



## The ESC Visits Ljubljana

By Alenka Šelih

The ESC's ninth annual meeting will take place in Ljubljana, Slovenia on September 9-12, 2009. Participants will be able to enjoy an intellectual feast and the pleasures of a beautiful and historic city. The Slovenian Minister of Justice will welcome participants at an opening reception and the Mayor of Ljubljana will speak to participants at the conference dinner in Ljubljana Castle.

The conference will be opened by Professor Jože Trontelj, President of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, one of the four organizing organizations. The other sponsors are the Faculty of Law and the Institute of Criminology, University of Ljubljana, and the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor.

The conference theme is "Criminology and Crime Policy— Between Human Rights and Effective Crime Control."



Concern for human rights has for decades been a potent mobilizing force for social change – especially in Eastern and Central Europe. The organizers believe that reflection on the optimal balance between effective crime policies and human rights protections will provide a useful framework for thinking about contemporary crime policy and the work of criminologists.

The main theme provides a framework for organization of the program. Sub-themes provide opportunities to analyze particular problems.

Plenary sessions have been organized around various subthemes. Prominent researchers from Europe and North America, identified below, have

agreed to participate in the plenaries.

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## Criminology and Criminal Justice in Slovenia

By Gorazd Meško

Criminology in Slovenia has a long history as a scientific discipline. Slovenian criminologists and criminal justice and security experts have established two societies: The Society of Criminal Law and Criminology (in 1977) and the Society of Criminal Justice and Security (in 2006). Criminology and criminal justice in Slovenia complement one another and it is quite difficult to distinguish clearly between them. Work in both disciplines can be characterized as falling on a continuum ranging between administrative and radical orientations.

### Before World War II

Criminology in Slovenia dates to before World War II. One of the pioneers was Fran Milčinski (1867-1932), the author of a novel *Birds with No Nest* (orig. Ptički brez gnezda). A judge who dealt with juvenile delinquents, he was subtle and wise in

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### NOMINATIONS SOUGHT FOR ESC PRESIDENT

Nominations and applications are sought for the ESC presidency for 2010-2011. Nominations must be received by May 15, 2009. The president is elected for a three-year term. Nominations will not be regarded as final without confirmation by the person nominated.

Applications should be sent to:

Marcelo Aebi, Executive Secretary, ESC.

ESC-ICDP-Sorge-BCH

CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland

**Fax:** 41 21 692 4645

**E-mail:** [secretariat@esc-eurocrim.org](mailto:secretariat@esc-eurocrim.org)

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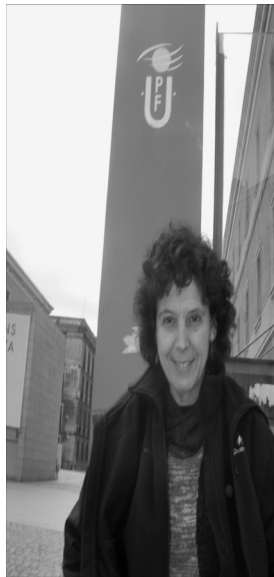
## Message from the President

# Gender Violence—the Need for Comparative European Studies

By Elena Larrauri

Spain first made domestic violence a criminal offense in 1989. In that year a woman was burned by her husband shortly after saying she was afraid of him during a television interview. That episode did much to bring the problem to the attention of the media and to promote legislation targeting it.

What was distinctive in the new law is that it defined hitting a partner habitually as a felony, even if there were no injuries. From a feminist perspective the law was a failure. The requirement that there be habitual violence was very difficult to prove in



that is, to seek enactment of new laws.

In 2003, while conservatives were in power, another law was passed. It declared that any occasional minor violence of a physical or psychological nature against a partner was an imprisonable offence. If some feminist groups were sympathetic to the idea of transforming all acts of violence against women partners into crimes, conservatives were equally keen to make it clear that protection should be extended to any member of the family.

This initiative was challenged in the Constitutional Court on the basis that treating all assaults in the same manner violated the proportionality principle. The Constitutional Court held that proportionality requirements were respected since the judge had authority to sentence convicted offenders to prison or community service. Our research showed

that, in practice, judges made little use of community service penalties: 17.4 percent of those convicted; the remaining 82.6 percent received prison sentences. Although it is true that 56 percent of those were suspended sentences, and that nowadays judges have increased their use of community service penalties to 39.2 percent, the reliance on prison for occasional minor gender violence is still quite remarkable.

On December 28, 2004, the first law enacted by a new socialist government, which won national elections in April 2004, was a Law Against Gender Violence. The penal part took effect in June 2005. As I have said, occasional domestic violence had been a crime since 2003. The new law increased the punishment when the violence was against a *female* partner. The simplest way to paint a clear picture is to repeat an endlessly reiterated criticism: 'if a man hits his female partner, imprisonment is 6 months to a year; if a woman hits her male partner, the imprisonment is 3 months to a year'. The 2004 law also declared that minor coercion and threats would be considered an imprisonable offence only when directed against a *woman* partner.

Discussion of these new laws has been intense. The Constitutional Court in 2008 held that the legislation treating men differently from women does not infringe the equality principle since domestic violence against women is more harmful and needs more prevention.

Having briefly described the situation in Spain, I would like to make the case for the need for comparative studies. The number of women killed by their partners in Spain is around 70 per year. The Spanish media normally characterize this number as incredibly high. Of course, every dead women is one too many. But it would be interesting to know the figures for other countries in Europe in order to understand whether the Spanish experience is exceptional and if so how much.

It is not easy to find comparative figures. Two studies show that Spain, contrary to Spanish assumptions, has comparatively fewer homicides of women by their partners than Finland, Norway, or Switzerland

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VOL.8, NO. 1  
APRIL 2009

*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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# The European Journal of Criminology: An Update

By Julian V. Roberts and Ben Goold

Thanks to the support of contributing authors, reviewers, the European Society of Criminology, and SAGE Publications, the *European Journal of Criminology*, continues to prosper. In this brief commentary we report on the latest developments.

## Publication Schedule

First, we are very happy to announce that due to the volume of high quality submissions and the success of the journal generally, we have now moved to publishing six issues in each annual volume. This expansion has several important advantages. First, and most obviously it permits us to publish more articles, more quickly, than in the past. Second, it also allows us to publish special, themed issues without cutting too deeply into the stream of regular articles. Third, it raises the general profile of the journal which will now appear more often. We are grateful to SAGE for supporting this expansion of the publishing schedule.

Readers will also have noted that we lowered, unless exceptional circumstances exist, the maximum number of words allowed to 8,000. This move has also increased the number of articles that we have been able to publish, without, in our view, any appreciable loss of information.

## Special Issues

We have just completed a special themed issue on Surveillance edited by Ben Goold. This will be followed by another special issue in 2008 on European Criminal Careers Research. We invite anyone interested in proposing a special issue on any topic of relevance to crime and criminal justice in Europe to contact one of the editors with a proposal.

## Nature of Submissions

We continue to work with contributing authors to enhance the general appeal of individual articles. In the past, we have received high-quality, yet rather specialized contributions that appear to be written for the small number of scholars working in that particular area or upon a specific problem. The *EJC* has a more diverse readership than many other journals in criminology, and for this reason alone we feel that authors should make a special attempt to make their findings accessible to the journal's diverse readership. As in the past we encourage in particular submission of articles on research that draws upon data from several European jurisdictions or which has implications for many countries.

## Country Surveys

One of the unique features of the *EJC* is the periodic surveys of criminology and criminal justice focusing on a single jurisdiction. These are often tied to the host country of the European Society meeting. They have proved popular with readers and once again we invite scholars from countries not yet covered by such a survey to contact the editors if they are interested in writing a survey.

## New Category of Submission

In order to promote discussion and interchange we have

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# Human Trafficking and Procuring in Finland

By Anniina Jokinen and Minna Viuhko

The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, the University of Tartu, and HEUNI, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, recently completed a project on human trafficking for sexual exploitation and organised crime in Finland, Sweden, and Estonia<sup>1</sup>. The study, carried out in 2007–2008, examined the structure of criminal groups involved in human trafficking, and how they organise their activity. HEUNI is developing a more comprehensive report on Finland.

This article summarizes some of the main findings of the Finnish study. The human trafficking process was studied as a sequence, beginning with recruitment of victims in source countries, then investigating transport through transit countries, and finally procuring and sexual exploitation in the destination country. The main subjects were the people engaged in human trafficking, and its organisation. The study focused only on prostitution and human trafficking for sexual exploitation and did not examine other forms of human trafficking (such as for forced labour or the trade in human organs)<sup>2</sup>.

The Finnish study comprises three parts: 18 interviews encompassing police, border and other state agencies, researchers, NGO employees, hotel employees, and a sentenced procurer; review of court documents from trafficking and procuring cases; and a media survey. In practice, cases that satisfy one or more of the criteria for trafficking are usually dealt with as procuring, so the study focused on selected (aggravated) procuring cases.

Selection criteria included the scope and degree of organisation of the criminal activity, the presence of violence or threats, the possible debts of the women<sup>3</sup> to the organisation, and efforts to prevent the women from leaving prostitution. Large-scale and systematic procuring operations were selected in which the objective was to gain financial profit and in which several parties participated. In the courts, a few dozen procuring sentences were identified, of which 8 were included in the research material.

## Recruitment and Travel

The victims of human trafficking, the procured women, are recruited to Finland mainly from Estonia and Russia. Finnish, Estonian, and Russian procurers and their assistants mostly recruit the women, usually over the internet and with newspaper ads. Marketing typically takes place within a circle of acquaintances and persons already involved in the sex business. The women often are promised unrealistic amounts of money in a short time. They may be given false information about what they will be doing.

There were three main routes to Finland: by ferry from Tallinn to Helsinki, by bus or train from the St. Petersburg region to Eastern and Southern Finland, or by car and bus from the Murmansk region to Northern Finland. Thus, no transit countries are involved on the usual routes. Most of the Russian women acquire a tourist visa to Finland on their own account or through small travel agencies, and pay their own travel costs. Estonians do not need a visa to enter Finland.

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## Criminal Justice at the University of Nottingham

The School of Law at the University of Nottingham is consistently ranked amongst the leading law schools in the United Kingdom. The School was rated as the 4<sup>th</sup> best for research out of 67 Law Schools in the most recent Research Assessment Exercise (2008) and has a grade of 'Excellent' for teaching.

### LLM in Criminal Justice (one year full-time, two years part-time)

Criminal Justice teaching at the University of Nottingham adopts a distinctively contextual approach. The programme gives particular prominence to the theoretical, comparative and international dimensions of criminal process and the penal system. As well as providing substantive information about criminal law and its practical enforcement, the LLM in Criminal Justice encourages students to engage with the methodological foundations of research and scholarship, and to appreciate their implications for penal policymaking and practice. The emphasis is on understanding issues, problems, institutions, processes and cultures of penal law and policy, against a backdrop of ever-increasing globalisation in criminality and law enforcement across national boundaries.

Modules include:

- Contemporary Criminal Justice Policy in England and Wales
- Comparative Criminal Justice
- Fair Trials, Human Rights and Criminal Justice
- Foundations of International Criminal Justice
- Human Rights Protection in the UK
- Imprisonment and Human Rights
- International and Comparative Penal Law and Human Rights
- International Consumer Protection
- International Criminal Law: Institutions
- International Criminal Law: Substantive Law and Process

### Academic Staff

Dr Olympia Bekou; Professor Peter Cartwright; Professor Vanessa Munro; Professor Paul Roberts; Professor Dirk van Zyl Smit; Ralph Sandland; Candida Saunders; Professor David Fraser; Professor Vanessa Munro; Professor Noel Whitty.

### Research Degrees

See the Staff Profile pages on our website for detailed information about academic staff members' areas of expertise.

### Other Masters Programmes

The School of Law offers a range of LLM programmes in the following areas: Environmental Law; European Law; Human Rights Law; International Commercial Law; International Criminal Justice and Armed Conflict; International Law; International Law and Development; Maritime Law; and Public International Law. In addition, we offer an MSc in Law and Environmental Science and ESRC recognised MA in Socio-legal and Criminological Research.

[www.nottingham.ac.uk/law](http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/law)

## Ljubljana Visit *Continued from page 1*

### Crime Prevention and Crime Policy

- Effectiveness and Human Rights Protection

Alenka Šelih, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts

- Crime Policy and Crime Prevention
- Jeffrey A. Fagan, Columbia University

### New Challenges for Criminal Justice Systems

- Crime and Globalisation

Renata Salecl, Institute of Criminology, University of Ljubljana

- Desistance and Reintegration

Shadd Maruna, Queen's University Belfast

### Crime Policy and Criminology In Slovenia

- Crime Policy in Time of Change

Matjaž Jager, University of Ljubljana

- Criminology from the 1930s to Today

Gorazd Meško, University of Maribor

### Human Smuggling and Trafficking

- Smuggling in Europe

Stephan Parmentier, Catholic University of Leuven

- Human Smuggling and Trafficking in the Balkans

Vesna Nikolić Ristanović, University of Belgrade

The conference will provide room for workshops, panel sessions, and other related activities. A long list of categories under which abstracts may be presented is available on the conference web-site (<http://esc.sazu.si/Home/tabid/56/Default.aspx>).

These include, among others, punishment and society, criminal justice systems, victims of crime, organized crime and terrorism, policing, transnational crime, cybercrime, youth crime and youth justice, community safety, environmental crime, drugs and drug markets, theorizing crime and criminal, quantitative and qualitative criminology, critical criminology, and comparative criminology.

As usual, book exhibits will be sponsored by publishers. The Local publishing house "GV-založba", which specializes in law and the social sciences, has kindly given put two persons at the disposal of the local organizing committee.

The social program includes welcoming reception offered by Mr.

Aleš Zalar, the Slovenian Minister of Justice. The customary "Gala Dinner" will take place in Ljubljana Castle. Guests will be welcomed by Mr. Zoran Janković, the Mayor. Half-day and one-day excursions during the conference, and pre- and post-conference tours, will be offered by the tourist agency HRG.

The conference will be held in the main buildings of the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security. Both institutions are in the centre city and within five minutes walking distance of one another.

### Registration Fees (Early—before July 1)

Description	Early	Late
ESC Members	150 €	230 €
ESC Members (students)	70 €	110 €
Non ESC Members	230 €	320 €
Non ESC Members (students)	110 €	150 €

The Faculty of Law is situated close to the market place along the Ljubljanica River in an *art nouveau* building. It has five conference halls seating 150 – 350 people, five seminar rooms for 40 – 50, and several small seminar rooms for up to 15. The Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security is situated across the Ljubljanica River and has one conference hall and 6 seminar rooms. Each faculty has a cafeteria and many small restaurants and street cafes can be found near both.

Registration is handled by the ESC. Fees are lower before July 1. They are shown in the accompanying box.

Ample hotel accommodation is available close to the conference sites. Reservation forms may be downloaded from the ESC website. The form must be sent before 30<sup>th</sup> June 2009 to:

**HRG Slovenia,  
O-Turs d.o.o.,  
Cesta na Brdo 85,**



**1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia**

**Tel: +386 1 42 33636,**

**Fax: +386 1 42 33 639**

**E-mail: [office@si.hrgworldwide.com](mailto:office@si.hrgworldwide.com)**

Among the hotels proposed by the HRG tourist agency, the hotels Union, BW Slon, Austria, and City are situated within 500 meters from the Faculty of Law;

Park Hotel is also very close to both locations. Hotel Mons is about 2 kilometres away and provides shuttle service for guests. Ljubljana Resort is about 5 kilometres away and has good public transport connections with the city center. Other hotels and hostels are available.

Visitors are advised to purchase the "Ljubljana Card" (12.52 Euro). It is valid for three days and provides admission to over 90 places of interest including local museums and includes travel on city buses.

Ljubljana is easy to reach. It is one hour's car drive from Austria or Italy. The bus station is centrally located just outside the railway station in the city centre. Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport is 25 kilometres from the city center and connected with all major European cities.

Preparations for the conference are well under way and local organizers are confident this ESC conference will once again prove to be a stimulating occasion for exchanging experiences and ideas and meeting colleagues and friends. It will also provide opportunity to get to know a dynamic young nation. ■

# Human Trafficking

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## Traffickers and Procurers

Actors involved in trafficking and procuring organisations operate at several levels. These include top-level leaders, mid-level procurers, and a variety of “field hands” and helpers. The top leaders often are Estonians or Russians, and typically act from their home countries. The procurers and traffickers in Finland and their helpers are mainly Finns, Estonians, and Russians. Often, the procurers come from the same country as the procured women.

Telephone operators play a central role in organised procuring. They are women who answer telephone calls from sex buyers, and direct the buyers to prostitutes. The prostitutes must report back to the operator when the sex buyer leaves them, so the operator can know that the woman is available for new clients.

Other actors promote the exploitation of trafficked women and profit from it, sometimes knowingly, sometimes not. They include flat providers, hotel and restaurant owners and staff, taxi drivers, and travel organisers.

The sex buyers, mostly Finnish men, play a central role. They may have contacts not only to the women from whom they buy sex but also with the procurers, operators, and other actors. In addition, they disseminate information about the prostitutes on the Internet and via other networks.

Sexual services are being marketed mostly on the Internet. For example, the Secretary Academy site publishes ads offering commercial sex. This is possible because the server of the web page is abroad. In Finland, the marketing of commercial sex is prohibited. However, Finnish web pages such as “Sex dates” provide ads indicating where “company is being looked for”, an obvious allusion to commercial sex. These web pages contain numerous ads referring to foreign women. Usually, ads related to organised trafficking or procuring are placed by a procurer. Sexual services are usually provided in private flats or hotel rooms.

## Controlling the Women

Procurers and traffickers control women by many means. These include economic controls, setting rules, restricting freedom of movement, violence, and threats. Use of telephone operators is one way to control the women and their volume of clients.

Debt bondage is a particularly powerful economic control; procurers demand various daily or weekly fees regardless of a woman’s number of clients. They may make the women pay fees or percentages from the sums paid by the clients. They also often are made to pay telephone operators for the clients they provide. Since the numbers of clients vary, the women may be unable to pay the fees required, and become indebted to the organisation.

This may develop into a debt circle, in which the debt continues to grow, especially if the woman does not have enough clients. Sometimes the women must give all the money they earn to the procurers. Debt bondage may also occur when the woman arrives in Finland already indebted to the organisation, for example because the organisation paid for her travel costs.

Furthermore, the women may be forced to pay “fines” if they have “broken against rules” (such as stayed out too late, tried to leave the organisation, or lied about the number of their clients), or are unable to pay the required sums of money on time.

The woman is not allowed to quit prostitution with the pretext that she owes the organisation. The women who try to quit may be threatened, not only by the debt but also by violence directed at the person herself or against persons close to her.

## Human Trafficking and Organized Crime

Studying human trafficking in Finland is challenging, because there are very few proven cases. Based on the known cases, it is possible to conclude that the activity is quite well-organised, and designed to generate large profits. To protect them, traffickers sometimes resort to very tough measures. The victims are subjected to a variety of coercive measures and economic pressures. Even when women were not initially forced into prostitution, they may have been given misleading information about the incomes to be earned and the circumstances of the activity.

Late in 2008, the District courts of Kotka and Helsinki dealt with two new human trafficking cases. In the first, five Finns were prosecuted for aggravated human trafficking in a case where they had taken control over an 18-year-old Finnish woman and, with violence and threats, forced her to pay back her artificially generated debt, i.e. by selling sex. The defendants were sentenced to unconditional prison sentences for aggravated human trafficking.

In the second, two Estonian men were prosecuted for human trafficking. They had deceived an 18-year-old Estonian woman and lured her to Finland by promising her employment. Instead they forced her to sell sex. The court decided there was no proof of human trafficking, and the Estonian men were convicted and sentenced for procuring. Neither judgment has yet become final.

The connection between human trafficking and organised crime is not very clear in these examples. They are not cases involving multiple actors, organised as large-scale or systematic procuring. Trafficking and procuring are not always connected with organised crime, but the women are often dominated by their procurers. They may be subjected to serious violations of human rights, and their rights of self-determination are restricted. It is important that police and court investigations of human trafficking and procuring offences pay greater attention to the circumstances of the victims as well as to their rights.

The full report will be published by HEUNI in 2009. The authors are HEUNI researchers. ■

\* \* \*

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup>The Organisation of Human Trafficking. A Study of Criminal Involvement in Sexual Exploitation in Sweden, Finland and Estonia,” by Cecilia Englund with Minna Viuhko, Anniina Jokinen, Kauko Aromaa, Aigi Resetnikova, Anna Markina, Ulf Söderström, and Marie Nilsen. Report 2008:21. Stockholm: BRÅ.

<sup>2</sup> Trafficking for forced labour is the topic of another recently initiated HEUNI study.

<sup>3</sup> In this study, no male persons subjected to procuring or trafficking for sexual exploitation were found.

# ESC WORKING GROUPS

## Policing Working Group

By Alistair Henry

An ESC Working Group on Policing has been established in the aftermath of an open meeting in Edinburgh. Policing is an increasingly complex and contested field of study and practice, encompassing a diverse range of topics and styles of research. A growing number of national research centres, institutes, and training academies have evolved throughout Europe in recent years. Examples include The Centre for Police Studies (Ghent, Belgium); the Norwegian Police University College; The Police Academy of the Netherlands; The Scottish Institute for Policing Research; CEPOL's Research and Science Working Group; and University College London's Centre for Security and Crime Science.

### Aims and Objectives

The group aims to realise the central aim of the ESC in relation to the field of policing and police research:

*The Society wishes to foster criminological scholarship, research, education and training, and to encourage scholarly, scientific and practical exchange and cooperation among criminologists in Europe and elsewhere. Its objective is further to serve as a forum for the dissemination of criminological knowledge at the European level.*

To this end there are three inter-related objectives:

- To facilitate the networking of scholars and practitioners interested in the study of police organisations and policing;
- To open up and develop lines of communication and cooperation between nationally-based research centres, institutes, and academies with policing-related interests and activities; and
- To act as a hub through which scholars, practitioners, and the policy community can collaborate productively together.

### Proposed Activities

The proposed activities flow directly from the objectives. Activities will, in the first instance, be coordinated by a steering group (see below) but all members will have the opportunity to contribute to the shaping of future events.

- *Establish a presence on the ESC website.* A first activity is to publish a statement of the group's objectives and a list of its members through the ESC website.
- *Thematic sessions at ESC meetings.* The group will contribute to the organisation of future ESC meetings by organising thematic sessions on policing. These sessions will promote dissemination of current research and practice and will serve as meeting and networking points for ESC delegates interested in policing. In the spirit of the ESC, the group will ensure that all thematic sessions include contributions from a number of different countries in order to promote international conversations.
- *Group meetings at ESC conferences.* The steering group will organise working group meetings at future ESC conferences. They will be designed to facilitate networking and to encourage members to contribute their ideas to what the group might do in the future.
- *Future activities.* It is hoped that the group will stimulate, encourage, and support the development of comparative and critical research proposals and projects (both empirical and theoretical) and facilitate other collaborative endeavours (such as visiting fellowships, practitioner fellowships, knowledge transfer activities broadly defined, teaching and continuing professional development activities).

### Steering Group

A number of people volunteered to act as a steering group for the group in its early stages.

They are Sofie De Kimpa (Belgium), Thomas Feltes (Germany), Nick Fyfe (Scotland), Helene Gundhus (Norway), Alistair Henry (Scotland), Jan Terpstra (Netherlands), and Rachel Tuffin (England and Wales).

The steering group will coordinate the activities of the working group and act as points of contact for members or interested parties wishing to contact and/or contribute to the life and development of it.

### Membership

Membership is open to all members of the ESC with an interest in policing or related matters. The membership to date demonstrates that there is interest in this working group in a diverse range of countries (within and beyond Europe) and from both scholars and practitioners. We believe that it represents a strong basis upon which to build a lively and proactive working group that will enthusiastically contribute to the aims, values, and work of the ESC.

For further information, contact Alistair Henry, University of Edinburgh (a.henry@ed.ac.uk). ■

## Eurogang Research Working Group

By Cheryl Maxson

The Eurogang Research Working Group has the primary goal of fostering multi-site, multi-method, comparative research on street gangs. Over the past decade, this group of more than 150 scholars has convened nine international workshops in Belgium, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and the U.S. It has developed common definitional approaches, an integrated research design, and model research instruments. The process has spawned several retrospective cross-national studies, articles in professional journals and three edited volumes

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# ESC WORKING GROUPS

of scholarship. We invite all from across the globe who are interested in comparative gang research to visit our website ([www.umsl.edu/~ccj/eurogang/euroganghome.htm](http://www.umsl.edu/~ccj/eurogang/euroganghome.htm)) and join our listserv by contacting Hans-Juergen Kerner at [hans-juergen.kerner@uni-tuebingen.de](mailto:hans-juergen.kerner@uni-tuebingen.de).

Last May, Malcolm Klein convened a Eurogang workshop at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, with the purpose of raising the visibility of Eurogang with US scholars and engaging new young scholars in the Eurogang project. One outcome was the commitment by the steering committee to compile a document that would inform others of the history of Eurogang program of research and its principles, discuss comparative research designs, and present information on the development and use of the five Eurogang research instruments (i.e., city-level descriptors, expert survey, youth survey, ethnography guidelines, and prevention/intervention program inventory). The Eurogang Program Manual is now posted on the Eurogang website, along with the instruments.

In September, the group hosted a pre-conference session at the ESC conference in Edinburgh. Participants provided updates on the gang situations in various European countries and offered suggestions for themes for the next Eurogang workshop. Two Eurogang panels during the ESC conference were well-attended. Another Eurogang session was held at the 2008 annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in St. Louis in November. Thematic sessions are currently being organized for the ESC meetings in Slovenia and the ASC meeting in Philadelphia. A pre-conference workshop is again planned for the 2009 ESC meeting. Please stay tuned for the details and mark your calendars to join us in lovely Ljubljana.

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For further information, contact Cheryl Maxson at [cmaxson@uci.edu](mailto:cmaxson@uci.edu) ■

## European Governance of Public Safety Research Network (EUGPSRN)

By Adam Edwards

The EUGPSRN convened a panel on 'The Politics of Community Safety' at this year's annual meeting. This subject brought the group back to its origins in a discussion of research into community safety strategies in English localities, held at the Toledo meeting of the ESC in 2002.

At that meeting colleagues from other European countries noted the peculiarly Anglophone concept of community safety and limitations to its meaning and application elsewhere. Thus began an ongoing and productive dialogue over the conceptualisation of changing strategies of crime control for the purposes of comparative criminology.

Under the convenience, umbrella, concept of 'public safety', the least contentious and ethnocentric to other members of the group, presentations at early panels convened by the EUGPSRN (at Helsinki, Amsterdam, Cracow, and Tübingen) concentrated on the 'preventive turn' in crime control strategies in Western Europe. At the panels convened at the meeting in Bologna, however, this analytical focus began to shift towards a concern with the purported 'punitive turn' in responses to crime and disorder, specifically the extent to which preventive strategies have become aligned with a populist and retributive politics of law and order.

Papers at this year's meeting in Edinburgh continued this theme, notably with a presentation from Simon Hallsworth and John Lea on 'Rethinking the Punitive Turn'. This presented a conceptual framework for defining and researching "punitiveness" beyond empiricist debates over fluctuations in imprisonment trends. Hallsworth and Lea present the 'punitive turn' as the

outcome of three causal tendencies: the decline of penal welfare (including pre-emptive criminalisation and controls on non-convicted citizens), a focus on 'powerful offenders' that justifies erosions of due process (as in reversals of the burden of proof in the prosecution of asset recovery from serious organised criminals), and processes of 'de-bordering' in which distinctions between internal security and external security (or home affairs and foreign and defence policies) of nation states are collapsed, leading to a militarisation of policing. The emergent product of these causal tendencies is to subordinate welfare to 'securitisation' as the dominant or 'hegemonic' ethos of state-driven social control.

A paper by Adam Edwards on 'Inventing Community Safety' acknowledged such punitive tendencies but identified the alignment of community safety strategies in England and Wales with other programmes of government. These can include a renewed support for penal welfarism or the displacement of responsibility for security away from the state and toward private citizens, commercial entities, and voluntary agencies. As such, 'community safety' may be a peculiarly Anglophone concept of control but even within Britain it acts as a 'floating signifier' with no fixed referent or singular meaning but a multiplicity of significations reflecting struggles over alternative political programmes.

The broader significance of this point is to recognise the political processes through which concepts of control are invented and fought over producing, in turn, differentiated outcomes of security politics within, beneath, and above the nation state as well as between states. Foregrounding a political analysis of the accomplishment of security avoids teleological accounts of how certain tendencies are translated into practice.

Political analysis also provides opportunities for a 'performative' criminology—one that advocates alternative criminological futures and how they might be accomplished—as



# ESC WORKING GROUPS

well as a more nuanced representation of the social reaction to deviance in the present.

Kevin Stenson and Nadia Wager's paper on 'Local Sovereign Control and Safety in Middle England' reported findings from qualitative and quantitative research into perceptions of community safety in affluent and deprived housing estates in the Thames Valley region of England. The paper emphasised the importance of un-packing the over-homogenised imagery of social control to emphasise the different meanings that can be attributed to community safety strategies amongst different sections of local populations. This work complements Stenson's broader theoretical project of contesting state-centred conceptions of control, emphasising instead various projects of 'governance from below', which both contest, and offer alternatives to, the exercise of state sovereignty.

The final paper, Tim Hope's 'Explaining Drinking and Disorder', drew on over 25 years of empirical research on alcohol-related violence in English cities to question current controversies over community safety strategies aimed at regulating the night-time economy. A particular focus was the controversy over the 'rational' or 'expressive' qualities of such violence and consequently how remediable it is in relation to situational crime prevention measures.

The paper develops Hope's sceptical criticism of political analyses of social control, emphasising the epiphenomenal (rather than constitutive) character of security politics on actual problems of control. Conversely, these problems are better explained in terms of more deeply rooted social and cultural forces that have proven remarkably resilient to various programmes of government.

Considered together, the papers set an agenda for future discussions of the working group, taking its focus beyond an original concern with the politics of crime prevention toward a broader set of interests in politics and criminology, specifically:

- What is the role of politics in

crime control?

- Can politics and crime control be distinguished, should they be?
- What should be the role of political analysis in developing criminological thought?
- Allied to these questions is a philosophical argument, which emerged amongst the presenters, over variants of realism and constructivism in building criminological theory:
  - If crime control is not just a political construction, how else is it constituted, on what 'non-political' grounds?
  - If there are no anterior relations to the political construction of crime control, what explains the predominance, if not hegemony, of certain strategies in particular places and moments?

Papers on 'Politics and Criminology' are invited for panels the group will convene at the ESC meeting in Ljubljana.

Please send any inquiries about these panels, including abstracts, or about work presented by the EUGPSRN at previous ESC meetings to Adam Edwards at [edwardsa2@cf.ac.uk](mailto:edwardsa2@cf.ac.uk).<sup>■</sup>

## European Developmental and Life—Course Criminology Working Group

By

**Arjan Blokland and Paul Nieuwebeerta**

The EDLC invites all members to submit abstracts for papers to be presented in thematic EDLC sessions at this year's ESC meeting in Ljubljana. Please submit the abstract of the paper you would like to present in one of these thematic sessions by email ([edlc.esc@nscr.nl](mailto:edlc.esc@nscr.nl)). Please

include the title of your presentation and a short description of the content of your talk. Please also indicate whether you would be willing to act as a chair for one of these sessions. Given the conference deadline for proposing thematic panel sessions, please respond as soon as possible and definitely before 15 April.

The working group will then propose thematic sessions to the conference organization in Ljubljana. Presenting in one of the EDLC sessions will help you to reach an audience interested in developmental and life-course criminology and that is familiar with longitudinal research designs. April 15 we will start putting together the panel sessions, approaching session chairs and submitting thematic session proposals to the conference organization.

Once the thematic sessions have been approved by the conference organization the EDLC will coordinate all further paper-submission requirements prior to the conference deadline on June 1<sup>st</sup>. Presenters will still have to register as participants themselves.

The EDLC will also host an informal business meeting during the conference in Ljubljana. During this meeting the workings of the EDLC will be evaluated and future plans will be discussed. All EDLC members are invited to attend. No registration is required. The exact date and location of this meeting will be announced in the conference program and will also be made known to registered EDLC members by email. If you want to add items on the agenda, please contact one of the EDLC chairs.

For those interested in developmental and life-course criminology, membership of the EDLC is open for all researchers involved in longitudinal research.

\* \* \*

For further information, please contact Arjan Blokland or Paul Nieuwebeerta at [edlc.esc@nscr.nl](mailto:edlc.esc@nscr.nl).<sup>■</sup>

# Criminology in Slovenia

*Continued from page 1*

his understanding of juvenile delinquency. Aleksander Vasiljevič Maklešov was the author of the first Slovenian textbook, *Introduction to Criminology* (1947). He influenced the development of criminal law and criminology in Slovenia and at his death in 1948 left a vast legacy of publications. His first writings were on crime control policy, criminal personality, typologies of criminals, causes of crime, and newspapers' treatments of crime issues.

## After World War II

A group of psychologists was employed by the State Secretariat for Internal Affairs in Ljubljana in 1950 to study crime and delinquency. The Secretariat established the *Journal of Criminal Investigation and Criminology*. The Institute of Criminology in Ljubljana was established in 1954. The Slovenian Society of Criminal Law and Criminology was established in 1977 and is actively involved in organizing national and international criminological conferences.

The number and quality of research projects and publications increased rapidly beginning in the 1960s. Criminology and criminology-related disciplines have continued to develop in recent years. This is expressed most prominently by the establishment of the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security in the University of Maribor.

## Criminology in the Universities

Under- and post-graduate study in criminology is available in several places. The longest tradition in teaching criminology is in the Faculty of Law in the University of Ljubljana, followed by the Faculty of Education (Department of Social Education) in the same university. Criminology is also taught at University of Maribor in the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security (FCJS) and in the Faculty of Law.

The only institution offering the PhD in Criminology is the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana. Doctorates based on work on criminological subjects are available in Social Education (Social Pedagogy at the Faculty of Education, Ljubljana) or in Criminal Justice and Security (FCJS).

## Criminological Research

The Institute of Criminology in Ljubljana has a long tradition of high-quality research. By the end of 2007, one hundred and fifty-five research projects

had been conducted by researchers there. These have resulted in numerous publications in professional journals and monographs and in many conference presentations. Topics include delinquency, juvenile justice, criminal law, penology, social control, crime control policy, victimology, and criminal investigation.

Since 1996, research in criminology and criminal justice at the FCJS (previously the College of Police and Security Studies) has developed rapidly. The first five years of research, from 1996 to 2000, focused on police and policing, security and safety, criminological topics, and criminal investigation. The second period (2001–2005) emphasized police studies, criminological studies, security and safety studies, legal studies, and economic studies. The FCJS has organised six biennial international criminal justice conferences on "Policing in Central and Eastern Europe". The conference proceedings from the biennial conferences have been published.

## Textbooks on Criminology

At least six textbooks on criminology have been published. The first was written by Maklešov (1947), followed by Vodopivec et al. who published the first edited book on criminology in 1966. Vodopivec and Skalar edited a book *Criminology and Psychology* (1972). Vodopivec has also compiled a collection of articles on criminology (for lawyers) (1975–1981). This was followed by another collection by Vodopivec and Šelih (1990). *Introduction to Criminology* by Meško was first published in 1998, and was revised and updated in 2006 and 2008. The most detailed overview of contemporary criminology theories is in a text written by Kanduč (1999, 2007).

## Annual Criminology Conferences

Since 2002, annual criminology conferences have been organised by either the FCJS or the Institute of Criminology, and co-organised by the Slovenian Society of Criminal Law and Criminology. Each has resulted in publications in Slovenian. The 2007 conference included a session on the former Yugoslavia which was the basis for a special issue of the *Journal of Criminal Justice and Security*. Previous publications, resulting from national conferences, were edited by Meško (in 2003, 2004, and 2007) and Kanduč (in 2005 and 2006). The greatest present

challenge for Slovenian criminologists is organisation of the 2009 ESC conference.

## Criminal Justice and Security Studies

The principal centres for criminological research are the Institute of Criminology in the Faculty of Law of the University of Ljubljana and the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security (FCJS) at the University of Maribor (but located in Ljubljana). The primary difference between the Institute of Criminology and the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security is that the Institute is a research institution, while the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security offers a full range of degree programs (BA, MA, and PhD) and conducts research projects, mainly on policing, criminology, and safety and security subjects.

In earlier times, the FCJS was a department of the Ministry of the Interior and simultaneously an affiliated member of the University of Ljubljana. It joined the University of Maribor in 2004. This new academic environment and more rigorous promotion criteria have contributed to increased research output (especially international publications). To some extent, this has resulted from excellent cooperation with several Western European, American, and Australian universities where FCJS scholars have obtained additional training. FCJS scholars have also benefited from participating in international research teams (such as Daphne Stalking, CRIMPREV-FP6). Since 2000, several visiting scholars have visited the FCJS.

## Concluding remarks

Crime and security-related subjects have become quite popular in Slovenia, as they have in many Western countries. The Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana has developed into a high quality research institution, as has the FCJS. The criteria for admission to the FCJS are among the highest in the entire higher education system. Slovenian society in the near future will benefit from the presence of knowledgeable and skilled experts in criminal justice, criminology, and security services.

Provision of safety, security, law-enforcement services, and other social control activities (from state to private security) requires highly skilled and learned professionals who follow the rule of law and respect human rights and dignity. The work of the Institute of Criminology and the FCJS

have contributed to increased professionalism among criminal justice practitioners and to greater public awareness of contemporary safety and security issues.

A small Slovenian criminological community has contributed importantly to international criminological knowledge and is serving as a bridge between the west and the east of Europe, and between the north and the south. ■

This article draws on:

Mesko, G., Tièar, B. (2008). "Slovenian Criminology and Recent Developments in the Field of Criminal Justice and Security Studies in Slovenia, Varstvoslovje." *Journal of Criminal Justice and Security*. Vol 10 (4), pp. 299-312. Accessible at [www.fvv.uni-mb.si/varstvoslovje](http://www.fvv.uni-mb.si/varstvoslovje)



*The author, resplendent!*

## European Journal Continued from page 3

created a new category of submission: "Commentary". Contributors wishing to comment upon some issue of current relevance to the field are encouraged to send commentaries to the journal. These should not exceed 2,000 words and will be subject to an expedited review process in order to ensure timeliness of publication. We shall attempt to publish one commentary in each issue.

### Circulation and Usage

The journal is an important benefit of membership of the European Society of Criminology. It also goes to over 1,400 libraries worldwide, thanks to SAGE's proactive sales and marketing activities. The journal therefore has a profile and readership at the heart of the criminological community, enhanced by the growth and importance of the European Society of Criminology. Usage of the online journal is also growing substantially, which is a reflection of its relevance and the quality of the articles published. The most downloaded article in 2008 was:

Malcolm W. Klein, Frank M. Weerman, Terence P. Thornberry. *Street Gang Violence in Europe*. Oct 01, 2006 and 3: 413-437

Finally, we invite you to visit the *European Journal of Criminology* website: <http://euc.sagepub.com/>. Here you can view tables of contents, download articles (if your library subscribes), obtain submission guidelines, and find subscription information. ■

\* \* \*

For further information contact Julian V. Roberts ([julian.roberts@crim.ox.ac.uk](mailto:julian.roberts@crim.ox.ac.uk)) or Ben Goold ([benjamin.goold@law.ox.ac.uk](mailto:benjamin.goold@law.ox.ac.uk)) at the Centre of Criminology, Oxford University.

## President's Message Continued from page 2

(Stangeland 2005; Centro Reina Sofia 2007). Now, this is a surprise.

This finding if true highlights the need to examine the Spanish legislation concerning imprisonment for these offences and to evaluate how effective that policy is. Laws punishing men and women differently—and which when introduced were said to be based on 'precedents in Sweden' (the country normally invoked in comparisons)—might not be a good way to prevent violence against women in intimate spheres. We should at least be relatively certain of the results these laws are achieving.

The apparent paradox that Spain may have lower levels of intimate homicides against women than countries to the north also points to a need to refine

our assumptions about the role that cultural values or female inequality play in the causation of this crime (without forgetting that gender equality is a goal in itself).

The need for more comparative work on gender violence exists on many subjects. For example, very little is known about the effectiveness of different legislation in diminishing violence against sexual workers. Likewise, we know little about comparative levels of attrition in sexual violence prosecutions and what causes them. We have little information on the effectiveness of chemical castration or periods of further detention for this offenses that have been proposed.

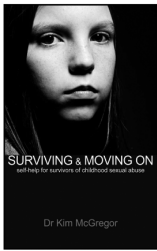
In Spain, we constantly

hear concerning sexual offenses that in Holland..., or in Sweden... or in Germany.... If we really want to challenge the effectiveness of policy proposal, we need more comparative work. I must admit that I miss a Working Group on Gender in the ESC! ■

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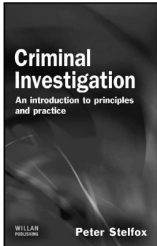
# New Criminology Books from Willan Publishing



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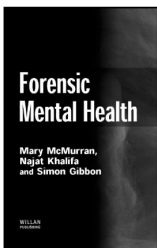
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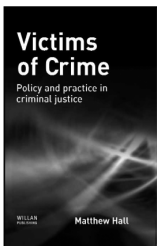
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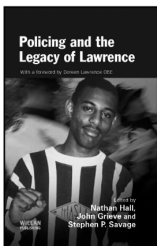
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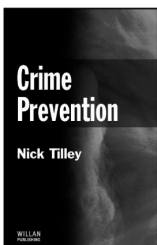
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