



# Second ESC meeting in Toledo, Spain

The European Society of Criminology will hold its second annual meeting in Toledo, Spain on September 5–7, 2002. Its theme: “European Criminology: Sharing Borders, Sharing a Discipline.” Cristina Rechea Alberola of the Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Castilla-La Mancha is the conference organiser. Rosemary Barberet of the University of Leicester, UK, is the programme chair.

Inside is more detailed information on the conference, including registration fees and contact information for programme chairs.

Toledo is a beautiful, ancient city that continues to incorporate elements of Islamic, Christian, and Jewish

traditions. It is also the city in which El Greco settled and painted many of his most famous works. Conference participants may wish to allow a couple of extra days for exploring the surrounding area. Toledo is an easy bus or train ride from Madrid with its wealth of art galleries, pleasant squares, and lively tapas bar and cafe scene.

For a taste of traditional Spain, the picturesque cities of Segovia, Avila, Chinchon, and Cuenca are all easily accessible from Madrid. The food and wine of Spain are, of course, legendary and you could do worse than combine a stimulating couple of days exploring the frontiers of European

criminology with a short holiday exploring one of Europe’s most diverse and beautiful countries.

September in Spain in general, and Toledo in particular, is typically hot; that month is still considered to be part of the Spanish tourist season. Consequently, though the conference organisers can provide information on hotels and have arranged sufficient hotel space, participants are strongly advised to reserve rooms before the end of May 2002.

The second meeting of the European Society of Criminology promises to be an even greater success than the first. We look forward to seeing you all there. ■

## Values in Criminology

*Professor Norval Morris, longtime professor of criminology at the University of Chicago, has been internationally active throughout his career. He was founding director of the Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne, founding director of the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Treatment of Offenders, and chair of the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment in Ceylon, as Sri Lanka was then called. He spoke at the first meeting of the European Society of Criminology.*

by **Norval Morris**

It was a tribute to the tolerance of the European Society of Criminology to have invited to speak at its inaugural banquet a criminologist from a country that now imprisons two million of its citizens; has just under six million persons under control of the federal and state criminal

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## Message from the President:

### Report from Lausanne

When the European Society of Criminology was founded just over one year ago, one of its objectives was to organize annual meetings. The first, on 6–8 September 2001 in Lausanne, was more successful than we had hoped or anticipated.

Our expectation was that by September the ESC would have about 200 members, and about the same number would attend the conference. However, there were 351 participants, practically all of whom are ESC members now, resulting in 5 plenaries with 13 presentations, 55 panels, and a total of 227 papers.

Participants came from Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the UK, and the US. The table on page 8 shows the countries represented and the number of attendees from each.

The president of the American Society of Criminology, Ronald Huff, was present, as was the president of the British Society of Criminology, Keith Bottomley. There



*Josine Junger-Tas*

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# December board meeting

by David J. Smith

The board began detailed planning for the next annual meeting in Toledo. As a guide to planning, we reflected on what could be learned from the first meeting in Lausanne. About 350 people had attended that meeting. Although they came from a range of countries, northern and western Europe were heavily over-represented, and attendance from southern and eastern Europe was relatively sparse. An important objective for the future is to increase participation from the south and east.

The financial outcome from the Lausanne conference was good, with a modest surplus, but expenses will need to be carefully controlled in future. The board decided that in future no fees or expenses will be paid to plenary speakers. We also decided that our first objective at present should be to nurture the development of criminology within Europe. That will be reflected in the choice of plenary speakers for Toledo and beyond.

Unstructured feedback from the

Lausanne meeting suggested great enthusiasm and intensity of discussion, and a wide range of research activity. The timetable had been too crowded, with too few breaks, and no time for lunch. Control by chairs of parallel sessions had often lapsed, so that presenters coming last received short measure. There had been too few women presenting in plenary sessions, and too few members of minority groups participating at all.

The board is trying to address all of these matters in planning the Toledo meeting. For example, clear instructions will be sent well beforehand to chairs of all sessions.

The board agreed to a conference timetable for Toledo, which provides for four plenary sessions (each with two speakers), nine parallel panel sessions, and one poster session. Ten rooms will be available for the parallel sessions, so that a maximum of 360 papers can be given (at four per session). This allows room for expansion compared with the programme in Lausanne.

The poster session is an opportu-

*Continued on page 7*

## Call for Nominations—

### President-Elect, and Board Member-at-Large

Nominations for ESC President-Elect and one at-large membership (one-year term) on the ESC Board should be made by the close of business 15 April 2002 to Josine Junger-Tas at the address below. Both will join the board immediately after the Toledo meeting and the President-Elect will assume office as President for one year at the 2003 meeting. Nominations must be supported by the signatures of at least 10 registered members and written confirmation by the nominee of willingness to serve.

Mail to arrive no later than 15 April 2002:  
Josine Junger-Tas,  
Parsifalstraat 9, 2555 WG The Hague, The Netherlands.

ESC membership and conference registration form—page 12.



VOL. 1, NO. 1  
JANUARY 2002

The ESC Newsletter is published quarterly by the European Society of Criminology. Comments, criticisms, and suggestions for improvements are welcomed.

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*Concerning the 2002 meeting:*  
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## *A little about Toledo, Spain*

Toledo is both capital of the province with the same name, as well as capital of the Autonomous Community called Castilla-La Mancha. It is located 70 km (43 miles) south of Madrid on the Autovía N-401.

Although the city is small, it is a leading political, economic and social centre, oriented primarily towards the production of its characteristic crafts and the promotion and care of its great historical, artistic, and cultural heritage.

With the exception of the mountains along the southern fringe, the province, one of the largest in Spain, is a land of flat terrain devoted primarily to agriculture, livestock and light industry. Erected on a small hill, Toledo has a typical continental climate, cold in winter and hot in summer, although slightly tempered by the presence of the Tajo River flowing around its historic centre.

In December 1987, UNESCO declared Toledo a World Heritage city in recognition of its uniqueness, as it is almost impossible to walk its streets without coming across an ancient mosque, a Gothic or Mudéjar church, a Romanesque or Visigothic structure, a synagogue, or a Renaissance palace.

Toledo is known as "The City of the Three Cultures," which refers to the Christian, Islamic, and Hebrew cultures that coexisted for centuries within its walls. This almost brotherly union of traditions can best be seen in the architecture, where the customary artistic styles of each one are interwoven, exchanging influences and forming hybrids with their own personalities. The Mudéjar style, a mixture of Islamic and Christian styles, predominates in the city, combining principally Romanesque structures and typical Islamic elements.

Rome conquered a stronghold of villages in 190 B.C. and gave it the name of Toletum. A very important town developed while Christianity took hold around the first century, remaining until the present day and maintaining, for better or worse, the Greco-Latin cultural legacy.

In the year 569, after the fall of the Roman Empire at the hands of peoples from the North of Europe, Leovigildo,

King of the Visigoths, established his court in Toledo. In 589, it became the political and religious capital of Hispania, after the abandonment of Arianism and conversion to Catholicism by the Visigothic king Recaredo. Although dating from older times, the Jewish presence was not pronounced until 712, the year in which the Moors conquered the city.

The Moors occupied Toledo for 373 years, a relatively short period, but their influence was enormous. In 1085, when Alfonso VI took the city walls with no bloodshed, many of the Muslim inhabitants decided to stay with the Christians and Jews. The harmony between the three cultures bore fruit as notable as the School of Translators of Toledo, renowned for having recaptured part of classical

culture from various Arab documents. The Islamic legacy faded with time, and the Catholic monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella, expelled the Jews in the 15th century. However, the cultural mix in the city had been determined and can still be felt today. With the crowning of Charles V in 1519, Toledo became the most important city in the world, known as the Imperial Capital.

In 1561, Philip II moved the court to Madrid, initiating a period of political decline, but fortunately it had no effect on religious, artistic or cultural aspects. It was right at this time when Domenico Theotocopoulos, *El Greco*, the extraordinary painter born in Crete, settled in the city and painted the majority of his universally acclaimed works of art. ■

### *European Journal of Criminology* CALL FOR PAPERS

The European Society of Criminology is founding a refereed academic journal, the *European Journal of Criminology*, to be published by Sage. The first two issues will appear in 2003, followed by four issues a year from 2004. Authors are invited to submit papers to the editor at the address below.

Priority will be given to papers presenting findings about European countries, or discussing issues relevant to these countries. Europe should be taken to include all countries in the wider Europe, and not just the European Union. Papers discussing findings from outside Europe are not excluded, provided that there is a link with European concerns.

Priority will be given to papers using sound social science methods to tackle criminological issues. The interpretation given to sound social science methods will be broad but rigorous. Papers presenting legal or theoretical analyses of criminological issues will also be considered.

Many or most papers considered for publication will be

relevant to policy issues. However, papers that only describe policy developments do not fall within the scope of the journal.

Papers will be published in English. The length normally allowed is up to 10,000 words. In exceptional cases, papers up to 15,000 words may be accepted.

Each issue of the journal will include a "country survey," that is a review of recent publications and developments in a selected European country (or in some cases, a group of countries). The editor would be pleased to hear from persons who are interested in the possibility of carrying out one of these surveys.

Inquiries or expressions of interest should be sent by email to <David.J.Smith@ed.ac.uk>.

Papers should be sent (as hard copies) to the address below, and marked *European Journal of Criminology* on the envelope:

David J. Smith  
School of Law  
University of Edinburgh  
Old College, South Bridge  
Edinburgh EH3 6NP  
UK

## EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

### Conference 2002 • Toledo, Spain, September 5–7, 2002

#### Call for Papers

Theme:

*European Criminology: Sharing Borders, Sharing a Discipline*

The ESC is pleased to announce its call for papers for the second annual conference to be held in Toledo, Spain from September 5–7, 2002.

The European Society of Criminology was founded in 2000 with the following aims:

- To bring together in Europe persons actively engaged in research, teaching, or practice in the field of criminology;
- To foster criminological scholarship, research, education, and training;
- To encourage scholarly, scientific, and practical exchange and cooperation among criminologists in Europe and elsewhere; and
- To serve as a forum for the dissemination of criminological knowledge at the European level.

#### ESC President:

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Fax: 31 70 325 9362  
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#### Conference Organiser:

Cristina Rechea Alberola  
Unidad de Criminología  
Facultad de Derecho  
Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha  
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Email: <rechea@ciju-ab.uclm.es>

#### Programme Chair:

Rosemary Barberet  
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University of Leicester  
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Tel.: 44 116 252 5767  
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Email: <rb78@le.ac.uk>

Conference website: <<http://www.esc-eurocrim.org/index.html>>

#### Procedures:

##### 1. Submission of abstracts

You are welcome to submit an abstract for a panel session presentation, an entire panel session (no more than four papers), or a poster presentation. Poster presentations will take place on the afternoon of September 5, 2002. Panel sessions will be scheduled throughout the three days of the conference; therefore, participants should plan on attending the entire conference. Only two presentations per person are permitted. Presentations should deal with the results of recently completed or ongoing research, including policy analysis.

For panel sessions, please send a 100-word abstract for each presentation to the appropriate theme chair listed below, either by post, fax or email **to arrive by May 2, 2002**. Your abstract should be accompanied by your personal details: name, affiliation, full address, telephone, fax and email. You will receive confirmation of the receipt of your abstract from the theme chair. If you are in doubt as to whom to send your abstract, please send it to the programme chair, Rosemary Barberet (contact details listed above).

For poster sessions, please send your abstract and details directly to Rosemary Barberet (contact details listed above).

##### 2. Conference registration

All presenters will receive confirmation and a conference registration mailing before June 1, 2002, and must register for the conference by July 1, 2002. A registration form is provided on page 12.

Registration fees:	<i>Before July 1, 2002</i>	<i>After July 1, 2002</i>
Non ESC members	150 Euros	200 Euros
Non ESC members (students)	100 Euros	150 Euros
ESC members	100 Euros	150 Euros
ESC members (students)	60 Euros	100 Euros

If paying by cheque, please add 10 Euros to the total. The fee for the conference includes a welcoming reception on the evening of September 4, all coffee breaks, a banquet, and conference documentation.

*Continued on next page*

See membership/conference registration form on page 12.

### 3. ESC Membership

ESC conference participants may wish to consider joining the ESC since a discount is available to ESC members as specified above in "registration fees."

### 4. Hotel Reservations

Although arrangements have been made for sufficient hotel rooms in Toledo, conference participants will need to reserve their rooms before the end of May 2002. Toledo is a popular city for tourists, September is still prime tourist season, and hotel

availability in the city centre is especially prized. Information regarding hotel reservations will be available on the ESC web site.

### 5. Participants from EU Applicant States

An application has been made to the EU for travel, accommodation and meal grants for participants from EU applicant states.

Please contact Cristina Rechea Alberola, Conference Organiser at <rechea@ciju-ab.uclm.es> to be kept informed about this possibility.

## Programme Themes for Panel Sessions

### A. Current Trends in Theory and Research

THEME	CHAIR	THEME	CHAIR
<i>Crime Trends and Cross-National Comparisons</i>	Marcelo F. Aebi Instituto Andaluz Interuniversitario de Criminología Universidad de Sevilla Facultad de Informática y Estadística Avda. Reina Mercedes s/n 41012 Sevilla, SPAIN Tel.: 34 954 55 13 96 Fax: 34 954 55 13 97 E-mail: <aebi@us.es>	<i>Historical Criminology</i>	Thomas Gilly 61 rue du Faubourg St. Martin 75010 Paris, FRANCE Tel.: 33 1 42067136 Fax: 33 1 44072304 Email: <th_gilly@yahoo.fr>
<i>Theory Development on Causes of Crime</i>	Maria Angeles Luengo Facultad de Psicología Departamento de Psicología Clínica y Psicobiología Universidad de Santiago de Compostela Campus Universitario Sur 15782 Santiago de Compostela SPAIN Tel.: 34 981 653100, Ext. 13734 Fax: 34 981521581 Email: <pcluengo@usc.es>	<i>Political Transitions and Crime</i>	Beata Gruszczynska Warsaw University (IPSiR, Department of Criminology) ul. Podchorazych 20 00-721 Warsaw, POLAND Tel.: (48-22) 55 30 712 Fax: (48-22) 55 30 753 Email: <Bgrusz@supermedia.pl>
<i>Developmental Approaches in Criminology</i>	Michel Born Ecole de Criminologie, Faculté de Psychologie Université de Liège, B33 Sart Tilman B4000 Liège, BELGIUM Tel.: 32 43662271 Fax: 32 43662988 Email: <mborn@ulg.ac.be>	<i>Research Methods in Criminology</i>	Andromachi Tseloni Department of Sociology Aegean University Limnou 1 & Archipelagous Mytilini 81 100, GREECE Tel.: 30 251 36517 Fax: 30 251 36599 E-mail: <a.tseloni@soc.aegean.gr>
<i>Communities and Crime</i>	Uberto Gatti Section of Criminology and Forensic Psychiatry University of Genoa, Via De Toni 12 16132 Genoa, ITALY Tel.: 39 010 3537892 Fax: 39 010 3537578 Email: <ugatti@unige.it>	<i>Corruption, Organized Crime, and White Collar Crime</i>	Sabrina Adamoli TRANSCRIME, University of Trento Via Inama 5 38100 Trento, ITALY Tel.: 39 0461-882304 Fax: 39 0461-882303 Email: <sadamoli@gelso.unitn.it>
		<i>Violent Crime</i>	Juan Medina Department of Social Policy and Social Work University of Manchester Williamson Building, Oxford Road Manchester M19 9PL, UK Tel.: 44 161 275 4726 Fax: 44 161 275 4724 Email: <msrtsjm2@man.ac.uk>

Continued on next page

See membership/conference registration form on page 12.

## Programme Themes for Panel Sessions, cont'd

THEME	CHAIR	THEME	CHAIR
<i>Treatment Methods of Criminal Behaviour</i>	Santiago Redondo Illescas Departamento de Personalidad Evaluación y Tratamiento Psicológicos Facultad de Psicología Universidad de Barcelona Passeig de la Vall d'Hebron, 171 08035 Barcelona, SPAIN Tel.: 34 93 312 51 09 Fax: 34 93 402 13 62 Email: <sredondo@psi.ub.es>	<b>B. Research on Policy Issues</b> <i>Crime and Public Policy</i>	Michael Tonry Institute of Criminology University of Cambridge 7 West Road Cambridge CB3 9DT, UK Tel: 44 1223 335369 Fax: 44 1223 335356 Email: <slh30@cam.ac.uk>
<i>The Politics of Punishment and Sentencing</i>	Elena Larrauri Facultad de Derecho Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona 08193 Bellaterra Barcelona, SPAIN Tel. 34 93 581 22 36 or 34 93 581 22 47 Fax: 34 93 581 2988 Email: <elena.larrauri@uab.es>	<i>Crime Control and Prevention</i>	Christina Zarafonitou Department of Sociology Panteion University 136 Syngrou Avenue 176 71 Athens, GREECE Tel.: 30 1 920 17 95 Fax: 30 1 92 23 678 Email: <chrizara@panteion.gr>
<i>Economics of Crime</i>	Amor Díez-Ticio Dpto. De Estructura e Historia Económica y Economía Pública Facultad de Derecho Universidad de Zaragoza Calle Pedro Cerbuna, 12 50009 Zaragoza, SPAIN Tel.: 34 976 761446 Fax: 34 976 761499 Email: <adiez@posta.unizar.es>	<i>Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime</i>	Christine Wilkinson Scarman Centre University of Leicester 154 Upper New Walk Leicester LE1 7QA, UK Tel.: 44 116 252 5707 Fax: 44 116 252 5788 Email: <cw55@le.ac.uk>
<i>Gender and Crime</i>	Lorraine Gelsthorpe Institute of Criminology University of Cambridge 7 West Road Cambridge, CB3 9DT, UK Tel.: 44 1223 335377 Fax: 44 1223 335356 Email: <lrg10@hermes.cam.ac.uk>	<i>Victimization and Fear of Crime</i>	Per Stangeland Universidad de Málaga 29071 Málaga, SPAIN Tel.: 34 952 13 23 33 Fax: 34 952 13 22 42 Email: <stangeland@uma.es>
<i>Race, Ethnicity, and Crime</i>	Ruth Chigwada Bailey 98 Aldridge Avenue Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 1DD UK Tel.: 44 20 820 49587 Fax: 44 20 8204 9587 Email: <ruthchigwada@aol.com>	<i>Criminal and Juvenile Justice</i>	Vicente Garrido Instituto de Creatividad e Innovaciones Educativas Universidad de Valencia, Avda. Blasco Ibañez, 32 46010 Valencia, SPAIN Tel.: 34 96 3864440 Fax: 34 96 3864035 Email: <vicente.garrido@uv.es>
<i>Juvenile Crime</i>	Britta Kyvsgaard Ministry of Justice Slotsholmsgade 10 DK - 1216 Copenhagen K. DENMARK Tel.: + 45 33 95 41 84 Fax: + 45 33 93 35 10 Email: <bky@jm.dk>	<i>Policing and Social Justice</i>	Svetlana Stephenson DFID Consultancy on Access to Justice and Human Rights in Russia 37 Lower Dagnall Street St Albans Herts AL3 4PX, UK Tel./Fax: 44 1727 811 256 Email: <thestephensons@compuserve.com>

*Continued on next page*

## Board meeting *Continued from page 2*

nity for scholars to present their work without giving an oral presentation in English. The board chose the following themes for the plenary sessions: criminal justice experiments; the contributions of psychology and psychiatry to criminology; transitional problems of crime and disorder; and violence.

Plans were well advanced for the new *European Journal of Criminology*. The editor reported that a draft agreement was under discussion with the publisher, Sage, and would probably be signed at the turn of the year. Publication will start with two issues in 2003, followed by four issues in following years. (See the call for papers, page 3.)

The editor proposed that each issue should include a "country survey" reviewing publications and policy developments in a selected European country, and this proposal was agreed by the board. Detailed plans for the

newsletter were also agreed.

The board set up an interim procedure for appointment of officers of the society. Currently the board includes the president, a treasurer (who is also past-president), a president-elect, the two organisers of the annual meeting for the current year, the newsletter editor, the journal editor, and one other. It was inevitable that when the society was founded the officers could not be elected, but the general assembly at Lausanne had approved the president-elect and other board members including the journal and newsletter editors.

The board agreed that the society should move as quickly as practicable towards a system that would allow members to vote for candidates who had emerged from a nomination process involving the membership. A full-fledged system will be introduced when the society's constitution is revised in 2003.

In the meantime, the board agreed that in 2002 members should elect a president-elect to succeed Paul Wiles, that is, to occupy the presidency in 2003–2004, and one other member of the board.

The election will take place in three stages. First, members will be invited to put forward nominations, which will have to be signed by the nominee and by ten other members. Members will vote via a postal ballot. The general assembly will confirm the vote at the conference in Toledo. The general assembly must take the final decision, as the postal ballot procedure is not written into the current constitution.

The board decided to make an annual award for the best paper presented by a student at the conference (see page 9). Students will be asked to submit papers in advance, so that the presentation can be made at the conference. ■

### Programme Themes, cont'd

THEME	CHAIR
<i>Prosecution and Courts</i>	Michael Kilchling Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law Department of Criminology Guenterstalstr. 73 D-79100 Freiburg, GERMANY Tel.: 49 761 7081 230 Fax: 49 761 7081 294 Email: <m.kilchling@iuscrim.mpg.de>
<i>Sentencing, Corrections, and Alternatives to Incarceration</i>	Roy Walmsley Consultant to HEUNI and Associate of the International Centre for Prison Studies 7 Stables End, Orpington Kent BR6 8PD, UK Tel./Fax: 44 1689 811133 Email: <roywalmsley@hotmail.com>
<i>Education and Training</i>	Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves Instituto de Educação e Psicologia Universidade do Minho 4700 Braga, PORTUGAL Tel.: 351 253 604267 Fax: 351 253 678987 Email: <rabrunhosa@iep.uminho.pt>

### Call for Editor(s) for Book of Proceedings from the ESC Toledo 2002 Conference

The European Society of Criminology is looking for one or more editors to compile a book of proceedings from the upcoming annual conference in Toledo, Spain in September 2002.

The editor(s) will be responsible for recruiting and selecting papers given at the conference, editing and supervising proof-reading of the papers, and supplying the publisher with the final formatted document to be typeset.

Interested persons should be ESC members, have English as their native language or be comparably fluent, be planning to attend the conference in Toledo, and be willing to commit to this task so as to produce the book in the first half of 2003. This task carries no financial remuneration.

Please send a current cv to: Rosemary Barberet at <rb78@le.ac.uk> for consideration at the next ESC board meeting in May 2002.

## Message from the President *Continued from page 1*

was a sizable US representation, many of whom have had long-standing contacts with researchers in different European countries.

The spread and number of countries represented, and the unexpectedly high number of participants, show how great the need is for a European platform of criminology, allowing both experienced and young promising researchers to present their work. This will be one of the main functions of the ESC conferences for the European research community.

The conference itself was quite successful, in particular because many of us discovered colleagues working in neighboring countries, who were previously unknown to us and who presented quite interesting studies in similar fields as our own. Although the official language of the ESC is English, there was room for presentations in other languages. As a consequence, there were some presentations in French, as there will no doubt be some in Spanish next year in Toledo.

Conference chair Martin Killias took great pains—as he always does—to organize a great program of evening events. These included a steamboat trip and dinner on Lake Geneva, and a banquet in the university restaurant, including a performance of some Schubert songs and a speech by Norval Morris, recipient of the American Society of Criminology's Sutherland Award. Norval Morris gave an elegant and moving talk, emphasizing his many ties to Europe and the importance of international collaboration.

Of course there were errors and mistakes: abstracts got lost, panels were wrongly placed, and there were long queues of participants who had not pre-registered. In addition, the programme was too crowded and we had not planned a lunch break: in Europe worse than a mistake, a crime!

There were also some criticisms, as there should be: too few women and no members of ethnic minority groups speaking, and session chairs often failed to control speaker schedules,

United Kingdom ..... 90	Norway ..... 4
Netherlands ... 44	Austria ..... 3
Germany ..... 40	Poland ..... 3
Italy ..... 26	Russia ..... 3
United States ..... 23	Croatia ..... 2
Sweden ..... 18	Hungary ..... 2
Switzerland.... 16	Israel ..... 2
Belgium ..... 15	Japan ..... 2
France ..... 13	Slovenia ..... 2
Spain ..... 11	South Africa ..... 2
Denmark..... 8	Greece ..... 1
Ukraine ..... 7	Czech Republic ..... 1
Finland ..... 6	Gambia..... 1
Canada ..... 5	Ireland ..... 1

which disadvantaged the last speakers. We will try to take all this into account in planning the 2002 meeting and make amends next year in Toledo.

Finally, I think this is the place and moment to express, in the name of the founders of the European Society of Criminology, our gratitude to the American Society of Criminology, in particular to Ron Huff and Chris Eskridge, for all the support and assistance they have provided to help us realize what we wanted to achieve. Launching a new and cross-European society is not an easy thing to do and if we have had a measure of success, this is in part thanks to much enlightening information and concrete help they provided.

### ESC elections

In the ESC's second year of existence we will complete building of the structure of the society and introduce some important procedures that will facilitate increased participation of members in its affairs.

An important issue is the election of the executive board. As will be clear to anyone having tried to get a new organization off the

ground, beginnings are difficult and one needs to have an enthusiastic group willing to do the work. Such a group is generally self-selected, as was true in our case.

However, the time has come to reach out to the membership and find more democratic ways to elect officers. The constitution, which deals with the subject, will be reviewed and may be amended in 2003, so a fully-fledged system may be introduced only in 2003.

In the coming year (2002), there will be the election of the president-elect and of one member of the board. Other officers such as the treasurer and the editors of the newsletter and the *European Journal of Criminology* were elected in Lausanne for more than one year in order to guarantee some stability and continuity.

All members of the society are invited to nominate candidates for these two posts. A candidate should be proposed in writing by at least 10 members and must confirm in writing his or her willingness to be a candidate. A postal ballot will be sent to all registered members in May 2002. The results of the ballot will be presented to the general assembly in Toledo in September, and members will be invited to confirm the election.

### Working groups

Furthermore, on the request of a number of members with special interests, the board is sympathetic to the idea of creating working groups. These groups might organize sessions at the annual conferences, organize meetings between conferences, or start comparative studies or projects.

However, it is essential that the groups be defined by subject and not by discipline. The society welcomes participation of all social science disciplines, but would not like to see groups develop based purely on discipline, since that could divide the society and split it up into small discipline-based sub-societies.

Members who want to start such a working group are invited to make a written statement of its purpose and

*Continued on next page*

operations and invite other members to join. Space will be made available in the newsletter.

### Student paper award

Finally, we have established an annual Student Paper Award (see more information in the announcement below). The award will be given to the student or students who present the best paper at the coming conference, and will be announced at that conference. To be considered for the September conference in Toledo, papers must be submitted by May 1, 2002. The prize will be publication in the *European Journal of Criminology*.

A special committee, appointed by the president, will judge the quality of the papers. It is my hope that the award will stimulate young European researchers to make an original contribution to the advancement of criminological theory or empirical research on our continent.

This is the second year of ESC's existence. I want it to be a year of

### Quotation ...

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

**Winston Churchill, July 1910**

both consolidation and new initiatives to make the society into a lively and interacting community, which is committed to high scientific standards in research as well as in theory.

I would also like us to find ways (this might be the subject of a special working group) to make known to the wider community, including

policymakers, what criminological findings might offer them in terms of improving criminal justice policies.

Of course, I don't have the illusion that this will be realized in one year. However, let us make a start!

*Josine Junger-Tas  
President*

## European Society of Criminology Student Paper Award

### Eligibility Criteria

- Authors should be graduate students enrolled at a European university or institute of higher education.
- The paper should treat a criminological topic and should cover either empirical research or criminological theory.
- The paper should not exceed 10,000 words, including tables, charts and bibliography.  
Since papers will be evaluated anonymously, authors' names should be printed only on a cover page.
- The paper should not have been published previously nor have received any previous award.
- The paper should be written in English, although spelling and grammatical style will not be taken into consideration when judging the paper's quality.
- Papers must arrive by May 1, 2002. Six copies should be mailed to:  
Martin Killias, Universite de Lausanne  
IPSC – BCH, CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland.
- The committee may decide that there is no paper of sufficient quality for a winner to be declared.

### Quality criteria

- The paper should treat methodological, theoretical, or evaluative issues of broad interest to the criminological community.

- Research papers should apply quantitative or qualitative techniques that are commonly adopted by the research community. Innovative contributions are welcomed.
- Theoretical papers should make an original contribution to existing theory or develop new theoretical avenues.
- Papers may present evaluation studies of policy experiments. Similar technical requirements apply to these as to other empirical research papers.

### Procedures

- A selection committee of five members will be appointed by the president. The committee will be chaired by a European university professor. Members will include representatives of different European countries as well as the editor of the *European Journal of Criminology*.
- Papers will be divided among members in order to make a first selection. Papers selected in the first round will then be judged by all members. If there is not a majority for one specific paper, the chair will have the decisive vote.
- A certificate will be presented to the winner by the president during the conference banquet or at a plenary meeting. The winning paper will be published in the *European Journal of Criminology*.

# Values in Criminology *Continued from page 1*

justice systems; puts criminal offenders to death at the rate of two a week; and in punishing offenders selects a racial minority for particular oppression. However, though thus puzzled by the invitation I was sensible of the honor.

There is an extreme contrast in the United States between criminological knowledge and the practices prevailing in catching, convicting, and punishing criminals. This yawning gap between theory and practice merits consideration and that is what I wanted, briefly, to talk about.

I want, first, to reflect on the astonishing growth in criminological studies and the surging ranks of criminologists since I first found myself concentrating on criminology. And I want to mention one or two people in my pantheon of criminological heroes.

In 1947, when I left Australia and started to study criminology in England there were only three people in England who could be thought of as criminologists: Max Grunhut, Hermann Mannheim, and Leon Radzinowicz. Grunhut was at Oxford, Mannheim at The London School of Economics, and Radzinowicz at Cambridge. These three were the great contribution that fascism made to English criminology, driving the best European scholars across the English Channel.

There had, of course, been scholars throughout Europe from other disciplines since the eighteenth century, publishing seminal works in our field, but they saw themselves primarily as lawyers, or sociologists, or statisticians, or philosophers, or psychiatrists, or political economists—not as criminologists. Now, a half century later, a department or school of criminology is an essential component of most every university.

Likewise with criminological associations. One can trace the origin of the American Society of Criminology back to a meeting of seven people in Berkeley, California, in 1941, but

their interests were confined to police administration and training, and it was not until 1946 that the American Society of Criminology was born. It now numbers nearly four thousand members, mostly in the United States, but also quite a few in Canada, Australia, and Western Europe.

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**“I have inflicted many speeches on many people and have attended far too many conferences and conventions, but none, not one, has given me the deep satisfaction of this evening and this conference. I see it as a harbinger of knowledge and decency in an area of human endeavor very much in need of those qualities.”**

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In Europe the growth has been similarly luxuriant, but not until this meeting has there been the promise of a genuinely pan-European society of criminologists, and we were fortunate indeed to be at the birth of this new initiative.

Why the half century delay between the United States and this continent in establishing a professional organisation? After all, as a discipline, if it is an independent discipline, criminology had emerged in Europe in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In the shadow and under the stimulus of that growth it took root in the United States early in the twentieth century. Yet the United States formed its professional organization in 1946 and here we are doing just that in Europe more than half a century later. It is as if one's parents had earlier found no time suitable for a marriage ceremony and we are now rectifying the omission for them.

So, fellow criminologists, the banns have been proclaimed, the wedding ceremony performed. The European Society of Criminology

now exists. Our private isolation is now past. We are now a profession with our very own professional organization.

Criminologists and criminological associations have thus blossomed; but what of criminology? Has it similarly flourished? That is a more challenging question, given the gap between theory and practice to which I referred.

Aldous Huxley once suggested that there are only two entirely satisfactory professions: medicine and astronomy. Medicine because you can easily persuade yourself that you are doing good; astronomy because you can be sure you are doing no harm. How stands criminology on that continuum?

A little of each I think. We have gradually minimized the pain that victims and criminals suffer from the criminal justice system,

though in that regard there still remains a great deal to be done.

We often sail under the flag of “reform.” But that, too, gives me some anxiety. Some years ago I found a nineteenth-century English quotation that captures my doubts. It goes: “Reform, Sir, Reform. Don't talk to me of Reform, things are bad enough as it is!”

Nevertheless, I believe, we are increasingly avoiding that result. Gradually we are influencing the populace and politicians to the means of achieving a larger social peace. Though, again, there remains a great deal to be done, and you tend to do much better on this side of the Atlantic than we do in the United States.

As you all know, conscience is that inner voice that tells you somebody may be watching. If so, repentance is that powerful regret that you were caught. I think that in punishment decisions we place too much emphasis by far on expressions of repentance as a sign of likely reform.

All in all, our discipline of crimi-

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nology is flourishing. Our ideas are less frequently corrupted by populism to achieve socially injurious ends. We are more frequently consulted by political leadership, and our advice is occasionally acted on.

It is deeply encouraging to think how truly international are our auspices and progenitors. Speaking of myself, I have been employed in many countries and have thus had an international perspective forced upon me. As I thought about this society, and the pantheon of European scholars who laid the foundations of our discipline, I came to realize what a fine inheritance we have.

Indeed, I spent some time making a list of those criminologists to whom I feel intellectually indebted. It started with Beccaria and went on and on, winding from country to country and age to age. I shall not inflict it on you; make your own list. What emerged as particularly important to me was that none on my list felt confined by national boundaries.

I suspect that a similar eagerness to reach across national boundaries to study the practices of others and to learn from their work characterizes most everyone in this room.

We each have our own heroes. Mine are prison reformers who demonstrated both a reformist zeal and a precision of observation. Men like John Howard and my personal idol Alexander Maconochie of Norfolk Island (it never does any

harm to advertise an impending book). But the man I wish to bring particularly to your attention here is Anton Chekhov. This story may be well known to you. If so, I apologize, but just in case:

In 1890, Anton Chekhov, a medical doctor aged 40, and suffering from tuberculosis which would soon kill him, and he probably knew it, was at the height of his reputation, with *The Cherry Orchard*, *The Three Sisters* and his other writings praised throughout Europe. But he turned his back on his European admirers and set out on the six-thousand-mile, two-and-a-half-months, cross-country journey from Moscow to the Sakhalin Islands northeast of Siberia and north of Japan. Traveling by horse-drawn coach on ruts we would not recognize as roads, stopping exhausted every night at miserable inns, his was a journey that not one of us would easily tolerate.

Then, when he arrived in the penal colony, which was then the most remote gulag of the Tsar's empire, he spent three months, sometimes working nineteen hours in a day, meticulously describing the daily lives of the prisoners and staff—not remonstrating, not exaggerating, not criticizing directly—just precisely describing with no rhetorical flourishes, no emotional pleas, just the facts.

For example, he measured and recorded the length of the chains with which on arrival at the penal colony

many prisoners were fastened to their wheelbarrows—"married to the wheelbarrow" was the idea. The prisoner worked with it by day, slept beside it by night, and it was a serious impediment to an escape attempt—though escaping back to civilization from that distance was not a realistic possibility. These, and many other details, he then published on return to Moscow, traveling this time more comfortably by boat and train, before dying at the age of 44, his death expedited by his journey to the Sakhalin Islands.

We do indeed have some great predecessors in our criminological pantheon.

Vocationally I have been a wanderer: Employed by universities and governments in England, Australia, the United States, Ceylon (as it then was), Japan, South Africa, and the United Nations. In these wanderings I have inflicted many speeches on many people and have attended far too many conferences and conventions, but none, not one, has given me the deep satisfaction of this evening and this conference. I see it as a harbinger of knowledge and decency in an area of human endeavor very much in need of those qualities.

Our business is the diminution of pain, for potential victims, victims, and criminals alike, and in a very uncertain world that is a sufficiently noble aim for me, and I hope for you. ■

# European Society of Criminology Membership/Conference Registration

• Membership 2002 •  
• Annual Conference, Toledo, Spain, September 5–7, 2002 •

Last name: \_\_\_\_\_ First name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation and title: \_\_\_\_\_

Professional address, telephone, etc. (if different from above): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Field of expertise/research: \_\_\_\_\_

Fees are payable by credit card (VISA, MasterCard, Eurocard) or check.  
If paying by cheque, please add 10 Euros to total. Make payable to European Society of Criminology.

• **ESC membership 2002:** Full members — 50 Euros  
Students — 25 Euros

Please circle type of credit card:

VISA    MASTERCARD    EUROCARD

• <b>Conference registration:</b>	<i>Before</i>	<i>After</i>
	<i>July 1, 2002</i>	<i>July 1, 2002</i>
ESC member	100 Euros	150 Euros
ESC student member	60 Euros	100 Euros
Nonmember	150 Euros	200 Euros
Student nonmember	100 Euros	150 Euros

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**Payment enclosed for**     **Membership fee**    Full member \_\_\_\_\_

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**Conference Registration Fee** \_\_\_\_\_

Please indicate:     ESC member     Student member

Nonmember     Student nonmember

If paying by cheque, please add 10 Euros \_\_\_\_\_

Total amount: \_\_\_\_\_



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