



Come to Liège, You Won't Regret it!

By Michaël Dantine

In September 2010, Liège will be the heart of Criminology in Europe as, from the 8th to the 11th, it will welcome the European Society of Criminology annual conference.

Preparations are in the final straight to ensure that every participant will have uniquely memorable scientific and social experiences. The local organizing committee has only one thing to say to those who have not yet registered: "Come to Liège! You won't regret it!"

The conference theme, "Crime and Criminology: From Individuals to Organizations" stresses the need to build bridges between criminological studies on organizational and individual levels. This theme has also shaped the architecture of plenary sessions and it is stimulating abstract submissions for the workshops.

Plenaries

Georges Kellens (University of Liège) will open the



conference with a special "Welcome Plenary" presentation on Wednesday, 8 September 2010, dealing with "Preventing Human Rights in Correctional Centres". On Thursday, 9 September 2010, David Farrington (Cambridge University) and Michel Born (University of Liège) will share a plenary session. They will respectively discuss "Risk, Protective, and Promotive Factors in Offending" and "Youth Culture and Juvenile Delinquency."

Gary LaFree (University of Maryland) and Carlo Morselli (University of Montréal) will be the Friday, 10 September plenary session speakers. Gary LaFree's presentation will be titled "Countering Myths about Terrorism" and Carlo Morselli's one will deal with "The Rise of the Criminal Network Perspective."

Finally, on Saturday, 11 September 2010, Katalina Gönczöl (Eötvös University) and Britta Kyvsgaard (Dan-
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Henrik Tham Nominated for ESC President

Henrik Tham, Professor of Criminology Emeritus at Stockholm University, has been nominated for election as ESC president. If elected at the annual conference in Liège, he will serve a three-year term as president-elect, president, and past-president.



Professor Tham's nomination continues an ESC tradition that presidents come from a wide range of countries and alternate among north and south, east and west. The current president, Sophie Body-Gendrot, is French. Her predecessor Elena Laurari is Catalan. Body-Gendrot's successor, Hungarian Constitutional Court Judge Miklos Levay takes over as president in Liège.

Professor Tham served several times as head of the Department of Criminology of Stockholm University. Earlier in his career,

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APPLICATIONS SOUGHT: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY EDITOR

Julian Roberts will step down as Editor of the *European Journal of Criminology* effective January 2012. A new editor will be appointed early in 2011. Details concerning the role and responsibilities of the Editor, and the application process, will be released later this year. Interested parties are invited to contact Julian Roberts or Marcelo Aebi for additional information.

Message from the President

How to Become Schizophrenic? Try French Criminology

By Sophie Body-Gendrot

The contested status of “criminology” in France leads to schizoid positions: those who claim to be criminologists reject the study of issues that are regarded elsewhere as a genuine component of criminology, whereas those who focus on such issues refuse to be called criminologists in France but do so elsewhere (as at ESC meetings, for instance) (Levy 1998). In France, criminology is not an academic discipline organized as such and leading to careers as criminologists or practitioners, as in Belgium or in Canada.



As a consequence, researchers in this field tend to emphasize their links with recognized disciplines (sociology, political science, law) for fear of being marginalized. The project of creating a “new” strategic field which would unify investigations and training in France under presidential auspices has recently generated large and heated controversies. My aim here is to explain why this is so with as much objectivity as possible¹.

The “new French criminology” project

The project of creating a French criminology as it exists elsewhere, via specific schools, with specialized journals and practitioners, began in 2001 under the auspices of Alain Bauer, a close advisor on security matters to Nicolas Sarkozy when he was the Head of the French Home Office. Security was then a primary concern in France and played a major role in the 2002 presidential elections (in the first round Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of the far right, was the second choice of French voters).

Appointed as president of the National Observatory of Delinquency, a body attached to the French Home

Office, Bauer was asked in 2007 by President Sarkozy to chair a task force on training and research in strategic matters. His 2008 report proposed the creation of a new public body that would encompass international relations, geopolitics, law studies, social sciences, psychology, legal medicine, and hard sciences such as computing, chemistry, biology, and physics (Bauer 2008).

Pierre Tournier, a demographer and researcher whose goal is to put an end to what he calls a “criminological Babel”, marked by fragmented sources of knowledge on criminal phenomena, offered proposals for how criminology could become an autonomous academic discipline like sociology or political science (Tournier 2009).

Putting an end to the anomalous position of criminology in France is a positive idea. However, the political project aimed at institutionalizing criminology, at creating a sort of “state criminology,” presents problems that I discuss below.

In January 2009, 270 social scientists, researchers, and academics specializing in studies of crime, police, and justice issues, expressed their opposition to the project. In March, however, the government created a specific professorship of criminology for Alain Bauer, without going through the traditional processes of academic selection (Mucchielli 2010). A new petition gathered 400 signatures in opposition to the proposal, and numerous newspaper editorials denounced an arbitrary decision.

To understand why such a ‘national drama’ has reached an apex in the

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European Journal of Criminology Developments

By Julian Roberts

This has been a busy year. We welcomed a new Associate Editor, Dr. Jan de Keijser from the University of Leiden, who replaced Ben Goold. Dr. Leonidas Cheliotis, from the School of Law, University of London, will join the Editorial Board. I am grateful to both for helping broaden the editorial journal's base. I am also grateful to Caroline Porter and the Sage professionals for their support.

SSCI

Thomson Reuters completed their evaluation of the *EJC* and will include it in the Social Science Citation Index. This is very good news. The SSCI is extremely influential. Inclusion will benefit the journal tremendously and is testimony to *EJC*'s impact and quality. Thomson Reuters evaluates around 2,000 journals each

year and only the top 10-12 percent are accepted. into the index. The *EJC* will be indexed from the start of volume 8 (2008) and receive its first Impact Factor in 2010.

Special Issues and Country Surveys

A special issue on *Human Trafficking* was edited by John Winterdyk and Philip Reichel. Another one on *Criminal Career Research in Europe*, edited by Stephen Farrall, will appear later this year. The next country survey will cover Belgium. I encourage scholars from jurisdictions not yet covered to consider proposing one.

Manuscripts

The number of articles submitted continues to increase, but those published disproportionately come

from only a few countries. We urge ESC members from around the world consider the *EJC* as an outlet for your work.

From September 2007 to January 2010 we received and processed 120 papers. Of these, 69 (58%) were rejected following peer review or, in a very few cases, because they were outside the journal's scope. The acceptance rate was slightly lower than 42 percent because a few authors elected not to undertake the necessary revisions. The average delay between submission and decision was five months, and between receipt of the final manuscript and publication was five months. We hope to be able to reduce the amount of time it takes to reach a decision, but we are of course dependent upon the reviewers in this respect. ■

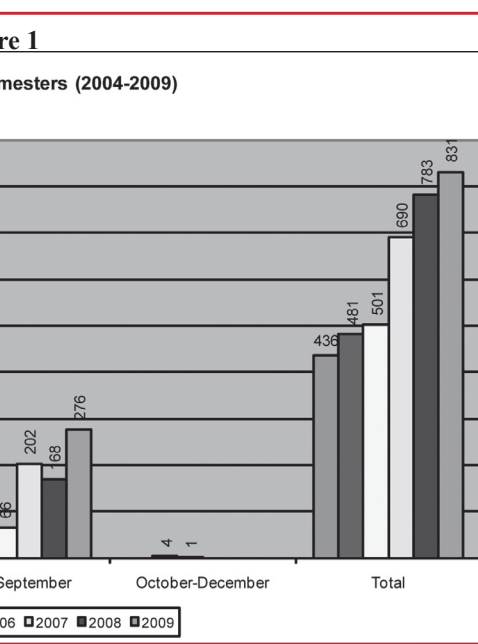
ESC Annual Report 2009

By Marcelo F. Aebi and Grace Kronicz

By year's end 2009, the ESC had 831 members. There were 655 registered participants at the ninth annual ESC Conference in Ljubljana from 9 to 12 September. During the conference, Josine Junger-Tas, a founding member and former

president, received the 2009 European Criminology Award. Georgios Antonopoulos received the 2009 ESC Young Criminologist Award.

The ESC also awarded fellowships to attend the conference to Anna Maria Getos (Croatia), Aleksandra Jordanos-



ka (FYRO Macedonia), and Liljana Stevkovic (Serbia). Also in 2009, the *European Journal of Criminology* began publishing six issues per year.

Numbers

Figure 1 shows the evolution of ESC membership from

2004 to 2009. The number of members has steadily grown. From 2004—when the Society had 464 members—to 2009, membership increased by 91 percent. In 2009, there were 180 students, who constituted 22 percent of the membership. That percentage has fluctuated between 17 and 27 percent

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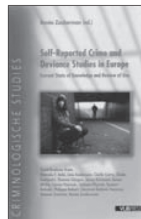
NEW PUBLICATIONS FROM CRIMPREV



Razzismo Democratico. La Persecuzione degli Stranieri in Europa *Democratic racism. The Persecution of Foreigners in Europe*
Ed. Salvatore Palidda (University of Genova, Italy)

This book examines today's reappearance of practices and discourses similar to those which, in previous centuries, were aimed at colonised people and workers who tried to free themselves. It analyses the current criminalisation process of migrants, Roma, and marginalised nationals in various European countries, as well as zero tolerance policies and the political uses of fear and insecurity by neo-con governments (in Italian).

January 2009 X Book (Milano, Italy) (N° speciale di « Conflitti globali ») 256pp ISBN 978-88-95029-27-6



Self-Reported Crime and Deviance Studies in Europe *Les enquêtes de délinquance et de déviance autoreportées en Europe. État des savoirs et bilan des usages*
Ed. Renée Zauberman (CESDIP-Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Guyancourt, France)

Self-reported crime and deviance surveys are today one of the major ways to measure and study some specific types of crime and deviance as juvenile delinquency, school violence and substance use. Still, across European countries, they are carried out and put to use in a variety of ways. This is why it is important to compare practices across some major European countries so as to map the situation and identify the good – as well as the bad – practices. Lieven Pauwels and Stefaan Pleyssier have taken stock of research and practice in Belgium and the Netherlands, Janne Kivivuori in Finland, Cécile Carra in France, Thomas Görden and Susann Rabold in Germany, Susan McVie in Great Britain and Ireland, Simona Traverso, Giada Cartocchi and Giovanni Battista Traverso in Italy, finally Lina Andersson in Sweden. The synthesis for all these countries has been drawn by Marcelo F. Aebi.

English ed.: May 2009 VUB Press (Brussels, Belgium) 254pp ISBN 978-90-5487-558-1

French ed.: September 2009 Éditions L'Harmattan (Paris, France) 284pp ISBN 978-2-296-10087-9



Evaluating Safety and Crime Prevention Policies in Europe *L'évaluation des politiques de sécurité et de prévention de la délinquance en Europe*
Ed. Philippe Robert (CESDIP-Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Guyancourt, France)

While the evaluation of safety and crime prevention policies is currently a widely debated issue, both in official discourse and academic circles, a variety of practices come under this heading, ranging from mere incantation to highly sophisticated techniques. Moreover, the apparent favour in which evaluation is held more often than not hides genuine reluctance to actually carrying it out. Finally, conditions required for a real evaluation are the subject of serious controversy. This is why a spectrum of countries where the expression "evaluation of crime prevention and safety policies" refers to very divergent practices was selected. Reports have been presented by Sybille Smeets and Carrol Tange (Belgium), Tim Hope (UK), Anne Wuyvekens (France) and Karin Wittebrood (Netherlands). The synthesis for all these countries has been drawn by Philippe Robert who coordinated this volume.

English ed.: June 2009 VUB Press (Brussels, Belgium) 126pp ISBN 978-90-5487-588-8

French ed.: September 2009 Éditions L'Harmattan (Paris, France) 160pp ISBN 978-2-296-09881-7



Crime, Media and Fear of Crime

Eds. Gorazd Meško (University of Maribor, Slovenia), Tom Cockerft (Canterbury Christ Church University, UK), Adam Crawford (University of Leeds, UK) and André Lemaître (University of Liège, Belgium)

This edited book results from the 2007 CrimPrev seminar on the role of the media in contemporary society and their depiction of contemporary in securities held in Ljubljana. Chapters in the book include: *Late modernity, Risk and the Construction of Fear of Crime; Myths about Crime; The Media and Cyber Crime; Media Reports on Crime and Insecurities; Violence in the Media; The Media and Policing in Serbia; Investigative Journalism; and Portrayal of Crime in the German Media.*

July 2009 Tipografia (Ljubljana, Slovenia) 200pp ISBN 978-961-91261-3-4



CRIMPREV



Assessing Deviance, Crime and Prevention in Europe, CRIMPREV Project. Coordination Action of the 6th FWP, financed by the European Commission.
Contract n° 028300. Starting date: July 1st, 2006. Duration: 36 months. Project coordinated by CNRS - Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.
Website of the project: www.crimprev.eu. E-mail: daniel.ventre@gem-cnrs.com rlevy@cesdip.fr

"Come to Liège" *Continued from page 1*

ish Ministry of Justice) will finish the plenary presentations as a grand finale. They will respectively discuss "Strategies of Crime Prevention in Practice as an Independent but Integrative Part of Public Policy" and "Criminology and Policy."

Conference Venue

As previously mentioned in the ESC Newsletter, the conference will be held on the campus of the Sart Tilman which is located in a marvellous forest environment, outside of the city (15 minutes by bus). Special shuttles will be organized to bring delegates to the conference and to deliver them back to their hotels. Members of the organizing team will be present at the different hotels to help delegates get to the campus or simply make sure they enjoy their stay in Liège.

Opening Reception

The Welcoming Reception of Wednesday, 9 September will take place during a private viewing of an exhibition of photos related to prison and imprisonment. This exhibition is a concrete and durable consequence of the hosting of the ESC annual conference. It is organized by the School of Criminology of the University of Liège and will be presented for three months after the conference to raise concern about prison questions. Especially intended for students of secondary schools, this exhibition has also educational objectives for teenagers studying criminology at the University of Liège.

Some students involved in the Second Master program have prepared educational materials that teachers can use in their lessons before, during, and after the visit of the exhibition. Some other students will act as guides during the visits, mentoring the groups of young students. Each delegate will find all the details related to this Welcoming Reception in their hotel, at their arrival. This leads naturally to accommodation matters.

Hotel Accommodation

Delegates must handle their hotel reservations. The local organizing committee has negotiated preferential rates in 16 different hotels including, among others, a youth hostel, two 2-stars hotels, eight 3-stars hotels, and four 4-stars hotels. Rates range from 30 to 160 euros per night for a single room. The vast majority of daily hotel rates are around 80 euros per night, which seems to be not too expensive.

If you want to benefit from these preferential rates, please mention in your reservation the code "ESC 2010". It is also important to book early as the total hotel capacity of the city is around 1,000 rooms. You will find all the relevant information about hotel accommodation

social sense. A mix between strangeness and nonsense, surrealism is really proper to Belgium and delegates will be invited to experience it by different means.

Gala Dinner

The gala dinner will have its own theme: the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the ESC annual conference. An important event requires an outstanding place. With the help of the city of Liège, the gala-dinner will take place in a sophisticated, elegant, and distinctive tent in the centre of town (at walking distance from the main hotels). Food, music, and dance will evoke memories of the past nine conferences and the cities and countries where they were held. Liège will add its unique sense of festive spirit.

La Cité Ardente

After this gala dinner, each participant will undoubtedly understand why Liège is called the "Fiery City" ("La Cité Ardente"). Delegates interested in

participating in the gala dinner will find all the needed information on the conference official Website. But be careful, due to space limitations, the number of participants in this gala dinner is strictly limited to 250. First registered, first served!

Registration

Registration is, as usual, directly handled by the ESC Secretariat. Please note that fees shown in the table include lunches on Thursday and Friday and a lot of extras. Time is running and the deadline for early registration preferential rate is the 1st July 2010.

The 2010 ESC annual conference will happen very soon: two sunny summer holiday months and you'll be in Liège! Attending the conference will undoubtedly be the best way to get back to work after the summer through a stimulating scientific exchange and to extend your holidays by experiencing unique social moments. In other words, you can't miss it! ■

Description	Before 1st July	After 1st July
ESC Members	180	255
ESC Student Members	90	130
Non-ESC Members	255	330
Non ESC-Student Members	130	170

and all aspects of the conference on the official Website: www.eurocrim2010.com.

Some people have experienced troubles using this Website: they are mainly due to technical problems. If you encounter problems, do not hesitate to contact local organizers by using the official email address: eurocrim2010@ulg.ac.be.

Social Program

The conference will be livened by an exciting and unforgettable social programme. On Thursday, 9 September, delegates will have a unique opportunity to understand why Belgium is famous for its gastronomy and why Liège is well-known for its hospitality. Authentic Belgian fries, chocolate, and naturally local beers (with a Belgian beer bar at the end of the afternoon) are just some examples of what will be offered to the participants.

Friday, 10 September will be surrealistic, not in the scientific but in the

"ESC Report"

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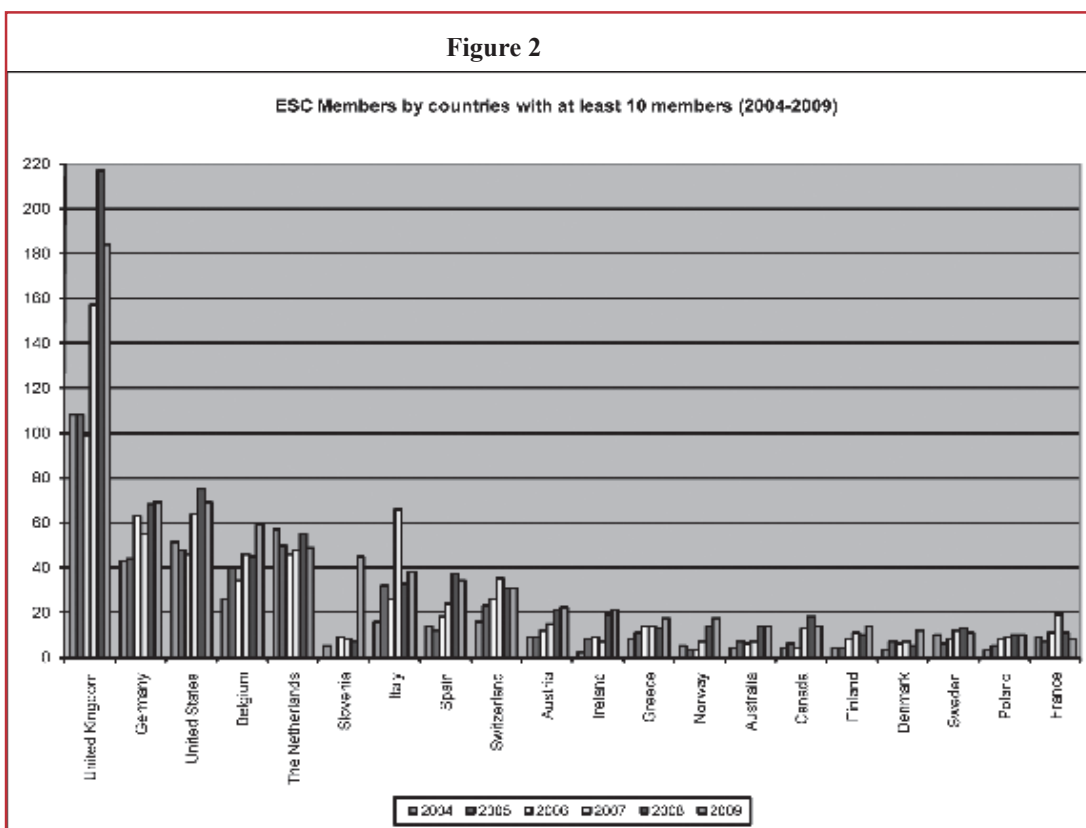
since 2004.

Figure 1 shows that the number of members who renew their memberships during the first four months of the year is steadily increasing, reflecting a clear consolidation of the ESC. From 2007 to 2009, 102 members chose three-year memberships. Among the 655 participants at the Ljubljana conference, 505 were ESC members and 150 were non-members. In 2009, therefore, 981 criminologists were linked to the ESC (831 members and 150 non-members participating at the conference).

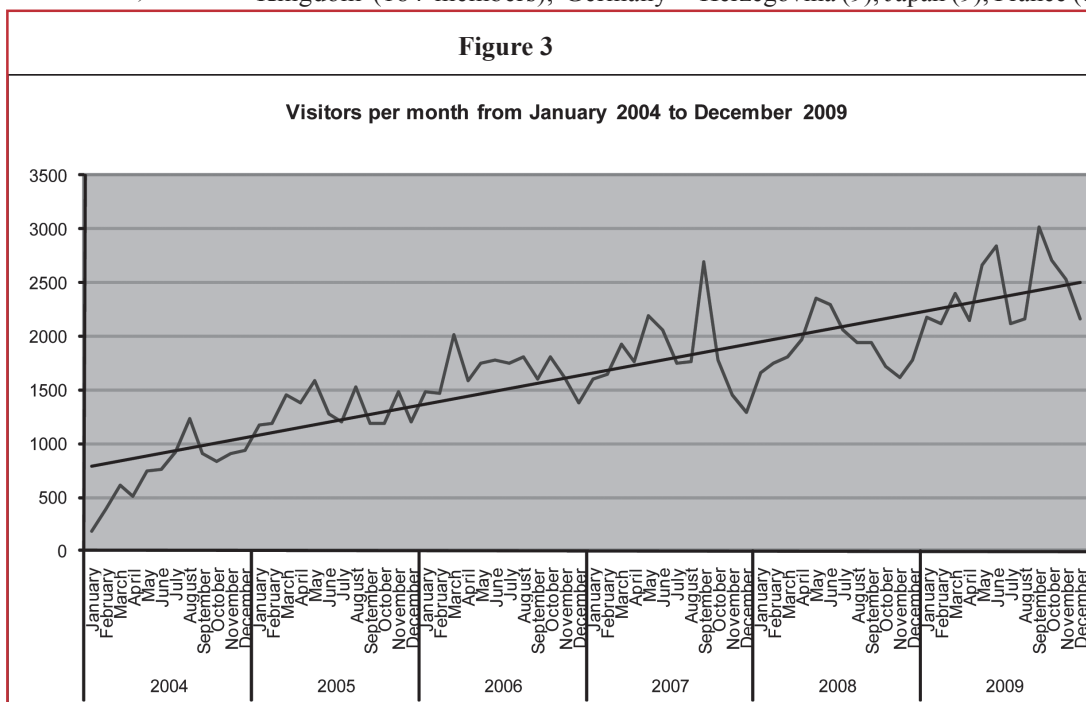
Distribution

Figure 2 shows the distribution of members from 2004 to 2009 from countries in which there were at least 10 ESC members in one of these years. Countries have been sorted according to the number of members in 2009. The number of countries included in this figure is increasing year by year.

Currently most members come from Western Europe –with a nice representation from South to North. There is also a noteworthy presence of North Americans and Australians.



In 2009, members of the ESC came from 49 different countries. The distribution was as follows: United Kingdom (184 members), Germany (69), USA (69), Belgium (59), The Netherlands (49), Slovenia (45), Italy (38), Spain (34), Switzerland (31), Austria (22), Ireland (21), Greece (17), Norway (17), Canada (14), Finland (14), Australia (14), Denmark (12), Sweden (11), Poland (10), Bosnia and Herzegovina (9), Japan (9), France (8),



Hungary (8), Portugal (8), Israel (7), Czech Republic (5), Serbia (5), Cyprus (4), Estonia (4), Turkey (4), Ukraine (4), Croatia (3), Lithuania (3), Brazil (2),

Iceland (2), Luxemburg (2), Romania (2), and Albania, Armenia, China, Georgia, Iran, Kosovo, Malta, New Zealand, Russia, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay with one member per country.

ESC Website

During 2009, the ESC website received 29,064 visits (27 percent more than in 2008, and 225 percent more than in 2004). The averages are 2422

visits per month and 80 per day. Visitors downloaded 19925 files. The most wanted files were the abstracts and programme of the 2009 Ljubljana Conference (downloaded 2652 and 1852 times respectively) followed by the abstracts of the 2007 Bologna Conference (1510 downloads), the abstracts and programme of the 2008 Edinburgh Conference (1331 and 859 downloads), and the August 2009 Newsletter (748 downloads).

The website received the highest number of monthly visits in October 2009. During that month, visitors came mainly from the United States (829), the United Kingdom (308), the Netherlands (284), Switzerland (203), Belgium (151), China (149), Germany (148), Ireland (141), Italy (85), Slovenia (67), Spain (55), and France (42). These statistics do not include visits to the conference websites. These are maintained by the local organizers of the annual conferences.

In 2009, we added three new pages to the website. One concerns links to other sites, and includes a list of upcoming criminological conferences and links to other societies of criminology. A second, on news, includes calls for papers and other important messages. The third new page, on programs in criminology, is still under construction. We encourage members to send us relevant information on criminology programs in their countries. We would also like to continue to receive information on job and funding opportunities.

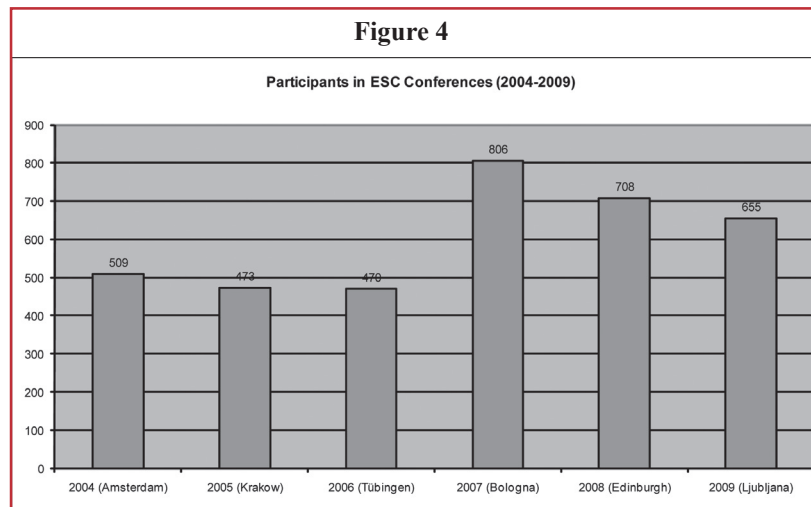
All this information can be sent to secretariat@esc-eurocrim.org, an

e-mail address that you know well because in 2009 it received, in round

It is often said that the huge success of the 2007 Bologna conference was partly due to its location. People like to visit Italy. It should be taken into account, however, that by the end of September classes are under way in all countries. It may be easier not only to motivate students to participate, but also to move classes.

In September, Liege!
In sum, 2009 has been, once more, a

very successful year for the European Society of Criminology. We look forward to seeing all of you in Liege. ■



numbers, 9,300 messages (compared to 1,400 in 2005). It was used to send 18,500 e-mails (compared to 4,500 in 2005).

Conference Participation

Finally, figure 4 shows the evolution of registered participants to the ESC conferences from 2004 to 2009. This figure can be used to try to answer a classic discussion among ESC members about the best dates to hold the annual conference. The best period appears to be the end of September (i.e., the timing of the 2007 Bologna conference).

Conference Dates

In general, the three conferences in late August—Amsterdam (25-28 August 2004), Krakow (31 August-3 September 2005), and Tubingen (26-29 August 2006)—received roughly 500 participants. Those held in September—Bologna (26-29 September 2007), Edinburgh (2-5 September 2008), and Ljubljana (9-12 September 2009)—had more than 650.

There appear to be several reasons for the low August attendance. August is the traditional month for vacations in Southern Europe. This reduces the appearance of criminologists from that part of Europe. August might seem a good month for criminologists in countries that start their university classes in September. However, September is also often a month of exams and preparation of future classes. That means that some academics cannot attend and, more importantly in terms of the future of the ESC, very few students can do so.

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"Tham for President"

he was a researcher and eventually head of the Swedish Institute for Social Research. Professor Tham is author of five books and countless articles in Scandinavian and international journals and edited volumes. His research has focused on living conditions and social exclusion, crime trends and historical studies, drugs, crime policy, and victimology.

He wrote his dissertation in sociology at Uppsala University on the living conditions of sentenced men. For many years he worked on national surveys of living conditions at the Swedish Institute for Social Research. Later he participated in the European CASE project, Coping with and Avoiding Social Exclusion.

Professor Tham's main research interest in recent years has been in the field of the sociology of punishment. He has written on Swedish drug policy, changes in Swedish crime policy, and particularly on the emergence on the crime victim as a central figure in political, policy, and public discourse. He is now engaged in a Scandinavian project on the general sense of justice. ■

President's Message *Continued from page 2*

micro-world of the concerned parties, a short recapitulation of the history of criminology in France is necessary.

A Brief Historical Detour

Four important moments mark attempts at institutionalizing criminology in France. In the 1880s, scientific discourse as elsewhere was influenced by notions of individual moral responsibility and by biomedical explanations of crime². Legal scholars competed with medical ones. The ideas of Cesare Lombroso were contested by Alexandre Lacassagne (1843-1924) and the "Lyon school of criminal anthropology," then by Gabriel Tarde, the author of a book on comparative criminology (1886), and subsequently in courses given in law schools on prisons and criminal science. Emphasis was placed on urban conditions of the uprooted which may lead to crime. This approach anticipated subsequent works by Georg Simmel, Louis Wirth, and the sociologists linked to interactionism at the University of Chicago.

In 1897, Emile Durkheim introduced what could be regarded as criminal sociology and a yearly column was published in *l'Année Sociologique* until 1907. But he did not bring about a widely shared change in views, due to the dominating influence of psychologists allied with legal and medical professionals on these issues. The concept of the dangerous criminal prevailed into the 1950s (Mucchielli 2009).

The organizer of the International Congress of Criminology in Paris, Jean Pinatel, failed then in his efforts to unify theoretical and methodological frames in order to create a "criminological discipline". Criminology remained mostly a sub-discipline in law and medical schools and in psychology and sociology departments. Professionals were trained in specialized academies for magistrates, educators, policemen, or prison officials.

A third developmental stage, close to the American sociology of deviance and to interactionism, gave greater emphasis to education, prevention, and individual experience. More law professors became interested in sociological studies. Multidisciplinary training was

provided to professionals in charge of juvenile delinquents at an experimental centre sponsored by the Ministry of Justice and located in Vaucresson, near Paris, in the 1960s.

The fourth stage was heralded in 1969 by the creation of a penal and criminological studies research centre, again within the Ministry of Justice. It was headed by Philippe Robert and focussed on mechanisms of social reaction to deviance and crime and not on *passage à l'acte* (Robert 1973). The term 'sociological' subsequently replaced 'criminological' in the centre's name (CESDIP), marking the assertion of a penal sociology influenced by interactionism and critical criminology (Robert 1983).

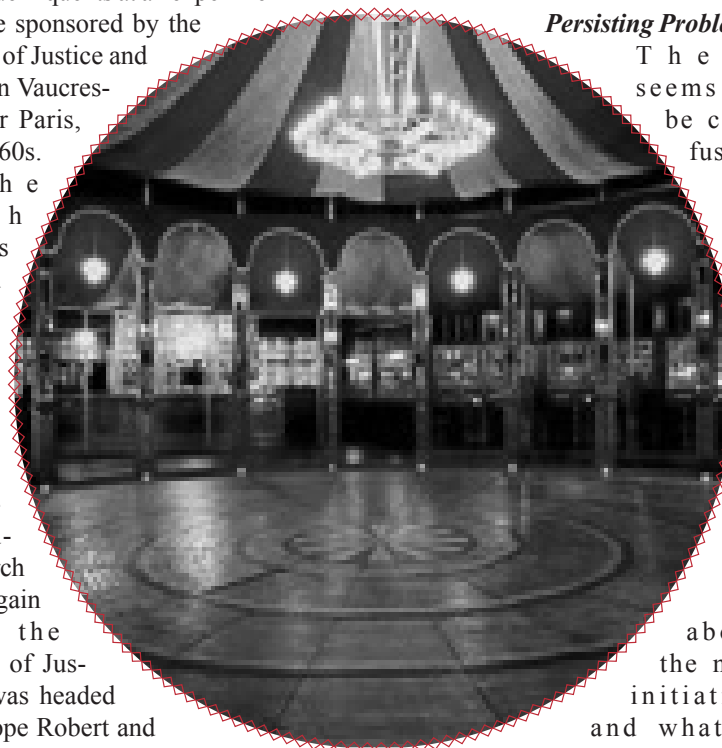
CESDIP is jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Justice and the National Scientific Research Council (CNRS), which guarantees its scientific independence and the possibility of links with international networks of criminological research (GERN). Associated scholars look at how society defines crime, and classifies and stigmatizes the perpetrators of deviant acts. Working on juvenile deviance, drugs, policing, victimization surveys, fear of crime, and prevention, the participating scholars nevertheless do not call themselves criminologists, but feel part of a fragile, dispersed, and critical community (Levy 1998).

Over 130 years, interdisciplinary dialogues have rarely occurred among legal, medical, and social science scholars, and (except) very briefly. Can the 'new' criminology project overcome this fragmentation and provide them with a paradigmatic and methodological

coherence?

Persisting Problems

There seems to be confusion



about the new initiative and what it hopes to achieve. A

Canadian socio-criminologist has observed that "criminology as a discipline is evasive because its object is debatable and debated. Is it a science? ... The overlapping of several completely contradictory paradigms has always existed in criminology and is likely to continue" (Leman-Langlois 2007, pp. 9, 30, 34). For him, criminology is an applied (and not a fundamental) science.

To become professionals, after their "criminological studies," students find positions as psychologists, sociologists, law professors, and historians. In France, criminological studies are rarely offered in professional academies. "Is criminology a science or a neutral discipline? Should one distinguish transmitted knowledge from practices, and normative from critical approaches? Is it buttressed by other disciplines? Is it a technique or a professional practice?" (Blanc 2008, p. 6). How autonomous and critical will criminology be in the new project?

The second problem comes from the state's involvement and its dominant role with respect to the project. Is the criminologist to be an expert serving the state or a scholar serving democracy (Demonchy 2009, pp. 228-29)? The

conflict opposes those willing to provide tools to facilitate the achievement of policy goals (risk management, early detection of offenders, etc.) and those critical of the very demands formulated by the state, and eager to embody what Merton called *forms of disinterestedness* (1973). To people in the first camp, the political emphases of those in the second camp can only lead to a *withering of ideas* which harms the quality of research (Bauer 2008). To those in the second camp, the creation of a dominant administrative and academic institute, which could be located within the Military Academy, and which would merge existing ministerial bodies and academic research centres, would hurt the quality of research.

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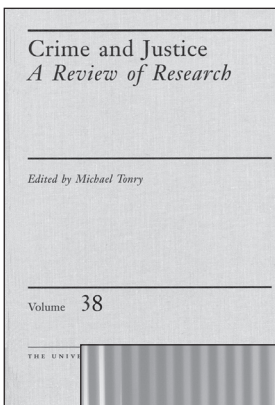
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1 I acknowledge my intellectual proximity however to CESDIP and GERN scholars.

2 A most fascinating exhibition, *Crime and Punishment*, currently shown at Musée d'Orsay in Paris, and designed by the former Minister of Justice, R. Badinter, retraces vividly what criminal anthropology was like at the end of 19th century. ■



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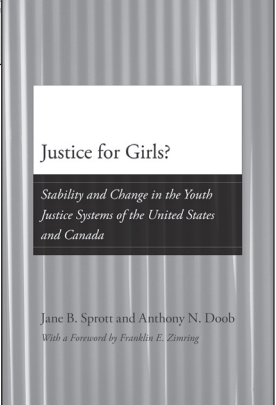
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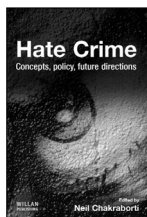
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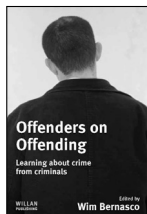
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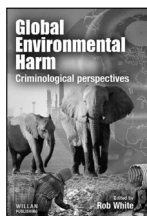
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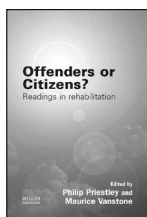
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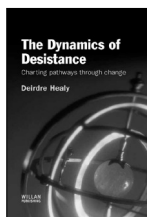
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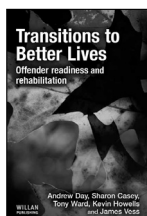
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