

Introduction by the Guest Editors

It is a great honour to present the English language issue of the 69th volume of the *Journal of Criminal Investigation and Criminology*. Papers brought together in this issue of the Journal showcase examples of noteworthy research studies related to the areas of organized crime and terrorist networks, prevention of radicalisation, gang activities, public perceptions of terrorist threats, receptivity of police educators to evidence-based policing, cultural causes of Roma criminality, empirical testing of neutralisation theory, and the phenomenon of prison subculture development. The authors of these recent studies of interest come from both universities and law enforcement agencies in the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Serbia, and the UK.

Vincenzo Ruggiero, in his article on *Organized Crime and Terrorist Networks: A Mixed Methodological Research into the Views of Criminal Justice and Non-Criminal Justice Professionals*, presents and discusses typical activities, causes of, and responses to organized crime and terrorism, highlighting the assonances and dissonances that typically inhabit these areas of scholarly and practitioner investigation.

An article on *Preventing Radicalisation in the Western Balkans: The Role of the Police Using a Multi-Stakeholder Approach* by Kaja Prisljan, Albert Černigoj, and Branko Lobnikar provides an overview and presents research findings based on a study of stakeholders (e.g., police, NGOs, local government representatives, civil society members, religious communities) responsible for dealing with the challenging task of de-radicalisation in several Western Balkan countries.

Jessica Jaensch and Nigel South present a study entitled *Gang Activity and Policing Responses in an English Seaside Town: 'County Lines', 'Cuckooing', and Community Impacts* in which they demonstrate that London-based and Liverpool-based drug gangs operating in a small seaside town in England appear to represent a hybrid between traditional street gangs and organised crime groups.

In an article on *Public Risk Perspectives Regarding the Threat of Terrorism in Belgrade: Implications for Risk Management Decision-Making for Individuals, Communities and Public Authorities* the authors Vladimir M. Cvetković, Eric Noji, Marina Filipović, Marija Popović Mančević, Želimir Kešetović and Nenad Radović assess the risk of terrorist attacks as perceived by individual citizens and local authorities in the capital of the Republic of Serbia, Belgrade. The authors highlight the need for engaging in feasible preventative planning, not just general disaster planning.

Predgovor gostujočih urednikov

V veliko čast nama je predstaviti angleško številko *Revije za kriminalistiko in kriminologijo* letnika 69. Prispevki v tej številki združujejo primere študij s področij organizirane kriminalitete in terorističnih mrež, preprečevanja radikalizma, aktivnosti kriminalnih združb, zaznave terorističnih groženj pri javnosti, sprejemljivosti koncepta z dokazi podprte policijske dejavnosti pri izvajalcih policijskih usposabljanj, kulturnih vzrokov za kriminaliteto pri Romih, empiričnega preverjanja nevtralizacijske teorije in razvoja zaporske subkulture. Avtorji študij prihajajo z univerz in organov pregona iz Češke, Slovenije, Srbije in Velike Britanije.

Vinzenzo Ruggiero v prispevku *Organized Crime and Terrorist Networks: A Mixed Methodological Research into the Views of Criminal Justice and Non-Criminal Justice Professionals* predstavlja in razpravlja o tipičnih dejavnostih, vzrokih in odzivih na organizirano kriminaliteto in terorizem. Avtor poudarja asonanco in disonanco, ki je tipična za ta področja preučevanja in praktičnega preiskovanja.

V prispevku *Preventing Radicalisation in the Western Balkans: The Role of the Police Using a Multi-Stakeholder Approach* Kaja Prisljan, Albert Černigoj in Branko Lobnikar predstavljajo pregled raziskovalnih ugotovitev študije o deležnikih (npr. policija, nevladne organizacije, predstavniki lokalnih oblasti, pripadniki civilne družbe, verske skupnosti), ki so odgovorni za izvajanje zahtevnih nalog deradikalizacije v številnih državah Zahodnega Balkana.

Jessica Jaensch in Nigel South v študiji *Gang Activity and Policing Responses in an English Seaside Town: 'County Lines', 'Cuckooing', and Community Impacts* izpostavljata delovanje kriminalnih združb iz Londona in Liverpoola v majhnem obmorskem mestu v Angliji, ki predstavljajo hibrid med tradicionalnimi uličnimi in organiziranimi kriminalnimi združbami.

V prispevku *Public Risk Perspectives Regarding the Threat of Terrorism in Belgrade: Implications for Risk Management Decision-Making for Individuals, Communities and Public Authorities* Vladimir M. Cvetković, Eric Noji, Marina Filipović, Marija Popović Mančević, Želimir Kešetović in Nenad Radović ocenjujejo grožnje terorističnih napadov, kot jih zaznavajo državljani v lokalnih skupnostih in uradniki za zagotavljanje javne varnosti v občinah, v Beogradu, glavnem mestu Republike Srbije. Avtorji poudarjajo potrebo po izvedljivem preventivnem načrtovanju in ne samo splošnem načrtovanju v primeru nesreč oziroma katastrof.

Dragana Spasić and Branislav Simonović, in their article entitled *Police Officers' and Police Educators' Receptivity to the Concept of Evidence-Based Policing: A Comparative Study* present timely findings on the need for greater efforts to promote evidence-based practice awareness and receptivity in some parts of Central and South Eastern Europe. The results of their inquiry imply that generally police officers are still not sufficiently familiar with this contemporary concept in the research literature. They propose additional efforts to develop greater understanding of the value of evidence-based policing.

In an article about perspectives on Roma criminality in the Czech Republic, namely in North Bohemia, entitled *Two Cultural Causes of Roma Criminality*, Marek Jakoubek emphasises Banfield's amoral familism and Lewis' culture of poverty as critical concepts for understanding criminal activity within Roma-dense localities in the Czech Republic and elsewhere in the region.

Milana Ljubičić, Đorđe Ignjatović, and Zoran Ilić, in an article entitled *Who Assuages Feelings of Guilt*, tested the longstanding theory of moral neutralization on a sample of Serbian juvenile delinquents. Their findings indicate that these youth do employ neutralizations of varying sorts to justify their delinquent behaviour. Their findings provide added empirical support for the theory of neutralization, and for its core theoretical concepts.

An article on *Prisoners' and Prison Workers' Views on the Prison Subculture in Slovenia* by Gorazd Meško and Rok Hacin presents findings from a study conducted in Slovenian prisons documenting the presence of a prison subculture in all prison settings studied. In general, exploitation, distrust, opportunistic friendships, hierarchy and social structure, secrecy, and anti-authoritarian stance are common characteristics of the prison subculture present in all Slovenian prison settings to varying degrees depending on the severity of facilities' governance structure and disciplinary practices. The universal impact of the deprivation factors (restriction/lack of safety, autonomy, freedom, heterosexual relations, goods and services, etc.) on prisoners' adaptation to prison life, and their near universal choice to enter the prison subculture, was confirmed.

As with so many previous annual editions and constituent issues of the *Journal of Criminal Investigation and Criminology*, this double issue serves as a timely display of the notable contributions being made to the global epistemic community of criminal justice by European scholars. These contributions depict common methodologies used today to understand and analyse rather complicated phenomena such as terrorism and organized crime, but also to study some traditional issues in their modern institutional and specific contexts such

Dragana Spasić in Branislav Simonović v prispevku *Police Officers' and Police Educators' Receptivity to the Concept of Evidence-Based Policing: A Comparative Study* predstavljata ugotovitve o potrebi po večjih prizadevanjih za spodbujanje z dokazi podprtih dejavnosti ozaveščanja in zaznav v nekaterih delih srednje in jugovzhodne Evrope. Rezultati študije so pokazali, da v splošnem policisti še vedno niso dovolj seznanjeni s tem sodobnim konceptom v raziskovalni literaturi. Avtorja predlagata dodatna prizadevanja za razvoj boljšega razumevanja vrednosti z dokazi podprte policijske dejavnosti.

V prispevku o kriminaliteti Romov na Češkem, natančneje Severni Bohemiji, z naslovom *Two Cultural Causes of Roma Criminality* je Marek Jakoubek uporabil Banfieldov amoralni familizem in Lewisovo kulturo revščine kot kritična koncepta za razumevanje kriminalnih aktivnosti na čeških območjih in drugje z visoko koncentracijo Romov.

Milana Ljubičić, Đorđe Ignjatović in Zoran Ilić v prispevku *Who Assuages Feelings of Guilt* preverjajo dolgoletno teorijo moralne nevtralizacije na vzorcu srbskih mladoletnih prestopnikov. Njihove ugotovitve kažejo, da ti mladostniki uporabljajo tehnike nevtralizacije in druge ukrepe za opravičenje lastnega delinkventnega vedenja. Ugotovitve dajejo empirično podporo teoriji nevtralizacije in njenim temeljnim konceptom.

V prispevku *Prisoners' and Prison Workers' Views on the Prison Subculture in Slovenia* Gorazd Meško in Rok Hacin predstavljata ugotovitve študije o prisotnosti pojavnosti zaporske kulture v različnih zaporskih okoljih (režimih) v Sloveniji. V splošnem izkoriščanje, nezaupanje, oportunistična prijateljstva, hierarhija in socialna struktura, tajnost in upiranje avtoriteti predstavljajo splošne značilnosti zaporske subkulture, ki so prisotne v vseh zaporskih okoljih v Sloveniji. Hkrati pa se intenziteta teh značilnosti razlikuje glede na strogost zaporskega režima (upravljalvske strukture) in disciplinskih praks. V študiji je bil potrjen univerzalni vpliv deprivacijskih dejavnikov (omejevanja/pomanjkanje varnosti, avtonomije, svobode, heteroseksualnih odnosov, dobrin in storitev itd.) na prilagoditev obsojencev na zaporsko življenje in skoraj univerzalno odločitev obsojencev, da vstopijo v zaporsko subkulturo.

Kot v številnih predhodnih letnih angleških številkah in drugih številkah *Revije za kriminalistiko in kriminologijo* ta dvojna številka predstavlja prikaz pomembnega prispevka evropskih raziskovalcev h globalni epistemološki skupnosti kazenskega pravosodja. Prispevki prikazujejo skupno metodologijo, ki se trenutno uporablja za razumevanje in analiziranje precej zapletenih pojavov, kot sta terorizem in organizirana kriminaliteta, kot tudi tradicionalnih težav, ki se pojavljajo

as prisons, juvenile delinquency, Roma criminal activities and police sub-cultures. These contributions also call for further methodological and epistemological efforts to advance research and informed policy design, policy making and policy evaluation.

It is a great honour indeed to serve as guest editors of this issue of the Journal, and to contribute in a small way to the great work being done by the principals and editorial board members of the Journal. In the proud tradition of Aleksander Vasiljevich Maklecov, may it long continue to serve as an important forum for the publication of cutting edge research and informed public policy commentary in criminology and criminal justice.

Nikola Lovrić and Uglješa Zvekić
Guest editors

v sodobnih institucionalnih in specifičnih kontekstih, kot so zaporska subkultura, subkultura mladoletnih prestopnikov, romska subkultura in policijska subkultura. Prispevki pozivajo k nadaljnjim metodološkimi in epistemološkimi naporom za napredovanje v raziskovanju in oblikovanju politik, policijske dejavnosti in evalvacije.

V veliko čast nama je sodelovati pri tej številki kot gostujoča urednika in prispevati k odličnemu delu glavnih urednikov in uredniškega odbora revije. V duhu ponosne tradicije Aleksandra Vasiljevicha Maklecova upava, da bo revija tudi v prihodnje služila kot forum za objavljanje najsodobnejših raziskav in seznanjala s komentarji javnih politik v kriminologiji in kazenskem pravosodju.

Nikola Lovrić in Uglješa Zvekić
Gostujoča urednika