

**Interuniversity Attraction Poles Phase VII
2012-2017**



P7/22

**Justice & Populations: The Belgian Experience in
International Perspective, 1795-2015**

BeJust 2.0

Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Xavier Rousseaux (UCL)

Review report 2012-2016

1 June 2016

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANR	Agence Nationale de la Recherche (France)
BELSPO	Belgian Federal Science Policy Office
CESDIP	Centre de Recherches Sociologiques sur le Droit et les Institutions Pénales (UMR 8183 CNRS – UVSQ)
CegeSoma	Centre d'études et de documentation Guerre et Sociétés contemporaines/Studie- en documentatiecentrum Oorlog en hedendaagse Maatschappij
CETIC	Centre d'Excellence en Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication
CHDJ	Centre d'Histoire du Droit et de la Justice (UCL)
CHJ	Centre d'Histoire Judiciaire (UMR 8025 CNRS - Lille2)
CIERA	Centre Interdisciplinaire d'Études et de Recherches sur l'Allemagne
CNRS	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France)
COST	European Cooperation in Science and Technology
CRHiDI	Centre de Recherches en Histoire du Droit et des Institutions (USL-B)
CRIS	Centre de Recherche et d'Interventions Sociologiques (ULg)
CRiS	Research Group Crime and Society (VUB)
FNRS	Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique
FRFC	Fonds de la Recherche Fondamentale Collective
FSR	Fonds Spécial de Recherche
FUSL	Facultés Universitaires Saint-Louis
FWO	Fonds Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek
GERN	Groupe Européen de Recherches sur les Normativités
HU Berlin	Humboldt Universität zu Berlin
IEA	Institut d'Études Avancées (Paris)
INCC	Institut National de Criminalistique et de Criminologie
ISA/RCSL	Research Committee on Sociology of Law of the International Sociological Association
KUL	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Lille 2	Université Droit et Santé Lille 2
Lille 3	Université de Lille 3
MESHS	Maison Européenne des Sciences de l'Homme et de la Société
PDR	Projet de Recherche
RMA	Royal Military Academy
SA	Belgian State Archives
UCL	Université Catholique de Louvain
UGent	Universiteit Gent
ULB	Université Libre de Bruxelles
ULg	Université de Liège
UNamur	Université de Namur
UQAM	Université du Québec à Montréal
USL-B	Université Saint-Louis – Bruxelles (formerly FUSL)
UVSQ	Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines
VUB	Vrije Universiteit Brussel
WP	Work package

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General information about the network

IAP Phase 7 No. 22

“Justice & Populations: The Belgian Experience in International Perspective, 1795-2015”

TOTAL BUDGET: 6.110.600 €

Université Catholique de Louvain (P1)

(budget: 1.000.000 €)

Promoter

Prof. Dr. Xavier Rousseaux

Collaborators paid by the IAP

Dr. Margo De Koster (1/4/2012-31/3/2013); Dr. Veerle Massin (17/9/2012-16/9/2013); Dr. Françoise Muller (30/7/2012-31/8/2012); Dr. Aude Musin (1/10/2013-30/9/2017); Dra. Nathalie Demaret (1/10/2012-30/9/2013); Dra. Amandine De Burchgraeve (22/10/2012-30/9/2013); Dra. Gaëlle Dubois (1/10/2012-30/9/2013; 1/10/2014-30/9/2015); Drs. Romain Parmentier (1/10/2015-30/9/2016); Dra. Sarah Auspert (1/9/2015-30/8/2017); Ms. Magali Dupont (1/7/2012-30/8/2015); Ms. Enika Ngongo (18/3/2013-17/3/2014); Ms. Marie Vandersanden (1/10/2013-30/9/2016)

Universiteit Gent (P2)

(budget: 500.000 €)

Promoter

Prof. Dr. Bruno De Wever

Co-promoter

Prof. Dr. Antoon Vrints

Collaborators paid by the IAP

Drs. Gertjan Leenders (15/10/2012-30/9/2013); Drs. Stefan Huygebaert (15/10/2012-30/9/2015)

Algemeen Rijksarchief en Rijksarchief in de Provinciën/Archives Générales du Royaume et Archives de l'État dans les Provinces (State Archives) (P3)

(budget: 500.000 €)

Promoter

Prof. Dr. Karel Velle

Collaborators paid by the IAP

Mr. Christophe Martens (1/9/2012-31/8/2016); Ms. Delphine Picron (1/11/2012-31/8/2016)

Centre d'études et de documentation Guerre et Sociétés contemporaines/Studie- en documentatiecentrum Oorlog en hedendaagse Maatschappij (CegeSoma) (P4)

(budget: 506.800 €)

Promoter

Prof. Dr. Rudi van Doorslaer

Co-promoter

Prof. Dr. Dirk Luyten

Collaborators paid by the IAP

Dr. Anne Cornet (1/12/2012-30/4/2013); Dr. Mélanie Bost (1/2/2013-1/12/2016); Dra. Jan Julia Zurné (1/12/2012-30/11/2016); Ms. Pascaline le Polain de Waroux (1/5/2013-31/12/2014)

École Royale Militaire/Koninklijke Militaire School (Royal Military Academy) (P5)

(budget: 501.800 €)

Promoter

Prof. Dr. Stanislas Horvat

Collaborators paid by the IAP

Dr. Mélanie Bost (1/2/2013-1/12/2016); Drs. Dimitri Roden (1/1/2013-31/12/2013); Dr. Dimitri Roden (1/4/2016-30/9/2017); Dr. Lawrence Van Haecke (3/1/2014-29/2/2016); Mr. Thomas Dufour (16/9/2013-15/9/2014)

Université Saint-Louis Bruxelles (P6)

(budget: 500.000 €)

Promoter

Prof. Dr. Nathalie Tousignant

Co-promoter

Prof. Dr. Pierre-Olivier De Broux

Collaborators paid by the IAP

Dr. Aude Hendrick (1/5/2015-30/4/2017); Dra. Bérengère Piret (15/9/2012-15/12/2016); Drs. Benoît Henriët (15/9/2012-15/9/2016)

Université Libre de Bruxelles (P7)

(budget: 500.000 €)

Promoter

Prof. Dr. Pieter Lagrou

Co-promoter

Prof. Dr. Olivier Corten

Collaborators paid by the IAP

Drs. Alexandre Faudon (1/2/2013-31/8/2014); Drs. Thomas Graditzky (1/1/2013-31/12/2016); Dr. Ornella Rovetta (1/1/2014-30/9/2016)

Vrije Universiteit Brussel (P8)

(budget: 500.000 €)

Promoter

Prof. Dr. Els Enhus

Co-promoter

Prof. Dr. Jenneke Christiaens

Collaborators paid by the IAP

Dr. Margo De Koster (1/4/2013-31/12/2014); Dr. Tom Bauwens (1/11/2014-31/7/2015); Dra. Ann Evenepoel (1/1/2013-31/12/2016); Dra. Ilse Luyten (1/2/2013-31/1/2017)

Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (P9)

(budget: 500.000 €)

Promoter

Prof. Dr. Geert Bouckaert

Co-promoter

Prof. Dr. Annie Hondelghem

Collaborators paid by the IAP

Dra. Jolien Vanschoenwinkel (1/10/2012-30/9/2016); Dra. Marloes Callens (15/7/2013-16/7/2017)

Université de Namur (P10)

(budget: 500.000 €)

Promoter

Prof. Dr. Axel Tixhon

Collaborators paid by the IAP

Drs. Antoine Renglet (1/10/2012-30/9/2015); Dr. Emmanuel Berger (1/12/2013-30/9/2014; 1/10/2015-30/9/2016); Dr. Bénédicte Rochet (1/10/2015-30/9/2016); Dra. Lucie Castaigne (1/10/2014-30/9/2016)

Université de Liège (P11)

(budget: 500.000 €)

Promoter

Prof. Dr. Frédéric Schoenaers

Collaborators paid by the IAP

Dra. Joséphine Bastard (1/10/2012-30/9/2016); Dra. Alice Croquet (1/10/2012-30/9/2016)

Université Lille 2/CNRS, European Partner (INT1)

(budget: 34.000 €)

Promoter

Prof. Dr. Serge Dauchy

Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, European Partner (INT2)

(budget: 34.000 €)

Promoter

Prof. Dr. Michael Wildt

Co-promoter

Prof. Dr. Herbert Reinke

Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines/CNRS, European Partner (INT3)

(budget: 34.000 €)

Promoter

Prof. Dr. Frédéric Vesentini

1.2. History of the IAP network throughout the different IAP program phases

Building on the experiences and results of a previous IAP project on “Justice & Society” (IAP P6/01), which has covered major gaps in knowledge about Belgium’s national justice history (ideologies, professionals, practices) from a top-down and institutional perspective, the current project extends the scope by tackling the theme of the relationships between Justice & Populations from a bottom-up, interdisciplinary, long-term perspective, covering the period from 1795 (end of the Ancien Régime in Belgium) up to the present. Distrust in justice is largely due to a lack of knowledge of the historical development of the present situation of justice administration. To what extent Belgian law and justice are typically ‘Belgian’ had been a central question of the previous IAP project P6/01. In its second phase, the network has decided to deepen this socio-historical perspective: this implies positioning current issues, concepts, perceptions, reforms and processes of change in the judicial domain in their specific historical dynamic while at the same time examining them in their relationships to other factors of social change.

All the Belgian teams that participated in the previous phase are also partners in phase 7: UCL (X. Rousseaux), UGent (D. Heirbaut), SA (K. Velle), CegeSoma (D. Luyten) and FUSL/USL-B (J.-P. Nandrin, who became emeritus professor in September 2012 and unfortunately passed away in December of that year, has been replaced by his colleague N. Tousignant). However, the current project broadens the horizon of the previous IAP P6/01 by extending the original network, attracting new research teams from more disciplines around larger coherent transnational themes (in integrated thematic work packages) in order to cross institutional boundaries between partners and to develop more integrated research at the international level. So the core group of historians and legal historians constituting the previous network has been enlarged to include partners from other disciplines: sociology, criminology, legal studies, management studies, international law and political science, combining (socio-)historical research and studies concerning present-day issues and using various methodological tools for a better knowledge of this Durkheimian ‘total social fact’.

Bringing in their respective new fields of expertise allows the network to deepen the historical analysis by adding research areas such as colonization, international law, military justice or 19th-century

revolutionary times to the scope. The specific post-Dutroux period (1996-2015) has been added via the integration of management studies, international law and criminology. Finally, by including three international partners, the Belgian experience is opened up for comparison with French and German experiences of law and justice, for the same periods, and in the same areas (wars, colonization, everyday life and its regulation). Indeed, enlarging the perspective is being done by using Belgium as a laboratory for the general trends in the last century's historical transformations of the position of the judiciary in the world. Colonization, wars and internationalization are considered to be larger processes preparing for the recent globalization of human activities. After having developed the basic 'building blocks' (periods, sectors, themes) of national justice history in the current IAP phase, we are now giving greater priority to transnational fields (police, prisons) and certain international transversal issues (professionalization, circulation of knowledge and expertise) shaping relationships between populations and justice. Some of the themes envisaged for further research have already been explored in the previous phase and need to be continued (prisons, civil law, juvenile justice, magistrates). Others have emerged from the original IAP research (policing, circulation of knowledge), while still others, developed with other funding and within other research collaboration projects, are integrated thanks to the program's potential for attracting additional resources (Prosopography, Quetelet.net/TimeSTAT).

1.3. Summary of the general objectives of the research project

1) Justice & Populations

The main objective of the project is to shift from more 'justice-centered' approaches to the study of interactions between judicial institutions, social groups and individuals. Such a bottom-up perspective implies a focus on 'populations', both judicial actors and social groups, communities and individuals in their dealings with judicial institutions and personnel. From a social science perspective, this means that class, age, gender and ethnic or national differences are being taken into account in all research projects. The term 'population' is not defined in the strict demographic sense here, but rather in a sociological sense: the partners are considering the people affected by the judicial system at three different societal levels. Firstly: the individual in relation to the administration of justice, since the 18th century in the context of citizenship of both a nation or state and international political frameworks. Secondly, people belonging to specific social, ethnic, age, gender or political 'groups', whether juveniles, women, workers, etc. All are submitted to justice in a specific relationship. Thirdly, the administration of justice can only become a social reality through real-life 'professionals', whether policemen, magistrates, prison administrators, politicians or university professors. Such professionals constitute a third type of 'population'. Individuals, groups and 'professionals' will be scrutinized in their relations to everyday social regulation practices (informal, infra-judicial, police or court practices). Historically constructed, the first two types of populations have at times been considered by official justice as 'dangerous', i.e. needing to be controlled and disciplined, or 'at risk', i.e. needing to be protected.

2) Belgium in an increasingly globalized world

The Belgian experience is systematically examined in its international context, that of an increasingly globalized world. In a long-term perspective, justice first developed within local communities before being connected to the expansion of the national states (16th-18th centuries). The period studied, 1795-2015, can be examined in terms of the emergence of a 'globalized world' in which the judicial system becomes the subject of ever greater expansion and complex challenges, up until today. Population migrations, economic integration, colonization processes, World Wars, the internationalization of law are various facets of the same phenomenon. Globalization processes clearly influence judicial structures, practices and actors, which is what this project is investigating. For the domain of justice, especially for the 20th-21st centuries, this necessitates an innovative approach to demonstrate how 'justice' is historically and geographically located in terms of the global/local context and how 'local' can be widened out to look at inter-, trans- and supranational aspects of justice. To Belgium, this approach is of particular relevance, since for several aspects and at different times in its history it has

functioned as a ‘laboratory of Western Culture’ (e.g. penal policies, experiences of wartime occupation, the Belgian colonies). Such an international perspective implies studying issues of justice in a comparative and critical way, comparing and crossing national experiences, but also examining transnational transfers and the circulation of concepts, knowledge and practices within the framework of global processes. The project is comparative or cross-fertilizing in various ways. Examining evolutions through time is a form of comparison, for instance between war or occupation experiences. Spatial comparison and the study of mutual influences are relevant, for example, for metropolitan and colonial law and judicial practice, military occupations and colonial control strategies. Crossing the levels of observation is a third form of comparative analysis: local, regional, national and supranational. The question of ‘scale levels’ (*niveaux d’échelles*: Lepetit, Revel) is central to diachronic comparison (three levels of times of history: Braudel) and for the geographical framework of the research (from microhistory, to ‘national’ phenomena, and global history). This approach implies the integration of various methodological approaches and tools, ranging from macro-historical analysis and political geography to investigate change and continuity over time and global connections and linkages, quantitative serialization to detect major trends, policy and discourse analysis to examine national justice policies and governance and down to qualitative case-studies and the ‘thick description’ (Geertz) of individual experiences.

3) Long-term and sociohistorical perspective

Long-term research of the history of two centuries is not only scientifically but also socially relevant. The new network has decided to deepen this socio-historical perspective: this implies positioning current issues, concepts, perceptions, reforms and processes of change in the judicial domain in their specific historical dynamic, while at the same time examining them in their relationships to other factors of social change. This approach allows us to bridge the gap between historical studies examining the ‘upstream’ phase of change and contemporary research examining the ‘downstream’ phase of the change, looking at the implementation and effects of recent reforms and trends until the present day. The sociohistorical paradigm sheds light onto both the autonomy of the judicial system in its historical development, evolution and discontinuities, and the socio-political evolution of Belgian (Western) society.

4) Multidisciplinary research: crossing methods and fields of expertise

The above objectives imply the involvement of various disciplines: history, legal studies, sociology, criminology, political science, management studies and archival science. Following a multidimensional and multidisciplinary approach, a variety of social science and historical methods are brought together, ranging from contextual legal history to social policy analysis, surveys, critical source analysis, discourse analysis, prosopography, case-studies and criminological field work, for example, involving both quantitative and qualitative expertise of the partners. Moreover, the ambition of the network is to confront various fields of expertise regarding one single topic in the humanities and social sciences: justice administration.

1.4. Summary of the objectives of the partnership

The composition of the new network reflects our objectives of multidisciplinary and comparative analysis through time and space. The partnership brings together the bulk of the available expertise in Belgium on national and international justice. The partners have also been chosen for the specific disciplinary and methodological expertise that they can provide to other network members, some of them being emerging teams within newly emerging fields of expertise (for example, justice management or cultural legal anthropology). In addition, the objective of a further embedding of the IAP project into and disseminating its research results in international scientific circles calls for partnerships with strong international research teams. The international partners attracted to participate in the new network correspond to this profile: all three of them are internationally acclaimed centers of excellence. Furthermore, we aim at stimulating further fusion of the various international research collaboration projects, networks and other commitments of the different partners, in order to stimulate

greater international activity within the network as a whole and further increase the international visibility of the entire program.

The project's research strategy has been to promote doctoral theses by new young researchers in order to maximize original fundamental research but also postdoctoral research, some of which is done by former PhD students from the previous phase (V. Massin, UCL; M. Bost, CegeSoma/RMA; A. Hendrick, USL-B; L. Van Haecke, RMA). As a way of promoting interdisciplinarity, collaboration, exchanges and comparison between the partners and instead of linking each work package to one partner (as in IAP P6/01), a project structure has been developed based on four thematic work packages in which different partners intervene to examine transnational key aspects of the relationships between justice & populations from various disciplinary angles and scales of analysis (macro, meso, micro, long-term). To avoid the risk of dispersion, a specific work package (WP5), engaging all the partners, is concerned with the collective organization of knowledge management (sources, tools, methods, training, valorization) at the network-level, in order to support and valorize the research efforts in the other WPs.

Moreover, in order to enhance the scientific output, frequent conferences have been and continue to be organized; the program's results have been and continue to be published in peer-reviewed journals and in a series of five books in the well-known collection "Ius Gentium" (publisher Springer) (see Chapter 2 – Scientific achievements, WP5). The research program also plays a pivotal role in the attraction of new research projects in the field of legal and justice studies (see Chapter 3 – Networking, 3.2.). The IAP has taken care to invest parts of its energy and means in developing specific training at the post-graduate level for the doctoral students by organizing doctoral research seminars. These seminars have served as an important platform for contacts and collaboration among the doctoral students. Furthermore, training of the doctoral students in database management and basic methods and techniques of quantitative and qualitative analysis of source material was organized within a cycle of two summer schools by the IAP coordinator's team (UCL) and the international partner UVSQ (see Chapter 2 – Scientific achievements, WP5). Finally, in order to disseminate the scientific results of the program to a non-scientific audience, the partners are currently writing a book on Belgian justice to be published by Mardaga (French version) and Snoek (Dutch version), the release of which is planned for autumn 2017 (see Chapter 5 – Output, 5.2.).

2. SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS (01/04/2012-01/06/2016)

Work Package 1 – Justice, the National State and International Dynamics

Contributing partners

WP1a: UCL (P1), UGent (P2), CegeSoma (P4), RMA (P5), USL-B (P6), ULB (P7), Lille 2 (INT1), UVSQ (INT3). Coordinator: Pieter Lagrou, ULB.

WP1b: UCL (P1), KUL (P9), UNamur (P10), ULg (P11), UVSQ (INT3). Coordinator: Frédéric Schoenaers, ULg.

Summary description of the objectives

This WP takes the judicial system as its point of departure to examine different levels of justice-society relationships from the viewpoint of structured groups and collective actors. The goal here is, firstly, to move beyond the level of the nation-state to consider the networks of international law, justice and policing (WP1a), and secondly, to look within the state judicial system to the interactional dynamics between judicial institutions and actors and to the professional and social networks of judicial personnel (WP1b).

At the international level, Belgian jurists play(ed) an important role in configuring international justice through exchanges on international law, colonial law, occupation law, law of armed conflicts, war crimes and human rights. There is also considerable Belgian involvement in the development of

transnational jurisdictions of regulation and control (such as *Interpol*, *Euro-Pol* and *Euro-Just*) as well as in international policing practices. At the societal level of the state justice administration itself, both the structure and functioning of the judicial system are shaped by complex interactions between institutional actors at various levels (the police, the public prosecutor's office, prison administrators and others). Finally, examining the agency of collective judicial actors necessitates further study of the intellectual, social and professional networks of justice: prosopography of justice personnel; processes of professionalization and professional culture; (inter)national associations of magistrates, policemen, lawyers, jurists, and their links with human rights movements, trade unions, etc.

Summary description of the main achievements, scientific activities and results

Work Package 1a: Justice and International Dynamics (BeJustInt)

Research projects within the WP1a include two PhD research projects that were launched as a result of a growing cooperation between two ULB research centers (*Centre de droit international* and *Centre de recherche Mondes modernes et contemporains*). The first PhD research project (Alexandre Faudon), which looked at the repression of international crimes and focused on the Belgian discourse in relation to the notion of 'universality', ended in August 2014, as A. Faudon gave up his research. The second PhD research project (Thomas Graditzky) is still on-going and at the stage of thesis drafting. Using a critical approach to international law, it will underline the tensions that Belgian actors experienced in their contribution to the development and interpretation of the law of military occupation, from 1870 to 1950, and the different ways they went about resolving them or setting them aside. Empirical research focused on the archives of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Covering different periods of military occupation (of Belgium or by Belgium) the research led to results, including those of a comparative nature, that were shared in various frameworks (including seminars or conferences in Belgium and abroad) over the last three years.

Although A. Faudon ended his activities in the framework of the IAP on 31 August 2014, due to a career re-orientation, work relating to the Belgian contribution to international criminal justice remained on the WP1a's agenda thanks to the addition of the postdoctoral project of Ornella Rovetta (ULB). The focus switched, however, from an analysis of the Belgian discourse relating to the repression of international crimes to a record identification, description and disclosure oriented work. This partial re-orientation of the work program will still ensure that one of its expected outputs will be a better understanding of the Belgian contribution to international justice. The central aim of the postdoctoral project is the identification, description and digitization of judicial records produced by Belgian jurisdictions in the context of post-conflict processes from 1914 to 2014. Most of the ULB researcher's work focused on the search for the archives of the 200 trials *in absentia* of German war criminals in 1924-1925. A second important step was the designing of a database structure able to offer a detailed description of the documents and fit into the Legal Tools Database of the International Criminal Court, as a main outlet (see also WP5).

WP1a has organized **national and international conferences, seminars and workshops** within the four-year period, including, among others: "The Transgression of Borders. Extradition Rights and International Justice, 18th-21st Centuries" (Lille, 13 March 2013; Lille, 12 April 2013; Brussels, 7 June 2013); Study day "Henri La Fontaine, prix Nobel de la paix (1913) : quels enseignements pour le droit de la guerre?" (Brussels, 21 October 2013); "Policing Empires: Social Control, Political Transition, (Post)Colonial Legacies" (Brussels, 12-13 December 2013) (with WP2 and WP3); "Présentations et représentations du droit international dans les films et les séries télévisées" (Brussels, 17-18 February 2014) (in collaboration with WP4); Gerd Hankel (*Hamburger Institut für Sozialforschung*) and Pieter Lagrou, Lecture and debate "The Leipzig Trial: Failed Precedent for a Century of International Justice" (Brussels, 12 March 2015) (for more details, see the annual reports).

The **WP1a international conference** "Defeating Impunity, Promoting International Justice. The Archival Trail, 1914-2016" (Brussels, 9-10 March 2016) has focused on Belgian judicial sources relevant to issues of international justice and international law. The 'Belgian experience in international perspective' does indeed offer the peculiarity that Belgium has been at the forefront of the articulation of the project of international justice, *nolens volens*. The ULB and USL-B acted as the

main organizers. It combined views from the field with scholarly research in the social and legal sciences. Five thematic panels, offering three presentations each, focused successively on experiences, records, classifications, actors and international justice (see the folder in Annex 2). A keynote lecture entitled “Coining Postwar Justice: Exile, Legal scholarship and the United Nations War Crimes Commission” was delivered by Kerstin von Lingen (*Universität Heidelberg*). The event welcomed about 50 participants over the two days (a number rising up to about 100 as far as the keynote lecture was concerned). Speakers came from seven different Belgian institutions (RMA; ULB; *Avocats sans Frontières*; SA; the Belgian Armed Forces; USL-B; ULg) and seven foreign institutions (*École Normale Supérieure de Lyon*; *Universität Heidelberg*; *Université Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne*; *Institut d'Histoire du Temps Présent*, Paris; University of Toronto; *Philipps-Universität Marburg*; *Université Paris-Ouest Nanterre*).

The international WP event and the wide range of activities fostered, as expected, fruitful exchanges and offered synergies between Belgian and foreign institutions in an attempt to look at a justice-society relationship going beyond the nation-state. Adopting an international perspective in this domain led the involved partners to look in particular at war and international law related issues, international criminal law institutions and impunity, the universality of concepts and innovation, networks and trans-border movements of persons. For instance, judicial and diplomatic records were worked on, popular representations and victims' aspirations were discussed and institutions and legal concepts were examined to help shape a better understanding of the international dynamics in the field of justice, and there within of the role and room for action a nation-state such as Belgium may have.

Work Package 1b: The State Justice System: functioning, reform, actors (BeJustState)

Both PhD projects at the KUL are structured around the theme of **trust in the criminal and juvenile justice systems**. Both systems can be viewed as a form of governance that resolves disputes, manages risks and imposes social order, through a series of decisions and actions taken by a network of agencies (interorganizational relationships or IORs). The successfulness of such IORs is based on several characteristics, and one of these is trust (Wehmeyer, Riemer, & Schneider, 2001). In the judicial context, the focus has been on the public's trust in justice, its belief in the legitimacy of judicial institutions and its commitment to the rule of law, mostly measured through the use of public surveys. To guard the feasibility of the project, it was necessary to narrow the scope within the framework of the initial project proposal. Therefore, the focus of both projects went to interorganizational trust within the judicial system and not the trust from society in the judicial system or from the judicial system in society. Given the previous expertise built within the research institute (*Instituut voor de Overheid*) on the trust within the judicial system and the observation that knowledge on this topic is still limited in the scientific field, this was the most appropriate choice. Moreover, from the broad scope of 'the Belgian judicial system' the cases were narrowed down to 'the Flemish criminal justice system' and the 'Flemish juvenile justice system' leaving many other parts of the judicial system untouched. The choice for these cases was instrumental, given that organizations within these cases showed the most interdependencies, and due to linguistic advantages the restriction to the Flemish context was set. These choices greatly increased the depth of both studies while narrowing the width, which was particularly useful given the immense complexity of the interorganizational trust phenomenon.

The first PhD project aims at studying the trust in the **criminal justice chain** in Belgium and more specifically the triangular relationship between the police, the public prosecutor and the examining magistrate (Jolien Vanschoenwinkel). The following research questions will be answered in this PhD: How is the system of trust/distrust structured? How do the actors reflect on the different elements of our definition of trust and distrust? What is the degree and what are the antecedents of trust and distrust? Three methods of data-collection have helped to deepen insights into the meaning, levels and antecedent of the trust and distrust process: interviews, document analysis and focus groups.

The second PhD project is studying the **juvenile justice chain** in Belgium and more specifically the relationship between the youth police, the juvenile public prosecutor's office, the juvenile courts and three social services supporting the prosecutors and judges (Marloes Callens). The following research questions will be answered: How does information exchange take place within the juvenile justice

chain? How does perceived trustworthiness affect the willingness to exchange information? What are the factors influencing the perceived trustworthiness of information deliverers and of information receivers? What are the consequences of a(n) (un)willingness to exchange information? Three sources of data have served to explore the externalities of the trust process in this context: the new decree governing the juvenile justice chain, which gave an overview of the formal dependencies between these organizations, complemented with the experiences gathered through interviews from respondents directly employed within this juvenile justice chain. As a last source, a survey was administered with some of the respondents to get a better overview of the variations in trust between the organizations to complement the interpretations of the interviews. The data collection has been finished, the analysis of these data has been partly finished and will take up a few more months, after which the reporting phase can start.

The preliminary results imply an overall high level of trust between the different actors. Distrust mainly relates to exceptional cases. The following factors appear to have the greatest impact on one or more elements of the trust process: good communication, feedback on a decision, a long relationship, frequent contact, knowledge through another relationship and one's own positive experiences. The consequences of trust manifest themselves primarily in more open and informal communication, less control, and more autonomy for members of the criminal investigation department. The consequences of distrust manifest themselves primarily in lack of information sharing, less personal communication, control strategies to avoid vulnerability and judge shopping. In the case of the Flemish juvenile justice chain the expectations about the other organizations are generally positive concerning trustworthiness. This does have an effect on information exchange, mostly on the willingness to share additional or confidential information. The factors contributing to a positive evaluation of the trustworthiness coincide with those earlier described in the literature on interorganizational trust, such as personality traits, familiarity and human resources management, but two of the new findings are the influence of workload and the presence of a shared higher goal. The consequences of trust are mostly noticeable in better service delivery and reduced work stress due to a healthier working environment.

The contribution of ULg and its CRIS team to the IAP project aims to put into perspective **the dynamic for penal reform in Belgium** in the wake of the Dutroux affair, looking at the response to a crisis situation in a context of the managerialization of the action of public services and a total reform of the management of public security. The research is questioning the reconfiguration of the criminal justice chain aimed at by two historically concomitant focal points of reform: first, the reform of the police service and its links with the judicial system: the 'police prosecutor' link in the development of local security plans; second, the introduction of the sentence enforcement tribunal that reconfigures the 'justice-prison' link in, among other things, the granting of parole to prisoners sentenced for periods of more than three years.

Alice Croquet's PhD focuses on **local security plans in police departments** and more specifically on the implementation of a security policy introduced in 1998 by the Police Reform. This is structured around various plans, which play intermediary roles between actors of different levels (local and federal police forces) and sectors (police, politics and justice) of public action. The system relies on a political framework determining security priorities (the *Note-cadre de sécurité intégrale*), defined every four years by the Ministers of the Interior and Justice. From this framework, the federal and local police forces elaborate a National Security Plan and various Area Security Plans (ASP), respectively. The study focuses more precisely on these ASP through an inductive, bottom-up and qualitative approach at the micro-sociological level. By using the three means of data collection (in-depth interviews, direct observation and document analysis), A. Croquet intends to understand what the ASP 'does' on the police work and organization. She analyzes the ASP implementation in the police areas as a 'socio-technical network' (Latour, 2007), combining human and non-human actors and performing over a long time and over different levels and spaces. The stabilization of this network was constituted by various 'translations processes' (Law, 1986), that is to say, by negotiations on the identity and on the relationships of the network actors. Four main translations' matters have been identified: the collective decision-making process of the ASP; the organizational structure of the police area; the action plan's role; and the formalization of the action plans and of the ASP toward both the policemen (prescriptive process) and the police authorities (accountability process). By

describing these four translation processes, we actually describe the functioning (internal work organization, police work nature, etc.) and the environment (relationships with authorities) of the police organizations. Two main subjects are finally discussed: the central role of the heads of the police in the ASP implementation (contribution to the sociological theory) and the regulation of the public action through the role of the ASP (contribution to the public action theory). A. Croquet is currently concerned with the finalization of the writing work and with the composition of the thesis examiners. She intends to submit her dissertation at the end of August in order to defend it in October 2016.

Joséphine Bastard's PhD is devoted to the **decision-making process of the Sentence Implementation Court (SIC)**. This court is responsible for decision-making of early release for the prisoners sentenced to more than three years while the central administration is competent for short prison leave (one day or a weekend). The *juridictionnalisation* of the process of early release is not completed: the process relies on a balance between judicial and executive power. The preparation for the decisions made by the court relies on various actors in prison, in central administration and at the court: the prison clerk, prison governor, psychosocial team, judges, etc. The thesis focuses on organizations, practices and the interactions of those institutional actors. The assumption is that the court's decisions are coproduced by those actors involved in the early release process. Every actor involved has constraints and plays his part in the network, working to make the files and the demand receivable. Focusing on the process itself, through the sharing of sense and knowledge from individual cases to the court practices and jurisprudence, the aim is to gain an understanding of the patterns of collective action. The in-depth field study took place in two French-speaking SIC, three prisons and the central administration, through semi-structured interviews, observations and case files before the hearing analysis. If the thesis focuses on French-speaking courts, a few interviews were conducted with a Dutch-speaking chamber of a court and central administration. Those data are used as a comparison element throughout the dissertation. It appears that the creation of the court in 2006 is the result of a long process. If the Dutroux affair and its politicization led to the reform and the creation of the SIC in 2006, J. Bastard analyzes different steps and policies along the emergence of conditional release as a right. Those policies focus on the right for the inmates, on the rights for victims, and on reinsertion, restorative justice or risk management. Among the findings, the thesis highlights the ambiguity embodied by institutional actors in prison, working for the preparation of reinsertion. Regarding the decision itself, the thesis underlines the importance of the shared criteria by the mediation of documents and meetings. Finally, the thesis shows the interdependence and the delicate balance between the court and administration, each carrying different visions of early release, reinsertion and risk. The thesis should be completed for September 2016.

The international partner CESDIP/UVSQ is implied in WP1b on a project about **court response time**, in collaboration with ULg. The question of speeding up processes is today posed by the work on response times and time management, highlighting acceleration as one of the main features of modern times. In both the private and the public sector, it is becoming increasingly important to provide customers/users with a rapid response (link with WP2). In the public sector, this acceleration is leading to a proliferation of schemes aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of public services. In the judicial domain, slowness and care, previously synonymous with the quality of a court ruling, are now considered as negative values. The primacy of 'judicial response time', as expressed by the time court proceedings took, is now being substituted by a different perception of time governed by management pressure, with schemes being introduced to improve effectiveness, cut processing time and provide victims and public opinion with a better response. Response time has become a top priority in judicial operations. Similar requirements are translated in different ways in other countries. Via research comparing Belgium (Flanders and Wallonia) and France (the Paris Region and *départements*), the CESDIP is seeking to better understand the concrete implementation of such requirements. Though the discussions on court response times would seem to resemble each other in both countries, they hide major differences resulting from the degree of institutional centralization, the role of public opinion and political discourse on the way courts function, and in the balance of power between law and management.

The UCL, USL-B and UNamur teams have a rather long standing tradition of research on the **prosopography of Belgian justice personnel**, which has involved, from the outset (2003), the launching and development of the “Prosopography of Belgian magistrates, 1795-1960” database (see WP5). For IAP Phase 7, both partners wish to further broaden the time frame covered by both the research and the data collected, and at the same time expand from the national to the international level. Study of the Belgian magistracy has been inspired by the progress made in research on law and by current debates. In the 1960s and 1970s, a multidisciplinary approach to law emerged, one of the contributions of which has been to draw the attention to the law in action within the law in book. Renewing the study of law by contextualising the way it was put into practice in a society resulted in shifting the focus of analysis from texts to the stakeholders, that is to say judges. Belgium has dealt with several scandals involving the judicial system since the 1980s, which have gradually led to an increasing atmosphere of distrust between the judicial sphere, the political world and ‘public opinion’. The topic of defiance between the populations and judicial authorities has given rise to a debate. The corporatist character of the magistracy has been put forward within this debate to justify the body's alleged inability to follow the changes in society. The IAP research examined it by tracing the social networks of Belgian magistrates through two centuries. Another interesting evolution, pointed out by Derk Venema is that the Belgian magistracy faced foreign rulers or populations in three cases of annexation, colonialism and World War occupations. “The key aspects of the judiciary’s development that can now be extensively studied with the aid of the database, seem to be professionalization (from well-respected to well-trained lawyers?), composition (from traditional to intellectual elite?), and its position in the system (from implementation to review of government policies?). Group dynamics, perceptions of identity and its pollution, and the influence of periods of foreign rule may well prove important factors in the historical trajectory of the Belgian judiciary” (Venema, in Hondeghem, Rousseaux, Schoenaers, 2016, p. 275). These first spots on the socio-political constitution of the Belgian magistracy point out how sensitive periods for the state formation are crucial to understanding the cohesive characteristics of magistracy, as well in the metropolitan as in the colonial magistracy.

The UNamur team is first participating in the continuing documentary enrichment of the database and its exploitation for the period 1795-1848. The UCL team is continuing its examination of the 20th century specialized magistracy (military magistrates, juvenile judges). Further, UCL, USL-B and UNamur will bring in data and results from a collaborative project on colonial magistrates, while at the same time, new input can also be expected under the form of collective biographies in international law and justice (ULB) as well as in international policing (UCL). From 2014, a new project on colonial magistrates has been financed by FNRS, between USL-B and UCL (PDR “Belgafrican Magistrates Social Networks”), while UNamur has focused on 19th-century professional and laymen in justice. The international conference, initially scheduled at the UNamur, has been integrated in the WP1b conference in Brussels.

In October 2014, the **WP1b** organized its **international conference** in Brussels: “Modernization of the Criminal Justice Chain. The Importance of Trust, Cooperation and Human Capital”. The main objective of the conference was to present the first research results of the projects in this WP and to open a discussion on the topics with international scholars and policymakers in Belgium. Six different projects were identified within the WP1b and were the central points of the conference: 1) Trust in Justice: Degree and Antecedents of Trust in the Criminal Justice Chain; 2) Interorganizational Trust and Distrust within the Belgian Juvenile Justice System; 3) Accelerating Judicial Response Time: Measures and Stakes Involved in the Belgian and French Cases; 4) The Execution of Sentence: from Policy to Practice; 5) Managing Public Security: Insight on Police Institutions; 6) Prosopography, Crises and Modernization of Justice: The Belgian Magistrates. Each session opened the discussion with researchers at an international level as well as with the policymakers or the end-users. A round table reunited experts. The final conclusions were made by Michèle Coninx, president of Eurojust. About 120 people attended the conference. The proceedings have been published in the Springer series “Ius Gentium: Comparative Perspectives on Law and Justice”.

Furthermore, the results of the research have been presented through several international and national conferences, the details of which are mentioned in the annual reports. As regards to the collaborative project CESDIP/UVSQ-ULg about the court response time, the research results have recently been

published: BASTARD B., DELVAUX D., MOUHANNA C., SCHOENAERS F. (eds.), *Vitesse ou précipitation. L'accélération du temps dans les tribunaux*, Rennes, Presses Universitaires de Rennes, 2016. Contributions on prosopography will be presented in French in the *Cahiers du CRHiDI* (March 2017).

Work Package 2 – Justice and the Citizen (BeJustCitiz)

Contributing partners

UCL (P1), UGent (P2), USL-B (P6), VUB (P8), KUL (P9), UNamur (P10), ULg (P11), Lille 2 (INT1), HU Berlin (INT2), UVSQ (INT3). Coordinators: Nathalie Tousignant, USL-B and Jenneke Christiaens, VUB.

Summary description of the objectives

The research conducted within WP2 approaches justice-society relationships from the viewpoint of the citizen, as both the subject and client of legal and judicial systems. Following a ‘bottom-up’ perspective, citizens are not merely to be seen as passive subjects meekly acquiescing in state-practiced repression; rather, they are forces that turn to, and make use of, the police and the courts to actively serve their own ends. This WP focuses in particular on citizen involvement in the functioning of the legal and penal systems and their reforms and on citizens’ experience of and attitudes toward the police, the judiciary and prisons. Different research projects revolve around three focal areas: 1) the experiences and attitudes of citizens as clients of justice, with the question of citizens’ trust/distrust in the judicial institution being posed. The question of citizen impact on reforms of the legal system is posed in a basically contemporary context: the 1967 judicial code and the post-Dutroux era; 2) the actions/reactions of citizens belonging to stigmatized target groups, the subject of specific policing, judicial and social policies, including e.g. young offenders and ‘detainees’ with behavioral problems. Particular attention will be paid to their everyday interactions ‘on the ground’ with regulatory instances and the impact of judicial and police intervention on their careers of stigmatization and confinement; 3) the experiences of ordinary citizens in their dealings with law and justice in non-standard or exceptional contexts of crisis, conflict and reform, in particular in periods of revolution, colonization or global conflicts...

Summary description of the main achievements, scientific activities and results

As foreseen in the initial work program, WP2’s scientific activities and results have centered/center on *experiences of justice*, approached from the viewpoint of citizens themselves. All the participating teams have, via their research projects (conducted by both IAP financed and associated researchers), conferences, workshops and other activities, contributed to interdisciplinary reflection and work about the central question of how to conceptualize, document and analyze ordinary citizens’ experiences with the legal and penal systems.

a. Conceptualizing experiences:

Significant collective work, bearing important results, has been invested in brainstorming and in writing on conceptual and methodological issues. A crucial impulse and platform for this has been the WP2 international conference “Experiencing Justice. Researching Citizens’ Contacts with Judicial Practices” (Brussels, 5-6 March 2015). In preparation of this conference, a workshop “Researching Experience” for all WP2 PhD students was organized by VUB promoter Jenneke Christiaens (Brussels, 7 November 2013) in order to explore the possibilities of using the notion of ‘experience’ as a common ground for all the WP2 PhD projects. At the conference itself, both the keynote lectures (Henk Elffers (VUAmsterdam), “Outsiders as insiders: citizens in contact with judicial practices” and Mary Bosworth (Oxford University), “Doing research in immigration detention centers: ethics, access and emotions”) and several of the papers presented by WP2 researchers focused on specific epistemological and methodological challenges, difficulties and opportunities. This has resulted in innovative and stimulating reflections and exchanges, such as, for example, the “Killing the researcher” paper in which VUB IAP researchers IlseLuyten and Tom Bauwens examine how they have experienced research into experiences.

b. Documenting experiences:

WP2 researchers and promoters have also engaged in discussions about, and the testing of, sources and materials for documenting experience: sources that contain and allow one to ‘tease out’ the voices of ordinary citizens in their dealings with justice on the one hand, and materials or tools for the presentation of research results that ‘give voice’ to the research subjects or respondents on the other. At the WP2 international conference, USL-B promoter Nathalie Tousignant presented a paper on “Documenting experience of justice with visual materials”. This issue was also taken up in a more experimental session where the movie “Image” (about a Belgian journalist shooting a documentary on Brussels ‘problem neighborhoods’) was screened and afterwards discussed with the directors, Adil El Arbi and Bilall Fallah. Furthermore, the conference had a video-booth, in which participants could record their testimonies about their experiences with justice; this material has been reworked into a film which will be presented at the IAP closing event in autumn 2017. Next to getting acquainted with new visual sources and research methods (and their possibilities and pitfalls), the partners USL-B and VUB have also started using them, for instance photovoice for research on street children (VUB, supervisors: Els Dumortier and Margo De Koster).

c. Analyzing experiences:

Qualitative, detailed and in-depth analysis of citizens’ experiences with judicial practices has been a common approach of several WP2 research projects financed by the IAP: from youngsters experiencing prevention (Anneke Evenepoel, VUB) or youth justice interventions (Ilse Luyten, VUB), citizens experiencing denunciation to the enemy in wartime (Gertjan Leenders, UGent) and the indigenous experience of colonial rule and justice (Benoît Henriët and Bérengère Piret, USL-B), to citizens experiencing the local governance of security (postdoc Tom Bauwens, VUB). In the periphery of this ‘core of research’, several associated projects, from different WP2 teams, share a similar focus and approach, for instance VUB-based research on youth hanging out (Matias De Backer) and on the post-justice/care experiences of juveniles (Yanna Jaspers), HU Berlin-based research on foreigners, the police and criminal justice in wartime Berlin during WWII (Herbert Reinke, Julia Albert and Michael Wildt; see also WP3) and UCL-based research on female detainees’ experiences of stigmatization and confinement (postdoc Veerle Massin).

A second, closely related, research axis within WP2 has been concerned with *citizens’ contacts and interactions with the police/justice/prison systems*, which refers to the manifold and complex relations and negotiations between informal and formal instances and mechanisms of social control.

a. Police-public relations:

UGent and VUB have set up a joint research project on changing police-public relations in the long 19th century (Barbara Deruytter, Margo De Koster, Antoon Vrints), involving the exchange of databases and tools (including HisGis applications) and resulting in co-publications. For the French period, the relationships between the police and local communities have been examined by IAP researcher Antoine Renglet (UNamur), who successfully defended his PhD in 2015, while Barbara Deruytter (UGent) focused in particular on police-citizen hostilities and conflicts in the 19th century and several criminologists from the VUB team study contemporary police-citizen and in particular police-youth interactions and relations (Els Enhus, Camille Claeys, Els Dumortier, Sofie De Kimpe). Contacts and exchanges between these different researchers and projects were established in a move toward a synthesis of insights about patterns and shifts in police-public relations from the late eighteenth century up until the present day.

b. Citizens and the courts:

WP2 researchers have been examining issues of public access to, and public uses of justice and the underlying interactions between informal and formal modes of conflict settlement. In close collaboration with WP3, this research has concerned practices of denunciation to the enemy in Belgium during WWI (Gertjan Leenders, UGent) and foreign laborers appearing before Berlin courts during WWII (HU Berlin). Furthermore, WP2 work has focused on citizen involvement in judicial reform (Lucie Castaigne, UNamur), in justice administration in the Napoleonic age (Emmanuel Berger, UNamur) and in colonial local courts (Bérengère Piret, USL-B). Finally, the issue of public trust in justice has been taken up (KUL, see also WP1b).

c. Citizens in detention and confinement:

Regarding citizens' contacts with the penitentiary system, both historical (Veerle Massin, UCL) and contemporary criminological (Esther De Graaf and Penology team, VUB) analyses have explored the conditions and the effects of imprisonment for women and for youngsters. Drawing on this, the VUB team has set up a new collaboration with a Belgian juvenile penitentiary (Mol) to conduct an evaluation study of the special treatment unit (coordinator: Jenneke Christiaens).

d. Specific categories of targeted and stigmatized 'risk' populations:

WP2 research has paid particular attention to citizens belonging to stigmatized target groups, who were the subject of specific policing, judicial and social policies. The VUB team has worked on studying street children, youth in urban public space and young offenders (in and after judicial custody/care) and has mobilized this expertise to introduce a funding application for an interdisciplinary research network devoted to 'Voicing Youth at Risk' (VUB-IRP funding). Other categories of 'risk' populations that are examined include: women and girls (Sofie De Bus, An Nuytiens, Margo De Koster, VUB; Veerle Massin, UCL); migrants and ethnic minorities (Margo De Koster, VUB; Herbert Reinke, HU Berlin); categories of native or indigenous populations (USL-B and Lille2 teams); prison detainees and 'incorrigible' categories (Veerle Massin, UCL; VUB team).

For the thematic fields mentioned above, the following **scientific activities** organized at the WP2 level (in addition to the international conference mentioned earlier) have brought together several WP2 researchers from different teams: two sessions "Police, Justice and Populations" and "Denunciation in Periods of War, Crisis and Dictatorial Regime in 20th-Century Europe" at the European Social Science History Conference 2016 in Valencia; a double session "The Uses of Justice in Europe I & II: Long-term Developments & Short-term Dynamics" at the European Social Science History Conference 2014 in Vienna; and the Annual European Society of Criminology Workshop 2014 on "Prison Life and the Effects of Imprisonment".

A third cluster of WP2 projects has examined aspects of the **local governance of security**, linking up broader societal and policy changes with their local implementation and effects on the experiences of individual actors.

a. From today's local governance of security (Tom Bauwens, VUB) and citizen involvement in surveillance practices (Lucas Melgaço, VUB) to historical analyses of private-public policing collaborations (Pieter Leloup, VUB) and of the policing of societal transitions and 'risks' (Jonas Campion & Xavier Rousseaux, UCL; Margo De Koster, VUB). The latter project has resulted in a joint publication.

b. Paying particular attention to specific contexts of crises, conflicts and reforms, the USL-B, HU Berlin, CegeSoma and VUB teams have invested in joint research on the control of labor and local populations through forced and coerced labor, comparing colonial spaces and global conflicts. These activities have been structured around three IAP workshops and conferences, involving WP2/WP3 collaboration: two of them were organized in 2014 and 2015 by the HU Berlin team in Berlin, and the third conference was organized in March 2015 in Brussels by USL-B and CegeSoma. The main results of these three conferences will be published in a collective volume, edited by Herbert Reinke (HU Berlin), Nathalie Tousignant (USL-B), Michael Wildt (HU Berlin), and Nico Wouters (CegeSoma), under the title *Forced and Coerced Labor. Comparing Global Conflicts and Colonial Spaces (1870-1960)*. The volume will be published by Springer by January 2017. Further, at the crossroads of WP1a, WP2 and WP3, the VUB (Margo De Koster), ULB (Amandine Lauro) and UVSQ (Emmanuel Blanchard) teams have jointly organized, together with the European GERN Working Group "Colonial Policing", the international conference "Policing Empires: Social Control, Political Transition, (Post)Colonial Legacies" on 12-13 December 2013 at the Royal Academy of Belgium for Science and the Arts, in Brussels.

A first major **achievement** of WP2, both in terms of knowledge innovation and in terms of (expected) output, is that it has successfully provided a framework for substantial and innovative PhD research, with no less than seven PhD projects in total, which have either been completed (Antoine Renglet, UNamur) or are nearing completion. Together with the research by IAP postdocs Tom Bauwens

(VUB) and Emmanuel Berger (UNamur), this ‘core’ of IAP research has provided a significant boost to all WP2 discussions and exchanges, thereby demonstrating the added value of investment in original, fundamental research.

A second important achievement is that the above mentioned ‘core’ of IAP WP2 research has been systematically and thoroughly embedded into each of the partners’ research teams through multiple links with associated research, as well as into collaborations and exchanges across the various WP2 teams and disciplines. In the field of the Social Sciences and Humanities, such collaborations and networking are still relatively new: therefore, the WP2 partners are very pleased with the degree of collaborative reflection and research that has taken place to date. As mentioned earlier, most exchanges and scientific innovation have resulted from the coupling of individual research projects with collective brainstorming and discussion sessions about ‘researching experience’. This has produced important results, among which firm awareness that the ‘grasping’, reconstructing and understanding of ‘justice experiences’ from the viewpoint of the citizen comes with multiple conceptual and methodological difficulties and pitfalls. Next to a shared insight into the importance of thorough and careful reflection on this matter, IAP WP2 researchers have also come to discover multiple convergences across each of their individual disciplines and research themes, which have facilitated the exchange of methods, insights, perspectives and new possibilities for experimentation.

Third, WP2 has successfully ensured the durable and broader effects of the new IAP research onto the research preoccupations of each of the participating teams. At the VUB, for example, the CRiS has devoted an entire seminar to ethical questions related to researching experiences of ‘vulnerable’ populations. Furthermore, the CRiS team has opened up venues for new, creative and art-based research for documenting and analyzing individual ‘voices’ and experiences. Associated researcher Mattias De Backer, for example, has realized, in collaboration with NGOs and youth services, and co-financed by DeMensnu, a documentary ‘giving voice’ to Brussels youth about their uses and experiences of the city (*Ma ville, mon experience*, 2016). In addition, the IAP research has also inspired WP2 teams to explore new domains and engage into new collaborations (such as the domains of law and emotions, visual narratives, body narratives and memories). The HU Berlin and VUB teams are planning, for instance, an international conference on “Emotions, Justice and Populations” around mid-2017 at the Technical University of Dresden (German Historical Institute, Prof. Dr. Dagmar Ellerbrock).

Finally, the investments of WP2 in transversal and interdisciplinary reflection and research has also produced its effects in terms of **output** and the **dissemination of research results**: the WP2 conference proceedings with Springer (publication scheduled for winter 2016), as well as co-publications between members of different WP2 teams (see lists of publications in the annual reports and in Annex 1).

Work Package 3 – Justice, Crisis and (At-)Risk Populations (BeJustCrisis)

Contributing partners

UCL (P1), UGent (P2), CegeSoma (P4), RMA (P5), UNamur (P10), HU Berlin (INT2). Coordinators: Mélanie Bost, CegeSoma/RMA; Bruno De Wever, UGent; Antoon Vrints, UGent.

Summary description of the objectives

This WP examines experiences of crisis and domination as these very often induce specific transformations of judicial institutions and practices and, as times and contexts of exception and/or experiment, bring about fundamental shifts in justice-citizen relationships. The focus is on how these transformations affect and are experienced by the dominated populations involved, and how, in turn, they develop their own mechanisms, transforming society. The research firstly addresses experiences of military domination, including repression and resistance; the role and status of military justice; and post-war retributive policies (‘incivism’, amnesty). A second research axis focuses on contexts of colonial domination, examining both colonial law and justice and police systems in the Belgian African empire (Congo, Ruanda Urundi), in the framework of European colonization. Within both

research axes, particular attention is going to the study of how, in the contexts of crisis and/or domination, specific risk and at-risk populations are defined, policed and possibly confined: ‘rebellious’ populations, political opponents and war collaborators. The research focuses on three areas: the organization, functioning and the position of the military justice system; questions of justice in times of war, occupation and liberation, focusing mainly on the World Wars; the ‘colonial’ context.

Summary description of the main achievements, scientific activities and results

Axis 1: Justice and the World Wars: new insights on actors and practices

Research within this axis is structured around several themes:

a. Attitudes of the Belgian justice system with regard to the resistance (WWII)

Conforming to the ‘from below’ perspective and focus on the justice-populations interactions, the PhD student Jan Julia Zurné (CegeSoma) is focusing on the attitudes of the Belgian judiciary and police towards the resistance groups during the second German occupation. The objectives of these different actors were often in conflict with each other. On the basis of archival research, J. J. Zurné decided to focus on the Brussels public prosecutor’s office (including the *police judiciaire* that answered directly to the public prosecutor) and the issue of politically motivated attacks on collaborators committed by resistance groups. In her view, the inactivity of the Brussels public prosecutor’s office was a result of the enduring lack of clarity on the division of competences between the German and Belgian judicial authorities. Although on a grass-roots level, police officers and magistrates had been trying to sabotage investigations in the interest of the occupier from an earlier period onwards, this became a widespread practice in Brussels after several Belgian detainees had been withdrawn from the Belgian judicial proceedings and shot by the occupying forces. Magistrates were outraged by this far-reaching violation of their judicial independence and, more importantly, they acted upon this by informally suspending their investigations into politically motivated attacks on collaborators. As members of the pre-war elite, the judiciary remained loyal to the Belgian state – which during the first years of the occupation led to a policy of the lesser evil, but later resulted in a more hostile attitude towards the occupant. However, in order to protect their own professional group and out of a sense of duty, neither magistrates nor members of the *police judiciaire* particularly prided themselves in their ‘judicial sabotage’ during or after the occupation. In general, the idea that most magistrates and police officers had ‘done the right thing’ was confirmed by the limited dimensions of the post war purges within the Brussels magistracy and *police judiciaire*. These results will be developed in the PhD dissertation by the end of 2016. Additionally, a new project analyzing how the Belgian justice system dealt with the numerous murders committed during the turbulent Liberation period, with Brussels as a case study, will be launched this year by CegeSoma.

As an associated researcher, Amandine Thiry (UCL) published a book on the penal treatment of ‘revenge homicides’ committed by Resistance on (suspected) collaborators at the end of WWII.

b. The legacy of WWI on the Belgian judicial system

Postdoctoral researcher Mélanie Bost (CegeSoma/RMA) is mainly studying the functioning of the Belgian Military Security Service, officially set up on April 1915. Indeed, frequently mentioned in the judicial archives, in particular in the repressive files concerning unpatriotic behavior during the occupation, this specialized body conducted numerous investigations on suspected groups or individuals. Even fragmentary, the documents partially uncover the genesis of a secret service, its goals, its – sometime prosaic – methods, and its difficulties in finding its place in the institutional landscape. They offer interesting material for broader research on suspicion and on the maintenance of law and order in 1914-1918. Having patiently reconstructed the early days of this new entity, compiling residual and fragmented data, M. Bost was finally able to describe its setting up and its functioning, its methods and the evolution of its missions, paying particular attention, on the one hand, to its relations with the military justice and, on the other, to the different groups labeled as suspects and to their treatment (registration, monitoring, confinement). In parallel to this first research, together with Xavier Rousseaux (UCL) and Stanislas Horvat (RMA), M. Bost investigated the social profiles, motivations and modus operandi of the Belgian agents working for the enemy – the German counter-

espionage services – on which the post-war judicial archives regarding espionage cases contain very interesting information. The results will soon be published as a monograph.

An associated research study dedicated to “Democracy in Crisis. An Anatomy of Extrajudicial Detention in Western Europe (1914-1940)” (Laurence Petrone, CegeSoma), focused on extrajudicial detention as a means used by a state to overcome a state of emergency. It managed to answer the key question: how did a state use this administrative measure during a perceived crisis? With both the long-term development in legislation and the actual state practice during the crisis in mind, the different cases are compared to one another and evaluated in the final conclusion.

c. Military law and military justice issues during both World Wars

Due to the commemoration of its centennial, WWI received particular attention. Stanislas Horvat (RMA), specialist in the functioning of the military justice, focused on the issue of the fairness of the treatment of the Belgian soldiers ‘shot at dawn’, a question still politically sensitive. In addition to its scientific interest, the study will help the Belgian government to take a position on the delicate question of the relevance of the ‘rehabilitation’ of the executed soldiers. Benoît Amez (UCL) worked as an associated researcher on the soldiers and civilians executed during WWI by the Belgian military courts. He is an expert on the question of the rehabilitation of executed soldiers, as he published a book on the subject.

Thomas Dufour’s one-year research project (RMA) consisted in the study of the sanctioning of Belgian commissioned officers and other military personnel after WWI (related to military operations during WWI, in particular the battle and capitulation of the Belgian fortifications in 1914). Postdoctoral researcher Lawrence Van Haecke (RMA) took a close look at the juridical, political and military consequences of the internment in the Netherlands for the Belgian military after the fall of the fortified position of Antwerp. The results of this research have been submitted for publication to *The Journal of Belgian History*.

Additionally, S. Horvat is preparing a new publication about the functioning of Belgian military justice during WWI; this book will be published in three languages (Dutch, English and French). Jonas Campion and Xavier Rousseaux (UCL) are working on a history of military justice in the 20th century. They want to understand to what extent this justice is exceptional and how it is involved in regulating wartime societies. They published a collective book on *Military Justice and World Wars in Europe* and organized several study days on this theme (see the annual reports).

d. Functioning of German military courts in occupied Belgium

Dimitri Roden (RMA) also studied military justice, but in his case, from the side of the occupier during WWII. The PhD studied the safety policy of the German military administration in occupied Belgium on the basis of the jurisprudence of the German military justice. The relationship between the German military administration and the judiciary was very tight. As the highest legal, executive and judicial authority in the occupied territory, *Militärbefehlshaber* Alexander von Falkenhausen set out the guidelines of the German safety policy and monitored the persecution of offenses against the German regulations by his military courts. Due to the close connection between the military administration and its judiciary, a study of the functioning of the German courts in occupied Belgium made it also possible to investigate von Falkenhausen’s postwar statement that his safety policy was to be considered ‘moderate’ in comparison to other occupied territories in the West. A comparison between the number of victims of the German occupation in Belgium with those of other countries in Western Europe or the Eastern front seemed to suggest that von Falkenhausen’s safety policy was more reasonable than that of his colleagues. However, the image of a ‘decent’ occupier is no longer tenable. Von Falkenhausen and his military courts may have differed in opinion with Berlin regarding the best way to deal with the growing resistance in the occupied territory. In the end, they shared the same goal: a total German victory over the Allies.

As a follow-up to his doctoral thesis, successfully defended in June 2015 at UGent, D. Roden began a postdoctoral research study on April 2016 on the basis of the recently discovered archives of Frédéric Eickhoff, an attorney who had defended hundreds of civilians before the German military courts in occupied Belgium.

e. The uses of justice by specific social groups in wartime and postwar periods

Helen Grevers's postdoctoral research (UGent) deals with the punishment of collaboration in Belgium after WWII from a social-historical perspective. The main question is how the (suspected) collaborators, actors of justice and society interacted with each other. By studying the punishment of collaboration from the perspective of the different users and actors of justice, new insights are to be expected into the history of the social relations in postwar Belgium. For this, the punishment of collaboration is studied 'from below'. This perspective makes it possible to study the involvement of civil society and the (suspected) collaborators in the postwar criminal justice system. It is assumed that they did not have a passive attitude toward justice but tried to influence the criminal proceedings in their favor, for example by making use of letters of support. By looking at the practices of the judicial process from the perspective of its users, social relations in the immediate postwar period come to the surface. Furthermore, this project relates to the question of how society interacted with justice in times of crisis and after large-scale violence. Did the experience of the occupation provide an opportunity for renewed relationships between justice, the offender and society? Can we say that a transformation took place because many more people became involved in the justice system immediately after the war?

A fruitful collaboration has also been initiated between WP3 and another research project funded by BELSPO: the BRAIN project GWB "The Great War from Below", whose partner is CegeSoma. The PhD student Florent Verfaillie is writing a social history of both 'patriots' and 'traitors' of WWI in occupied Belgium. He aims to connect ideas about social class distinctions and social identification with political (un-)patriotic behavior during the occupation in Belgium. As F. Verfaillie has selected his populations of good and bad citizens on the basis of their shared experience of imprisonment (either by Belgian authorities (the 'traitors') or by the German occupying authorities (the 'patriots'), he highlights not only the treatment of these populations by the administration of prisons but also the way these (new) social groups of good and bad citizens used this 'label' for their own process of self-identification during the 1920s and 1930s.

f. Belgians before Berlin courts

With the project "Data Collection: Belgians before Berlin (Common Law and Special) Penal Courts during WWII", the HU Berlin team is focusing on the selective strategies of the public prosecutors and judges of the Berlin courts when handling foreigners, in particular when handling Belgians, how proceedings were carried out (the role of the lawyers, the role of the translators, etc.), which argumentative lines were followed by the actors at the courts when dealing with foreigners. Another line of research questions covers the foreigners themselves. What kind of offenses brought foreigners before Berlin courts? By whom? What defense strategies were pursued by the accused and what witness strategies were pursued by the witnesses? What kind of private life was still available when being accused and when being in prison?

This approach allows for enlarging thematic issues when dealing with forced labor imposed by Nazi Germany, as it includes in these debates the judiciary, analyzing penal justice as a central institution for controlling women and men, who had been drafted for exercising this type of labor. Research on and documentation of forced labor during wartime Europe under the Nazi regime is not a very recent issue. But despite the impressive corpus of research results and documentation and public exhibition efforts, not only in Germany, but also in those countries, whose populations have been involved significantly in the Nazi system of forced labor, little attention has been given up to date to highlighting the functions and the role of the German judiciary and German penal justice as far as the control and the repression of foreigners was concerned. The participation of the HU Berlin team in the IAP and the cooperation with Belgian partners has given the research on these issues a new impetus - as reactions from within the research community and from external participants at the two Berlin workshops have shown.

For her part, Gerlinda Swillen (CegeSoma), in her PhD devoted her study to the situation of the children born during WWII from unions between Belgian women and German men who met in occupied Belgium and Germany, shed light on the treatment by the Belgian and German judicial authorities of the mothers and children born from such unions during and after the war.

Axis 2: Justice, war and colonies

The publication of the proceedings of a preliminary conference held in USL-B in 2012, with the support of the former IAP P6/1, enhanced the cooperation between different partners (UCL, USL-B, Lille 2) on the place of Justice in the colonial time. The new IAP P7/22 is focusing on both the impact of war on the colonial society and the impact of colonial practices on war. This **research** axis was mainly embodied by the research carried out from May 2013 to December 2014 by Pascaline le Polain de Waroux (CegeSoma): “Justice and Forced Labor in the Belgian Congo during WWII (1940-1945). Supervision of the War Effort in the Territory of Libenge”. This study intended to shed light on the role played by the judicial apparatus in the labor policies applied to colonized populations. The theme was tackled through the issue of forced agricultural labor, which was established in the Belgian Congo to support the war effort between 1940 and 1945. The aim was to seize the different ways in which the State controlled, pacified, combed and regulated territories and their inhabitants. The analysis concludes that the whole system of imposed labor in the Belgian Congo (from law enactments to procedures imparted against naysayers) gradually grew to become an institution for the permanent exploitation of rural masses. The ideology behind the legitimization of a repressive system for imposed labor appeared as a compromise between economic, administrative and judicial interests. Challenged by local realities, the repressive system built by the Belgian colonial authorities was further conditioned by contemporary necessities aiming above all at strengthening the colonial endeavor. P. le Polain de Waroux worked in close collaboration with USL-B team. At the end of her IAP contract, she has joined the USL-B as a PhD researcher working on the topic of justice in the Belgian Congo. She has extended her study to the actors and institutions that influenced the elaboration of a ‘colonial judicial knowledge’ since 1908.

The WP has already provided an important number of scientific publications and papers, the detail of which can be found in the annual reports. Among these, let us highlight the following **events** and **publications**:

- The international workshop “Forced and Coerced Labor: Comparing Colonial Spaces and Global Conflicts” (in collaboration with WP2), the proceedings of which will be published by Springer (together with the proceedings of the two conferences on forced labor organized by the HU Berlin team, see below).
- The IAP international conference “Doing Justice in Wartime. Multiple Interplays between Justice & Populations during the Two World Wars”, organized in December 2015, discussed the WP3 research results around three main themes: actors, practices and expectations of justice. 15 IAP members were involved in this scientific event which attracted an important number of relevant international scholars. Publication of the conference proceedings in the “Ius Gentium” series with Springer is scheduled for December 2016.
- In the area of legal history, the RMA hosted in Brussels, in May 2016, at the Royal Flemish Academy of Belgium, the annual international days of the *Société d'histoire du droit et des institutions des pays flamands, picards et wallons*.
- In Berlin, the HU team organized two international conferences devoted to the interactions between German justice and police and foreign workers in March 2014 and February 2015. Among the scholars presenting their results were scholars from France (*École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales*, Paris) and the Polish Academy of Sciences, who presented results derived from their research about French and Polish women and men before Berlin penal courts during WWII.

Work Package 4 – Long-term (Self-)Representations of Justice (LongTermJust)

Contributing partners

All partners. Coordinators: Veerle Massin, UCL; Xavier Rousseaux, UCL; Georges Martyn, UGent.

Summary description of the objectives

This WP departs from the idea that ‘not only must Justice *be done*; it must also *be seen to be done*’. One of the most important relationships of justice with society and its citizens consists of the ways in which justice is represented and presents itself to the outside world. These (self-)representations are manifold and can be expressed through and shaped by various ‘media’, ranging from, for example, ‘sites of justice’ such as monuments, buildings and execution sites, and literary, visual and other expressions in popular culture, to expert discourses, judicial statistics and law reviews reflecting a ‘scientific’ professional culture of justice as well as technical information.

Since this field is so vast and an integrated multidisciplinary approach is still in the making at the international level, it has been decided to combine three targeted in-depth research projects with smaller exploratory studies. Two of the three main projects are concerned with judicial iconography, allowing Belgium to catch up with this highly developed international field of research, and the new domain of judicial archaeology, with a focus on the ‘built’ representations of justice such as courtrooms, etc. At the crossing between history and anthropology, the third research project deals with the representations of ‘crime’, ‘criminal’, and ‘victim’, through the analysis of discourses on these issues by different social and judicial actors. An important area for exploratory research concerns the role played by visual material and literature related to the judicial sphere in constructing collective representations of society, more, in particular, in the representation of the colonial order, in the development of a scientific culture of justice and in the symbolic representation of state power in the urban context.

Summary description of the main achievements, scientific activities and results

Four PhD **research projects** on judicial architecture, legal and judicial iconography, discourses on crime, and statistical representations are conducted within WP4.

The thesis project of Gaëlle Dubois (UCL), initially dedicated to courthouses and prisons as principal ‘theaters’ of justice, has been redefined in 2014 in the following direction: the **architectural representations of courthouses** from the Independence to WWI. The research focuses on buildings and restorations of Belgian courthouses done during a period of an extensive building program leading to the construction or restoration of 25 courthouses in less than 80 years. The study is organized in three parts: 1) a general approach to the 25 Belgian courthouses built or restored between 1830 and 1914, which includes a classification by architectural types and decoding of their major speeches; 2) a detailed analysis of the Liège courthouse on the basis of visual data (iconographic sources, observation of the building) but also through written sources about its transformations between 1830 and 1914; 3) a comparison of the Liège courthouse with the ideal model of a Belgian courthouse, implemented in Brussels concomitantly with restorations to the Liege courthouse. Since 1 October 2015, G. Dubois has been a FNRS research fellow. She has analyzed the archive documents relating to the Liège courtrooms and is now focusing on the study of iconographic sources (postcards, maps) and representations in 19th-century architectural treaties, as well as travel guides. The writing will be carried out progressively, as was the case for a chapter about the courtrooms, so as not to muddle up the analysis because of an excess load of untreated qualitative information.

The PhD research of Stefan Huygebaert (UGent) aims to study **legal and judicial iconography** in Belgium. Its art, society and law’s scope was further specified towards constitutional and criminal law. After the first part on constitutional iconography, the research focused on the iconology of criminal law. Starting from existing literature on the history of criminal law, watershed moments were selected, and the first part of a corpus was built by means of image databases and salon catalogues of the Belgian triennial art exhibitions. The analysis of catalogues over an 80-year timespan resulted in over 200 titles of – and references to – art works related to law and crime. A theory on the ‘decisive constitutional moment’, presented during an early stage at the Australian National University in December 2013, was further developed and written down for publication. After successful application, the research is funded, from 1 October 2015, onwards, by the FWO, and has been retitled “Visual Idea(l)s of Law and Justice: A Legal, Art & Cultural Historical Inquiry into the Iconology of Belgian Law”. The study has evolved towards a second chapter on the iconography of criminal law with an inquiry into the lost decorations of the Brussels Assize Court. This destroyed (1944) courtroom was,

with the help of an architect, digitally reconstructed. The inquiries into theory resulted in a theoretical framework for the PhD research on legal iconography. With the help and expertise of his IAP colleague Amandine De Burchgraeve (UCL), S. Huygebaert designed a draft digital image database. The research will further focus on the iconography of criminal law with a focus on possible shifts after the new criminal code and the reforms of Jules Le Jeune.

A third PhD project is led by Amandine De Burchgraeve (UCL), FNRS research fellow since 1 October 2013, on the **social construction of crime representations**. To understand how the image of crime – the one that appears in our current society's debates – came to be constructed, A. De Burchgraeve chose to glance back at the 19th century. During this century, crime becomes, for the first time, the subject of interrogation in multiple democratic spaces that are concerned with the future of society (prison, police, scientific environment, journalism, etc.). One of the places in which the different discourses about crime confront each other is the 'trial ritual' of the criminal court. In this environment, people socially construct the meaning of crime, which allows the historian to see how it evolves. As such, the research goal is to study the dynamics of construction and deconstruction of those discourses by analyzing the conceptualization of 'crime', 'criminal' and 'victim' by the social and judicial actors of the Criminal Court of Brabant between 1890 and 1914. This type of questioning will be answered through the analysis of the traces left by the actors in the criminal court's trial records and in the Belgian press (local and national). By using methods of social and cultural history, linguistic and judicial anthropology, and ethnomethodology, A. De Burchgraeve aims to study experts' reports, trial reports, summaries of arguments, press articles and images (of crime scenes) in order to put forward perceptions, expectations, tolerances, standards and ambitions of a (bourgeois) society living in a state in full development. This type of study, which finds itself at the crossing between history and anthropology, will therefore contribute to the historiography of the *histoire du sensible* and to that of the criminal justice system, two study grounds that are lacking in Belgium. During the year 2015-2016, the research was conducted on 6 newspapers and 150 Brabant criminal courts files between 1893 and 1913.

During the project, another PhD has been launched on last 20th-century representations in information television programs, by Lucie Castaigne (UNamur, WP2). Her thesis aims at highlighting the relations between the media and judicial world in French-speaking Belgium and to characterize the functions of the public service media about information on justice.

Around this cluster of four PhD research studies, many members of IAP teams conducted specific research on representations. This is the case of an associated researcher, Julie Louette (UCL), who is doing a PhD on the Belgian **criminal statistics** (1870-1930). Considering statistics as a tool of knowledge and a tool of governance, the research is divided into three parts. The first part deals with the intellectual root of the Belgian criminal statistics (Scientific Congress of Statistics, penal law, and prison) in the international scale at the end of the 19th century. The second part focuses on the Belgian statistics and their reform in 1898. The third and last part deals with the use of criminal statistics in the Belgian political debate between 1870 and 1930 (recidivism, conditional liberation and condemnation).

Since 2012, the WP4 researchers have participated in various and numerous national and international **workshops and conferences**. They have also submitted or published several **papers** (for the detailed list, see the annual reports).

Due to the success of three of the initial PhD students to prestigious PhD research grants (FWO/UGent, FNRS/UCL), the research on law and justice representations is now really blooming. By crossing the domains of architecture, iconography, written criminal files and newspapers, and addressing various disciplines (history of art and architecture, media studies, history of emotions, anthropology), Belgian research is one of the most innovative places for this new field in justice research. The growing interest in the 'Spatial Turn' in social sciences has boosted the proposal for a valorization deliverable *Les mots de la Justice/Recht-Spraak* decided by the IAP promoters after recommendations of the first Follow-up Committee had boosted the program (see Chapter 5 – Output, 5.2.).

To foster this cluster of PhD research studies, a series of preliminary **seminars, conferences** and **doctoral activities** took part from the beginning in various teams (USL-B, UGent, Lille 2 and UCL). They opened an international joint-venture operation in the last phase of the program:

1. The workshop “Lex in the City” organized with the IAP P7/26 *City and Society in the Low Countries (1200-1850)* (Brussels, 17 December 2015)
2. The workshop organized at the Oñati International Institute for the Sociology of Law (9-10 June 2016): “Les enjeux de la ritualisation judiciaire. Une réflexion sur les formes du procès”
3. The WP4 international conference “The Art of Law. Artistic Representations and Iconography of Law and Justice in Context from the Middle Ages to the First World War” (Bruges, 16-18 January 2017)

These three international workshops or conferences (will) offer(ed) the opportunity to include the bulk of research on Belgian representations of law and justice in the 18th-20th centuries from two larger perspectives: 1) by including the 19th-20th centuries representations research in a long-term perspective from the Middle Ages, responding to a recent argument in the *History Manifesto*. This is the reason for the cooperation with the IAP P7/26 *City & Society*; 2) by bringing new historical-anthropological research in connection with questions from the legal theory field. This is the motive for cooperation with the Oñati Group managed by Diane Bernard (USL-B). Finally, the major achievements of the IAP program on the function of judicial art, architecture, spatial implementation of law and justice in the formation of 19th century national state, newspapers, or statistical contributions to the formation of a shared law, justice and crime representations by the ordinary citizens, will be presented to the WP4 international conference in Brugge in January 2017, in its proceedings published by Springer, in the forthcoming book *Les mots de la Justice/Recht-Spraak*, and in the four PhD projects to be defended in 2017-2019.

Work Package 5 – Knowledge Management for a Social Science History of Justice: Sources, Tools, Training and Valorization (DigitJustHis)

Contributing partners

All partners. Coordinators: Aude Musin, UCL; Xavier Rousseaux, UCL.

Summary of the objectives

The transversal WP5 is centered on the networking and distribution of accumulated knowledge and intended to support and promote the research of the entire network. It aims at: 1) supporting strategies of collection, appraisal and digitization of (un)published data (archival documents, images, books, statistical series, etc); 2) developing methodological tools, research instruments and metadata; 3) making research in the field more productive and visible, both to the scientific community and the larger public; 4) organizing common research training. Next to the specific expertise of archival science mobilized here, research is oriented towards the internationally burgeoning field of the Digital Humanities, in which law and justice history plays a steering role. In doing so, the network aims to promote structured, cumulative and critical access to the information needed for understanding the development of Belgian justice in its relation to society and its populations as well as new cross-fertilizing research and modernizing the dissemination of the results of scientific research. This is coupled with specific training for the IAP researchers on data management, computer-based analysis, data privacy and copyright issues, etc.

Summary description of the main achievements, scientific activities and results

To realize these objectives, the network has developed detailed work programs around four axes:

1) *Providing access to sources and facilitating research by collection, opening up, archival description and digitization of judicial archives (SA)*

Since access to, and knowledge about the production of historical sources invariably and fundamentally determines the quality of scientific research on the past and its relations to the present, WP5 constitutes a cornerstone of this IAP project, with the SA as a central and indispensable partner.

The input of the SA in this WP has aimed to provide both the necessary foundations and collective tools for carrying out the different IAP projects and develop the program at large: information about and access to the archival sources for (the history of) Belgian justice, and research instruments to correctly exploit and analyze (interpret and contextualize) them.

Facilitating research on the judiciary in Belgian and foreign universities is part of the core business of the SA. Nonetheless, it is absolutely inconceivable that the backlog regarding the minimum opening up and online provision of finding aids on archives will be cleared within the framework of this partnership. The backlog is too big. In the beginning of phase 7, the judicial archives still to be opened up (by publishing a validated finding aid online) amounted to roughly 12.5 shelf kilometers, with an additional 8 kilometers to be added in the coming years. As regards to the opening up and indexing of archives, priority has been given to the archives from the military tribunals, prisons, prosecutors' offices and courts already in the SA. Penitentiary archives from Wallonia were already a priority of phase 6, since only very few of these were preserved at the SA (in contrast to the vast majority of Flemish penitentiary archives). By the end of phase 6, inventories had been made for most of the prisons (Tournai, Mons, Nimy, Namur, Dinant), but the transferral of the archives of several prisons still had to be obtained. Consensus has been reached on spreading projects over four sites: Brussels, Liège, Arlon and Mons. In the initial workprogram it was also planned to give access to the Court of Assizes of Liège. But the SA has decided to focus on the completion of classification of archives from the Walloon prisons, which is a time-consuming work. In order to make their classification easier, all archives from the Walloon prisons (Arlon, Marche, Neufchâteau, Eupen, Malmedy) were moved to the SA in Liège. Additionally, the SA, in collaboration with the prisons' direction, have acquired 400 meters of archives from the prisons of Huy, Verviers and Saint-Léonard, completing the archival fonds regarding the Walloon prisons for the 19th and 20th centuries. By June 2016, information about and access have been given to archival sources of prisons of Huy and Verviers (200 meters). Archives from other Walloon prisons (275 meters) should be made accessible to researchers by the end of the IAP project. For Brussels, researchers now have at their disposal an inventory for the psychiatric ward of the Forest prison (1922-1976). Regarding courts and prosecutors' offices, focus was put on the Brussels Correctional Court's archives (1,249 shelf kilometers) and the Brussels Public Prosecutor Office (420 meters, 1918-1985): inventories are currently in press or will soon be published. Concerning military tribunals, inventories of the Prosecutor Military Office and the Councils of War of Liège and Namur (1815-1940) have been published. With respect to the initial objectives, an institutional research guide for the archives of military courts in Belgium was also elaborated. Published in April 2015, it offers a comprehensive overview of the available sources for the study of military justice in Belgium as well as information about the competencies, organization and procedures and on legal processes to have access to this documentation. Furthermore, four partners of the IAP network (UCL, SA, CegeSoma and RMA) co-organized a study day regarding the research perspectives of the military tribunals' archives on 30 April 2015.

Thanks to the concerted efforts of members of the SA team, considerable progress has not only been booked in the prioritized sectors, but in several other fields as well. About 50 inventories produced within the framework of the IAP project are already published online (see lists of publications in the annual reports and in the Annex 1). These inventories are proposed free of charge in PDF format on the SA website. Complementary, an electronic overview of relevant archival funds is being made available via the SA online database of all inventoried funds kept in its depositories. This database lists the available inventories, with references to the location of the funds. Judicial funds are regularly added to this database.

With respect to the digitization of judicial source collections, the SA have participated in the execution of WP5 by providing its expertise for the tool "Digitization of Belgian judicial sources related to the repression of international crimes", in collaboration with the ULB team (see below). Furthermore, the SA are working on a project on the digital disclosure of the archives making up the records of military justice (1944-2003). This project requires several steps, all of which will be initiated though not necessarily completed within this 5-year phase. The archives of military justice have yet to be transferred from the law courts to the SA but the General Prosecutor's board, responsible for the management of these archives, is in favor of this transfer, even though declassification procedures are

yet unclear. The SA are reflecting on the possibility of a (partial) digitization of these archives.

2) *Providing research tools: a web portal as nexus for structured access to resources and exchange of data, methodological tools and research results* (all partners)

In order to access the website and portal of the IAP P7/22 program, please go to: www.bejust.be. Providing structured access to judicial sources, data and research instruments requires the development of adequate tools. During the previous IAP project P6/01, major efforts were undertaken to develop such tools for accessing and understanding relevant information about Belgian justice history and to integrate them into one central online information system and Internet portal for justice resources: Just-His.be (Just[ice]-Historical Information Systems). Just-His.be was designed to perform several functions at once: to provide a tool for the valorization of the project, to support the daily operation of the network, and to become a research instrument aggregating the material accumulated by the network members. The initial plan was to continue expanding the existing IAP Portal Just-His.be. The network has finally decided to adapt its portal to improve its visibility and use www.bejust.be. Special efforts were made on the design and website's architecture. The website provides the following information: description of the general project and of the WPs' sub-projects, annual reports, description of the previous phase (IAP P6/01); composition of the network, personal page of each member; agenda of scientific meeting, seminars, conferences; deliverables; RSS feed; multimedia content related to the project. This portal also gives access to source and documentary collections and textual, prosopographical and statistical tools. They are put at the disposal of both IAP network members, other interested scholars and the public at large via three major modules: the Research Repository E-Prints, the application on the prosopography of Belgian judicial personnel and the online application for the critical access to the Belgian Criminal justice statistics Quetelet.net. These tools are regularly used by Belgian and international researchers, by lawyers and magistrates, by journalists. A first objective of the IAP network in phase 7 is thus to **further develop and complete the three existing information retrieval modules of the portal**. It should be stressed that these initiatives are complemented with fundamental research, drawing on the accumulated resources. The data collecting activities are first and foremost oriented to respond to the needs of PhD and postdoctoral researches funded by the IAP or other research funding.

a. Research Repository E-Prints

This application aims at providing the scientific community, the general public as well as judicial authorities with as many documentary, bibliographic and archive resources as possible, focused on the socio-political history of law and justice in Belgium from 1795 to the present day. In some cases, the application provides scanned documents (PDF, text or image formats), most of which can be downloaded for free. Moreover, some documents have been through an OCR (optical characters recognition) process, thereby making it possible to search through the document. At this point, about 6800 references to information resources have been encoded and classified in the Research Repository, covering the following types of material:

- A corpus of bibliographical data on the history of justice administration in Belgium, including among others data from the bibliographical book of VELLE K., *Recht en gerecht: bibliografische inleiding tot het institutioneel onderzoek van de rechterlijke macht (1796-1994)*, 2 vol., Brussels, State Archives, 1994.
- A bibliographical catalogue of 8500 references regarding penal law and social defense from the UCL archives.
- Published and unpublished sources. During this phase, the following collections of source material have been digitized: judicial and police statistics produced by the French and Belgian justice; the volumes of the judicial review *Belgique judiciaire* (1843-1905 and 1927-1939). Three legal colonial periodicals (*Revue Juridique du Congo belge*, 1924-1963; *Bulletin des juridictions indigènes*, 1933-1963; *Journal des Tribunaux d'Outre-Mer*, 1950-1961) were added thanks to the partner USL-B.
- Research instruments: various research tools and archival guides on the history of law and justice in Belgium; various scientific articles on the history of law and justice in Belgium; access via the website www.bejust.be to electronic versions of the archive inventories published by the SA ensured through a link to the SA website.

Further digitization and integration in the Research Repository is planned before the end of the project as a series of unpublished circulars from the penitentiary administration (collected by Dr. Eric Maes, INCC) and judicial and police statistics produced by the Dutch justice.

b. Database “Prosopography of Belgian magistrates, 1795-1960” (judiciary personnel)

Originally created in 2005 within the scope of a FNRS-FRFC project on the prosopography of the Belgian magistracy (UCL, UNamur, USL-B), the aim of this tool is to further the study of the socio-political history of the magistracy as a professional group since the time of its formation in 1795 under French control, later to become the subject of the social history of elites in modern Belgium. During phase 7, the database should include the magistracy of the Dutch regime (in process) and the magistracy during the World Wars (in process). Data regarding the colonial magistracy from the Congo Free State, colonial Belgian Congo (1908-1960) and the mandate territories Ruanda and Urundi (1920-1962) are being regularly added to the database and will be exploited by the two PhD researchers Amandine Dumont (UCL) and Pascaline le Polain de Waroux (USL-B). Furthermore, three associate researchers of the IAP network (Gauthier Godart, Julie Louette, Amandine Thiry, UCL) have agreed to enrich the database with data regarding the personnel of the Ministry of Justice. It represents about a thousand persons, who collaborated in the administration of justice in 19th-century Belgium. By June 2016, the database will give access to data concerning about 7000 individuals and 854 jurisdictions.

c. Database “Quetelet.net/TimeSTAT” (judicial statistics)

Since 2003, the IAP coordinator’s team CHDJ/UCL has been coordinating a series of federal projects aimed at the development of a platform for the critical dissemination of judicial statistics. Quetelet.net/TimeSTAT enables Belgian judicial statistics to be accessible and understandable to a large audience. Until recently, these statistics were available for consultation only for a small part through PDF files on the website of the Ministry of Justice. Thanks to Quetelet.net/TimeSTAT, all these serialized data for the 19th and 20th centuries are available online, with a critical viewpoint to make their use easier for researchers, policymakers, the media and citizens.

A testing phase was conducted with the exploratory project on the data from the *Compte général de la justice criminelle 1825-1978*. This collaboration between the French partner CESDIP/UVSQ and the CHDJ/UCL allowed the transfer of technologies and exchange of expertise, but it also revealed that the Quetelet.net consultation and requests module was very complex to use. So, partners have decided to create a second application: “Cubes.net”, in partnership with the CETIC. It is complementary but independent from Quetelet.net to give an easier access to data for new users. Expert staff create cubes, which represent a coherent zone of high-density statistics. The complex requests space is used to create cubes but is not an obstacle to the comprehension of results.

During phase 7, the activity statistics of the courts for the 19th and 20th centuries, and criminal statistics, those of the correctional courts, of the General Prosecutor’s board and those of the criminal policy service for the 20th-21st centuries, were systematically encoded in the application. Their standardization will be completed by September 2016. By June 2016, about 15 cubes have been created, following a request of researchers (giving access to data about death penalty, activity of the courts of assizes, etc). These cubes can be consulted on www.bejust.be.

The IAP partners have also invested in setting up **new projects for the creation of new digital source collections and the development of appropriate tools** to provide structured access to them.

a. Digitization of Belgian judicial sources related to the repression of international crimes

ULB and SA are collaborating to develop a tool allowing the digital disclosure of the archives making up the judicial record of Belgium in the area of international law. This rich archival heritage is held at the SA, who is in charge of its inventorization and digitization. The project focuses on three particular chronological moments: the attempts to judge German war criminals in the 1920s and 1940s following the World Wars and the occupation of Belgium; and the experiences with universal jurisdiction and international judicial cooperation through the 1990s. ULB is in charge of the identification of archives of the trials after WWI, as well as the designing of a database structure able to offer a detailed description of the documents, according to international archival standards (see WP1a). This project is planned to contribute to the “Legal Tools Project” of the International Criminal Court. The integration

of records for the use of legal scholars and social scientists constitute an international precedent. Initiated in the framework of phase 7, the project is now funded by a BELSPO-BRAIN research program (project JUSINBELLGIUM, 2014-2019), involving the ULB, the SA, the KUL and the International Research and Documentation Center for War Crimes Trials at the *Philipps-Universität Marburg*.

b. Data collection “Accidents at work and social legislation: comparative historical approach France-Belgium. Legal reasonings and judicial practices”

CHJ/Lille 2 has focused its exchange as an international partner on data collection and digitization of a body of comparative and social law and labor law doctrine, in collaboration with UGent: the legal historians and lawyers of this last partner have an ongoing project on the history of Belgian law reviews. Their specific expertise on the systematic collection of such reviews is being brought in. This data collection project focuses on judicial and administrative sources to test the traditional hypothesis of a drastic change in main legal reasoning due to a new way of thinking about a social issue at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. Indeed, French (1898) and Belgian (1903) legislations have established employer’s liability in the case of accidents at work, against the traditional principles of civil liability. This project aims to appraise the extent to which legal principles inherent in these legislations correspond to judicial practice. One of the first activities was a search in the departmental archive services to ensure that there were enough judicial sources to support the research. The CHJ collected a lot of photos, which could interest researchers. A legal study was achieved between April and December 2015 to ensure the best way for publishing judicial archives on the web (there are some “sensitive” data on health which are not allowed to be directly viewable). Authorizations are currently asked of the public Record Service and to the CNIL (general mission to inform individuals of their rights by the French Data Protection Act). At the same time, the implementation of a web tool is ongoing and the CHJ hopes to publish this database at the end of 2016. It will be hosted on the Huma Num platform, and www.bejust.be will give access to this database.

c. Data collection: “A corpus of colonial law journals”

In collaboration with USL-B, CHJ/Lille 2 is currently working on a database of colonial law journals. This corpus will be made available on the *Colonialcorpus* website and through www.bejust.be.

Furthermore, it has to be mentioned that all partners are collecting source material on justice, in conjunction with their exploratory research on the (self-)representations of justice within WP4 and for their specific field of expertise. Efforts will be made to include this material in the IAP portal www.bejust.be. A reflection on the maintenance and sustainable hosting of these applications and databases has been initiated by the promoters. A viable solution for global access to them must be found by the end of phase 7. It is a priority of WP5. Different options are being considered depending on the tool: the SA will take care of the hosting and maintenance of the database of Belgian judicial sources related to the repression of international crimes. The DIGITHEMIS portal (www.digithemis.be), developed by the coordinator thanks to a FNRS funding, already gives access and valorizes the three historical applications. This portal is meant to become the reference for Digital Humanities in the field of social sciences of justice in Belgium and could solve the problem of the sustainability of tools developed in the framework of the IAP project.

3) **Promoting research training (all partners)**

Since the first phase, the network has taken care to invest important parts of its energy and means in developing specific post-graduate training for PhD students, by organizing doctoral research seminars on key topics and issues addressed in the IAP project at the network level but also by proposing more targeted research training initiatives developed by the individual partners. Specific training sessions have been organized on data and databases management, quantitative and qualitative analysis through two international complementary summer schools in Montréal and Louvain-la-Neuve. These were the result of a joint-organization between UCL, UVSQ and also UQAM and Université d’Angers. As they were opened to non IAP researchers from various disciplines, these summer schools were a platform for meetings and collaborations among PhD students. Initially, these partners had planned to organize a four-year doctoral training, but the lack of funding and human resources did not allow them to

organize the last two summer schools in Paris and Angers. These have been replaced by several doctoral seminars proposed specifically for IAP researchers within WPs or interesting several WPs: for example, the KUL team organized a seminar for PhD researchers of WP1 to reflect on their research object; the UGent team organized a master class on “Law and the Visual”, specifically within WP4 (2014); the USL-B and VUB teams organized a series of three seminars during the year 2013-2014 to provide the basis for visual anthropology to PhD students, interesting most of PhD researchers of the network (for a detailed list of training activities, see the annual reports).

4) *Valorization of research results (all partners)*

The IAP portal www.bejust.be provides a tool for making efforts for the valorization of the IAP research visible to the scientific world and the public at large. The partners organize the valorization of research output through the (joint) organization of scientific activities and publications (for a detailed list, see Chapter 3 – Networking, 3.1.; Chapter 4 – Position of the IAP network, 4.2.; the list of publications in Annex 1; and the annual reports). WP5 specifically focuses on the output of the entire network and collective valorization efforts.

a. Scientific activities organized by the network as a whole

See Chapter 3 – Networking, 3.1.

b. Publication program

From the start of the IAP project (phase 6), the decision was taken to publish the IAP research results in two series, one published with the State Archives and the other with Die Keure/La Charte. These two IAP book series are continued during phase 7.

Justice & Society (States Archives)

Published by the IAP network in collaboration with the SA, ‘Justice & Society’ is a series of concise books intended to disseminate a selection of the results of IAP conferences, seminars, workshops and short-term research actions. By the end of 2016, a seventh volume is going to be published in this series, presenting the results of a WP5 workshop co-organized by UCL, SA, CegeSoma and RMA, and involving among others several IAP members: BOST M., DROSSENS P., HORVAT S. (eds.), *Ressources et usages des archives de la justice militaire/Bronnen en onderzoeksperspectieven i.v.m. het militair gerecht*, 2016 (in press). Another book is planned in this series by the end of the project: LEUWERS H., *Les professions en questions. Avocats, juges et médecins en Europe (XVIII^e-XIX^e s.)*.

Justice & Society/Justitie en Samenleving/Justice et Société (Die Keure/La Charte)

Published by the IAP network in collaboration with Die Keure/La Charte, “Justice & Society” is a series intended to disseminate the main results of the PhD theses conducted within the framework of the IAP project.

In 2015, the *Encyclopédie historique de la justice belge/Historische encyclopedie van de Belgische justitie* (eds. DE KOSTER M., HEIRBAUT D., ROUSSEAUX X.) has been published in this series: all teams involved in the previous IAP P6/01 project have participated in the realization of a new synthesis of the history of Belgian justice, which is an entirely revised edition of the collective volume that layed at the basis of this IAP project, *Politieke en sociale gesechiedenis van justitie in België van 1830 tot heden/Histoire socio-politique de la justice en Belgique de 1830 à nos jours* (eds. HEIRBAUT D., ROUSSEAUX X., VELLE K., Die Keure/La Charte, 2004). The publication of this synthesis was originally scheduled for the beginning of 2013 but several personal changes occurred in the coordination team and in the staff in charge of the project by Die Keure. Furthermore, the editors of the volume decided to illustrate the 28 articles with iconographic material, explaining the delay of the release. An event was organized for the release of the book, in the presence of the Minister of Justice Koen Geens (Brussels, Ministry of Justice, 6 October 2015).

Four monographs resulting from the PhD theses conducted within the framework of the previous phase are planned by the end of phase 7. As the distribution of this collection by the publisher is not optimal, the network has decided to rethink another path to publish the main results of the research conducted during phase 7. After the publication of the planned monographs, this series will end, as the current IAP network has developed a fruitful collaboration with the international publisher Springer.

Histoire, Justice, Sociétés (UCL-CHDJ's book series)

The IAP coordinator, X. Rousseaux (UCL) and his team CHDJ, have been able to launch their own book series, “Histoire, Justice, Sociétés”, with the Presses Universitaires de Louvain, partly thanks to the IAP program (this support is clearly mentioned in each of the volumes). The series disseminates research results (proceedings, monographies) and publishes source material regarding the history of criminal justice and of social regulation in an interdisciplinary perspective (law, history, sociology, criminology, etc). Nineteen volumes have already been published (eight books with the support of the current IAP project, seven of them written or edited by network members).

Publication of the proceedings of the five IAP international conferences (Springer)

For this new phase, promoters decided to improve the international valorization of the research results by publishing the results of the five WP international conferences by the international publisher Springer. Each of them will lead to a peer-reviewed publication, scheduled for each book a year after the conference. The five books will be part of the existing series “Ius Gentium: Comparative Perspectives on Law and Justice” (series editors: Mortimer Sellers and James Maxeiner, University of Baltimore). That well-known collection, devoted to facilitating the analysis and exchange of ideas about contemporary legal issues from a comparative perspective, is an academic crowning of the project and gives the network an international reputation. The first (e)book has been published in 2016 as volume 50 of the collection, under the title *Modernization of the Criminal Justice Chain and the Judicial System. New Insights on Trust, Cooperation and Human Capital* (WP1b, eds. HONDEGHEM A., ROUSSEAUX X., SCHOENAERS F.). The four next volumes planned are (provisional titles and editors):

- TOUSIGNANT N., CHRISTIAENS J. (eds.), *Experiencing Justice. Researching Citizens' Contacts with Judicial Practices* (estimated delivery date: July 2016).
- BOST M., DE WEVER B., VRINTS A. (eds.), *Doing Justice in Wartime. Multiple Interplays between Justice & Populations during the Two World Wars* (estimated delivery date: December 2016).
- DE BROUX P.-O., LAGROU P., ROVETTA O. (eds.), *Defeating Impunity, Promoting International Justice. The Archival Trail, 1914-2016* (estimated delivery date: February 2017).
- MARTYN G., ROUSSEAUX X. et al. (eds.), *The Art of Law. Artistic Representations and Iconography of Law and Justice in Context from the Middle Ages to the First World War* (estimated delivery date: December 2017).

c. Dissemination

See Chapter 5 – Output, 5.2.

3. NETWORKING

3.1. Major joint activities performed as part of the network

Transfer of tools, material and knowledge between partners

The testing phase of the database “Quetelet.net/timeSTAT” (see Chapter 2 – Scientific achievements, WP5), performed in 2012-2013 on the data from the *Compte général de la justice criminelle 1825-1978*, allowed transfer of technologies and exchange of expertise between the partners involved in this project (CESDIP/UVSQ and CHDJ/UCL).

Common use of equipment and databases

See Chapter 2 – Scientific achievements, WP5.

Annual and WP meetings

As a whole, the network has met for a **Kick-Off meeting**, organized in February 2013 in the presence of representatives of BELSPO, and for the **Annual General meetings**. Each Annual General Network

Meeting is an opportunity to take note and discuss the report of the Follow-up Committee of external scholars chosen for continually evaluating the IAP project from a scientific viewpoint. Since the beginning of the project, several **Promoters' meetings** and **Executive Group meetings** (with representatives of the WPs) have taken place in order to improve the network functioning and to promote exchanges and cooperation between the members of the different WPs. Different **WP meetings** were also organized, most often for planning and preparing scientific activities. In 2015-2016, three **specific workshops** dedicated to the preparation of the forthcoming book *Les mots de la Justice/Recht-Spraak* were added to these internal meetings. These workshops provided venues for meetings and exchanges between the IAP researchers.

Kick-Off and Annual General Network meetings

1. Louvain-la-Neuve (UCL), 7 February 2013: Kick-Off meeting
2. Brussels (SA), 31 October 2014: Annual General Network meeting
3. Brussels (CegeSoma), 4 December 2015: Annual General Network meeting

Planned: Annual General Network meetings in December 2016 and in September 2017 (final meeting)

Promoters' and Executive Group meetings

1. Brussels, 16 January 2013: Promoters' meeting
2. Brussels (CegeSoma), 22 April 2013: Executive Group meeting
3. Brussels (VUB), 26 September 2013: Executive Group meeting
4. Brussels (ULB), 7 February 2014: Executive Group meeting
5. Louvain-la-Neuve (UCL), 23 May 2014: Promoters' meeting & Executive Group meeting
6. Brussels (VUB), 30 September 2014: Executive Group meeting
7. Brussels, 20 January 2015: Promoters' meeting
8. Louvain-la-Neuve (UCL), 18 June 2015: Executive Group meeting
9. Brussels, 21 March 2016: Promoters' meeting

Planned: Executive Group/Promoters' meetings in September 2016 and in January 2017

WP meetings

1. Brussels (CegeSoma), 19 June 2013: WP3 meeting
2. Leuven (KUL), 21 August 2013: WP1b meeting
3. Leuven (KUL), 24 September 2013: WP1b meeting
4. Brussels (VUB), 7 November 2013: WP2 meeting
5. Brussels (USL-B), 9 December 2013: WP4 meeting
6. Liège (ULg), 15 May 2014: WP1b meeting
7. Brussels (VUB), 26 August 2014: WP2 meeting
8. Leuven (KUL), 2 September 2014: WP1b meeting
9. Liège (ULg), 24 October 2014: WP1b meeting
10. Brussels (VUB), 31 October 2014: WP2 meeting
11. Brussels (ULB), 27 November 2014: WP1a meeting
12. Brussels (VUB), 15 January 2015: WP2 meeting
13. Louvain-la-Neuve (UCL), 20 January 2015: WP4 meeting
14. Brussels (CegeSoma), 22 January 2015: WP3 meeting

Workshops about the forthcoming book Les mots de la Justice/Recht-Spraak

1. Brussels (USL-B), 19 October 2015: first researchers' workshop
2. Brussels (USL-B), 27 October 2015: second researchers' workshop
3. Brussels (USL-B), 6 November 2015: Promoters' workshop

National and international workshops

Different scientific activities have been jointly organized by two or more IAP partners as part of the network: **national workshops** (generally organized within a specific WP), **joint sessions** at international conferences, and **international conferences**. The list below is not comprehensive but

limited to the most significant among them: those organized by the network as a whole or within the framework of the program (for the detailed list, see the annual reports).

National workshops

1. Brussels (USL-B), 4 May 2012: “The Law and Colonial Justice in Africa. Tradition, Production, Reform”, co-organized by CRHiDI/USL-B and CHDJ/UCL, with the participation of IAP members from Lille 2 and ULB (WP1b and WP2)
2. Louvain-la-Neuve (UCL), 16 November 2012; Brussels (VUB), 1 February 2013; Brussels (ULB), 2-3 May 2013: “‘It’s for you own good’. A Century of Juvenile Justice Practices in Belgium, 1912-2012”, series of three seminars co-organized by the VUB, UCL and ULB teams, with the participation of several members of WP2
3. Liège (ULg), 16 May 2013: “Acceleration in the Judiciary in France and in Belgium”, workshop bringing together researchers from CESDIP and ULg, some guests, and PhD students of WP1b
4. Brussels (ULB), 21 October 2013: “Henri La Fontaine, prix Nobel de la paix (1913) : quels enseignements pour le droit de la guerre ?”, study day organized by some WP1a researchers
5. Brussels (Royal Library of Belgium), 17 December 2015: “Lex in the City. Long-term (Self)Representations of Justice and Public Reconciliation in the Low Countries and in Belgium”, organized by the WP4 in collaboration with the IAP P7/26 *City and Society in the Low Countries (1200-1850)*

Joint sessions at international conferences

1. Vienna, 23-26 April 2014, 10th European Social Science History Conference:
 - “Seeing is Believing. Representations of Justice by Intermediating Actors in Belgium and France, 19th-early 20th century”, organized by the UCL team, with the participation of the IAP members A. De Burchgraeve (UCL), G. Dubois (UCL), S. Huygebaert (UGent), V. Lefebvre (Lille 2), X. Rousseaux (UCL) as chair, and G. Martyn (UGent) as discussant
 - “Justice and Occupations in Western Europe: Actors and Practices, 1914-1945 (France, Belgium, Netherlands). I: Occupiers Facing Populations”, organized by M. Bost (CegeSoma/RMA) and D. Roden (RMA), with the participation of the IAP members L. Petrone (CegeSoma), and S. Horvat (RMA) as chair and discussant
 - “Justice and Occupations in Western Europe: Actors and Practices, 1914-1945 (France, Belgium, Netherlands). II: Judges Facing Occupiers”, organized by M. Bost (CegeSoma/RMA) and D. Venema (Radboud University, Nijmegen), with the participation of the IAP members J. J. Zurné (CegeSoma), and S. Horvat (RMA) as chair
 - “The Uses of Justice in Europe I: Long-term Developments”, organized by M. De Koster (VUB) and A. Vrints (UGent), with the participation of the IAP members V. Massin (UCL), S. Auspert (UCL), and X. Rousseaux (UCL) as chair and discussant
 - “The Uses of Justice in Europe II: Short-term Dynamics”, organized by M. De Koster (UCL) and G. Leenders (UGent), with the participation of the IAP members H. Reinke (HU Berlin), and X. Rousseaux (UCL) as chair and discussant
2. Valencia, 30 March-2 April 2016, 11th European Social Science History Conference:
 - “Denunciation in Periods of War, Crisis and Dictatorial Regime in 20th-Century Europe: Definition – Interpretation – Prosecution”, organized by G. Leenders (UGent) and J. J. Zurné (CegeSoma), with the participation of the IAP members H. Grevers (UGent), and X. Rousseaux (UCL) as chair and discussant
 - “Unusual Suspects: Non-classical Categories of Delinquents Treated by the Military Justices and other Military Instances around the First World War”, organized by M. Bost (CegeSoma/RMA) and L. Van Haecke (RMA), with the participation of the IAP member S. Horvat (RMA) as chair and discussant
 - “Police, Justice and Populations”, organized by H. Reinke (HU Berlin) and M. De Koster (VUB)

International conferences

As a whole, the network has proposed organizing five major joint international conferences and one international workshop. These scientific events organized by the entire network are, of course, meant in the first place to serve the dissemination of research results and external communication about the IAP project to peers in the scientific community and to the public at large, but they also provide a platform for regular contacts and research collaboration projects between the IAP network members. By now, four of these conferences have been held; the last one is scheduled for January 2017. The WP5 has finally organized two workshops.

1. **WP5 first workshop:** Brussels (CegeSoma), 17 June 2013, “Virtual Research Environments and Research Portals in the field of Digital Humanities”
2. **WP1b international conference:** Brussels (SA), 30-31 October 2014, “Modernization of the Criminal Justice Chain. The Importance of Trust, Cooperation and Human Capital”
3. **WP2 international conference:** Brussels (La Tricoterie), 5-6 March 2015, “Experiencing Justice. Researching Citizens’ Contacts with Judicial Practices”
4. **WP5 second workshop:** Brussels (RMA), 30 April 2015, “Ressources et usages des archives de la justice militaire/Bronnen en onderzoeksperspectieven i.v.m. het militair gerecht”
5. **WP3 international conference:** Brussels (CegeSoma), 3-4 December 2015, “Doing Justice in Wartime. Multiple Interplays between Justice & Populations during the Two World Wars”
6. **WP1a international conference:** Brussels (ULB), 9-10 March 2016, “Defeating Impunity, Promoting International Justice. The Archival Trail, 1914-2016”
7. **WP4 international conference:** Bruges (Groeninge Museum), 16-18 January 2017, “The Art of Law. Artistic Representations and Iconography of Law and Justice in Context from the Middle Ages to the First World War”

Other international conferences jointly organized within the framework of the IAP program are:

1. Lille (MESHS), 13 March 2013; Lille (Lille 2), 12 April 2013; Brussels (ULB), 7 June 2013: “The Transgression of Borders. Extradition Rights and International Justice, 18th-21st Centuries”, series of three seminars co-organized by Lille 2, ULB and Lille 3 (WP1a)
2. Brussels (Royal Academy of Belgium for Science and the Arts), 12-13 December 2013: “Policing Empires: Social Control, Political Transition, (Post)Colonial Legacies”, co-organized by members from UVSQ, VUB and ULB, together with partners from the European GERN Working Group “Colonial Policing” (WP1a, WP2, WP3)
3. Berlin (Embassy of Belgium), 20 March 2014: “Belgians before Berlin Penal Courts: Forced Labor, Control and Repression in the Reichshauptstadt during the Second World War”, organized by the WP3 with funding from the German foundation *Erinnerung, Verantwortung, Zukunft* (EVZ), the Belgian embassy in Berlin and the four Berlin representations of the Belgian regions (Flanders, Wallonia, Federation Brussels-Wallonia, German-Language Community)
4. Berlin (Memorial on Forced Labor in Nazi Germany), 23 February 2015: “Foreign Forced Labor and the Berlin Penal Courts, 1939-1945”, organized by the WP3 with funding from the German foundation *Topographie des Terrors* (Berlin Gestapo Headquarters Memorial)
5. Brussels (CegeSoma), 19 March 2015: “Forced and Coerced Labor: Comparing Colonial Spaces and Global Conflicts”, jointly organized by the WP2 and the WP3
6. Brussels (VUB/ULB/USL-B), 18-20 November 2015: “Empire, Labor, Citizenship. Current Research on Globalization”, organized by several WP2 researchers
7. Brussels (CegeSoma), 22 March 2016: “The Private Cold War in Western Europe”, jointly organized by the CegeSoma, UCL, RMA and HU Berlin teams, the Belgian Intelligence Studies Center (BISC), and the Netherlands Intelligence Studies Association (NISA)

Planned: Dresden (Technical University of Dresden), Mid-2017: “Emotions, Justice and Populations”, co-organized by HU Berlin and M. De Koster (VUB), in collaboration with the Historical Institute at the Technical University of Dresden

Training activities

As in the previous phase, special attention was paid to the training of PhD students (see Chapter 2 – Scientific achievements, WP5). In addition to a cycle of two international **summer schools** on data

and database management, quantitative and qualitative analysis co-organized in Montréal (2013) and Louvain-la-Neuve (2014) by UCL, UVSQ and UQAM, several **joint doctoral seminars** were proposed by the network to the IAP researchers.

International Summer Schools “Research Methodologies in Social Sciences”

1. Montréal (UQAM), 1-5 July 2013: “Méthodologies de la recherche en sciences sociales”, trainers: F. Vesentini (UVSQ), A. François (UCL), J.-F. Laé (University of Paris 8) and G. Cucumel (UQAM), attended by about 20 IAP and non IAP researchers
2. Louvain-la-Neuve (UCL), 30 June-4 July 2014: “Outils pour l’étude des groupes et réseaux sociaux”, trainers: F. Vesentini (UVSQ), A. François (UCL), G. Cucumel (UQAM) and J. Dedonder (UCL), attended by about 35 IAP and non IAP PhD students

Joint doctoral seminars

1. Leuven (KUL), 22 October 2013: “Trust in Justice: Degree and Antecedents of Trust in the Criminal Justice Chain”, specifically organized for PhD researchers of WP1b
2. Brussels, 4 November 2013, 6 January 2014 and 3 February 2014: “Visual Anthropology for Dummies”, serie of three seminars organized by the WP2
3. Lille (Lille 2), 11 March 2014: “PhD Day Legal History. Brussels – Ghent – Lille – Louvain”, co-organized by Lille 2 and UGent
4. Gent (UGent), 24-29 September 2014: “Fiat Lex: History – Jurisprudence – Art. An Interdisciplinary Masterclass on Visual Representations of Law and Justice” by Pr. Desmond Manderson (Australian National University), specifically organized within WP4
5. Louvain-la-Neuve (UCL), 8 January 2015: “Long-term (Self)Representations of Justice” by Pr. Alain Wijffels (UCL), doctoral conference organized by the WP4
6. Louvain-la-Neuve (UCL), 18 February 2015: “Une « nouvelle » justice : les représentations de la justice au 19^e siècle, à travers la presse, les palais de justice et la cour d’assises”, organized by three PhD IAP students of WP4
7. Gent (UGent), 4 March 2016: “PhD Day”, co-organized by UGent, Lille 2, USL-B and VUB

Advisory committees

To offer better support to the PhD students, several of their thesis advisory committees have been composed by members from different IAP teams. This is the case for the following PhD projects:

- Joséphine Bastard (ULg), “Justice and Prison Relationships: The Decision-Making Process of the Sentence Implementation Court”: C. Dubois, supervisor (ULg), C. Mouhanna (CESDIP, CNRS), C. Rostaing (Université Lyon 2, Center Max Weber), F. Schoenaers (ULg)
- Lucie Castaigne (UNamur), “The Belgian Judicial Cases through Television Broadcasting from its Beginning to the Dutroux case (1960-1996)”: A. Tixhon, supervisor (UNamur), A. Roekens (UNamur), X. Rousseaux (UCL)
- Alice Croquet (ULg), “The Organizational Career of the Area Security Plan: Elaboration and Circulation of a Norm”: F. Schoenaers, supervisor (ULg), C. Dubois (ULg), E. Enhus (VUB)
- Amandine De Burchgraeve (UCL), “The Social Construction of Crime Representations. The Actors of the Criminal Court of Brabant and the Evolution of the Discourses on ‘Crime’, ‘Criminal’ and ‘Victim’ (1890-1914)”: X. Rousseaux, supervisor (UCL), F. Chauvaud (Université de Poitiers), G. Martyn (UGent)
- Gaëlle Dubois (UCL), “Banners of Judicial Power? The Architectural Speeches of Courthouses from the Independence to the First World War”: X. Rousseaux, supervisor (UCL), P. Bragard, co-supervisor (UCL), J. de Brouwer (ULB), G. Martyn (UGent)
- Gertjan Leenders (UGent), “Denunciations in Belgium during both World Wars: Practices and Perceptions in a Comparative Perspective”: A. Vrints, supervisor (UGent), K. Aerts (UGent), M. De Koster (VUB), S. D’Hondt (UGent)

- Bérengère Piret (USL-B), “Criminal Justice in Belgian Congo. The District Court of Stanleyville, 1934–1958”: N. Tousignant, supervisor (USL-B), S. Dauchy, co-supervisor (Lille 2), D. Heirbaut (UGent), F. Renucci (Lille 2)
- Antoine Renglet (UNamur), “Police Systems and Public Order in Belgian Cities from the End of the Ancien Régime to the End of the Napoleonic Empire (1780-1814)”, thesis defended on 8 January 2016: A. Tixhon, supervisor (UNamur), C. Denys, co-supervisor (Lille 3), M. Broers (University of Oxford), V. Milliot (Univeristé de Caen), X. Rousseaux (UCL)
- Dimitri Roden (RMA), “The German Military Courts in Occupied Belgium (1940–1944)”, thesis defended on 12 June 2015: B. De Wever, supervisor (UGent), S. Horvat, co-supervisor (RMA), D. Heirbaut (UGent), P. Lagrou (ULB), D. Luyten (CegeSoma), R. Van Doorslaer (CegeSoma), G. von Frijtag Drabbe Künzel (Utrecht Univeristy)
- Jan Julia Zurné (CegeSoma), “Justice, Police and Resistance. Policies and Consequences, 1940–1950”: R. Van Doorslaer, supervisor (CegeSoma/UGent), B. De Wever (UGent), P. Romijn (Universiteit van Amsterdam/NIOD), H. Van Goethem (Universiteit Antwerpen), N. Wouters (CegeSoma)

3.2. Added value gained through the network activities

The two collective IAP series (State Archives’ “Justice & Society” and Die Keure/La Charte’s “Justice & Society/Justitie en Samenleving/Justice et Société”), as well as the proceedings of the five international conferences to be published in the Springer series “Ius Gentium: Comparative Perspectives on Law and Justice” (See Chapter 2 – Scientific achievements, WP5), provide a more recognisable presence on the international market. The network is particularly happy to collaborate in this respect with the well-known publisher Springer in order to improve the spread of its research results in an effective way.

The IAP partnership also plays a pivotal role in the attraction of new research projects in the field of legal and justice studies. Mentioned here are only the research programs involving two or more IAP teams:

1. FNRS-FRFC BELGAFRIMA (2011-2014), *Prosopographie des magistrats coloniaux belges (1885-1962)*, promoters: coord. X. Rousseaux (UCL), A. Tixhon (UNamur)
2. COLOREV project (2013-2014), *La colonisation européenne en revue*, promoters: D. Gilles (Université de Sherbrooke), F. Renucci (Lille 2), N. Tousignant (USL-B)
3. BELSPO-BRAIN TIC-BELGIUM (2013-2017), *Transnational Belgium. International Social Reform Organizations and Congresses, 1840-1914*, coordinator: C. Verbruggen (UGent); promoters: coord. X. Rousseaux (UCL), K. Velle (SA), S. Van Hooland (ULB), N. Randeraad (Maastricht University)
4. BELSPO-BRAIN GWB (2013-2017), *The Great War from Below. Multiple Mobility and Cultural Dynamics in Belgium (1900-1930)*, coordinator: N. Wouters (CegeSoma); promoters: M. Amara (SA), K. Matthys (KUL), A. Tixhon (UNamur), A. Vrints (UGent)
5. BELSPO-BRAIN MEMEX WWI (2013-2017), *Reconnaissance et ressentiment : expériences et mémoires de la Grande Guerre en Belgique*, coordinator: L. van Ypersele (UCL); promoters: A. Vrints (UGent), O. Klein (ULB), E. Brems (KUL), C. Kesteloot (CegeSoma)
6. BELSPO-BRAIN BELVIRMUS-WW2 (2014-2017), *Musée virtuel belge de la Seconde Guerre mondiale*, coordinator: K. Velle (SA); promoters: B. De Wever (UGent), R. Van Doorslaer (CegeSoma), coord. X. Rousseaux (UCL), C. Brull (ULg)
7. BELSPO-BRAIN JUSINBELGIUM (2014-2019), *Un siècle de jurisprudence pionnière. Une base de données digitales de précédents belges en matière de justice internationale, 1914-2014*, coordinator: P. Lagrou (ULB); promoters: S. Dubois (SA), J. Wouters (KUL), W. Form (Philipps-University Marburg)
8. FNRS-FRFC PDR *Belgafrican Magistrates Social Networks* (2014-2018), promoters: coord. X. Rousseaux (UCL), A. François (UCL), N. Tousignant (USL-B)

3.3. Organization and management of the network

The coordination team (UCL) is responsible for the general coordination of the different IAP partners and WPs. The team provides daily scientific coordination including the coordination of doctoral training, of the organization of WPs' international conferences, and of the preparation and the publication process of the collective publications. The team supports the administrative coordination, ensuring the contacts with the Federal Science Policy Administration and the central administrations of the partner institutions. Furthermore, the team supports the information coordination, by providing the practical information to be transmitted within the network via the intranet and the external communication of the network's activities (including information on the website www.bejust.be). The team assists the network's partners regarding the financial management of the (sub)project(s) and personnel management (contracts, inscriptions of PhD students). Finally, the coordination team prepares and organizes the meetings of the main management bodies of the IAP network (Promoters' meetings or the Annual General Network meeting, Executive Group, Follow-up Committee).

Over five years, we managed a network of 14 partners, 21 academic promoters, 19 PhD students and 11 postdoctoral researchers, with only one full-time postdoctoral scientific coordinator (V. Massin), replaced by a part-time one from October 2013 (A. Musin), with the indispensable support of an administrative officer, and 20% (estimated and unpaid) time of the principal academic coordinator (X. Rousseaux) and 10% time of the vice coordinator (M. De Koster). Moreover, the 11 Belgian partners are inserted in three different administrative authorities (Flemish Community, French-speaking Community and Federal institutions) and many promoters are fulfilling important administrative duties in their institution (State Archivist, Dean, Research Institute Director...). At the beginning, we chose for a decentralized management by WP, with regular meetings of WP representatives (Executive Group). This formula was effective the three first years of the project, in order to discuss the research program and establish the conference agenda. Reducing the overlaps between activities and enhancing the participation at every major event of the networks were the priorities of this management formula.

Information on the business tasks of the network was at the beginning transmitted using the open online platform Wiggio as intranet. Nevertheless, this site was not properly used for internal information and rarely consulted by partner members. Sometimes general emails were sent by the coordination team to the promoters but never arrived at the PhD students. So we changed to direct communication with the promoters, the researchers, etc. Facing the problem of mobilization for the real decision-makers (the partners promoters), the coordination has organized two evening dinners for problems discussion and strategic decision. The first one decided to launch the 'coffee-table' book project, and the second to organize the *ex post* evaluation and prepare a new project with all the network's partners. These two decisions have been supported by suggestions from the Follow-up Committee.

4. POSITION OF THE IAP NETWORK

4.1. Cutting-edge research

When the IAP P6/01 started in 2007, 'Justice studies' was an emerging field of research at the crossroads of history, anthropology, sociology and political science, criminology and legal studies. There was a growing awareness that justice should be studied both as a cultural human production, in the field of the humanities (philosophy, language, history, law, art history) and as a human activity, from an anthropological perspective (behavioral sciences) as well as from a social perspective, as the product of interaction between individuals and their environment (social sciences). The varied disciplinary background of the partners in the current IAP Phase 7 reflects this multiplicity of

approaches, within one integrated field of ‘Social Sciences and Humanities’ (SSH)¹. Today, justice is not only an emerging research field but also a major issue in societal debate. IAP work is currently demonstrating how important it is to invest in multidisciplinary and multidimensional scientific analysis of the relations between society, justice and populations in order to understand and adequately respond to the so-called ‘crisis of justice in democratic society’ today.

The IAP project has been structured around different WPs in order to manage this variety of partners and perspectives somehow, yet many IAP researchers and research themes have addressed similar central issues. The network’s general feeling of unease at the start of the program about the lack of knowledge on interactions between populations and justice and security systems has been proven to be justified, by empirical research but also as the result of growing mediatization and political debate about the Belgian justice crisis (see the Supreme Court’s president’s discourse of 15 May 2016²). The IAP network already took this problem seriously ten years ago, but its researchers quickly discovered that discussions between justice actors, journalists and political actors often remain superficial and devoid of nuance. The explanations for this are simple: the decades-long absence of high quality multidisciplinary research on the topic, the difficulties to address the media in a complex multicultural society, and the lack of social science culture in the traditional training of judicial personnel. The first IAP (P6/01) started by examining the relations between justice and institutions, focusing on the interrelations between political and normative discourses, everyday judicial practices and the social composition of judicial personnel, within broader processes of State formation, contestation and disintegration. The second, current IAP further elaborated this ‘first layer’ by analyzing the interactions between justice, police, and penal systems on the one hand, and ordinary individuals’ experiences on the other, both in ‘normal’ periods and in times of ‘crisis’.

IAP cutting-edge research is now consolidating this ‘building blocks’-method at three different levels: 1) conceptual tools; 2) new source material; 3) organizational changes in humanities and social sciences research.

1) Conceptual tools

Reversing the traditional perspective in legal studies (top-down), the team of IAP researchers has opted for a bottom-up perspective. However, departing from individual experience does not, therefore, imply a rejection of anything other than the strictly empirical and the local. On the contrary, the partners have refined the framework for analysis in such a way that multilayered analysis of interactions is privileged. Such a multilayered approach implies the combination of various materials (discourses, practices, individual behaviors), the dialectic integration of three levels of observation (micro, meso, macro) and the use of a multi-temporal perspective (long-term, national chronologies, times of crisis and ruptures) for interpretation and explanation.

a. Micro-research

The central notion explored by the IAP network has been that of **experiencing justice or security**. This has implied the use of sociological and historical anthropological tools (Becker, Geertz, Ginzburg) and concepts such as ‘space’, ‘traces’, ‘re-cognition’ (Honneth), ‘memory’, ‘embodiment’ or ‘*Eigensinn*’ (Lüdtke, Lindenberger), which allow researchers to grasp and document individual actors’ experiences of (in)justice and (in)security. This has been applied to a wide variety of research topics, such as trust in local juvenile justice administration (WP1b), decision-making in local policing and in the so-called sentence application courts (WP2), various aspects of prison life (WP2, WP3), the recognition of griefs (WP1a), the emergence of victims lobby groups (WP1a, WP3), forced labor (WP3), individual competencies (WP1b), ‘at-risk’ categories of populations (WP2) and memorial places (*lieux de mémoire* – WP4).

¹ In the English-speaking academic world, the ‘Social Sciences’ (social) are distinguished from (cultural) studies in the ‘Humanities’. In French, the SHS (*Sciences humaines et sociales*) are now frequently used together, whereas in Dutch there remains a traditional distinction between *Geesteswetenschappen* and *Sociale wetenschappen* (*maatschappij en gedragwetenschappen*), much like in Germany, where *Geisteswissenschaften* is a separate field from the *Sozial- or Gesellschaftswissenschaften*.

² http://www.rtf.be/info/dossier/les-decodeurs/detail_le-plus-haut-magistrat-du-pays-a-le-sentiment-que-la-loi-n-est-plus-respectee?id=9298612

b. Meso-research

The individual, grass-roots experience then had to be reframed within a second level of **interactions** between citizens, organizational routines and institutions, a level where **acculturation processes, institutional constraints and mediatization** play an important role. Prosopographical analyses of French and German occupation and of colonial domination have revealed the path dependency present in many large-scale interventions of justice in society (the repression of collaboration, for instance). Changes in justice administration (accountability, efficiency), in the place of victims as collective actors in a competing field for recognition are central at this level. Many cases studies, on international trials, forced labor and detention, for example, have situated their observations in a complex web of processes, where places, paperwork, telephones, cameras or colleagues interfere with the primary interaction between citizens and police/justice.

c. Macro understandings

The third level of observation aims to situate the Belgian justice administration within the broader process of state formation and the development of judicial power and systems (Tilly, Elias, Lenman/Parker). The long-term perspective adopted by the network has proven to be very fruitful to reconstruct this big picture. How has intergroup revenge in the long run been transmuted into public justice? How far has the articulation of justice and security with other state bodies (army, finance, social security) helped to reduce internal violence within developing societies? In which ways has justice administration shaped and legitimized the Western national State as a model of civilization and progress (human rights)? How has the colonial experience played the role of a laboratory for judicial representations, practices and magistrates meant to ‘acculturate’ populations (both colonized and colonizers) to the supremacy of law and public order, restraining them from engaging in war, killings and revenge? On the other hand, Western imperialism as well as wars and occupations on the European continent between 1870 and 1950 have profoundly undermined the trust of populations in national/state justice. States of emergency, denunciation, extra judicial detention, uses of torture, the militarization of criminal justice and massive use of the death penalty, all constitute a hidden dark side of the new legal order, which challenges the concept of ‘modernity’. The IAP research demonstrates that the increasing attention for the internationalization of criminal justice, from the Leipzig trials to the Rwanda trials, cannot be disentangled from the profound distrust of ordinary citizens facing ordinary local justice.

Another specific cutting-edge aspect of the network’s research is the integration of various social sciences perspectives within a historical reflection. Departing from today’s problems met by Belgian justice (distrust in justice, inequality in police proactivity or judicial treatment, manipulation of procedures at the highest level of the State (Fortis case), mediatization of the fears), IAP researchers have been digging up underlying mechanisms, archaic procedures, the ‘dysfunctioning’ of competing institutions or ‘normative blurring’³, a notion used to describe the specific Belgian justice crisis at the end of the Cold War. This profoundly original approach, not always well appreciated by justice actors, however, has revealed the ‘path dependence’ of Belgian justice resulting from the traumatizing experiences of recurring occupations and colonization. Taken together, the various IAP research projects support the argument that local, national and transnational practices of justice are interlinked through a ‘butterfly effect’. Local difficulties in police interactions with young migrants in Brussels can be intertwined with major distrust towards Western judicial interference in colonial and postcolonial conflicts (entangled history).

Finally, using an approach of ‘thick’ description (Geertz) combined with thorough contextualization of their findings in political, social and cultural debates, IAP researchers attempt to use the ‘Belgian example’ as a way to gain a more general understanding of the relations between State agencies, civil society and individual perceptions and behaviors in advanced democratic cultures. As a small country which is uncertain of its own national identity⁴, Belgium has a particular configuration, distinctive

³ It is important to note that Belgian researchers have introduced a new concept (*normvervaging, estompement de la norme*) in the wake of the Dutroux affair in order to explain the so-called failure of police and justice administration in the late 20th century.

⁴ See the numerous echos about Belgium being a ‘failed State’ following the Paris and Brussels terrorist attacks (November 2015, March 2016).

from the larger nation states (England, Germany, France) and from other small countries. This *sonderweg* indeed provides an interesting point of departure for comparison with other justice systems in Europe.

2) New source material

In order to develop observations and interpretations, social scientists need to look for new source material. Next to traditional social science tools such as interviews, surveys, panels and participant observation, the use of written documentation produced throughout two hundred years of justice history has been very important for the network. Thanks to our 'patrimonial' partners (SA and CegeSoma), the university teams were able to discover new 'sleeping beauties'. A few examples for the 2012-2017 phase are: the archival disclosure of international trials archives (WW1, WW2, Rwanda) (WP1a); recently discovered archives of Frédéric Eickhoff, an attorney who has defended hundreds of civilians before the German military courts in occupied Belgium (WP3); archival disclosure of police, justice and prison archives (WP5); iconography and architectural documentation (judicial buildings, prisons) (WP4); the statistical reconstruction of the Belgian criminal and judicial statistics since 1830 (WP1b, WP4, WP5); the development of the Database "Belgian Magistrates" (WP5); the digitization of primary sources: metropolitan and colonial law reviews (WP2, WP5).

In the human and social sciences, it often takes much time, effort and funding to realize the leap into the new 'digital society'. Started off from the very beginning of the previous phase, the IAP network has by now made a major step: Just-His.be has become www.bejust.be, which is now jointly being developed with DIGITHEMIS and has recently been recognized as a cutting-edge tool (Wernaers Prize 2016, see Chapter 5 – Output, 5.2.). Nevertheless, like many other cutting-edge tools, it is also very fragile and could quickly disappear from the screens if further investments would be lacking.

3) Methodology and technological innovations: New social sciences (historical) research

A third domain in which the IAP network has booked major progress since the start of phase 7 is that of the 'modernization' of social science research. The IAP is the only effective platform for bringing together small groups of social scientists who are scattered across many different scientific institutions (university faculties, libraries, documentation centers). The IAP conferences and workshops have hosted the majority of the young researchers working in this new field of research.

Debates about open-access data going on in academic circles today actually have a long standing tradition in the humanities and social sciences, which has been that of the publication of 'collections' of primary sources and data. Thanks to the IAP funding, the motivation of many different individual scholars to collect and share source material and data could be concentrated in more concerted initiatives to create online research platforms. Within only ten years time, the IAP partners have made ten times more data (figures, sources, visual material) accessible to the research community and to stakeholders than during the prior fifty years. Making new data and source material accessible was a precondition for knowledge innovation.

As the communication of information accelerates and globalizes, and increasingly happens through the new social media, it becomes more difficult than ever to obtain qualitative and genuinely new information. In the social sciences, where research is often rapidly responding to pressing social issues for the general public (justice, security, recognition...), scientists need new data, time and money to produce innovative knowledge for a smarter society (see the *History Manifesto*⁵). The IAP is the optimal structure for providing all of that. The network obtained five years of research time and sufficient funding to gather extensive data, to produce sustainable research, to launch innovative PhD projects and to deliver well elaborated publications. It is this same road that the partnership hopes to take for another IAP phase, focusing on the interdisciplinary study of **Justice & Security in Crisis and Transition** (see below, 4.3.).

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⁵ <http://historymanifesto.cambridge.org/>

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4.2. International role

A. Collaboration with international partner(s) within the network

Compared to its first phase, the current IAP network has had the privilege to collaborate with a larger number (three instead of two) and more dynamic international partners, engaging in exchanges and joint research efforts with several different Belgian IAP partners (not restricting their activities to their main contact partner in the network, as was more common in the previous phase). They have all participated in the network's collective WP5 (exchange of data, tools, training) and taken together, they have been involved in each of the other WPs as well. Lille 2 (INT1) has been collaborating mainly with USL-B (Belgian contact partner), UGent and UCL; HU Berlin (INT2) with UCL (Belgian contact partner), VUB, USL-B, UGent and CegeSoma; UVSQ (INT3) with UCL (Belgian contact partner), ULg and VUB. Together with a more active and network-wide participation, the international partners have also brought in more co-financing from their own institutions, national funding agencies and/or international projects. The net result, after four years and a half of functioning, is that there has been a great deal of input from the international partners which has proven to be stimulating and fruitful for the IAP project at large. Overall, the coordinator, the Belgian contact partners and each of the other Belgian partners are very satisfied with the international collaboration and its results, in terms of input of expertise, of exchanges established and in terms of output (comparative research).

Université Lille 2/CNRS (INT1)

Lille 2 and its CHJ has focused much of its input and exchanges as an international partner on data collection and digitization of a body of social legislation and labor law doctrine, in collaboration with the legal history specialists of the UGent team, in the framework of a WP5-project titled: "Accidents at Work and Social Legislation: Comparative Historical Approach France-Belgium. Legal Reasonings and Judicial Practices" (for more details, see Chapter 2 – Scientific achievements, WP5).

Also within WP5, in collaboration with USL-B, CHJ/Lille 2 has been working on a database of colonial law journals. This corpus will be made available on CHJ's *Colonialcorpus* website and through www.bejust.be. Another type of participation in this WP consisted of the co-organization of doctoral training seminars for PhD students in Lille and in Gent in March 2014 and March 2016.

Within WP1a, Lille 2 has been co-organizing, together with the ULB and Lille 3, a cycle of three international seminars on "The Transgression of Borders. Extradition Rights and International Justice, 18th-21st Centuries", and has also participated in the different preparatory workshops and doctoral training of the WP4 together with USL-B, UCL and UGent (see Chapter 2 – Scientific achievements, WP4).

Humboldt Universität zu Berlin (INT2)

The HU Berlin, CegeSoma, USL-B and VUB teams have invested in joint research on the control of labor and local populations through forced and coerced labor, comparing colonial spaces and global conflicts. These activities have been structured around three IAP workshops and conferences, involving collaboration between WP2 and WP3: two of them were organized in 2014 and 2015 by the

HU Berlin team in Berlin, the third conference was organized in March 2015 in Brussels by USL-B and CegeSoma. The main results of this cycle of workshops will be published in a collective volume, edited by H. Reinke (HU Berlin), N. Tousignant (USL-B), M. Wildt (HU Berlin) and N. Wouters (CegeSoma, UGent), under the title *Forced and Coerced Labor. Comparing Global Conflicts and Colonial Spaces (1870-1960)*, with Springer by January 2017.

The HU Berlin team has also participated in the WP3 international conference “Doing Justice in Wartime. Multiple Interplays between Justice & Populations during the Two World Wars”, which took place in Brussels, 3-4 December 2015. The contribution of the HU Berlin team – “‘Dangerous Classes’ or the use of the Wartime Metropolis by Foreigners. Foreigners, the Police and Criminal Justice in Wartime Berlin during the Second World War” (authors: J. Albert, H. Reinke, M. Wildt) – will be published in the WP3 conference proceedings with Springer.

With the Project “Data Collection: Belgians before Berlin (Common Law and Special) Penal Courts during WWII” (WP3 and WP5), the HU Berlin team is focusing on the selective strategies of the public prosecutors and the judges of the Berlin courts when handling foreigners, in particular when handling Belgians (for more details, see Chapter 2 – Scientific achievements, WP3).

Within WP2, HU Berlin (H Reinke) and VUB (M De Koster) have engaged in joint research and two co-publications (one published, one forthcoming) on police and minorities in a long-term perspective. Both partners also organized and coordinated at the European Social Science History Conference in Valencia, Spain (30 March- 2 April 2016), an international, multidisciplinary session on “Police, Justice and Populations”, to which contributed researchers from Belgium, Canada, Germany, Great Britain and the United States. Further, this collaboration is currently oriented at the organization of an international conference on “Emotions, Justice and Populations”, which is to take place mid-2017 at the Technical University of Dresden (Historical Institute, Prof. Dr. Dagmar Ellerbrock).

Finally, the HU Berlin team has engaged itself – as part of its engagement as international IAP partner – in the organization and coordination of a series of three international conferences on forced labor and its consequences. This series is financed by the German foundation *Erinnerung, Verantwortung, Zukunft* (EVZ: ‘Remembrance, Responsibility, Future’). Travel grants from the EVZ for doctoral students and for postdocs from the IAP network are made available, to allow these IAP members to participate in the conferences. The first conference of this series – under the title “Divided Memory? Remembering Nazi Forced Labor in 21st-Century Europe” took place in Hamburg on 9-11 March 2016. It focused on history politics and the work of memorials all over Europe and has been coordinated by the HU Berlin team. The second conference of this series is scheduled for the turn of 2016/2017. It will take place in Warsaw, Poland and will focus on an Eastern/Western-European comparison of forced labor issues. It will again be coordinated by the HU Berlin team, together with Polish partners and Belgian IAP partners. The third conference of this series is planned for mid-2017 in Brussels. It is to focus on forced labor and human rights issues from a more general perspective. HU Berlin will again be coordinating this conference, together with Belgian IAP partners. The first preparations are currently being done.

Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines/CNRS (INT3)

International Partner UVSQ and its CESDIP has also been active in several of the IAP project’s WPs. Involving a collaboration between WP1a, WP2 and WP3, E. Blanchard of CESDIP and M. De Koster (VUB) have organized, together with other partners from the international GERN Working Group “Colonial Policing”, the two-day international conference “Policing Empires: Social Control, Political Transition, (Post)Colonial Legacies” on 12-13 December 2013 at the Royal Academy of Belgium for Science and the Arts, in Brussels.

Within WP1b, besides participation in the international conference on the “Modernization of the Criminal Justice Chain” and the first volume of conference proceedings with Springer, CESDIP has been implied in a WP1b research project on court response time, in collaboration with ULg (for more details, see Chapter 2 – Scientific achievements, WP1b). . The research results have recently been published in BASTARD B., DELVAUX D., MOUHANNA C., SCHOENAERS F. (eds.), *Vitesse ou*

précipitation. L'accélération du temps dans les tribunaux, Rennes, Presses universitaires de Rennes, 2016.

In WP5, UVSQ has played a major role in the realization of the Database “Quetelet.net/TimeSTAT” (judicial statistics). Quetelet.net/TimeSTAT makes Belgian judicial statistics accessible and understandable for a large audience. A first test phase was done on the data from the *Compte général de la justice criminelle 1825-1978*, in collaboration with the French partner CESDIP/UVSQ. This collaboration between the statistical experts of CESDIP and IAP coordinator UCL has resulted in the transfer of technologies between both teams, the digitization of the entire 19th- and 20th-century Belgian criminal statistics, and the publication of these data on the new DIGITHEMIS platform (for more details, see Chapter 2 – Scientific achievements, WP5). Currently, the IAP coordinator is preparing a follow-up collaboration between CESDIP and UCL through a joint project on the history of the French-Belgian Statistics (with B. Aubusson de Cavarlay).

Regarding doctoral training (also part of WP5), UVSQ has been involved in the organization of specific PhD training sessions on data and databases management and quantitative and qualitative research methods at two international Summer Schools “Research Methodologies in Social Sciences”, held in Montréal (1-5 July 2013) and in Louvain-la-Neuve (30 June-4 July 2014). These Summer Schools brought together more than 50 PhD students in the Humanities and Social Sciences and were the result of a joint organization between UCL, CESDIP/UVSQ, UQAM and Université d’Angers. For her PhD research, UCL associated researcher J. Louette has spent three months for a research visit at CESDIP in 2013.

B. International activities

Next to the organization of international scientific activities by the network and the teams within the framework of the IAP program (see Chapter 3 – Networking, 3.1.), the IAP partners have been involved in various European and international **research projects**, have organized **international symposia** and have given **lectures at international conferences**. This section only mentions the most significant activities: those in which the IAP coordinator (X. Rousseaux, UCL) and/or several partners have been involved, and the most prestigious ones. For a detailed list of the partners’ international commitments, lectures, organization of and participation in international conferences, see the annual reports.

Participation in European and international research projects

1. European Society of Criminology Working Group on Juvenile Justice (2003-present), coordinators: B. Goldson (University of Liverpool) and J. Christiaens (VUB)
2. French ANR research program SCIENCEPEINE *Sciences, savoirs et politique de l’exécution des peines en France* (2009-2013), partner: CESDIP/UVSQ
3. Research project *At the Crossroads: Comparative European Perspectives in History, Criminology and Sociology* (2010-2013), supported by the UCL *Fonds d’appui à l’internationalisation*, collaboration between UCL and the Open University (Milton Keynes)
4. COCOPS project *Coordinating for Cohesion in the Public Sector of the Future* (2011-2014), funded by the European Commission’s 7th Framework Program, partner: KUL
5. GERN Working Group “Colonial Policing” (2012-2013), coordinators: E. Blanchard (CESDIP/UVSQ) and M. De Koster (VUB)
6. COST Action IS1106 *Offender Supervision in Europe* (2012-2016), partner: VUB
7. COLOREV project *La colonisation européenne en revue* (2013-2014), promoters: F. Renucci (Lille 2), N. Tousignant (USL-B)
8. CIERA research program *Pour une histoire connectée et transnationale des épurations en Europe au sortir de la Seconde Guerre mondiale* (2013-2015), members: X. Rousseaux & J. Campion (UCL)
9. International comparative research project *Western Criminal Policy Evolution in a World of Increasing Social Exclusion* (2013-2015), funded by the Spanish Ministry of Education, member: VUB as expert
10. LIPSE project *Learning from Innovation in Public Sector Environments* (2013-2016), funded by the European Commission’s 7th Framework Program, partner: KUL

11. COST Action IS1207 *Local Public Sector Reforms: An International Comparison* (2013-2017), vice-chair: G. Bouckaert (KUL)
12. PRINTEGER project *Promoting Integrity as an Integral Dimension of Excellence in Research* (2015-2018), funded by the European Union in the framework of Horizon 2020 research program, partner: VUB
13. International Forum “Nazi Forced Labor” (2016-2017), within the framework of the German foundation *Erinnerung, Verantwortung, Zukunft* (EVZ) program *Forced Labor and Forgotten Victims: Remembering of National Socialist Injustice*, coordinator: HU Berlin

Organization of international symposia

1. York (University of York), 30 November-1 December 2012: “The Global Trajectory of Murder and Genocide”, organizers: UCL and the GERN
2. Brussels (ULB), 17-18 February 2014: “Présentations et représentations du droit international dans les films et les séries télévisées”, organizer: *Centre de droit international* (ULB)
3. Brussels (Musée de la Police intégrée), 13 June 2014: GERN Interlabo “A Response to New ‘Threats’? Police Institutions and Societal ‘Transitions’. Sociohistorical Perspectives, Europe, 19th-20th centuries”, organizer: UCL
4. Lille (MESHS)/Brussels (USL-B), 16-17 October 2014: “Review and Empires. About Colorev Project”, organizers: USL-B and Lille 2
5. Rennes (University of Rennes 2), 11-12 June 2015: “Pour une histoire connectée et transnationale des épurations en Europe au sortir de la Seconde Guerre mondiale”, organizers: *Centre de Recherches historiques de l’Ouest*, together with the *Institut d’histoire moderne et contemporaine* (Paris), the Jena Center 20th Century History, the UCL, and the Center Marc Bloch (Berlin), within the framework of the CIERA research program *Pour une histoire connectée et transnationale des épurations en Europe au sortir de la Seconde Guerre mondiale*
6. Melun (École des officiers de la Gendarmerie nationale), 4-6 February 2016: “L’ordre dans la guerre. Gendarmeries et polices européennes face à la Première Guerre mondiale”, organizers: *Centre de recherche de l’École des officiers de la Gendarmerie nationale*, UCL, and Paris-Sorbonne University
7. Hamburg (Museum der Arbeit), 9-11 March 2016: International Forum “Nazi Forced Labor” first conference “Divided Memory? Remembering Nazi Forced Labor in 21st-Century Europe”, organizer: HU Berlin, with funding from the German foundation *Erinnerung, Verantwortung, Zukunft* (EVZ)
8. Paris (IEA), 20 May 2016: “Espions, contre-espions et espionnage autour de la Première Guerre mondiale”, organizers: X. Rousseaux (UCL), together with M. Bost (CegeSoma/RMA) and E. Debruyne (UCL)

Planned:

- Oñati (International Institute for the Sociology of Law), 9-10 June 2016: “Les enjeux de la ritualisation judiciaire. Une réflexion sur les formes du procès”, organizers: the UCL team and D. Bernard (USL-B)
- Liège (ULg), 2 December 2016: GERN Interlabo “Le travail invisible au sein de la chaîne pénale”, organizers: ULg, INCC, and CESDIP/UVSQ
- Warsaw, late 2016/early 2017: International Forum “Nazi Forced Labor” second conference, organizers: HU Berlin, together with Polish partners and Belgian IAP partners
- Brussels, Mid-2017: International Forum “Nazi Forced Labor” third conference, organizers: HU Berlin, together with Belgian IAP partners

Invitations to give lectures at prestigious international conferences

1. São Paulo, 2-3 May 2013, Brazil-France Conference on Youth Criminality “Youth Violence, Urban Violence and Social Justice”:
 - X. Rousseaux (UCL), “Jeunesses, villes et violences. Sociohistoires de constructions et de réactions sociales”

2. Lille/Ghent, 15-18 May 2013, 19th European Forum of Young Legal Historians “(Wo)Men in Legal History”:
 - B. Piret (USL-B), “Women Facing Colonial Justice. Criminal Women in Belgian Congo during the Interwar”
 - S. Huygebaert (UGent), “Absent in the Courtroom, Omnipresent on the Wall: Femininity of Justice and her Sisters of Virtue in 19th-Century Belgian Legal Iconography”
3. Toulouse, 3-6 September 2013, ISA/RCSL International Congress “Sociology of Law and Political Action”:
 - J. Bastard (ULg), “L’application des peines en Belgique : sens et pratiques d’une juridictionnalisation partielle”
 - A. Croquet (ULg), “La politique policière de sécurité en Belgique : des pratiques au pluriel”
 - C. Dubois (ULg), “Prison Governors as Middle-Managers and Policy Makers. Sociology of a Profession at the Heart of Prison Policy and Organizations”
4. Budapest, 4-7 September 2013, 13th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology “Beyond Punitiveness: Crime and Crime Control in Europe in a Comparative Perspective”:
 - T. Bauwens (VUB), S. De Bus (VUB), “Being Criminologists, Doing Criminology”
 - J. Christiaens (VUB), T. Geluyckens (VUB), E. Dumortier (VUB), “Chaotic Pathways in and out of the Belgian Juvenile Justice System”
 - J. Christiaens (VUB), Y. Jaspers (VUB), E. Dumortier (VUB), “Pathways of Transferred Juvenile Delinquents: A Qualitative Study about the Consequences of Transfer on Criminal Justice Pathways into Young Adulthood”
 - J. Christiaens (VUB), “Start Behaving! Growing up, Offending and the Importance of Public Space”
 - J. Christiaens (VUB), E. Dumortier (VUB), “Loosing your Religion or Why Restorative Justice for Youngsters Is in Need of a Re-Make: the Belgian Case”
 - J. Christiaens (VUB), S. Gorelashvili (VUB), E. Dumortier (VUB), “Youth Detention in Europe: The Belgian Case”
 - C. Claeys (VUB), E. Dumortier (VUB), “Police Interrogation of Juvenile Offenders: Children’s Rights Not Allowed? The Belgian Case”
 - S. De Bus (VUB), J. Christiaens (VUB), “Gendered Practices in the Belgian Juvenile Court? An Analysis of the Court Records”
 - A. Evenepoel (VUB), J. Christiaens (VUB), E. Dumortier (VUB), “To Prevent Worse? Crossing Borders between Judicial and Non-Judicial Prevention Aimed at Young People in Belgium”
 - I. Luyten (VUB), J. Christiaens (VUB), E. Dumortier (VUB), “Voices from Inside the Juvenile Justice System and Beyond. Pathways and Life Experiences of Juveniles after Youth Justice Intervention”
 - A. Nuytiens (VUB), J. Christiaens (VUB), “Pathways of Female Offenders. Youth Court Girls vs. Women in Prison”
5. Edinburgh, 11-13 September 2013, European Group for Public Administration Annual Conference:
 - A. Hondeghem (KUL), J. Maesschalck (KUL), J. Vanschoenwinkel (KUL), “Trust in Justice: Degree and Antecedents of Trust in the Criminal Justice Chain”
6. Santiago de Chile, 20-23 November 2013, International conference “Modern Challenges in the Military Legal Domain” organized by the International Society for Military Law and the Law of War:
 - S. Horvat (RMA), “Recent Developments of Military Justice”
7. Prague, 9-11 April 2014, European Remembrance Symposium for European Institutions Dealing with 20th-Century History “Turning Points in 20th-Century European History. Europe between War and Peace, 1914-2004”:
 - P. Lagrou (ULB), Final lecture: “The Gospel of the Superiority of the Present over the Past. Reclaiming the Critical Potential of History, 25 Years after 1989”

8. Yokohama, 13-19 July 2014, 18th International Sociological Association World Congress of Sociology “Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology”:
 - F. Schoenaers (ULg), M.-T. Casman (ULg), S. Linchet (ULg), S. Megherbi (ULg), L. Nisen (ULg), “Detainee and Mother... What Is the Situation in Belgium?”
 - F. Schoenaers (ULg), K. Adelaire (ULg), L. Nisen (ULg), C. Mincke (INCC), J.-F. Reynaert (INCC), “Comparison of Legal Aid in Belgium, France and the Netherlands: Do Remuneration Systems Influence the Evolution of Contentious Mass?”
9. Liverpool, 3-6 September 2014, 42nd Annual Conference of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control “Resisting the Demonization of ‘the Other’. State, Nationalism and Social Control in a Time of Crisis”:
 - J. Christiaens (VUB), A. Evenepoel (VUB), “Processes of Othering: Young People in Public Space”
10. Speyer, 10-12 September 2014, European Group for Public Administration Annual Conference:
 - A. Hondeghe (KUL), J. Vanschoenwinkel (KUL), J. Maesschalck (KUL), “A Belgian Case Study into the Trust Relationship between the Police, the Public Prosecutor’s Office and the Examining Magistrates: A Theoretical Review”
11. Prague, 10-13 September 2014, 14th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology:
 - J. Christiaens (VUB), A. Evenepoel (VUB), “Young People in Urban Public Space”
 - J. Christiaens (VUB), Y. Jaspers (VUB), A. Nuytiens (VUB), E. Dumortier (VUB), “At the End of the Tunnel: Transferred Juvenile Delinquents and their (Judicial) Trajectories into Adulthood”
12. San Francisco, 19-22 November 2014, Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology “Criminology at the Intersections of Oppression”:
 - J. Christiaens (VUB), “It’s for Your Own Good! Discussing the (Non) Impact of Juvenile Justice Interventions”
 - J. Christiaens (VUB), Y. Jaspers (VUB), A. Nuytiens (VUB), E. Dumortier (VUB), “At the End of the Tunnel: Transferred Juvenile Delinquents and their (Judicial) Trajectories into Adulthood”
13. Jinan (China), 23-29 August 2015, 22nd International Congress of Historical Sciences:
 - X. Rousseaux (UCL), “Révolutions, dominations et peine capitale : le laboratoire belge, 18^e-20^e siècle”

4.3. Durability of the IAP

In today’s times of judicial crisis – Justice facing a paradoxal overexposure in the media – of a legitimacy crisis in society, and of deficit of scientific research, the current IAP network is the only collaborative research structure in Belgium which is capable of addressing these issues through multidisciplinary and integrated research efforts, bringing together international, national and regional perspectives and projects on “Justice & Security”.

The network’s efforts will continue to be oriented on the disclosure of new archival material, the collective management of research sources and data, the realization of innovative research in accordance with international standards (PhD and post-doctoral research), the writing of a synthesis of IAP research findings for the stakeholders, and the transmission of information (bejust.be/Digithemis) to the larger public.

At the latest Promoters’ meeting, held on 21 March 2016, all the IAP partners have expressed their interest in, and great enthusiasm for, continuation of the network in the next IAP phase, with a new research program:

- The current partners are preparing a research program for 2018-2022 on “**Justice & Security in Crisis & Transition**”, structured around a limited number (four to five) of cohesive and transversal work packages. All the university partners are currently involved, but the federal partners await important budgetary decisions before taking part in the new program.

- The network's online platform www.bejust.be will continue to collect data and results from all the partners, and at the same time strive to enlarge its circle of contributors.
- New emerging teams and international partners (from five different countries) will be integrated, insofar as funding possibilities allow this.
- The main objectives remain the development of innovative research in fields and on themes where considerable gaps in scientific knowledge still exist (for example: justice and migration, justice and mediatization...). A new additional objective, however, is the realization of a broad and coherent synthesis of the justice research carried out during the past thirty years in the context of crisis and transition of the Belgian justice and security systems, since the Dutroux affair (1995-1996).
- Regarding internationalization, another major objective is to place Belgian research even more at the center of European and international networks of police, security and justice studies (legal history, criminology, social history, global studies).
- Finally, a major ambition in this new round of research will be to further increase the transfer and communication of research data, skills, technologies and expertise from social science research on Justice & Security to major stakeholders (police, justice, citizens, journalists, scientists...).

Next to these general objectives put forward for the future, further scientific justification for possible continuation of the network in the next IAP phase can be found in section 4.1., where the cutting-edge aspects of the network's research are discussed in detail.

5. OUTPUT

5.1. IAP Publications

1. DE KOSTER M., LEUWERS H., LUYTEN D., ROUSSEAUX X. (eds.), *Justice in Wartime and Revolutions. Europe, 1795-1950/Justice en temps de guerre et révolutions. Europe, 1795-1950*, Brussels, State Archives (Justice & Society, 6), 2012.
2. BERLIÈRE J.-M., CAMPION J., LACCHÈ L., ROUSSEAUX X. (eds.), *Justices militaires et guerres mondiales (Europe, 1914-1950)/Military Justices and World Wars (Europe, 1914-1950)*, Louvain-la-Neuve, Presses universitaires de Louvain (Histoire, justice, sociétés), 2013.
3. CHRISTIAENS J. (ed.), *It's For Your Own Good. Researching Youth Justice Practices*, Brussels, VUB Press (Criminologische Studies), 2015.
4. CORTEN O., DUBUISSON F. (eds.), *Du droit international au cinéma. Présentations et représentations du droit international dans les films et les séries télévisées*, Paris, Pedone, 2015.
5. DE KOSTER M., HEIRBAUT D., ROUSSEAUX X. (eds.), *Deux siècles de justice. Encyclopédie historique de la justice belge/Tweehonderd jaar justitie. Historische encyclopedie van de Belgische justitie*, Bruges, La Chartre/Die Keure, 2015.
6. BASTARD B., DELVAUX D., MOUHANNA C., SCHOENAERS F. (eds.), *Vitesse ou précipitation. L'accélération du temps dans les tribunaux*, Rennes, Presses universitaires de Rennes, 2016.
7. HONDEGHEM A., ROUSSEAUX X., SCHOENAERS F. (eds.), *Modernization of the Criminal Justice Chain and the Judicial System. New Insights on Trust, Cooperation and Human Capital*, Cham, Springer (Ius Gentium. Comparative Perspectives on Law and Justice, 50), 2016.
8. BOST M., DROSSENS P., HORVAT S. (eds.), *Ressources et usages des archives de la justice militaire/Bronnen en onderzoeksperspectieven i.v.m. het militair gerecht*, Brussels, State Archives (Justice & Society, 7), 2016 (in press).
9. REINKE H., TOUSIGNANT N., WILDT M., WOUTERS N. (eds.), *Forced and Coerced Labor. Comparing Global Conflicts and Colonial Spaces (1870-1960)*, Cham, Springer (Studies in the History of Law and Justice), 2017.
10. HENDRICK A., MUSIN A. (eds.), *Les mots de la Justice/Recht-Spraak*, Brussels/Gent, Mardaga/Snoeck, 2017.

5.2. Outreach, dissemination and impact to society

In order to disseminate its scientific results to a non-scientific audience, the network has decided to write a high-quality book on Belgian justice. Lavishly illustrated, this book will contain about 80 short articles, explaining a concept, a place, an actor, an event linked to Belgian justice in a comprehensive way for a large audience. It will be published in French by Mardaga (provisional title: *Les mots de la Justice*), and in Dutch by Snoek (provisional title: *Recht-Spraak*). This book will also answer some guidelines recommended by the Follow-up Committee, that is to say the need for developing real interdisciplinary research. Indeed, all researchers were associated to decide the content of the table of contents of the book, which will contain files written by several researchers from various disciplines. The release of this major deliverable of the project is planned for autumn 2017.

The applications developed in the framework of the IAP and described in Chapter 2, are also valorized and visualized to a large audience (scholars, journalists, magistrates, students) through the platform DIGITHEMIS (www.digithemis.be), the aim of which is to become the reference for Digital Humanities in the field of social sciences of justice. This platform has recently been awarded with the Wernaers Prize, which rewards creativity, innovation and relevance in communication of knowledge to teachers, students or a large audience. It is an unquestionable added value for these applications to be valorized through this platform.

Additionally, the network has disseminated its research results in media (TV, radio, written press, social networks). Here are some examples (see the detailed list on <http://www.bejust.be/content/multimedia>):

- J. Campion (UCL) has participated in the broadcasts “L’Histoire en mémoire” (Radio Dijon Campus, 5 March 2013), “Histoire vivante” (La 1^{ère} – Radio télévision suisse, 4 October 2013), and “La fabrique de l’Histoire” (France Culture, 12 March 2015).
- J. J. Zurné (CegeSoma) has published two articles in the newspaper *Brussel Deze Week* based on her PhD research: “Zo zullen alle verraders eindigen” (23 April 2015); “Een uiterst delicate zaak” (29 October 2015).
- J. Campion & X. Rousseaux (UCL) gave a lecture at the Collège Belgique (Brussels, Royal Academy of Belgium, 25 February 2015) entitled “Les collaborateurs avec l’« Occupant » avaient-ils leurs raisons ? Regards nouveaux sur les épurations d’après les deux guerres mondiales en Belgique”.
- X. Rousseaux (UCL) was interviewed as an expert for a file about the Dutroux Case (news weekly *Moustique*, 17 June 2015). He took part in the radio broadcast “Un jour dans l’histoire” (La Première), on “Military Justice” (28 April 2015) and “Violence and Youth” (26 April 2016).
- M. Bost (CegeSoma/RMA) participated in the broadcast “Le Forum” for the 100 years of the Belgian General Information and Security Service (La Première, 10 November 2015).
- Facebook posts by SA (21 November 2013, 21 September 2015, 29 February 2016).
- The releases of the inventories for the prisons of Huy and Verviers and their access to the audience were announced by several newspapers, radios and televisions.
- B. De Wever (UGent) and R. Van Doorslaer (CegeSoma) took the lead of a public history project resulting in a publication that popularizes some of the results of WP3, regarding the history of Belgium between 1940-1945: *Knack Historia – België 40-45* (Roularta, May 2015), with contributions of H. Grevers (UGent), A. Vrints (UGent), J. J. Zurné (CegeSoma) et al.

The network has also been implied in the organization of exhibitions and a documentary, which contribute to disseminate the research conducted by the partners:

- “Heard and Seen” (Brussels, VUB, 11 March 2016): the VUB team organized a photo exhibition and music performance, documenting spaces and experiences of offender supervision.
- Documentary “La ville, mon espace” (Brussels, Cinema RITCS, 22 April 2016), made by B. Vanhoenacker and VUB-CRiS researcher M. De Backer.
- M. Bost (CegeSoma/RMA) participated to the conception of the exhibition “Classified. The History of the Belgian Military Intelligence and Security Service” (Brussels, Belgian War

Veterans Institute, 7 November-5 December 2015). A virtual version of this exhibition will be available online on the platform DIGITHEMIS by summer 2016.

Several promoters are members of the editorial team of a research guide for the archives of the post-war purges in Belgium after WWII, for which some members of the IAP will write entries. This user-friendly guide is aimed at directing people who are looking for information on their relatives who were punished or otherwise implicated in the post-war purges to the adequate archival sources.

5.3. PhD and postdoc training

PhD students and postdocs financed by the IAP and not financed by the IAP trained

	PhD students financed by the IAP	PhD students non financed by the IAP	Postdocs financed by the IAP	Postdocs non financed by the IAP
UCL (P1)	3	7	4	2
UGent (P2)	2	21 (9 PhD's delivered)		8
SA (P3)		2		
CegeSoma (P4)	1	1	1	
RMA (P5)	1 (PhD delivered)	3	1	
USL-B (P6)	2	1		
ULB (P7)	2	4 (2 PhD's delivered)	1	4
VUB (P8)	2	12 (1 PhD delivered)	2	2
KUL (P9)	2			
UNamur (P10)	2 (1 PhD delivered)	2 (PhD's delivered)	2	
ULg (P11)	2	5 (2 PhD's delivered)		1
Lille 2 (INT1)		3 (1 PhD delivered)		
HU Berlin (INT2)		1		
UVSQ (INT3)				

Most ongoing theses supported by the IAP are in writing stage.

Special efforts of the network for the careers of the PhD students and postdocs

To support the career development of researchers, the network aims to promote as much as possible the mobility of its researchers within the network between the different teams:

1) by promoting the co-supervision of PhD theses: promoters from different Belgian and international teams are taking part in the thesis advisory committees of many PhD students financed by the IAP (for the detailed list, see Chapter 3 – Networking, 3.1.).

2) by 'sharing' (post)doctoral researchers by different network partners. For example, postdoctoral researcher M. Bost, recruited to supplement her research activities with coordination tasks at the level of the WP3, has been hired part-time by RMA, part-time by CegeSoma. P. le Polain de Waroux, in the first instance, was taken on as research assistant by the CegeSoma, and is now a PhD researcher in USL-B (FNRS-FRFC PDR "Belgafrican Magistrates Social Networks"). A. Musin, hired as network scientific coordinator by UCL team, and A. Hendrick, postdoctoral researcher at USL-B, are collaborating on the coordination of a high-quality book of scientific dissemination on Belgian justice, to draw the attention of a wider audience (provisional title: *Les mots de la Justice/Recht-Spraak*). Once a week, those two researchers are working in the same institution and team, alternatively in UCL and USL-B. J. Louette (associated researcher, UCL) spent three months on a scientific mission by CESDIP/UVSQ in 2013.

The network also promotes mobility outside the network. For example, A. Renglet (UNamur) was a visiting researcher at the Center for the Study of Law and Society (University of California-Berkeley, August-December 2014); S. Huygebaert spent half a year at the *Kunsthistorisches Institut* in Florence (Max Planck Institute) as scholarship holder (October 2014-March 2015); J. Bastard (ULg) spent two

months as a visiting researcher at the School of Law (Strathclyde University of Glasgow), to work with Pr. Neil Hutton (1 April-1 June 2015).

Several PhD and postdoctoral IAP researchers have obtained funding to pursue their research activities from FWO and FNRS: G. Leenders (UGent); A. De Burchgraeve (UCL); V. Massin (UCL); S. Huygebart (UGent); G. Dubois (UCL). M. De Koster, former postdoctoral coordinator of the IAP at the UCL, has accepted a position as lecturer in historical criminology at the VUB since April 2013 (having obtained already another position as part-time lecturer at the Free University of Amsterdam during the previous IAP phase). From December 2013 to June 2014, E. Berger (UNamur) was a Junior Fellow at the IEA. A. Renglet (UNamur), who obtained his doctorate in January 2016, is lecturer in Early Modern History at Lille 3 and postdoctoral fellow of the Foundation *Maison des Sciences de l'Homme* and the Fritz Thyssen Foundation. Since April 2016, L. Van Haecke (RMA) has been working as an historian at the National Memorial Fort Breendonk.

5.4. Young emerging research teams

In the specific research domain of this project (history and social sciences of justice), the notion of young emerging team is rather difficult to apply. The RMA, with the recent promotion of S. Horvat to the Law Chair, can be qualified as an emerging team in military justice and the law of armed conflicts. The USL-B team, led by N. Tousignant, can also be considered as a new or 'renewed' team (colonial, administrative justice). The same goes for UNamur, with A. Tixhon as director, which has only recently been expanding its research towards issues of Revolutionary justice and of justice and media.

The participation of these three smaller teams in the IAP network has significantly reinforced and extended its research capacities in new directions: military justice (PhD Dimitri Roden), colonial justice (PhD Benoît Henriët, PhD Bérengère Piret), the era of the Revolutions (PhD Antoine Renglet, postdoc Emmanuel Berger), the media (PhD Lucie Castaigne). At the same time, each of these teams is solidly integrated in larger research laboratories, which constitutes an important added value in the field of the Humanities and Social Sciences, where research teams often consist of one or two directing senior scholars only.

The emerging teams USL-B, RMA and UNamur did not only contribute to the results of the IAP via innovative research, they also stimulated the dynamics of networking, through active participation in collective network activities and exchanges between work WPs and teams. Important to note in this respect, is that the three teams have all opted to invest not only in the recruitment of PhD students, but also in postdoctoral researchers (A. Hendrick at USL-B, M. Bost at RMA (and CegeSoma), L. Van Haecke at RMA, and E. Berger at UNamur). Most of these post-docs had been PhD students during the previous IAP phase (making their recruitment by the emerging teams a considerable investment in the durability of the IAP) and have all done very valuable coordination work in the current network (in WP coordination and in the realization of network conferences and collective publications).

ANNEX 1 – PUBLICATIONS (APRIL 2015-MAY 2016)

Publications from each team

UCL (P1)

AUSPERT S., BRAGARD P., BRUCH V. et al., *Namur de la conquête française à Waterloo (1792-1815). Armées, société, ordre public et urbanisme*, Namur, Les Amis de la Citadelle de Namur/Société royale Sambre et Meuse, 2015.

BOURGUIGNON C., DUMONT A., THIRY A., “« Une infime poignée de traîtres » ? La répression de la collaboration des mineurs d’âge dans l’arrondissement judiciaire de Mons (1944-1948)”, in DUMONT A., THIRY A., ROUSSEAU X., CAMPION J. (eds.), *Mons dans la tourmente. Justice et société à l’épreuve des guerres mondiales (1914-1961)*, Louvain-la-Neuve, Presses universitaires de Louvain, 2016, p. 159-183.

CAMPION J., “France. Des politiques publiques face à des situations « extraordinaires » : perspectives historiennes sur l’état d’urgence”, in *La Revue Nouvelle*, No. 2, March 2016, p. 5-12.

CAMPION J., “Gendarmeries, Territorial Control and State Reinforcement at the Ends of World Wars (Belgium, France and The Netherlands, 1914-1950)”, in *European History Review/Revue européenne d’histoire*, vol. 22, No. 3, 2015, p. 451-467.

CAMPION J., “Gendarmes Facing Political Violence (Belgium, 1918-1940)”, in MILLINGTON C., PASSMORE K. (eds.), *Political Violence and Democracy in Western Europe, 1918-1940*, Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, 2015, p. 160-173.

CAMPION J., “Maintaining Law and Order in a Democratic and Pilarised Country: the Belgian Gendarmerie between 1918 and 1957”, in *The Journal on European History of Law*, vol. 6, No. 1, 2015, p. 68-76.

CAMPION J., “Militaire actoren en accenten in de veiligheidszorg in twintigste-eeuws België”, in *Tijdschrift voor Criminologie*, vol. 57, No. 4, 2015, p. 396-410.

CAMPION J., “Vers un « État dans l’État » ? La gendarmerie belge, d’une sortie de guerre à l’autre (1918-1957)”, in HOUTE A., LUC J.-N. (eds.), *Les gendarmeries dans le monde, de la Révolution française à nos jours*, Paris, Presses de l’Université Paris-Sorbonne, 2016, p. 173-185.

CAMPION J., ROUSSEAU X., “New Threats or Phantom Menace? Police Institutions Facing Crises”, in CAMPION J., ROUSSEAU X. (eds.), *Policing New Risks in Modern European History*, Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, p. 1-21.

CAMPION J., ROUSSEAU X. (eds.), *Policing New Risks in Modern European History*, Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, 2016.

CAMPION J., ROUSSEAU X., “Un miroir sans tain de l’État ? Pour une recherche transnationale sur les justices militaires”, in BOST M., DROSSENS P., HORVAT S. (eds.), *Ressources et usages des archives de la justice militaire/Bronnen en onderzoeksperspectieven i.v.m. het militair gerecht*, Brussels, State Archives, 2016 (in press).

COPPEIN B., MULLER F., “La question linguistique en Belgique”, in DE KOSTER M., HEIRBAUT D., ROUSSEAU X. (eds.), *Deux siècles de justice. Encyclopédie historique de la justice belge/Tweehonderd jaar justitie. Historische encyclopedie van de Belgische justitie*, Bruges, La Charte/Die Keure, 2015, p. 477-499.

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ANNEX 2 – FOLDERS OF WP INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Introduction

Research on “Justice in Relation to Society” is an expanding domain but is generally lacking a multidimensional approach in the social sciences. The IUAP (Interuniversity Attraction Poles) project 7/22 “Justice & Populations: The Belgian Experience in International Perspective, 1795-2015” is a multidisciplinary program funded by BELSPO (Belgian Science Policy Office), studying the relationships between justice and populations. This conference concerns more specifically workpackage 1b (KU Leuven, UCL, ULg, UNamur, Cesisip): “The State Justice System: Functioning, Reform, Actors”.

The judicial system is taken as a point of departure to examine different levels of justice-society relationships. Both the structure and functioning of the national justice system are shaped by constant interaction between institutional actors at various levels of the “judicial chain” (policing, prosecution, judgment, penal practice), which is, in turn, subject to change and reform as a result of varying public demands and attitudes towards justice. Examining the agency of collective judicial actors also necessitates further study of the intellectual, social and professional networks of justice: prosopography of justice personnel; processes of professionalization and professional culture; (inter)national associations of judicial actors such as magistrates, police officers, lawyers.

The main objective of the conference is to present the first research results of the projects in this workpackage and to open a discussion on the topics with international scholars and policy makers in Belgium.

For more information on the research project and on all workpackages, please see www.bejust.be

Organizing Committee

Joséphine Bastard (ULg), Emmanuel Berger (UNamur), Geert Bouckaert (KU Leuven), Marloes Callens (KU Leuven), Alice Croquet (ULg), Christophe Dubois (ULg), Annie Hondeghem (KU Leuven), Xavier Rousseaux (UCL), Frédéric Schoenaers (ULg), Jolien Vanschoenwinkel (KU Leuven), Frédéric Vésentini (Cesisip)

Scientific Committee

Geert Bouckaert (KU Leuven), Serge Dauchy (University Lille 2), Bruno De Wever (UGent), Christophe Dubois (ULg), Elisabeth Enhus (VUB), Annie Hondeghem (KU Leuven), Stanislas Horvat (Royal Military Academy), Pieter Lagrou (ULB), Christian Mouhanna (Cesisip), Xavier Rousseaux (UCL), Frédéric Schoenaers (ULg), Axel Tixhon (UNamur), Nathalie Tousignant (USaint-Louis Brussels), Rudi Van Doorslaer (Cegesoma), Karel Velle (Belgian State Archives), Frédéric Vésentini (Cesisip), Michael Wildt (HU Berlin)

Attendance is free of charge but registration is compulsory on <http://www.bejust.be/event/international-conference-modernization-criminal-justice-chain>.

For more information on the conference, please contact acroquet@ulg.ac.be



Modernization of the Criminal Justice Chain

The Importance of Trust, Cooperation and Human Capital

International Conference

Brussels, 30-31 October 2014

National Archives
Rue de Ruysbroeck, 2-6
1000 Brussels

Conference Program

Day 1: Thursday October 30th

9.00 Welcome Coffee

9.30 Welcome Speech & General Introduction

10.00 Judicial Trust (Part 1)

Jolien Vanschoenwinkel, KU Leuven *"Trust in Justice: Degree and Antecedents of Trust in the Criminal Justice chain"*

Discussants:

- Patrick Vandenbruwaene, Prosecutor General of the Court of Appeal of Antwerp
- Daniel Kettiger, Senior Researcher, Center of Competence for Public Management (CCPM), University of Bern, Co-Chair Research-Project "Basic Research into Court Management in Switzerland", Co-Chair of the EGPA Study Group on Justice and Court Management

11.30 Break

11.45 Accelerating Judicial Response Time. Measures and Stakes involved in the Belgian and French Cases

Frédéric Vesentini, CESDIP, *"Recent Evolutions of Prosecuting Practices in French and Belgian Jurisdictions: A Statistical Approach"*

Virginie Gautron, University of Nantes, *"French Courts faced with Paradoxical Political Injunctions: Heterogeneous but Convergent Penal Practices"*

Christian Mouhanna, CESDIP, *"Accelerating Judicial Time Response: to the Detriment of Quality? The French and Belgian Cases"*

Discussants:

- Cécile Vigour, CNRS, Sciences Po Bordeaux
- Christian De Valkeneer, Prosecutor General of the Court of Appeal of Liège
- Pierre-Yves Couilleau, Public Prosecutor in Metz

13.30 Lunch Break

14.30 Reconfiguring the Criminal Justice Chain (Part 1)

Joséphine Bastard, ULg, *"The Execution of Sentence: from Policy to Practice"*

Discussants:

- Neil Hutton, Professor at the University of Strathclyde
- Freddy Pieters, Judge of the Sentence Implementation Court of Brussels

16.00 Break

16.15 Judicial Trust (Part 2)

Marloes Callens, KU Leuven, *"Interorganisational Trust and Distrust within the Belgian Juvenile Justice System"*

Discussants:

- Philip Langbroek, Professor of Justice Administration and Judicial Organisation, Utrecht School of Law
- Stefaan Van Mulders, Administrator General – Youth Welfare Agency

17.45 Round Table with Policy Makers and End Users

Friday October 31st, at 14.30, the Conference will be followed by

- Follow-Up Committee meeting
- **Annual General Assembly** of the IAP 7/22 Justice & Populations (for IAP members and promoters)

Day 2: Friday October 31st

8.30 Welcome Coffee

9.00 Prosopography, Crisis, and Modernization of Justice: the Belgian Magistrates

Xavier Rousseaux UCL, **Emmanuel Berger** UNamur, **Mélanie Bost** Cegesoma/Royal Military Academy, **Kirsten Peters** USaint-Louis Brussels, **Laurence Montel** University of Caen, **Enika Ngongo** USaint-Louis Brussels, **Françoise Muller** Cegesoma, **Aurore François** UCL/ULg, *"Belgian Magistrates facing Revolution, Wars and Colonisation"*

Discussants:

- Fred Stevens, KU Leuven, Emer. Prof. Legal History
- Katia Weidenfeld, University Paris Panthéon Sorbonne, Prof. Legal History, Administrative magistrate
- Jean-Claude Farcy, founder of the "Annuaire rétrospectif de la magistrature française, XIX^e-XX^e siècles" (CNRS)
- Derk Venema, Radboud University, Nijmegen

11.00 Break

11.15 Reconfiguring the Criminal Justice Chain (Part 2)

Alice Croquet, ULg, *"Managing Public Security: Insight on Police Institutions"*

Discussants:

- Jacques de Maillard, CNRS, CESDIP - University Versailles Saint-Quentin
- Filip Willekens, SPF Intérieur, Director General Security and Prevention

12.45 **Concluding Remarks** by Jacques Commaille, Emer. Prof. of Sociology, ENS Cachan (ISP/CNRS)

13.30 Lunch Break

La Tricoterie, 1060 Brussels (www.tricoterie.be)
 March 5th and 6th, 2015

International Conference
EXPERIENCING JUSTICE
 researching citizens' contacts with judicial practices

The central theme of this conference, organized within the framework of the IAP research programme Justice and Populations: The Belgian Experience in International Perspective (IAP 7/22, Belgian Federal Science Policy Office), is research on experiences of justice. It focuses on justice-society relationships from the viewpoint of the citizen, as both subject and client of legal and judicial systems. Although (historical) research on law and justice is often focused on judicial institutions and their staff, the aim of this conference is to put a spotlight on the role of citizens in judicial practices, from a bottom-up perspective. This kind of approach makes it possible to explore the experiences, attitudes and motivations of clients of legal and judicial systems and examine the complex ways in which they interact with judicial/police authorities. Citizens are not merely to be seen as passive subjects meekly acquiescing in state practised repression; rather, they are forces that turn to, and make use of, the police and the courts to actively serve their own ends.

Two Keynote lectures (Henk Elffers, *VU Amsterdam* & Mary Bosworth, *Oxford University*) and five thematic Workshops address one or more of the following themes: the conceptualization of experience; methodological issues (which sources and approaches can be mobilized to research experience?); interdisciplinary and comparative reflection on the results of ongoing empirical research into experiences of justice.

EXPERIENCING JUSTICE

Organizing Committee

Prof. Jenneke Christiaens (VUB)
 Prof. Nathalie Tousignant (USL-B)
 Prof. Margo De Koster (VUB)
 Prof. Antoon Vrints (UGent)
 Dr. Veerle Massin (UCL)
 Anneke Evenepoel (VUB - PhD researcher)

Scientific Committee

Prof. Jenneke Christiaens (VUB)
 Prof. Els Enhus (VUB)
 Prof. Nathalie Tousignant (USL-B)
 Prof. Margo De Koster (VUB)
 Prof. Antoon Vrints (UGent)
 Prof. Bruno De Wever (UGent)
 Prof. Xavier Rousseaux (UCL)
 Prof. Frédéric Schoenaers (ULg)
 Prof. Axel Tixhon (FUNDP)
 Prof. Serge Dauchy (Lille-2)
 Prof. Geert Boeckaert (KU Leuven)
 Dr. Veerle Massin (UCL)

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 Olof Wengert (Flickr) under CC BY-SA 4.0*

March 5th, 2015 DAY ONE

9.00: Welcome & registration (+ coffee)

**9.30 – 10.15: Opening & introduction
researching “experience”**

Prof. Jenneke Christiaens (VUB, Belgium)

10.15 – 10.30: Coffee break

10.30 – 11.30: Keynote lecture

Prof. Henk Elffers (VU Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

‘Outsiders as insiders: citizens in contact with judicial practices’

11.30 – 12.00: Questions and Discussion

12.00 – 13.00: Lunch

13.00 – 14.30: Workshop 1

Chair: Prof. Margo De Koster (VUB, Belgium)

1. Ilse Luyten & Tom Bauwens (VUB, Belgium)

‘Experiencing experience: killing the researcher?’

2. David Churchill (University of Leeds, UK)

‘The Civilian Public and the Modernisation of Criminal Justice: The Contours of Experience’

3. Lucas Melgaço (VUB, Belgium)

‘Eyes on the street: citizen participation in surveillance practices’

14.30 – 14.45: Coffee

Participation is free of charge,
but registration is required.

Please send an email with the subject
“registration experiencing justice conference”
to m.dupont@uclouvain.be

14.45 – 16.15: Workshop 2

Chair: Prof. Jenneke Christiaens (VUB, Belgium)

4. Barbara Deruytter (UGent, Belgium)

‘Securing authority with pen and paper: the use of procès-verbaux in conflicts between police and ‘the public’ in the beginning of the 20th century’

5. Isabelle Verwee (Federal Police Belgium)

‘The role of the police as viewed through the glasses of the citizen. A kaleidoscope of expectations and meanings’

6. Gertjan Leenders (UGent, Belgium)

‘Denunciation to the enemy in Belgium during the First World War and the reporting of denouncers to the Belgian judiciary after the occupation’

16.30 – 18.30: Cinema and experiencing justice

Session with movie screening and panel discussion on visual sources and experiencing justice

19.00: Conference dinner

(speakers and organizers only)

March 6th, 2015 DAY TWO

8.30 – 9.00: Coffee

9.00 – 10.30: Workshop 3

Chair: Prof. Els Enhus (VUB, Belgium)

1. Jenneke Christiaens & Anneke Evenepoel (VUB, Belgium)

‘Young people experiencing prevention: looking beyond the narratives?’

2. Marloes Callens (KU Leuven, Belgium)

‘Item Nonresponse in the Module on Trust in the Police and the Criminal Courts of the European Social Survey’

3. Nathalie Tousignant (Université Saint-Louis – Bruxelles, Belgium)

‘Making visible the (almost) invisible. Documenting experience of justice with visual materials’

10.30 – 11.00: Coffee

EXPERIENCING
JUSTICE

11.00 – 12.30: Workshop 4

Chair: Prof. Jean-Pierre Alline (Université de Pau, France)

4. Veerle Massin (UCL, Belgium)

‘Experiencing in History (20th century): some methodological issues on women confinement’

5. Benoît Henriët (Université Saint-Louis – Bruxelles, Belgium)

‘Experiencing colonial justice: investigations, trials and punishments in the aftermaths of the 1931 Kwango revolt’

6. Donald Fyson (Université Laval, Québec, Canada)

‘Experiencing Howard from within: prison reform and everyday life in Quebec’s City’s common goals, 1760-1867’

12.30 – 14.00: Lunch

14.00 – 15.00: Keynote lecture

Prof. Mary Bosworth (Oxford University, UK)

‘Doing research in immigration detention centres: ethics, access and emotions’

15.00 – 15.30: Questions and discussion

15.30 – 16.00: Conclusions

Prof. Xavier Rousseaux (UCL, Belgium – Coordinator IAP P7/22)

16.00: Closing reception

Periods of wars and foreign domination are of crucial importance in the history of justice. They have led to important shifts in the expectations, practices and actors involved in the field of justice.



Although different aspects of the impact of armed conflict on justice have been studied, the dominant approach of most of this work is top-down and highly institutional. As a result of this bias, the actual actors involved in the justice sector and their practices and expectations in war settings have been largely neglected so far. Drawing from current trends in criminology and the social history of justice, this international conference adopts a grassroots perspective. It focuses on the impact of war on the complex interactions between its different actors (individuals and social groups on the one hand, 'the justice system' [police, judiciary and penitentiary professionals] on the other hand). The conference aims to highlight the emergence of new expectations of justice resulting from the war. It also tackles justice practices, strategies to cope with the changing circumstances, new forms of negotiation, interaction and relationships between populations and the formal justice system in this particular context, and the impact of this renegotiation in the long run. With two wars and two experiences of occupation, in addition to serving as a colonial power during the two World Wars, Belgium will serve as the focus of the conference.



An International Conference organised by CegeSoma, Ghent University, the Université Catholique de Louvain (CHDJ), the Royal Military Academy and the Humboldt Universität Berlin within the IAP Research Program "Justice & Populations: The Belgian Experience in International Perspective".

Scientific Committee : Mélanie Bost (CegeSoma/RMA), Bruno De Wever (UGent), Stanislas Horvat (RMA), Dirk Luyten (CegeSoma/UGent), Herbert Reinke (HU-Berlin), Xavier Rousseaux (UCL-CHDJ), Rudi Van Doorslaer (CegeSoma/Ugent), Antoon Vrints (UGent).

Practical Information :

Date: 3-4 December 2015

Location: CegeSoma, Square de l'Aviation, 29, 1070 Brussels

Language: English

Registration is free but compulsory before 30 November to: leah.kazar@cegesoma.be



Source of the pictures: Belgian Gendarmes, resistance fighters and allied soldiers, Museum of the Police Force; Belgian Collaborator (1918), State Archives Belgium; Judicial File, CegeSoma; The Brussels Courthouse/ Street Children Dealing with 'War Profiteers', postcards (1914-1918), European/Royal Library of Belgium; Belgian Police Academy (1939), CegeSoma; prisoner in a Congolese Prison, CegeSoma.

Doing Justice in Wartime



Multiple Interplays Between Justice & Populations During the Two World Wars

**International Conference,
CegeSoma, 3-4 December 2015**

More information : www.cegesoma.be

Organised with the support of the IAP 7/22 "Justice & Populations : The Belgian Experience in International Perspective" Interuniversity Attraction Poles Programme - Belgian Science Policy and of the contact group FNRs "Sources et méthodes pour l'histoire du contrôle social du Moyen Âge à nos jours : déviance, maintien et régulation sociale"

PROGRAM

Day 1 (Thursday, 3 December 2015)

• 8h30-9h: Welcome

• 9h-9h15: Introduction: *Xavier Rousseaux* (UCLouvain - CHDJ) & *Rudi Van Doorslaer* (CegeSoma)

• 9h15-10h30: **Keynote lecture:** *Clive Emsley* (Open University), Crime and Criminalisation in Wartime, 1914-1945

• 10h30-11h: Coffee break

• 11h-12h30: **Panel 1**

The Insiders' Perspective: Professionals of Justice

Discussant: *Liora Israël* (EHESS)

Jan Julia Zurné (CegeSoma/UGent), Maintaining Order in Occupied Belgium? The Brussels' Public Prosecutor's Office and Political Violence 1940-1950

Jonas Campion (Lille3-Irhis/UCL), Policing Occupied Countries: Gendarmes and Populations Facing Security Needs (1940 – 1944, Hainaut/ Nord-Pas-de-Calais)

Bérangère Piret (FUSL), 'Taming One of the Most Dramatic Uprisings of Congolese History' Using Justice to Restore Colonial Sovereignty During World War II

• 12h30-13h45: Lunch

• 13h45-15h: **Panel 2**

The Outsiders' Perspective: Expectations of Justice

Discussant: *Griet Vermeesch* (VUB)

Mélanie Bost (CegeSoma/Royal Military Academy), 'Judges, lawyers, 'Vultures' and 'Butchers'. Actors and Stakes of the Rental Crisis in the Occupied Capital (Brussels, 1914-1918)

Gertjan Leenders (UGent), Denunciation to the Enemy in Belgium During the First World War: The Use of Witnesses and the Problematisation of Denunciation in Post-war Judicial Investigations Against Denouncers

• 15h-15h20: Coffee break

• 15h20-16h35: **Panel 3**

Dynamics of Internment

Discussant: *Benoit Majerus* (University of Luxembourg)

Florent Verfaillie (CegeSoma/UGent), The Belgian 'Traitors' of the First World War Portrayed by the Penitentiary Anthropological Service

Dimitri Roden (Brendonk Memorial), The German Military Chaplaincy and Capital Punishment in Occupied Belgium (1940-1944): Otto Gramann's Exceptional Reports on the Execution of Belgian Resistance Fighters and Hostages

Day 2 (Friday 4 December)

• 8h30-9h: Welcome

• 9h-10h15: **Panel 4**

Justice & (At-)Risk Groups

Discussant: *Dirk Luyten* (CegeSoma)

Aurora François (UCLouvain), Juvenile Delinquency, War and the Food Crisis: a Judicial Response to Delinquent Subsistence Strategies (Belgium, 1914-1918)

Christoph Brill (ULG) & *Lawrence Van Haecke* (Royal Military Academy), The Belgian Judicial Actors and the Establishment of the Repression and the Civic Purge in the East Cantons

• 10h15-10h30: Coffee break

• 10h45-12h00: **Panel 5**

Police, Justice and Forced Labor

Discussant: *Gael Eismann* (Université de Caen)

Julia Albert, *Herbert Reinke* & *Michael Wildt* (Humboldt Universität Berlin), Wartime 'Dangerous Classes' or the use of the Wartime Metropolis by Foreigners. Foreigners, the Police and Criminal Justice in Berlin during the Second World War

Pascaline le Polain (FUSL), Between Resistance and Adaptation. Legislating and Enforcing Agricultural Forced Labour in Belgian Congo (1940-1945)

• 12h00-13h: Round Table

Doing Justice in Wartime in a Long-term Perspective

Moderator: *Xavier Rousseaux* (UCLouvain – CHDJ)

Jenneke Christiaens (VUB)

Dirk Heirbaut (UGent)



The conference seeks to discuss (inter)national records of engagement with international law and justice from 1914 to 2016. It specifically questions the way in which the judiciary dealt with gross violations of international law in the wake of war and how legal actors responded to the challenges of an emergent and developing set of international laws. Most of the literature concerning international humanitarian law and international criminal justice adopts a legal perspective, paying little attention to the contribution of actors. Yet, because they play an essential role in the prosecution of offenses, in the interpretation of a recent and evolving legislation, or in the mobilisation of victims, their voluntarism or abstention largely determines the implementation of international law/justice and its evolution.

The history of international law as written by legal scholars often offers a linear narrative of human progress towards a better articulation of legal norms, towards ever more justice and peace. "Historical trials" are reduced to simple stepping stones on the road culminating in the creation of the International Criminal Court. Historians tend to introduce contingency and discontinuity into this narrative, of unintended outcomes, of a course affected by external dynamics rather than guided by its internal coherence. The emergence of an international order whereby justice is not only limited to the exercise of sovereignty within the borders of the Nation State, is however undeniably a cumulative process.

The conference aims at combining views from the field with scholarly research in the social and legal sciences and will pay close attention to the archives and the sources that allow us to investigate these topics. How do scholars working on judicial sources cope with the different filters that stand between the sources they work on and the events and processes they study? How can we map networks of militancy and systematic documentation gathering in the wake of war and their impact on national dynamics? Did practitioners, in the 1940s, in the 1990s, ground their legal framework, their investigations, their procedural approach and their final verdicts on their familiarity with national and international judicial precedent?

Directions

> **9 March 2016** - CIERL Main Room / Library, Université Libre de Bruxelles (Campus Solbosch)
Av. F. Roosevelt 17, 1050 Bruxelles
- Keynote lecture, Building R42, Room R42.5.503

> **10 March 2016** **Building K**, Room K.3.201
Université Libre de Bruxelles (Campus Solbosch)

Scientific Committee:

Mélanie Bost (CegeSoma/RMA), Pierre-Olivier de Broux (USLB), Thomas Graditzky (ULB), Helen Grevers (UGent), Stanislas Horvat (RMA), Pieter Lagrou (ULB), Herbert Reinke (HU Berlin), Xavier Rousseaux (UCL), Ornella Rovetta (ULB), Caroline Six (State Archives), Nico Wouters (CegeSoma), Jonas Campion (UCL), Veerle Massin (UCL), Pierre-Alain Tallier (State Archives/ULB)

Organizing Committee:

Pieter Lagrou (ULB), Ornella Rovetta (ULB), Pierre-Olivier de Broux (USLB), Thomas Graditzky (ULB).

DEFEATING IMPUNITY PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

The Archival Trail, 1914 - 2016



INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP



Organized with the support of the IAP 7/22 "Justice & Populations" - Belgian Science Policy

Université Libre de Bruxelles

Brussels, 9-10 March 2016



For more information & registration

✉ defeatingimpunity@gmail.com

WEDNESDAY 9 MARCH 2016
ULB, CIERL, Main Room/Library

9.00 Welcome and Introduction

9.30 EXPERIENCES

Moderator: **Stanislas Horvat** (Royal Military Academy Belgium)

- **Isabelle Delpla** (Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon):
"Victim (de)Mobilisations: the Diversity of Victim Witnesses at the ICTY"
- **Thomas Graditzky** (Université Libre de Bruxelles):
"The Belgian Experience of the Law of Military Occupation during the Great War: Overlooked by the Postwar Trials?"
- **Lisette Schouten** (Universität Heidelberg):
"Delivering Justice? Hugo Pos as a Resilient Prosecutor in East Asia's War Crimes Courts (1944-1948)"

11.15-11.30 Break

11.30 RECORDS

Moderator: **Kerstin von Lingen** (Universität Heidelberg)

- **Catherine Denis** (Avocats Sans Frontières):
"A View from within on the Challenges of International Justice: Transitions, Memory and Prevention"
- **Delphine Lauwers** (Belgian State Archives):
"A Century of Pioneering Case-law. Digitizing and Investigating Belgian Precedents of International Justice"
- **Vanessa Voisin** (Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne):
"Filming the War Crimes Trials: a Soviet Policy"

13.00-14.00 Lunch

14.00 CLASSIFICATIONS

Moderator: **Henry Rousso** (Institut d'Histoire du Temps Présent, CNRS, Paris)

- **Rebecca Wittmann** (University of Toronto):
"From Majdanek to Demjanjuk: Failures of Justice in Postwar Germany"
- **Wolfgang Form** (Philipps-Universität Marburg):
"Bringing together the United Nations War Crimes Commission Papers"
- **Arnaud Charon** (Belgian State Archives/Université Libre de Bruxelles):
"Deportees claim Justice: the Trial Proceeding of Jacques Pirenne before the Germano-Belgian Mixed Arbitral Tribunal (1924)"

18.00 Room R42.503 Keynote Lecture: Kerstin von Lingen (Universität Heidelberg):
"Coining Postwar Justice: Exile, Legal scholarship and the United Nations War Crimes Commission"
(International Chair in the History of the Second World War 2016)

THURSDAY 10 MARCH 2016
ULB, Building K, Room K.3.201

8.30 Welcome

9.00 ACTORS

Moderator: **Isabelle Delpla** (Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon)

- **Pieter Lagrou and Ornella Rovetta** (Université Libre de Bruxelles):
"Torture on Trial, 2014-1914: the Words the Crime Elicits"
- **Marie-Anne Weisers** (Université Libre de Bruxelles):
"The Struggle of Belgian Magistrates to Punish Crimes against the Jews (1947-1951)"
- **Chris De Cock** (Lieutenant-colonel, Chief of Staff, BEL Armed Forces, Legal Department)
"The Role of the Legal Advisor in Operations: Accomplishing the Mission While Respecting the Law"

10.45-11.00 Break

11.00 INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE?

Moderator: **Pierre-Olivier de Broux** (Université Saint Louis Bruxelles)

- **Guillaume Mouralis** (Université Paris Ouest Nanterre):
"The Preparation of the Nuremberg Trial: Professional Paths and Legal Innovation"
- **Vincent Genin** (Université de Liège):
"An International Justice without Belgium? The case of the Permanent Court of International Justice (1921-1930)"
- **Diane Bernard** (Université Saint Louis Bruxelles):
"Articulating Domestic and International Jurisdiction. Audacious Dreams and Realistic Creativity in the Preparatory Steps towards the Statute of the International Criminal Court (1919-1998)"

12.30 Conclusions