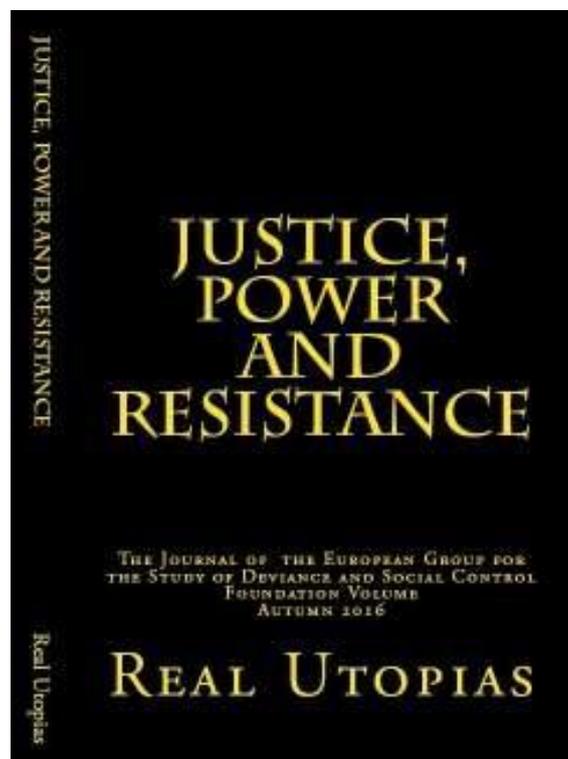


EUROPEAN GROUP FOR THE STUDY OF DEVIANCE AND SOCIAL CONTROL

ESTABLISHED 1973

Coordinator: Ida Nafstad

Secretary: Per J. Ystehede



An international network working towards social justice, state accountability and decarceration

NEWSLETTER No 04, 2016

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I. Editorial

In the April newsletter we celebrate the first publication of the European Group's own journal: 'Justice, Power and Resistance: The Journal of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social control'. An incredible job to establish this awaited journal has been conducted by the editors Emma Bell and David Scott, associate editors Monish Bhatia and Joanna Gilmore, the review editor John More, and the rest of the editorial collective, for which we are all immensely grateful.

In this newsletter we bring you the full editorial and the abstract of all the articles published in the first issue. We urge you to subscribe and/or to ask your institution or library to subscribe to the journal (see p. 14). 'Justice, Power and Resistance' is created on a voluntarily basis, and we need more volunteers. For more information about how you can contribute to the journal see p. 12-13. You will find more information about the journal and other publications by the European Group Press at www.egpress.org

Last month our Prison, Punishment and Detention Working Group held the conference 'Sites of Confinement' in Turin. The coordinator of the working group Victoria Canning has provided us with a report from the conference. If you are interested in more information about, or joining, this working group, contact Victoria at Victoria.Canning@open.ac.uk or talk with her at our annual conference which this year will be held in Braga.

The deadline for submitting abstracts for the European Group's annual conference in Braga in September is April 20. We will encourage all of you to send in your abstract as soon as possible in order to facilitate the work of the conferences organizers. We would also like to remind you that we have at least one assisted place available. This conference place is free and the European Group will help support travel and accommodation costs. Please find the call for paper, information about assisted places, information about accommodation, and the registration form at [our website](#).

**In solidarity,
Ida and Per**

II. Celebrating the Publication of: Justice, Power and Resistance: The Journal of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control

Editorial – The European Group and *Justice, Power and Resistance*

This journal is 44 years in the making. The first meeting of the *European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control* [European Group] took place in September 1972 at Impruneta, Florence, Italy and it was agreed by those founding members present – who included Stan Cohen, Margherita Ciacci, Karl Schuman, Mario Simondi and Laurie Taylor – that the following year the European Group would host its first annual conference at the same location. Annual conferences of the European Group have been held each year since 1973 and this, the first journal of the European Group, is to be launched at the 44th Annual Conference at Braga, Portugal in September 2016 (see Gilmore et al, 2013, for further details on European Group annual conferences). The first publication to come under the auspices of the European Group was the ‘European Group Manifesto’, which was adopted by members at the 1974 Colchester conference and published in the *American Journal of Social Justice* in 1975. Laying down the principles and organisational structure of the European Group, the Manifesto noted that the early focus of the group had been on ‘penal institutions and prisoner movements, psychiatric control, police practices and procedures, politics and deviancy and the changing nature of legal repression’ (European Group 1975: 57).

A more detailed publication of early European Group conference papers was also released in 1975. Edited by Herman Bianchi, Mario Simondi and Ian Taylor, *Deviancy and Control in Europe* brought together national reports on deviancy and social control in five countries (Britain, Italy, Netherlands, West Germany and Norway) and also provided a number of chapters exploring prisoner movements across Europe as well as a selection of conference papers. Many European Group conference papers have been published in journals, books and other publication formats over the last forty years but there have also been a number of other books published which have specifically been based on conference proceedings. From 1980 through to 1990 the European Group published ten volumes of its ‘Working Papers in European Criminology’ which brought together 163 conference papers delivered during this period (see Gilmore et al, 2013: 370-381). The working papers explored issues around terrorism and state violence; state control and the security state; the experiences of young people; social movements and social conflicts; technologies and social control; expanding penal systems; civil rights; justice and ideology; and gender, sexuality and social control (Ibid). Although there was to be one further

volume in 1996 bringing together a further 14 papers (Ibid: 382) exploring issues on citizenship, human rights and minorities, focus shifted away from 'Working Papers in European Criminology' and towards the idea of developing a 'European Group Journal'.

The initial proposal for a European Group Journal reached its full development in the early years of this century. Paddy Hillyard, who had been one of the main editors of the Working Papers in European Criminology, alongside other leading members of the European Group such as Steve Tombs, Christina Pantazis and Simon Pemberton, compiled a detailed proposal identifying the core aims of the journal and also the constitution of its editorial board. Although this proposal was passed by the European Group steering committee at the Annual General Meetings at the 2004 and 2005 annual conferences, problems subsequently arose with the proposed publisher. The development of this journal, *Justice, Power and Resistance*, has drawn upon both the Working Papers in European Criminology and the journal idea originally proposed by Hillyard and others.

Two important things happened which led to European Group Journal being established, both of which find their origins at the 2010 Annual Conference in Lesvos. The first development occurred when the conference convenor, Stratos Georgoulas (2012), edited a book bringing together a number of the papers delivered in Lesvos. This revived the tradition of bringing out an edited book of working papers after each conference. The papers from Chambéry, France in 2011 (Bell, 2012), Nicosia, Cyprus in 2012 (Sorvatzi et al, 2013) and Oslo, Norway 2013 (Sollund, 2014) were all published, building momentum for a specific European Group outlet. An edited book to celebrate the 40th Conference of the European Group was also published in 2013 (Gilmore et al, 2013). The second development arose in the months leading up to the Lesvos conference when David Scott and John Moore started to work on reviving the 'European Group Journal'. This went as far as putting together a new journal proposal and editorial collective and international advisory board and tying this together with the 2004/2005 journal proposal. After discussions at the 2010 conference it was agreed with a number of leading members that the new journal would need to be developed over a number of years and that lessons needed to be learnt from the difficulties that had been encountered previously.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Oslo 2013 conference, 40 years after the first conference, Emma Bell and David Scott were given permission to work towards developing a proposal and timescale for a new 'European Group Journal'. At the same time, John Moore (later with Emma Bell and David Scott) revived the tradition of the European Group of publishing its own conference papers. European Group Press had published the first 10 'Working Papers in European Criminology'. The first new publications by EG Press was a selection of papers on penal abolitionism drawn from the now largely unavailable working papers (Moore et al, 2014) and this

was followed shortly by a collection of papers from the first conference of the re-established 'Working Group on Prisons, Detention and Punishment' held in Liverpool in March 2013 (Canning, 2014). At the 42nd Annual Conference, Liverpool it was agreed that a new 'European Group Journal', to be edited by former co-ordinators of the European Group Emma Bell and David Scott, was to be published by EG Press and the title of the new journal – *Justice, Power and Resistance* – was agreed at the 43rd Annual Conference in Tallinn, Estonia.

Justice, Power and Resistance aims to reflect the key values of the European Group. These are namely:

- 1) to foster mutual support and cooperation;
 - 2) to nurture comradeship, collegiality and solidarity;
 - 3) to emphasise political commitment and direct engagement;
 - 4) to promote craftsmanship, intellectual autonomy and integrity;
- and;
- 5) to facilitate truly emancipatory knowledge.

Justice, Power and Resistance is a unique peer-reviewed international journal which publishes high-quality, original essays, book reviews, and scholarly and creative narratives alongside providing a platform for the voices of activists and people embroiled within state institutions. The editors welcome theoretical and ethnographic studies from interdisciplinary perspectives including sociology, zemiology, geography, law, history, criminology, penology, philosophy, social policy and social theory from scholars and activists. The journal is primarily a vehicle to make accessible and advance challenging research and scholarship that can be utilised to critically inform contemporary debates and policies. The journal is also committed to enhancing communication and collaboration across critical and radical networks. Consequently, it welcomes short papers, campaign updates, poetry, personal reflections and (auto)biographical accounts from academics and non-academics alike. The scope of the journal includes a range of topics including the critical analysis of social harms; theories of state power, authority and legitimacy; gendered and racialised violence; the politics of social control; class, poverty and marginalisation; the legacies of colonialism, neo-colonialism and post colonialism; penal policies and penal practices; harms of the powerful; criminalisation; comparative studies and internationalist standpoints; abolitionist perspectives, social movements engaged in direct struggles of resistance and contestation; interventionist strategies and radical alternatives promoting human rights, social justice and democratic accountability.

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Foundation Issue: Non-Penal Real Utopias

Editors: Emma Bell & David Scott

September 2016

Table of Contents and Abstracts

1. 'Editorial – Justice, Power and Resistance'

2. David Scott and Emma Bell 'Reawakening our Radical Imaginations: Thinking realistically about dystopias, utopias and the non-penal'

In this introduction we consider the relationship between the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control [European Group] and the promotion of non-penal real utopias. The article begins by considering the historical connections between the New Left, utopian ideas, abolitionism and critical criminology, highlighting the role played by the European Group in the development of utopian thought. It then considers the utopian imagination in critical criminology, paying particular attention to Penal Abolitionism and Zemiology as utopia. It briefly analyses the crisis of utopia undergone by critical criminology in the 1980s before moving on to discuss the recent awakening of the utopian criminological imagination and discussing the normative framework on which it should be based. Finally, it outlines the aims and scope of Justice, Power and Resistance showing how it might contribute to the development of emancipatory politics and praxis.

3. Erik Olin Wright 'Real Utopias and Dilemmas of Institutional Transformation'

The idea of 'real utopias' is a way of thinking about emancipatory alternatives to existing institutions of domination and inequality, about both the destinations to which we aspire and the strategies for getting there. This paper elaborates the values embodied in the idea of real utopias, explores the strategic problem of transforming society in ways that advance these values, and examines the dilemmas of creating real utopias in situations where the optimal design for ameliorating the harms of existing institutions is not the same as constructing real utopias.

4. Emma Bell and David Scott 'Reimagining Citizenship: Justice, responsibility and non-penal real utopias'

This article regards exclusive conceptions of citizenship as the principal stumbling block to developing alternatives to repressive penal policies. Indeed, exclusive communities foster mistrust and suspicion of the Other, leading to punitive responses to 'outsiders'. It is therefore argued that the very notion of citizenship needs to be 'reimagined' in such a way that it is genuinely inclusive and encourages shared responsibility, thus enabling us to go beyond exclusive communities and penal policies generative of irresponsibilities. The idea of an inclusive citizenship of the common, founded on justice and responsibility, is promoted as a real utopian vision. Transformative justice is put forward as one means of realising this vision by allowing citizens to collectively institute a genuinely new non-penal rationality.

5. Lynne Copson 'Beyond Critique: Realistic Utopianism and Alternatives to Imprisonment'

Although the harms and inadequacies of the criminal justice and penal systems are well-documented, the contemporary impulse is largely one born in critique. Currently, it seems that as critical scholars, activists, and citizens, we are far better at deconstruction than positive construction of meaningful alternatives. Even where evidence of an impulse toward the latter exists, this is often diluted over time via its translation into routine politics. Whilst, in many ways, understandable (given the contemporary climate of knowledge-production which eschews 'radical' reform as hopeless and idealistic and/or inherently dangerous, and where the politics of knowledge production sees an endless tension between political independence and irrelevance on the part of those working in this field), this article explores the question of how, given this climate, we might begin to move beyond critique, towards the development of radical, yet realistic, meaningful alternatives to punitive penal practices. Despite attempts to develop realistic alternatives within criminology and penology, through a burgeoning interest in the concept of utopia as a form of praxis, the central argument put forward here is that responding differently to crime begins by thinking differently about crime. Drawing on Mannheim's distinction between ideology and utopia, it offers the discourse of social harm as an important means of encouraging us to think differently and respond differently to social problems. It is argued that, so long as we take the criminal justice system as the starting point of our critique and the locus for the construction of alternatives, reforms are destined to reinforce and legitimise the contemporary 'regime of truth' and dominant constructions of crime, harm and justice. Therefore, it is only through the adoption of a 'replacement discourse' of harm that we can start to build realistic utopias and meaningful alternatives to imprisonment.

6. JM Moore and Rebecca Roberts 'What lies beyond criminal justice? Developing transformative solutions'

Criminal justice failure has been well-documented. The traditional response to this failure has been to seek out alternatives. However, by their very nature, alternatives are usually conceived and positioned in relation to the failed criminal justice interventions they seek to replace. In this paper we focus on an initiative, Justice Matters, which seeks to provide a model, not for developing alternatives to criminal justice failure, but instead the creation of transformative solutions to a range of social problems. To illustrate the potential of this approach we explore two examples: drugs and violence against women.

Central to our argument is that for nearly all social problems, solutions already exist. But they exist beyond the boundaries of criminal justice and its experts. By drawing on appropriate knowledge – health for drugs; and feminism for gendered violence; – aligned to a political commitment to social justice, we argue it is possible to develop transformative solutions which can provide the foundation for a society that lies beyond criminal justice.

7. William Munro 'What is to be Done? A reconsideration of Stan Cohen's Pragmatic Utopianism'

Visions of Social Control (1985) is an important but unconventional work within British criminology. Its academic unconventionality is perhaps most clearly displayed in the final chapter What is to be Done? in which Cohen appeals to criminologists to be intellectual adversaries in projects of demystification and institutional reform. While the

book's overall aim is explicitly utopian, the narrative is one of an underlying pessimism. A question at the heart of Cohen's 'pragmatic utopianism' is whether social science can provide a more effective theoretical understanding of the institutions of social control in relation to their location in the social and physical space of the city. This paper will outline the key arguments of Cohen's Visions of Social Control, offer an account of his pragmatic utopianism and consider what a pragmatic utopianism may look like under today's changed historical conditions.

8. Thomas Mathiesen and Ole Kristian Hjemdal 'A New Look at Victim and Offender: An abolitionist approach'

Since the 1980s prison populations have increased dramatically in most Western countries. Criminology has proposed several approaches to reverse this development, but with only meagre success. Treatment programmes based on individual explanations of crime conducted inside prisons have not been able to overcome the negative effects of the prison-life; programmes conducted outside prisons have often been supplements and add-ons rather than alternatives; and strategies of incapacitation based on an understanding of social and societal risk factors have often shown themselves to be both repressive and ineffective. Mere criticism of the prison system, as ineffective and repressive, along with proposals to reduce the number of prisons and decriminalise drug use are important, but not enough to tear down the prison walls and significantly reduce prison populations.

9. Margaret Malloch 'Justice for Women: A Penal Utopia?'

For more than two decades, there has been an ongoing critique of penal responses to women in the criminal justice system. Calls to reduce the female prison population have been many, and attempts at reform have been ongoing. In Scotland, a recent decision to halt the building of a new 300-350 bed prison for women was widely welcomed, although in the aftermath, the potential for alternative resources appears to be creating something of a conundrum. Despite all the academic, policy and activist research over these decades, the options for radical alternatives seem vague and contested. This paper seeks to draw on utopian traces, existing in the present and drawn from the past, to consider what a radical alternative for women requires in practice and, what could be implemented to address 'social harm' in this gendered context. Looking outside the criminal justice system, the impulses of critical feminist theory are examined to consider what is required for a just society for women.

10. David Scott and Helena Gosling 'Otherwise than prisons, not prisons otherwise: Therapeutic communities as a non-penal real utopia'

The aim of this paper is to critically engage with the idea that Therapeutic Communities (TCs) can be promoted in England and Wales as a radical alternative to prison for substance users who have broken the law. After grounding the discussion within the normative framework of an 'abolitionist real utopia' (Scott, 2013), the article explores the historical and theoretical underpinnings of TCs. Existing literature advocating TCs as a radical alternative to imprisonment is then reviewed, followed by a critical reflection of TCs' compatibility with the broader values and principles of an abolitionist real utopia. To conclude, the article suggests that although TCs could be a plausible and historically

immanent non-penal real utopia for certain people in certain circumstances, we must not lose focus of wider social inequalities.

11. Steve Tombs 'What to do with the Harmful Corporation?'

The central concern of this paper is how to respond to health and safety harms caused by corporations. I confine my considerations to health and safety harms, and focus on corporations, not individuals. Once one begins to try to identify ways of effectively 'punishing' the corporation, one is led to think about undermining the very basis of the corporation – that is, one is forced into envisioning real utopias. And it is an area in desperate need of 'real utopian' thinking, given the scale of harm at issue. The paper begins by indicating the scale and nature of this harm. Then, I critically discuss the use of the fine as the common response to corporate crime in this sphere, before going on to consider more effective responses to corporate crime and harms, and the extent to which they may further the task of abolishing the corporation.

12. Tom MacManus and Tony Ward 'Utopia in the Midst of Dystopia? The Peace Community of San José de Apartadó'

The Peace Community of San José de Apartadó is a self-governing community of peasant farmers in Urabá, one of the regions of Colombia where violence by the state, leftist guerrillas and right-wing paramilitaries has been most intense. It is based on a rejection of all violence and on autonomy from, and neutrality between, the state, paramilitaries and guerrillas. Drawing on interviews with community members by the first author, this paper considers how far the Peace Community has succeeded in establishing a radical alternative to the state legal and penal systems in pursuit of what could be called a 'real utopia' (Wright 2010).

13. Nils Christie 'Apartheid in Modernity'

This article explores ways of breaking down the social and cultural barriers that lead people to place others in closed categories rather than regarding them as individuals. Christie begins by briefly describing his own experience of living in a 'ghetto' before moving on to discuss the role of institutionalisation, notably of children, in the creation of 'apartheid'. He deplores the erection of walls between children and adults, the middle and working classes. Christie sees an important role for criminologists in the breaking down of barriers. He argues that, rather than being the servants of the State, they ought to work as 'translators', giving meaning to the actions of those who seek to resist the conditions of apartheid. Finally, he advocates deinstitutionalisation and the return of children to society as a means of moving beyond apartheid.

Justice, Power and Resistance – Volunteers needed

Justice, Power and Resistance – Journal Subscription and Distribution Coordinators needed

To help manage the production of the Journal we need two volunteers:

A Subscription Co-ordinator to manage the Journal's subscriptions, ensuring all requests are responded to, subscribers invoiced, payments recorded and the subscription list kept up to date. This person could be based anywhere as long as they have internet access.

A Distribution Co-ordinator to ensure that the Journal is distributed to all subscribers. Initially we anticipate this will be one person and **UK-based**. This role will involve taking delivery of all the copies of each edition, packing them into envelopes and using the subscription list provided by the Subs co-ordinator to address the envelopes and post the journals out. All the costs of postage and packaging will be reimbursed by EG Press (in advance if necessary).

For further details or to volunteer please get in touch with David (D.G.Scott@jmu.ac.uk); Emma (bell.emma@neuf.fr) or John (jmmoore911@outlook.com)

Justice, Power and Resistance – Reviewers wanted

Future editions of the Journal will have, we hope, a lively and vibrant review section. However, this needs you, the members of the European Group, to contribute reviews. We are looking for a diverse range which will include the traditional academic book review but will also hopefully include reviews of a wider range of cultural events – films, fiction, poetry, plays, festivals etc. From 500 to 1550 words (possibly longer for review essays on more than one thing), these should be critical, engaging and informative.

If you are interested in writing a review, please contact the review editor – John Moore (jmmoore911@outlook.com) in the first instance to discuss your ideas and proposed review. We will try and get you copies of any books you particularly want to review. Also, if group members who have recently published material would like it to be reviewed, please let us know and we will see what we can do.

Don't be shy – your Journal needs you!

Justice, Power and Resistance – activist contributions wanted

We are keen to publish accounts of activism from members in our new journal. These pieces can be short (1,000 to 1,500 words). The aim is to keep members of the Group informed about activist activities and the issues they are concerned with in the hope of forging new support networks. The European Group has a long history of connection to such activities and these links ought to be reflected in our journal.

If you are interested in submitting an account, please contact David (D.G.Scott@ljmu.ac.uk), Emma (bell.emma@neuf.fr) or John (jmmoore911@outlook.com)

Justice, Power and Resistance – Proof Readers wanted

We are looking for Group Members to volunteer to proof-read papers prior to the production of our journal. This is not intended to be part of the review process – that should have already been completed – but a final attempt to spot any spelling or grammatical errors. It is also a chance to read the papers before publication.

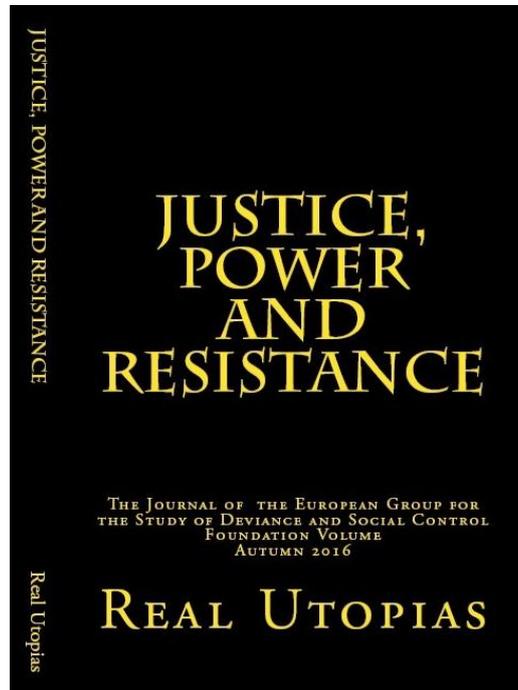
We will need you to keep to deadlines, so if you volunteer to be on our panel please be prepared to say no to any requests you are unable to turn around within the required timescale.

Hopefully, if we get a good panel of people, the task will not be too onerous.

For further details or to volunteer please get in touch with David (D.G.Scott@ljmu.ac.uk), Emma (bell.emma@neuf.fr) or John (jmmoore911@outlook.com)

Justice, Power and Resistance

The Journal of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control



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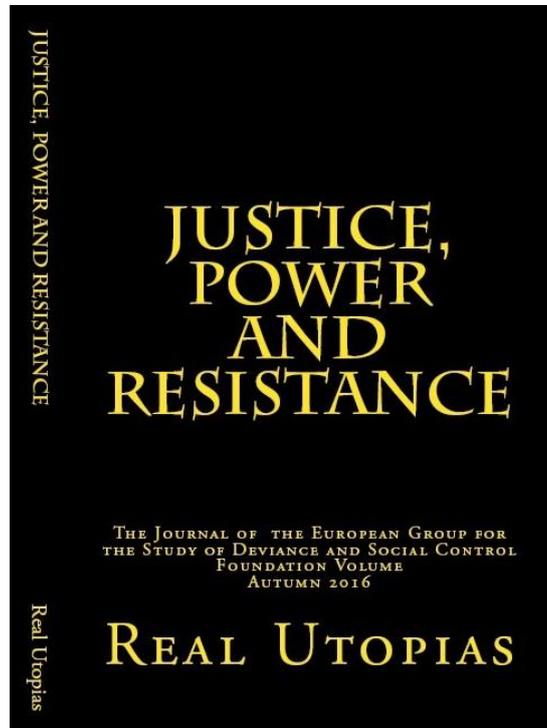
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III. Sites of Confinement: Confines, Control and Resistance at the Border - Conference Report from the Prison, Punishment and Detention Working Group C

Victoria Canning, Co-Ordinator of the Prisons, Punishment and Detention Working Group

As the world turns to watch Greece and Turkey's responses to the ongoing border crisis, other countries which sit on the periphery of Europe have arguably become obscured. Italy is one such country; a key point of entry for people moving from North and Sub-Saharan Africa to Northern Europe, it has struggled to respond to its own refugee crisis. Reports of inhumane conditions in reception and detention centres, alongside increases in deportation (particularly across the richer North, as we will see below) have drawn global concern. Although fewer people reach this region than its more Easterly neighbours, the Central Mediterranean Route is a key passageway that has been fraught with deaths at sea and reports of border violence.

It was for these reasons that holding the third 'Sites of Confinement' conference in Italy was key. In contrast to the first two symposiums, which focused on confinement fairly broadly, *Confines, Controls and Resistance at the Border* sought to look specifically at the ways in which countries across Europe have responded to the ongoing refugee crisis. Of specific concern was the harms of criminalisation at borders; the uses of detention and deportation as control measures and deterrents; and the increasingly restrictive ways in which law and policy seek to reduce the mobility of people across the continent.

The day was introduced by Victoria Canning, who outlined the objectives of the *Prisons, Punishment and Detention Working Group*, and its position on the reduction of spaces of confinement and detention. Central to the points raised was defining 'confinement'. Since seeking asylum is often arduous and complex, asylum and immigration processes can be confining in and of themselves. As such, and in the face of increased border controls, there is real concern for the rights and wellbeing of people held in temporal and spatial limbo, particularly when legal assistance is sparse or non-existent.

All panels drew together activists and academics. The first panel, *Perspectives on Detention*, was instigated by Simone Santorso who provided a gleamingly synopsis of the otherwise complex developments of immigration detention and deportation in Italy since the 1980s. His paper described ways in which the

withdrawal of autonomy for poorer migrants, specifically refugees, has equalled the withdrawal of mobility for most people. This is not confined to race and class in Italy, but also nationality: the historical mobilisation of people from Morocco, Algeria and the Horn of Africa are at disproportionate risk of deportation. Deportation itself has increased across Italy, but particularly in the richer North of the country which is responsible for anywhere between 60-70% of all deportations. As with detention, Santorso pointed out that the Italian prison also reproduces social borders based on the ghettoization of national identities.

Cristina Fernandez-Bessa and José A. Brandariz-García followed on similar themes, but shifted our focus to Spain. In documenting the decrease in administrative deportation – which is cost-intensive – they were able to highlight a managerial shift toward *criminal* deportation whereby people have been ordered to leave in a way that is more cost-effective. Outlining managerial rationality through government technologies of power, they were able to document ways in which patterns of racialisation emerge: again, more people from Morocco and Algeria are deported than any other nationalities. These become ‘deportable’ and through mediated representation of such groups as criminal, the deportations arguably evade critique and resistance from the general public.

The final paper in the first panel was presented by Giovanni Torrente, co-ordinator of *Association Antigone*, who gave a fascinating overview of the trends in foreign prison populations and alternatives to justice in the Italian context. Using quantitative analyses of prison population data, Giovanni demonstrate the exponential rise in prison populations from the 1980s, but drew attention to points in time when general prison populations declined for some years where alternatives to custody rose. This, he argued, reflected a greater ‘net-widening’ of criminal justice measures. However, alongside living in poor conditions with little (if any) time outside of prison cells, foreign prisoners gain minimal access to alternatives to custody. This is evidenced by the fact that most are in prison for less than three years, a clear indication that they are criminalised for minor offences and as such in Italy, should legally have access to alternatives to prison.

Alvise Sbraccia introduced us to Panel 2, *Criminalisation of Migrants*. Following on from the earlier points raised, Sbraccia drew us to two keys elements of the criminalisation agenda: the extension of administrative law, including the role of the police to control migrants; and the impacts that criminalisation has on migrants who are working illegally. The latter issue brought our attention not only to the potential for the exploitation of migrant workers, but also the social isolation which can stem from precarious living. His paper identified a critical aspect of mobility and

immobilisation: a 'crisis of diplomacy' between France and Italy which rests on identification and responsibility. While France places responsibility on Italy to fingerprint those who arrive at its borders, Italy well knows the complications that doing so brings, the forced return of migrants back to Italy and thus the economic and social burden of humanitarian accountability.

Drawing us further north to the United Kingdom, Monish Bhatia synthesised the increasingly punitive responses to illegalised immigrants and asylum seekers living in Britain. As with Sbraccia's paper, Bhatia's research highlighted the personal implications of living 'off the radar' for people who are deemed illegal or irregular, in particular the emotional impacts that temporal confinement can have. By relaying the voices of refugee men who have faced intense criminalisation, Bhatia showed the individual implications of detained in prisons and Immigration Removal Centres in the UK. Both the threat and lived reality of detention and confinement can impact significantly on the wellbeing of irregularised or illegalised migrants or workers, and Bhatia's research indicated that the criminalisation agenda has an ever widening capacity for harm in this context.

Frances Webber moved us to the final panel, *Refugee Crisis, Border Control and Reception*, analysing the socio-legal context of border controls, and arguing that the EU has embraced a militarised solution to refugees in a way that means 'the refugee route to Northern Europe is closed'. Using examples of how the legal system in Britain has gradually become pitched against refugee access to sanctuary, Webber critiqued collective expulsions and the criminalisation of arrival. This, she argued, has developed a 'denial; prevention; deterrence; criminalisation' matrix, thus even gaining access to *seek* sanctuary is made almost impossible. Criminal law, and increasingly civil law, is used to 'squeeze people out', including in the reduced capacity for legal representation in the face of legal aid cuts. Webber then moved our attention further North, to Scandinavia. Emphasising the impact of closed borders, Webber highlighted research that found 74 people had died in immigration detention in Norway with 'no questions, no names, and no outrage'. Crucially she asks how we can hold people and states accountable if we do not even know people have lost their lives. This brought us back to the legal obligations of states to protect those who are persecuted and who have arguably begun to view 'human rights obligations as *optional*'.

Guido Savio¹, a lawyer member of ASGI (Association for Legal Studies on Immigration - Associazione per gli studi giuridici sull'immigrazione) presents two main examples of criminalisation of foreigners in Italy. The first is the introduction

¹ Thanks to Valeria Ferraris for translating this section from Italian to English.

of criminal offences with the only purpose to increase the possibilities for the authorities to expel migrants, creating a vicious circle between criminal and administrative detention. The second is represented by the offences on smuggling. In particular, the criminalisation of those who transport migrants risks punishing people who drive the boats, only because they were the only ones able to do it. In conclusion he also underlines a current paradox of the administrative detention rules: the maximum length of the detention is now 90 days but for the asylum seekers detention can last up to one year.

Drawing us to the experiences of people in detention, Evgenia Iliadou provided an overview of her time working in immigration detention centres in Greece in 2008-2009, specifically the now defunct Pagani Centre in Lesbos. Through photographic documentation, Iliadou uncovered the conditions that detainees were made to live in: over-crowded conditions with 1200 people in a building with capacity for 300; two toilets and one bath in each room of 80 people; and evidence of excrement on parts of the floor, on which some detainees had to sleep. From her time supporting migrants in the centre, Iliadou has over 300 drawings, poems and letters from detainees - largely Afghani men and unaccompanied minors - which depict the violence people were fleeing from countries in conflict, their expectations for a new life in Europe, and poignantly the ways in which borders had deflated such expectations for individuals' futures. Perhaps most interesting is the timing of Iliadou's work: this was not the refugee crisis as it is currently framed - as a *Syrian* problem - but a crisis in the aftermath of previous wars; a reminder that Greece has sat at the forefront of migration well beyond the recent surge in refugee numbers, and while much of the world turned a blind eye.

Moving back to the Central Mediterranean Route, Valeria Ferraris considered the significance of military operations as a means of controlling and surveilling the borders between Italy and the Libyan coast. Addressing the agendas of *Mare Nostrum* and reflecting on her own experience in undertaking research with the Italian Navy, Ferraris problematised the idea that 'if we want to save lives, the Italian sea needs to be surveilled'. With the recently introduced presence of NATO between the Greek and Turkish borders, the perception of border control as 'life saver' has become ever more dominant, and as Ferraris pointed out, more difficult to contest as more lives are lost at sea. Her own experience of research in this context reiterates the points made by Simone Sbraccia earlier in the day: Italian border controls at times avoid compulsory finger printing so that people are not confined to staying in Italy; a form of political resistance to spatial responsabilisation which pushes other EU states to have to respond to the surge in refugee numbers entering the South of Europe.

The final presentation for this panel and indeed the day was delivered by *No Borders* activist Rafael Campagnolo. Working at the France/Italy border, Campagnolo pointed out that although increasingly controlled and militarised, the same route has a long history of passage for smugglers, refugees and economic migrants - reflecting Illiadou's earlier points regarding Greece. This summer has seen more people arriving at the border, and thus more organisations whose responsibility it has become to identify and document arrivals. Perhaps the most concerning aspect of this has been the increasingly coercive environments under which this is being undertaken, such as 'fingerprints for food' strategies as a means of identification without physical force. Nonetheless, Campagnolo summarised a key point inherent to the objectives of the day: the importance of struggle and resistance in the face of a 'repression of solidarity', and the value of grassroot movements led by migrants which contest rights abuses and continue to fight increasingly punitive border regimes.

The Working Group would like to extend our thanks to the Harm and Evidence Research Collaborative at the Open University and the Università di Torino, Dipartimento di Giurisprudenza who funded this conference. Special thanks to Valeria Ferraris for hosting the conference.

For further discussion on the ongoing refugee occupation of Turin's Olympic Village, please see Canning, V. and Illiadou, E. (2016), *Occupying Turin: Refugees Breathe Life into Abandoned Buildings of Olympic Village*, available at <https://theconversation.com/occupying-turin-refugees-breathe-life-into-abandoned-buildings-of-olympic-village-56831>



Photo from the Occupied Olympic Village in Turin, Italy:
Photo: V. Canning

IV. European Group Conferences – call for paper

Economic Crisis and Crime: From Global North to Global South

44th Annual Conference of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control



**University of Minho
Braga, Portugal
1th, 2nd and 3rd September 2016**

Although economic crisis is a global phenomenon, southern countries of Europe have been particularly affected. In Portugal, for example, quality of life has considerably decreased and the crisis has intensified exclusion, homelessness, emigration and enforced poverty.

Taking into account the different realities of the crisis in the countries of the global north and south, this conference calls for papers exploring various manifestations of the crisis in different sectors of the criminal justice system and other public services. The conference will seek to address the following questions:

Are patterns of crisis different in northern and southern Europe? Are state control and forms of resistance to the crisis different between the north and the south of Europe? How can we promote social justice in times of crisis? How can scholars contribute to reducing social inequality and the policies that promote social exclusion? How are activists and social movements dealing with the crisis in different countries? How can we involve citizens in the fight against state violence?

We welcome papers on the themes below which reflect the general values and principles of the European Group. Please forward short abstracts of 150-300 words to the relevant stream coordinators by **20st April 2016**.

For all general enquiries please contact Luísa Saavedra at lsaavedra@psi.uminho.pt. For questions about the European Group, please contact the EG co-ordinator Ida Nafstad at europeangroupcoordinator@gmail.com

Streams

Fear and looting in the periphery: Approaching global crime and harm in (and from) the south(s) [Working group in progress]

- Theoretical development of state-corporate crime and social harm on / from the south(s)
- Complex relations and connections between north and south.
- International financial agencies, debt and the production of crime and harm.
- Geographical production of crime and harm
- Resistance from the south(s)
- What is to be done about state-corporate crime?
- Post-colonial criminology

Contact: aleforero@ub.edu & djf@unizar.es & ignasi.bernat@udg.edu

Crimes of the Powerful Working Group Stream

- Corporate and State crimes/harms/violence
- Resistance, contestation and class war
- Economic, physical, emotional and social costs of crimes of the powerful
- Power, harm, corruption and violence in institutions
- Eco-harms and green criminology
- Criminal justice, civil law, critical legal perspectives and social justice

Contact: Samantha.Fletcher@staffs.ac.uk

Social harm/Zemiology [Working group in progress]

- Social harms of the financial crisis, recession and austerity
- Social harms of neo-liberalism and other forms of social organization
- Social harms of criminalization
- Social harms of 'war on terror' (criminal justice and social policy interventions)
- Social harms of border control
- Social harms relating to gender, sexuality, age, ethnicity etc.
- Methodological, epistemological, theoretical issues

Contact: C.Pantazis@bristol.ac.uk & S.Pemberton.1@bham.ac.uk

Prison, Punishment and Detention Working Group Stream

- Resistance to control and prison
- Immigration detention and forced removal
- Prison and surveillance
- Surveillance outside the prison
- Semi-penal institutions
- Punishment and structural violence
- Genderisation of practices between prisons
- The institutional genderisation of inmates
- Gendered Violence in Prison

Contact: Victoria.Canning@open.ac.uk

Policing and Security Working Group Stream

Post-crash policing: developments, implications and possibilities for resistance

- Post-crash intensification of coercion and surveillance: criminalizing resistance
- Policing the crisis in southern Europe: developments and comparisons
- Capitalism, pacification and post-crash policing
- Containing the police counterattack: problems and prospects for police accountability
- Citizens, activists, communities, movements: possibilities for resistance and alternative political programs

Contact: g.papanicolaou@tees.ac.uk

Criminalizing children and young people

- From marginalization to crime
- Institutional violence in the care system for children and young people
- Regulating the behavior of youth
- Comparative perspectives in youth justice

Contact: pcmartins@psi.uminho.pt

V. News from Europe and Around the World

Great Britain

Centre for Crime and Justice Studies/The OU's Harm and Evidence Research
Collaborative presents:

Briefing launch: 'Better Regulation': Better for whom?

London, April 26th, 2016 2:00-4:00

At the launch of 'Better Regulation': Better for Whom?, Steve Tombs will introduce his new findings that place the spotlight on the lack of effective local government regulation of pollution, food safety and workplace health and safety standards in the UK.

For more details

visit: <http://www.crimeandjustice.org.uk/civicrm/event/info?reset=1&id=131>

Briefing launch: 'Better Regulation': Better for whom?

Liverpool, 27 April 2016, 5.00-7.00

At the launch of 'Better Regulation': Better for Whom?, Steve Tombs will introduce his new findings that place the spotlight on the lack of effective local government regulation of pollution, food safety and workplace health and safety standards in the UK.

For more details visit:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/briefing-launch-better-regulation-better-for-whom-tickets-24254147809>

Norway

New Research Project: *Transnationalism from above and below - Migration management and how migrants manage (MIGMA)*

Transnationalism from above and below: Migration management and how migrants manage (MIGMA) examines Norwegian attempts to return Nigerian migrants, enacting a project of exclusion and excision in the pursuit of governance. For further information please see [the following web page](#).

Slovenia

The eleventh Biennial International Conference Criminal Justice and Security in Central and Eastern Europe Safety, Security, and Social Control in Local Communities to be held at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Ljubljana, Slovenia, September 26-27, 2016.

Information on the conference, including call for papers, guidelines for submission, possibility of publishing, and registration is available on a website <http://www.fvv.um.si/conf2016/>.

Spain

Last March has been published the latest issue of [Critica Penal y Poder \(Criminal Critique and Power\) \(number 10, March 2016\)](#) a journal edited by the Observatory of the Penal System and Human Rights at the University of Barcelona.

We invite all members of the EG to publish in the next numbers. We accept articles also in English, Italian and Portuguese.



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Please feel free to contribute to this newsletter by sending any information that you think might be of interest to the Group to Ida/Per at : europengroupcoordinator@gmail.com

Also feel free to contribute with discussions or comments on the published material in the newsletter

If you want to subscribe to the newsletter, please send a mail to europengroupcoordinator@gmail.com

Please send it in before the 25th of each month if you wish to have it included in the following month's newsletter. Please provide a web link (wherever possible).