

Editorial

It is my pleasure to introduce this special English language issue of the *Journal of Criminal Investigation and Criminology*. Please note that this is not a thematic issue, but the contributions here provide examples of timely and varied research related to contemporary security, policing, criminal justice and criminology issues in Eastern Europe, Poland, Russia, and elsewhere.

In the first article, **Yarin Eski & Boris Kankaraš** examine security issues at the Port of Koper (Slovenia), a vital transport hub for Central and Southeast Europe. Beginning with an historical overview of the port, the authors present an in-depth examination of port security in Koper and the Port of Rotterdam, and offer key recommendations for the Port of Koper regarding present and future security services and concerns. These recommendations are important and emphasize the ongoing specific multi-agency policing-related challenges and how "the human element" might react to an increase in security technologies.

Danijela Frangež, Anton Toni Klančnik, Mojca Žagar Karer, Bjørn-Erik Ludvigsen, Jarosław Kończyk, Fernando Ruiz Perez, Mikko Veijalainen, & Maurine Lewin examine the importance of terminology related to child sexual exploitation, and their research is based on a project dealing with five European countries (Slovenia, Norway, Finland, the United Kingdom and Poland) and Europol. A qualitative approach was used to analyse information collected through unstructured interviews, which focused on the term child pornography, which is commonly used everywhere. The authors point out, however, that the term child pornography, while appropriate from the linguistic aspect and widely known, accepted, and used in many official documents and by experts in different fields, might be misleading for non-experts who might not be aware of the seriousness of the crimes related thereto. The primary goal of this paper is to suggest terms that are applicable, relevant, understandable, and inoffensive to the victims as these crimes have a major impact on their lives.

Assaults on police officers is unfortunately becoming more commonplace. In this article, **Srečko F. Kroppe & Branko Lobnikar**, present the results of research on the circumstances of assaults on police officers in Slovenia, with an emphasis on the means of assault, place, time, area of work, and the presence of third persons in committing the crime of assaulting a police officer. The authors evaluated 363 criminal charges submitted to district prosecutors' offices in Slovenia for 2005 and 2006. A total of 531 police officer victims, of whom 514 or 96.8% were men and 17 or 3.2% women, aged between 21 and

Uvodnik

V veselje mi je, da lahko predstavim to posebno angleško številko *Revije za kriminalistiko in kriminologijo*. Prosim upoštevajte, da to ni tematska številka, ampak v številki zbrani prispevki predstavljajo primere aktualnih in raznolikih raziskav, povezanih s sodobnimi vprašanji na področju varnosti, policijske dejavnosti, kriminalistike, kazenskega pravosodja in kriminologije v Vzhodni Evropi, na Poljskem, v Rusiji in drugod.

V prvem članku **Yarin Eski in Boris Kankaraš** preučujeta varnostna vprašanja v Luki Koper (Slovenija), vitalnem prometnem vozlišču za Srednjo in Jugovzhodno Evropo. Začenši z zgodovinskim pregledom formiranja pristanišča, avtorja predstavlja poglobljen pregled pristaniške varnosti v Kopru in v pristanišču Rotterdam ter predstavlja ključna priporočila glede sedanjih in prihodnjih varnostnih služb in skrbi za Luko Koper. Ta priporočila so pomembna in poudarjajo obstoječe posebne izzive, povezane z multiagencijsko in policijsko dejavnostjo. Prav tako predstavlja, kako se »človeški dejavnik« lahko odzove na povečanje varnostnih tehnologij.

Danijela Frangež, Anton Toni Klančnik, Mojca Žagar Karer, Bjørn-Erik Ludvigsen, Jarosław Kończyk, Fernando Ruiz Perez, Mikko Veijalainen in Maurine Lewin analizirajo pomen terminologije, povezane s spolnim izkoriščanjem otrok. Njihova raziskava temelji na projektu, ki vključuje pet evropskih držav (Slovenija, Norveška, Finska, Združeno kraljestvo in Poljska) in Europol. Za analizo podatkov, zbranih s pomočjo nestrukturiranih intervjujev, je bil uporabljen kvalitativni pristop. Pristop se je osredotočil na sam pojem otroška pornografija, ki je povsod pogosto uporabljan. Avtorji opozarjajo, da je pojem otroška pornografija z vidika lingvistike res jezikovno ustrezen in splošno znan ter sprejet in kot tak uporabljen v številnih uradnih dokumentih in med strokovnjaki z različnih področij, vendar je lahko zavajajoč za nestrokovnjake/laike, ki se morda ne zavedajo resnosti z njim povezanih zločinov. Primarni cilj tega članka je predlagati izraze, ki so uporabni, ustrezni, razumljivi in neškodljivi za žrtve, saj imajo ti zločini velik vpliv na njihovo življenje.

Napadi na policiste žal postajajo vedno bolj običajni. V članku **Srečko F. Kroppe in Branko Lobnikar** predstavlja rezultate raziskave o okoliščinah napadov na policiste v Sloveniji, s poudarkom na sredstvih napada, kraju in času napada ter področju dela policista in prisotnost tretje osebe pri storitvi kaznivega dejanja napada na policista. Avtorja sta preučila 363 kazenskih ovadb, podanih na okrajna tožilstva v Sloveniji v letih 2005 in 2006. V proučevanem vzorcu je bilo vključenih skupno 531 policistov, žrtev napada, od katerih je bilo 514 ali 96,8 % moških in 17 ali 3,2 % žensk, starih med 21 in 50 let. Avtorja na podlagi analiz razpravljata o nekatere

50, were studied. Based on their analyses, some proposals for managing the assaults on police officers are discussed, which focused on the appropriate composition of patrols, the appropriate technical equipment and the use of protective means at work, and on psychosocial support for police officers.

Building on their previous research on trust in the police, **Mahesh K. Nalla & Gorazd Meško** examine security guards' attitudes regarding their trust and confidence in police officers in Slovenia. The data for the study come from a sample of security officers who were required by law to undergo professional development courses on a periodic basis as delineated by the Private Security Act of Slovenia (2011). The findings suggest that distributive fairness, procedural justice, and legal cynicism are strong predictors of security guards' trust in police.

Dominika Ślarczyńska & Piotr Herbowski, in an interesting descriptive study, address Polygraph examinations in the Polish investigative practice focusing on two types of tests: the Concealed Information Test [CIT] and the Comparison Questions Test [CQT]. Much discussion about the benefits and limitations of both has been conducted in many countries for years, which resulted mainly from a generally low acceptance of polygraph examinations by the scientific community. Currently, Polish polygraph examiners concluded that the CIT as well as the CQT are equally important in the forensic field and they should be treated more as complementary methods than competitive ones; both are particularly helpful in "so called" difficult investigations. The case study described in this article shows that when both tests are used correctly, polygraph examinations may support the investigative work successfully.

Andrej Sotlar & Miha Dvojmoč discuss how the internal security system in Slovenia has changed significantly over the last 25 years, and how municipal warden services are becoming more and more influential and present in the everyday lives of citizens. Policing is getting more pluralised, and these organizations, which were not established for the purpose of policing but their tasks, nature of work, and special powers make them "new police forces", are emerging. Municipal warden services are quite young organisations, with few employees, but their tasks and powers are broadening. It is yet to be seen whether these organisations will cause a decisive shift toward de-centralisation and de-monopolisation of public policing.

Building on the theory of social disorganization, **Olga Siegmunt** discusses how neighbourhoods with high poverty, ethnic heterogeneity, residential mobility, and a high proportion of incomplete families are expected to be disorganized. The mediating role of social disorganization is explored in this

rih predlogih za ravnanje v primeru napada na policista, ki se osredotočajo na ustrezno sestavo patrolj, ustrezno tehnično opremo in uporabo zaščitnih sredstev pri delu ter na psihosocialno pomoč policistom.

Izhajajoč iz svoje prejšnje raziskave o zaupanju v policijo sta **Mahesh K. Nalla in Gorazd Meško** preučevala odnos varnostnikov do policistov glede njihovega zaupanja policistom v Sloveniji. Podatke sta pridobila iz vzorca varnostnikov, ki so opravljali strokovni tečaj, ki ga določa slovenski Zakon o zasebnem varovanju (2011). Ugotovitve kažejo, da so distributivna pravičnost, postopkovna pravičnost in pravni cinizem zanesljivi napovedovalci zaupanja varnostnikov v policijo.

Dominika Ślarczyńska in Piotr Herbowski sta opravila zanimivo deskriptivno študijo z naslovom *Pomen poligrafskih metod v poljski preiskovalni praksi* (angl. Polygraph examinations in the Polish investigative practice), v kateri sta se osredotočila na dva tipa poligrafskih testov: vizualni test prepoznavanja, t. i. *recognition test*, v formatu CIT (angl. *Concealed Information Test*) in test primerjalnih vprašanj (angl. *Comparison Questions Test* [CQT]). Številne razprave o prednostih in omejitvah, ki so se odvijale v številnih državah tekom zadnjih let, so privedle do splošnega nizkega sprejetja poligrafskega preiskovanja v znanstveni skupnosti. Poljski poligrafski preiskovalci so prišli do sklepa, da sta oba testa enako pomembna za forenzično področje in bi se ju moralo obravnavati kot komplementarni metodi in ne kot konkurenčni; obe metodi sta še posebej koristni v t. i. težkih preiskavah. Iz študije primera, ki je predstavljena v prispevku, je razvidno, da v primeru, ko sta oba testa uporabljena pravilno, lahko poligrafske preiskave uspešno podprejo preiskovalno delo.

Andrej Sotlar in Miha Dvojmoč razpravljata o spremembah v slovenskem notranjevarnostnem sistemu v zadnjih 25 letih in kako storitve občinskih redarstev postajajo vedno bolj vplivne in prisotne v vsakdanjem življenju državljanov. Pluralizacija policijske dejavnosti je omogočila pojav novih organizacij, ki niso bile ustanovljene z namenom izvajanja policijske dejavnosti, vendar jih kljub temu njihove naloge, narava dela in posebne pristojnosti naredijo za »nove policijske sile«. Občinska redarstva so mlada organizacija, z majhnim številom zaposlenih, vendar kljub temu prihaja do širitve njihovih nalog in pristojnosti. Ni še razvidno, ali bodo te organizacije vzrok odločilnega premika k decentralizaciji in demonopolizaciji javne policijske dejavnosti.

Izhajajoč iz teorije družbene dezorganizacije **Olga Siegmunt** razpravlja o pričakovanih o dezorganiziranosti sosesk, kjer je prisotna visoka stopnja revščine, etnična heterogenost, stanovanjska mobilnost in visok odstotek nepopolnih družin. Študija, ki je bila izvedena v treh ruskih mestih, z

study and tested in three Russian cities using self-reports of 9th grade students (n = 4,860) in 198 neighbourhoods. Social disorganization and informal social control were separately operationalized, with the two kinds of informal social control, residential vigilance and reactions to the norm violation, the focus of the study. The author found that only the length of residence (as an indicator for residential mobility) and the socioeconomic status (as an indicator for poverty) influenced social organization in the neighbourhoods. Social cohesion has the strongest effects on both kinds of informal social control, however, social disorganization mediates only the relationship between socioeconomic status and informal social control.

Darko Dimovski & Miomira Kostić examine in this study, the high rate and widespread incidence of domestic violence, drawing attention to the inadequacy of conventional measures of state action, embodied in initiating criminal proceedings against the perpetrator of domestic violence. Given the unreduced rate of domestic violence, these measures do not produce adequate results. In order to prevent future incidences of domestic violence, some states (such as the United States of America, Australia and Spain) have begun to apply a new model of psycho-social treatment of domestic abusers. In the past few years, the Republic of Serbia has instituted individual and group psycho-social treatments which carried out in social welfare centres. In the final part of the paper, the author gives some suggestions for improving psycho-social programs in the social welfare centres in the Republic of Serbia.

Finally, **Matjaž Jager** reviews *Democracy and Diversity in Financial Market Regulation* the newest book by Nicholas Dorn.

The Editors, authors, and I hope you find the following contributions both interesting and educational.

Chuck Fields
Guest Editor

uporabo samoporočanja dijakov devetih razredov (n = 4.860) iz 198 sosesk raziskuje mediacijsko vlogo družbene dezorganizacije. V študiji sta bila družbena dezorganizacija in neformalni družbeni nadzor operacionalizirana ločeno, z uporabo dveh pristopov neformalnega družbenega nadzora, sosedskih straž in reakcij na kršenje norm. Avtorica je ugotovila, da dolžina bivanja (kot pokazatelj stanovanjske mobilnosti) in socialnoekonomski status (kot pokazatelj revščine) vplivata na družbeno organizacijo v soseskah. Družbena kohezija je imela največji učinek na obe vrsti neformalnega družbenega nadzora, vendar je družbena dezorganizacija nastopala kot mediator le v razmerju med socialnoekonomskim statusom in neformalnim družbenim nadzorom.

Darko Dimovski in Miomira Kostić sta preučevala visoko stopnjo in razširjenost pojavnosti družinskega nasilja, kar opozarja na neustreznost konvencionalnih ukrepov države, ki so zajeti v začetni fazi kazenskih postopkov proti storilcem družinskega nasilja. Na podlagi neznižane stopnje družinskega nasilja ti ukrepi ne proizvajajo ustreznih rezultatov. Da bi preprečili primere družinskega nasilja v prihodnje, so nekatere države (kot so Združene države Amerike, Avstralija in Španija) pričele z uporabo novega modela psihosocialne obravnave storilcev družinskega nasilja. V zadnjih letih je Republika Srbija uvedla individualne in skupinske psihosocialne obravnave, katere izvajajo centri za socialno delo. V zaključnem delu prispevka avtorja podata predloge za izboljšanje psihosocialnih programov v centrih za socialno delo v Republiki Srbiji.

V zadnjem prispevku je **Matjaž Jager** opravil pregled najnovejše knjige Nicholasa Dorna z naslovom *Democracy and diversity in financial market regulation* (Demokracija in raznolikost pri urejanju finančnega trga).

Uredniki in avtorji upamo, da bodo prispevki bralcem zanimivi in poučni.

Chuck Fields
Gostujoči urednik