

tabase. Man må dog håbe, at man ikke også fremover må tage til takke med en ,gammel-dags' udgivelse som den foreliggende, men at der i det mindste også kommer til at foreligge en elektronisk udgave.

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#### SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

*Felipe Estrado: The Development of Juvenile Delinquency in Sweden.* [Swedish: Ungdomsbrottslighetens utveckling i Sverige]. Pp. 153-169.

It has for a long time been a disagreement among criminologists in Sweden about the development of juvenile delinquency. In accordance with the discussion among criminologists in Sweden, the analysis is confined to property crimes the years 1975-1994. Juveniles are defined as persons 15-20 years old. The study is founded mainly on a detailed analysis of official crime statistics (insurance statistics, victim surveys and self-report-studies on juveniles alcohol and drug abuse are also used).

The study shows that: Property crimes in Sweden has increased 1975-1994 with 35-40 percent. The increase is explained largely by adults, women and foreign citizens augmentation in property crimes. There is no support in the analyzed statistics for the assumption that juvenile delinquency has continued to increase after 1975. The statistics don't permit an exact determination of the development of juvenile crime. If it comes to "the worst" the studied indicators show that property crimes among juveniles have been constant the last 20 years. If it comes to "the best" we might have a decrease in juvenile delinquency.

*Britta Kyvsgaard: The art of killing two birds with one stone without hurting any of them: New research methods and new optimism in regard to the idea of rehabilitation.* [Danish: Kunsten at slå to fluer med et smæk – uden at slå ruden itu. Om nye analysemetoder og ny behandlingsoptimisme]. Pp. 182-187.

The idea of rehabilitation has re-emerged in the Nordic countries as well as in other countries, primarily due to recent years' meta-analyses. Contrary to many studies on the effectiveness of rehabilitation the meta-analyses have been able to show positive effects of correctional interventions. The contrast between these findings is discussed in the article and shortcomings of experimental research are pointed out. Small experimental groups and too simplified criteria of effect may constitute obstacles to the practicality of showing an effect of treatment.

Possibilities as well as risks entailed in the re-emergence of the idea of rehabilitation are also discussed in the article. The primary risk is that rehabilitation may utilize punishment and thereby legitimize an increased use of punishment. This risk can be counteracted by separating the question of rehabilitation from the question of choice of sanctions and the fixing of sentences. The idea of rehabilitation, however, also offers possibilities of improving the conditions for inmates and for offenders in non-institutional settings.

*Peter Kruize: The Dutch prison policy.* [Danish: Den hollandske fængselspolitik]. Pp. 188-194.

Dutch prison rates are on the rise. According to some leading Nordic criminologists because of a more punitive and less tolerant climate in the Netherlands. In this article a closer description of the situation in the Netherlands is given. Sure, the number of prisoners per 100.000 inhabitants is rising dramatically, but the reason can not only be found in changing attitudes.

The reason for more prisoners per 100.000 inhabitants is not caused by more convictions, but by the period a person is incarcerated. The average amount of time a person spends in prison has more than doubled over the period 1975-1991. The reason for longer prison sentences is the abolishment of prison sentences for minor offences and harsher punishment for serious crimes (robbery, burglary, narcotics, rape and murder).

For possible explanations for the changes in Holland are given. Firstly the policy on narcotics. The Dutch policy may be labelled as double moral. Trade is forbidden, while use is condoned. The drug policy has brought about organized crime and unorthodox investigation methods. It is not the drugs themselves undermining the system, but the money earned in that kind of business. A second possible explanation may be found in the attitude of the Dutch population. Under influence of the mass media, belief in rehabilitation and a lenient penal climate has decreased. Less social cohesion, because of the disappearance of the "pillar-society", may be mentioned as a third explanation. Finally the transition of the Dutch society into a multi-ethnic one is mentioned. Immigrants are overrepresented in prison. Immigrants are not challenged to support and develop themselves, but their talents are wasted in a bureaucratic web of aid.

The Dutch prison policy may be characterized as a two-track one. At the one hand it tries to replace prison by other kinds of punishment (fines, mediation), while on the other hand prison sentences for serious crime become harsher.

*Petter Asp: Positive General Prevention.* [Swedish: Positiv generalprevention]. Pp. 195-203.

The article is a report of a symposium on Positive General Prevention that was held in Uppsala in October 1996. Several most distinguished criminal law scholars from Germany, UK and the Nordic countries participated. The concept of Positive General Prevention was discussed from different perspectives: inter alia (1) as an empirical hypothesis, (2) as ground for a general justification of punishment, and (3) as a tool for solving concrete problems within criminal law.

### Ny litteratur

*Jan Ahlberg: Prognoser för brottsutvecklingen perioden 1997-1998.* Brå, Stockholm 1997. 12 s.

*Kai Ambos: Straflosigkeit von Menschenrechtsverletzungen.* Zur "impunidad" in süd-amerikanischen Ländern aus völkerrechtlicher Sicht. Edition iuscrim, Freiburg im Br. 1997. ISBN 3-86113-967-7. xxxv + 439 s. DM 49,00.

*Henrik Steen Andersen, Tommy Lillebæk & Dorte Sestoft: Eferundersøgelsen – en opfølgingsundersøgelse af danske varetægtsarrestanter, Bispebjerg Hospital og Retspsykiatrisk Klinik,* [København] 1997. ISBN 87-601-1596-3. 100 s.