

# **HELLENIC REVIEW OF CRIMINOLOGY**

- **Summaries\***
- **The activity of the H.S.C. (1990-1992)\***

**notes for contributors**

Manuscripts should be submitted in four (4) copies. They should be double spaced and typewritten.

An abstract of no more than 150 words should also be included.

Footnotes, references, and tables should be in an internationally accepted format (see the British Journal of Criminology or the American Sociological Review for examples), and annexed to the text.

Contributors in languages other than greek are notified that their article will be translated and only the abstract will appear in English and French.

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Section of Criminology, Panteion University of Social & Political Sciences  
136 Syngrou Avenue, Gr-17671 Athens, Greece, Fax: 9223690

Additional information can be obtained from the above address.

(Professor James Farsedakis)

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**HELLENIC REVIEW OF CRIMINOLOGY****SUBSCRIPTION RATES**

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## **SUMMARIES**

**CHRISTIAN DEBUYST**

*Professor, University of Louvain*

### **The "responsibilisation" in the context of treatment of juvenile delinquents**

In this presentation and examination of certain concepts or ideas which appear periodically and steadily in various texts focusing on the treatment of juvenile delinquents, the author sets out to investigate whether it is absolutely accurate to maintain that the psychological perspective has been totally abandoned in favour of a social or a legal approach.

The author – after examining four concepts: the youth's consent, his/hers conscious realisation of his/her responsibility, the application of a policy of school or vocational training and the exclusion of a series of accusations (mental retardation, psychiatric cases, especially violent drug addicts and with a parallel investigation of wage of dealing (institutional of various forms and non-institutional) comes to the conclusion that the psychological perspective participates is incorporated in what one could refer to as the "return to the law", "return to the social". We could say that there is a psychologisation of the role of the legal and even of the social levels.

**DENIS SZABO**

*Professor, School of Criminology, University of Montreal, Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada*

### **Crime and Justice in the year 2000**

Contemporary crime and justice are shaped by the effects of technological change, by the equalising trends of knowledge as a mobilising factor in social transformation, and by the recognition of the individual as subject and source of a new regulatory order.

In the case where these trends are ascertained, traditional criminality, which has shown considerable increase during the period of the "Thirty Glorious", will remain at current levels without excluding the possibility of situational fluctuations. Criminalisation will be extended to the fields of environmental protection, economic activities, biotechnology, technical management through electronic computers (data banks), protection of ethnic, religious and racial minorities, women and children.

The administrative mechanism of Justice, which is currently devoted to significantly increased traditional criminality will experience wide privatisation (policing, security, mediation, reconciliation, home surveillance, community service, victim compensation).

The specification of effective policy to deal with the new criminality is an important challenge for criminal law and criminal policy within the limits of a state with a liberal justice system.

The legitimacy of the ethical and social order will depend on the successful organisation of the penal answer. The extent of the grey area between criminality, deviance, anticonformist way of life have led to the present crisis of justice which is verified by the successful failures of criminal law reforms.

A new coherence in the justice system and criminal policy, which is absent today, will be reestablished in the decades to come through the transformation of human rights which protect human dignity, as genuine natural rights.

**GEORGE KELLENS**

*Professor, University of Liege, Belgium*

### **New Trends in Crime Prevention in Belgium**

The presentation of new trends in crime prevention in Belgium must take into consideration a number of recent events which have stirred some important reorientations. These are neither complete yet nor, most importantly, have been evaluated. The author deals here with this topic, avoiding any desire to include an introductory general exposition of the theoretical and research attempts in the field of prevention. He does not want to add yet another piece of general information to the volume of the thousands of data accumulated in the information data bank of the Department of Prevention of the Netherlands

**GUY HOUCHON**

*Professor, University of Louvain*

### **Post-modern criminology, social networks and social actors**

This paper moves from the search of a micro-political link in step with the transformations of the ways of life in post-modern era (in the realms of kinship relationships, community without propinquity, and neighbourgood) to a macrosociological level of analysis including a pluralist notion of law produced by negotiation, repeating rather than modelling social relations.

The main pieces of post-modern criminology are discussed, they include:

social interaction, the criminological subject-matter and specific concepts as social actors and situational methodology. A sequence is suggested wherein criminogenic and criminalization effects are superposed so that the main task of theoretical criminology is to study the unified sequence of patterned interactions between these processes. It is shown that the labelling of someone as a criminal can only be achieved by successive shrikings. It is suggested to consider personality as a conventional cultural location. The social locus for action crosses the whole array of processes and interactions.

**HERMAN CONRADIE**

*Professor, University of South Africa*

### **The Influence of Paradigms in Criminological Thought**

The article comments on the influence of various paradigms on criminological thinking.

According to the author, at the beginning, the pre-scientific subjective paradigm was the most dominant. The objective positivist paradigm then followed. Now, the dominant paradigms are those of radical relativism (neo marxism) and *Weltanschauung* (phenomenology).

It is argued that the various theoretical schools developed only the various aspects put forward by their founders. This becomes very clear if we look at the emphasis given to the various sides of man and social environment.

It is argued here that the avoidance of this type of dichotomic thinking in criminology is what is needed in order to move to a new paradigm.

**STERGIOS ALEXIADES**

*Professor, Law School, University of Thessaloniki*

### **The penal science in front of the European unification**

This article examines the relationships (conflict, contribution) which develop between the rules of EEC law and the rules of Greek criminal law.

The phases of legislative development are presented and certain questions concerning the fate, the position and the form of the (Greek?) criminal law in a politically united Europe are answered with special consideration to the likely common characteristics, the differentiations and the evaluative transformations.

**ANTHONY MANGANAS**

*Professor, Panteion University, Athens*

**Crimes against property, cause of a general conflict?**

It is noted that the increase in crimes against property may lead to a universal conflict between those who "have" and those who "have not".

The leading reasons presented for this situation are: the "elasticity" and "relativity" of the legal definition of crime in this particular category, the rules under which "free market economy" operates and which show tolerance, if they do not encourage certain activities which lie in-between law-abiding and criminal behaviour, the role of youth in contemporary society but also the absence or inappropriateness of the various state services

**EFI LAMBROPOULOU**

*Lecturer, Panteion University, Athens*

**Confronting the correctional problem in terms of greek penitentiary policy**

The article analyses known problems of correctional policy on the occasion of the new plan of a Code of Corrections (1991), two years after the current Code of Corrections was passed.

Criminal policy and especially correctional policy in Greece has failed to present a long-sighted programme for the improvement of the existing situation. The main reasons for this are located on: the inadequate knowledge of the complexity of the correctional problem and its relation to the wider social environment (e.g. subculture of the inmates and prison staff, the form of interaction among groups of inmates and staff, settlement of conflicts, pressures exerted by society) and on the limited attempts to improve the prison situation, mainly centred on "fire extinguishing" solutions and legislative constructions which usually are never applied at the end. Thus reforms have been mostly of a symbolic or "visual" character.

The article is based on a systematic methodology for the study of the correctional problem and puts forward a set of proposals on how to approach effectively.

**AGLAIA TROIANOU-LOULA**

*L.L.D., Athens University*

**Thoughts and issues to reduce juvenile victimization**

The article deals with the subject globally, with general remarks on victimology (e.g. victimology research subjects, victimization factors), and the characteristics of adolescence.

Then, some cases of juvenile are pointed out, like victimization or abuse patterns, which come from the records of Juvenile Probation Office of Athens Juvenile Court.

However, the main aim of this text is a different –from these known in nowadays– consideration which reflects an attempt of “metaphysical”, interpretative perspective.

**CHARIS PAPACHARALAMBOUS**

*L.L.D., J.-W. Goethe University, Frankfurt, Attorney at Law*

**Political crime and State of formal legality**

The legal theories, in particular, are based either on the unclear motive of the perpetrator (subjective) or they treat political crime in the same way as they treat crime against the State (objective).

The only adequate conception of political crime is the one which, according to the conclusions of the sociology of crime and of the critical theory of the State, regards political crime as legitimate political communication, which deviates from the criminal law.

The new theory establishes at a substantial –dogmatic level privileged treatment of the offender– agent of an alternative political discourse refutation of more unfavourable treatment in comparison to offenders of common criminal activity and counter-balancing of the attempted – through the criminal law – ideological management of political society.

GEORGE NIKOLOPOULOS

*L.L.D., University of Louvain, Attorney at Law*

**Crime and literature: Preliminary considerations in the construction of a subject for study**

The relation between the notions of crime and literature should be considered not as a simple transposition in the literature field of criminological hypotheses and conclusions, but as an exploration, in the first instance, of how literature perceives crime. As a second step, we propose to set the analytical units of our subject in an intermediate space: that established between the two parallel conceptual sequences of "author" - text - reader", on the one hand, and "criminal - criminal act - social reaction to crime", on the other. The examples of the "criminal author" Jean Genet and of the Pierre Rivière's "crime-text" "Mémoire" are proposed as a possible application of this conceptual framework, given that neither of these cases complies to unilateral approaches of either the criminological or the literature field.

GEORGE PAGOULATOS

*Attorney at Law, Ph. D. Candidate in Sociology, Oxford University*

**The attitude of public opinion concerning capital punishment**

In this article public attitudes towards the death penalty are examined with reference to the North-American (USA and Canada) reality of the recent years.

The arguments are mainly based on the research by P.C. Ellsworth and L. Ross in Stanford where reference is made to the general social characterological features of public opinion in terms of the level of information concerning the death penalty, its use as a criterion of deterrence in social attitudes and the moral-psychological factors which shape them (with special mention of the influence of the family during childhood).

The jurors' attitudes towards the death penalty, the attitudes of the general public regarding issues of criminal procedures and the role of mass media are also given special attention.

**EFSTRATIOS PAPATHANASSOPOULO**

*Attorney at Law, L.L.D. Candidate, University of Louvain*

**House arrest with electronical surveillance. Further development of the panoptic pattern**

In this article, home imprisonment (electronic and non-electronic) is examined in all the various forms it has appeared and developed during the past twenty years; reference is made to the stages at which it is applied and the author attempts an evaluation of the problems and dangers involved.

**LEONIDAS KOTSALIS 14**

*Assistant Professor, Law School, Athens University*

**Law bases of penal responsibility**

The author develops the legal basis for attributing responsibility (guilt) according to Criminal law and then moves on to interpretations of the provisions of the Greek Criminal Code in comparison to the corresponding provisions of the German Criminal Code.

The author supports the "mixed" method of defining the reasons for incapacity or diminished responsibility.

Following this, he divides the tasks of the psychiatrist-expert and the judge and sketches out the problems of their cooperation.

**KLAUS FOERSTER**

*Professor, University of Tübingen*

**The psychiatric-expert contribution to the judgment of penal responsibility**

This article is concerned with the evaluation of criminal responsibility from the point of view of the psychiatrist expert testifier and with the interpretation of the classification of mental disorders according to the Criminal Law of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The author describes the specific procedure which the psychiatrist follows and finally he defines certain unresolved problems which require further study and in particular personality disorders, alcohol poisoning and the so-called severe consciousness disorder.

**PETER KAKALIS**

*President of the Patras Court of Appeal*

**The greek penal courts dealing with penal responsibility**

In this article, after drawing attention to the difficult situation faced by judges especially in the case of contradictory diagnoses, but also in the evaluation of the possible effects of the diagnosed abnormalities on the perpetrator's capacities of perception and will, the author cites a number of court decisions involving cases of mental abnormality and applied according to articles 34 and 36 of the Greek Criminal Code.

**ALICE YOTOPOULOS - MARANGOPOULOS**

*Professor, Panteion University, Athens*

**Responsibility: penal, psychiatric and criminological aspects**

The author underlines the difficulties in the formulation of the law in order to include all mental abnormalities – permanent or temporary, unhealthy or not, which can exclude or diminish one's capacity for being held responsible.

Using various examples the author notes the difficulties faced by the psychiatrist-expert in the diagnostic assessment and, finally, by the judge, who has the most difficult job, that is, to decide whether the diagnosed mental disorder has affected the perpetrator's capacities of perception and will during the commission of the criminal act.

Lastly, the author presents the proposal of the IV International Congress of Criminology (Hague, 1960), according to which the expert evaluation should be composed by a multimember instrument encompassing experts from various disciplines (psychiatrist-criminologist-sociologist-psychologist) who will advise the judge with regard to the diagnosis and the effects of any mental disorder on the perpetrator's capacities of perception and will as well as for the most appropriate measures for his/her case.

**THE ACTIVITY OF THE HELLENIC SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY  
IN 1990-1992**

**1990**

May 10      Lecture of Prof. Guy Houchon (Louvain –La– Neuve Univ.) on "Post–modern Criminology: Social networks and social actors" (Hellenic Society of Criminology).

May 24      Lecture of Prof. Christie Davies (Reading Univ.) on "Life and Death issues: The Capital Punishment and Abortion Policy in West Europe and U.S.A." (Hellenic Society of Criminology and Faculty of Criminology –Panteion Univ.)

May 30      Lecture of George Nikolopoulos on "Crime and Literature: Preliminary Considerations in the construction of a subject for study" (Hellenic Society of Criminology).

June 12      Lecture of Tonia Tzanetaki on "The Use of organizations the theory for the study of aims of the penalty of community service" (Hellenic Society of Criminology).

**1991**

March 7      Lecture of Haris Papacharalambous (L.L.D., Goethe University - Frankfurt) on "Political crime and State of formal legality" (Hellenic Society of Criminology).

March 21      Lecture of Anthony Astrinakis (doctor of Sociology, Panteion University) on "Deviant subcultures of the working class adolescents" (Hellenic Society of Criminology).

April 29      Public conference on "Correctional System in Greece: Recent developments", by B. Karidis, (Attorney at Law, L.L.D.) and N. Koulouris (L.L.D. candidate, Athens University) (Hellenic Society of Criminology).

May 15      Lecture by Professor Christian Debuyst (University of Louvain)

on "The choice of Clinical Criminology confronting the Judiciary Institution" (Hellenic Society of Criminology and Panteion University).

May 16 Public conference concerning the Draft of Correctional Code on "special provisions of the Draft" by B. Karidis and N. Koulouris (next to April 29, public conference) (Hellenic Society of Criminology).

November 30 - December 1, National Congress of the Hellenic Society of Penal Law on "Economic Crime", Thessaloniki.

### **1992**

February 5 Public Conference on "AIDS: A multidisciplinary perspective" by L. Karabellas (Public Prosecutor of Athens Court of Appeal) and T. Mandalaki (Ass. Prof. School of Medicine, Athens University). President of this conference was Prof. D. Spinellis (Panteion University) (Hellenic Society of Criminology).

March 27 Colloquim on "Penal Responsibility - with the participation of Prof. Klaus Foerster (University of Tübingen), P. Kakkalis (President of Patras Court of Appeal), L. Kotsalis (Ass. Professor of Law School, Athens University), and Professor A. Yotopoulos-Marangopoulos (Panteion University) who was the Coordinator of the Conference, as well (Goethe Institute and Hellenic Society of Criminology).

May 15 Lecture of Professor Aglaia Tsitsoura (University of Brussels, Head of Criminological Department, Council of Europe) on "Penal Substitutes and extra-penal measures in Criminal Justice Policy" (Hellenic Society of Criminology and Faculty of Criminology of Panteion University).

**THIRD SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF  
THE FRENCH SPEAKING CRIMINOLOGISTS**

**J. Farsedakis**

**Bucarest 5-6 June 1992**

The third Symposium of the International Society of French-speaking Criminologists took place in hospitable Bucarest at the House of the Scientists of the Rumanian Academy organised by the Rumanian Society of Criminology, the Institute of Legal Research of the Rumanian Academy, the Police Academy "Alex I. Kuza" and the Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights. The Symposium theme was: "Criminology and Human Rights in the Contemporary State of Law with special reference to the new post-totalitarian regimes of Central and Eastern Europe".

The two days of the Symposium were devoted to the following subthemes and specific issues: 1. "Contemporary trends in criminology in terms of its relations to Human Rights". Coordinator: Professor P. Sclafani, University of Napoli, Italy. Presenter: professor A. Yotopoulos-Marangopoulos. 2. "Prisons and Physical and Mental Health", Coordinator: Professor J. Farsedakis, Head of Criminology Dept., Panteion University, Athens, Greece. Presenter: Professor J.M. Elchardus, University of Lyon, France. During this session, Prof. Elchardus presented a related large research project carried out under his supervision in France, the main results of which will soon be published. 3. "Market Economy and Criminology. New Facets of Economic Crime during the Transitional Phase of Political Regimes". Coordinator: Mr. G. Picca, General Secretary of International Society of Criminology. Presenter: K.K.G. Nistoreanu of the Police Academy of Bucharest. 4. "Authority and Management of the Police in Relation to Different Models". Coordinator: L. Ionescu, Vice-President of the Roumanian Society of Criminology and Judicial Investigation. Presenter: E. Rebscher, Federal Criminological Service of Germany. Ph. Mary, Free University of Brussels. 5. "Juvenile Delinquency and the Marginalisation of Urban Youth Coming from Rural Area or abroad. Coordinator: T. Stanoiu, Institute of Legal Research. Presenter: Professor U. Gatti, University of Genova, Italy. 6. "Education, Technical Specialisation, Practical and Educational Comparability of Programmes in Criminology with special reference to the problems of exchanges with the french speaking diaspora" Coordinator: Professor J. Syr, University of Aix-en Provence. Presenter: Mrs. D. Wojeik (Poland).

The very interesting conclusions of the symposium were summarised by Professors: D. Szabo, A. Yotopoulos-Marangopoulos and by Mrs. R. Stanoiu.

The Greek participants had an additional reason to be pleased since on the occasion of this congress, for the second time in the history of the International Society (the first time the price was awarded to Professor

Marcel Colin from Lyon), the BEAUMONT/TOCQUEVILLE prize was awarded to Professor A. Yotopoulos-Marangopoulos for her complete contribution to the discipline of Criminology.

The members of the Committee awarding the prize were:

- 1) P.H. Bolle, Professor, University of Neuchatel
- 2) F. Boulan, Dean of Law Faculty, University of Aix-Marseilles
- 3) G. Picca, Attorney General of the French Supreme Court of Appeal, General Secretary of the International Society of Criminology
- 4) D. Szabo, Professor, University of Montreal, President of the International Society of Criminology
- 5) J. Verhaegen, Professor, University of Louvain.

The presentation of the prize took place during a formal dinner amidst a warm and moving atmosphere.

In presenting the prize the President of the International Society of Criminology, Professor D. Szabo addressed the honoured recipient with the following words:

*In praising Alice YOTOPOULOS-MARANGPOULOS one has to have recourse to resources emanating both from spirit and heart, for only few of her generation have contributed to such a degree simultaneously to science and contemporary culture as this great Greek Lady, Emeritus Professor and former Rector of Panteion University and President of Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights.*

*A native of Corfu, the Island of charming beauty and a graduate of the Athens Faculty of Law, she defended her doctoral thesis in a brilliant way at the Geneva Faculty of Law in 1973. Her subject was eminently criminological for it scrutinises the motives of crime.*

*Indeed, her post graduate specialization in criminal law and criminology at Rome University, from 1952 to 1954, made her sensitive to the most social of legal branches - criminal law. In 1975 she publishes in Geneva her important work dedicated to the "treatment of mentally abnormal criminals".*

*A. Yotopoulos-Marangopoulos' professional life is full of institutional and intellectual innovations. Having assumed the teaching of criminology at the distinguished Panteion University of political and social sciences, Athens, she placed this discipline squarely in the circle of social sciences. Full Professor since 1976, twice Rector during the turbulent periods of 1979-1980 and 1983-1984, she alone had the necessary authority to raise our discipline to the level of a post-graduate specialization. The institutionalization of the teaching of Criminology, indispensable for the consolidation of this science, which was born in the shadow of legal and medical sciences and which is frequently crushed under the burden of this cumbrous vicinity, was conquered definitively under her dynamic impulse. It is a big first for Greece and a remarkable victory for Criminology, which is still so traditionally tough, particularly around the Mediterranean.*

*In her numerous criminological publications, which have appeared in Greek, French, English or German, languages which are fluently spoken by the prize-winner, she deals with punishment questions, particularly capital punishments, which she closely connects with the penitentiary reform in her country. Her interest for the status and position of women is constant: This is witnessed by her remarkable work, in English, which deals with female criminality. In this work, she has presented an original analysis of female criminality in modern society.*

*Equally important in volume and significance to the criminological one is the second sutter of her work relating to the protection of human rights, for the whole work of A. Yotopoulos-Marangopoulos, even though it is characterised by impeccable scientific rigour, is subdued to such a moral requirement. In the broad field of struggle for the vindication of these inalienable rights, A. Yotopoulos-Marangopoulos gives preference to three particular categories. It does not surprise us that one of these encompasses both criminals and their victims: it is a cross that is particularly difficult to bear in modern societies, but also an honour for criminologists to devote themselves to it. The second and third categories concern women and children who, in our time, are particularly vulnerable to ill-treatment. In a substantive number of publications, in which the scientific analyst gives way to the author of intensely critical articles and to the fighter, A. Yotopoulos-Marangopoulos untiringly denounces abuse, reveals the unbearable hypocrisy, stigmatizes the indifference of the well-to-do and the powerful. This militant, in the most noble meaning of the term, disturbs!*

*These two shutters of her work, the scientific and the militant are mutually complementary, and, as her personal maturing and the development of her career further advance, become even more intertwined. Questions of bioethics, the danger of reducing the individual into a sum of marketable organs, scientifically manipulated for technological and utilitarian aims make her very uneasy. She shares with some others this feeling, from which the pressing obligation flows to confront these problems in an interdisciplinary framework. This is the source of a series of colloquia, the "Kolimbari Debates", which periodically take place at the inspiring place of the Crete Orthodox Academy.*

*The fate of ethnic minorities does not leave indifferent the fervent patriot A. Yotopoulos-Marangopoulos. Her uncompromising faith to democratic ideals during the Colonos' Dictatorship gives her the moral height to come to the defence of her Cypriot compatriots, without anyone being able to accuse her of retrograde nationalism. The prominent role played by her late husband, the President of the Hellenic Supreme Administrative Court, for the restoration of the rule of law in the cradle of western democracy, further increases her personal authority in this complex field where individual demands and national interest are closely intermingled.*

*Now, we arrive at the last shutter of this life which is so rich in expe-*

*riences and exemplary teachings to us her contemporaries and even more so to the coming generations. Indeed, A. Yotopoulos-Marangopoulos is a political fither, in the most deep and noble meaning of the term, in the service of the disadvantaged of modern society, of the weak, the feeble, the members of minority groups. No calculation of personal consequences can make her retreat when faced with state, ecclesiastic or ideological power. Uncompromisingly she fights.*

*The militancy can hardly be separated from her scientific quality: it is the empirical study of reality that arms her with the arguments to confront unjustifiable inequalities and unacceptable abuses of power. Besides it, her faith to the imprescriptible rights of people, to the dignity and the protection of their freedom and rights, constitutes the other source of her activity. This strong belief drives her to all corners of the East and West, the North and South, to all barricades wherefrom torture, excessive inequalities and unjustifiable unacceptable exclusions have to be fought back.*

*Nevertheless, this incorruptible and uncompromising fighter has never behaved in an excessive manner. One cannot discern in her even a shadow of fanaticism. Her respect for the rights of every individual, her acceptance of the results of scientific research, protect her from this danger. It is precisely this which, no doubt, explains the depth of her influence in a multitude of places and offers a special brightness to her interventions either as an official delegate of her country (to UNESCO, the Council of Europe, the UN, etc.) or as a delegate of non-governmental organisations as well as an expert in her personal capacity.*

*It is among the non-governmental organizations that one finds the International Society of Criminology, which has elected her to her board, the Hellenic Association of Criminology, which was established and which is led by her, the Athens Bar of which she was the Vice-President, the Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights of which she is the President since its establishment, without omitting our association which has profited from her membership since its establishment.*

*She is the driving force behind the organization of Symposia, Conferences, international seminars, the list of which is very impressive and their success ascertained.*

*President of the Hellenic League for the Rights of Women since 1974, she reached the top when her feminist commitment nominated in her election to the head of the powerful International Alliance of Women in 1989. It is in this way that she carried on the struggle for women's emancipation on a worldwide scale traversing the five continents.*

*This long enumeration offers but only a fragmentary and partial picture of the incredible impact A. Yotopoulos-Marangopoulos has had during the last decades of our century, by her writings and her oral speech, personally and organizationally. For her, a polyglot from her cradle, the french language is, as the saying goes, "more equal than the others" in the long list of her*

*contacts. Part and parcel of French culture, she offers remarkable services to french-speaking criminology with her numerous activities, her publications in french. Wishing to honour during the third Symposium of our Association in the good city of Bucharest, which is one of the great centres of French culture, a personality of the french linguistic diaspora, the choice of our Governing Board turned, as a matter of course, to our colleague and friend Alice Totopoulos-Marangopoulos.*

*Professor, researcher, administrator, militant for the cause of Human and Women's Rights, the President of the Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights symbolizes to us, her colleagues, her friends, her admirers, the personality which we could mention as the example for the french-speaking world.*

*Within this world, serving her fellow-men and justice, she displays indeed, all that scientific activity and the magnanimity of an indomitable heart can offer for the defence of those cases which are among the most difficult and the least popular.*

*Dear Alice Yotopoulos-Marangopoulos, please accept the Beaumont-Tocqueville prize of the International Association of French-speaking Criminologists, which wishes in this way to honour your francophonic-serving work, which we hope to continue for long years to come, with the wonderful impetus which is the mark of your activity.*

Professor A. Yotopoulos-Marangopoulos thanked for the honour made to her and praised Prof. Szabo's extensive and multifaceted contribution in the field of criminology at an international level but also for his contribution in the development of Criminology in Greece.