

Newsletter of the *European Society of Criminology*

CRIMINOLOGY IN EUROPE



Ghent Welcomes the ESC

Obituary for Kauko Aromaa and Sophie-Body Gendrot

Tom Vander Beken

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In my previous presidential message, I argued the need for criminologists to engage in a scientific and societal dialogue and work towards an interdisciplinary and open criminology. It is my conviction that both our field and our European Society should be seen as an environment in which to participate in the exchange of ideas and to foster collaboration across the borders of our discipline, regardless of very narrowly-defined schools of thoughts, ontological stances and methodological preferences. My argument also implied that, as criminologists, we cannot withdraw within our discipline—

not even within academia. Even if what we do is (still mainly) about the study of the processes of making laws, breaking laws and society's reaction towards the breaking of laws, we need to keep our eyes open for what happens in other disciplines and in society. Indeed, we must look outwards and bridge the gaps (if any) between other disciplines and society.

In this address, I briefly reflect on how three research experiences proved crucial for shaping my ideas on the need for an interdisciplinary and inclusive criminology. Moreover, these projects also allowed me to put my ideas immediately into practice. It is my hope that sharing these experiences will encourage (a new generation of) criminologists to reflect on their encounters with other disciplines and convince them to continue working towards an interdisciplinary and open criminology.

Between 2014 and 2019, I had the pleasure of coordinating a research project on which 11 researchers from criminology, law, medicine, and special needs education collaborated. The project focused on the development of strengths-based strategies for persons with a mental illness who offended (PMIO). Lived experiences of PMIOs were central and the project focused on the capacities of PMIOs rather than on their individual shortcomings or risks. Over 250 in-depth interviews were conducted that allowed us to construct a comprehensive and inclusive image of PMIOs' experiences and develop strategies for improvement. On a professional level, the study helped me to realise that the 'divides' between criminology and the other participating disciplines are smaller than I believed them to be. On a personal level, it was especially fascinating and enriching to see that it is possible to develop a common language and understanding of concepts, models and theories across a set of different disciplines. Ideas and concepts, such as human rights, desistance, recovery, good lives, and quality of life, proved to

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be more closely connected than I had expected. In the end, I was thoroughly convinced that the integration of theory and research from other disciplines into criminology is essential and that my work as a criminologist requires me to keep taking stock of what happens in these other disciplines.

A second experience relates to an ongoing (2018–2022) interdisciplinary project on police patrol routing. In this project we use vehicular movement data to evaluate patrol efficacy and develop complex police patrol routing algorithms. The project was designed and is run in close cooperation with geographers who bring in their expertise and skills about how street network structures and transportation systems shape patterns of human behaviour, and how this impacts police officers' route choices. In this project, geographers and criminologists work together as equal partners in a study that challenges theories and common practices in both disciplines. As a criminologist, I have learned from the theories, methods and techniques about mobility and response-time performance, while my geographer colleagues are excited about the theories and challenges that address the complexity of police patrol and crime prevention. While my initial encounters with interdisciplinary research in the first example pointed me more towards the potential of integration and what I could and should learn from others, this project has convinced me that what we do as criminologists can be of great significance to and can have a major impact on other disciplines as well.

I would like to share with you a final example that may be unique to my university but could nonetheless prove inspiring to other criminologists. To foster interdisciplinary research and dialogue between disciplines, my university has recently taken the initiative to fund

four permanent thematic interdisciplinary consortia with a focus on societal impact. The interdisciplinary consortium Crime, Criminology & Criminal Policy that I lead is hosted by the Faculty of Law and Criminology but brings together a total of 16 professors and their research groups from a variety of disciplines, departments and faculties. This initiative is unique because it is not only based on interdisciplinary research collaboration but is explicitly concerned with generating societal value and impact. Through the consortium, societal stakeholders participate in the development of our research agenda and help to identify research topics that matter to society. It stimulates us to think about what we do and is a step towards opening up academia and to engage more in societal dialogue.

Each of these examples and personal experiences reflect a dimension of interdisciplinarity and inclusiveness where I see opportunities and challenges for criminologists. I am happy to see that these topics have found their way into the program of the 2019 ESC Conference in Ghent as both interdisciplinary and the societal impact of criminological research are explicitly addressed in the plenary sessions. Let us not forget that according to our ESC constitution, the first objective of our Society is to bring together, in one multidisciplinary society and on a European level, all persons actively engaged in research, teaching and/or practice in the field of criminology.

Tom Vander Beken is President of the ESC, Full Professor at the Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law and director of the Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP), both at Ghent University.

FROM THE NEXT ISSUE

- > The criminology of radicalisation
- > Criminology in Belgium

SOPHIE BODY-GENDROT

René Lévy

We mourn our dear friend and colleague Sophie Body-Gendrot who died on Friday 21 September 2018. A Professor emeritus at the Sorbonne University (formerly Sorbonne-Paris IV) in the Department of Anglophone studies and researcher at the Centre de recherche sociologique sur le droit et les institutions pénales (CESDIP). Sophie was a Knight in the order of Palmes académiques (a national distinction for academics) and of the order of Legion d'Honneur (the highest French distinction).

Trained in Anglo-American studies at the Sorbonne, Sophie held a doctorate in political science from the Institut d'études politiques of Paris (1984) and was one of the leading Americanists in the country. Over the course of her career she benefited from numerous foreign prestigious fellowships and guest professorships, especially in the United States. She had been a member of the board of the Milton Eisenhower Foundation (1998–2008) and of the Advisory Council of the French American Foundation, Vice-President of the Association Française d'Études Américaines (1990–1997), and President of the European Society of Criminology (2009–2011).

Sophie was a specialist in American studies but more specifically in urban studies. Over the years, her interest in public order and security issues grew steadily and that was her reason for joining the main French criminology and criminal justice research centre, the Centre de recherche sociologique sur le droit et les institutions pénales in 1995 (full disclosure: I was the Centre's director at the time). She authored, co-authored or co-edited more than twenty volumes in French and English, and numerous chapters and academic articles. Her main edited books include *La ville et l'urbain. L'état des savoirs* (with T. Paquot and M. Lussault, La découverte, 2000), a Handbook of Urban Studies, *Violence in Europe. Historical and contemporary perspectives* (with P. Spierenburg, Springer, 2008) and *The Routledge handbook of European criminology* (with M. Hough, K. Kereszi, R. Lévy and S. Snacken, Routledge, 2014). Her first major book was *Ville et violence* (Presses Universitaires de France, 1993), followed by *The social control of cities? A comparative perspective* (Blackwell, 2000). Both books explore the relationships of social



inequalities (including ethnicity), urban violence and crime in the context of globalisation, an issue she would pursue until her last book, *Public disorder and globalization* (Routledge, 2017). She also was among the first to confront the issue of police racism in France (*Police et discriminations raciales, le tabou français*, with C. Wihtol de Wenden, Ed. de l'Atelier, 2003), and was appointed to the French Advisory Commission overseeing police misconduct (2007–2011).

Because of Sophie Body-Gendrot's persistence in coming back to the issue of how cities deal with social and public order issues, her books and articles can be read as a chronicle of how academic and official thinking has evolved across the last quarter century on these issues in different countries.

Sophie Body-Gendrot's trademark, so to speak, was the comparative perspective. A majority of her books are based on empirically grounded analysis of American, British and French situations, with occasional forays to India, South Africa or Brazil (as in her *Globalization, Fear and Insecurity. The challenges for cities North and South*, Routledge, 2012). In effect, Sophie Body-Gendrot was a go-between passing on French research results to an Anglophone audience and vice-versa. She always stressed the importance of context, for example never missing an opportunity to explain to her French colleagues that one could not speak of the US in general, as some were prone to, but that it was a highly diverse country. Reciprocally, she would also explain to an Anglo-Saxon audience the peculiarities of French views regarding secularism or discrimination (as in *Policing the*

* Reprinted from *Policing and Society*, with the permission of Taylor and Francis Group

inner city in France, Britain and the US, with C. Wihtol de Wenden, Routledge, 2014).

Sophie Body-Gendrot was a tireless scholar and professor, but her numerous friends on the two shores of the Atlantic and elsewhere will remember her as a charming and generous person who faced her fatal illness with extraordinary courage, dignity and even humour. To her husband Alain, and her daughters Loraine and Elodie we express our deepest condolences.

René Lévy is Directeur de recherche au CNRS, CESDIP, Guyancourt

Enzo Mingione

Sophie Body-Gendrot has been a beloved friend and a clever and widely-learned intellectual. It has been a great pleasure working with her, exchanging opinions and experiences, discussing the crucial elements contemporary social and political change. Her personality and intelligence never failed to light up seminars and conferences as well as social gatherings. To her young colleagues and students, she gave encouragement to pursue knowledge and curiosity for social life. To her peers, she gave intellectual stimulus and a great capacity for collaboration in order to understand and explain social change.

She raised critical urban questions and her contribution to the knowledge of cities has been extremely important. Her work straddled sociology, criminology and political science. She wrote extensively about issues of security, urban violence and the discrimination suffered by migrants and minorities in European and American cities. Her life experience included teaching and doing research in several parts of the USA that prompted her continuous comparison between North American and European cities. She based her analysis on wide array of research that tackled the motivations of the complex web of actors. Her scholarship has greatly contributed to our understanding and knowledge of policies and of the challenges of increasing urban violence fuelled by social inequalities on both sides of the Atlantic.

Enzo Mingione is Professor of Sociology at the University of Milano-Bicocca

Mike Hough

I first met Sophie—I think—at a meeting she organised at the 2009 European Society of Criminology conference in Ljubljana to discuss whether there should be a European Handbook of Criminology. The idea had originated at the final meeting of the EU-funded CRIMPREV project, where Sophie posed the question whether European criminology was over-reliant on Anglo-American texts. The consensus at the Ljubljana meeting was that the idea was definitely worth pursuing, and that Sophie should assemble a small group to take the project forward.

Sophie continued as the driving force behind the idea of a European Handbook. She set up the handbook working group in late 2009 with Klara Kerezi, René Lévy and Sonja Snacken, with some funding from René's GERN project. Sophie invited me to become the fifth editor, and I leapt at the opportunity. Given its scale and ambition, the handbook took shape very quickly indeed. Over a series of meetings in Paris and Budapest, we agreed on the overall shape of the book, identified preferred contributors, submitted first an outline proposal and then a detailed proposal to our preferred publisher, Routledge, and signed a book contract early in 2011. We secured agreement from over 40 authors to produce a total of 28 chapters, and my recollection is that almost everyone we approached agreed to take part. We submitted the final manuscript in Autumn 2012 and published a year later, with a launch at the 2013 ESC conference in Budapest.

Working with Sophie on this project was a delight. Although the five editors all worked together very effectively, in my eyes she was the 'first amongst equals'. Her combination of warmth, charm, intellectual acuity and good humour energised the project, and ensured that it proceeded smoothly. Without her deft encouragement and subtle pressure, I doubt whether such a complicated endeavour could have been brought to such a successful conclusion in such a short time. I feel very privileged to have worked with someone with such qualities and charisma.

Mike Hough is Emeritus Professor at the School of Law, Birkbeck, University of London

KAUKO AROMAA

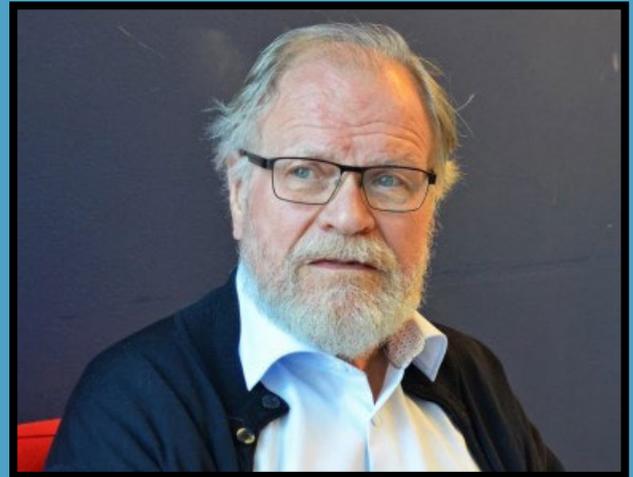
Criminologist Kauko Aromaa passed away suddenly in his sleep on 18 January 2019 in his home at the age of 75.

Kauko Aromaa was a colorful person who left a visible mark on Finnish criminology. He started his career in 1970 at the Institute of Criminology, a precursor for the current Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy at the University of Helsinki. His very first study, 'Everyday Violence in Finland' (1971), paved the way for the development of national victimisation surveys and indicators for the measurement of crime and crime damages, a field in which Kauko played a leading role throughout the 1980s and 1990s. As a result of his activity, Finland also became an active participant in international victimisation studies from the very first survey in 1989 onwards.

Kauko took an active part in international co-operation and in the development comparative criminal statistics, both as a member of the European Sourcebook Working group and as a member of several working groups of the European Society of Criminology.

Kauko was a member of the board of the ESC in 2005–2006 and he acted as president of the association in 2006–2007. He was also the key organiser of the 3rd annual meeting of the European Society of Criminology, held in Helsinki in 2003.

Kauko was a key person in Nordic criminological meetings from the 1970s onwards. He gave lasting input into the development of Nordic research co-operation and to the building of connections between researchers and research institutes across the Nordic countries, continuing here the work that had been instigated by his predecessors at the Institute of Criminology, Inkeri Anttila and Patrik Törnudd, during the 1960s. Kauko Aromaa was a long-standing member of the board of the Scandinavian Criminological Council in 1989–2002 and he acted as president of the Council in 2001–2003. In 2000, he was appointed as the director of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI). Thanks to his vast networks, Kauko engaged the institute in various European research projects, thus expanding HEUNI's research endeavours into new areas. This included research in 2008 on labour exploitation and human trafficking for the purpose of forced labour;



he was among the first in Europe to take up this topic. Upon retirement in 2001, he was appointed a professor at the University of Manchester, continuing his career in academia. He continued to participate in European research projects until his death.

As a criminologist, Kauko could be characterised as one of the last 'Genuine Generalists'. His expertise and interest covered a broad field of major issues of criminological interest; an increasingly rare feature, when research seems ever more to know more and more about less and less. In his capacity as a researcher, he was brimming with ideas. His reactions to societal changes were quick and incisive, and he had broadened the horizons for research into cross-border crime, corporate safety and human trafficking already by the 1990s. A subject which particularly intrigued him in the 1990s was the criminality in Finland's neighbouring countries—both Russia and the Baltic countries. Kauko worked closely with Baltic colleagues and contributed with significant input into the development of victimisation surveys in the region.

Kauko Aromaa did not isolate himself in the ivory tower of academic research. Instead, he took his media responsibility seriously and was always willing to comment and consult with the media. In the course of numerous TV interviews and newspaper reports, he became a familiar figure for the Finnish audience as a criminologist who had the ability to place problems into their appropriate scale and to do so in a language that everyone could understand.



Getting Kauko to attend a meeting, or to make a speech or presentation, was not difficult. In his own words, 'even the worst seminar is better than staying at home'. Indeed, for the ESC-members and his Nordic colleagues, Kauko was a regular sight at conferences and seminars—his figure pushing through the crowds, always with his black 'Marimekko bag' full of all sorts of strange stuff, joking, laughing and talking practically to everyone. During the social events around the conferences we—more often than not—had the opportunity to witness Kauko's talents as a singer, often inspired either by songs from the resistance movements or Finnish tango. There wasn't an occasion that would have been unfit for a little song, whether it would be a high-level Nordic criminology meeting with several hundred participants or a singing contest with an ex-Russian general at HEUNI international advisory board dinners.

Kauko carried the intellectual and social heritage of the radical 1960s—the protection of the weak and socially marginalised—throughout his whole life. As a student, he was already one of the founding members of the social liberal movement established in Finland in 1967 against social injustices and for the improvement of prisoners' rights and the living conditions of home-

less people. And after his retirement he continued to work in the Federation of Mother and Child Homes and Shelters, supporting children and families in difficult and insecure situations and preventing domestic violence.

Those who have had the opportunity to work together with Kauko remember him as a colleague who never lost his temper and good mood, and who always had time for discussion—and always with a point. We remember him also as a man who loved books, so much that he seemed to want to be literally to be surrounded by them. Some of us still imagine Kauko sitting in his room and surrounded by a massive fortification of stacks of books and papers so that his presence could only be confirmed by the occasional glimpse of his beard and spectacles between the piles. But most of all, we remember Kauko as a well-read person within whom education and intellectual curiosity combined with friendliness and a good sense of humour.

Tapio Lappi-Seppälä is a professor of criminal law and criminology and the director of the Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy at the University of Helsinki. **Natalia Ollus** is the Director of HEUNI.

▼ ANNUAL MEETING INFORMATION

Lieven Pauwels

GHENT WELCOMES THE ESC

The ESC will hold its 19th annual conference in Ghent, Belgium, on 18–21 September 2019. The Institute of International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) at the Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law (Ghent University) is this year's local organising committee. The local organisers are working hard to make this event a wonderful experience and warmly welcome you to participate in this annual tradition of sharing experiences, research results and ideas, future research plans, and—equally as important—networking and informal socialising among peers. The 19th conference of the ESC has the following title: 'ConverGENT: Conver-

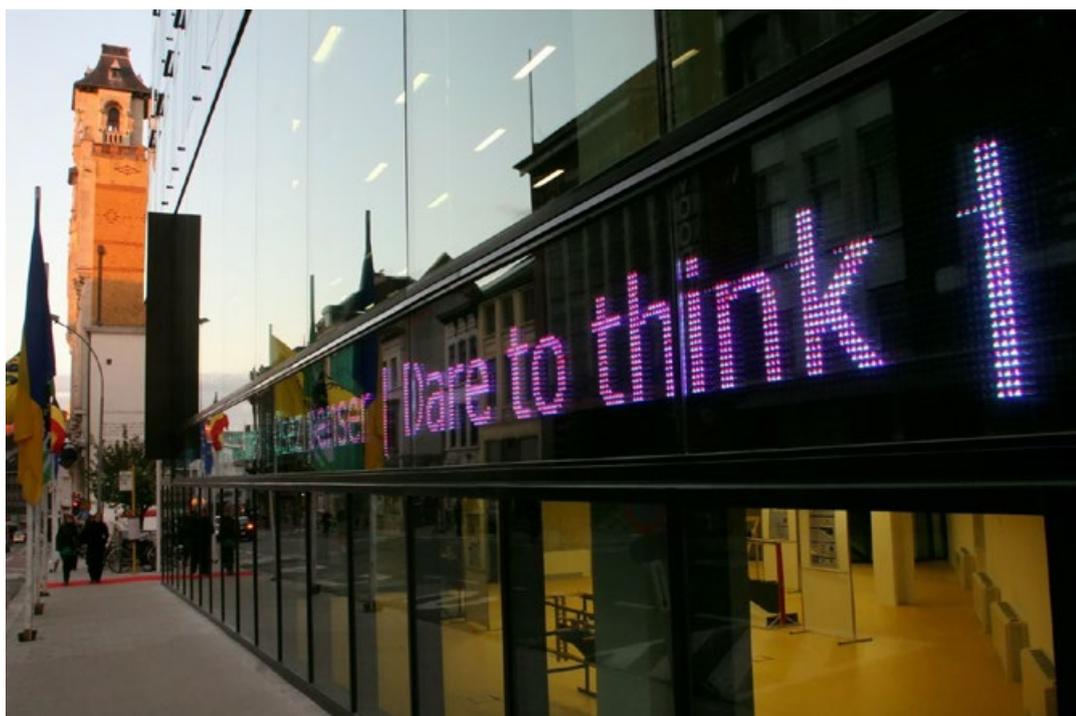
gent roads, bridges and new pathways in criminology'. Subsequently, it is an ideal moment to collectively reflect about what unifies and divides criminologists in the 21st century, what scholarly roads are taken/not taken/forgotten, and whether these scholarly activities are leading to convergence or divergence. Both convergence and divergence provide strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, e.g. some research paths are less trodden, some (criminological) bridges are in desperate need of repair after years of dilapidation, and other bridges have never been built strongly enough to hold new ideas and pathways.

Interdisciplinarity is increasingly being stressed as a valuable characteristic of scholars, research projects and research institutes. With the expansion of city populations—it is roughly estimated that in 50 years nearly 70% of the world population will live in cities—and the expansion of urban social life and public policy across many European cities, interdisciplinary reflections will probably only gain in importance in scholarly discussions on urban social and security/safety challenges that await European criminology in terms of crime prevention and control, opportunities for (online) victimisation and perpetration, terrorism and violent extremism, migration, and diverse forms of societal reaction to crime. Are the 21st century developments in urban structure merely a threat or are there new challenges and opportunities that await criminology as an interdisciplinary enterprise? What is the role of technology in creating smart safe cities in a globalised world? What is the price (in terms of loss of privacy and other freedoms) for enhanced (urban) security/safety? How should the European (in particular EU and Schengen) criminal policy be shaped, and based on which data and choices should it address security and migratory challenges? These are just a few topics that will become of major importance in interdisciplinary criminology, criminal policy and crime control in the 21st century. The organising committee and the ESC board kindly invite you to take part in discussions during the many (panel)

sessions and keynote lectures and invite you to look at (cross)roads, bridges and new pathways in criminology.

The organisation of the plenary sessions reflects our ambition to develop the notion of interdisciplinarity as a common theme during the conference. Lieven Pauwels (Ghent University) will open the conference on Wednesday, 18 September 2019 and will briefly highlight some recent developments in crime and crime control in Belgium. On Thursday, 19 September, the focus is on interdisciplinarity viewed from within criminology. The first keynote speaker is Prof Dr Martine Herzog-Evans. Her presentation is entitled 'Qualitative research in criminology: a multidisciplinary approach'. The second keynote speaker is Prof Dr Torbjørn Skardhamar. His presentation will deal with the topic of strict tests and forking paths in an interdisciplinary enterprise. On Friday, 20 September, the focus is on interdisciplinary research conducted by scholars who have a different background, while conducting research that is relevant for criminologists. Prof Dr Jeff Brantingham will give a lecture on 'The Mathematics of Crime Meets Crime Prevention Practice' or how other disciplines contribute to practical solutions for criminology and Prof Dr Guy Geltner, who is a professor of history, will give a keynote lecture on 'Policing Matters: Medieval Metabolism and the Origins of Urban Order'.

Finally, on Saturday, 21 September, the complex relationship between criminology and society will be





discussed. We have invited Prof Dr Joanna Shapland, whose presentation is entitled 'Seeing people in the round: the challenge for criminal justice policy and practice', and Europol director Catherine de Bolle, who will discuss the role of Europol for criminology and criminal policy in society.

Only fully registered delegates can present at the conference and only abstracts of delegates who are fully registered by 1 June 2019 will be included in the programme. Fees include registration and the delegate pack, attendance at all plenary sessions, track sessions, and roundtables. They include also the opening canapé/wine reception and a further beer reception on Thursday with poster session. Please note that presenting authors should be able to attend the whole meeting since we cannot honour requests for a specific day or time.

The most important buildings of the conference are the *UFO building*, where the plenary sessions and the welcome reception will take place, the *Faculty of Law & Criminology* and the *Pand*, where the regular sessions will take place. The conference farewell party will be held at the *Monasterium Poortackere*. We are developing an app (for iOS and Android) to assist you in making your personal programme and finding your way to your favourite sessions.

We take this opportunity to remind visitors of our *registration cancellation policy*. In case of any cancellation, the following rules will apply: For cancellations received by 28 August 2019, there will be a full refund minus a deduction of 10% of the registration fees. *There will be no reimbursement for cancellations after 28 August 2019.*

ABOUT GHENT UNIVERSITY

Founded in 1817 as a Latin-speaking State University by William I, King of the Netherlands, Ghent University is a relatively young university. It celebrated 200 years of existence in 2017. The faculty of Law (now: Faculty of Law and Criminology) was one of its first faculties. After its independence in 1830, the Belgian State was in charge of the administration of Ghent University; and French became the new official academic language. In 1930, Ghent University became the first Dutch-speaking university in Belgium. The Decree of 1991 assigned great autonomy to the university.

Today, after decades of uninterrupted growth, Ghent University is one of the leading institutions of higher education and research in the Low Countries. Ghent University is an open, committed and pluralistic university with a broad international perspective. In student numbers as well as in research impact, it is one of the fastest growing institutions of higher education in Europe, and currently boasts over 40,000 students in over 120 departments. The university's various campuses in and around the city firmly embed university life within the vibrant city culture.

Because it plays a leading role in the academic and scientific world, Ghent University has great interest in a transparent organisational structure, a dynamic human resources policy, and an active environmental policy, and lends its support to spin-offs and other new initiatives. Its motto *Sapere aude* or 'Dare to think' is the driving force behind the university's aspirations in education as well as scientific research. The Faculty of



Law and Criminology consists of three departments but hosts several research units.

If you are looking for detailed information on how to reach Ghent University, please take a look at our website www.eurocrim2019.com. Ghent is only about 45 minutes from Brussels, and for those flying to Brussels, there is an easy connection by train to Ghent. Visitors flying in should take the train which stops at the main railway station of Ghent ('Gent Sint-Pieters'). From there, you can take a tram or bus to the city center. You can even walk to the city center (+/- 20 minutes).

Visitors who prefer to take the train can easily get to Ghent by train as there are different international trains (connecting Brussels to the UK, France, the Netherlands and Germany).

Also, Ghent is easy to reach by car. Ghent is ideally located at the intersection of the E17 and E40 motorways, which guarantees easy access from the whole of Europe.

YOUR STAY IN GHENT

Part of the city center is a pedestrian area: an area of some 36 hectares. A parking route, or P-route, has been introduced to pick up the traffic towards the city center on the R40 Ghent Ring and take it to a car park in the immediate proximity of the P-route, thus making Ghent both accessible and pleasant to live in. Most hotels offer a private car park.

Currently there are nine underground car parks in the city center. Together they offer over 5,000 parking places. The Ghent traffic guidance system puts drivers on the right road through a network of dynamic LED signs. The signs lead the cars via the ring road (R40) to the car parks with available parking. Ghent offers a wide range of hotels in all categories. You can find more information on our website. Additionally, there are around 50 Bed & Breakfasts (300 rooms) in Ghent, accommodating you by local people. Most of the time the hosts are happy to talk to you, which can be both interesting and helpful in getting to know the "real" Ghent citizens. For participants on a tight budget, Ghent also has centrally located youth hostels offering over 300 beds. Finally, we would like to kindly ask you to book as early as possible, as the hotels within walking distance to the venues are likely to fill very fast.

Ghent also has a lot of interesting social and cultural attractions, which are very close to the city center and the conference venues. Scholars interested in architecture, art, medieval history, and the history of crime and punishment will be able to combine a criminologically satisfying event with social excursions.

Lieven J. R. Pauwels is Professor of Criminology at the Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law at Ghent University and Director of Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy.



CONVERGENT EUROCRIM 2019

Convergent roads, bridges and new pathways in criminology

Programme Highlights

Developments in crime and crime control in Belgium - Lieven Pauwels, Ghent University

Qualitative research in criminology: a multidisciplinary approach -
Martine Herzog-Evans, Université de Reims

Strict tests and forking paths in an interdisciplinary enterprise -
Torbjørn Skardhamar, University of Oslo

The Mathematics of Crime Meets Crime Prevention Practice - Jeffrey Brantingham, UCLA

Policing Matters: Medieval Metabolism and the Origins of Urban Order -
Guy Geltner, University of Amsterdam

Seeing people in the round: the challenge for criminal justice policy and practice -
Joanna Shapland, University of Sheffield

The role of Europol in interdisciplinary and international European criminal policy -
Catherine De Bolle, Europol

Key Dates

Call for abstracts opens: 1 February 2019

Deadline for abstract submission: 15 April 2019

Final decision on the acceptance of the abstracts: 15 May 2019

End of Early Bird registration: 1 June 2019

www.eurocrim2019.com



Nicholas Lord

WORKING GROUP ON ORGANISATIONAL CRIME (EUROC)

Since our last report at the start of 2018, the EUROC working group has further strengthened its international presence with major participation at the ESC Annual Conferences alongside formal ties emerging with our colleagues in the US at the Division of White-Collar Crime within the American Society of Criminology. For further details about our developments, readers should consult our August 2018 newsletter where details of our activities can be read in more detail. These can be obtained by emailing our Board.

At the ESC Annual Conference in Sarajevo in 2018, we organised a series of panels addressing themes including criminogenic industries, anti-money laundering, corruption, corporate cultures and the intersections of white-collar and organised crimes, amongst others. In addition, EUROC member Michael Levi gave a plenary speech on *White-Collars and Dirty Money* where he explored the continuities and discontinuities in the political and social movements against proceeds of crime, drawing on his extensive research into this area. We will again have a substantial presence at the forthcoming ESC Annual Conference in Ghent in 2019.

You may recall from our last report that in August 2017 we organised the first standalone EUROC Symposium in Utrecht—a journal Special Issue entitled *The Dynamics of Organisational Crimes in Europe* drawing on papers from the workshop. This will be published in 2019/20. In

June 2019 we will host our second EUROC Symposium in Manchester, UK. This event will welcome scholars from across Europe to engage with the question *What is 'European' about white-collar crime in Europe?* The event will involve early career and established academics researching white-collar and organisational crimes in Europe and will aim to stimulate dialogue around the common referents, theories and concepts that exist across Europe and develop a truly European discourse on white-collar crime in Europe. The event will lead to a collection of essays on this subject to be published in 2020.

EUROC was also represented at the American Society of Criminology (ASC) Annual Meeting in Atlanta. Wim Huisman gave an update of the Group's activities to the Division of White-Collar Crime and the first EUROC-DWCC joint panel at the ASC took place. The topic of the joint panel was 'Exploring Corporate Crime Motivations, Prevention, and Interventions: A Collaborative Panel Featuring the DWCC and EUROC'. At both the ESC conference in Ghent and the ASC meeting in San Francisco in 2019, we will again co-organise joint EUROC-DWCC panels and roundtables addressing key issues in white-collar crime, and in Ghent we will be joined by DWCC-president Michael Benson.

Nicholas Lord is Reader of Criminology at the University of Manchester

Frank Weerman

EUROGANG WORKING GROUP

The Eurogang Working Group consists of researchers in the field of 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.

In June 2018, the 18th Eurogang meeting was organised in Almen, The Netherlands, preceded by a pre-con-

ference and city tour in Rotterdam, where gang researchers and policy makers informed each other about their expertise. The meeting in Almen was particularly focused on social media and online manifestations of gangs and troublesome youth groups. Various presentations addressed the changing nature and dynamics of gangs as a result of increased possibilities to communicate online. These included descriptions of gang presence and gang culture manifestations on social media in various countries, such as alt-right gangs and women, analyses of twitter content and waves of violence, and reflections on the methodological benefits and complications of using social media in gang research. Apart from presentations focused on social media, there were presentations focused on psychosocial factors involved in gang membership, different geographic and cultural manifestations of gangs, and research on gang prevention and intervention programs. In addition to academic discussion, there was ample time for socialising and activities, including a trip to the nearby historic city of Zutphen.

Several presentations from this meeting and the previous meeting in East Lansing, Michigan, will be published in a new edited Volume of Eurogang Research that will be titled 'Gangs in the Era of Internet and Social Media',

published again by Springer. This volume will be edited by Chris Melde and me and will consist of two sections: 1. Understanding Gangs in the Digital Era and 2. Reducing Gang Involvement: Prevention, Intervention, and Disengagement.

Two Eurogang panel sessions were organised during the 2018 ESC meeting in Sarajevo, and an informal evening was held during the ASC meeting in Atlanta, Georgia. The 2019 ESC meeting in Ghent, Belgium will also feature a multiple method Eurogang panel session, with papers about gangs in four different geographic contexts that will address various aspects of modern gang life. The network will also get together informally during one evening of the conference.

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

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WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Maria João Guia and May-Len Skilbrei

WORKING GROUP IMMIGRATION, CRIME AND CITIZENSHIP

The topics of this research group continue to be high on the political agendas in most European countries. This situation creates both challenges and opportunities for criminological research. On the one hand, the hardening of debates on the control of migration and the link between migration and crime creates a complex context for scholars to disseminate their findings in. On the other hand, it creates opportunities for funding and for interacting with stakeholders in need of research-based knowledge. Criminological research has the potential to considerably impact ongoing policy developments and debates, and European criminologists have indeed been very active in scholarly platforms, traditional media and social media. The working group is thus well positioned to offer support to researchers in the field. The main activity of the working group in the five years it has existed

has been to organise panels and a business meeting at the annual ESC conferences. In the last years, we have had about 40 members, many of whom have been active in organising panels for the conference. At the 2018 ESC conference in Sarajevo, the Working Group organised nine panels on various topics and organised a business meeting to discuss new activities. As an outcome of this meeting, the working group started a Facebook group, for members to better be able to disseminate information about events, publications etc. This page has 30 members and has so far been used to disseminate information about events.

Still, there is a potential for the group to grow its membership and generate more activity. This was the background when several members of the Working Group took the initiative to organise a midterm con-



ference of the group on 9–10 May 2019 at the Institute of Criminology, University of Málaga, Spain. The title of the conference was ‘Immigration, Crime and Citizenship in Troubled Times’ and the main organisers were Elisa García-España (University of Málaga, Spain), José A. Brandariz (University of A Coruna, Spain), Valeria Ferraris (University of Turin, Italy) and Cristina Fernández-Bessa (University of A Coruna, Spain), with great support from the OCSPI Team at the Institute of Criminology, University of Málaga. The conference was a great success with 51 papers and 90 participants. The Working Group organised a business meeting at the conference and during that meeting received 28 new registered members.

Many of the members of the Working Group are already collaborating in different ways, but the group has great potential to develop more collaborations and joint publications. Papers at the Málaga conference and panels at the 2019 ESC conference will serve as a starting point for developing edited issues of journals and edited books. The Working Group plans to organise a mid-term conference also in 2020, most likely in March.

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WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Anja Dirkzwager

ESC PRISON WORKING GROUP

In September this year, the *ESC Prison Working Group* celebrates its 10th anniversary. Starting as a small group, the working group has grown into a group of 90 members representing 21 different countries. The Prison Working Group aims to encourage prison research in Europe and to enhance 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. These sessions always attract a large audience and are a great opportunity to meet new researchers interested in prison research.

To further achieve our goals, the Prison Working Group organises an annual two-day workshop, hosted each year by one of the members of the working group. These meetings provide a great opportunity to get to know each other and our respective work well, and to discuss a variety of interesting prison-related topics in an informal and interactive setting.

In March 2019, the workshop was organised and hosted by Anja Dirkzwager at the Netherlands Institute of the Study on Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) in Amsterdam. The programme of the workshop was quite diverse, both in the topics addressed and in the countries represented. Discussions focused, for example, on prisoners’ re-entry and desistance processes, and prisoners’ health-related issues, like sports and activity in prisons, the effects of overcrowding on prisoners’ health, and

the health of prisoners’ family members. Furthermore, we discussed prisoners’ experiences of bereavement, the prison climate and its relationships with prisoners’ misconduct, and doing prison work. In a round table discussion, we talked about the need for and possibilities of changing public perceptions and debunking myths about offenders/prisoners. Finally, we were able to visit the Zaanstad prison, the newest and biggest prison in the Netherlands, which was quite an interesting experience.

This upcoming year, the chairs of the Prison Working Group will be the guest editors of a thematic issue on ‘Imprisonment in Europe’ that will be published in the *German Online Journal of Criminology* (a new open access and peer-reviewed journal). This thematic issue will highlight some of the fascinating prison research being done in European countries.

The great interest in the Prison Working Group shows that European prison research is thriving. For the upcoming ESC conference in Ghent, we have organised 7 thematic panel sessions and one round table. These working group sessions are identified with the name “ESC Prison Working Group” in the title. We hope to welcome a broad audience interested in prison research at these panel sessions!

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

More information on the working group and its members can be found on the working group's website (see: <http://effectsofprisonlife.wordpress.com>).

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WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Christophe Vandeviver, Wouter Steenbeek, & Jon Bannister

EUROPEAN WORKING GROUP ON SPACE, PLACE AND CRIME (WG-PLACE)

Last year, in Sarajevo, 23 papers were presented in six highly attended Space, Place and Crime (WG-PLACE) thematic panels. Presenters came from all parts of Europe. Unsurprisingly, however, given the location of last year's conference, we had the pleasure of engaging in thought-provoking and inspiring discussions with a large Balkan delegation. During the annual meeting of the working group, Jon Bannister of Manchester Metropolitan University joined the WG-PLACE steering group as co-chair. Furthermore, it was decided, in support of achieving WG-PLACE's aim of creating a pan-European network, to formalize its current informal network of scholars and contacts. The first steps in this exercise have recently been completed.

Interest in the space-place-crime nexus continues to grow. At the 2019 ESC Conference in Ghent, the working group attracted 40 papers by authors from Europe and beyond, which have been arranged in to 11 thematic panels. Topics addressed in these panels range from the theoretical development of urban criminology to methodological advancements, emergent data sources that enable improved understanding of space, place and crime, and investigations into and critical accounts of the role of place in policing and crime control. All WG-PLACE affiliated thematic panels are easily identified in the 2019 Conference program through inclusion of 'WG-PLACE' in each session's title.

Once again, the working group is looking forward to meeting its members and others interested at the 2019 ESC Conference in Ghent. We look forward to welcoming our members, potential members and friends at the 'WG-PLACE working group meeting' and encourage anyone interested to join the group. Please check the 2019 ESC Conference program for details.

For the first time, WG-PLACE will also be holding a pre-conference workshop 'Introduction to R for Criminologists' on Wednesday, 18 September. During the workshop, participants will learn the basics of handling

and visualizing data using the statistical programming language R. All fully-registered conference attendees are welcome to attend the morning session, but the afternoon is specifically aimed at registered attendees who are members of WG-PLACE. Participation is free, but registration in advance is required. For more information and to register, please see <http://bit.ly/WGPLACE>. Remember to register quickly since places are limited.

Finally, given the unprecedented growth in papers and thematic panels, it will not be possible to attend all WG-PLACE panels this year, due to there being parallel sessions. In the spirit of a more open criminology and the message of the ESC's current president, Tom Vander Beken, we see this as an opportunity for our members to also attend non-WG-PLACE sessions at the ESC's annual meeting.

If you are interested in joining the working group please contact Christophe Vandeviver (Christophe.Vandeviver@UGent.be), Wouter Steenbeek (wsteenbeek@nscr.nl), or Jon Bannister (Jon.Bannister@mmu.ac.uk). Additional information can be found on the working group website: <http://www.space-place-crime.eu/>.

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Jon Bannister is Professor in the Department of Sociology at Manchester Metropolitan University, Director of the Man Met Crime and Well-Being Big Data Centre, and co-chair of WG-PLACE.

