

Informacja o krajowej i międzynarodowej współpracy kryminologów

W dniu 31.01.2000 r. odbyło się w Senacie RP seminarium zorganizowane przez Zespół ds. wprowadzania mediacji w Polsce.

Uczestnikami seminarium byli głównie prokuratorzy, sędziowie wydziałów karnych sądów rejonowych i mediatorzy.

Program seminarium:

1) prof. dr hab. Dobrochna Wójcik (Instytut Wymiaru Sprawiedliwości, Polska Akademia Nauk): „Eksperymentalny program mediacji”.

2) dr Monika Płatek (Uniwersytet Warszawski, Polskie Stowarzyszenie Edukacji Prawnej): „Strona prawna mediacji dla dorosłych”.

3) Marzena Kruk (Ministerstwo Sprawiedliwości): „Statystyka mediacji w sprawach dorosłych”.

4) sędzia Ewa Krukowska (Sąd Okręgowy w Katowicach, sędzia Barbara Wajerowska-Oniszczyk (Sąd Rejonowy w Rybniku): „Pozytywne doświadczenia w mediacji”.

5) dyskusja – moderator: dr Janina Waluk (Kancelaria Senatu).

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W dniu 25.02.2000 r. odbyła się w Warszawie Konferencja Wydziałowa nt. „Prawo jako instrument przemian ustrojowych w Polsce 1989-1999”.

Organizatorem konferencji był Dziekan Wydziału Prawa i Administracji Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego prof. Mirosław Wyrzykowski.

Program konferencji:

I Panel: Teoria prawa i prawo konstytucyjne
moderator: prof. Hubert Izdebski

prof. Anna Turska: „Socjologiczna refleksja nad prawem jako czynnikiem organizacji życia zbiorowego”;

prof. Hubert Izdebski: „Prawo a reforma i rewolucja”;

prof. Piotr Winczorek: „Instrumentalne wykorzystywanie prawa w procesie legislacyjnym”;

prof. Lech Garlicki: „Orzecznictwo sądowe w procesie transformacji”.

II Panel: Prawo publiczne

moderator: prof. Marek Wierzbowski

prof. Zbigniew Cieślak: „Podstawy aksjologiczne administracji publicznej w Polsce – próba oceny”;

prof. Michał Kulesza: „Nowy ustrój administracyjny państwa – wyzwania i dylematy”;

prof. Elżbieta Chojna-Duch: „Finanse publiczne i polskie prawo finansowe – kierunki rozwoju w warunkach transformacji ustrojowej”;

prof. Ludwik Florek: „Prawo pracy wobec przemian demokratycznych gospodarki rynkowej”;

prof. Małgorzata Korzycka-Iwanow: „Regulacja prawna postępu biotechnologicznego wobec transformacji ustrojowej”.

III Panel: Prawo karne

moderator: prof. Lech Gardocki

prof. Genowefa Rejman: „Założenia nowego kodeksu karnego”;

dr Janusz Kochanowski: „Nowy kodeks karny wobec reliktyw przeszłości i wezwań teraźniejszości”;

prof. Lech Falandysz: „O nowym kodeksie karnym bez emocji”;

dr Jarosław Wyrembak: „Prawo karne materialne a transformacja systemu”;

prof. Piotr Kruszyński: „Porozumienia w procesie karnym”;

dr Monika Płatek: „Rola prawa karnego wykonawczego w zapobieganiu przestępczości”;

IV Panel: Prawo prywatne

moderator: prof. Józef Okolski

prof. Józef Okolski: „Renesans prawa prywatnego w ostatnim dziesięcioleciu”;

prof. Tomasz Dybowski: „Systemowe zmiany odpowiedzialności państwa za szkody wyrządzone działaniem organów władzy publicznej”;

prof. Tadeusz Ereciński: „Rola sądów cywilnych w procesie zmian ustrojowych w Polsce”;

prof. Jerzy Rajski: „Systemowe zmiany w odniesieniu do własności (prywatyzacja)”;

dr Andrzej W. Wiśniewski: „Stan obecny i perspektywy zmian polskiego prawa spółek”;

dr Jerzy Modrzejewski: „Spółka kapitałowa jako instrument przekształceń własnościowych”;

prof. Krzysztof Pietrzykowski: „Zmiany systemowe w obszarze prawa mieszkaniowego”.

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W dniu 31.05.2000 r. odbyła się w Warszawie w gmachu Sejmu RP konferencja pt.: „Dzieci ulicy – ofiary czy sprawcy? Alternatywne rozwiązania”.

Podczas konferencji przedstawiono problem dzieci ulicy w Polsce – jego genezę, związane z nim zagrożenia oraz proponowane rozwiązania. W konferencji udział wzięli przedstawiciele administracji publicznej, samorządowej, parlamentarzyści oraz organizacje pozarządowe.

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W dniach 8-9.09.2000 r. w Krakowie odbywały się III Międzynarodowe Warsztaty Samorządowe poświęcone zapobieganiu przestępczości organizowane przez Prezydenta Miasta Krakowa oraz Instytut Spraw Publicznych.

Program konferencji obejmował wystąpienie nadinsp. Ireneusza Wachowskiego, I Zastępcy Komendanta Głównego Policji nt. „Rola dzielnicowego w społecznościach lokalnych” oraz pracę w czterech grupach warsztatowych: 1. Policja Samorządowa; 2. Prywatyzacja bezpieczeństwa publicznego – konieczność, opcja czy bujda? 3. Sposoby finansowania prewencji kryminalnej; 4. Bezpieczny powiat. Ponadto występ grupy teatralnej z Opola „Walka z narkotykami”; wystąpienia:

Nico van Oik’a, Komendanta Dystryktu Policji w regionie Hollands-Midden nt. „Prewencja kryminalna w projektowaniu przestrzeni”;

prof. dr Heluta Kury’ego z Instytutu Maxa Plancka we Freiburgu nt. „Światowe doświadczenia w lokalnym zapobieganiu przestępczości”

oraz dyskusję nt. „Bezpieczeństwo w programach partii politycznych” z udziałem znanych polityków poprowadził prof. dr hab. Jan Widacki, kierownik Zespołu ds. Bezpieczeństwa Powszechnego oraz reformy Policji w Instytucie Spraw Publicznych w Warszawie.

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Konferencja „Probacyjne środki polityki karnej – stan i perspektywy” odbyła się w dniach 20 – 21.10.2000 r. w Ośrodku Doskonalenia Kadr Służby Więziennej w Popowie.

Otwarcia konferencji i powitania uczestników dokonał Przewodniczący Komisji Praw Człowieka i Praworządności senator dr Zbigniew Romaszewski.

Wystąpienia: Prezesa Trybunału Konstytucyjnego,

Prezesa Sądu Najwyższego

Rzecznika Praw Obywatelskich

Referaty: Ministra Sprawiedliwości: „Raport na temat stosowania i wykonywania kar nieizolacyjnych”;

Dyrektora Generalnego Służby Więziennej ppłk. Aleksandra Nawrockiego „Problemy probacji i opieka postpenitencjarna”.

I sesja: Polityka i praktyka karna

przewodniczący: sędzia Sądu Najwyższego prof. dr Piotr Hofmański

dr Paweł Moczydłowski: „Polityka karna państwa w kryzysie”,

prof. dr Jerzy Kwaśniewski: „Społeczne uwarunkowania polityki karnej”,

prof. dr Andrzej Siemaszko: „Surowo czy łagodnie: dylematy polityki kryminalnej”,

prof. dr Teodor Szymanowski: „Podstawy prawne funkcjonowania kurateli w Polsce”.

II sesja: Probacja, kuratela

przewodniczący: prof. dr Adam Strzembosz

Eric Marks (ekspert Rady Europy): „Probacja”,

mgr Andrzej Martusiewicz: „Rola kuratorów sądowych w systemie probacji w Polsce”,

prof. dr Andrzej Bałandynowicz: „Probacja: dlaczego i jaka”,

dr Katarzyna Sawicka: „Probacyjne środki w profilaktyce i resocjalizacji nieletnich”,

prof. dr Zofia Ostrihanska: „Probacja na podstawie badań”,

mgr Teresa Gałan: „Przygotowania do wolności skazanych opuszczających zakłady karne”.

mgr Kokorzeska-Piber: „Kurator penitencjarny – dochodzenie do wolności na przykładzie białostockiego”.

III sesja: Mediacja

przewodnicząca: dr Elżbieta Dobiejewska

Martin Wright: „Sprawiedliwość naprawcza i mediacja”,

prof. dr Dobrochna Wójcik: „Wyniki eksperymentalnego programu mediacji dla nieletnich”,

dr Janina Waluk i Marzena Kruk: „Problemy wprowadzania mediacji w Polsce”,

prof. dr Andrzej Murzynowski: „Mediacja w toku postępowania przygotowawczego”.

Stanowisko Senackiej Komisji Praw Człowieka i Praworządności w sprawie Rekomendacji przyjętych przez Konferencję.

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Zakład Kryminologii i Polityki Kryminalnej Instytutu Profilaktyki Społecznej i Resocjalizacji UW zorganizował w dniu 13. 11. 2000 r. seminarium „Zabójstwo – wykrywanie i dowodzenie”.

Program:

Sesja I.

„Najważniejsze błędy we wstępnej fazie postępowania w sprawach o zabójstwo” – dr Józef Gurgul, em. prokurator

Sesja II.

„Nieefektywność postępowania w sprawach o zabójstwa popełnione przy użyciu broni palnej” – dr Przemysław Palka, WSP Szczytno.

Sesja III.

„Problematyka osób zaginionych, aspekty prawne i praktyka organów ścigania – z doświadczeń Fundacji ITAKA” – Katarzyna Staniewska, Fundacja ITAKA

Sesja IV.

„Wykrywalność sprawców zabójstw – jak to robią Amerykanie” – prof. Andrzej Rzepliński, IPSiR UW.

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British Society of Criminology, Conference 2000, Crimes of The Future: The Future(s) of Criminology,

Wednesday to Friday 5th – 7th July 2000. To be held at The University of Leicester

Conference Themes

- ☐ Comparative and transnational criminology
- ☐ Crime reduction and evaluation
- ☐ Forensic criminology
- ☐ History and criminology: inter-relations
- ☐ Punishment, justice and social control
- ☐ Safety, security and victimisation
- ☐ Social exclusion, ethnicity and gender
- ☐ Technology and the internet

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October 1-4, 2000, Tübingen, Germany,
Restorative Justice as a Challenge for the New Millennium

Program overview:

SUNDAY

PLENARY PANEL I.:

Principles of Justice and Restorative Justice I.

Moderator: Lode Walgrave

Presenters: Andrew von Hirsch, Ezzat A. Fattah

PLENARY PANEL II.:

Principles of Justice and Restorative Justice II.

Moderator: Diter Dölling

Presenters: Daniel van Ness, Chris Eliaerts

PLENARY PANEL III.:

Old and New Forms of Restorative Justice

Moderator: Tony Peters

Presenters: Burt Galaway, John Braithwaite

Britta Bannenberg & Dieter Rössner

SIMULTANEOUS SUBPLENARIES:

I-A. Common International Essentials Versus Acceptable Variations in National/Regional Details. CHAIR: Lenka Ourednickova

I-B. Restorative Justice: Outside of or Inside the Formal Criminal Justice System. CHAIR: Paul McCold

I-C. Juvenile Justice Systems Versus Adult Criminal Justice System. CHAIR: Gordon Bazemore.

I-D. The Sociology of the Restorative Justice Movement: CHAIR: Kathy Daly.

MONDAY

PLENARY PANEL IV.:

Stakeholders in Restorative Justice I.

Moderator: Lawrence W. Sherman

Presenters: Martin Wright, Howard Zehr, George Pavlic.

PLENARY PANEL V.:

Stakeholders in Restorative Justice II.

Moderator: Raymond Corrado

Presenters: Paul McCold & Ted Wachtel.

Lode Walgrave, Mara Schiff

SIMULTANEOUS SUBPLENARIES:

II-A. Spiritual and Moral Dimensions of the Restorative Justice Process.

CHAIR: Gabrielle Maxwell

II-B. The Quality of Measurement Instruments. CHAIR: Arthur Hartmann.

II-C. Restorative Justice and Corporate Crime. CHAIR: Marianne Lösch-nig-Gspandl.

II-D. Restorative Justice and Family Violence: CHAIR: Anna Baldry.

TUESDAY

PLENARY PANEL VI.:

Strategies of Implementing Meaningful and Effective Restorative Justice Programs.

Moderator: Robert McKay

Presenters: Lawrence W. Sherman, Mark Umbreit

Allison Morris & Gabrielle Maxwell.

PLENARY PANEL VII.:

Restorative Justice in the Context of the Victim, the Offender, and the Community

Moderator: Esther Giménez Salinas

Presenters: Dieter Dölling & Arthur Hartmann

Lenka Ourednickowa, Chris Cunneen

SIMULTANEOUS SUBPLENARIES:

III-A. Restorative Justice and the Public. CHAIR: Peter Lindstroem.

III-B. The Role of the Community in the Context of Restorative Justice. CHAIR: George Pavlic.

III-C. Theoretical and Conceptual Models of Restorative Justice. CHAIR: Martin Wright.

III-D. Challenges to Restorative Justice. CHAIR: John Braithwaite.

WEDNESDAY**PLENARY PANEL VIII.:**

Restorative Justice as a Challenge for the New Millennium.

Moderator: Marianne Löschnig-Gspandl

Presenters: Gordon Bazemore,

Peter Lindstroem

Kathy Daly

CLOSING SUMMARY AND WRAP-UP:

Setting and Agenda for the New Millennium

Presenters: Hans-Jürgen Kerner & Elmar G.M. Weitekamp

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X International Symposium on Victimology „Beyond Boundaries – Research and Action for the Third Millennium”, took place from 6 to 11 August 2000 in Montreal (under the Auspices of the World Society of Victimology – Organized by the Association Québécoise Plaidoyer-Victimes).

Major topics are:

- ☐ Rights and obligations toward victims
- ☐ Prevention of victimization
- ☐ Ethical questions in the field of victimology
- ☐ Secondary victimization and assistance to victims
- ☐ Victims and the media

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European Society of Criminology

European Society of Criminology (ESC) powstało we wrześniu 2000 roku. W zebraniu założycielskim, które odbyło się w Hadze w dniach 7-8 kwietnia br. udział wzięli: Hans-Jörg Albrecht, Kauko Aromaa, Hans Boutellier, Gerben Bruinsma, Henk van de Bunt, Catrien Bijleveld, Manuel Eisner, Uberto Gatti, Beata Gruszczyńska, Hanns von Hofer, Josine Junger-Tas, Georges Kellens, Hans-Jürgen Kerner, Marianne Klein-Meijer, Britta Kyvsgaard, Michael Levi, Laurent Mucchieli, Cristina Rachea Alberola, Ernesto Savona, Sonja Snacken, Per-Olof Wikström, Michael Tonry, Paul Wiles.

Jedną z ważniejszych kwestii dyskutowanych na spotkaniu w Hadze była potrzeba współpracy kryminologów w Europie. W praktyce, jak podkreślano, łatwiej o informacje i kontakty z kryminologami amerykańskimi niż europe-

jskimi. Jedną z form współpracy międzynarodowej w Europie ma być coroczna Konferencja ESC. Pierwsza Konferencja odbędzie się w Lozannie w dniach 6-8 września 2001 roku

Przekazuję na ręce Pani Prof. Dobrochny Wójcik „roboczą wersję” Programu Konferencji, oraz sprawozdanie z zebrania założycielskiego ESC.

Wszystkich zainteresowanych zachęcam do członkostwa w European Society of Criminology oraz udziału w Konferencji w Lozannie. Ewentualne pytania lub uwagi proszę kierować na mój adres: Beata Gruszczyńska, Instytut Profilaktyki Społecznej i Resocjalizacji Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, ul. Podchorążych 20, 00-721 Warszawa, e-mail: bgrusz@supermedia.pl

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EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Based on growing European unity, the presence of common problems in the field of Criminology and European Criminal Justice policies, and the need for more high quality cross-national comparative research in Europe, the European Society of Criminology was founded in September 2000. The aims of the society are:

- To bring together in Europe, persons actively engaged in research, teaching and/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.
- To serve as a forum for the dissemination of criminological knowledge at the European level.

The society is examining proposals to create a ESC-Journal, which would be included in membership.

A provisional board has been established consisting of the following members:

Kauko Arooma, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Helsinki, Finland
Henk van de Bunt, Universities of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Beata Gruszczyńska, Warsaw University, Institute of Justice, Warsaw, Poland

Josine Junger-Tas, Universities of Lausanne, Switzerland and Leiden, The Netherlands (programme chair)

Martin Killias, University of Lausanne, Switzerland (chair)

Michael Levi, Cardiff University, England

Laurent Muccielli, CESDIP, France

Christina Rechea Alberola, University of Castilla de la Mancha, Spain

Ernesto Savona, University of Trento, Italy

P-O-Wikström, University of Cambridge, England

All persons engaged in research, teaching and/or practice in the field of Criminology are welcome to join the European Society of Criminology. Membership dues have been set at 50 Euro for the current business year (2000-2001), and at 25 Euro for student members. In case you would like to join or if you have any inquiries about the European Society of Criminology, please write to:

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**CONFERENCE 2001
LAUSANNE, 6-8 SEPTEMBER
THEME: EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY
CALL FOR PAPERS
PLENARIES : CURRENT TRENDS IN EUROPEAN
CRIMINOLOGICAL
RESEARCH**

- Illegal Markets, Borders, and Crime – chair: Michael Levi, Cardiff University
- Concentrated Disadvantage and Crime – chair: P-O-Wikström, Cambridge University
- Migration, Minorities and Crime – chair: Josine Junger-Tas, Universities of Lausanne and Leiden

- New Patterns of Legislation and Crime in Europe– chair: Ernesto Savona, University of Trento
- Prisons in Europe – chair: Kauko Arooma, Nat. Research Institute of Legal Policy, Helsinki

PROGRAMME THEMES INCLUDE

A. CURRENT TRENDS IN THEORY AND RESEARCH

- Theory Development on Causes of Crime

David Smith
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- Communities and Crime

Manuel Eisner
Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
ETH – CH-8092 Zürich
SWITZERLAND
Eisner@soz.huwi.ethz.ch

- Developmental Approaches in Criminology

Willem Koops/Marianne Junger
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- Crime Trends and Cross-National comparisons

Beata Gruszczyńska
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□ Corruption and Organized Crime

David Nelken

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□ Violent Crime

Uberto Gatti

University of Genua

Dep. of Criminology and Forensic Science

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□ Research Methods: Longitudinal Designs

Rolf Loeber

Free University of Amsterdam and

Univ. of Pittsburgh Medical Center

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UNITED STATES

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□ Historical Criminology

Hanns von Hofer

Stockholm University

Department of Criminology

S – 10691 Stockholm

SWEDEN

Hanns.Hofer@crim.su.se

□ Treatment Methods of Criminal Behaviour

Leonieke Boendermaker
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□ The Politics of Punishment and Sentencing

Henryk Tham
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B. RESEARCH ON POLICY ISSUES

□ Crime Control and Prevention

Alenka Selih
University of Ljubljana
Faculty of Law
Kongresni trg 12
61000 Ljubljana
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Alenka.selih@uni-lj.si

□ Crime, Alcohol and Drugs

Kauko Arooma
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☐ Victimization and Fear of Crime

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☐ Criminal and Juvenile Justice

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☐ Policing

René Lévy & Laurent Mucchielli
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☐ Sentencing and Corrections

André Kuhn
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□ Education and Training

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**Minutes of the kick-off meeting for the launching of an European Society
of Criminology
7 and 8 April 2000, in the Ministry of Justice, The Hague
(draft)**

Attendants: Hans-Jörg Albrecht, Kauko Aromaa, Hans Boutellier (only Saturday), Gerben Bruinsma, Henk van de Bunt, Catrien Bijleveld, Manuel Eisner, Uberto Gatti, Beata Gruszczyńska, Hanns von Hofer, Josine Junger-Tas, Georges Kellens, Hans-Jürgen Kerner, Marianne Klein-Meijer (only Friday), Britta Kyvsgaard, Michael Levi, Laurent Mucchieli, Cristina Rachea Alberola, Ernesto Savona, Sonja Snacken, Per-Olof Wikström, Michael Tonry, Paul Wiles (only Friday)

Welcome by Henk van de Bunt and Josine Junger-Tas

Henk van de Bunt welcomes the attendants and explains the reason for this kick-off meeting. At the Advisory Board meeting of the *European Journal On Criminal Policy and Research* (EJCPR) in Toronto the wish for a European platform for criminology was formulated, and Ernesto Savona suggested that introductory meeting might be organised by the WODC (Research and Documentation Centre of the Dutch Ministry of Justice).

Josine Junger-Tas explains the thoughts so far pertaining to an European Society of Criminology.

- There is a *scientific need* for an European gathering of criminologists
- The influence of American criminology on Europe; both in textbooks and in research, is extensive;
 - The American Society of Criminology (ASC) meetings are major events in European criminology;

- It is about time to stand on our own European feet and pay attention to European problems;
- There is a need for an European platform.

□ There is a *policy need* for a collective effort of European criminologists

- Because of the European unity there is more co-operation between countries;
- There is a growing co-operation in the fields of crime and justice;
- Although formerly national domains, policies in criminal justice matters, e.g. in the area of policing, are increasingly developed at the level;
- The Ministries of Justice of various countries increasingly consider policies in the other countries;
- There are pan-European problems, such as drugs, asylum seekers, prevention policies;
- There is a need for comparative research and information about solutions found in other countries.

□ There is a *need for contact throughout Europe* (especially in Eastern and Central Europe)

- In connection with the *EJCPR*, as well as in other projects at the European level, difficulties have been experienced in establishing contacts with researches in Eastern Europe;
- Despite geographical vicinity, it often has proved easier to get in touch with American Colleagues than with European scholars;
- Criminal Justice Policies are much more alike each other across Europe than between America and Europe.

□ *Objectives* of an European Society of Criminology:

- Platform to present research/learn about other countries;
- Exchange of information on trends and innovative policies in other European countries;
- An organisation more focused on European exchange, whereas the International Society of Criminology needs to integrate world-wide perspectives and the national associations are typically more focused on exchange on domestic issues,
- An 'umbrella' organisation, which does not preclude membership in any other international or national society or networks.

□ *Activities/products* of an European Society of Criminology:

- *Organization of annual or biennial conferences;*
- *Publication of a journal / newsletter;*

-Promotion of comparative research.

Discussion

For the following discussion, Henk van de Bunt proposes Martin Killias as chairperson.

No objection have been expressed from the floor. The discussion focused on the following points:

Representation

Some attendants have problems with the selection criteria for this meeting. The idea for this meeting came originally from a meeting of the EJCPR advisory board during the ASC meeting at Toronto. Within the given budgetary possibilities, the WODC has tried to invite two persons per country, among whom, if possible, members of the Advisory Board. Almost all those invited have been able to attend.

Links with other organisations

The Society should be an international platform and co-operate with national and other international organisations (such as GERN and the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control).

An open, democratic society

The society should be an open and democratic forum. The British Society of Criminology and the ASC can serve as examples. Both are formal organisations, not a network, and have open meetings. The society should strive to ensure *academic standards* and focus on *serious, systematic research*. To implement this, Board members should have an academic affiliation.

American Society of Criminology

The lack of a society of this kind may be one among several reasons why so many European criminologists regularly attend ASC meetings. The ASC has reacted to this by organising 'European oriented' panels, in which about 80% of audience is indeed from Europe. The ASC has lent its support to the European society by making the Manual of Procedures and the European ASC members list available.

Features of the Organization

There are several models for the formation of society, such as

- The European Social Science History Conference with biennial conferences, financed only through participation fees.

- The European Sociological Association. i.e. a of full-fledged organisation which offers its own journal and organises conferences, just like the ASC. Some of the attendants favor a looser form of organisation. In the interest of continuity, a more formal structure would seem preferable, however. As the BBS illustrates, an organization focusing on conferences without having its own journal is also a viable solution.

Structure of organization

Constitution

Since no formal project of possible constitution having been prepared for this meeting, the attendants agree to discuss the formal structure only in general terms. It is agreed that following this meeting, the executive board to be elected will circulate a draft constitution for comments among those attending this meeting. The question under which law the society should be founded, will need further legal examination. The draft will provide that the constitution will be subject to a general review after 3 years.

Membership

Members of the society should be individuals, not institutions. The society should not be a federation of national organizations. Students should be offered a discount. The membership fees would be fixed later.

Executive Board

The Board should consist of a President, a President-Elect, and a Past-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary General, and a Program Chair. With the exception of the Treasurer and the Secretary General whose office should be for five years as a maximum, all other officers should serve only for one year, without extension. The members of the board should come from different countries. The elections would be held during the General Assembly, to be held during the annual meetings, and follow a democratic procedure. Future presidents and officers should not necessarily be organizers of upcoming conferences.

For the time until the first meeting, a provisional board will be formed.

Election of a provisional board

Following a discussion, the following persons volunteered for membership in the provisional board:

Ernesto Savona (Italy)

Michael Levi (UK)

- Laurent Mucchielli (France)
- Christina Rachea Alberola (Spain)
- Per-Olof Wikström (UK/Sweden)
- Beata Gruszczyńska (Poland)
- Kauko Aromaa (Finland)

Those who were at the origin of this initiative will form the provisional executive board (up to 2001, i.e.)

- Henk van de Bunt (secretary general, NL)
- Martin Killias (chair, CH)
- Josine Junger-Tas (program chair, NL)

Position of the *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*

Hans Boutellier, managing editor of the European Journal gives an overview of the Journal. Eight years ago it was founded in view of: the European Union; the European dimensions of the crime problem; and serve as an European platform.

Although the origin of the society started at an European Journal Advisory Board meeting, there is no necessary link between the two. Indeed there are 3 options

1. No relation, both act independently.
2. The EJCPR becomes the society's official journal, comparable to what *Criminology* is for the ASC. In this case, members of the Editorial Committee would have to be elected by the society, and editorial policies are likely to change.
3. Co-operation between the two. The Journal continues as it is, but allows some PR for the society, the society having its own newsletter.

There was a long discussion on this issue. No immediate agreement has been achieved, some of the attendants feeling that a special position for the European Journal was not desirable. Other options are a new journal, a newsletter, a web-side, a peer-reviewed electronic journal, or a yearbook. Since more clarification will be needed, including eventual negotiations with possible publishers, any decision on this matter will be postponed to the first general meetings of the society, the board being invited to present feasible options by that time.

Conference(s)

Periodicity (every year or every second year):

The British Criminology Conferences were biennial in the beginning and become annual events later. Annual meetings have the advantage of the flow of

activities, whereas it takes 'learning' time when organising a conference every second year. After considering these options, the attendants have expressed their preference for annual meetings.

Hotel versus campus model:

Some attendants favor the hotel model, although all agree that prices such as those of ASC meetings are not to be welcomed. The campus offers cheaper accommodation as well as meeting rooms, but imposes restrictions on the time of the conference (since the students need to be 'out'). Some societies have competitive bidding on the organisation of the meeting, but that is only possible once that event is firmly established. Organising meetings in non-mainstream countries should also be possible, although funding may be more difficult to obtain there. For the time being, the attendants agree to proceed pragmatically, and go for the campus model during the next few years.

Conference site in 2001

Martin Killias has examined possibilities for organising a conference at Lausanne in 2001. This is the plan in short:

- The campus of Lausanne University can be obtained for free, including facilities for accommodation of panels and plenary sessions, for meetings of 3 days and anything up to 600 attendants.
- Lausanne offers hotel accommodation at various prices and standards.
- Provided additional funding can be obtained, and minimum participation rate of 200, registration fees would not exceed approximately 100 Euro.

After discussion, the attendants agree with this proposal, and the first meeting will be held at Lausanne. After considering various feasible dates and although concern has been expressed over possible overlap with other meetings in Europe, such as those to be held by the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control, it was agreed that the meetings would take place on September 6 to 8, 2001.

Program

A possible list of topic areas has been circulated during the discussion, with many amendments from several attendants who have also expressed their willingness to organize sessions. A definitive list will be prepared in due course by the program chair.

Although the working language of the society at its meetings would be English, the conference organizers would give due consideration to other languages as

well. The local language might particularly be used for sessions addressed to local practitioners and students.

Upcoming conferences:

Given the difficulties of organising major meetings and the long planning time required, a proposal was made by Kauko Aromaa to organise a following meeting in Finland. Despite reservations about the long travel distance and higher costs expressed by some attendants, no other proposals have been made so far.

The initiators of the meeting:

Josine Junger-Tas

Henk van de Bunt

Martin Killias