
Editorial

The articles in this issue of the Journal of Criminal Justice and Security are different in their nature but all explore very relevant contemporary criminal justice and broader security issues. This issue features six articles focusing on investigating war crimes, anti-corruption management, the interaction of risk, feeling of safety and international traveling, the issue of police management competences, the questions regarding video surveillance, and studying legitimacy in the prison environment.

Aleksandar R. Ivanović and **Lars Petter Soltvedt** analyse the work on detecting and prosecuting war crimes in attempting to provide evidence for use in criminal war crimes proceedings in the Western Balkans. They describe it is a daunting task. The authors point to the many challenges making the detection and prosecution of these crimes both difficult and complicated. They examine the problems and, on the basis of analysis, propose more effective legal and criminal investigation methods for detecting and prosecuting war crime offenders in the Western Balkans.

Eduardo Viegas Ferreira assumes that political systems, institutions and social groups, and the variety of forms in which individuals interact with them, play a major role in corruption behaviours. Existing data suggest that the corruption risk management plans had no impact on international perceptions of corruption in Portugal, or on the detection and court conviction of corruption cases.

Sophia Yakhlef, **Goran Basic**, and **Malin Åkerström** presented the qualitative study on risk, safety and freedom of movement, based on data gathered with field interviews and fieldwork observations on Stockholm's Arlanda airport in Sweden, and a Tallink Silja Line ferry running between Stockholm and Riga in Latvia. The findings suggest that many passengers at the airport and on the ferries hold positive views about the idea of the freedom of movement in Europe, but are scared of threats coming from outside Europe. The travellers created and re-created the phenomenon of safety that is maintained in contrast to others, in this case the threats from outside Europe.

The question how Croatian police officers perceive certain characteristics of police management was posted by **Ksenija Butorac**, **Ante Orlović**, and **Mislav Stjepan Žebec**. Authors explore the importance and existence of relevant characteristics from the perspective of police officers, and in relation to several police officers' demographic and professional characteristics. A dominant perception of the highest level of importance of technical/expert, social and strategic knowledge/skills was detected, and there were no significant and systematic effects of demographic and professional factors on the perceived importance and perceived possession of any of the three knowledge/skills categories.

Milan Žarković, **Zvonimir Ivanović**, and **Ivan Žarković** examines the status of and practical problems in the use of public video surveillance for police and criminal procedural purposes. The paper consists of comparative legal analysis of the Serbian system with regard to public video surveillance and the use of

recorded material as evidence in different procedures. The results provide different perspectives on changes made in Serbian law.

Finally, **Rok Hacin** and **Charles B. Fields** present a new theoretical approach for studying legitimacy in the prison environment, which we call the dual model of legitimacy in prisons. Authors argue that both groups in prison (prisoners and prison staff) should be studied simultaneously because legitimacy, which is based on the interpersonal relations formed between prisoners and prison staff, is not a fixed phenomenon.

At the Journal of Criminal Justice and Security, we hope you find the articles interesting and a good source of new ideas for further research and hopefully new papers.

Branko Lobnikar
Editor of English Issues

Uvodnik

Članki v tokratni številki revije Varstvoslovje so raznoliki, vendar se vsi osredotočajo na aktualne teme sodobnega kazenskega pravosodja in širša varnostna vprašanja. Številka prinaša šest člankov, in sicer s področij preiskovanja vojnih zločinov, upravljanja boja proti korupciji, povezav med tveganjem in občutkom varnosti pri potovanjih v tujino, kompetenc policijskih vodij, video nadzora in legitimnosti v zaporskem okolju.

Aleksandar R. Ivanović in Lars Petter Soltvedt v prvem članku analizirata preiskovanje in pregon vojnih zločinov z zbiranjem dokaznega gradiva za sodne postopke zoper osumljene osebe na Zahodnem Balkanu. Pri tem prikažeta različne težave, ki vplivajo na to, da je preiskovanje vojnih zločinov težko in zapleteno. Na podlagi analize predlagata učinkovitejše pravne in kriminalistične metode za preiskovanje in pregon vojnih zločinov na Zahodnem Balkanu.

Eduardo Viegas Ferreira predpostavlja, da igrajo politični sistemi, institucije in družbene skupine ter različni načini posameznikove interakcije z njimi pomembno vlogo pri pojavu koruptivnega vedenja. Obstoječi podatki kažejo, da načrti za obvladovanje tveganja korupcije niso imeli nobenega vpliva na mednarodno dojemanje korupcije na Portugalskem ter na odkrivanje in obsodbe primerov korupcije.

Sophia Yakhlef, Goran Basic in Malin Åkerström predstavljajo kvalitativno raziskavo o tveganjih, varnosti in svobodi gibanja, ki je temeljila na zbiranju podatkov s terenskim opazovanjem in intervjuvanjem potnikov na švedskem letališču Arlanda (Stockholm) in trajektni liniji Tallink Silja Line med Stockholmom, Rigo in Latvijo. Rezultati kažejo, da je veliko potnikov v raziskavi naklonjenih evropski ideji svobodnega gibanja, vendar jih je pri tem strah groženj, ki izvirajo iz zunanjega okolja Evropske unije. Potniki namreč varnost doživljajo in ocenjujejo v razmerju do drugih ljudi, njihova stališča pa so odvisna od dogajanja v zunanjem okolju – v konkretnem primeru so to grožnje, ki se pojavljajo za evropskimi mejami (npr. terorizem).

Ksenija Butorac, Ante Orlović in Mislav Stjepan Žebec so si zastavili vprašanje, kako hrvaški policisti dojemajo določene značilnosti policijskih menedžerjev. Avtorji analizirajo pomen in prisotnost relevantnih osebnostnih značilnosti in veščin/kompetenc policijskih menedžerjev v hrvaški policiji in ugotavljajo, ali socialne in demografske značilnosti policistov vplivajo na to oceno. Anketiranci so kot zelo pomembne ocenili tehnične oz. strokovne, socialne in strateške kompetence, medtem ko so pomembnost osebnostnih značilnosti menedžerjev za njihovo uspešnost ocenili kot srednje pomembne. Avtorji med socialnimi in demografskimi značilnostmi anketirancev in ocenjevanimi kompetencami niso ugotovili statistično značilnih povezav.

Milan Žarković, Zvonimir Ivanović in Ivan Žarković obravnavajo stanje in praktične težave pri uporabi javnega videonadzora za policijske in kazensko procesne namene. Prispevek prinaša primerjalno-pravno analizo srbskega sistema javnega video nadzora in uporabe posnetega materiala kot dokaza v različnih postopkih. Rezultati predstavljajo različne perspektive uvajanja sprememb v srbsko zakonodajo.

V zaključku številke **Rok Hacin** in **Charles B. Fields** predstavljata nov teoretični pristop k raziskovanju legitimnosti v zaporskem okolju, ki smo ga poimenovali dualni model legitimnosti v zaporih. Avtorja trdita, da bi bilo treba obe skupini (obsojence in zaporsko osebje) v zaporu preučevati istočasno, saj legitimnost, ki temelji na medosebnih odnosih, ni nespremenljiv pojav.

V uredništvu revije *Varstvoslovje* želimo, da bi vam tokratna številka vzbudila zanimanje in nove ideje za nadaljnje raziskovanje ter pripravo novih prispevkov.

Branko Lobnikar

Urednik števil v angleškem jeziku