

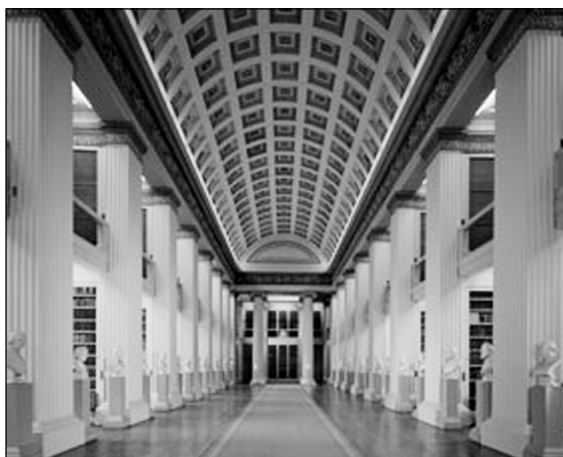


Edinburgh Prepares to Welcome ESC

By Richard Sparks and Alistair Henry

Preparations proceed apace to welcome delegates to the historic city of Edinburgh in September. The conference theme, 'Criminology in the public sphere,' reflects a concern with relevance, engagement, and the quality of public policy and discourse amongst criminologists of many interests and persuasions. Certainly, the relations between academic life and civic culture are matters close to the hearts of many participants. We also like to think that these are quite strongly Scottish themes and concerns.

This year's conference benefits from the active support of the Scottish Government and will be attended by leading figures in public life. We are also fortunate in the



involvement of colleagues from across Scotland, not least through the good offices of the *Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research* (www.sccjr.ac.uk) and the *Scottish Institute for Policing Research* (www.sipr.ac.uk).

The line-up of plenary speakers is an exciting one. Those who have already agreed to speak include Tom Tyler, Loïc Wacquant, Sophie Body-Gendrot, René van Swaaningen, Sonja Snacken, and Katja Franko

Aas. On behalf of the 'locals' Lesley McAra will speak on criminal justice in Scotland in comparative perspective and Neil Walker will address the prospects for liberty in times of elevated concern with security issues.

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Sophie Body-Gendrot

By Stephanie van de Goethals

Sophie Body-Gendrot, the unopposed nominee for election as the next ESC president, is decidedly French but also a real international. She is as at home in New York as in



Paris. She has spent much of her time studying the hardships of city life, is bilingual in English and French, and is dedicated to both the classroom and field research.

Sophie was born in Lorraine and spent her childhood in Verdun, a town bruised by the ravages of two wars, in surroundings she describes as

'depressing, subjugated by death, with cemeteries as far as
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ESC Board Candidates

The ESC is fortunate in having four distinguished scholars as candidates for election as at-large board members. Aleksandras Dobryninas is Professor of Sociology at Vilnius University in Lithuania. Kevin Haines is Reader in Criminology and Youth Justice at Swansea University in Wales. Tapio Lappi-Seppälä is Director General of the Finnish National Research Institute of Legal Policy. Wolfgang Stangl is Director of the Institute for Sociology of Law and Criminology in Vienna.

Two new members will be elected at the in Edinburgh to serve two year terms. They will replace Catrien Bijleveld of the NSCR and Mike Levi of the University of Cardiff.

Short profiles of the candidates appear on pp. 4 and 5.

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Message from the President European Data on Crime and Criminal Justice

By Krzysztof Krajewski

Criminological research in European countries is becoming increasingly European. This is not only because of the success, far beyond many people's expectations, of the European Society of Criminology and its annual conferences which attract numerous participants and stimulate contacts, exchanges of research results and experience, and inspirations for new projects.

Various European sources, including the European Commission's framework programs, are other significant factors encouraging development of research programs and projects with international and comparative dimensions and involving researchers or research teams from various European countries. This involves not only research consortia, but also coordination programs like the ongoing CRIMPREV project.

Criminology in European countries, traditionally a very national, even parochial, business, limited often to national crime trends, problems, and policies, and other national issues, is becoming a comparative discipline. This is enormously important. Having European, and not only national, perspectives on crime and criminal justice systems will be an important precipitant to the development of criminological research and better crime control policies on the European continent.

One element of this process of criminology in Europe becoming increasingly European is that more and better comparative statistical data on crime and penal issues are

becoming available. This newsletter bears witness. Recent issues contain articles on comparative European statistical data: *Imprisonment in Eastern and Western Europe* (by Andrew Coyle in vol.6, No.1), *Imprisonment Rates in Europe* (by

Marcelo Aebi and Natalia Stadnic in vol.6 No.2), *Victimisation Rates Falling in Europe* (by Stan C. Proband in vol.6 No.3), and *European Prison Populations Stable* (again by Stan C. Proband in vol.7, No.1). With the continuing development of such initiatives as the *Council of Europe Annual Penal*

Statistics (SPACE I), the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*, and the *European Survey on Crime and Safety*, a growing number of sources of comparative data are becoming available on the most crucial aspects of crime: registered offences, victimization prevalence, and prison populations.

Although many wish such European data were more comprehensive, detailed, and reliable, what is available now is vastly better in quantity and quality compared with ten or twenty years ago. I cannot recall any comprehensive comparative analyses of European crime or imprisonment trends during the 1970s or 1980s.

This was not only because Europe remained politically divided. Even in the "old" European Community, comparative statistical data on crime were scarce. This was partly because thinking about crime seldom



VOL. 7, NO. 2
JULY 2008

Criminology in Europe is published by the European Society of Criminology. The editorial office is located at NSCR, P.O. Box 792 2300 AT Leiden The Netherlands
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From the Executive Secretariat: ESC Annual Report 2007

By Marcelo Aebi and Grace Kronicz

The European Society of Criminology in 2007 experienced its most successful year since it was established in 2000. Membership reached 690 and 806 criminologists participated in the 7th Annual Conference in Bologna from 26 to 29 September 2007.

During the conference, the ESC delivered its first awards for scholarship. The European Criminology Award for senior scholars went to Anthony Bottoms and the ESC Young Criminologist Award went to David Green and Philip Verwimp.

Three new working groups were created: the European Development and Life-course Criminology working group (chairs: Arjan Blokland and Paul Nieuwebeerta), the European Homicide Research working group (chair: Paul Nieuwebeerta), and the Community Sanctions working group (chair: Fergus McNeill). Information about all the ESC working groups can be found on the ESC website (<http://www.esc-eurocrim.org/workgroups.shtml>) and reports on current activities of most of them can be found elsewhere in this newsletter.

Membership Trends

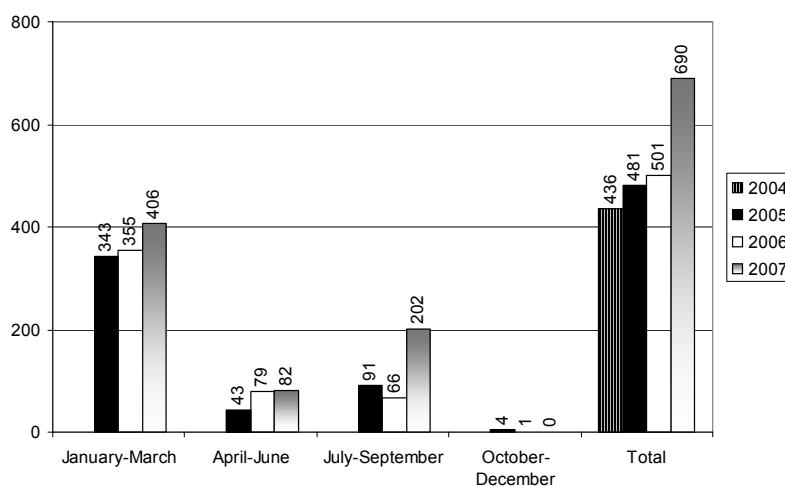
Figure 1 shows the evolution of the ESC membership from 2004 to 2007. Membership increased by 38 per cent from 2006 to 2007 and by 58 per cent from 2004 to 2007. Figure 1 also shows that the number of members renewing their memberships during the first trimester increased each year (14 per cent in 2007 from 2006).

This is good news. It has been a main goal of the Executive Secretariat since its creation in 2004 to make a clear distinction between membership and participation at the conference. During the ESC's early years, most members renewed while registering for the conference. This meant, among other disadvantages, that they received only the final issues of the *European Journal of Criminology* and the newsletter for that year.

Among the 806 participants to the Bologna conference, 460 were ESC members and 346 were non-members.

(48), Belgium (46), Switzerland (35), Spain (24), France (19), Austria (15), Greece (14), Canada (13), Sweden (12),

Figure 1
ESC Members by Trimesters (2004-2007)



All in all, 1036 criminologists were linked to the ESC in 2007.

It is also very significant for the future of European criminology that 27 per cent (186) of ESC members in 2007 were students. This is the highest percentage ever. Students represented 17 per cent of members in 2004, 22 per cent in 2005, and 19 per cent in 2006.

Geographical Distribution of Members

ESC members in 2007 came from 44 different countries (46 if the United Kingdom is disaggregated into England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland). The distribution was as follows: United Kingdom (157 members), Italy (66), United States (64), Germany (55), The Netherlands

Finland (11), Poland (9), Bosnia and Herzegovina (8), Slovenia (8), Australia (7), Denmark (7), Ireland (7), Norway (7), Israel (6), Japan (6), Hungary (5), Portugal (5), Turkey (5), Cyprus (4), Russia (4), Ukraine (4), Iceland (3), Czech Republic (2), Luxemburg (2), Albania (1), Armenia (1), Brazil (1), Estonia (1), Iran (1), Malta (1), Mexico (1), Nigeria (1), Pakistan (1), Romania (1), Serbia (1), and Slovakia (1).

Figure 2 (p. 14) shows the distributions of members from 2004 to 2007 by countries in which there were at least 9 members in one of these years. Not surprisingly, there is usually an increase in the number of members from the country that

Continued on page 14

APOLOGIES TO NATALIA DELGRANDE

Criminology in Europe apologises for an error in Volume 7, No 1. Stan C. Proband in particular would like to apologise to Natalia Delgrande for misspelling her name in his article on European prison populations (p. 1)

ESC BOARD MEMBER NOMINATIONS

Kevin Haines



Kevin Haines is reader in criminology and youth justice and director of the Centre for Criminal Justice and Criminology at Swansea University in Wales. He joined Swansea University in 1993 from the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, where he completed an MPhil and PhD in Criminology and worked as a research associate on a Home Office-funded evaluation of the introduction of the Youth Court in England and Wales.

His research interests focus on youth justice, youth crime prevention, and, recently, risk and protective factors for juvenile offending - including a forthcoming book. Much of his work takes a critical children-first perspective - originally set out in Haines and Drakeford, *Young People and Youth Justice* (1998). He has been a member of the International Association for Research in Juvenile Criminology for 20 years and has served as its president. He is also a member of the Editorial Board of the journal *Youth Justice*.

At Swansea, between 2004 and 2008, Kevin was Director of Research and Deputy Head of the School of Human Sciences. Between 1998 and

2003 he worked with the Romanian Ministry of Justice to establish a national Probation Service and community sentences.

His current research includes two substance use projects - one prevention-focused, the other treatment-focused, and an evaluation of youth crime prevention in Wales. With colleagues across Wales, he is working to establish the Welsh Centre for Crime, Community and Social Justice.

control, and research on urban safety and social control. Recent books concern public safety (*Innere Sicherheiten*, with Gerhard Hanak, 2003) and a comparative European study about urban fears (*Großstadtängste* [Anxious Cities], with Klaus Sessar and René van Swaeningen, 2007).



Wolfgang Stangl



Wolfgang Stangl is director of the Institute for Sociology of Law and Criminology in Vienna and teaches criminology at the University of Vienna. He studied law and sociology and he is also a group psychoanalyst.

His main research interests include the history of criminology, theoretical and empirical research on social

Tapio Lappi-Seppälä



Tapio Lappi-Seppälä (PhD 1987, docent 1988) has since 1995 been Director General of the Finnish National Research Institute of Legal Policy and is a part-time professor in criminology and sociology of law at the University of Helsinki. He was previously a researcher and lecturer in the Academy of Finland and the University of Helsinki, and senior legislative adviser in criminal law in the Ministry of Justice in Finland.

His research interests include sentencing theory, criminal policy at large, and the system of sanctions with especial emphasis on comparative analyses. His recent works concentrate on cross-national and comparative analyses and explanations of trends and differences in penal policies.

He has taken active part in reform work within the Finnish criminal justice system over the last 20 years, and in international co-operation in criminal justice issues in the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology, the Council of Europe (member, Criminological Scientific Council since 2004), and the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation (Vice President since 2005).

He has published several books, research reports, and articles nationally and internationally in criminology and penal policy. His publications in English include articles on sentencing theory, restorative justice, general prevention, juvenile justice, and comparative penal policy. Most recent works have appeared in *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research*: "Penal Policy in Scandinavia" in volume 36 (2007) and "Trust, Welfare, and Political Culture: Explaining Differences in National Penal Policies" in volume 37 (2008).

Aleksandras Dobryninas



Aleksandras Dobryninas is professor of sociology in the Faculty of Philosophy, Vilnius University (Lithuania). His main research areas are criminological discourses, media and crime, and corruption. He is actively involved in national and international initiatives concerning anti-corruption policy and abolition of the death penalty.

He is author or co-author of

Foundation of Criminology: Logical and Philosophical Aspects (1990, Russian), *The Death Penalty in Lithuania: Legal and Sociological Aspects* (1999, Lithuanian), *Juvenile Justice in Lithuanian Mass Media* (2000, Lithuanian), *Virtual Reality of Crime* (2001, Lithuanian/English), *Is Lithuanian Society Safe? Lithuanian Population's Victimization Experience and Attitude towards Criminal Justice and Public Safety* (2004, Lithuanian/English), and *Lithuanian Map of Corruption: 2001-2004* (2005, Lithuanian). He is a project leader in the Interdisciplinary Criminology Study Programme at Vilnius University supported by EU structural funds.

Professor Dobryninas is a member of the Steering Committee of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control, the Council and Editorial Board of the Lithuanian Encyclopedia, and the editorial board of the Lithuanian sociological magazine, *Sociology: Thought and Action*. In 2005 he was a visiting professor at Creighton University (USA).



THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The mood and temper of the public in regard to the treatment of crime and criminals is one of the most unflinching tests of the civilisation of any country. A calm and dispassionate recognition of the rights of the accused against the state and even of convicted criminals against the state, a constant heart-searching by all charged with the duty of punishment, a desire and eagerness to rehabilitate in the world of industry of all those who have paid their dues in the hard coinage of punishment, tireless efforts towards the discovery of curative and regenerating processes and an unflinching faith that there is a treasure, if only you can find it, in the heart of every person – these are the symbols which in the treatment of crime and criminals mark and measure the stored up strength of a nation, and are the sign and proof of the living virtue in it.

Winston Churchill (1910)

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International Self-Report Delinquency Study

By Josine Junger-Tas

The second ISRD study is progressing according to plan: surveys have been completed in thirty countries and national reports have been written. Summaries have been prepared on each country. These will be published by Springer later this year. A first publication on outcomes from the six new EU member states, funded by the Daphne program of the European Commission, has already appeared:

Juvenile Delinquency in Six New EU Member States – Crime, Risky Behaviour and Victimization in the Capital Cities of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovenia, edited by M. Steketee, M. Moll, and A. Kapardis (Utrecht: Verwey-Jonker Institute, 2008).

Incorporation of all country (raw) data into one data base is nearly complete. This has happened much faster compared with ISRD-1, thanks to the many unifying procedures introduced by our main methodologist, Dirk Enzmann. For example, in order to make data-entry comparable, he introduced the method Epi-data and provided participants with additional syntax files. Rules were developed concerning coding and recoding and for designing elementary tables.

A technical report will describe all the decisions taken to make comparable analyses possible. When complete, the database will include 74.000 cases, representing 30 samples of 12-15 year old children in cities of 30 countries.

To enlarge the theoretical basis of the study, both national and local structural social indicators were collected and will be integrated into

the merged dataset.

We will present a number of ISRD-2 outcomes in three panels at the ESC meeting in Edinburgh:

- Results from the ISRD Daphne countries;
- Methodological issues, local indicators, and some key comparative findings;
- Comparative findings of individual countries.

For further information, contact Josine Junger-Tas (jungertas@xs4all.nl).



European Governance of Public Safety Research Network

By Adam Edwards

The network will convene panels on the politics of community safety at the forthcoming meeting in Edinburgh. The concept of community safety has acquired a significant following amongst those concerned with the reduction of crime and disorder and 'quality of life' issues both in Scotland and south of the border in England and Wales.

The meaning and relevance of community safety for colleagues elsewhere in Europe provided the focus of a panel convened at the second annual meeting of the Society in Toledo in 2002, which led to the establishment of this network. The papers scheduled for presentation at Edinburgh provide an opportune moment to consider progress achieved in discussing the transferability of this concept and others, such as public safety and

public security, in the intervening six years of debates.

For observers of the British criminological scene, the concept of community safety will be familiar, having been first introduced into the vernacular of national public administration by a Home Office-sponsored report in 1991, *Safer Communities: The Local Delivery of Crime Prevention Through the Partnership Approach*, colloquially known as the 'Morgan Report' after the chair of the working party that produced it, James Morgan. The Morgan Report promoted the concept of community safety as an alternative to that of crime prevention, which it regarded as 'often narrowly interpreted [reinforcing] the view that it is solely the responsibility of the police'.

Community safety subsequently represented a belief in involving a broader range of actors in the prevention of crime, particularly local government departments concerned with housing, education, health, employment, and services for young people, and, through the involvement of such actors, a broadening of the very objects of governance beyond that of the prevention of particular types of crime. The concept came to signify a concern with promoting citizens' 'quality of life' through a focus on the causal relationships between patterns of offending, victimisation, housing tenure, educational attainment, health, income distribution, and so forth.

It suggested the appropriate focus for criminological inquiry should be on the complex social causation of crime. In this regard, community safety entailed the rehabilitation of sociological traditions of thinking about crime that had been the subject of much criticism both from academics, including more psychologically-oriented proponents of individualised risk management and 'crime scientists' antipathetic to any 'dispositional' accounts of crime, and from others, particularly populist

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politicians concerned not to appear 'soft' on crime, by offering explanations in any terms other than the individual responsibility of offenders for their own rational choices to offend.

In these terms, the struggle to define and promote community safety as an alternative to more narrowly construed concepts of criminal justice and crime prevention has provided fertile ground for studying the fortunes of sociologically-oriented criminology. Commentaries on the political fortunes of community safety in Britain have also noted its 'polyvalence' or capacity to mean different things for competing advocacy coalitions in public policy, including its capture by proponents of the social-psychologically-oriented 'broken windows thesis' to signify improved quality of life through the aggressive policing of street populations.

Given this polyvalence even within the British criminological scene it is not surprising that colleagues elsewhere in Europe have reacted to the concept with varying degrees of bemusement, scepticism, and outright antipathy. This has included reticence over the extent to which 'community' threatens super-ordinate concepts of social solidarity that inform national-popular projects, for example French Republicanism, or else signify bigoted, exclusionary, social networks.

To this end members of the network preferred the concepts of public safety or public security. Even here, however, there is disagreement given the connotations, in some European contexts, of public security with paramilitary policing, which is about as far away from the Morgan Report's concept of community safety as one could get. Such debates reveal the intrinsic politics of criminological argument, the definition of terms, the circumscription of debate around certain objects obviating others, and the extrinsic politics of the social contexts in which criminological research is embedded.

These and other debates are of central concern to the development of a European criminology that is sensitive to the challenges of cross-cultural comparison. Signifying these practices for the purposes of comparison should also be a priority for a European criminology that wishes to address the anxieties of citizens; anxieties which do not remain neatly boxed within the parameters of criminal justice systems but invariably segue across the spectrum of social policy concerns.

For further information, contact Adam Edwards, Cardiff University School of Social Sciences (edwardsa2@Cardiff.ac.uk).



Community Sanctions

By Fergus McNeill

The idea for an ESC Working Group on Community Sanctions developed out of a number of conversations at the Bologna conference last year. Both the range and use of community sanctions and measures ('CSM') have increased significantly across Europe in recent years. In different jurisdictions they operate in very different ways. Often the focus is on 'front-end' diversion from prosecution measures or sentences in their own right (including, for example, victim-offender mediation, fines and compensation orders, probation, community service, drug treatment and testing, conditional or suspended sentences, and electronic monitoring). But CSM can also refer to 'back-door' mechanisms to reduce prison overcrowding and/or resettle released prisoners (involving various kinds of parole and non-parole licences and sometimes home detention schemes using electronic monitoring).

In more conceptual terms, different

jurisdictions place different emphases on punishment in the community, reparation and restoration, alternatives to custody, rehabilitation and public protection. The initial discussions about the working group suggested that, certainly in comparison with analyses of imprisonment, penologists have paid too little attention to the political, social, and cultural dynamics that both generate and reflect these different philosophies, systems, and practices of CSM. The growth in CSM across Europe suggests that there is an urgent need for the development of more critical and more comparative work in this area.

The ESC Executive Committee agreed in December that the group should be established and an initial meeting of some of the group's founding members took place in Barcelona in April 2008, thanks to kind financial support and generous hospitality of the Catalan Ministry of Justice. Academics from Belgium, Catalonia, England, Romania, Scotland, Sweden, and Wales attended this initial meeting and agreed the following remit for the group:

This group exists to encourage networking, foster discussion, stimulate empirical research, enable theoretical development, and encourage critical and comparative work on community sanctions in European jurisdictions. Its specific interests and concerns include:

1. The historical development of community-based criminal justice sanctions in European jurisdictions, how community sanctions in European jurisdictions are currently configured (both as legal orders and as related penal practices) and whether, in what ways, and to what extent they are subject to significant ongoing reconfiguration or transformation
2. The emergence and significance of new forms of community sanction, such as compulsory drug treatment

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- and electronic monitoring
3. The effectiveness of these sanctions and their impacts:
 - a. on sentencing
 - b. on offenders
 - c. on victims
 - d. on communities
 - e. on other stakeholders
 4. Public attitudes to and media representations of such measures
 5. The issues of discrimination and diversity that arise in connection with community sanctions.

Getting straight to work on this agenda, papers were presented at the Barcelona meeting by Sonja Snacken (Vrije Universiteit Brussel) on 'The Culture of Control in Europe?'; by Ioan Dumescu (Universitatea din Bucuresti) on 'Community Sanctions and Measures in Europe: Findings from a recent survey' (based on work undertaken with Prof. Anton van Kalmthout); by Josep Cid (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona) on 'The Spanish System of Alternatives to Prison'; and by Elena Laraurri (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona) on 'The Use of Programmes for Domestic Violence Perpetrators in Catalonia'. The four papers set a standard that will be hard to maintain; they also set a pattern that we aim to continue of exploring theoretical/conceptual issues at the 'macro' level; of exploring in more detail comparisons between systems and practices at the micro level; and of exploring community sanctions in the jurisdiction hosting the meeting.

The group also discussed the need to widen its membership, agreeing to prioritise countries that are not yet represented, including France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, and Eastern European countries, and that, with an eye to capacity building in this area, we should try to include not only senior and established academics, but also early career academics. In making connections with policy and practice, we have already begun exploring links with the Conférence Permanente Européenne de la Probation.

The group aims to have a short business meeting at the ESC conference in Edinburgh and, more importantly, to run a series of themed panels on 'Exploring the Histories of Community Sanctions', 'Gender, Diversity and Community Sanctions', 'Reviving Alternatives to Custody?', 'Exploring the Present: Community Sanctions and Measures in Europe' and 'New Directions: Compliance and Electronic Monitoring'. After Edinburgh, the next meeting of the group will be at the University of Glasgow on 24th April, 2009.

If anyone would like more information about the group – or better still would like to become involved – please contact:

Fergus McNeill (University of Glasgow) F.McNeill@sccjr.ac.uk .



Juvenile Justice

By Josine Junger-Tas

The group's second book is nearly completed and will be published in the autumn. The subjects covered include fundamental issues in Juvenile justice, such as young people's rights, the age of criminal responsibility, the transfer of juveniles to adult courts in the United States and Europe, parental responsibility for children's delinquent behaviour, restorative justice, prevention, diversion, and institutional sanctions. The last chapter proposes a reformed system of juvenile justice taking into account the important contributions of the authors.

Following the Bologna meeting, the working group started a third project, *Juvenile justice and Protection in Practice*. It will consider problems presented both by child offenders and by victims of neglect and physical and

sexual abuse. This approach is inspired by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) for two essential reasons. The UNCRC covers both categories of children. Research has shown the interrelationship between, for example, physical or sexual abuse in early childhood and delinquent behaviour and drug use in the adolescent years.

In many cases, particularly with respect to children over age 12, it is far from clear how juvenile judges and other authorities decide whether to refer juveniles to the penal or to other systems, such as youth protection or mental health, and what the roles of other intervening parties, such as the police, social services, and the prosecutor, should be.

We often ignore the criteria they use and apply in practice in processing young children and criminally responsible young people. It is clear from knowledge from many countries that judicial practice is often far different from what legal rules prescribe. We don't always know what the role is of the system's different components.

The group's activities will lead to two outcomes. First, a third publication is being planned with (critical) contributions on the impenetrable and non-transparent mixing-up of juvenile justice and youth protection services and programs. Participants have already proposed contributions on safeguarding juveniles' rights in the process, handling so-called 'children in danger', and comparative analyses of justice and welfare in Europe.

Second, we made an application to the Daphne III program of the European Commission 'to bring together expertise from different European and international research networks in order to formulate policy recommendations both at the national and European level, with the objective to improve and reform general youth policies, prevention policies and policies with respect to Juvenile Justice and Youth

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Protection. In short: How do we deal with children as (actual or potential) offenders and as (actual or potential) victims? The application proposes four workshops over two years period, covering four subjects:

- General youth policies in European countries with respect to juvenile justice and youth protection.
- Prevention policies and programs addressed to children and young people.
- Juvenile justice policies and interventions.
- Youth protection policies and interventions.

If funding is obtained, the four meetings will facilitate working group meetings besides those at annual ESC meetings.

In the meantime I encourage ESC members to contribute to the third publication on Juvenile Justice and Youth Protection.

Please send abstracts or requests for further information to Josine Junger-Tas (jungertas@xs4all.nl).



European University Curriculum

By Gorazd Meško

The purpose of the working group is to foster high-quality criminology programmes and innovative teaching in European universities. The basic idea is to find a consensus concerning aims and ambitions concerning the substance and processes of teaching while “the challenge” lies in the results of teaching (communicating effectively with policymakers and the public). Both are very important.

However, I suggest formulating goals for the working group of initiating a discourse and seeking a

consensus or at least mutual understanding on the substance of teaching (e.g., the place of critical criminology, analyses of on-going processes in politics and public), teaching processes (e.g., innovation, transfer of knowledge, mobility), and the results of teaching (public and professional awareness, influence over decision making processes).

In some countries, raising the level of understanding of public and private sectors concerning criminological knowledge is critical. It is also important to start a discussion on the labour market for criminologists.

Plans for the working group for the period 2006-2009 include learning about programmes in criminology, criminal justice, crime prevention and community safety, victimology, etc.; and seeking and obtaining research grants for creation of a European Higher Education Directory for Criminology that provides full particulars about undergraduate and post-graduate programmes, institutions, and academic criminologists. Anyone willing to participate in working on development of standards for teaching and contributing to the development of knowledge about criminological programmes in Europe is very welcome to join and work with the group.

In addition, members of the group organised a seminar on Interdisciplinary Criminology Studies (May, 9-10, 2008, Vilnius, Lithuania). The seminar was organised by the Law Institute of Lithuania and Vilnius University. Papers were presented about teaching criminology as an interdisciplinary subject. Interesting questions arose, such as ‘Who Needs Criminology?’, ‘What Works in Crime Prevention? A Discussion of Evidence-based Crime Control Policies’, ‘What Can Political Scientists and Criminologists Learn from Each Other?’, etc.

Examples of how criminology is taught in different levels of study were presented as well as legal and

social scientific understanding of criminology. Anti-criminology was also discussed. Conceptual discussions ensued about criminology, teaching criminology, and criminological research.

National and international experiences on criminology courses were presented with particular emphasis on teaching criminology and teaching needs for different professions; in many countries criminology is not a distinct profession or discipline but is attached to other professions.

For further information, contact Gorazd Meško, University of Maribor (Gorazd.Mesko@fvv.uni-mb.si).



European Developmental and Life Course (EDLC)

On Thursday, January 24, the Lancaster-Warwick node of the ESRC National Centre for Research Methods together with the EDLC organized a one-day conference at the Royal Statistical Society in London. Exploring recent developments and future areas of research in criminal careers research, research groups from England, Scotland, the U.S., and the Netherlands presented their current work on trajectories in delinquency and crime, life course transitions, and developmental patterns in criminal behavior for an international audience of researchers and practitioners.

The lively discussions, hospitality of the organizers, and the central London location contributed to the success of the conference. Abstracts and powerpoints of the talks

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ESC in Edinburgh *Continued from page 1*

Information concerning registration, accommodation, the conference programme, and so on is available on our website: <http://www.lifelong.ed.ac.uk/eurocrim2008/>. Information about registration fees is shown in the table.

The main conference programme takes place in the comfortable and well-equipped surroundings of Murrayfield stadium. The conference fee includes lunches, teas, and coffees on site and all receptions mentioned in the programme. The Murrayfield district is an attractive part of the city and a number of hotels are close at hand. Alternatively, for those who prefer to stay in the centre of the city, Princes Street, the heart of historic and tourist Edinburgh, it is a short bus or taxi ride away.

Pre-conference events will take place on 2 September (mainly in university buildings in the city centre) and on the morning of 3 September (mainly at Murrayfield). Anyone who wishes to arrange a working group session or other meeting outside the main conference programme should contact the organisers as soon as possible.

Many delegates will be interested to know that the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) holds its annual conference, also at Murrayfield, on 2 September so that those who wish also to attend this event can conveniently do so. Please contact SIPR

(www.sipr.ac.uk) for details.

All ESC delegates are welcome to attend the SIPR annual lecture and wine reception from 17:00 on 2 September at no additional cost. For those arriving on the morning of 3 September, refreshments will be available throughout the morning and publishers' displays will be opening. The official opening ceremony of the conference is at 12.00 on 3 September and the first plenary session begins at 12.30.

Scots have a great tradition of hospitality and love a good party. On the evening of Wednesday 3 September there will be a reception in the magnificent surroundings of the

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FEES (INEUROS)		
	Before 1 July 2008	After 1 July 2008
ESC members	250.00	325.00
ESC members (students)	125.00	150.00
Non ESC members	325.00	400.00
Non ESC members (students)	165.00	200.00

Registration forms can be downloaded from the conference website (<http://www.lifelong.ed.ac.uk/eurocrim2008/>) and faxed to Prof. Marcelo Aebi, Executive Secretary, Fax: +41 21 692 4605 or forwarded by e-mail to: secretariat@esc-eurocrim.org.

Playfair Library in Old College, hosted by the School of Law in association with Willan Publishing. The Playfair was once the library of the University of Edinburgh and is now one of its principal public rooms. A free bus service will run from Murrayfield to the reception. Old College is right in the heart of Edinburgh's Old Town, whose many restaurants, pubs, and bars will then be at your disposal.



Join us at the Ceilidh

Edinburgh has more than 350 restaurants of all kinds, many excellent and some of quite exceptional quality.

On Thursday 4 September all delegates are invited by SAGE to raise a glass in celebration of the 10th anniversary of its journal *Punishment & Society*.

In a slight departure from previous practice the last day of the conference, Friday 5 September, will be a full day and participants are encouraged to plan to stay throughout wherever possible. In return for this endurance we offer a fun-packed Friday evening featuring a

whisky reception, gala dinner, and ceilidh. Tickets for the gala dinner will be available for purchase shortly.

A ceilidh is a traditional Scottish celebration involving lots of dancing (instruction is provided) and various forms of refreshments. The dancing will be led by our outstanding band The Thunderdogs (<http://www.thunderdog.co.uk/>). A ceilidh is the most invigorating way possible of

ending a conference and definitely not to be missed. Those who would like to enter fully into the spirit of the thing by hiring traditional highland dress are by no means discouraged from doing so and there are numerous suppliers around the city. This is of course entirely voluntary - there are however a number of senior criminologists whom the organisers would be delighted and intrigued to see in this condition.

Edinburgh enjoys excellent transport links. Edinburgh airport offers flights to and from more than 100 destinations <http://www.edinburghairport.com/> and the city also has excellent rail links.

We strongly recommend early booking of accommodation. Edinburgh is a popular tourist destination at most times of year. Those who wish to arrive early and enjoy part of the celebrated Edinburgh Festival, which runs throughout the month of August, would be advised to reserve their accommodation forthwith.

We look forward to seeing you in Edinburgh. ■

Sophie Body-Gendrot *Continued from page 1*

the eye could see!' When American military families arrived in Verdun, bringing with them tales of the modern world, youth, well-being, and exotic cultures, they inspired Sophie to become bilingual and bicultural, little knowing how far these assets would lead her in later life.

In 1963 she obtained a BA in Anglo-American studies at the Sorbonne and headed to the UK to spend a year as a *lectrice* in a British university as part of her MA course. After that, teaching in an American school in Rome, she rubbed shoulders with young American teachers, fresh from struggles for civil rights, who were in Rome to escape being drafted to fight in the Vietnam War.

They were responsible for Sophie's political awakening. The problems faced by racial minorities, constitutional rights, and world politics seemed hugely more relevant to her than her studies to date. She decided to change track and enrolled in the prestigious Science Po in Paris.

During her student years, Sophie traveled to Egypt, then the following year to South America (with her backpack and two dollars a day). Then came the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy and May 1968 in Paris, which she remembers, along with 11 September 2001, as life-changing experiences. She drifted for several years, married, gave birth to twin daughters, and tried all sorts of odd jobs to make ends meet.

In 1978, thanks to a grant from Tocqueville, she moved to New York to carry out field work for her thesis in political science. Her special interest was in conflicts over social housing in Puerto Rican, Jewish, and Chinese ghettos. She adored the crazy energy of 'the Big Apple', where she was a visiting scholar in international relations at Columbia and in sociology at New York University.

Returning to Paris was difficult. French universities, at least in the social sciences, were Marxist-dominated. Because she was studying American society, even through a lens focusing on its problems, Sophie was

accused of introducing a 'Trojan Horse' to French research. Her US "taint" excluded her from studies of European ghettos in which she would have liked to participate.

In 1984, she obtained her doctorate in political science with high

'I am inspired by the energy and questioning minds of my students.'

distinction. Her thesis dealt with access to power of minority racial groups through violence and intimidation in American towns in crisis. The subject, however, seemed marginal to departmental directors who were mostly interested in power in general and the central state. Her subject was way ahead of its time in French political science, even though trouble was already stirring in the banlieus.

Elected professor at the Sorbonne in 1990, she continued teaching seminars on urban violence at Sciences Po. She finds the combination of working as a researcher and a teacher to be fruitful. 'I am inspired by the energy and questioning minds of my students,' she says, 'especially my doctoral students. Their whole futures rest on their theses and it causes them such anguish. It's essential to give them all the support possible.' In 2006, she became *Chevalier de l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques* in recognition of her contributions to teaching.

Her *Ville et Violence. L'irruption des nouveaux acteurs*, based on her thesis, was published in 1993. It dealt with American urban riots in the 1960s, the Los Angeles riots in 1992, those in Brixton in 1981, and the events of 1980 and 1990 in France. It explored violence among minorities and political responses in the three countries. She continued to write books and articles, alone or in collaboration, on violence in city districts, in schools, and on national

and local policies for its prevention.

Late in the 1990s, Sophie was commissioned to carry out a study of urban violence in France and Europe. It led to a report for the French Ministry of the Interior. Another work, *Les villes face à l'insécurité. Des ghettos américains aux banlieues françaises*, arose from a comparison with this and her recent American field work.

In 2000 she published *Social Control of Cities? A Comparative Perspective*, which was written in English. She admits this was not easy. 'Having to find the exact word really interrupts your train of thought.'

From 2000-2003 she led a network of European researchers supported by the Council of Europe comparing the dynamics of violence in several European countries. Network members came from eight countries and multidisciplinary backgrounds in sociology, economics, and politics.

Her latest book, *La peur détruira-t-elle la ville?* (Will fear destroy the city?), will appear in 2008. It reflects on the ways people's fears are manipulated in Western cities and southern metropolises. Much of this is drawn from her findings as 'expert in security in public spaces' for the Programme 'Urban Age' at the London

Although Sophie feels tremendously privileged to have been nominated for president-elect of the ESC, it has raised her anxiety levels.

School of Economics.

In her capacity as trustee for the Milton Eisenhower Foundation in Washington, she organised a comparative colloquium in June 2007 comparing findings of the the American Kerner report on urban violence (40 years ago) and the English Scarman report (25 years ago) with life today in the French suburbs.

Although Sophie feels tremendously privileged to have been nominated for president-elect of the ESC, it has raised her anxiety levels. Will she be up to the task? She will count on ESC members and on the board in particular to guide her.

Sophie views the ESC as 'a successful and thriving organization, thanks to a splendid leadership and governance'. She says, "It is exciting

to be aware of the importance of European research in criminology and of the possibility of constructive dialogue with other continents, thanks to that strength. I think both the *European Journal of Criminology* and *Criminology in Europe* are attractive and lively due to their high scientific quality and the information provided. More scholars in social sciences should be aware of these

resources and it is my goal to forge trails to other related disciplines and networks.'

Another society membership that Sophie will never let slip is the 'Chocolate Munchers' Club.' Her favorite aphorism is that 'A day without dark chocolate is a day devoid of inspiration'. Marcelo, please remember that when convening future ESC board meetings. ■

President's Message *Continued from page 2*

transcended national boundaries. But it was also because data of adequate quality were not available easily or at all. Enormous progress has been made. This is a huge success of the criminological community in Europe.

However, we can not and should not be satisfied with the current state of affairs. By the beginning of the 1990s, the European Union had established a separate institution, the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), to collect national and European data on drug problems and drug policies. This was mainly because drug problems and policies raise important issues within the framework of the so called 'third pillar' of the EU, even though formulation of drug policies remains to a large extent a matter of national sovereignty.

Nonetheless, it was obvious that neither European nor national

drug policies in integrating Europe are possible without good knowledge of the phenomena to be dealt with. As a consequence, detailed and sometimes very sophisticated kinds of epidemiological and criminal justice data are contained in EMCDDA's annual reports and its other publications and databases. They may be used both for research and for policy interventions.

Crime and its control raise equally important issues for the EU and its Member States. It is astonishing that collection of comparative data on crime and criminal justice continues to be the mission of a set of separate and scattered initiatives, struggling with chronic problems of resources, finances, and availability of national data.

It is time to start thinking seriously about creation of a permanent European institution that monitors

crime and criminal justice data in Member States, and collects and processes data on those issues, as EMCDDA does it in the area of drugs, or as the Uniform Crime Reports and the Bureau of Justice Statistics do in the United States. This may contribute to improving data collection systems in Member States and improving the quality of comparative data in Europe. This would be an ambitious task, impossible to implement quickly, and requiring long preparations.

But it is an idea that European criminologists should begin to explore. Some may say question the desirability of creating yet another European bureaucracy. It might, however, prove to be quite a useful bureaucracy, one that could contribute in an important way to the development of European criminology, and to development of better crime control policies. ■

EDLC Working Group *Continued from page 9*

presented in London can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.maths.lancs.ac.uk/departments/specialistGroups/esrcRegional/workshops/Talks>.

After last year's successful introduction in Bologna, the EDLC will be back in Edinburgh organizing three thematic sessions on developmental and life course topics. Bringing together a mix of quantitative and qualitative papers, these sessions will cover such topics as enduring risk factors and social class, assortative

mating, offending diversity and careers in organized crime, and methodological advances in modeling criminal proclivity and escalation.

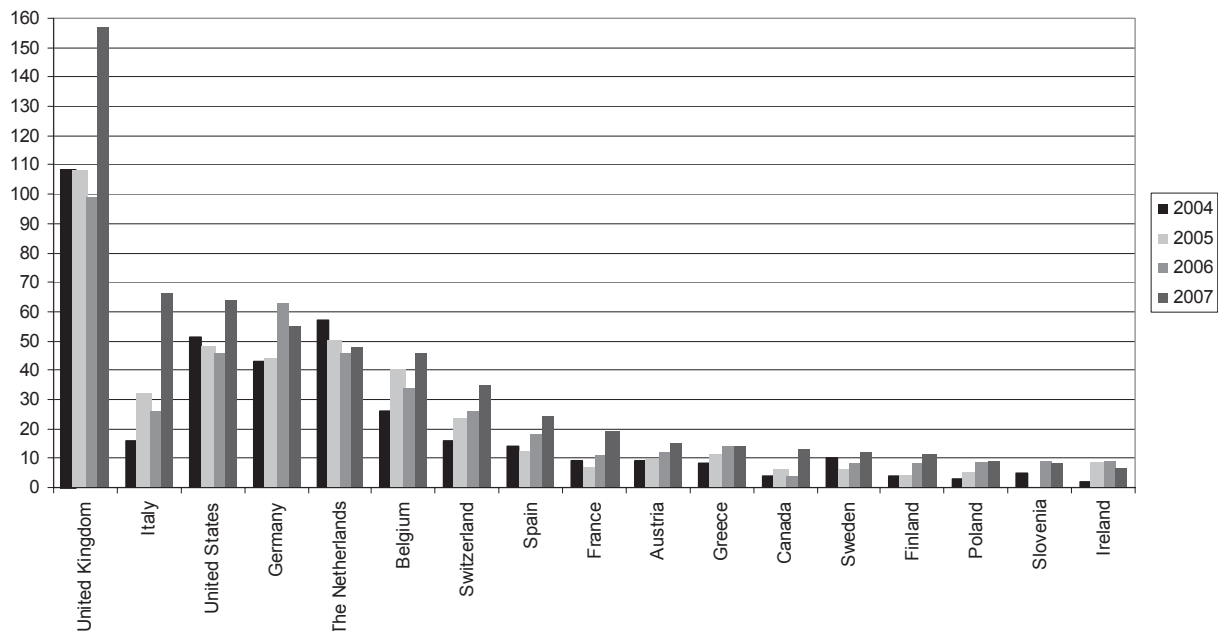
The EDLC sessions are aimed at an audience interested in longitudinal research in delinquency and crime and enable researchers in this field to get acquainted with each others work. This year's conference already testifies to one of the major goals of the EDLC as one paper presents the first results of a collaborative effort between Norwegian and Dutch

members of the working group. We look forward to a stimulating conference and to meeting you in Edinburgh.

For further information, particularly if you are working on a longitudinal research project and interested in joining the group, contact Arjan Blokland or Paul Nieuwbeerta, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (edlc.esc@nscr.nl). ■

ESC Annual Report 2007 *Continued from page 3*

Figure 2
ESC Members by Countries with at least 9 members (2004-2007)



organizes the annual conference during the year of the conference. The number of Dutch members was highest in 2004, when the conference took place in Amsterdam, and likewise for Germans in 2006 (Tübingen) and Italians in 2007 (Bologna). Poland in 2005 is the only exception (Krakow). These predictable increases do not radically change the geographical distribution of membership as members from the organizing country in each case represented approximately 10 per cent of the total number of ESC members.

ESC Website

The ESC Website received 21,936 visits in 2007, an average of 1828 visits per month or 60 per day. Figure 3 presents data on visits from January 2004 to December 2007. The total annual number of visits has been increasing since the creation of the Website, from, in round numbers, approximately 9,000 in 2004 to 16,000 in 2005 and to 20,000 in 2006.

Peaks are usually registered in May/June and August/September

coinciding with early and late registrations for the conference. In September 2007 the Website registered an all-time record of 2699 visits from 74 countries. These data significantly undercount total ESC-related web activity as they do not include visits to conference websites, which are kept by local organizers.

In 2007, visitors downloaded 17925 files. The record goes to the April 2007 issue of the ESC newsletter, *Criminology in Europe*, which was downloaded 1028 times, followed by the programs of the former ESC conferences, and other issues of the newsletter. The programs of the Krakow and the Tübingen conferences were each downloaded almost 600 times.

E-mail Activity

Finally, in round numbers, the Executive Secretariat (secretariat@esc-eurocrim.org) sent 4500 e-mails in 2005, 4900 in 2006, and 8000 in 2007 (circular e-mails are counted as one e-mail). We received 1400 in 2005, 2100 in 2006, and 3700 in

2007.

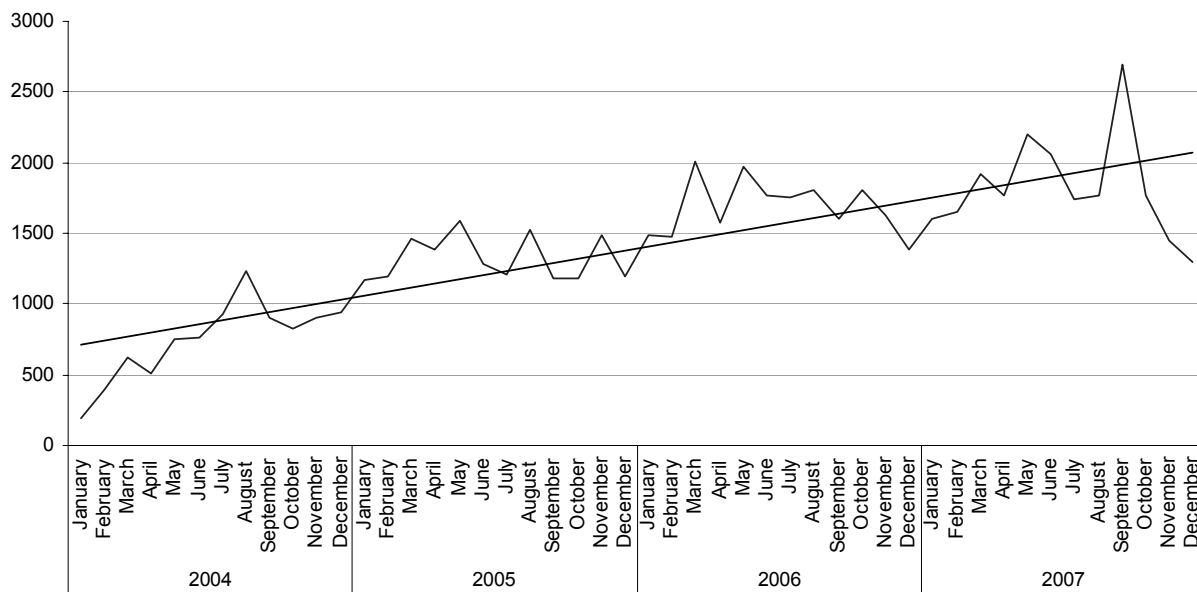
As we said at the beginning, 2007 was the European Society of Criminology's most successful year to date. The number of conference participants increased by around 60 per cent compared with the preceding years – going from an average of about 500 in 2004, 2005, and 206 to 806 in Bologna. ESC membership increased by 38 per cent from 2006.

It is difficult to establish precisely how much of these increases is due to the consolidation of the society and how much to the attractiveness of Bologna as an annual conference site. Developments in future years will help answer that question.

We look forward to seeing you in Edinburgh, Scotland (2 to 5 September 2008), Ljubljana, Slovenia (9 to 12 September 2009), and Liège, Belgium (September 2010). ■

Marcelo Aebi is Executive Secretary of the ESC and Grace Kronicz is business manager.

Figure 3
Visitors per Month from January 2004 to December 2007



New Criminology Books from Willan Publishing

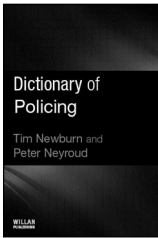


Restorative Justice, Self-interest and Responsible Citizenship

Lode Walgrave (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)

This book represents the culmination of Lode Walgrave's vision for restorative justice. Coming to the subject from a juvenile justice background he initially saw restorative justice as a means of escaping the rehabilitation-punishment dilemma, and as the basis for a more constructive judicial response to youth crime that had been the case hitherto. Over time his conception of restorative justice moved in the direction of focusing on repairing harm and suffering rather than ensuring that the youthful offender met with a 'just' response, and encompassing the notion that restorative justice was not so much about a justice system promoting restoration, more a matter of doing justice through restoration.

June 2008 256pp (234 x 156mm)
ISBN 978-1-84392-334-3 (paperback) £25.00 ISBN 978-1-84392-335-0 (hardback) £50.00

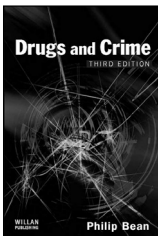


Dictionary of Policing

Edited by Tim Newburn (LSE) and Peter Neyroud (Chief Executive, NPJA)

This Dictionary is the essential reference and companion for people working in and studying policing, and anybody else – working in other agencies of the criminal justice system and beyond – needing to know about the key ideas and concepts of policing. The book includes approximately 300 entries (of between 500 and 1500 words) on key terms and concepts arranged alphabetically.

April 2008 384pp (246 x 171mm)
ISBN 978-1-84392-287-2 (paperback) £22.99
ISBN 978-1-84392-288-9 (hardback) £50.00

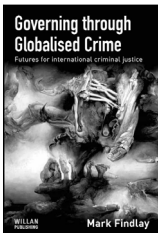


Drugs and Crime (3e)

Philip Bean (formerly Loughborough University)

Provides an authoritative and much-needed overview of the range of issues associated with drugs-related crime. The author pays particular attention to policing drugs and drug markets and the way they operate, so that a central theme of the book is the importance of reducing supply at local, national and international levels. Accordingly there are chapters on the drugs-crime link, sentencing drug offenders, policing drug offenders including the use of informers, coercive treatment, trafficking and laundering, and on gender issues, including the treatment of women drug users.

May 2008 320pp (234 x 156mm)
ISBN 978-1-84392-331-2 (paperback) £19.50

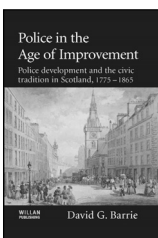


Governing Through Globalised Crime: futures for international criminal justice

Mark Findlay (University of Sydney)

Governing through Globalised Crime provides an analysis of the impact of globalisation of crime on the governance capacity of the international criminal justice system. It explores how the perceived increased risk in global security has resulted in a reformulation of the relationship between crime and governance.

April 2008 304pp (234 x 156mm)
ISBN 978-1-84392-308-4 (paperback) £22.50
ISBN 978-1-84392-309-1 (hardback) £50.00



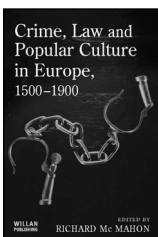
Police in the Age of Improvement

Police development and the civic tradition in Scotland, 1775–1865

David G Barrie (University of Western Australia)

Little is known about the Scottish police's origins, development and character despite growing interest in the machinery of law enforcement in other parts of the United Kingdom. This book seeks to remedy this deficiency. Based on extensive archival research, its central aim is to provide an in-depth analysis of the economic, social, intellectual and political factors that shaped police reform, development and policy in Scottish burghs during the 'Age of Improvement'.

May 2008 328pp (234 x 156mm)
ISBN 978-1-84392-266-7 (hardback) £45.00



Crime, Law and Popular Culture in Europe

Edited by Richard McMahon (University of Dundee)

Explores the relationship between crime, law and popular culture in Europe from the sixteenth century onwards. How was crime understood and dealt with by ordinary people and to what degree did they resort to or reject the official law and criminal justice system as a means of dealing with different forms of criminal activity? Serves to illuminate how experiences of and attitudes to crime and the law may have corresponded or differed in different locations and contexts as well as contributing to a wider understanding of popular culture and consciousness in early modern and modern Europe.

May 2008 288pp (234 x 156mm)
ISBN 978-1-84392-118-9 (paperback) £19.99 ISBN 978-1-84392-119-6 (hardback) £47.50

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