



Reflections on the ESC Bologna 2007: “Pasta Without Tears”

By Mike Levi

One of the fascinating features of the European Society of Criminology is that its annual conferences really do show that, despite the onset of globalisation and Ryanair, many European university cities retain their local character. (‘Glocal’ may be solid sociologese but it is dreadful euphonically.) Of course this is partly the choice our ESC Board makes, but it also reflects the understandings of ‘what works’ among those submitting applications.

If 2005 was the year for Krakow addicts and 2006 was the year when terrorist threats to Europe meant that the NIJ deputy director’s visit to Germany went down the U-Tuebes, 2007 was the year of the Bolognese and we mostly



left the Congress with a pleasant taste, having feasted richly on the papers that were served as well as on the food and wine.

Arrival

My own ESC visit started unhappily. When I arrived in Bologna, my luggage remained in Bratislava, presumably enjoying the pace of the more leisurely 19th century version of the Grand European Tour. (They turned up

mid-day the next day, after I told the airline call centre that it would be unfortunate if – when presenting the European Young Criminologist award that evening in jeans and two-day-old shirt and underpants – I cited them as the reason

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Krzysztof Krajewski: ESC’s Polish President

By Sara Harrop

Those present at the closing ceremony of this year’s conference in Bologna will have been delighted to see Krzysztof Krajewski step up to the podium to receive the *aegis* of the Society’s presidency from Kauko Aromaa. Already a well-known figure in European criminological circles, Krajewski’s involvement in the ESC was consolidated in 2005 when he was chief convenor of the memorable meeting in Krakow.

Krzysztof Krajewski is professor of criminology and head of criminology at the Faculty of Law at Jagiellonian University, Krakow where he has worked since 1976. He feels tremendously privileged to have had the opportunity to work in one of his country’s all too few thriving centres of criminological research and teaching, but is probably too modest to dwell on the part he has played in building it up from scratch over the past 28 years.

‘It is gratifying to see the increasing number of PhD students specialising in criminology in recent years and

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Bologna: the Organisers’ Report

By Rossella Selmini and Gian Guido Nobili

The seventh annual ESC conference in Bologna from September 26- 29 is over. Many more people attended than was expected, but things went remarkably smoothly. The conference was sponsored by the University of Bologna’s Department of Educational Sciences and the Service for Safety Policies and Local Police (SPS) of Regione Emilia-Romagna.

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Message from the President Penal Climate in Central Europe: Warm or Frosty

By Krzysztof Krajewski

Imprisonment rates are a commonly used measure of what may be called 'penal climate.' There is no such thing as a standard European imprisonment rate, and consequently a general European 'penal climate.' As Aebi and Stadnic show in the previous issue of *Criminology in Europe*, however, there are clear-cut clusters of European countries in that respect. The European 'penal climate' seems to be particularly frosty in some countries of central and eastern Europe, but also in southern parts of the continent. It is quite warm in Scandinavia.

These patterns are well-known. For someone, like the author, coming from a country with traditionally high imprisonment rates, they are very troubling. There are huge differences among the 15 countries of the 'old' EU and also among the member states of the Council of Europe located in Eastern Europe. New EU member states in central Europe have imprisonment rates significantly higher than the average for the 'old' EU.

This is troubling despite the passage of 17 years since the fall of the communist system. Despite many reforms and efforts to change criminal justice systems in post-communist countries, certain things did not change or changed very little.

Despite increases in imprisonment rates in western Europe, and some decreases in central and eastern parts of the continent, the gaps between parts of integrating Europe remain substantial.

Other differences also support the thesis about some sort of 'penal divide' in Europe. Most notably,

community punishments that can serve as meaningful alternatives to prison sentences are conspicuously under-developed and under-used in eastern and central Europe.

The 2003 edition of the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal*

Justice Statistics contains data for the year 1999 on sanctions imposed in European countries (table 3.2.3.1 on p. 145). Those are not the newest data, but the 2006 edition does not contain such data. One may assume there were not dramatic and revolutionary changes in this respect in most

European countries during the last 7 years.

It is interesting to create lists ranking all European countries according to the roles played by various sanctions. A rank ordering regarding imprisonment produces no clear-cut patterns.

Among countries most often using imprisonment are not only post-communist ones like Romania (51.9 percent), Bulgaria (46.5 percent), Lithuania (38.4), and Russia (31.8), but also Italy (39.7) and Holland (26).

Among countries using imprisonment least were Finland (2.6 percent), Germany (6.5), England and Wales (7.5), and Sweden (11.8), but also Poland (12.6) and Hungary (12.6). Poland and Hungary do not use imprisonment very frequently, but have large prison populations. This suggests that convicts in these countries spend much longer periods in prison than in Sweden or England and Wales.



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Criminology in Scotland

By Michele Burman and Richard Sparks

The history of criminology in Scotland, although building upon traditions of scholarship in social and legal studies of much longer date, is a little shorter than that of the subject in the United Kingdom as whole.

One landmark was the formation at the University of Edinburgh some forty years ago of the School for Criminology and Forensic Studies by members of the School of Law in collaboration with colleagues in social administration, psychology, sociology, and philosophy. In the early 1970s significant developments took place, enabled by the coming together at Edinburgh of, amongst others, Neil McCormick (Regius Professor of Public Law), Gerald Gordon (professor of criminal law), and Frederick (Derick) McClintock as the first holder of the chair of criminology from 1974. In 1973 the Committee on Socio-legal Studies was formed, and this was succeeded in 1983 by the Centre for Criminology and the Social and Philosophical Study of Law – now known by the slightly more concise name of the Centre for Law and Society.

The chair that McClintock took up in 1974 was the first to be established in a British university since the creation of the Wolfson Chair at Cambridge in 1959. His interests ranged widely to include delinquent development and criminal careers, the ‘dark figure’ of crime, comparative studies of violence (the latter with the much younger Per-Olof H. Wikstrom, now of the University of Cambridge), and prosecution of mentally disturbed offenders. Over the next decade or so the centre attracted a varied and creative group of scholars working in criminology, or in close relation to it– Kit Carson, Peter Young, Richard Kinsey,

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Victimisation Rates Falling in Europe

By Stan C. Proband

Victimisation rates throughout Europe peaked during the 1990s, and have since fallen, according to findings reported for the *European Survey of Crime and Safety 2005* (van Dijk et al. 2007). The survey, formally called the International Crime Survey in the EU (“EU ICS”), included the 15 “old” EU countries plus Hungary, Estonia, and Poland.

The EU ICS covers the calendar year 2004. Data were collected in the first half of 2005 using CATI telephone interviews of randomly designated landlines (except in Poland and Estonia where face-to-face personal interviews were used and Finland which also used a separate mobile phone sub-sample). Preliminary results were presented at a Gallup/EU workshop in November 2005 and final results were published after extended delays in the spring of 2007.

In broadest terms, the EU ICS offered five major findings:

- Except in Ireland and possibly Belgium, victimisation rates for burglary, theft, robbery, and assault declined significantly from levels in the mid-1990s.
- Public insecurity about crime, however, has not dropped accordingly. “Somewhat fewer residents in most countries” were concerned that their homes would be burglarized but anxieties about safety in the streets have not much abated.
- Throughout the EU, levels of crime-prevention self-help (e.g., installation of burglar alarms and special locks) has increased significantly since the mid-1990s.
- Overall victimisation levels for 10 offences were highest in 2004 in Ireland, the United Kingdom, Estonia, the Netherlands, and Denmark, and lowest in Spain,

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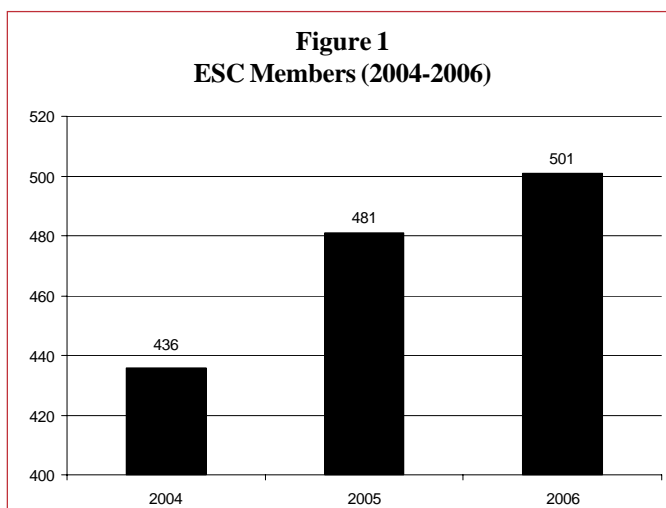
News from the Executive Secretariat: Annual Report 2006

By Marcelo Aebi and Grace Kronicz

This article presents a short report on the evolution of the European Society of Criminology as shown by ESC membership and use of the ESC Website through the end of 2006. Conference participation is not treated here because it is covered by other articles published in the newsletter.

Membership

As Figure 1 shows, the



ESC membership increased by approximately 15 percent from 2004 (when the society had 436 members) to 2006 (when it had 501).

Members in 2006 came from 43 different countries and 50 countries were represented between 2004 and 2006.

Figure 2 presents the distribution of members from 2004 to 2006 by countries that had at least 9 members in one of these years. The

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ESC AWARDS

European Criminology Award 2007

The selection committee for the European Criminology Award (former ESC presidents Hans-Jürgen Kerner [Tübingen], Sonja Snacken [Free University Brussels], and Ernesto Savona [Milan]) from among many strong candidates selected Professor Sir Anthony Bottoms.

In explaining its decision, the committee observed:

“He has written alone or in collaboration 14 books and edited books, plus 113 other publications, many of them in major books and journals. In his lifetime contribution he has covered a wide range of interests across the criminological spectrum: from prisons, youth justice and other areas of penal theory and practice; through



Anthony Bottoms and Ernesto Savona

incivilities and environmental criminology; to individual and community criminal careers and desistance from crime. All of these areas have been developed with a rigour and with an attention not just

to data collection and analysis, but to their theoretical implications.”

“His work has also been characterised by a deep personal commitment to social justice and willingness to engage with public issues. Thus he has advised the Council of Europe on urban crime issues and the UK government on Northern Ireland and its prisons, and on parole, police, and probation and other alternatives to

imprisonment. His international interests have been reflected in his editorial roles, also, involving major book series and international journals.” ■

Young Criminologist Award 2007

In August the selection committee, Michael Levi (Cardiff), Catrien Bijleveld (Free University Amsterdam), and Elena Laraurri (University Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Barcelona) undertook the difficult task of selecting the candidates for the ESC Young European Criminologist Award.

After careful deliberation and much discussion, they unanimously recommended that the prize be given jointly to David Green of Oxford University and Philip Verwimp of the Université Libre de Bruxelles. All the short-listed candidates were highly worthy contenders and the decision was far from easy.

The papers were very different. Of Green’s work, the committee observed, “David Green’s was a beautifully written review, making good analytical points while critically assessing the evidence on how people come to make judgements about the relative severity of penalties and what should happen to offenders. It draws upon the more



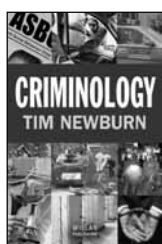
David Green and Philip Verwimp

theoretical work of such as Habermas in proposing alternative ways of generating more thoughtful responses that can then have a less punishment-oriented effect on politicians. Indeed, the paper suggests that politicians are wrongly persuaded that there are public pressures on them always to opt for a viscerally retributive or incapacitative sanction’.

The committee observed of

Verwimp’s paper that it was ‘a carefully written analysis and interpretation of evidence on the socio-economic background of people directly involved in the Rwandan genocide. It drew on a nationwide survey of Rwandan households which gave a detailed picture of the demographic, economic, social, and agricultural situation a few years prior to the genocide. The large majority of households were farmers living in rural areas. Despite having funds of only 5,000 euros to cover 3 provinces, Verwimp succeeded in tracing and re-interviewing most of the households from the previous survey and making plausible inferences about others. One of his findings was that poor and rich farmers (rather than middle-income farmers) were overrepresented among the perpetrators. This finding was then interpreted in the context of the political economy of Rwanda, using the work of earlier social scientists such as Barrington Moore.’ ■

New Criminology Books from Willan Publishing

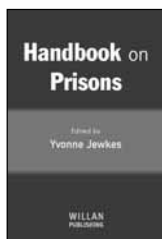


Criminology

Tim Newburn (LSE)

This is a comprehensive introduction to criminology for students who are either new or relatively new to the subject. This text provides the basis of study for the new undergraduate student of criminology and those who need a foundation knowledge of criminology in other relevant courses. These include access and foundation degree courses run by colleges, university level courses in law, probation, policing, criminal and forensic investigation, and forensic psychology, as well as criminological components of A-level courses in sociology and psychology.

August 2007 1056pp (264 x 193 mm)
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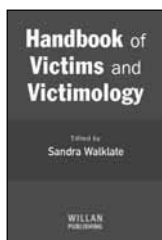


Handbook on Prisons

Edited by Yvonne Jewkes (University of Leicester)

This is the most comprehensive and ambitious book on prisons to have been published, a key text for anybody studying the subject and an essential work of reference for practitioners working in prisons and other parts of the criminal justice system. It is especially timely in view of the many changes and debates about the role of prisons and their future organisation and management as part of the National Offender Management Service.

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Handbook of Victims and Victimology

Edited by Sandra Walklate (University of Liverpool)

The study of criminal victimisation has developed to the stage where by victimology is now regarded as a central component to the study of crime and criminology. This focus of concern has been matched by the growth and development of support services for the victim of crime alongside increasing political concern with similar issues. The central purpose of this book is to bring together leading scholars to produce an authoritative handbook on victims and victimology that gives due consideration to these developments.

September 2007 576pp (246 x 171mm)
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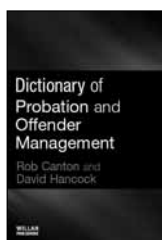


Safety Crimes

Steve Tombs (Liverpool John Moores University) and Dave Whyte (University of Liverpool)

This book is concerned with crimes against worker and public safety, providing an account and analysis of this increasingly important field, and setting this within the broader context of corporate and white-collar crime. It uses case studies and original analyses of official data to illustrate key points and themes, drawing upon both well known and high profile instances of safety crimes as well as the mass of ubiquitous 'mundane' or 'routine' deaths and injuries. Thus the book examines how much safety crime is there, how are such offences rendered invisible, and how can their extent be unearthed accurately?

September 2007 264pp (234 x 156mm)
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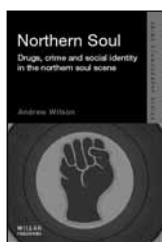


Dictionary of Probation and Offender Management

Edited by Rob Canton (De Montfort University) and David Hancock (formerly Nottinghamshire Probation)

Contemporary probation practice is developing rapidly and has become increasingly professionalized. Probation officers are typically described now as offender managers, and the creation of NOMS (National Offender Management Service) has broadened the remit of the Probation Service. This Dictionary is the essential reference book. This Dictionary is part of a new series of Dictionaries covering key aspects of criminal justice and the criminal justice system and designed to meet the needs of both students and practitioners.

September 2007 400pp (246 x 171mm)
 ISBN 978-1-84392-289-6 (paperback) £22.50 ISBN 978-1-84392-290-2 (hardback) £50.00



Northern Soul: music, drugs and subcultural identity

Andrew Wilson (University of Sheffield)

This book provides a vivid historical ethnography of the 1970s Northern Soul scene, drawing on the author's personal involvement in this as well as extensive research. The book examines how cultural patterns and normative standards are established through individual practices and group interaction, and aims to show how participants in the scene became converted to actions that they once thought unacceptable – for a substantial majority this was amphetamine use, and for a minority, opiate use and burglary.

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The Centre currently comprises the following members who are involved in both teaching the MSc programmes and supervising research students:

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ESC WORKING GROUPS

European Developmental and Life-Course Criminology

By Arjan Blokland and Paul Nieuwebeerta

In September the EDLC working group made its first public appearance at the annual ESC conference in Bologna. The working group hosted 5 paper sessions with 17 papers covering a wide range of developmental and life course criminology topics including risk factors, specialization, desistance, intergenerational continuity, group-based trajectory modeling, and women's criminal careers.

These thematic sessions have the advantage that they aid researchers in reaching their intended audience, facilitate contact between presenters and like-minded researchers, and help put a topic on the international research agenda. Judging from the attendance rates at these sessions, EDLC research is well-liked and well-appreciated. The EDLC working group will consider organizing these thematic sessions as one of its core activities.

Bologna also witnessed the working group's first business meeting when members and other interested parties got together to discuss future plans. Among the plans discussed were a newsletter, a website, an additional yearly working group meeting, and a book.

We are examining possibilities to publish a newsletter and launch a website. At this time, it was felt that members would benefit most simply from getting to know each other and each other's work by drawing up fact sheets on current studies and future research interests and circulating these among the working group's members.

The working group is pleased to

announce that on the 24th of January 2008 a meeting will be held at the Royal Statistical Society in London. This meeting is a joint effort of the ESRC-funded National Centre of Research Methods and the EDLC working group. The London meeting will focus primarily on criminal careers and will be aimed at a quantitative audience. Details and how to register will be advertised shortly.

Preparations are underway to publish an edited volume on DLC research in Europe. The working group will solicit authors for this volume soon.

The working group is off to a flying start and efforts will be made to keep up this pace. If you are working on a longitudinal research project and interested in joining the group, please contact: edlc.esc@nscr.nl.

European Homicide Research

By Paul Nieuwebeerta

At last years ESC meeting the *European Homicide Research working group* was established. The aim of the working group is to facilitate research on homicide in Europe and maximize international dissemination of homicide research results.

The working group stimulates homicide research in Europe and promotes contact between the various European researchers working on national homicide studies.

Homicide is one of the most dramatic and tragic offences. It has very high priority in research, public opinion, policy, and prevention in the European nations.

At the recent ESC meeting in Bologna the European Homicide Research working group hosted 3 paper sessions with 14 papers. Furthermore at the postersession 4

posters on homicide were presented:

EHR1 - The European Homicide-Suicide Project: New Collaborative Research on Lethal Violence in Europe

- The European Homicide-Suicide Project: An Introduction (Dietrich Oberwittler)
- Familial Homicide-Suicide in Germany (Dietrich Oberwittler & Bianca Lafrenz)
- Homicide-Suicide in the Netherlands: An Epidemiology (Marieke Liem & Paul Nieuwebeerta)
- Homicide-Suicide in Finland (Janne Kivivuori)
- Homicide in Intimate Relationships: a Frequent Drama in Switzerland (Simone Walser & Martin Killias)

EHR 2 - Homicide in the Family

- Homicide between Intimate Partners in Italy (Geatana Russo & Delia Danilo)
- Filicide: Criminological, Statistical and Psychopathological Aspects (Isabella Merzagora Betsos & Vanessa Vecchi)
- Homicide Criminal Investigation within the Family (Andrea Massimo Zeloni)
- Minors who Kill in Family (Sara Cipolla)

EHR 3 – Cross-national Studies on Homicide and Violence

- Explaining the Decline in Homicide over the Past Fifteen Years. A Test of Hypotheses Derived from Macro-Criminological Theories (Paul Nieuwebeerta & Paul Smit)
- Situation of Violent Crimes in Armenia (Anna Margaryan)
- Comparing Homicide in the Netherlands and England (Paul Smit)
- Violent Crimes: Trends of Violence in Bursa, Turkey 1994–2007: A Time Series Perspective (Özer Arabaci, Serpil Aytac & Füsün Sokullu-Akinci)
- Exploring Trends of Violent Crimes in Europe: the Impact of Recording and Reporting Policies (Giulia Mugellini)

ESC WORKING GROUPS

Poster presentations:

- If I Cannot Have You, No One Can” - A Decade of Intimate Partner Homicide (Frans Koenraadt & Marieke Liem)
- Sexual Homicide - Assessment and Patterns - a Project in Progress (Frans Koenraadt)
- Familicide - The Killing of Spouse and Children (Marieke Liem & Frans Koenraadt) Homicide Trends by Gender and Ethnicity, U.S.A (Anja Meyer & Joycelyn M. Pollock).

The working group will extend its activities over the next year and aims to host even more EHR session at next year's annual meeting in Edinburgh.

All ESC members involved in homicide research projects are invited to join the working group. If you would like to join, please send your name, position, affiliation, and a description of the research project you are working on to ehr.esc@nscr.nl.

Postgraduate and Early Stage Researchers

By Jenny Johnstone

The working group is a collaboration between the Centre for Criminological Research at Sheffield University, the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research (SCCJR) and the European Society of Criminology. It is coordinated by Jenny Johnstone (Newcastle University and Associate of the SCCJR), Jaime Waters (Sheffield Hallam University), Matthew Hall (Sheffield University), Melanie Wellsmith (University of Huddersfield), and Coralie Fiori Khayat (Faculte Libre de Droit et ECO). The working group is primarily aimed at doctoral and post-doctoral researchers in the early stages of their

careers (up to 7 years research experience). The aim is to promote opportunities for junior researchers to engage with senior academics, share knowledge and experiences in conducting research, and provide a forum or network in which these ideas could be discussed. The group met for the first time in Tübingen in 2006 and had several objectives after that meeting. Two were to increase membership and to create web pages. With the invaluable help of Lisa Burns (CCR, Sheffield University) and Andrew Wilson (SCCJR, Stirling University), these have been achieved.

The group met for the second time in Bologna. We had three very good presentations from members talking about their PhD research and specifically in relation to the methods of research that they are using – Michael Vishnevetsky, Susie Hulley, and Andrea Sacco. We also had a very useful discussion led by Professor Michele Burman on ‘Applying for Research Funding’ which built upon the presentation last year by Professor Joanna Shapland on ‘Getting Published’. Both of these can be viewed on our web pages.

The group has expanded significantly and developed a core group of people who are extremely enthusiastic in taking the group forward with Aiden Sidebottom and Michael Vishnevetsky taking on key roles.

We have five aims for the next year: (1) To enhance the membership numbers including associate members; (2) To develop use of the website (forum and shared area); (3) To contact journal editors (criminal justice, or criminology related) to allow members the opportunity to provide peer reviews of articles for journals or book reviews; (4) To develop our own peer review of articles and research proposals internally within the group; (5) To develop a newsletter to send to members, inviting contributions from members. This could also include

any adverts senior academics have for research assistants, lead project researchers that may be of interest to our group.

Associate membership is an area that we are keen to expand. The goal is to provide a network of senior academics who will support the group and provide advice and assistance. We currently have three associate members – Joanna Shapland, Michele Burman, and Susan Eley. We would very much welcome more. If you are keen to participate and want further details, please use the contact details below.

For the web pages see: <http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/project.php?id=8>

To contact the Working Group for further information e-mail: Lisa K Burns at Sheffield – l.k.burns@sheffield.ac.uk or Jenny Johnstone at Newcastle University (j.k.johnstone@ncl.ac.uk).

Governance of Public Safety Research Network

By Adam Edwards

This working group was established at the second annual meeting in Toledo. The concepts of governance and public safety signal a particular set of objectives for comparative research, which:

- Focuses on particular policy responses to crime, disorder, and other perceived threats to public safety as a means of understanding the social and political contexts of these responses;
- Uses this contextualised knowledge to build theory about the various processes and outcomes of policy responses to problems of public safety in different European countries; and
- Explores the methodological and

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Robert J. Bursik, Jr., Ph.D. (University of Chicago, Sociology): Neighborhood dynamics and crime, social control.

Kristin Carbone-Lopez, Ph.D. (University of Minnesota, Sociology): Gender, crime and victimization, intimate partner violence.

G. David Curry, Ph.D. (University of Chicago, Sociology): Organized violence, evaluation research, juvenile justice and youth violence.

Finn Esbensen, Ph.D. (University of Colorado, Sociology): Juvenile delinquency and victimization, evaluation research and prevention programs, cross-cultural research.

Beth M. Huebner, Ph.D. (Michigan State University, Criminal Justice): Prisoner reentry, criminal justice decision making, quantitative methods.

David Klinger, Ph.D. (University of Washington, Sociology): Policing, the social context of crime control, use of deadly force, terrorism.

Janet L. Lauritsen, Ph.D. (University of Illinois, Sociology): Causes and consequences of victimization, gender and violent crime trends, quantitative methods.

Jody Miller, Ph.D. (University of Southern California, Sociology): Gender, crime, and victimization, feminist theory, cross-cultural research, qualitative methods.

Andres Rengifo, Ph.D. ((John Jay College, City University of New York, Criminology): Communities and crime, social networks, informal social control processes.

Callie Marie Rennison, Ph.D. (University of Houston, Political Science): Nature, extent, and consequences of victimization, measurement, quantitative methods.

Richard Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (University of Oregon, Sociology): Social sources of violent crime, crime control policy, explaining U.S. crime trends.

Lee Ann Slocum, Ph.D. (University of Maryland, Criminology and Criminal Justice): Stability and change in offending and substance use, intergenerational patterns of antisocial behavior.

Richard Wright, Ph.D. (Cambridge University, Criminology): Offender decision-making, drug markets, retaliation, cross-cultural research, qualitative research methods.

Research and publications by the faculty have placed the department of Criminology and Criminal Justice in the ranks of the top criminology programs in the world. Faculty have received numerous grants and awards, frequently serve on national committees, and have edited or served on the editorial boards of top-tier journals in the field. The department consists of a unique combination of scholars whose research methods span qualitative, quantitative, and policy evaluation techniques



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Krzysztof Krajewski *Continued from page 1*

willing to stay on to conduct postdoctoral research,' he admits. 'I imagine other Central and Eastern European institutions have suffered a similar "generation gap" problem since the fall of communism. Until comparatively recently, many promising law graduates were seduced away from academia by the promise of more lucrative careers in private or business law.'

Back in the 1970s Poland was a very different country and Krzysztof, a young law student at Jagiellonian University, was at a slight loss about what to do with his life once he had completed his degree. The prospect of an eventual legal practice failed to fuel his excitement. Joining the Communist Party, then a pre-requisite to becoming a judge or public prosecutor, was equally unappealing.

Under Communist rule, Poland's universities, and Jagiellonian in particular, represented enclaves of intellectual freedom and they even dangled the 'carrot' of possible foreign travel in front of those contemplating an academic career. As if this was not already enough to persuade him, during the third year of his degree course, Krzysztof was approached by one of his professors, Andrzej Gaberle, who was trying to establish a new department of criminology and was looking for students to work with him.

Throughout his studies Krzysztof had always been far more interested in criminal law than in any other branch and he grabbed the opportunity with both hands. Gaberle had studied both law and sociology and encouraged his protégé to go the same. This proved excellent advice.

So immediately after completion of his law degree, Krzysztof began work as Gaberle's assistant and began to study sociology in parallel. He finally obtained his master's degree in sociology in 1985, the same year that he obtained his PhD. His doctoral thesis on the subculture of violence attempted to use the theories of Wolfgang and Ferracuti to interpret certain forms of violent offences in rural Poland.

Krzysztof feels most fortunate to

have been able to take advantage of the opportunities for foreign travel afforded by his academic career. He spent the whole academic year 1980-81 as a visiting fellow at the University of Connecticut, the first young scholar from Jagiellonian to benefit from an exchange scheme. During this time, he was able to learn much about American criminology and the workings of foreign universities in general in addition to collecting much of the material for his doctorate. Then in the late 1980s he spent two years at the Max-Planck-Institute for Foreign and International Penal Law in

an individual in questions of criminal responsibility, and the broader issues of crime control policies.

During the early 1990s drugs began to be perceived as a serious social problem in Poland with much discussion among politicians and inevitable media interest. Krzysztof was approached by the Ministry of Justice and asked whether he would be willing to prepare a comparative analysis of major European drug legislation. Although he was by no means an expert, Krzysztof was unable to resist a new challenge and thus began a decade-long interest in drug



ESC Presidents: Back Row L-R: Krzysztof Krawjewski, Ernesto Savona, Kauko Aromaa, Martin Killias, Josine Junger-Tas, Sonja Snacken, Elena Larrauri (not pictured: Paul Wiles)

Freiburg as a fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.

'I really appreciated being able to dig through the Freiburg institute's enormous library,' says Krzysztof, 'and I met many new acquaintances and made long-standing friends.' He returns to Freiburg for shorter visits every few years.

Any Polish academic who wishes to progress to a professorship must obtain a second higher degree called the *habilitacja* (modelled on the German *Habilitation*). The monograph he prepared for this was entitled *Criminological Theories and Criminal Law* and attempted to analyse the consequences of various theoretical approaches to crime as a social phenomenon, the offender as

policies and legislation. He has published extensively on the subject in Polish, English, and German. In his 2001 monograph *Sense and Non-sense of Prohibition: Drugs and Penal Law* he argues for a common sense middle-of-the-road approach to drugs.

Since 2002 Krzysztof has served on the Advisory Group of the International Harm Reduction Development Programme of the Open Society Institute. He admits that though he hopes he has been able to offer useful advice, he feels that the programme has contributed even more to his self-development through the amount he has learnt about international drug policies during his years of service.

He has also written widely on fear

of crime and crime prevention including a major project for the European Commission on 'Insecurities in European Cities' with colleagues from Amsterdam, Budapest, Hamburg, and Vienna. More recently still, he has become interested in more general issues of penal policy, an issue as hotly debated in Poland as elsewhere, with academic circles coming into open conflict with the ruling elites because of opposition to punitive and populist changes in penal law.

Whilst heading an organisation like the ESC is undoubtedly an honour, it also brings responsibility and niggling fears. Although Krzysztof was pleased to accept his nomination to run for president, he wondered whether he was perhaps a little new to the European criminological community. However, upon reflection, he quickly realised that if he had managed to run the 2005 annual conference with no major hitch, then serving as president for a year should be a cinch. He also (and he is far from alone) believes that it is important for the society to have a president from Central-Eastern Europe.

Like his predecessors, Krzysztof believes that the role of the ESC, as with any learned society, is to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and research results. Although a huge amount of criminological research is being carried out in Europe, much of it remains unknown outside its country of origin unless it is published in English.

He believes the ESC conferences are particularly important to remedy this since, as any attendee will know, polyglot conversations are struck up and multi-national alliances formed, giving people who would not have the confidence or linguistic skills to publish in a foreign language the opportunity to disseminate their results orally and encounter others working on similar topics. He therefore considers it particularly important to attract researchers from countries where few criminologists publish in English to the annual conferences. He also considers that the ESC serves an important role in spreading the word from Europe to criminologists elsewhere, providing them with easy access to the research taking place in our diverse and linguistically

complicated continent. He emphasises how each year the conferences attract many participants from outside Europe to illustrate the society's success in performing this function.

In principle, Krzysztof is extremely happy with the development of the ESC so far. Membership has grown steadily and the annual conferences are a great success. It is rewarding to see that enough important research is being done in Europe to provide material for such a big scholarly event each year. He is pleased to witness the *European Journal of Criminology* developing into such a high-quality academic resource and (Mike Tonry and I are pleased to report) he judges *Criminology in Europe* to be a far more lively and informative read than many other such newsletters. However, as is the common lament of previous presidents, Krzysztof is still disturbed by the uneven participation of representatives of ALL European countries in ESC events.

'Obviously, this is to a certain extent inevitable,' he says. 'Some European countries have a long tradition of criminological research and many institutions with well-resourced criminology departments. Of course, these will be able to contribute more than countries lacking such resources and with lower

research output. However, I worry that many skilled researchers are denied the opportunity to share their results simply because as students in the poorer countries of the new Europe, society membership fees and conferences are beyond their slender means.'

Krzysztof hopes that in the future governments might see fit to support greater integration of their scholarly communities with the rest of Europe, but meanwhile the imbalance remains worrisome and preserves old divisions on the European continent that should have disappeared along with the Iron Curtain.

He hopes that in the future it will be impossible to be a criminologist in Europe and not to have heard of the ESC. If the society becomes the *principal*, among *many*, networks for the exchange of ideas for *all* criminologists in Europe, then it will be a huge success.

Krzysztof's final ambition for the ESC is to persuade the board to hold future conferences in places such as Paris, Prague, Barcelona, or Milan so that he might combine his love of criminology with his passion for opera. ■

Sara Harrop is assistant editor of Criminology in Europe.

Anna Jurczak 1981 – 2007

Those who attended the fifth annual ESC conference in Krakow in 2005 may well remember Anna Jurczak.

Anna was a young sociology PhD student at Jagiellonian University who worked for the conference secretariat the whole year preceding the Krakow meeting. Her hard work, skills, competence, and personal charm provided an invaluable contribution to the organisation of the conference and its eventual success.

After the conference she continued to work on her PhD thesis.

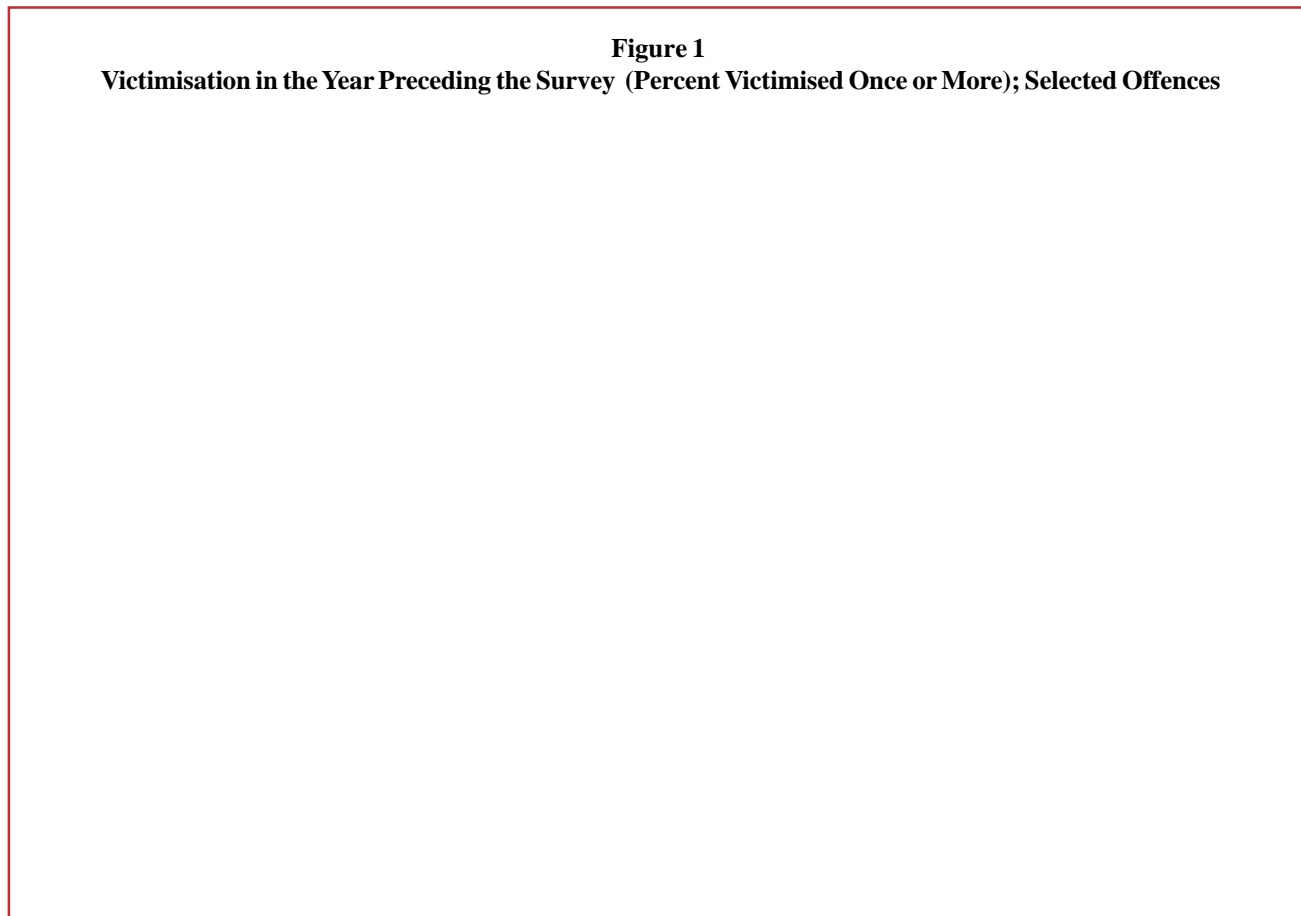
On April 31 2007, Anna died in a tragic freak accident. She will be remembered by the ESC members and ESC Board for her contribution to the society. She will be also sadly missed



by her family, friends and acquaintances. ■

Victimisation Rates Falling in Europe Continued from page 3

Figure 1
Victimisation in the Year Preceding the Survey (Percent Victimised Once or More); Selected Offences



Hungary, Portugal, and Finland.

The United Kingdom, as in earlier waves of the International Crime Victims Survey (“ICVS”), remains the most punitive country in Europe; punitive attitudes in most countries appear to have declined since earlier ICVS surveys.

Other findings related to concern about public disorder, hate crimes, corruption, police performance, and victim protection.

After offering a few cautionary methodological observations, this article presents and discusses data relating to the main findings.

Methodological Cautions

There are four. First, the EU ICS report conflates crime with victimisation, sometimes discussing findings in terms of “levels of crime” and deleting the word “victimisation” from its title (unlike the ICVS, of which the EU ICS was a part). The relations between “crime” and victimisation data are far from clear. Many “crimes”

reported in victimisation surveys are minor or uncompleted and for some kinds most are not reported to the police. Questions of representativeness of the data, discussed in the next few paragraphs, compound the problem.

Second, primary reliance on CATI interviewing of randomly selected land-line phones undermines representativeness. Confined populations are excluded, and these include persons who are especially likely to be victimised. Persons who do not have any telephone at all, also likely to be high-rate victims, are excluded and so are people who have only mobile telephones. It is unknown how those exclusions affect the findings.

Third, response rates, traditionally low in the ICVS (Kesteren, Mayhew, and Nieuwebeerta 2000), were even lower in the EU ICS. Of countries using CATI interviews, the highest participation rate was 56.9 percent (Finland) and the lowest was Luxembourg (36.2 percent). Sample sizes typically were 2000. Excluding

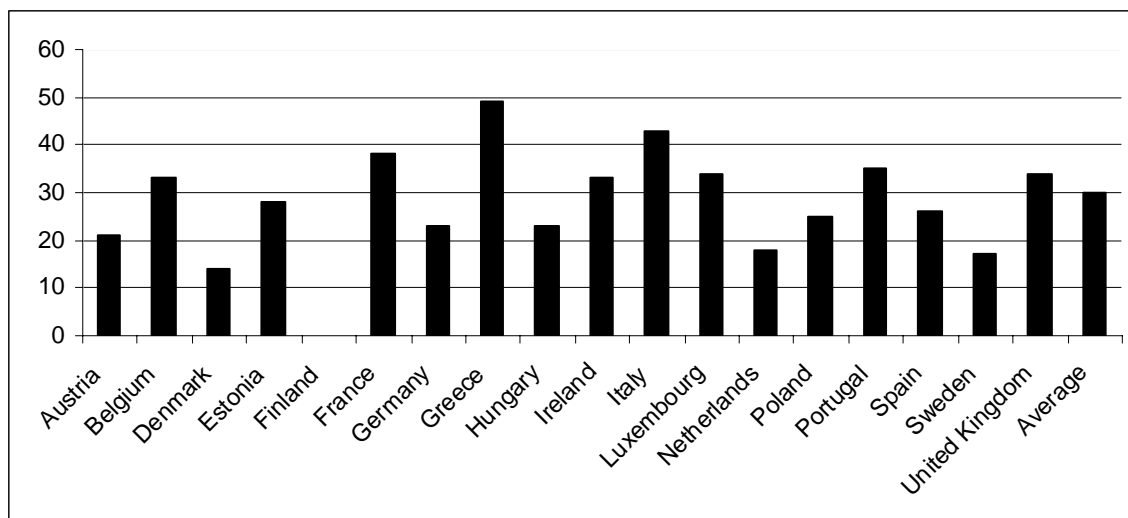
Poland, which used face-to-face interviews, sampled 5013 subjects, and achieved 71.5 percent participation, the overall participation rate was 47 percent and in some countries it was in the low 40s or high 30s. The EU ICS notes the problem but optimistically assumes low participation “neither inflated nor deflated counts of victimisation.”

Fourth, the EU ICS and the ICVS report data only for victims aged 16 and over and thus substantially undercount total victimisation. In the U.S. National Crime Victimization Survey, for example, victimisation rates for 12-to-15-year-olds are indistinguishable from those of 16-to-19-year-olds and 20-to-24-year-olds, and two to ten times those of older age groups (BJS 2006, tables 4, 9, 10).

Major Findings

The major findings are that victimisation is down, public anxiety about crime is down but only a little, people are investing more money in crime prevention technology, and

Figure 2
Likelihood of Burglary in Year After Survey: Percent Replying 'Likely' or 'Very Likely'



public punitiveness has declined a bit in many countries.

Victimisation Rate Decline

Paralleling trends in Canada, Australia, and the United States, rates are falling. The ICVS was administered in 1988, 1991, 1995, and 1999. Figure 1 shows reported victimisation rates in 2004.

Countries have “managed to reduce levels of crime thanks to, among others, more effective policing and crime prevention measures,” the report opines. These explanations are a bit unlikely given that crime rates

have fallen in all Western countries but police and crime prevention programs and methods vary enormously. The drops are also attributed in part to declines in the numbers of young men in their high-crime years.

Public insecurity

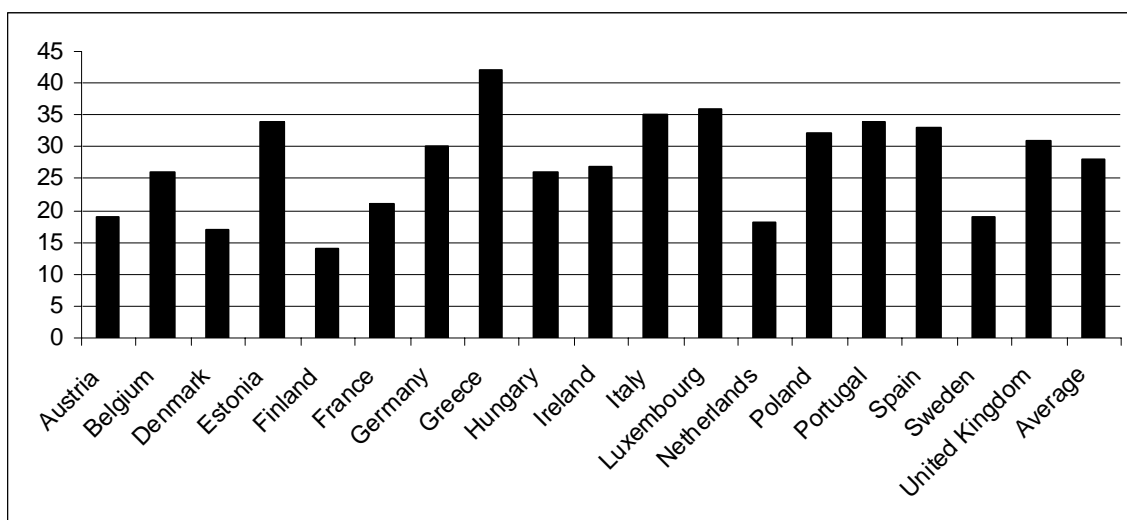
Findings on fear of crime are mixed. The EU ICS used two measures, one a question about whether respondents think a burglary of their home likely or very likely in the coming year (figure 2), the other a question about whether people feel unsafe on the streets after dark in their area (figure 3). The

findings on burglary apprehension are inconsistent. Feelings of anxiety fell in some but not all countries and falls were greatest where burglary victimisation declines were the greatest. Respondents in southern Europe were the most pessimistic (35 to 49 percent of Greeks, Italians, French, and Portuguese predicted a burglary) and the least pessimistic in Scandinavia (under 20 percent).

There was no clear pattern concerning feelings of safety in the local area. Thirty percent of respondents overall claimed to feel

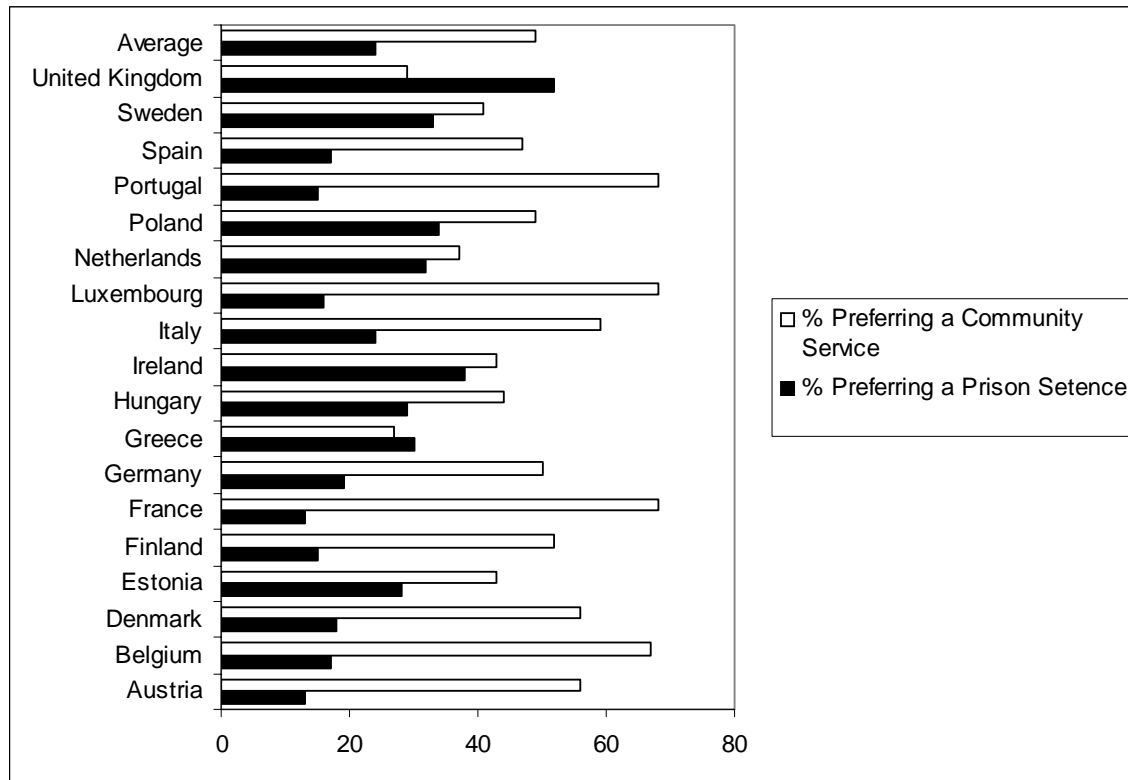
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Figure 3
Percentage that feels Unsafe or Very Unsafe on the Streets After Dark in their Local Area (2005)



Victimisation Rates Falling in Europe *Continued from previous page*

Figure 4
Percentages of the Public Opting for Community Service Order and Imprisonment as Punishment for Recidivist Burglar in EU ICS 2005



very or a bit unsafe. In most countries the percentages saying that have been broadly stable over time with Poland and Estonia showing downward trends since 1992 and Portugal, the UK, and Belgium showing upward trends since 2000.

Self Help

The percentages of households having burglar alarms and special locks to protect against burglary went up in every country for which multi-year data are available. The prevalence of burglar alarms is much higher in Ireland and the UK (50-60 percent of households) than elsewhere. Fewer than 20 percent of households have alarms in most countries and only around ten percent do in Spain, Denmark, Finland, Estonia, and Poland.

Overall Victimisation

Assuming (a big assumption) that EU ICS data (or ICVS data more

generally) can be used to make comparisons between countries, the differences are large. For all ten measured crimes combined, prevalence rates (the percentages reporting having been victimised) ranged from 10 percent and below—Hungary, Spain, Portugal—to 20 percent and above—Ireland, Estonia, UK (figure 1).

Punitiveness

ICVS data have since the outset documented national enormous differences in punitiveness. This has been measured by asking people what sentence they think most appropriate for a 21-year-old burglar of a colour television who has been convicted once before of burglary. In most countries, the percentage favouring imprisonment has fallen since the 1990s; in a few countries, most conspicuously the UK, it has increased.

More than half of UK residents in

2004 preferred imprisonment, as figure 4 shows, compared with 25 percent for all countries combined.

By comparison, only 13 percent of French and Austrians preferred prison and fewer than 20 percent in many countries. Conversely, as figure 4 also shows, nearly half of respondents in all countries preferred a community service sentence, ranging from more than two-thirds of French, Belgians, Portuguese, and Luxembourgis.

Making Sense of it All

The declining trends in victimization that the EU ICS shows are important, but mysterious. While reasons why fear of victimisation may fall less rapidly than does victimisation itself are relatively well understood, the reasons why crime (using official data) and victimisation rates are falling is not well-understood at all.

American analysts typically attribute the American decline to

toughened crime control policies but a glance across the northern border to Canada—which has had identical crime trends as the U.S. but no significant changes in crime control policies—suggests the story is more complicated than that.

Van Dijk et al. (2007) tentatively suggest that crime prevention efforts in Europe should take the credit (“Increased self-protection might be one of the main factors in the drop in property crime”), but surely that can’t be right. A look across the ocean to both Canada and the United States, neither of which has invested heavily in European-style prevention efforts, suggests something bigger and deeper is going on. So does the enormous variation between countries

in prevention policies and preventive self-help in the face of victimisation declines nearly everywhere.

What the ICVS and the EU ICS both desperately need is investment in serious methodological research into the issues identified earlier in this article, and others. Until we know what to make of the representativeness problems, declining participation rates, and national and cultural differences in response patterns it will be hard to have enormous confidence in the findings.

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van Dijk, Jan, Robert Manchin, John van Kesteren, and Gergeley Hideg. 2007. *European Survey of Crime and Safety, 2005*. Tilburg, the Netherlands: INTERVICT, Tilburg University. ■

Stan C Proband is a free-lance criminologist who regularly contributes to diverse journals.

Public Safety *Continued from page 9*

conceptual challenges of cross-cultural comparisons of these policy responses.

The concept of public safety is meant to signify policy responses which routinely connect the causes of crime to other social problems, such as ‘incivility’, ‘disorder’, and ‘anti-social behaviour’ and to broader processes of social and economic change. In these terms public safety implies the security of particular populations against a broad repertoire of threats. This is clearly what is suggested by the European Union’s ‘Hague Programme’ (2005–2010) for action on the EU’s objective of creating an ‘Area of Freedom, Security and Justice’ (AFSJ), which connects issues of volume and organised crime to concerns over terrorism and migration in formulating policy on ‘internal security’.

Progress on the AFSJ remains a focus of the working group, but the depiction of internal security in the Hague Programme can be criticised for its ‘criminology of the other’, construing threats in terms of external, alien, challenges to an otherwise just and healthy European social order.

By contrast, the concept of public safety also suggests a focus on the internal dynamics of social orders,

their levels of social inequality, the distribution of political power, the struggle to constitute a sovereign public will and its normative implications, and so forth, as a means of understanding the causes of insecurity. In turn this suggests a focus on social and economic policies in addition to the study of criminal justice policy. At various moments over the past two decades this introspective focus has been signified by the ‘preventive turn’ in policy responses to problems of public safety, for example in notions of ‘community safety’ in Britain and in the Netherlands, by the *conseils communaux de prevention de la delinquance* in France, and by the *Citta sicure* projects in Italian localities.

The study of this preventive turn has been the focal point of the working group during its first five years. The results have been published in a special issue of *Theoretical Criminology* (volume 9, issue 5, 2005) and in a volume of research essays edited by Klaus Sessar, Wolfgang Stangl and René van Swaaningen, *Anxious Cities: Studies on Feelings of Insecurity and Safety Policies in European Communities* (Belin, Lit Verlag, 2007).

A key finding has been the uneven development of public safety strategies reflecting the degree of struggle to align problems of security with local political priorities and the variable capacity of national governments to gain the compliance of local authorities.

The focus of the working group on the ‘governance’ of public safety, rather than more familiar notions of the state or government, reflects this interest in the dispersal of political power throughout policy networks of supra-national, national, and sub-national actors from public, commercial and voluntary organisations.

The limits of understanding public safety solely in terms of the will of national states is demonstrated in studies of local multi-agency partnerships, which explicitly enrol actors from the breadth of statutory services, beyond policing and criminal justice, and from the commercial and voluntary sectors. There are also experiments in promoting the direct, deliberative, and participative democratic involvement of citizens in policy responses to problems of public safety.

The extent to which the enrolment of such actors compromises or further

Continued on page 23

Pasta Without Tears *Continued from page 1*

for my improper attire!)

However the irritation was counteracted in part by my taxi trip (at my own, not the ESC's, expense) to the board meeting which took place the first afternoon. On my expressing interest in the African music being played on his sound system, the white Italian cab driver immediately pointed to the Eritrean flag, fished out some photographs of his beautiful, God-fearing, and Italian-speaking (due to its being an ex-colony) Eritrean wife and began to explain the Eritrean struggle for independence. Thankfully, as a reggae fan (though not a believer in the divine nature of Haile Selassie) I was already somewhat aware of this. Not a normal North European taxi driver, that is for sure! He even found the correct university building...eventually.

The Place Setting and *I Primi Piatti*

Bologna is a lovely city, all the better for being understated in its splendid buildings, its well-designed covered walkways (handy for the occasional outbursts of torrential rain), and its warm September weather. This doubtless played only a modest part in the unprecedentedly high numbers attending – over 800 – which strained the capacity of the meeting rooms and the beleaguered organisers' creativity and energy levels.

The city may have resisted earlier invasions, but an all-European (combining with American) attack was a greater problem. Nonetheless, with famed Italian adaptability, Rossella Selmini and her local organizing committee – Gian Guido Nobili, Elena Zaccherini, and Stephania Crocitti – coped magnificently, at least after the crush of the opening ceremony in the medieval Palazzo Grassi, which left your humble correspondent and some other members of the board (alongside several hundred delegates) outside. Perhaps the offer of free wine was ill-advised? But we all managed to find other places to eat and drink, as Bologna showed its capacity to absorb a large number of groups,

networks, and wannabe-gangs into its nodal fabric.

I Secondi Piatti

The plenary sessions – held in the visual splendour of the magnificent Aula Magna in Santa Lucia – presented an aural challenge, as its cathedral-like qualities echoing through the centuries were not wholly

could not be accommodated in two buildings as planned, and the growth to six buildings meant far more dashing between sessions in places that could be 20 minutes away on foot.

If occasionally people wandered into the superb cafes for 'un doppio espresso, per favore' instead of making it to the session on time, well,



ESC Board 2007-2008: Back Row L-R: Marcelo Aebi, Mike Levi, Rossella Selmini, Middle Row: Richard Sparks, Elena Larrauri, Julian Roberts, Catrien Bijleveld, Front Row: Krzysztof Krajewski, Michael Tonry, Kauk Aroma

consistent with the assortment of non-believers on the platform and in the audience. But for lovers of the films of Luis Bunuel, it worked perfectly.

Uberto Gatti got us off to a wonderful start in his empathetic portrait of Lombroso in context, and there were some thoughtful attempts (for example in David Nelken's plenary and a 'Crime in Japan' session I attended) to get us to explore what comparative criminology and criminal justice meant in practice and in method. In this context, some of the working groups' sessions (see Adam Edwards' article in this issue) worked very well, and unlike at the ASC meetings, almost all people on the programme actually turned up.

The planning for the conference had been predicated upon an expected maximum of around 500, but part of our mission is to encourage interest in criminology in Europe, so turning people away was difficult. One consequence was that the numbers

that is part of the charm. The conference bags and ID tags meant that we could always identify a fellow-congressista without just rounding up the usual suspects. And there were always helpful assistants within the buildings for those who *wanted* to find their sessions.

Dolci

Many greatly enjoyed the Gala Dinner in the Palazzo Grassi which included a short *a cappella* concert by the Chorus Athena, even if it ended a little late for those who had early morning papers the following day: perhaps a case of *risotto voce*? Understandably, given the sunshine and unusual location, the attendance was modest for the closing ceremony. It ended with the ESC flag being draped, Victor Ludorum style, around Richard Sparks – who will head the 2008 ESC conference in Edinburgh's magnificent Murrayfield Stadium.

Bologna was a marvellous cultural and gastronomic setting for the ESC –

I am not sure if the Edin-burgers will taste as good. Despite logistical problems in parallel sessions I wanted to attend (i.e., my avatars failed to report back the contents of those that the 'real I' missed!) and insufficient discussion time in some sessions, the facilities generally worked well. Apart from the publishers – most of whom suffered from some 'liberation' of their stock if they were not capable guardians (thank heavens my book was not yet out – it would have been awful if no-one had wanted to steal it!) – people felt safe and were impressed by both the city and the conference.

Final Reflections

With such a catholic set of interests among the prospective conference-goers, the organising committee had an intriguing problem of representing both conventional criminologists and anti-criminologists (from both leftist and situational crime prevention arenas) on the plenary panels. In the ASC and the 'Stockholm conference', this is a narrower range, but notwithstanding the urgings of Ron Clarke in his plenary (and over the past 27 or so years), far more academics in Europe than elsewhere are interested in problematising the governance of crime in both its objectives and its processes.

This doubtless might be the cause of some despair among some, and encouragement among others. However—in contrast with the Stockholm prize—the diversity in the construct of criminology in Europe was reflected in the ESC choices for the Lifetime Award, won by Sir Anthony Bottoms, recently retired from Cambridge – and the Young Criminologist Award, which went jointly to Philip Verwimp (now a post-doctoral researcher at the Université Libre de Bruxelles) for his work on peasant perpetrators of genocide in Rwanda, and to European-educated David Green (now an assistant professor at John Jay College, New York) for his work on public opinion and political punitiveness in Norway and England.

This, in our view, was more in accord with the classic view of Sutherland and Cressey that criminology is the study of the

processes of making laws, of breaking laws, and of society's reactions towards the breaking of laws. We shall see in future years whether this trend continues, but as with Italian family life and peace-making within the (ever?) expanding European Union, the Bologna conference happily accommodated multiple ideological and empirical streams of the criminological 'community' who could

sample each others' wares or not as they chose. A market solution for the soul of criminology: what would Cesare Lombroso have thought? Disciple of Darwin, he surely would have approved. ■

Mike (Secondo!) Levi is ESRC Professorial Fellow in Criminology, School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University.

President's Message *Continued from page 2*

However, this is not the most interesting thing about this comparison. Striking patterns appear when one looks at the role played by suspended sentences. European champions here are Slovakia, Slovenia, Poland, Czech Republic, Latvia, Croatia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, and Estonia. In these countries suspended sentences constitute from 72.1 percent to 45.6 percent of all sanctions. Only Greece (with 81.1 percent) and Switzerland (52.1) are in the same league.

In France, the other most frequent user of suspended sentences in the west, it constitutes only 31.8 percent, and in other places usually much less: Germany 13.1 percent; Norway 12.8; Portugal 11.8; and Finland 4.3.

This pattern is accompanied by its almost perfect 'negative' when one looks at fines. In Finland, in 1999, they constituted 91.3 percent of all sanctions, in Portugal 73.2 percent, in Norway 70.2 percent, and in England and Wales 70.3. In the 'worst' western country, Italy, fines were 32.2 percent of all sanctions. In Bulgaria they were 20.7 percent, in Poland 18.4 percent, in the Czech Republic 5.4 percent, and in Lithuania 3.4 percent.

This pattern is not so consistent with other non-custodial sanctions, such as community service. There are champions here in the West (Holland with 33.8 percent) and in the central part of the continent (Hungary with 23.3), and complete outsiders in the West (Finland with 1.3), and in the East (Latvia with 1.5).

Of course, this comparison is quite rough. Structures of sanctions may result from many factors. Nevertheless, it seems to confirm one basic problem of the criminal justice

systems of Central and Eastern European countries: a lack of viable systems of alternative non-custodial sanctions, apart from suspended sentences. Most western countries have much better developed alternatives, and broadly use not only fines but also community service and similar measures.

In central and eastern Europe when sentencing judges do not want to send offenders to prison, the basic alternative is the suspended sentence. And as in Poland, it is seldom accompanied by meaningful probation supervision.

This may be a product of a lack of necessary provisions in legal codes, but also reflect the mentalities of judges. Communist countries used or broadly abused imprisonment in their crime control policies. Moreover, they somehow missed a crucial period of penal development in the west after World War Two when many countries developed viable alternatives to imprisonment. Despite all the changes of the past 17 years, prison sentences (even if suspended), still remain *the* sanction in the region.

Is this a problem? It seems to be. Extremely schematic sentencing patterns in many central and eastern European countries (despite broad use of suspended sentences), and lack to other alternatives for imprisonment, may contribute to their high imprisonment rates. In this way they make the 'penal climate' in that part of the continent even frostier. Changing this divide in integrating Europe should constitute a high priority both for governments involved, and for the criminological community. ■

Bologna: the Organisers' Report *Continued from page 1*

Many people from both institutions and from other Italian universities helped out. Marzio Barbagli (University of Bologna) and Rossella Selmini (University of Macerata and director of SPS) had overall responsibility. David Nelken (University of Macerata) and Dario Melossi (University of Bologna) were members of the conference scientific committee. Uberto Gatti (University of Genoa) and Ernesto U. Savona (Transcrime, University of Trento and Catholic University of Milan)

lent support from a distance, helping out in particularly complicated moments.

Most of the conference organisation was handled by doctoral and post-doctoral researchers affiliated with SPS or the Universities of Bologna, Milan, and Macerata. Gian Guido Nobili, later joined by Elena Zaccherini and Stefania Crocitti, worked mainly on the programme, aided by Samanta Arsani and Eugenio Arcidiacono. Enrico Plateo coordinated logistics and general organisation. Many students and young researchers helped out. Other departments of Regione Emilia-Romagna took responsibility for equipment and technical assistance, and for the web-site, communication, and printing.

Hotel reservations, the social programme, registration, the reception in Santa Lucia, and administrative tasks were handled by Bologna Congressi. Claudia Servisi and Rudi Conti played the lead roles.

Programme and Social Events

On 27 September, after a day of pre-conference meetings, the conference opened in Aula Magna Santa Lucia, where the Rector Magnificus of Bologna and the President of the



Back row L-R: Valeria Verdolini, Ester Massa, Rossella Selmini, Elena Zaccherini, Stefania Crocitti, Samanta Arsani. Front row L-R: Enrico Plateo, Gian Guido Nobili, Eugenio Arcidiacono.

Regional Council of Emilia-Romagna welcomed participants.

There were three plenary sessions. The first offered a general overview of Italian criminology and Italy's criminal justice system. The speakers were Uberto Gatti (who also chaired), Tamar Pitch, David Nelken, Isabella Merzagora Betsos, and Stefano Maffei. The second plenary, on 'Crime and Migration in Europe', was chaired by Michael Tonry (University of Minnesota and NSCR, Leiden). The presenters were Kitty Calavita (University of California, Irvine), Godfried Engbersen (Erasmus University, Rotterdam), and Dario Melossi. The third plenary on 'The Impact of Crime Prevention on Crime Trends' featured Ronald Clarke (Rutgers), Richard Tremblay (University of Montréal), and Ernesto Savona. Ernesto chaired.

Altogether there were 150 panels. More than 50 were pre-arranged (shown as 'thematic sessions' in the programme). Many ESC working groups arranged one or more panels, including four or five each by EDLC, EUGPSRN, EHR, and Eurogang. A poster session attracted 15 exhibitors.

A wide range of subjects was covered. Consistent with the conference theme ('*Crime, Crime*

Prevention, and Communities in Europe'), some sessions focused on fear of crime, urban safety, crime prevention, social capital, and communities. Emerging interest in comparative criminology, international crime, crimes against the environment, and green criminology was evident.

The social programme included a welcome reception on Tuesday night presided over by the mayor of Bologna and the traditional gala dinner on Thursday. Both were held in the ancient Palazzo Grassi. An opportunity to taste traditional local specialties sponsored by

the American Society of Criminology took place on Friday afternoon in the magnificent cloister of San Giovanni in Monte. A final buffet luncheon was provided at Palazzo Malvezzi on Saturday, hosted by Stefano Canestrari, dean of the law faculty.

Inaugurating a new ESC feature, two new ESC awards were conferred late on Thursday afternoon: the 2007 ESC European Criminology Award to Sir Anthony Bottoms (Cambridge), and the 2007 ESC European Young Criminologist Award jointly to David Green (Oxford) and Philip Verwimp (Free University of Brussels).

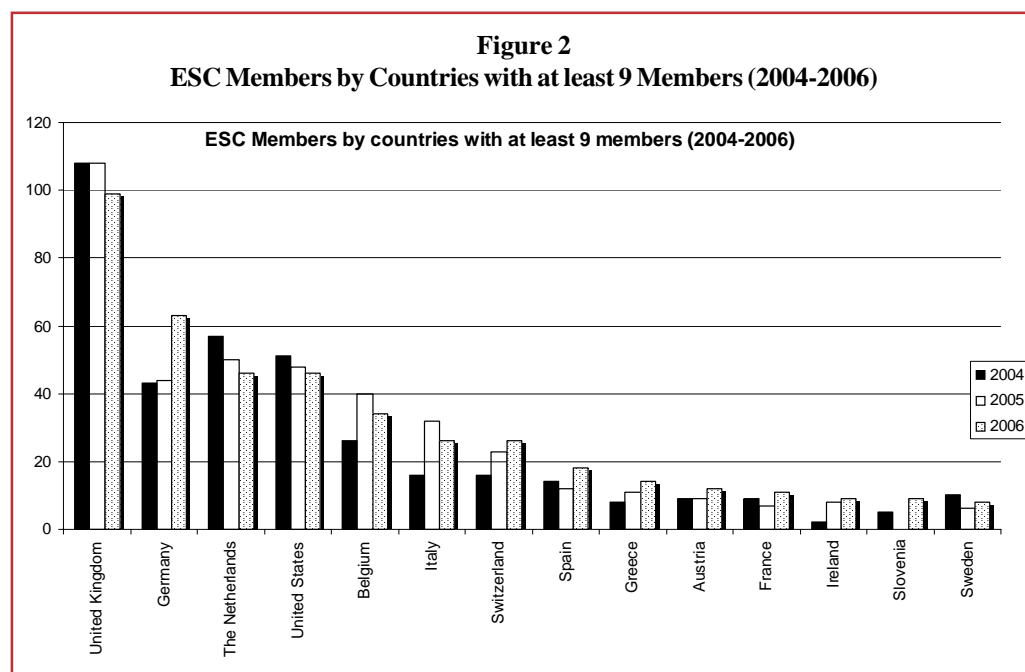
Some Final Remarks

The conference was attended by 806 people, hundreds more than at previous conferences. More than 600 people participated in panels and plenaries. Fifty others participated in pre- and post-conference meetings. Participants came from 45 countries, the largest numbers coming from the United Kingdom, Italy, the United States, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany.

The allure of Italy and the University of Bologna may partly explain the numbers. Another possibility is that a maturing ESC is

Continued on p 21

Executive Secretariat *Continued from page 3*



Americas, and Oceania. These figures seem to depend heavily not only on the number of criminologists in each country but also on ease of access to the Internet.

In round numbers, the Executive Secretariat (secretariat@esc-eurocrim.org) sent 4500 e-mails in 2005 and 4900 in 2006, while we received 1400 in 2005 and 2100 in 2006.

All in all, these data show a healthy and blossoming

majority come from Western Europe and the USA.

However, the geographical distribution is quite impressive. The following countries were represented between 2004 and 2006: Armenia, Albania, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Israel, Japan, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Turkey and Ukraine. Figures for the United Kingdom include members from Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and England.

Website

The ESC Website received 20,057 visits in 2006. This is an average of 1671 visits per month or 55 per day. There has been a continuous increase in visits since the website was established in August 2004. They increased by 26 percent from 2005 to 2006. The busiest period is from May to August and coincides with the months that precede the annual conference. These statistics do not include visits to the different conference websites, which are kept by the local organizers.

The Website registered more visits in March 2006 (2014) than in any other month. During that month visitors downloaded 5726 files. The record goes to different issues of *Criminology In Europe*, the ESC newsletter, and to files placed in the Website by the Working Group on Juvenile Justice headed by Josine Junger-Tas.

Unfortunately, the files on juvenile delinquency had to be removed when the group compiled them in a book (Junger-Tas J. & Decker S.H. [Eds.]. 2006. *International Handbook of Juvenile Justice*. Dordrecht: Springer). The Website now contains the first two pages of each chapter and the preface. These figures show that the newsletter is a success, confirmed by the fact that articles in it are more and more frequently quoted in the scientific literature.

In March 2006 the Website was visited by people using computers in 58 different countries. We received at least 10 visits from 24 countries. The record goes to the United States followed by Western Europe (Spain is probably overrepresented because it includes visits from the computers of the ESC Executive Secretariat which was located there at that time). Eastern Europe comes immediately after. There are also visitors from Asia, the

society. With more members each year, an increasing number of visits to the Website, successful annual conferences, and more than 50 countries represented among our members and participants to our conferences, only six years after it was established the ESC is definitely here to stay. ■

Bologna Report

Continued from opposite page ———

attracting people from different countries and different backgrounds and interests irrespective of where the conferences are held. Time will tell.

The unexpected numbers presented serious organisational challenges. We hope participants nonetheless enjoyed Bologna and the conference, despite having to find hidden, but charming university buildings with strange, long names. We hope participants learned a bit about Italian criminology, and also about Italy, Emilia-Romagna, and Bologna, returning home with new ideas and feelings about Italy. In a few words: we hope that everyone left the conference more criminologists, and more European. ■

Criminology in Scotland *Continued from page 3*

Beverley Brown, David Garland, and Neil Walker amongst them. Whilst it is not uncommon for criminologists to feel ambivalence about their location in law schools, in this case the close proximity between criminological studies and legal and constitutional theory, for example, proved productive. This is evident in the range and ambition of the work of David Garland and Peter Young, for example, and in the subsequent trajectories of numerous graduates, including David Nelken, Dirk von Zyl Smit, Ian Loader, Nikos Passas, and Gerry Johnstone.

Derick McClintock was succeeded at Edinburgh by David J. Smith. Amongst the most notable of David's achievements was the creation of the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, which continues to be driven by David, along with Lesley McAra and Susan McVie. The study has followed a single cohort of 4,300 Edinburgh schoolchildren from age 12 to young adulthood. It aims to understand criminal offending in young people by studying it in three contexts: the physical and social structure of neighbourhoods; the individual's development through the life course; and interactions with the official apparatus of control and law enforcement. The study is thus distinctive for the density of contextual knowledge that it generates and hence its capacity to locate individual, family, and spatial variations in relation to the social geography of the city.

Meanwhile, from the early 1960s onwards, a series of scholars based at Glasgow University pursued research on 'delinquent neighbourhoods', criminal networks, and criminal sub-cultures. These included John Mack (who ran an influential residential course on criminological studies in the 1960s), the enigmatic James Patrick who wrote the classic 'A Glasgow Gang Observed' (1973), Sean Damer, and, more recently, Jason Ditton, who established the first criminological research unit in the late 1970s.

Strongly rooted in the sociological research tradition, much of this work

focused on the relationship between crime and physical, social, and economic conditions in the neighbourhoods of Glasgow. Criminological engagement with the urban landscape has continued, now echoed in the work on community safety, 'anti-social behaviour', and the spatiality of formal and informal social control, as undertaken by Nick Fyfe and Jon Bannister, amongst others.

Criminological work of diverse character has emerged from several Scottish universities. In some cases this has similarly occurred in schools of law, as in the work of Peter Duff and colleagues at Aberdeen and that of Neil Hutton and Cyrus Tata at Strathclyde. Conversely, much of the recent work at Glasgow Caledonian University on addictions, violence, and other salient issues has taken place in the context of psychology. At the same time Hazel Croall has undertaken distinguished work on economic and financial crime in that institution.

The shape of work on offending and societal responses to crime has also been profoundly influenced by distinctive features of Scottish institutions. This is especially clear in respect of work on young people and youth justice. The strongly welfarist and non-punitive principles embodied in the system of 'children's hearings', for example, are echoed in the continuing strength of work conducted by scholars in social work such as Gill McIvor, Bill Whyte, Lorraine Waterhouse, Malcolm Hill, Fergus McNeill, and Mike Nellis amongst others.

Perhaps for similar reasons there has also been an extended tradition of mobility and exchange between the academy and government research. A significant number of now senior academic researchers in Scottish universities gained early experience working in the Central Research Unit of the then (pre-devolution) Scottish Office, and the unit produced or facilitated several significant research projects in the course of the 1980s and 1990s. Amongst the most senior of the émigrés from government to the

academic sphere, Jacqueline Tombs has since held chairs at both Stirling and Glasgow Caledonian Universities.

Despite the varied achievements noted above there has been a general acknowledgement that work, though often of high quality, has been carried out by individuals or very small groups, lacking secure institutional location or sustainability of funding. In response, the universities, the Scottish Funding Council, and the Scottish Government have taken the (we believe) far-sighted step of creating a multi-institutional and multi-disciplinary research centre to support, develop, and promote criminological research in Scotland.

The result is the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research (SCCJR), a unique partnership between Glasgow, Edinburgh, Stirling, and Glasgow Caledonian Universities in alliance with a wider consortium of individuals and groups in Strathclyde and Aberdeen Universities, and with colleagues in Dundee and St Andrew's Universities. It is aimed at promoting collaboration, enhancing research capacity, and increasing the international profile and impact of Scottish criminological and criminal justice research.

The Centre has three inter-related aims:

1. To improve the criminal justice research infrastructure and expand research capacity in Scottish universities. We seek to integrate existing research capabilities and strengths by uniting an interdisciplinary spectrum of skills and experience, and to create new and additional expertise through the provision of research training and opportunities for new scholars.
2. To use that enhanced capability to carry out an integrated programme of high quality criminal justice research on topics which are relevant to Scotland's criminal justice needs, and which improve the evidence base of Scottish crime reduction and criminal justice policy.
3. To make informed conceptual, methodological, and analytical

contributions to theoretical thinking and policy development in criminal justice both in Scotland and internationally, in order to achieve international recognition for Scottish research.

Building on the strengths of Scottish criminology, the centre's work is organized under six thematic networks. Five are structures and processes in criminal justice systems; crime and communities; evaluating interventions; violence, risk, and public health; and the quantitatively-focused CJ-Quest. The sixth is concerned with capacity building in crime and criminal justice research. We have been successfully building up a vibrant postgraduate community as well as attracting a number of younger criminological scholars, amongst them Sarah Armstrong, Simon Mackenzie, Susan Batchelor, and Anna Souhami.

These are early days for SCCJR and for its sister body the Scottish

Institute for Policing Research (SIPR, see <http://www.sipr.ac.uk>), which is similarly a consortium of institutions, supported by the Funding Council and, in this case, the Scottish police services. We hope to place criminological research on a very different and more sustainable footing and in so doing to generate a greater volume of ambitious and programmatic research and a more viable environment for young researchers, as well as attracting visitors and new collaborators internationally. For more information on the work of SCCJR and the people involved, see <http://www.sccjr.ac.uk>

These are exceptionally involving times for crime and criminal justice research in Scotland, as elsewhere. Scotland confronts challenges of economic and technological change, new flows of people and commodities, and more locally experienced insecurities and disorders, that are in

many ways similar to those encountered across Europe – similar but never identical. These disruptions pose tricky questions of continuity, adaptation, and more radical pressures for change to the country's distinctive legal and institutional traditions.

At the same time the altered political architecture of the United Kingdom since devolution exposes in a new way the dialectic of dependence and interdependence amongst its constituent nations. We therefore look forward eagerly to a deepening participation in European debates and, of course, to extending a warm welcome to friends and colleagues old and new in Edinburgh in September 2008. ■

Michele Burman and Richard Sparks are co-directors of the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research.

Public Safety *Continued from page 17*

refines the capacity of national states to 'govern at a distance', whether local partnerships democratise policy responses to public safety, render them more or less accountable to the general public, alter the content and logic of internal security, recycle popular myths and prejudices about security, or facilitate a more enlightened public criminology remain issues for further empirical enquiry in addition to further conceptual reflection.

In Bologna, such themes were considered by twelve papers presented at four panels convened by the working group on the general subject of 'The Politics of Public Safety'. In developing these themes, the papers helped to develop the working group's research agenda including three particular foci, which will be the subject of the working group's meetings over the forthcoming year:

The comparative method – Two of the working group's members, Hans Boutellier and René van Swaaningen,

will convene a colloquium on the lessons drawn from research into public safety for the broader challenge of undertaking comparative research in Europe. This colloquium is scheduled for Spring 2008.

The punitive and preventive turn – Preventive policies for public safety cannot be divorced from the dramatic recourse to punitive policy responses, including record imprisonment rates, in many European countries over the past decade, even in those hitherto renowned for their 'tolerance'. A comparison of the interaction between the politics of 'punitive populism' and preventive strategies in different European countries will be a theme of panels which the working group intends to convene at the Eighth annual meeting of the ESC in Edinburgh.

The criminalisation of social policy? – A third and related theme for comparative analysis will be the extent to which the politics of public safety has led to a criminalisation of social policy and, more generally, attempts to

'govern through security', which subordinate social and economic policy goals to those of internal security.

Proposals for papers on these topics are invited.

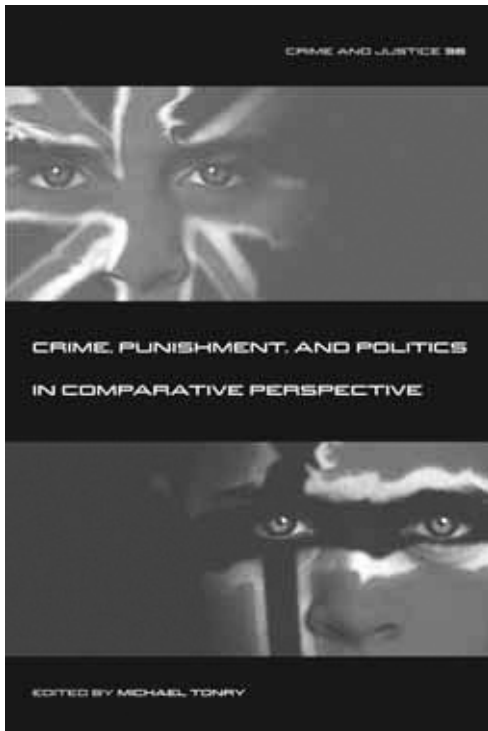
Professor Gordon Hughes stepped down from his role as co-Director of the working group. Thanks are due for his substantial contribution as co-founder and as co-director over the past five years.

For further information, please contact, Adam Edwards, at EDWARDSA2@cf.ac.uk.

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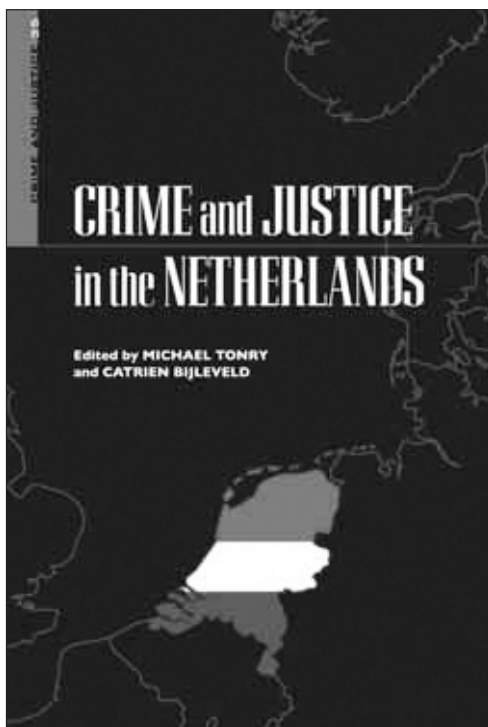
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