



## September in Ljubljana

By Alenka Šelih

The organizers of the ninth annual ESC meeting on September 9-12 in Ljubljana, Slovenia have been working hard to make it an especially memorable event. Abstracts for presentations, proposals for panels and posters, and requests for help in organizing pre- and post-conference meetings have been arriving every day for the past few months. The meeting promises to be as large and as lively as successful recent meetings in Bologna and Edinburgh. The ESC continues its long march toward international preeminence.

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.

### Conference Theme

The conference theme is "Criminology and Crime Policy— Be-

tween 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.

### Social Program

The social program includes a welcoming reception offered by the organizing committee. Depending on the number of participants, the customary "Gala Dinner" will take place either in Ljubljana Castle or in the "Festival Hall" in the city center. Guests will be welcomed by Mr.

*Continued on page 5*

## Miklós Lévy nominated for ESC Presidency

By Krzysztof Krajewski

Miklós Lévy has been nominated for the post of the ESC President. If elected by the ESC General Assembly at the upcoming annual



conference in Ljubljana, Miklós will be the second ESC president from Central Europe. Only twenty years have passed since the collapse of Soviet-imposed communist governments on the region. That is marked this year by twentieth anniversaries of the first partly free elections in Poland in June 1989 followed by the creation of the first non-communist government in September 1989, the East German refugee crisis in the West German embassy in Budapest in Summer which was solved by the then still communist Hungarian authorities, and finally the collapse of Berlin wall in October. Lévy's nomination shows that the criminological enterprise in Central Europe is well along the way to healing the consequences of the decades-long division of the Euro-

pean continent. And the ESC, without doubt, has contributed to this process in a decisive way.

Miklós Lévy was born in 1954 in Budapest, and spent his childhood in a typical suburban housing estate. It was not obvious that he would eventually become a lawyer, criminologist, professor, and eventually judge of the Hungarian Constitutional Court. In his childhood he dreamt about becoming a football goalkeeper,

*Continued on page 11*

### INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

ISRD-2 .....	page 3
Annual Report .....	page 3
Working Groups .....	page 6

## Message from the President

# Looking Forward

By Elena Larrauri

*To Louk Hulsman (in memoriam), whose enthusiasm, vitality, curiosity, and lack of foreseeable outcomes of his discussions describe quite precisely what in my judgment a researcher should be.*

This is my last newsletter. I've written from a Southern European perspective and from a woman's perspective, so this time I write from a critical criminology perspective. This reflects three of my roles in life which—I suspect—were among the reasons I was nominated to become ESC president.

I have read and sometimes heard the question asked, 'Where is critical criminology nowadays?' Here is my answer, though I acknowledge that it is difficult to speak for all of critical criminology. Especially since I come from the 'periphery of the countries where social sciences are produced,' as Stanley Cohen once put it, I cannot assume that my opinions reflect, for example, the UK situation.

What is understood as critical criminology varies substantially from one country to another. In Spain, for example and this may be true also for South America, criminology was long understood to be synonymous with 'critical criminology' and lawyers were (unfairly) all seen as conservatives.

Criminology's focus on day-to-day reality may be why it was understood as being necessarily 'critical', in contrast with lawyers who were seen as being preoccupied with the interpretation of legal texts. Since Spain was a dictatorship for most of the twentieth century, the criminal justice system was one device for dealing with the government's political oppo-

nents. In South American countries, criminal justice systems also were used to prosecute the political opposition and were busy imprisoning extremely poor people. No wonder that in these countries the very task of observing reality converted you into a 'critical' criminologist.



So holding in mind that I don't pretend to be a spokesman for critical criminology at large, here are some scattered thoughts.

One recurrent criticism of critical criminology is that it has reevaluated the mechanisms of the social welfare state or of social democratic thought in general. I think this is true. As Tierney (2006) observes, critical criminologists today

primarily criticize capitalism 'out of control', rather than, as before, capitalism out of control or not.

I do not believe changes in arguments are a sign of failure<sup>1</sup>. It would be astonishing if major events of the 1980s—the fall of the Berlin wall, the fall of the Soviet Union, the rise of neo-liberalism, the conservative revolution and the changes it produced in penal policies—had no implications for what we think, write, and say.

And since many of these factors have also influenced an increase in penal severity and in many countries in prison rates, liberal criminologists are also now more critical of the penal system. One could say there has been a coming together of liberal, progressive, and critical criminologists. I do not want to push this argument about convergence too far, but I must point out that Raúl Zaffaroni, widely considered one of the fathers of critical criminology in South America, together with John

*Continued on page 15*



VOL. 8, NO. 2  
AUGUST 2009

*Criminology in Europe* is published by the European Society of Criminology.

The editorial office is located at NSCR, P.O. Box 71304  
1008 BH Amsterdam  
The Netherlands  
Tel: 31 20 598 52 39  
Fax: 31 20 598 39 75  
Email: sola0020@umn.edu

◆  
President—Elena Larrauri  
President-Elect—Sophie Body-Gendrot  
Past President—Krzysztof Krajewski  
Executive Secretary—Marcelo Aebi  
Journal Editor—Julian Roberts  
Newsletter Editor—Michael Tonry  
Member—Tapio Lappi-Seppälä  
Member—Aleksandras Dobryninas

◆  
Communications should be addressed as follows:

*To the president:*  
Elena Larrauri  
40.222 Edifici Roger de Llúria  
Facultat de Dret, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Ramon Trias Fargas, 25-27  
08005 Barcelona, Spain  
Tel: 34 93 542 2768  
Fax: 34 93 542 1719  
Email: elena.larrauri@upf.edu

*To the business office:*  
Marcelo Aebi  
University of Lausanne  
ESC-ICDP-Sorge-BCH  
CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland  
Tel: 41 21 692 4638  
Fax: 41 1 692 4605  
Email: secretariat@esc-eurocrim.org

*Concerning the 2009 meeting*  
Alenka Selih  
Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Novi Trg, 3  
SI-1000, Ljubljana, Slovenia  
Tel: 386 1 4706 127  
Fax: 386 1 4256 492  
Email: alenka.selih@pt.uni-lj.si

# The Second International Self-Report Delinquency Study

By Josine Junger-Tas

The Second International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISR2) has generated numerous publications about individual countries and a joint report, on results in six countries that recently became EU member states and were funded by the EU. No complete overview of findings from all has been published.

In September, however, that anomaly will cease with the publication by Springer of *Juvenile Delinquency in Europe and Beyond: Results of the Second International Self-Report Study*, edited by Josine Junger-Tas, Ineke Haen Marshall, Dirk Enzmann, Martin Killias, Majone Steketee, and Beate Gruszczynka.

In preparing that volume, the steering group worked with a merged database. It may be useful to remind readers what the ISR2 set out to do:

- To compare delinquency patterns and trends in many countries, showing similarities and differences between countries;
- To obtain better insight into stable correlates of crime and to test different explanations of crime;
- To develop intra-country comparisons over time and inter-country comparisons, thereby to provide information that can be used to maintain, improve, or change national youth policies.

Delinquency patterns were investigated in thirty countries. We discovered differences in delinquency involvement that suggest certain regional patterns, as figure 1 shows. Differences between countries were more marked for property offenses, such as shoplifting, than for violent offenses.

Analysis of data from 30 countries presents some significant challenges. Individual country esti-

mates, for example, may be biased by sampling error or other unknown influences.

Even though data were collected on a host of structural indicators, differences between individual countries are so numerous that it is difficult to interpret them. Drawing on work by Esping-Andersen (1990) and Saint-Arnaud and Bernard (2003), we grouped countries in regional clusters.

Individuals depend on three systems to meet their needs for survival: the market, the state, and civil society (mostly the family). Differences in individual countries' ideological orientation influence how these three systems are structured and give rise to different models of social organisation or welfare regimes.

These welfare regimes, which show considerable resilience, form the basis of their country clas-

*Continued on page 15*

## ESC Annual Report 2008

By Marcelo F. Aebi and Grace Kronicz

2008 was a very successful year for the European Society of Criminology. Membership reached 783, highest ever, and 708 people participated in the 8<sup>th</sup> Annual ESC Conference in Edinburgh. Lode Walgrave received the 2008 European Criminology Award, and Joris van Wijk the 2008 ESC Young Criminologist Award. The Eurogang Network and the European Sourcebook Group became

working groups, and a new group on policing was created. The Society also decided in 2009 to create a small number of ESC fellowships for attendance at annual meetings. Finally, the ESC and SAGE decided to increase the number of annual issues of the *European Journal of Criminology* from four to six, starting in 2009. Informa-

tion on the working groups, awards, and fellowships is available on the ESC Website (<http://www.esc-eurocrim.org>).

### Membership

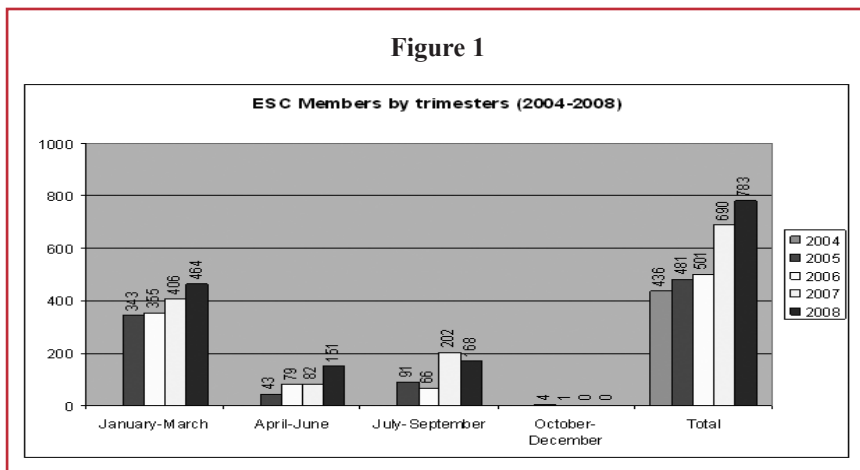
Figure 1 shows the evolution of ESC membership from 2004 to 2008. Membership grew during those years from 464 to 783, an 80 percent increase. The increase from

2007 to 2008 was 13.5 percent.

In 2008, there were 166 student members, constituting a fifth of the membership. The student percentage fluctuated between 17 and 27 percent from 2004 to 2007.

The number of members renewing their memberships during the first trimester is increasing each year. Thirty

*Continued on page 12*



during the first trimester is increasing each year. Thirty



**UNIVERSITY OF  
CAMBRIDGE**  
INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY



## **Criminological Courses at Cambridge**

- MPhil in Criminology (9 months)
- MPhil in Criminological Research (1 year)
- MSt in Applied Criminology and Police Management (part-time)
- MSt in Applied Criminology, Penology and Management (part-time)
- PhD in Criminology (full-time and part-time)

### **The University**

The beauty and history of the city of Cambridge make it a great place to study and live. With a worldwide reputation for excellence, the University offers a broad range of disciplines giving students an unrivalled opportunity for interaction and exchange.

### **The Institute of Criminology**

The oldest of its kind in Europe, the Institute has a multi-disciplinary staff and international student body. With its modern premises, the Institute offers students state-of-the-art facilities including access to one of the best criminology libraries in the world.

### **Main Research Topics**

Developmental Criminology; Prisons and Probation; Social Contexts of Crime; Crime Prevention; Experimental Criminology; Offender Treatment; Women and Criminal Justice; Penal Ethics and Penal Theory; Policing; Restorative Justice; Criminological Theory; Sentencing and its Outcomes; Situational Prevention; Mental Health and Crime, and Forensic Psychology.

### **Academic Staff**

Professor Sir Anthony Bottoms; Dr Timothy Coupe; Dr Ben Crewe; Dr Mandeep Dhami; Dr Manuel Eisner; Professor David Farrington; Dr Loraine Gelsthorpe; Dr Adrian Grounds; Prof Andrew von Hirsch; Prof Roy King; Prof Alison Lieblich; Professor Friedrich Lösel (Director); Dr Katrin Müller-Johnson; Dr Joe Murray; Dr Kate Painter; Professor Lawrence Sherman, Dr Sarah Tait, Dr Justice Tankebe, Dr Sarah van Mastrigt, Dr Heather Strang, and Professor Per-Olof Wikström.

For further information, please visit our website at:

[www.crim.cam.ac.uk/courses](http://www.crim.cam.ac.uk/courses)

*Tel.* +44 (0)1223 335363; *Email:* [graduate.administrator@cam.ac.uk](mailto:graduate.administrator@cam.ac.uk)

## September in Ljubljana *Continued from page 1*

Zoran Janković, the mayor. A cocktail party on Friday afternoon will enable participants to meet in an informal and friendly setting. Half-day and one-day excursions during the conference, and pre- and post-conference tours, will be offered by the tourist agency HRG.

The organizing organizations are also preparing visits to juvenile institutions and adult prisons.

### Plenaries

Plenary sessions have been organized around various subthemes. Prominent researchers identified in the table, have agreed to make plenary presentations.

#### *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 a 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

### Conference Logistics

The conference will provide facilities for workshops, panel sessions, and other related activities. A

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

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 provided 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 to help with conference arrangements.

During the conference one of the organizing institutions, the Institute of Criminology in the Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana, will celebrate fifty years of existence and work. A small "birthday party" will be organized to celebrate it.

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

The Faculty of Law is situated close to the market place along the Ljubljana River in an *art nouveau* building. The Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security is situated across the Ljubljana River. Each has a cafeteria. Many small restaurants and street cafes can be found near both.

### Registration and Accommodation

Registration is handled by the ESC through the ESC website <http://www.esc-eurocrim.org/>

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)

Fees are lower before July 1.

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.

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. ■



# POSTGRADUATE CRIMINOLOGY

at Queen's University Belfast



## About the University

- One of the largest Universities in the UK and Ireland with over 25,000 undergraduate and postgraduate students
- A long and distinguished history of university education since 1849
- A member of the Russell Group of leading UK universities
- Recently over £200 million has been invested in a new landmark library, redevelopment of the Elms student village, and major refurbishment of the Physical Education Centre and the Students' Union

Postgraduate Criminology and Criminal Justice at Queen's is based in the School of Law with teaching staff drawn from the Institute of Criminology and Criminal Justice which is one of the four research clusters within the School.

## RAE Performance

The School of Law received an impressive top-ten ranking in RAE 2008, finishing 7th in the UK with 95% of research rated as international in quality, and 60% rated as world leading.

## Key research strengths

The Institute has a strong research capability in all areas of criminology but has exceptional research strengths in policing and police reform; prisoner resettlement; youth justice; sexual offending; gender and crime, and aspects of criminology and criminal justice drawn from the legacy of political conflict.

## Criminology and Criminal Justice Programmes in the School of Law

- MSc Criminology
- MSc Criminal Justice
- Postgraduate Diploma in Criminology
- Postgraduate Diploma in Criminal Justice
- LL.M/MSc in Human Rights and Criminal Justice (offered in conjunction with the Human Rights Centre)

Programmes may be taken on a one year (full time) or two year (part time) basis.

## Modules are offered in the following areas:

- Theoretical criminology
- Policing and security sector reform
- Criminological research methods
- Restorative justice
- Prisons and penology
- Prisoner resettlement
- Sexual offending
- Transnational crime
- Gender, sexuality and violence
- Criminal justice management
- Transitional justice
- Crime prevention
- Youth justice
- Transnational crime
- Psychological aspects of crime
- Sentencing
- Social histories of crime

## Interdisciplinary Programmes

The School of Law also offers an interdisciplinary LL.M/MSc in Human Rights and Criminal Justice which combines the research and teaching strengths of the Human Rights Centre and the Institute of Criminology and Criminal Justice.

## PhD Programmes

The School of Law has a vibrant and internationally derived postgraduate research community. Staff in the Institute of Criminology and Criminal Justice welcome prospective applications for PhD research in their area of expertise.

The School of Law also offers LL.M programmes in Law and Governance, Corporate Governance, Legal Science, Human Rights. For further information please consult the School website [www.law.qub.ac.uk](http://www.law.qub.ac.uk)

## Further Information

Details about Criminology and Criminal Justice programmes within the School of Law and the application process are available via the School website ([www.law.qub.ac.uk](http://www.law.qub.ac.uk)) or alternatively contact the postgraduate enquiries office at: [pglawenquiries@qub.ac.uk](mailto:pglawenquiries@qub.ac.uk)

## ESC WORKING GROUPS

### European Governance of Public Safety Research

By  
**Adam Edwards**

The group, known as EUGPSRN, will convene three panels in Ljubljana. A panel on, 'Crime, Science, and Politics' will explore the relationships of politics to crime control and of political analysis to criminological thought; should criminologists demarcate their science from politics and what are the consequences of doing so?

A panel on 'Terrorism, Politics, and Security' further explores the relevance of political analysis for criminology. It does so in relation to the purported 'securitisation' of routine policing and social order in European countries in response to concerns over the perceived threat of transnational, religiously-based, terrorism as expressed in the European Union's 'counter-terrorism strategy.'

A third panel on 'Politics in the Society of Control' explores a shift in criminological thought and practice away from the concern with specific transgressions against criminal law and towards a more diffuse and general preoccupation with 'disorder,' 'incivility,' 'public nuisance,' 'anti-social behaviour,' and so forth. Papers consider what the significance of this analytical shift is for criminology and, in turn, what criminological thought can contribute to an understanding of this policy turn.

\* \* \*

For further information on these and other activities, please contact Adam Edwards (EDWARD-SA2@cf.ac.uk).■

### Policing

By  
**Alistair Henry and Nick Fyfe**

The group was established at the ESC conference in Edinburgh. We were delighted by the turnout (around thirty people) for the first meeting, and have since then been contacted by many more colleagues interested in being kept abreast of, and contributing to, the group's activities. We are very much looking forward to the conference at Ljubljana and hope to use it as an opportunity to develop the working group and its potential.

The steering group is putting together six themed workshop sessions. These sessions will showcase interesting research on policing from throughout Europe and, it is hoped, serve as occasions for those interested in the working group to meet and interact. The themes of the sessions:

- Post-conflict societies and the role of police in democratic reform
- Interfaces between research and practice in the context of policing
- Policing and surveillance in contemporary Europe
- Plural policing in Europe
- Police cooperation in Europe
- Community and reassurance policing in Europe

We also are planning an open meeting. It will provide opportunity to reflect on how the group might proactively and imaginatively work towards achieving its aims and objectives (facilitating networking of scholars, practitioners, and policing-related institutes, and acting as a hub through which collaborations of various kinds can be nurtured – see the posting on the ESC website) over the coming years.

All ESC members with an interest in policing are warmly invited to these events, and to become involved in what we hope will be very produc-

tive activities. We look forward to seeing you in Ljubljana!

\* \* \*

For additional information, visit the working group's website:  
<http://www.esc-eurocrim.org/workgroups.shtml#Policing> ■

❖ ❖ ❖

### Postgraduate and Early Stage Researchers

By  
**Jenny Johnstone**

The third meeting of the Working Group took place at the 2008 ESC conference in Edinburgh. At the meeting, the co-ordinating committee for the group was finalised. The committee agreed to take a number of matters forward for the upcoming year. This included creating an Online Criminal Justice Database. The members of the committee were keen to initiate a project that would be of use to members, and decided to establish an online database of information about the criminal justice systems of each country represented in the group.

A plan was formed to ask each member to provide a brief overview and critique of his or her jurisdiction's criminal justice procedures, including any particularly current priority issues. It is hoped that this will evolve into a significant online source of information for all those interested in criminal justice research.

The group will meet again on 9 September, the opening day of the ESC conference in Ljubljana. The group is participating in a new initiative approved by of the ESC board to offer partial funding for three younger

## ESC WORKING GROUPS

scholars from eastern and central European countries to participate in the Ljubljana conference. There will also be a presentation at the group meeting from a senior academic on an issue of interest to early-stagers.

The Organising Committee:

Jenny Johnstone, Chair  
(j.k.johnstone@ncl.ac.uk),

Jamie Waters, Vice-Chair  
(j.waters@sheffield.ac.uk),

Matthew Hall, Communications/  
Newsletter  
(m.p.hall@sheffield.ac.uk),

Ryan Davenport, Network Officer  
(r.davenport@sheffield.ac.uk),

Michael Vishnevsky, Recruitment  
(East Europe)  
(vishmish1@gmail.com),

Aiden Sidebottom, Peer Review/Con-  
tacting Editors  
(uctqasi@ucl.ac.uk),

Tanja Link, Peer Review/Contacting  
Editors (tlink2@email.ukj.edu),

Matthew Bacon, PhD Liaison  
(lwp07mjb@sheffield.ac.uk),

Joanna Shapland, Senior Academic  
Representative  
(j.m.shapland@sheffield.ac.uk),

Michele Burman, Senior Academic  
Representative  
(m.burman@lbss.gla.ac.uk).

All ESC members are invited to join as members or (if no longer early stage) associate members. Please contact Lisa Burns (l.k.burns@sheffield.ac.uk) or Jenny Johnstone. Please feel free to contact any of us with questions or ideas for taking the group forward.

\* \* \*

For more information, please visit the EPER website at: <http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/projects/European-Postgraduate-and-Early-Stage-Researchers-Working-Group/8> ■

## Community Sanctions

By  
Fergus McNeill

The working group on continues to thrive and to develop its programme of activities. Last year's ESC conference in Edinburgh provided an opportunity to invite others to become involved in a network that began with a meeting of just a dozen criminologists in Barcelona in April 2008. Today the membership stands at over forty with representation from sixteen European jurisdictions. Links with the Conference Permanente Europeenne de la Probation (the European Probation Organization) continue to be developed with discussions focusing on how researchers and research evidence can best engage with policy and practice debates in European jurisdictions, particularly around curbing penal expansionism, and on what sorts of European comparative research on community sanctions and measures are required.

On 24th and 25th April 2009, the working group's annual meeting took place at the University of Glasgow, hosted by the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research. The meeting, financially supported by the University of Glasgow's Adam Smith Research Foundation, the Scottish Government's Community Justice Division, and the Criminal Justice Social Work Development Centre for Scotland, brought together 25 scholars from Belgium, England, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Romania, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, Wales... and even Hawaii!

Following the precedent set at last year's inaugural event, after a short business meeting the focus of the first day's papers was on the host jurisdiction. Gill McIvor (University of Stirling) opened with a paper on interventions with drug using offenders in Scotland. Fergus McNeill (University

of Glasgow) and Cyrus Tata (University of Strathclyde) presented papers based on a recent UK Economic and Social Research Council-funded study exploring the production of pre-sentence reports for judges and their use in sentencing in Scotland's intermediate 'sheriff' courts.

On the second day, the group heard papers from Peter Raynor (Swansea University) and Sam Lewis (University of Leeds) on risk assessment and discrimination in sentencing and from Gwen Robinson (University of Sheffield) on constructing compliance with community penalties.

The quality of the papers and the discussion was much appreciated by all participants, but the group noted the need to ensure that in future meetings we leave more time for discussion, and try to ensure both a better spread of contributions from across jurisdictions and the inclusion of papers with a specifically comparative focus.

In this regard, the group was delighted to note the recent publication of the first edition of the *European Journal of Probation* ([www.ejprob.ro](http://www.ejprob.ro)), edited by Ioan Durnescu of the University of Bucharest. The EJP will provide an excellent outlet for the increasing volume and quality of academic work on community sanctions across Europe, including comparative analyses. Several members of the group are in discussion with the editor about the production of a special issue of the new journal looking at community service in Belgium, the Netherlands, Scotland, and Spain.

The group is organizing a conference stream at this year's ESC conference in Ljubljana, including special panels on methodological issues and involving doctoral researchers, and has agreed to meet again next April or May in Barcelona.

\* \* \*

Anyone interested in the work of the group should contact its convener, Fergus McNeill, at the



# ESC WORKING GROUPS

Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research, University of Glasgow (F.McNeill@lbss.gla.ac.uk). ■



## Criminology Curricula

By  
Gorazd Mesko

Nothing revolutionary has happened in activities of the criminology curricula working group in the last year. Members have been involved in the development of new criminology and criminology-related programmes, especially new MA and PhD programmes in southeastern European universities, and in efforts to create a European MA in Urban Safety in cooperation with several universities in the EU.

Members have helped colleagues develop MA and PhD programmes in accordance with the Bologna convention on higher education. They have also been involved in revisions and updates of existing programmes to address requirements of the professional employment markets for criminologists, and in making links between the West and the East and the North and the South.

A criminology, criminal justice, and security PhD programme will be an integral part of a newly established Euro-Mediterranean university (EMUNI) in the academic year 2009/2010. The PhD programme is aimed at students from European Mediterranean countries, Arab countries, Israel, and North Africa. It will be a taught PhD programme and will be taught in English. It will be chaired by the ESC criminology curricula working group head.

Plans for the coming year, starting with the 2009 ESC confer-

ence in Ljubljana, are as follows: to expand membership; to explore the possible creation of a criminology PhD programme network; to learn about criminology and criminology-related programmes in Europe; and to produce a directory of criminology and criminology-related programmes in Europe (if funding can be found).

We want to learn about the diversity of criminology teaching in Europe and look forward to adding new steering committee members from all parts of Europe. I look forward to meeting you in Ljubljana and to discussing future plans.

\* \* \*

Please feel free to contact me (gorazd.mesko@fvv.uni-mb.si). ■



## Eurogang

By  
Frank van Gemert

The Eurogang 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. It has spawned retrospective cross-national studies, articles in professional journals, and three edited volumes of scholarship (Klein et al. 2002; Decker and Weerman 2005; Van Gemert, Peterson, and Lien 2008).

We invite all who are interested to visit our website ([www.umsl.edu/~ccj/eurogang/euroganghome.htm](http://www.umsl.edu/~ccj/eurogang/euroganghome.htm)) and join our listserve 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 in Los Angeles, with the purpose of raising the visibility of Eurogang with US scholars and engaging new young scholars in the project. One outcome was a decision by the steering committee to compile a document that would inform others of the history of Eurogang 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.

A pre-conference meeting will be held at the ESC meeting in Ljubljana the afternoon of Wednesday, 9 September. It will provide new-comers with the opportunity to inform the group about relevant research, and to meet up with existing members. The meeting will be devoted in substantial part to a reconsideration of Eurogang's decade-long effort to develop the gang concept, definition, operationalisation, and measurement. It will bring together formal contributions that reflect on progress thus far with empirical evidence, alongside plenty of open discussion.

We hope to move forward in achieving consensus for the use of EG developed definitions and instrumentation, which have proven particularly useful in cross-national and comparative research. We invite you to be part of this discussion.

\* \* \*

To make a formal contribution (a very short, focused reflection on definition/measurement, ideally using empirical evidence, etc.), please contact Judith Aldridge ([judith.aldridge@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:judith.aldridge@manchester.ac.uk)) prior to the event. ■



# THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH EDINBURGH LAW SCHOOL

## Why Study Criminology at Edinburgh?

- Edinburgh is a vibrant and exciting European capital.
- The University of Edinburgh regularly features in the top 30 universities in the world.
- A lengthy and distinguished history in teaching and research in Criminology and Criminal Justice.
- Key areas of interest and expertise include: 'punishment and society', youth justice, crime and the media, policing and community safety, surveillance, quantitative criminology and comparative criminal justice.
- Committed and highly qualified staff

## MSc in Criminology & Criminal Justice

The programme provides students with a strong foundation in criminology and criminal justice and also offers a range of more specialist course options. It provides recognised qualitative and quantitative research training that equips students for further academic research as well as transferable skills valuable in a wide range of employment areas.

### Core Courses:

- Theoretical Criminology
- Criminal Justice and Penal Process
- Research Skills in the Social Sciences
- OR
- Core Quantitative Data Analysis for Social Scientists
- Criminological Research Methods
- Dissertation

### Elective Courses:

- Media and Crime
- Police and Policing
- Youth Crime and Justice
- Mental Health and Crime
- Gender, Crime and Criminal Justice
- Crime, Justice and Public Policy
- Intermediate Inferential Statistics

*The MSc can also be taken part-time over two years.*

## PhD in Criminology

Criminology staff welcome PhD proposals. Please consult our web pages and contact the member of staff whose interests most closely match your own.

### Further Information:

[www.law.ed.ac.uk/pg/taught/mscincriminologyandcriminaljustice.aspx](http://www.law.ed.ac.uk/pg/taught/mscincriminologyandcriminaljustice.aspx)

Email: [pg.law@ed.ac.uk](mailto:pg.law@ed.ac.uk)

Tel: +44 131 650 2022

## Miklós Lévy *Continued from page 1*

and after finishing secondary school he worked for a year as a mechanic. But he did not much like that job, and decided to try to study at the university. In 1975 he entered the Law Faculty at the Lorand Eötvös University (ELTE). He could not, however, begin his studies until he completed a year of mandatory military service: something inevitable at that time in the so-called "peace-loving people's democracies."

He graduated from ELTE in 1980. He wanted to work at the university but there were no posts available in Budapest. As a result, in 1981 he started his academic career as a lecturer in criminal law and criminology at the newly opened law faculty at the University of Miskolc. With his wife (also a lawyer) and 16 month-old daughter, he moved to Miskolc where he spent next 23 years, which he describes as "the nicest period in his professional life."

In 1992 he received his doctoral degree in Miskolc. It was followed by his *habilitation* in 1998 (the academic career model in most Central and Eastern European countries, based on the German pattern, requires this special advanced degree as a precondition to a full professorship), and a professorship at the Miskolc University. During those years in Miskolc Miklós served as director of the Institute of Criminal Sciences, Deputy Dean, and Dean of the Faculty of Law.

In 2004 Miklós returned to Budapest. He became professor at the Lorand Eötvös University, and head of its Department of Criminology. But there were also personal reasons for abandoning Miskolc. His wife began a new job in Hungary's capital, and his daughter started her university studies

there. In the years 2006 – 2007, he served as Vice-Rector of ELTE.

The most important moment in his professional career came in April 2007, when he was elected by the Hungarian Parliament to be a judge of Hungary's Constitutional Court, and one of country's eleven highest judges. In the court he has responsibility for all criminal law and criminal justice-related cases.

Miklós combines his judicial career with an academic one and continues to teach criminology at ELTE. One of his most important achievements in that role is creation of the first Hungarian masters program in criminology, which is due to begin next year. Until now, criminology has been taught as an optional course exclusively for law students.

Miklós's research interests primarily concern penal law and criminological issues related to drugs and drug policies. This was the subject matter of his Ph.D thesis, which was completely new at that time in the Hungarian criminological literature. This common interest area resulted also in my first contacts with him dating back to the 1990s. But he is also involved in research on juvenile justice issues, relations between social change and crime, the history of criminology, and constitutional limits of criminalization.

Miklós Lévy is well known among criminologists in Europe and beyond. In 1991-92 he was a research fellow at the Sellin Center for Studies in Criminal Law and Criminology at the University in Pennsylvania, where he worked with Marvin E. Wolfgang, and later on in 1993-94 at the School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University, where he worked with Gerhard O. Mueller. He spent also time at the

Catholic University of Leuven (1996) and at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Penal Law in Freiburg (1999). He says that contacts with prominent scholars in criminology and criminal justice studies profoundly influenced his approach to criminology. It was in the US that he began to think of criminology as a primarily empirical rather than purely theoretical area of research.

Miklós is active in Hungarian and international criminological organizations. He is Secretary General of the Hungarian Criminological Association and a member of the Scientific Committee of the International Society of Criminology. His involvement in the latter organization led to a role as an organizer of its 11<sup>th</sup> Congress, in Budapest in August 1993, and of its 65<sup>th</sup> International Course in Miskolc in March 2003. He was a plenary speaker at the 1993 and 1998 ISC congresses.

Miklós Lévy is well-known to ESC members. He serves as a member of the Editorial Board of the *European Journal of Criminology*, and has attended most of the ESC annual meetings. At the 2005 ESC conference in Krakow he was a plenary speaker.

He has twice published articles in this newsletter (on criminology in Hungary in volume 2, no. 2, and on imprisonment patterns in Central and Eastern Europe in volume 4, no. 3). He also with Klára Kerezsi wrote a country survey on criminology in Hungary for the *European Journal of Criminology* (volume 5, no. 2).

I am sure the ESC General Assembly in Ljubljana will support Miklós's candidacy, and that he will make an excellent eleventh ESC president. ■

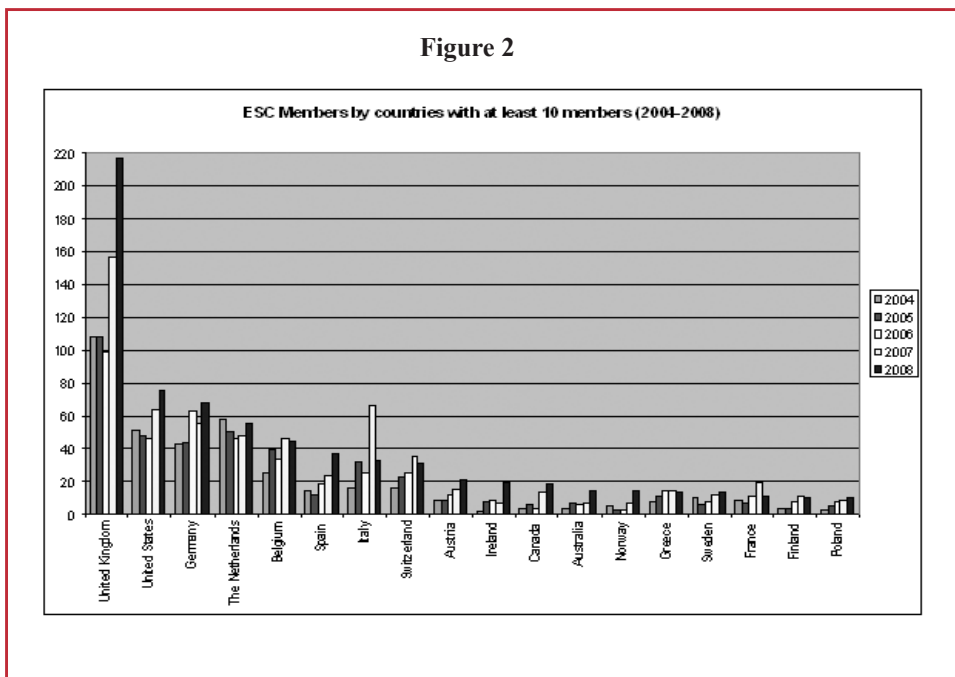
A calm and dispassionate recognition of the rights of the accused against the state and even of convicted criminals against the state, a constant heart-searching by all charged with the duty of punishment, a desire and eagerness to rehabilitate in the world of industry all those who have paid their dues in the hard coinage of punishment, tireless efforts towards the discovery of curative and regenerating processes and an unfaltering faith that there is a treasure, if only you can find it, in the heart of every person--these are symbols which in the treatment of crime and criminals mark and measure the stored strength of a nation...

Winston Churchill (1910)

# Annual Report

*Continued from page 3*

members renewed for three years when that became possible in 2007 and 46 did in 2008. In figure 1, they are included among those renewing in the first trimester. The 708 participants at Edinburgh included 471 ESC members and 237 non-members. Thus, all in all, 1020 people were ESC members or attended conference in 2008.



and Herzegovina (5), Denmark (5), Cyprus (4), Czech Republic (4), Iceland (4), Israel (4), Lithuania (2), Luxembourg (2), Romania (2), Russia (2), Turkey (2), China (2, including one from Hong Kong), Albania (1), Armenia (1), Barba-

## Geographical Distribution

In 2008, the ESC had members in 45 different countries (48 if figures for the United Kingdom are disaggregated). Here are the 2008 numbers: United Kingdom (217 members), USA (75), Germany (68), The Nether-

lands (55), Belgium (45), Spain (37), Italy (33), Switzerland (31), Austria (21), Ireland (19), Canada (18), Australia (14), Norway (14), Greece (13), Sweden (13), France (11), Finland (10), Poland (10), Japan (9), Hungary (7), Portugal (7), Slovenia (7), Bosnia

dos (1), Brazil (1), Iran (1), Malta (1), Nigeria (1), Pakistan (1), Serbia and Montenegro (1), Ukraine (1), and Uruguay (1).

Figure 2 shows the distribution of members from 2004 to 2008 by countries having at least 10 mem-

Table 1  
Countries from which at least Ten Participants Attended ESC Conferences, 2001-2008.

Lausanne (2001)	Toledo (2002)	Helsinki (2003)	Amsterdam (2004)	Krakow (2005)	Tubingen (2006)	Bologna (2007)	Edinburgh (2008)
UK-90	UK-122	UK-62	UK-127	UK-103	Germany-82	UK-188	UK-282
Neth's-44	Spain-60	Finland-41	Neth's-107	Germany-33	UK-74	Italy -111	USA-65
Germany-40	USA-40	Sweden-32	USA-39	Poland-32	USA-33	USA-55	Neth's-60
Italy -26	Belgium-27	USA-24	Germany-36	USA-30	Belgium-31	Belgium-50	Germany-45
USA-23	Neth's-22	Neth's-23	Belgium-35	Neth's-30	Neth's-27	Neth's-47	Belgium-45
Sweden-18	France-22	Italy -19	Italy -13	Belgium-23	Canada-22	Germany-41	Canada-25
Belgium-15	Italy -18	Germany-16	Norway-13	Italy -20	Sweden-21	Canada-31	Norway-25
France-13	Germany-16	Norway-16	Spain-13	Australia-13	Italy -20	France-23	Spain-24
Spain-11		Belgium-15	Canada-11	Switz-12	Switz-17	Switz-22	Ireland-22
		Denmark-12	Sweden-10	Finland-12	Spain-17	Sweden-21	Italy-18
			Finland-10		Austria-14	Norway-20	Sweden-15
					Finland-13	Spain-19	Austria-15
					France-11	Finland-18	Switz-14
					Czech Rep-11	Greece-14	Poland-12
					Israel-11	Denmark-13	Finland-10
					Slovenia-11	Austria-12	Czech Rep-10
					Poland-11	Czech Rep-12	
					Greece-10	Israel-12	
					Taiwan-10	Slovenia-12	
<b>Totals:</b>							
351	506	333	509	473	470	806	708

bers in one of these years. Countries have been ordered according to the number of members in 2008. Usually, the country that organizes the annual conference experiences an increase in the number of its members during the year of the conference. However, there were more German members in 2009 than in 2006 (Tubingen conference), more Polish members in 2009 than in 2005 (Krakow conference), and almost as many Dutch members in 2009 as in 2004 (Amsterdam conference). This is another significant sign of the growth of the ESC.

**Conference Attendance**

The highest paid attendance at an ESC conference, 804 participants, a big increase over the preceding year, was in Bologna in 2007. Apprehension that the increase was attributable as much or more to Bologna than to the ESC were put to rest by the 708 paid participants in Edinburgh.

Just as ESC membership is increasingly dispersed geographically, so is conference participation. Participants in Bologna came from 45

countries and in Edinburgh from 41.

Having participants from many countries is an accomplishment of which the ESC can be proud. A separate sign of the ESC’s healthy development is the increase in the number of countries having a significant number of participants.

Table 1, somewhat arbitrarily, uses ten as the number of participants representing a critical mass of attendance that, we hope, demonstrates that ESC conferences have become part of a country’s criminological culture. It shows for each of the 8 annual meetings to date the countries from which ten or more participants came. Some countries appear every year, some only once or twice. Some, hearteningly, appear one year and then every subsequent year.

**ESC Website**

The ESC Website received 22,904 visits in 2008--1909 per month or 63 per day. The total has been increasing since the creation of the Website (9,000 visits in 2004). Peaks are registered in May/June

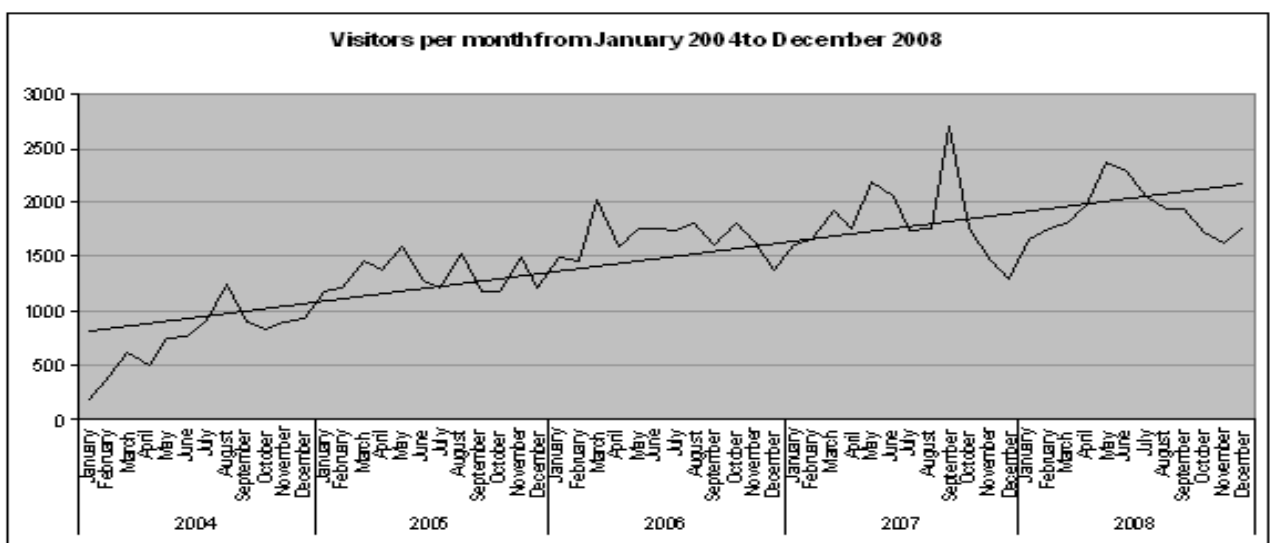
and August/September coinciding with the periods when early and late conference registrations are dealt with. These statistics do not include the visits to the conference websites, which are kept by the local organizers. Visitors in 2007 downloaded 13854 files.

The most wanted files were the programmes and abstracts of the Edinburgh conference, followed by the Tubingen conference programme and the November 2008 issue of the Newsletter.

Finally, in round numbers and counting circular e-mails as only one, the Executive Secretariat (secretariat@esc-eurocrim.org) sent 12,000 e-mails in 2008 (compared to 4,500 in 2005) and received 6,500 (compared to 1,400 in 2005).

In the conclusion of our 2007 Annual Report (see issue 7/2 of *Criminology in Europe*) we speculated as to whether the apparent growth of the ESC was real or related instead to the attractiveness of some meeting sites. Developments in 2008 provide a clear answer: The ESC keeps growing. ■

Figure 3





## 16<sup>th</sup> WORLD CONGRESS

International Society for Criminology

Join us in Kobe, Japan at the ISC World Congress 2011, August 5-9<sup>th</sup>.  
The Japan Federation of Criminological Associations (JFCA), which consists of 8 major criminological associations in Japan, is your friendly local host, and extends its warm welcome to our colleagues and friends from all over the world.

**Venue:** Kobe International Conference Center  
All programmed sessions will be held in the conference center.  
<http://kobe-cc.jp/english/index.html>

### International Society for Criminology (ISC)

<b>President, Board of Directors:</b>	<b>Tony Peters</b>
<b>President, Scientific Commission:</b>	<b>Serge Brochu</b>
<b>Secretary General:</b>	<b>George Picca</b>

### Organizing Committee, 16<sup>th</sup> World Congress of ISC

<b>Chair:</b>	<b>Toyo Atsumi</b>
<b>Vice Chair:</b>	<b>Yohji Morita</b>
<b>Secretary General:</b>	<b>Ichiro Tanioka</b>

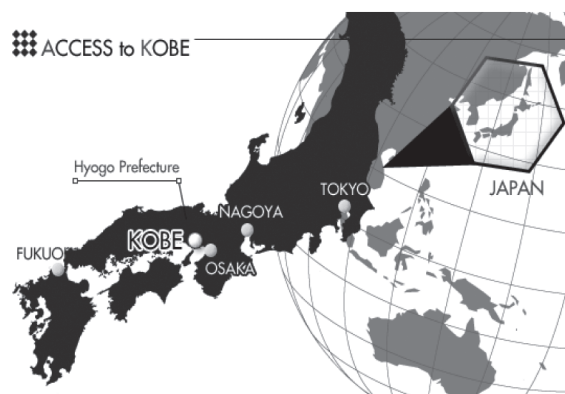
### Local Arrangement Committee, 16<sup>th</sup> World Congress of ISC

<b>Chair:</b>	<b>Setsuo Miyazawa</b>
<b>Vice Chair:</b>	<b>Toyaji Saito</b>
<b>Vice Chair:</b>	<b>Minoru Yokoyama</b>

Kobe is well served by two nearby int'l airports ; the Kansai and Osaka. It is linked to Tokyo and other major cities in Japan by Bullet trains and by air. We offer day tours to Kyoto, Nara, Himeji Castle, Osaka and other attractions as well as overnight trips to Hiroshima.  
<http://www.feel-kobe.jp/english/index.html>

Our web site will be ready in late June;  
and our first circular, August 2009.

If you wish to be on our mailing list, please contact:  
Secretariat, 16<sup>th</sup> World Congress of ISC      [wcon2011@oucow.daishodai.ac.jp](mailto:wcon2011@oucow.daishodai.ac.jp)



## President's Message

*Continued from page 2*

Hagan received the 2009 Stockholm Prize in Criminology, for studies of genocide. It is difficult not to wonder if these choices were a reaction to criticisms of the Stockholm Prize set out in an article by Flemming Balvig, Nils Christie, and Henrik Tham in this newsletter (*Criminology in Europe*, volume 7, no. 1).

A second recurring question is, 'What does the future hold for critical criminology'? Some say it has no future. Others say the future is rosy. The challenge is to be clear about what future is being envisaged (Tierney 2006). We need to try to be clearer about what it means to be a critical criminologist in Europe in 2009.

My view is that critical criminology has a healthy and influential future. The critical stance is not only a theoretical tradition but also a perspective associated with academic inquiry and related values.

I believe a majority of European academic criminologists share common opinions which embody certain shared values—against the death penalty, for a reductionist approach to prisons<sup>2</sup>, for a defense of human rights, and for social democratic social policies.

I don't want to say that all European criminologists are 'critical', but it is difficult to find a single name to express the widely shared values I mention. Is it 'European', 'liberal', 'public', 'progressive', 'critical'....?

And as sometimes happens, we may have a clearer understanding of what we don't like than of what we do—a criminology that conceives of itself as a 'technical science', devoid of social thinking and devoid of moral beliefs, and silent about the crimes of the powerful and of the State, as David Matza (1969) wrote, '... even if it goes to war and massively perpetrates activities it has allegedly banned from

the world. But, that, the reader may say, is a different matter altogether. So says Leviathan—and that is the final point of the collective representation'.

(Endnotes)

1 Not only critical criminologists change their views. For some life trajectories of criminologists, see Daems (2008).

2 We should remember the Council of Europe Report on decriminalization (1980) that Louk Hulsman helped to draft (van Swaaningen 2009).

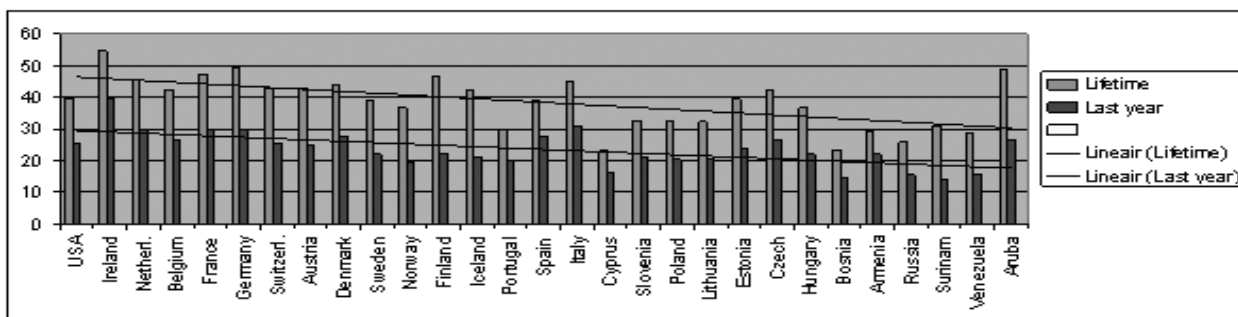
### References:

- Daems, Tom. 2008. *Making Sense of Penal Change*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Matza, David. 1969. *Becoming Deviant*. Englewood Cliffs, N.: Prentice-Hall.
- Tierney, J. 2006 *Criminology. Theory and Context*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Essex: Pearson.
- Van Swaaningen, René. 2009. "Louk Hulsman." In *Key Thinkers in Criminology*, edited by K. Hayward, J. Money, and S. Maruna. Abingdon: Routledge. ■

## Delinquency Study

*Continued from page 3*

Figure 1. Life-time and Last year Delinquency Prevalence -2006 (29 Countries)



sification. We distinguished 6 country clusters: Anglo-Saxon countries, Western Europe, Northern Europe, Southern Europe, Latin America, and the former socialist countries.

The structural indicators we collected allow us to analyze data on the extent to which the six clusters do indeed reflect differences in social organisation, which might then contribute to explaining differences in young people's delinquency involvement.

One intriguing finding concerns family composition. The lowest

percentages of children living with their biological parents are found in Northern Europe and Latin America. In the former cluster, many children live alternatively with father and mother. In the latter, they are raised in mother-only families.

As may be expected migration differs also according to cluster, with the highest percentages of migrants in Western Europe and in Latin America. We are continuing our analyses, comparing country clusters on detailed offending involvement

and relationships of delinquency with demographic variables, social economic status, substance abuse, and migration status.

### References

- Esping-Andersen, G. 1990. *The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism*. Cambridge: Polity.
- Saint-Arnaud, S., and P. Bernard. 2003. "Convergence or Resilience? A Hierarchical Cluster Analysis of the Welfare Regimes in Advanced Countries." *Current Sociology* 51:499-528. ■

## New Criminology Books from Willan Publishing

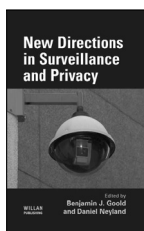


### *International Developments in Investigative Interviewing*

Eds. **Tom Williamson** (formerly University of Portsmouth), **Becky Milne** (University of Portsmouth) and **Stephen P. Savage** (University of Portsmouth)

This book examines international developments in investigative interviewing. It analyses the cases and other factors leading to the paradigm shift in a number of countries, it considers issues that are of current interest to practitioners and academics including the continuing calls for the use of torture, whether it is possible to detect deception and the contribution of investigative interviewing methods to concepts of therapeutic and restorative justice. This book will be essential reading for practitioners designing and delivering investigative interviewing training programmes as well as academics and students studying international criminal justice.

April 2009 272pp (234 x 156mm) ISBN 978-1-84392-276-6 (hardback) £38.50

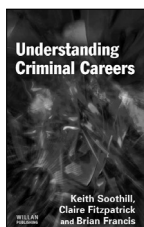


### *New Directions in Surveillance and Privacy*

Eds. **Benjamin J. Goold** (University of Oxford) and **Daniel Neyland** (University of Lancaster)

Deliberately multi-disciplinary in character this book includes contributions from leading academics in sociology, law, management studies, literary analysis and Internet studies. As privacy comes under increasing threat and surveillance extends into more and more areas of our daily lives, surveillance studies needs to develop in new directions, form new perspectives, and gain new insights. In keeping with this aim, the chapters of this book consider how individuals, organisations, and states gather, analyse, and share ever-increasing amounts of our personal and private information.

April 2009 240pp (234 x 156mm)  
ISBN 978-1-84392-363-3 (hardback) £35.00

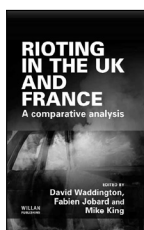


### *Understanding Criminal Careers*

**Keith Soothill** (University of Lancaster), **Claire Fitzpatrick** (University of Lancaster) and **Brian Francis** (University of Lancaster)

The study of criminal careers is of increasing interest in criminology. It is now generally recognised that it is important to try to understand criminal behaviour across the life-course rather than focusing on fragmented incidents which provide only a partial picture. This is an accessible text which clarifies the crucial theoretical and methodological debates surrounding the study of criminal careers.

May 2009 224pp (234 x 156mm)  
ISBN 978-1-84392-502-6 (paperback) £19.50 ISBN 978-1-84392-503-3 (hardback) £50.00



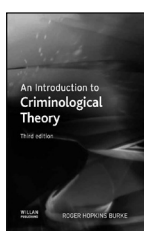
### *Rioting in the UK and France*

#### *A comparative analysis*

**David Waddington** (Sheffield Hallam University), **Fabien Jobard** (CESDIP-CNRS) and **Mike King** (BCU)

The broad aim of this book is to provide a general basis for comparatively analysing and understanding the French riots of October/November 2005 and the corresponding British disorders which occurred in the spring/summer of 2001. The book consists of a highly coherent, theoretically rich and thematically comprehensive collection of papers which provide an unparalleled description and comparative analysis of the French and British riots, along with social policy recommendations to help- to address the underlying issues.

May 2009 272pp (234 x 156mm)  
ISBN 978-1-84392-504-0 (hardback) £45.00

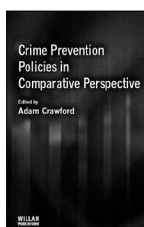


### *An Introduction to Criminological Theory (3e)*

**Roger Hopkins Burke** (Nottingham Trent University)

- expanded and updated new edition of Roger Hopkins Burke's best-selling criminological theory textbook
- includes four completely new chapters on crime and the postmodern condition, cultural criminology, globalisation and the risk society, and radical communitarian criminology
- interdisciplinary text which recognises the value of legal, biological, psychological and sociological explanations of crime and criminal behaviour

May 2009 416pp (246 x 171mm)  
ISBN 978-1-84392-407-4 (paperback) £22.99 ISBN 978-1-84392-569-9 (hardback) £65.00



### *Crime Prevention Policies in Comparative Perspective*

Ed. **Adam Crawford** (University of Leeds)

The book brings together a collection of leading international experts to explore the lessons learnt through implementation and the future directions of crime prevention policies. Many of the contributors have been closely involved in crime prevention and community safety policy and research in different countries over a number of years. As such, they are well placed to reflect upon developmental trajectories and the direction of change over the last quarter of a century, as well as to draw out the underlying influences that have shaped such changes.

June 2009 272pp (234 x 156mm)  
ISBN 978-1-84392-412-8 (paperback) £25.00 ISBN 978-1-84392-413-5 (hardback) £55.00

For further information about these and other forthcoming books, or to place an order, please contact Willan Publishing on:

(tel) +44(0)1884 849085, (fax) +44(0)1884 840251,

E-mail: [info@willanpublishing.com](mailto:info@willanpublishing.com) Website: [www.willanpublishing.com](http://www.willanpublishing.com)

or write to:

Willan Publishing, Culmcott House, Mill Street, Uffculme, Devon EX15 3AT, UK

