

Newsletter of the *European Society of Criminology*

CRIMINOLOGY IN EUROPE



Vilnius Welcomes the ESC

On September 21st - 24th this year, the 11th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology goes to Vilnius, the picturesque UNESCO World Heritage capital of Lithuania.

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

Web www.escnewsletter.org

Editor CSABA GYÖRY

Editorial office:

Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law
Günterstalstrasse 73
79100 Freiburg i. Br.
Phone: +49 (761) 7081-314
Fax: +49 (761) 7081-294
Email: c.gyoery@mpiccc.de

The European Society of Criminology is a scientific institution founded under the Literary and Scientific Institutions Act 1854, a statute of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

President MIKLÓS LÉVAY
President-Elect HENRIK THAM
Past President SOPHIE BODY-GENDROT
Executive Secretary MARCELO AEBI
Journal Editor PAUL KNEPPER
Newsletter Editor CSABA GYÖRY
Member ROSSELLA SELMINI
Member ANA CEREZO
Member ALEKSANDRAS DOBRYNINAS

Communications should be addressed as follows

Concerning the 2011 meeting:

Aleksandras Dobryninas
Vilnius University
Department of Sociology
Universiteto str. 9/1
LT-0153 Vilnius, Lithuania
Phone: 37 (0) 5 200 07 78
Fax: 37 (0) 5 200 07 82
Email: secretariat@eurocrim2011.com

To the president:

Miklós Lévy
Eötvös Lorand University
Dept. of Criminology, Egyetem ter
1-3, H-1053, Budapest
Hungary
Email: levay@mkab.hu

To the business office:

Marcelo Aebi
University of Lausanne
ESC-ICDP-Sorge-BCH
CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland
Phone: 41 21 692 4638
Fax: 41 21 692 4645
Email: secretariat@esc-eurocrim.org

ISSN 1729-8164

For advertising and marketing queries, including advertising on the Newsletter website, please contact the editor.



Csaba Györy

THE ESC NEWSLETTER RENEWED

Dear ESC Members,

as you can see, the Newsletter has undergone a considerable overhaul. The printed version was redesigned and given a fresher, multicolor look. We also have a new website at www.escnewsletter.org. Here, apart from a downloadable .pdf of the whole print version, you will find all the articles from each issue in an easily accessible form ready to be printed or shared separately. And from now, members will also receive an html-based email-newsletter. This will, so we hope, reduce the number of printed copies over time.

We will not change much in the concept of "Criminology in Europe". It is, after all, the newsletter of an international scientific society: it will continue to be a useful source of information on the proceedings of the Society, on the progress of working groups, and on common research project, among others.

But there is one important exception: we do plan to enhance the „topic of the issue“ section (as you can already see in this new design) and turn it into a forum to exchange ideas, a place where scholars can react to contemporary issues in crime and crime control in a more essayistic form, without the formal constraints of scholarly publications: that is, we would like to open up a "panel discussion in written form" in every new issue.

And the topic should not always be chosen by the editor: you are explicitly encouraged to come forward with question you would like to discuss, ideas you would like to share and debate in a setting that is more informal than that of a scholarly publication. We plan to run at least three substantial essays in every new issue.

This issue, is, however, an exception to this rule. Instead of a discussion, we are running a longer article on the Criminology in Lithuania, the host country of the annual conference, as the topic of the issue, and sadly, the obituary of one of the founding members and driving forces behind the Society, Josine Junger Tas. But we felt that she must be remembered on these pages.

We hope you will enjoy reading the renewed Newsletter, and we also hope we soon could welcome you as a contributor!

Csaba Györy
editor

Csaba Györy is a junior research fellow at the Max Planck Institute of Foreign and International Criminal Law, a member of the International Max Planck Research School on Mediation, Retaliation and Punishment, as well as an assistant professor of criminal law and criminology at the Széchenyi University in Győr, Hungary. The Board elected him to be the new editor of the Newsletter at its Budapest meeting in November 2010.

Miklós Lévy

JOSINE JUNGER-TAS AND THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

This is an unusual message from the president. It is also unusual for the history of the European Society of Criminology not to have Professor Josine Junger-Tas among its members. Prior to her recent passing, she was a defining personality in the Society. I cannot imagine a more important subject for my presidential message than discussing her legacy.

Josine Junger-Tas passed away on January 22, 2011. The European Society of Criminology lost one of its founding members and its second president (presiding 2001-2002).

We also lost an extraordinary scholar, who transformed the organization, operation and atmosphere of the ESC. Looking at her presidential messages in our 2002 Newsletter it is clear that Josine Junger-Tas was very much aware of the requirements of development of the Society and her efforts are evident in the everyday life and activity of our organization.

In her first message as president¹, she emphasised the importance of the democratic functioning of the Society. She promised a constitution that would enable all members to take part in the administration and in the election of its officers. The message also proposed the formation of working groups based on the decision of the Executive Board. The fact that we have 14 highly diverse working groups in the Society proves how right she was in proposing that the working groups shall be formed defined by subject and not by discipline.

Josine Junger-Tas regarded it as a priority to include young criminologists in the Society. It is symbolic that the Student Paper Award, the predecessor of the Young Criminologist Award, was introduced during her presidency.

All of her actions as president demonstrated her dedication to form a Society that is not only a forum to present research findings, but also one which produces findings through the collaborative research projects of members. The most successful proof of her efforts was the second International Self-Reported Delinquency Study (ISR2-2), a project launched at the ESC Helsinki Annual Meeting in 2003. Many members of ESC participated in this successful project, which was especially close to her heart. Her article published in the last Newsletter, which unfortu-



nately proved to be her last, called for participation in 'ISR3-3'. Nobody thought upon reading her appeal that we will soon not be able to send an e-mail to the familiar address: Jungertas@xs4all.nl

Professor Junger-Tas regarded the ESC as a catalyst of the development of European criminology that is independent of American traditions. Her third presidential message entitled *My Hopes for the Future of Criminology in Europe* discusses the critical steps to achieve this goal. She declares it a priority that the ESC fosters methodically sound comparative empirical research. Taking the multidisciplinary nature of criminology into consideration, she also thinks that the enrichment of university curricula is of extreme importance. She calls for changes in four areas of European criminology curricula: (i) there should be more room for quantitative and qualitative research methods at the expense of legal courses; (ii) more attention should be given to the actual working methods of the police and criminal justice; (iii) it should be ensured that students are aware of how their research findings are used and misused by the authorities; (iv) Western-European uni-



versities should furthermore be obliged to offer special courses for students from Central and Eastern Europe.²

Regarding this last point it should be noted that during Josine`s presidency, a special fellowship program had indeed been set up by the Board to enable researchers from Central and Eastern Europe to participate at the annual meetings of the ESC.

She envisioned the development of the ESC based on European principles, namely: „those of the Enlightenment – emphasising reason, empiricism, and human rights – and those of social care and support for the losers in our society.”³ Her evaluation of the past and present of criminology and her thoughts on its future were expressed in her speech at the 2009 annual meeting of the ESC in Ljubljana, where she received the European Criminology Award. Josine called the award ‘the top prize of my career’ in the introductory remarks of her presentation, which demonstrates what the ESC really meant to her, especially in light of her numerous other awards and recognitions.⁴

And what did Josine Junger-Tas mean for the Society? For us, she was a colleague, who dedicated herself to the development of the European Society of Criminology and pan-European criminology, an innovative person, who not only had ideas, but did

everything to realize them, as well as being humane, critical and witty. She had a clear vision of what needs to be done to advance our Society step-by-step.

There were 351 participants and a total of 227 papers at our first Annual Meeting in Lausanne in 2001 and 610 participants and a total of 472 papers at our 10th Annual Meeting in Liege. I am not exaggerating when I say that Josine played a seminal role in this progress.

Josine and the European Society of Criminology are inseparable from each other. Therefore the Executive Board will discuss in its next meeting the way in which the memory of Josine should be honoured and to keep the relationship between Josine and the ESC alive. ■

- ¹ Junger-Tas, J. 2002. „Message from the President. Report from Lausanne.” *Newsletter of the ESC* 1(1):1, 8-9.
- ² Junger-Tas, J. 2002. „My hopes for the Future of Criminology in Europe” *Newsletter of the ESC* 1(3):2, 15.
- ³ *ibid.* 15.
- ⁴ Junger-Tas, J. 2009. „Challenges to Criminology in the 21st Century.” *Newsletter of the ESC* 8(3):3

Topic of the next issue: SENTENCING THE “DANGEROUS OFFENDER”: A EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE





NEW PUBLICATIONS FROM CRIMPREV



Criminalización Racista de los Emigrantes en Europa
Eds. José Angel Brandariz Garcia, Salvatore Palidda

October 2010 Editorial Comares (Grenada)
400 pp. ISBN 978-8498367522



Les violences politiques en Europe : un état des lieux
Eds. Xavier Crettiez, Laurent Mucchielli

2010 Éditions La Découverte (Paris, France)
336 pp. ISBN 2707164582



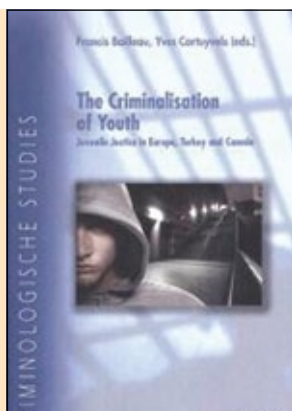
The Informal Economy and Connections with Organised Crime: the Impact of National Social and Economic Policies
Eds. Paul Ponsaers, Joanna Shapland

2009 Boom Juridische Uitgevers (Den Haag, the Netherlands) 210 pp. ISBN 9089741646



Drogenkonsum, Drogenprobleme und Drogenpolitik in Europa
Eds. Dominique Duprez, Axel Groenemeyer

2009 Soziale Probleme Verlag & Media KG (Freiburg-im-Breisgau, Germany) 206 pp. ISSN 0939-608X



The Criminalisation of Youth. Juvenile Justice in Europe, Turkey and Canada
Eds. Francis Bailleau, Yves Cartuyvels

2010 VUB Press (Brussels, Belgium) 289 pp. ISBN 978-90-5487-601-4



European Criminal Careers Research: Showcasing Studies and Approaches
Ed. Stephen Farrall

November 2010 European Journal of Criminology Vol. 7, Number 6 Sage Publications (Oxford, UK) ISSN 1477-3708



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

advertisement



InekeHaen Marshall

IN MEMORIAM PROF. DR. JOSINE JUNGER-TAS

The “grande dame” of youth criminology in Europe is no more. Josine Junger-Tas passed away at age 81. True to her character, until the very end, she remained keenly interested in the world around her. Josine was a passionate, prolific and creative scholar who has inspired many criminologists, in Europe and beyond. Her contributions, too numerous to be summarized easily, have been recognized by the American Society of Criminology Sellin-Glueck award (1989), the American Society of Criminology Division of International Criminology Distinguished International Scholar Award (2007), and – last but not least – the ESC European Criminology Award (2009).

Josine Junger-Tas wrote her dissertation on youth crime (“Characteristics and Social Integration of Juvenile Delinquents”) and received her PhD at Groningen University (Netherlands) in 1972, under the supervision of Dutch criminologist Wouter Buikhuisen. In the early stage of her career, she worked as a researcher at the Study Centre of Juvenile Delinquency, Brussels (Belgium), but in 1975, she moved to the Netherlands where – for about twenty years – she was associated with the Research and Documentation Center (WODC) of the Dutch Ministry of Justice, honing her skills at “applied research with scientific integrity.” From 1990 to 1994, as the Director of the WODC she skillfully and gracefully shepherded this government agency through difficult times, always with a smile and with good humor.

After retiring from the WODC in 1994, she became a professor of youth criminology at the University of Lausanne where she received an honorary doctorate (2000). Both before and after her retirement, she had been visiting professor at various universities (including the École de Criminologie at the Université de Montréal, the University of Stockholm, the University of Cambridge, and most recently, at Utrecht University). Josine was an enthusiastic, popular and dedicated teacher. She easily connected with undergraduate students in large lecture halls, but she also devoted her time generously to mentor graduate or postgraduate young scholars. Her rapport with students may have been due to her own curious mind and tireless drive to keep up with new developments. Although she liked to read mysteries when travelling, her favourite reading materials were recent international journals or books on crime, immigration, violence, family life, or politics.



She even taught herself SPSS just a few years ago, unwilling to leave the important task of analysis of her data to somebody else.

Because of her ease in translating research findings into applied policy recommendations, Josine served on many domestic (Dutch) as well as international committees and advisory boards. For instance, she recently (2010) travelled to Rome to present her report on Youth Violence and Knives, commissioned by the World Health Organization. An outstanding scholar who enjoyed academic discourse and faithfully attended academic conferences in Europe and in the US, Josine was anything but an ivory tower intellectual. To the contrary, in the parlance of today, she could be viewed as a “public criminologist”. Josine was not afraid to speak her mind. As her obituary in the NRC (the leading Dutch newspaper) states: Professor Junger-Tas was very concerned with the fate of children and youth with problems... and she was very bothered by how Dutch police and social welfare agencies over the last several years started to control children and youth. The NRC article explains how Josine characterized the collection of DNA-materials of minors as “nonsense and objectionable”; the removal of children from their home because the parents are not up to their task as “damaging”; and the systematic

compiling of records of all children (with their risk-factors, or parental unemployment, or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder) as “contra-productive”. She was a fervent and compassionate believer in prevention rather than punishment, and she often spoke out publicly against the repressive and hard line youth policies which emerged in the Netherlands over the last decade. In radio and television interviews as well as in the printed media, she questioned the “hype” about alleged rising crime rates and she never hesitated to express her indignation about the increasing repressive nature of youth policy.

Although Josine has written about many topics (e.g., police, prisons, crime trends, survey methodology, human rights, evaluation programs, social welfare, family policy), her passion was first and foremost for youth and youth problems. She has co-authored several important volumes on juvenile justice and juvenile delinquency: most recently, just to name but a few *The Handbook of International Juvenile Justice*, together with American criminologist Scott Decker (2006) and *Reforming Juvenile Justice*, with her German colleague Frieder Dünkler (2009).

Josine launched the First International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISR-1) in 1989, which was followed several years later by a much expanded ISR-2 in which more than 30 countries collaborated. She had just finished her contribution to the book manuscript on the ISR-2, when she fell ill. *The Many Faces of Youth Crime: Comparing and Contrasting Theoretical Perspectives on Youth Crime* is now in press (Springer). Sadly, she will not be around to participate in ISR-3.

Josine was a true internationalist avant la lettre. Her work is published in Dutch, German, French, Belgian, British and American journals, reports and books. She co-authored several articles, in both English and Dutch, with her daughter Marianne Junger, now professor of Social Safety Studies at the University of Twente, the Netherlands. Josine was a member of the Scientific Council of the Council of Europe and – as mentioned before – she served on numerous international expert committees. In 1990, she founded the *European Journal on Criminal Policy Research*, along with co-editor Dr. Hans Boutellier. Even after transferring the editorship of this journal over to Ernesto Savona, Josine remained very involved as a very active Editorial Board member, guest editing numerous special issues. To honor her memory, a Special Issue of the EJCPR is in the works, focusing on Josine’s contributions to the field of criminology.¹

In 2000, together with several European colleagues,

she took the initiative to establish the European Society of Criminology. This was a very crucial turning point for European criminology. Now, some ten years later, it is hard to imagine that the ESC is of such relative recent origin. The annual meetings, the ESC Newsletter, the ESC Working groups (Josine was a member of the Working Group on Juvenile Justice): they have become part and parcel of the European community of crime and deviance scholars. Josine – in her usual hands-on approach – spent many hours and days planning the very first ESC meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland. That first meeting, including a boat ride on the lake at night, was very successful and set the bar for subsequent meetings. At the 2010 ESC annual meeting gala in the tent in Liege centre last year, Josine enjoyed the picture retrospective documenting the first ESC decade, including her stint as the second ESC President in 2001. She did not stay for the dance, but during the brisk 20 minute walk back to the hotel commented on the great food, the joy of seeing so many of her good friends and colleagues, and which panels she wanted to attend the next morning.

We mostly know and remember Josine as a gifted social scientist, a creative thinker and a beautiful human being with a big heart. She was also a devoted mother of four daughters, and grandmother of eight. She enjoyed classical music and concerts, loved to go for long walks, organized vacations abroad with all her children and grandchildren, helped the grandkids with their home work, and made delicious couscous. She was a generous hostess, who opened her home for numerous of her international colleagues and friends. She loved to talk politics in the early morning over breakfast, pick your brains over your thoughts about the latest criminological fad in the afternoon, and watch the ten o’clock evening news – always critical but believing in the resilience of the human spirit and the basic goodness of humankind.

Josine’s leadership, her intellectual curiosity, her gentle spirit and her infectious laugh will be sorely missed. Her passion and wisdom will continue to inspire us, in our work as well as in our lives. ■

¹ If you are interested in contributing to this special issue, please contact *Hans Boutellier* (HBoutellier@Verwey-Jonker.nl) or *Ineke Haen Marshall* (i.marshall@neu.edu)

CRIMINOLOGY IN LITHUANIA

On September 21st - 24th this year, the 11th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology goes to Vilnius, the picturesque, UNESCO World Heritage listed capital of Lithuania, a country celebrating its millennium. Vilnius, a distant and mysterious city, lost in the middle of Europe. Vilnius has a long academic and educational tradition. Vilnius University was founded in 1579 and has been the cultural centre of Lithuania ever since. The liveliness of the University's courtyards and the silence of its vaulted classrooms provide the best atmosphere to grasp the ways of life in the middle of Europe throughout the centuries, to understand the values and mores wandering along the Eastern borders of the European Union.

The ESC 2011 will be hosted by Vilnius University, the Law Institute of Lithuania, the Centre for Crime Prevention in Lithuania, and the Lithuanian Association of Criminology (LAC). The opening ceremony, some plenary sessions, and pre-conference events will take place at the Central building of the University. Thereafter the conference will move to the Hotel „Radisson Blu“, located on the beautiful banks of the river Neris.

The title of the Vilnius conference is *“Rethinking Crime and Punishment in Europe”*. This topic not only invites participants to reflect upon the basic and classical criminological ideas from a contemporary perspective, but also proposes to discuss their current transformation, modification, and the new developments in theoretical and practical areas.

Mindaugas Lankauskas of the Law Institute of Lithuania talks with three members of the Organisational Committee – Aleksandras Dobryninas (Vilnius University, LAC), Algimantas Čepas and Gintautas Sakalauskas (Law Institute of Lithuania, LAC) – about the criminological conference in Vilnius and its academic and cultural context.

Many participants are going to visit Lithuania for the first time. Can you tell us more about criminology in Lithuania?

Aleksandras: Criminology is quite a young science in Lithuania. Although the first criminological research projects were started in Lithuania more than 40 years ago, criminology as an autonomous science, free from the ideological pressure of Soviet authorities, became possible in Lithuania only after the restitution of the country's independence in 1990. Today, Lithuanian criminologists are active in many fields of research, such as the evaluation of law enforcement institutions, corruption studies, juvenile delinquency, domestic violence, victim studies, mass media and criminal justice, among others. There are research and educational projects, like the *Interdisciplinary MA in criminology* at Vilnius University or the *Map of corruption*, that are unique for the Central and Eastern European region. Of course, it would be too early to speak about a mature state of criminology in Lithuania: we are rather at the very beginning of a long road.

Practical information for the participants of the 11th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology

PLANNING YOUR VISIT

Lithuania has a typical Central European climate. September is usually warm; it is a good idea, however, to bring a jacket and an umbrella.

After your arrival do not forget to set your watch to the local time: Lithuania is in the Eastern Europe Summer time zone, which is 3 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. You should plan with around 100 LTL per day for small expenses (this is approximately 30 EUR). Litas is fixed to Euro at the rate of 1 EUR = 3.4528 LTL. Visa and MasterCard are accepted in most of the shops, hotels and restaurants. You will find an ATM on nearly every corner.

Do not forget to bring an adapter if your electronic devices need special plugs. Plugs in Lithuania correspond to the European standard (with two round pins).

Algimantas: Criminological publications (both monographs and articles) are really scarce in Lithuania. Although the Lithuanian criminology could not be called “armchair science” as empirical approaches are acknowledged and represented in criminological publications, it should also be noted that publications about empirical research projects with the original data collection carried out by their authors are quite rare; most of these are based on empirical data collected by the state institutions in their official capacity for statistical purposes or even by foreign authors.

Gintautas: It would be difficult to talk about criminology as an already established field of science in Lithuania. Imagine science as a granary full of harvest: criminology in Lithuania is still like the sprouts on the field. It does not mean that these sprouts cannot or do not want to grow. We refer to the research and ideas of western criminologists, try to recognize whether they are relevant to our situation, argue among ourselves about basics, search for truths and insights in order explain something, but it is not entirely clear what. But it is a long-long way until these searches mature into a granary full of harvest.

And it is important that we view criminology in the context of more general problems of Lithuanian higher education. Science (in particular social sciences) is going through a very difficult and controversial period in Lithuania. However, the mere fact that the subject of criminology remained in the university curricula and that the Constitutional Court even acknowledged

criminology as an essential discipline in legal education, shows that the prospects are good.

Is the opinion of scientists taken into account by Lithuanian government representatives when shaping the criminal law and policy?

Aleksandras: I think that criminology gets significantly more attention than it used to get, especially in the past 5-6 years. Ultimately, criminological research is being funded not only by international, but also by national funds. Concerning the attitude of some politicians, I dare to say that it is a general problem; either politics do not understand what criminology is and that is probably a bad thing, but, alternatively – remember Michel Foucault – in some cases it is not necessarily a good thing when politicians understand very well how criminological knowledge can be used to consolidate authority.

Algimantas: I think there is a divide within criminal sciences in Lithuania in this respect. Lithuanian criminology is dominated by the critical school of criminology, while criminal law as a discipline is shaped by neo-classical positions (which actually are not much different from principles of criminal law adopted in the former USSR). The same applies to actual legislation on criminal law. Criminology is welcomed by the authorities when their views coincide with the scientific claims of criminology; for example criminology becomes important to the state authorities when it can be used

GETTING TO VILNIUS

Vilnius is easily accessible by air from all major European cities, and there are also low-cost connections from many of them.

Vilnius Airport is just 5 km (15 min) away from the city center. There are good bus and taxi connections available from the airport to the city center. The price for a taxi from the airport to the center should be around 11 EUR (35 LTL). Taxi hired at the airport vicinity might be extremely expensive, be aware of unfair taxi driver practices! A price of 1-3 Litas per kilometer is the adequate pricing. A welcome desk at the airport hosted with ESC 2011 staff will be waiting for you during the arrival days (20th and 21st September). All foreign visitors entering Lithuania must have a valid passport or ID. For some countries a visa or invitation letter is required.

ACCOMMODATION

Hotel rooms in different categories with special discounts have been reserved for the conference participants. All of the hotels listed on the website are within walking distance from both conference venues. In order to find rooms available in the hotel of your preference, we strongly advise you to reserve the rooms as early as possible as rooms are always allocated on a first come first served basis.

VENUES

There are two venues for the ESC 2011 conference: Vilnius University and Radisson Blu Hotel Lietuva. Please consult the website for the particular events and venues.

to strengthen the point advocated by the authorities, but not as a knowledge allowing the authorities to seek the best solutions to the problems they face.

Gintautas: The question is very ambiguous. From the criminological point of view it is much more interesting to observe the decision of “authorities” dealing (or pretending to deal) with problems of delinquent behavior than to come up with any opinion, which would usually sink in the quicksand of everyday politics anyway.

Which ideas or paradigms have influenced the development of Lithuanian criminology the most?

Algimantas: The book “*Crime Control as Industry: Towards GULAGs, Western Style*” by Nils Christie published in 1999 had, for example, a significant impact on Lithuanian criminology. However it has to be acknowledged that publications by Russian authors representing traditionally dogmatic criminology still occupy an important place in bibliographies of Lithuanian criminological publications. And we should also mention that, in a way, certain dogmatic approaches still can be detected in Lithuanian criminology, even when the presented dogmas contradicts dogmas taught by the Soviet criminologists.

Gintautas: This is very difficult to determine. It could be authors whose works are translated into Lithuanian – Beccaria, Foucault, Christie, Matza, and of

course, Durkheim. But their influence is hard to measure. Critical approach to macrolevel social factors and in their role in reproducing criminality is still quite rare, the positivistic approach prevails.

Aleksandras: Criminology in Lithuania was, for a long time, traditionally treated as a sub-department of criminal law. Today the situation is radically changed, and we have criminological educational programs that are affiliated with both law schools and the faculties of sociology and psychology. I am not going to talk about Western or Eastern academic influence on legal and psychological approaches in Lithuanian criminology; but as far as the sociological criminology is concerned, it was institutionalized under the strong influence of abolitionism (Cohen, Hulsman, Mathiesen, and, of course, Christie), and the American constructionists (Quinney).

Does Lithuanian science have something new to offer to other countries with a long tradition of criminology?

Aleksandras: Historically speaking, the most significant breakthroughs in criminology took place during periods of social change. Eastern European societies have had to endure changes in their social structure, economic and legal system on such a large scale and in such a short period of time, that it is almost unprecedented in European history. It is an extraordinary gift for a social scientist to be able to observe these

SCIENTIFIC AND SOCIAL PROGRAM

The list of plenary speakers is already available on the website. To submit abstracts for oral or poster presentations please follow the instructions on website. Submitted abstracts are subject to review by the Scientific Committee of the conference. For social events and excursions please also consult the website.

USEFUL LINKS:

ESC 2011 Website
www.eurocrim2011.com
Registration
www.eurocrim2011.com/Registration1.html
Abstract submission
www.eurocrim2011.com/Abstract_Submission.html
Local conference organizers
info@eurocrim2011.com

THE DEADLINE OF ABSTRACT SUBMISSION HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO JUNE 23RD.

processes and describe how old forms of social control dissolve or regenerate and how new ones are formed. And Eastern European social scientists are in a unique position in this respect, as you can hardly understand or see the historical patterns without the knowledge of the local culture, customs and language. One might say: while others are able to see and describe the volcano emitting lava and smoke from the distance, we are in a unique position of being able to look down into the crater and understand what is going on in there.

Gintautas: As an independent country, Lithuania is, so to say, an autonomous area of criminal behavior, with its own ways of the perception of crime and its own way of producing criminological knowledge. Thus, we can have our own insights scientists from other countries can be interested in. For example, the large scale of domestic violence or the heaviest emigration in Europe both offer an interesting subject for research.

Let's talk now about things other than science. What would you suggest to those still considering whether or not to go to Vilnius? Hasn't Mel Gibson exaggerated – in a statement which is deeply ingrained in the Lithuanian social psyche - when he

warned to look out for sharp-toothed Lithuanians armed with baseball bats? As we know, Hannibal Lecter is also Lithuanian origin...

Gintautas: It is certainly worth coming to Vilnius. I say it from personal experience. I have had the joy of meeting people who were pleasantly surprised finding something they did not expect to find here (in most cases in positive and not negative terms). Vilnius and Lithuania are part of Europe though it is far from its economic, political, cultural and, of course, criminological forefront (even though, one of the four or five actual or alleged spots claimed to be the geographical centers of Europe is in Lithuania). But the periphery can be very interesting.

Aleksandras: About 700 years ago, Vilnius was created as a place where people with various confessions, ethnical backgrounds, skills and habits could freely coexist, communicate, and work together for the common wealth and a better future. Since that time Vilnius is well known for its unique spiritual aura. I can hardly describe or explain it, but I strongly recommend coming and letting yourself be touched by it. ■





NEW EDITOR FOR THE EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY

By the end of the year, Julian Roberts will retire from his position as the editor of the *European Journal of Criminology*. At its Vilnius meeting in May 2011, the Board elected Paul Knepper as his successor. Here is a short bio of his.

Paul Knepper is reader in criminology at the Department of Sociological Studies, and an associate of the Centre for Criminological Research, both at the School of Law and the University of Sheffield. From 2007 he has also been working as a visiting professor at the Institute of Criminology, University of Malta.

Paul Knepper started out in the United States. He completed his PhD at the School of Justice and Social Inquiry at Arizona State University where he studied criminology and history. In 1990, he became assistant professor of justice studies at Northern Kentucky University, and during the next few years, carried out a series of funded research projects into court delay in conjunction with the Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts. While professor of criminal justice at East Carolina University several years later, he completed the study of "Breaking Barriers", a research project on the first African-Americans to reach

the top positions in courts, legislature, police, prison administration.

In 2004, Dr. Knepper emigrated to the United Kingdom where he has been working on an historical study of the rise of crime as an international issue. His book, *The Invention of International Crime*, concerns the period of "emergence", and a second book, *International Crime in the 20th Century*, to appear later this year, examines the era of 'institutionalisation'. He is currently engaged in a study funded by Nuffield Foundation concerning the League of Nations and the "international underworld" in the 1920s.

Paul Knepper is an author or editor of 12 books and some 50 articles and book chapters. Recent articles appear in the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, *British Journal of Criminology*, *Theoretical Criminology*, the German-language *Kriminologisches Journal*, as well as the *European Journal of Criminology*.

Crime and Justice *A Review of Research*

Edited by MICHAEL TONRY

Volume 39

Since 1979 the Crime and Justice series has presented a review of the latest international research, providing expertise to enhance the work of sociologists, psychologists, criminal lawyers, justice scholars, and political scientists. The series explores a full range of issues concerning crime, its causes, and its cure. Volume 39 covers a range of criminal justice issues, including how drug enforcement affects drug prices, the source of racial disparity in imprisonment, rape and attrition in the legal process, and sex offender recidivism.

The University of Chicago Press Journals

Cloth £48.50

The University of Chicago Press www.press.uchicago.edu

