

Newsletter of the *European Society of Criminology*

CRIMINOLOGY IN EUROPE



Sarajevo welcomes the ESC

Discussion on Crimmigration

Gorazd Meško

WELCOME IN SARAJEVO

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF (COMPARATIVE) CRIMINOLOGY IN SE EUROPE

Luxuriant professional networks are better than scraggly ones, cosmopolitan teachers and researchers are more effective than parochial ones, and knowing how things are done or understood differently in other places can provide useful frames of reference for understanding one's own. (Michael Tonry, 2015)



Every European Society of Criminology conference brings a vast number of ideas for comparative criminological research and the development of different perspectives on crime and criminality. The title of this year's annual conference is *Crimes Against Humans and Crimes Against Humanity: Implications for Modern Criminology*. The title implies crimes against people on a daily basis such as interpersonal violence, violent property crimes and crimes against humanity, atrocities against human beings, such as genocide and recently terrorism.

I would like to give brief but still comprehensive insight on comparative criminological research in the countries of South-Eastern Europe in the past ten years. Comparative research projects vary regarding approach (descriptive, analytic), scope (national, multinational, transnational), data (qualitative, quantitative) and research design (cross-sectional, longitudinal) (Bennett, 2004). After reading articles on comparative criminology published in two volumes of the *European Journal of Criminology* (2015), I learnt that nearly the same research challenges appear in every similar project, but the main elements are related to social, economic and political contexts. Another issue is language, because publishing in one other than English means the invisibility of research to the international audience. A body of literature on a variety of criminological topics is available in native languages and some can also be found in English. Let me present to you some research projects conducted in the region, which have contributed to European criminological research and served to improve the future quality of research.

The first attempt to learn about the development of criminology and criminological research in South-Eastern Europe research goes back to 2008 when a special issue of the *Journal of Criminal Justice and Security* was published. This effort was later upgraded through a book published by the Balkan criminology group (Getoš Kalac, et al., 2014).

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At the 2009 ESC conference, a draft report on crime prevention in South-Eastern Europe for the ICPC (International Centre for the Prevention of Crime) was discussed. A summary of the report was later published, showing a lack of civil society activities and indicating that ad hoc preventative measures lacked sustainability due to political will and scarce financing. One of the essential aspects of the report was related to restorative justice and the reduction of ethnic conflicts in the post-war societies.

Researchers from the region have been members of research teams or national correspondents on the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, SPACE (Council of Europe Penal Statistics), ICVS (International Crime Victim Survey), and ISRD (International Self-Reported Delinquency Study).

Researchers at the Institute of Criminal Justice and Security at the University of Maribor, Slovenia conducted many research projects in partnership with colleagues in the region. These were either descriptive, analytical or empirical. Let me present some joint research publications of the authors from the region.

A project on Legitimacy of Policing (2013–2016) dealt with the perception of young people of police officers' legitimacy, police effectiveness, procedural and distributive justice, legal cynicism and other perspectives on democratic policing in developing countries of South-Eastern Europe. The main findings imply the need for improving police effectiveness and procedural justice to increase the willingness of people to support the police. Participants in the project were researchers from Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia-FYROM, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Slovenia.

A regional project on policing resulted in the *Handbook on Policing in Central and Eastern Europe* (2013). Authors from Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Hungary, Kosovo, Macedonia-FYROM, Montenegro, Russia, Slovak Republic and Slovenia presented an overview of the development of police forces and policing following ideas of policing democratic societies. The main findings implied the need

for additional police training in the field of human rights, the inclusion of residents in preventative community initiatives and the improvement of trust in the police. The book also presented changes in policing, police organisations, police education and training, community policing, relationship with the media, and research on police and policing, as well as the future development of policing (Meško et al., 2013).

A research project on University of Maribor and the University of Belgrade (2010–2011), *Understanding and Managing Threats to the Environment in South-Eastern Europe* (2011) emphasised the need to the improvement of public awareness on environmental crimes and well organised environmental protection as well as the development of green criminology (Meško et al., 2011).

A project on fear of crime (2006–2011) by researchers from Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia-FYROM, Serbia and Slovenia was conducted in the capitals of former Yugoslav republics and autonomous regions. The results show that reasons for fear of crime vary in different cities—from stranger danger, to fear of members of other ethnic groups to social disadvantage (Meško et al. 2011).

The region of South-Eastern Europe is also known for organising criminology and criminal justice conferences, as well as summer schools where comparative criminological perspectives have been presented and discussed. Amongst other things, it is necessary to mention annual conferences of the Serbian victimological society, organised by the former president of the ESC Vesna Nikolić Ristanović; conferences on policing, criminal justice and security in Ljubljana, Ohrid and Sarajevo; and meetings on local safety and security in Ljubljana, Split and Zagreb. Criminological summer schools with international participation have been organised in Slovenia (Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security), Croatia (Balkan Criminology network), and Bosnia and Herzegovina (Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies).

The research activities presented above are just a small part of the criminological thought and research in the region. It is important to say that criminologists

FROM THE NEXT ISSUE

> Almir Malević on Criminology in Bosnia and the Balkans



in the region are trying hard to catch up with the quality of research in the developed academic environments. It is necessary to mention some obstacles which seem to be universal but even more influential to the implementation of research in the young, developing post-socialist countries. The most important factor is a lack of adequate national funding. This situation is slowly improving with the inclusion of researchers in European and international research projects. Other factors are related to access to research subjects, questionable validity and reliability of results, and sometimes dangers in researching specific topics, exposure and political pressures. as the governments do not want to be embarrassed by the research findings.

I believe that the 2018 conference will contribute to the development and improvement of criminological research and teaching, and the growing of criminology in the region. Therefore, I wish the local organisers, the Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies at the University of Sarajevo, all the best in organising an excellent annual criminological event, and I hope the participants of the conference have an incredible and unforgettable intellectual and personal experience in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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DISCUSSION ON CRIMMIGRATION

May-Len Skilbrei and Maria João Guia

THE VALUE OF 'CRIMMIGRATION' TO EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY

The desire to move and look for better life conditions elsewhere is a key experience in the history of humankind. What has changed dramatically through history is the conditions for such mobility. The need for borders is today taken for granted, and governments all over the world are concerned about where to draw them and how to guard them. The desire and need for mobility does not combine well with the strength of the legitimacy of the border and the strength of the border regimes, and while some mobility is considered to bring revenue and improvements, such as tourism and return migration, other forms of mobility are considered highly problematic and sometimes even criminal. Universal human rights are indivisible, internationally guaranteed and applied to all individual and groups, but in the face of mobile populations and people, it sometimes becomes unclear who is

to safeguard these rights. Therefore, we are in a situation where some of the people most vulnerable to harm are the ones with the least formalised protections. Furthermore, policies on who may enter, stay, reside or leave in a determined country is decided by those who are already included, not the ones eager to get in. This is the challenge national policies face in a world in motion.

European Criminologists have been concerned with migration policies since the late 1980s. As Western countries have undergone transformations that have made them harder to access and more difficult for migrants to integrate, the concept of 'cimmigration' has become central to how criminologists approach this development, stemming from Juliet Stumpf's analysis of the U.S. "cimmigration crisis". She, and others after her, has described how criminal law measures have merged with the administration of immi-

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European Society of Criminology

Crimes Against Humans and
Crimes against Humanity

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Serge Brammertz
ICTY



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May-Len Skilbrei
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gration, which has resulted in new and harsher regimes for immigrants, due to, among other things the strengthening of states' ability to deport, stop and detain immigrants.

While Stumpf's thesis was developed in a U.S. context, criminologists claim that this is also taking place in Europe. While many European criminologists share an interest in and concern over this development, the opinions are divided as to the value of labelling and analysing this phenomenon as 'crimmigration'. In this issue of the Newsletter of the European Society of Criminol-

ogy, three criminologists working in different empirical contexts and strands of the discipline have been asked to comment on these debates.

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DISCUSSION ON CRIMMIGRATION

Maartje van der Woude

CRIMMIGRATION, MOBILITY AND BORDERS

The process of globalisation is transforming the relationship between states, non-state actors and the nature and meaning of territorial and temporal borders. Almost paradoxically, the borders of states are increasingly porous in relation to licit flows and fortified against what are determined to be illicit flows, including irregular migrants such as asylum seekers, refugees, 'illegal' workers and stateless people. The porosity of the external borders of the EU has manifested strongly since the outset of the European migration 'crisis': a term given to the period beginning in 2015 when rising numbers of people arrived in the European Union, having travelled across the Mediterranean Sea or overland through Southeast Europe. That year, more than a million migrants and refugees crossed Europe's external borders, sparking a crisis because EU Member States struggled to cope with the influx, and creating division within the EU over how best to deal with resettling people. The sense of 'crisis' that was, and still is, felt can be explained by the general unease associated with globalisation and the increased mobility of information, money, goods and people. The concept of 'crimmigration' provides a useful lens for criminologists to assess the far-reaching implications of all this.

The core principles of the European Project, free movement, human rights, and solidarity are thus being put to the test in an increasingly globalised and 'mobile' world. In an attempt to reclaim their national sovereignty, several European countries have resorted to far-reaching measures to control the right to enter and remain within their national territories. Political leaders continue to assure that they can 'secure the borders' and eliminate

unauthorized immigration, but it is increasingly obvious that these are unachievable goals. Porous borders and transnational affiliations are realities of our times. The call to put more 'boots on the ground' in border areas has nevertheless become a potent political rallying cry in many nations of the world, reflecting widespread anxiety about national security and seemingly uncontrolled and uncontrollable changes in economy and society. Although the current situation around immigration in Europe is extreme, as are some of the measures that have been taken, for over ten years members of the EU have increasingly relied on the tools, practices, logics, and rationales of the criminal justice system to respond to what the late Nils Christie called 'suitable enemies' – that is, stand-ins for the anxieties wrought by globalisation: mass mobility, economic restructuring, and other social dislocations. Immigrants, foreign nationals, ethnic and racial minorities, and poor people have tended to bear the brunt of this transformation. Mobility itself has been subject to criminalisation as immigration violations have become subject to criminal law and criminal penalties rather than to administrative law. The overreach of criminal law has a long history in the regulation of the poor and racial and ethnic minorities deemed 'others', particularly those to whom Bauman referred to as global vagabonds: those from the Global South who are only on the move because they are forced to leave their home.

It is precisely this mixture of continuity within criminal justice history and the development of new forms and practices that students of border criminologies seek to understand and explain. The term 'crimmigration', Juliet



Stumpf's seminal contribution to this emergent field, has been critical to analyzing how criminal law has blurred with migration control. Yet, it has also provided scholars a sharp lens through which to see how criminal law has remained distinct and how it may not be wide enough to capture the social and political processes necessary for migration control. These new forms of 'bordered penalty' follow a different logic: rather than subject migrants to over-enforcement within the same system or prepare them for re-entry, a parallel system is emerging that separates, segregates, and ultimately banishes non-members from society. This total exclusion is an extreme form that follows yet another and different logic than deportability arguments, which see the criminalisation of migration as a tool to discipline but include vulnerable migrants for ongoing exploitation in the labor market.

The notion of borders is frequently discussed in the crimmigration literature. Scholars have pointed out that the emerging field of crimmigration control functions as a clear gatekeeper in terms of membership and access. On the one hand, this has resulted in borders seen as 'being everywhere' and a wide range of non-traditional social control agents becoming pulled into tasks of sorting out who belongs to a certain society and who does not. On the other hand, physical borders seem to become again viewed as major tools of exclusion that can be strengthened and fostered to protect a community and a society against a phantasmic threat of otherness that tends to become flesh in the demonised and abject figure of a migrant or refugee. As Wonders argues, crimmigration is to be seen as means for reconstituting borders, as it operates as a tactic for processes of bordering that are internal to nation-states and constitutive

of them. Both internal and external bordering reflect and help to produce the multiscale architecture necessitated by globalisation. The fact that the objectives of border control in many countries, both inside and outside the EU, are increasingly inscribed into discourses about crime and punishment and into everyday practices of contemporary penal regimes, illustrates how countries are trying to revitalise national identity and keep out the foreign and culturally different—the 'crimmigrant' others—as well as fend off those who wish to take claim on the resources and protect welfare rights for citizens.

Scholars of Law & Society have always stressed the importance of studying legal phenomena both in action and in context. It is therefore not a surprise that the crimmigration debate is far from settled. Academic differences point to the diversity and variation of views within European societies about the nature, character, and meaning of migration control, especially as it intersects with traditional criminal justice forms, creating something new. There is therefore a clear role for criminologists to make sense of the different forces driving the process of crimmigration and its implications on vulnerable groups and individuals, as well as its meaning in the light of legitimate and just governance. As criminologists were relatively late in engaging in debates on globalisation and—even now—many of the contributions are rather reflexive in nature, the relation between crimmigration and globalisation will hopefully also push 'crimmigration criminologists' to empirically contribute to the debates.

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DISCUSSION ON CRIMMIGRATION

Mary Bosworth

CRIMMIGRATION IN THE UK

As the 2016 Referendum on UK membership in the EU painfully and vividly demonstrated, Britain has long had a complicated relationship with Europe. Such matters have affected and been apparent in border control, most notably in the UK's refusal to join the Schengen Zone, and more recently in the referendum itself, which was, at least in part, run as a bid to re-establish national sovereignty and prevent EU mobility. An insistence on British

exceptionalism has also shaped the area in which I work: immigration detention, where the UK opted out of the returns directive. Here, detainees may be held indefinitely, so long as courts can be satisfied that their deportation is feasible. While matters are certainly compounded by the limited amount of judicial oversight of this administrative system, the absence of a time limit has allowed the system to flourish and persist, despite considerable



and ongoing attempts to critique it. The British detention system is distinct in other ways too, as the system of incarceration is contracted out, with all but one of the removal centres currently run by private contractors.

While much of the criminological literature, including that which I have written, stresses the symbolic, policy and legal intersections with the criminal justice system, especially with the prison, it increasingly seems to me that we should be paying more attention to the distinctive nature of detention. This is one of the challenges, I think, of the crimmigration concept. On the one hand, the overlaps with criminal justice are clearly enormously productive for border control in most places. In the UK, in particular, detention centres not only resemble prisons, they usually are either former penal establishments or are new build facilities that are designed according to Category B prison standard architecture. So, too, as I have pointed out elsewhere, those who manage the centre are all former prison governors and many of the daily policies and the institutional rules and regimes are drawn from the prison service. Some of the detainees are former prisoners. Many talk about the punitive aspect of their treatment. Staff wonder if they are prison officers.

And yet, it would be erroneous to think that these establishments are equivalent. They are not. The power of the state in detention is far more intrusive and wide-

ranging. The pains of detention, which feel punitive, largely hinge on these differences. In particular, the lack of a time limit and the lack of due process, hurt. So, too, do the inability to determine where to live; the sundering of family ties; and the lack of welcome.

These affective matters are all permitted and exacerbated by the administrative nature of detention. The lack of face-to-face encounters in the immigration system, for instance, which is so different to a criminal trial, whatever its flaws, is often raised by staff and detainees alike. Being managed through paperwork, rather than in person, is profoundly dehumanising. It is also, for those without access to legal assistance, or with a poor command of English, very hard to understand let alone respond to.

We don't have, yet, sufficient work in the field of border criminology that focuses on the administrative nature of migration control. There are tools and ideas in other disciplines: socio-legal or anthropological work on bureaucracies may help. Foucault's early interest in the file offers some ideas, while Bauman's work on the Holocaust is hauntingly resonant. In all of these examples, country-specific work will be important, as will wider theorising. The field remains in development and full of exciting ideas.

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DISCUSSION ON CRIMMIGRATION

José A. Brandariz and Cristina Fernández Bessa

CRIMINOLOGY, THE IMMIGRATION CRISIS AND THE 'RECENTLY ACKNOWLEDGED' DIMENSIONS OF HUMAN MOBILITY

Dating back to the seminal works published by Chicago School scholars in the early twentieth century, criminology studies have consolidated a consistent body of knowledge on migration and human mobility. Over the last century, each migration wave has not only led to heated public and political debates on the relation between migration and crime, but also boosted academic research on the impact of these population movements on crime and punishment (Melossi, 2015). Still, the so-called immigration crisis, which entailed the arrival of no less than 2.61 million newcomers on European soil from

2014 to 2016 (source: Frontex) has posed new challenges to criminological research.

A number of these challenges appear to be evident. The immigration crisis has been followed by a concerning wave of racism and xenophobia across wide regions in the EU, frequently ignited by new—and old—far-right political parties that have made anti-migration policies the core of their political platforms (Human Rights Watch, 2017).

By contrast, an additional and less ominous dimension of this phenomenon has hardly been recognised. Before

the onset of the immigration crisis, asylum was a reality largely unknown in the majority of EU countries. In 2010 only eight EU nations had a significant number of resident refugees (source: European Parliament). To put it bluntly, until recently only Austria, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the UK—and to a lesser degree Belgium, Denmark, Italy, and Poland—had actually implemented a wide-ranging institutional system to acknowledge the right of asylum.

This abnormal institutional situation could be attributed to economic reasons connected with so-called asylum shopping, that is, asylum-seekers allegedly preferring to apply for international protection in a small number of affluent and economically dynamic EU nations. However, since the beginning of the century, Spain, Italy and, to a lesser extent, Greece have been some of the most popular destinations for international migrants despite having had tiny refugee populations prior to that. Consequently, political reasons should be taken into account. The right of asylum thrived during the Cold War era, but has been significantly undermined since that period came to an end (Valluy, 2009). Thus, EU countries that either initiated or consolidated their democratisation processes in the 1980s (no less than fourteen Southern and Eastern European nations) have been largely reluctant to acknowledge political exile and grant refuge. In fact, many of them have frequently misused their meagre asylum policies for geopolitical purposes.

This context has been significantly altered in the last years. From 2010 to 2016, the number of resident refugees soared in many countries, such as Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Italy, Spain, and Sweden (source: European Parliament). In addition, refugees currently account for more than twenty percent of the foreign resident population in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Malta, the Netherlands, and Sweden (source: Eurostat). In sum, in the recent past, a wide range of EU member states have come to terms with the fact that human mobility driven by non-economic reasons (whatever meaning a controversial notion such as this may be given) affects all EU jurisdictions.

What implications might this new understanding have for criminological research? The current scenario is challenging the legal and political practices of sorting, upon which migration penalty has been based, i.e. the split between 'legal' and 'illegal' mobility. Several countries are beginning to acknowledge that border crossings that were until recently considered illegal may, in fact, have a legal coverage previously overlooked. In the same vein that the migration crisis has eroded the foundation of the

EU system of asylum management, especially in Italy, this new political landscape strains the legal/illegal duality that heretofore has ruled the EU model of mobility management.

This new context may very well lead to law enforcement arrangements already witnessed in countries such as the UK, in which asylum-seekers and 'economic' migrants are treated similarly by the deportation apparatus (Bosworth, 2014). In some countries, the incorporation of a third element—political asylum—may lead to the re-crafting of the nationality-based biased classifications that rule the legal management of newcomers (Fernández-Bessa and Brandariz, 2018). Yet, it is not self-evident that this is going to be the case. The number of deportations has most significantly risen in Germany in the last two years, but top-deporting countries, such as France, Spain and the UK, reached their nadirs in terms of forced returns in 2016 (source: Eurostat).

Further criminological research is needed to assess the consequences of this renewed legal and political scheme of human mobility management. In this regard, fresh analytical frameworks such as crimmigration studies (Stumpf, 2006; van der Woude, Barker and van der Leun, 2017), border criminologies and the criminology of mobility (Aas and Bosworth 2013; Bosworth, 2017) will continue being pivotal to grasping the conflicting coexistence of sovereign devices of border control, the freedom of movement and the human rights of migrants and asylum-seekers in the coming future.

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WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Loraine Gelsthorpe and Michele Burman

ESC GENDER, CRIME AND JUSTICE WORKING GROUP

ORIGINS

The idea for this Working Group emerged at the ESC conference in Ljubljana, Slovenia, in September 2009. A number of those present indicated that they would welcome the opportunity to share ideas on gender, crime and criminal justice. Informal discussions then led to a request to formalise the Working Group. Approval was sought from the ESC Executive and granted in 2010. We launched the Working Group at the 2010 conference.

Gender issues are central to the very conception of crime insofar as there has tended to be gender blindness or confusion about gender in both the construction of the law and in criminological theorising. Gender issues are also important in considerations of both pathways into and out of crime, and they are pertinent to patterns of resilience and desistance. There are also important gender-related issues to consider in relation to social regulation and conceptions of criminal and social justice, including both procedural and substantive dimensions of this. Gender is thus an important consideration in the creation, implementation and operation of the law.

AIMS

The aims of the Gender, Crime and Justice Working Group are to encourage networking, foster discussion, stimulate empirical research, enable theoretical development and encourage critical and comparative work on all matters relating to gender, crime and criminal justice. In particular, the Working Group relishes the prospect of inter-disciplinary work on topics relating to gender.

OBJECTIVES

- To share information and ideas about gender, crime and criminal justice across different European jurisdictions
- To offer support to those in the ESC interested in gender dimensions of crime and criminal justice
- To identify some comparative research questions and, in due course, possibly to develop specific funded research collaborations between the members of the Working Group
- To organise thematic discussions based around gender at ESC conferences and meetings

ACTIVITIES

There have been thematic panels at each conference since 2011, and in 2017 the Working Group held its first Spring Symposium, organised by Patricia Faraldo Cabana from the Catedrática de Derecho Penal at the Universidade da Coruña. This was a very successful event, with a focus on Women, Crime and Justice in a Changing Europe and was attended by some 25 members of the Working Group.

In April 2018 there is to be a Spring Symposium in Amsterdam, focusing particularly on the theme of women and violence in Europe. The organisers are Anne-Marie Slotboom (Vrije University), Janine Janssens (Avans University) and Martina Althoff (University of Groningen).

We look forward to seeing members and friends of the Working Group in Sarajevo for the 2018 ESC conference and to welcoming new members and friends there. If you are interested in participating in a thematic panel organised by the group, please get in touch with Loraine



Gelsthorpe (lrg10@cam.ac.uk) and Michele Burman (michele.burman@glasgow.ac.uk) by the end of April 2018.

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WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Susanne Karstedt and Nandor Knust

EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY GROUP ON ATROCITY CRIMES AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE (EACTJ)

Members of the European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice (EACTJ) are looking forward to the 18th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology in Sarajevo, Bosnia. This is a highly significant place for our work as a group, as well as for many of our members who are engaged in tremendous research on atrocity crimes and on transitional justice in the area. The theme of the conference, “Crimes Against Humans and Crimes Against Humanity: Implications for Modern Criminology”, is a perfect fit for the aims of the group that include both integrating criminological knowledge into the study of atrocity crimes and transitional justice, and using this research to inform criminological theory and concepts. We are proud that Professor Barbora Hola, a member of our Steering Group, will deliver the plenary lecture on the first day of the conference. At the 2016 Eurocrim in Münster, Professor Alette Smeulers, another member of our Steering Group gave a plenary lecture on state crime. We are planning to have a roundtable to discuss Barbora Hola’s lecture.

Since it was founded in 2013, the group has thrived and has been successful at each of the Eurocrim conferences. Presently, it has over 30 members. A major achievement in 2017 was the launch of the webpage of the working group (www.eactj.org). This page, which had been developed by our Steering Group member Dr. Nandor Knust from the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Freiburg, provides facilities for direct exchange between group members on recent developments, new books and articles, as well as conferences and workshops topical for the group. We also invite other researchers who are not members of the

group but interested in our field to join this platform for communication and exchange. Our aim is to improve the visibility of our research in the field, and for our colleagues in criminology, thus making criminological knowledge more relevant to this field of study.

The website provides facilities for ‘personal webpages’ for individual researchers. It offers a comprehensive overview of recent publication in the field of transitional justice and atrocity crimes. We invite ‘visitors’ to search for specific articles, book chapters and books on atrocity crimes and transitional justice. We thus reach out to researchers and practitioners who are not members of the ESC, simultaneously enhancing the international impact and presence of the ESC generally and of the EACTJ and its members specifically.

Following the success of Prague 2014, Porto 2015 and Münster 2016, the working group lined up seven panel sessions at the 2017 European Criminology Conference in Cardiff, in addition to a book launch / author-meets-readers session. The Group Meeting at lunchtime with pizza and soft drinks has also become a much cherished tradition. The panels have covered a range of topics that all touched on new perspectives and developments in the field, including ‘Localising transitional justice’, ‘Transitional justice archives’ and ‘Intergenerational legacies of atrocities and transitional justice’ organised by Professor Hola and her research team, who interviewed family members in Rwanda. One of our panels was a joint panel with the European Working Group on Organisational Crime (EUROC) on corporate involvement in atrocity crimes.

Our book launch promoted two books and our new series. *Transitional Justice and the Public Sphere: Engage-*



ment, *Legitimacy and Contestation*, edited by Chrisje Brants and Susanne Karstedt, brings together contributions from a workshop at the International Institute for the Sociology of Law in Onati. It features articles on principles of justice and legitimacy, on public engagement with courts, and the public spheres of memory and testimony. Olivera Simić's edited book *An Introduction to Transitional Justice* is the first book on the topic explicitly put together for teaching purposes. Chrisje Brants, Susanne Karstedt and Nandor Knust presented their new Routledge Series on "Socio-Legal Frontiers of Transitional Justice". The series aims at publishing cutting-edge and leading work in the area. Its three themes capture new developments in the field: 'transitional justice mechanisms in a changing landscape'; 'law and legal systems in transition; and 'addressing past injustice in mature democracies'. The editors invite researchers in the field to submit book proposals for monographs and edited volumes; proposals from early career researchers are particularly welcome.

Nandor Knust, Chrisje Brants and Susanne Karstedt are presently preparing a workshop on "Transitional Justice & Criminology" which will take place in October

2018 at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Freiburg, Germany. This workshop aims at bringing together PhD candidates, early career and senior researchers with cutting-edge research projects. Details of the workshop and a call for papers will be distributed via the ECACTJ Webpage (www.ecactj.org).

Those who are interested in joining the ECACTJ Group or the website should email Dr. Nandor Knust (n.knust@mpicc.de) or visit the webpage under www.ecactj.org. The ECACTJ Steering Group includes Barbora Hola (Free University Amsterdam), Susanne Karstedt (Griffith University, Australia), Nandor Knust (Max-Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany), Jon Shute (University of Manchester) and Alette Smeulers (Tilburg University, Netherlands).

Susanne Karstedt is Professor of Criminology, Griffith University, Australia

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WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Jörg-Martin Jehle

EUROPEAN SOURCEBOOK WORKING GROUP 2015–2019

The 5th edition of the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics* (Aebi, Akdeniz, Barclay, Campistol, Caneppele, Gruszczynska, Harrendorf, Heiskanen, Hysi, Jehle et al. (2014) *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*. 5th ed. Helsinki: HEUNI Publications Series 80) was published in 2014, and a revised second printing from 2017 is available for free download on the European Sourcebook Website (www.unil.ch/europeansourcebook). In addition, the database, including police, prosecution, court and prison statistics from 40 European countries, has been made available for researchers through the same website, run by Marcelo Aebi and hosted by the University of Lausanne. Furthermore, in-depth analyses were conducted by members of the European Sourcebook Group and published in a special issue of the *European Journal on Criminal Policy*

and Research on "Crime and Criminal Justice in Europe" (2018). Taking a European comparative perspective, this issue includes articles on the attrition process within the criminal justice system, trends in police recorded crime, special juvenile criminal justice statistics, development of community sanctions and measures, as well as the development of homicides.

The preparation for the next data collection wave started in 2017, and an improved questionnaire has been developed. For this sixth edition, the European Sourcebook Group will be collaborating with the Council of Europe on the framework of the LINCS (*Linking International Criminal Statistics*) project. The first meeting of the LINCS project, with the participation of national correspondents from all the member states of the Council of Europe, will take place on the Council's premises in



Strasbourg, on 16 and 17 April 2018. The data collection should be completed by the end of 2018, and a second meeting, whose aim is to validate the data received, will take place in Spring 2019. Thus, in principle, the 6th edition of the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics* should be available, in print and electronic versions, by the end of 2019. The Group is plan-

ning to organise panel sessions about it in the upcoming conferences of the European Society of Criminology in Sarajevo (2019), Ghent (2020) and Florence (2021).

Jörg-Martin Jehle is Professor Emeritus of Criminology at Göttingen University, Germany, and Head of the European Sourcebook Working Group

WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Frank Weerman

EUROGANG WORKING GROUP

The Eurogang Working Group consists of researchers focusing on gangs and troublesome youth groups, and is linked to a network of around 200 European and non-European researchers with a broad interest in the subject of gang research. Researchers within this network have been working together for more than 20 years to develop a common framework for comparative research, and to conduct and share research on gangs and troublesome youth groups. It has published a number of standardised methodological instruments and a common research design, which can be acquired easily.

The Eurogang Working Group organises annual meetings in various places, where members present and discuss research and develop new ideas and methodologies. We also organise special panels at the meetings of the European Society of Criminology and at other conferences. Based on these presentations, several edited volumes on European and international gang research have been published throughout the years.

In preceding years, the group has met in various places in Europe, such as Gothenburg, Sweden, and Blaubeuren, Germany. In 2017, the working group met in East Lansing, Michigan, to facilitate international collaboration and exchange. This workshop featured presentations about a wide variety of topics, including gang prevention, the neighbourhood context of gangs, psychological consequences of gang membership, gang desistance and new data sources to study gangs and troublesome youth groups. The meeting also included a visit to a baseball game and many opportunities to discuss and socialise. During the 2017 ESC meeting in Cardiff, Wales, a Eurogang panel was organised that included presentations on girl gang members, drugs,

school transitions and gang membership and the setting characteristics of gang locations.

A new edited volume on Eurogang research was published in 2016 by Springer. This fifth edition of Eurogang books was edited by Cheryl Maxson and Finn Esbensen, titled: *Gang Transitions and Transformations in an International Context*. It contains sixteen chapters reporting on international gang studies, organised into three sections: 1) gang participation and impacts on individual behaviour, 2) transitions and gang transformation and 3) strategies for prevention and intervention.

In June 2018, the next Eurogang meeting will be held in Almen, the Netherlands. Apart from presenting results on various topics related to gangs and troublesome youth groups, this meeting will be particularly focused on social media and online manifestations. We hope to gain more insight into the changing nature and dynamics of gangs resulting from the strong increase in online communication among youth in the last decade. We will also discuss the methodological consequences of these developments. Preceding the meeting of the Eurogang researchers, a preconference will be held in the city of Rotterdam, which will be open to a larger group of policy makers, practitioners, researchers and students.

More information on the Eurogang network, meetings and edited volumes can be found at: <http://www.umsl.edu/ccj/Eurogang/euroganghome.html>. This website also offers access to the Eurogang Instruments and the Eurogang Manual.

Frank Weerman is senior researcher at the NSCR (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement) and Professor in Youth Criminology at the Rotterdam Erasmus University, the Netherlands

Nicholas Lord

EUROPEAN WORKING GROUP ON ORGANISATIONAL CRIME (EUROC)

Since our last report at the end of 2015, the EUROC working group has continued to expand its membership (now over 120 members) and grow intellectually, as evidenced by the substantial presence at the ESC Annual Conferences in Münster in 2016 and Cardiff in 2017. Since our last report, we have published two Newsletters, where details of our activities can be read in more detail. These can be obtained by emailing our Board.

In Münster we organised a series of panels addressing themes including white-collar and corporate crime causality, nature and regulation/control. Most notably, however, the increasing presence of our group was recognised in the decision of the ESC to ask EUROC Board Member, Wim Huisman, to give a plenary talk on financial and economic crime in Europe. The follow-up session involved comments on Wim's talk by Kai Bussmann, Nicholas Lord and

Vincenzo Ruggiero. Also in Münster, Éva Inzelt (Assistant Professor, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest) joined the Board of EUROC to work with Judith van Erp (Professor of Public Institutions, Utrecht University), Wim Huisman (Professor of Criminology, VU Amsterdam) and Nicholas Lord (Reader in Criminology, University of Manchester) in determining the strategic direction of our activities. In Cardiff we organised panels covering various aspects of corporate malfeasance and crime, the dynamics of corporate crimes, institutional corruption and integrity, and the governance of corporate crimes, amongst other themes. Our EUROC group had the second largest presence of all ESC working groups in Cardiff, a fact noted in the Opening Plenary by Michael Levi.

Given the continued growth of the EUROC group, we also organised an event outside of the usual ESC meet-

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Crimes Against Humans and
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- **If you have interest in criminology** – do not miss the ESC 2018 Sarajevo conference!

ing. In August 2017, EUROOC Board Members Judith van Erp and Nicholas Lord organised EUROOC's first standalone (and hopefully biennial) research meeting on *Understanding Corporate Crime: Theory and Methods*. This event took place at Utrecht University and was funded by Utrecht University's Institutions for Open Societies programme and the University of Manchester's School of Law. The event sought high-level research papers from our membership and devoted intense discussion and dialogue on the content of each paper over a two-day period. A Special Issue entitled *The Dynamics of Organisational Crimes in Europe*, drawing on papers from the workshop, will be published in 2019.

EUROOC was also represented at the American Society of Criminology (ASC) Annual Meetings in New Orleans in November 2016 and in Philadelphia in November 2017. Nicholas Lord and Wim Huisman gave an update about the Group's activities to the newly formed Division of White-Collar Crime. Plans are being developed to further integrate the activities of our two research groups with joint panels at both the ASC and ESC Annual Conferences in 2018.

Nicholas Lord is Reader of Criminology at Manchester University, United Kingdom

WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Anja Dirkzwager

ESC WORKING GROUP ON PRISON LIFE AND EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT

Since its formation in 2009, the working group has increased substantially. At present, about 80 members from 20 different countries have joined us. The working group aims to encourage networking and international collaborations between European researchers involved in prison research. As part of our activities, we organise thematic panel sessions at each ESC conference, which always attract a large audience and are a great opportunity to meet new researchers interested in prison research.

To achieve our aims, we also organise an annual workshop each year hosted by one of our members. These meetings provide a great opportunity to get to know each other and our work well, and to discuss a variety of interesting and important prison-related topics in an informal and interactive setting. In March 2017, the fifth workshop was organised at the University of Köln by Verena Boxberg and Sarah Fehrmann. The programme was quite diverse, both in the topics addressed and in the countries represented. Discussions focused, for example, on cell-sharing and coping in prison, a restorative justice programme for youth prisons, conditional release, the use of digital technology in prison, countering terrorism, a positive identity during and after imprisonment, and learning in prison. We also had the opportunity to visit a local prison in Köln, which was a very interesting experience. The upcoming workshop will be organised

by Leonel Gonçalves and will be held in April 2018 at the University of Konstanz. Again, this promises to become a very interesting and inspiring meeting.

Contacts through the working group have sometimes facilitated fruitful international collaborations. A nice example is a joint PhD project completed successfully in 2017 on prison food systems of the University of Southern Denmark and the Vrije Universiteit Brussels.

The working group also launched a website (see: <http://effectsoprisonlife.wordpress.com>). On it, you can find material regarding the working group's activities, including meetings and member publications, and exchange information with other members.

All in all, these developments show that European prison research is thriving. For the upcoming ESC conference in Sarajevo, we will organise panel sessions again. We hope to welcome there a broad audience interested in prison research!

Finally, we always welcome new members. We invite all ESC members with an interest in prison-related issues to join us. If you are interested, please contact Anja Dirkzwager (adirkwager@nscr.nl).

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