EUROPEAN GROUP
FOR THE STUDY OF DEVIANCE & SOCIAL CONTROL

An international network working towards social justice, state accountability and decarceration since 1973

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NEWSLETTER | Fall 2026

In this Newsletter

Hi folks! 3

British-Irish conference 2026 Report (Andrea Beckmann) 4

Last EG Conference report : Vitoria-Gasteiz 1-4 September 2026 (Aitor Jiménez González) 7

Treasurer changeover 7

Announcement process of creating an election protocol 7

Date of the next EG meetings 8

Supporting Survival Tookit for working with refugee survivors of torture now freely available online (Victoria Canning) 9

A lawyer was murdered. Now an inquiry must expose MI5's role (Paddy Hillyard) 10

The Spanish police on trial: nine years after the Indy Referendum, four police officers face 13 years for an eye mutilation in Barcelona (Ignasi Bernat) 12

Eyewitness report from inside the court by a Lecturer in Sociology of Law at the University of Barcelona 12

CfP - Guilt and Shame: Care and Carcerality (Piyush Pushkar) 19

Publications 21

PhD Defenses 22

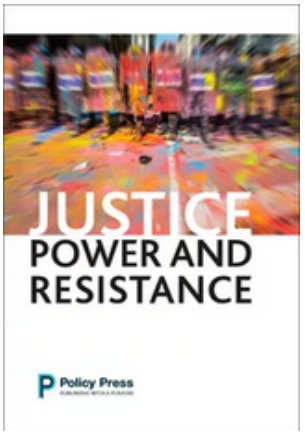
Justice, Power and Resistance 23

Current issue - Special Issue: Fear and Looting in the Periphery: Approaching Social Harm, Volume 9, Issue 3 (October 2026) 24

Upcoming EG conference!

We look forward to the 55th annual conference of the European Group to be held in 2027 - details to follow!

Contributions welcome!



Justice, Power and Resistance, the journal initiated by the EG and dedicated to the critical analysis of justice, power, social harms, and resistance accepts articles, interventions and book reviews. Contributions from EG members are very welcome! More info: Call for submissions

Hi folks!

Welcome to this latest edition of the European Group newsletter.

In these turbulent times, we hope you are all doing as well as you can. In particular, we want to send solidarity to colleagues from universities in the United Kingdom who are experiencing widespread cuts, redundancies and closures. We also want to acknowledge the ongoing social movements across Europe, particularly in France, Spain, Portugal, Serbia and Georgia, where people are mobilising for better living conditions, access to education and housing, and democratic rights. We stand in solidarity with those facing repression and strongly condemn the disproportionate use of police force and restrictions on the right to protest, particularly in France, where recent student-led mobilisations have been met with thousands of arrests, the majority involving minors, and serious injuries caused by police weapons.

Thank you to all those who came to the 54th European Group Conference in Vitoria-Gasteiz!

In this edition you will find Andrea Beckman's conference report on the British/Irish section of the European Group, as well as updates from some of the actions from the 54th Conference AGM. Other actions are still ongoing, and we will update you as working groups develop work on the Conflict/Complaint Protocol and Electoral Procedures.

In addition, you will find critical work and comments shared by European Group members including Victoria Canning's 'Supporting Survival Toolkit' for those working refugee survivors of torture, Paddy Hillyard's comment on the Pat Finucane Inquiry, David Scott and Joanna Gilmore's International Expert Statement on the Chatterton Massacre and Ignasi Bernat's eyewitness report from the trial of Spanish police regarding their conduct in Catalonia during the independence referendum of 2017.

As ever, we include positive news of members' PhD defences and publications - please remember to email any positive news you would like to share!

Finally, you will have all received an email inviting you to an **Emergency General Meeting on Friday 13th November** (hopefully it is not unlucky for us!) - we hope as many of you as possible will attend, as we will urgently discuss the 55th conference. Details and link are in the newsletter.

In solidarity,
Aitor Jiménez González, Gillian McNaull, Javiera Farias, Shaïn Morisse

British-Irish conference 2026 Report (Andrea Beckmann)

This year's spring (15.-17th of April) found the British/Irish section of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control (supported by the Hulsman Foundation) gathered for an inspiring and empowering symposium in the beautiful city of Cork !

The event was organised in close co-operation with some great comrades from Cork to whom I want to extend a deep and heartfelt thank you !

Thank you Katharina, Liz, Marina and Rosie and the many other supportive people in Cork - to each and everyone - for all your input, care and individual as well as collective commitment to and work for our event !!!

The care and warmth that went into our collective organisation was reflected by and genuinely shared with the many enthusiastic delegates from a variety of countries as well as from the UK and of course Ireland.

Our gathering and symposium focused on the operations of and resistances to carcerality, exploring dynamics such as 'carceral clawback' as well as counter-practices that work towards abolition (of the CJS, borders, etc.).

Two fully packed days of intellectually stimulating and often emotionally stirring presentations, panels as well as workshops, were followed by a beautiful conference dinner at Palestinian Izz Café and a greatly enjoyed critical histories of Cork walk -Thank you to Denis for his excellent engaging spirit and insights !

All through the duration of our event, we had the luxury of having a separate listening room that displayed aspects of the 'Prisons of Note' research project 'Sounds, Songs & Short Films about Music & Prison' that brought the violence and suffering that engenders prisons but also the moving and empowering force of collective singing viscerally to us. A powerful experience that highlighted the aesthetic of resistance in music in prisons! This immersive experience was supplemented by a moving and engaging panel that introduced the new book 'Sound and Detention: Towards Critical Listening, Sonic Citizenship and Social Justice',

Our symposium offered a broad, critical and intellectually inspiring program of contributions which is hard to summarize and to give 'justice' to in the format of a newsletter contribution.

This is but a small reflection that will not cover the wonderful event and atmosphere but allow an impression for those who were unable to attend.

An important and challenging presentation facilitated critical reflections on how hate crime legislation poses significant problems from a penal abolitionist perspective and explored alternatives to how hate may be prevented and addressed without strengthening the carceral state. Further important questions that were engaged with were: How can abolitionism deal with genocide and appeals and suggestions as to how to develop a methodology for advancing the abolitionist project by refocusing attention on the actors involved in situations of mass violence ? Through analysing international criminal justice as an experience of domination, how do we reconceptualize responses to so-called "mass crimes" grounded in these actors' lived experiences of 'criminal justice' as well as researching alternatives to punitive legal responses ?

Contributions also included comparative research in the form of research undertaken between transfeminist groups and movements in Italy and Spain. Here the focus was on different perspectives on 'justice' within the transfeminist movement and an exploration of the potential of transformative justice in the rethinking of collective action. An important reflection on feminist resistance and care under conditions of crisis !

Another important contribution concerned abolitionist feminist grassroots-based explorations of the trajectory of feminist mobilisation against sexual violence in colonial and postcolonial India. This research was grounded in narrative interviews and an ethnography of movements led by survivors from marginalised communities and suggested possibilities to decarcerate our collective fight against sexual violence in patriarchal societies.

In another topical presentation the important concept of police dependency was introduced. This has been developed from abolitionist research and organizing with The Black Response (TBR). It is defined as "…a structural condition in which communities and institutions are coerced into relying on police for safety because the state withholds housing, healthcare, education, and social services. Seven elements outline this framework, including policing's role in maintaining hierarchy, extracting resources, repressing dissent, protecting property, regulating mobility, conditioning dependence, and relying on inequality."

A central concern of many of the contributors to this event is the ease with which critical research findings are co-opted into processes of prison reform and expansion. One example specifically explored in this context was the proliferation of specialised units (e.g. psychiatric units or 'vulnerable prisoner units') in Belgium that reifies categories of incarcerated people while subsequently informing expansionist prison policies.

Another presentation offered a zemiological critique of rehabilitation and reintegration, whereby it was suggested that a zemiological framework facilitates different analytical possibilities that may prevent an intellectual bolstering of the rehabilitation industrial complex (e.g. re-conceptualising rehabilitation as a governance strategy of precarity management).

In relation to the subject of power and different levels of carcerality the contentious relationship between so-called 'Higher education' and the prison industrial complex was addressed. Policy developments of e.g. 'earned progression', together with contemporary critiques of criminology departments and their entanglements with carceral logics and carceral institutions were critically explored.

The expansion of suffering through the so-called Criminal Justice System was demonstrated in relation to technocratic, burdensome processes and the drawn out time frames that characterise the experience of families after a death in custody. This exemplifies a modus of bureaucratic silencing and stately induced additional suffering.

In the context of the increasing technologization of social control and 'justice'- delivery the ethics and politics of 'facial recognition' were another topical subject. The many aspects of its dystopian character were strongly contrasted with the abolitionist tradition's preference for personal forms of conflict resolution and its opposition to panopticism and bureaucratisation.

During these two days of intense and collective engagement there was and, increasingly evolved a shared sense of hope as we all found ourselves engaged in different moments,

different roles and struggles for social and political justice but all of us were and felt united and full of aspiration for change.

There were hopeful presentations that pondered if de-colonialism could point to an abolitionist reality and how indigenous voices – as opposed to mainstream criminology – could/should add to or subtract from the way in which the abolitionism debate is fundamentally conceptualised.

Another panel was concerned with the uplifting subject of 'Living Beyond Carceral Logics in Cymru' a hopeful attempt at conceptualising a 'blueprint' for an abolitionist Cymru by mapping out non-reformist reforms beyond carceral logics, and in contrast centre life affirming sensibilities and practices.

Abolitionist Praxis in Community Music with People on the Move explored what community music practice might mean when viewed through critical and abolitionist perspectives. While community music and related scholarly discourses can be co-opted and contribute to normalising narratives of carceral migration regimes, the grounding of community music pedagogies in relationality, refusal, and freedom-dreaming offers the potential of contributing to wider movements that confront carcerality, border violence, and racial capitalism.

Another important contribution focused on techniques of shame production and how these enforce forms of social 'order'. In contrast to this, the positive role of 'shameless criminalities' was highlighted in terms of their potential of (and potential pitfalls of) resistance to hierarchical social role formations. In this context pride in stigmatisation and marginalisation can be understood as a counter-policing strategy that undermines the expectation of shame and transforms it into an energy for bonding and for reimagining sociality as solidarity.

Another hope inducing contribution was focussed on social storytelling: group co-production and the social ownership of life 'scripts'. This presentation introduced a social storytelling practice informed by perspectives of critical criminology and radical psychotherapy. In this context group work can be, amongst other functions, a form of 'political play' where the participants can 'imagine' various (less damaged/damaging) future selves, relationships and contexts.

Overall, our gathering and symposium was an event of conviviality in the truest Illich sense, one in which we jointly explored shared struggles, were creating new social connections, relations and were deliberating on and developing counter practices that engage with and promote the abolition of carceral systems and their associated logics.

Thanks to all involved it became not only an inspiring, intellectually stimulating and enriching experience but a genuinely warm, empowering and energising two days !

P.S. I am sorry for the delay in writing my report but someone in my close family had heavy heart-surgery and thus I was otherwise committed. I further hope no one feels left out or misrepresented-should this be the case, blame it on me and contact me ! As people may be keen to find out more details about the contributions please also do not hesitate to contact me !

With hope and love to you all,

Andrea

Last EG Conference report : Vitoria-Gasteiz 1-4 September 2026 (Aitor Jiménez González)

As the organising committee of the 54th European Group Conference, we feel particularly satisfied with the outcome. While the effort involved in coordinating and adapting to the rhythms of social movements was by no means straightforward, and required considerable personal and collective commitment, the ethical satisfaction of the process, together with the opportunity to bring the conference closer to local political and social realities, more than made up for these challenges.

We also look back very positively on the participatory and welcoming attitude of those who attended, the spirit of camaraderies and solidarity, and the connections that were forged throughout the event. We believe that providing a shared, affordable accommodation scheme, funded by the conference, both for the organising committee and participants, was the right decision. So was offering a wide range of different ways for people to take part in the conference, making it accessible to participants with different needs and possibilities.

Admittedly, this approach limited our capacity to outsource services. At the same time, however, it encouraged us to seek out local, socially committed alternatives, or simply find more imaginative solutions. We regret that we were unable to involve the wider population of Euskal Herria more intensively. This is something we take responsibility for, and we hope that future organising committees will have greater success in engaging local groups and communities. In this way, we hope that future editions of the conference will leave their mark not only on members of the European Group, but also on the wider population.

Treasurer changeover

At the General Assembly held during our last conference, Margaux Coquet was appointed as the new Treasurer of the European Group. She will share this role with Emma Bell, who will continue as Co-Treasurer to ensure continuity. We warmly welcome Margaux to her new role and thank Emma for her continued commitment!

Announcement process of creating an election protocol

At the last general assembly, it was agreed to draw up guidelines to ensure the democratic election of the members of the European Group's co-ordination team. In accordance with this agreement, the current organising committee is working on a proposal, intended as an initial draft to begin work on this matter. It will be presented to the general assembly in the coming months for review and discussion.

Date of the next EG meetings

All members will have received notification of an **Emergency General Meeting** on F**riday 13th November at 7.00 p.m. UK time (8.00 p.m. Central European Time, CET)**. This is an emergency meeting to discuss and finalise plans for the 55th European Group Conference (2027). Unfortunately the original host has fallen through, and we need to discuss collectively a replacement venue, as a matter of urgency.

Link:
https://uvsq-fr.zoom.us/j/92731876784?pwd=gnzcYCRvyo3p5AQ2XeqobcCbSIGsgG.1

The last European Group meeting of the year will take place online on **7 December 2026 at 6 pm (UK time, GMT) / 7 pm (Central European Time, CET)**. The meeting is open to all EG members, and everyone is welcome to join! A reminder and the meeting link will be sent by email a few days before the meeting.

If you have any topics you would like to raise or discuss, please feel free to contact the coordination team in advance (europeangroupcoordinator@gmail.com). We will send out an email closer to the date with the meeting link and further details.

International Expert Statement on the Chatterton Massacre (David Scott & Joanna Gilmore)

In the previous newsletter we shared David Scott and Joanna Gilmore's Draft Expert Statement in support of a grassroots campaign to recognise the massacre of anti-starvation protestors 200 years ago at Chatterton in Lancashire, England, on 26th April 1826. Its intention is to provide international recognition of the state violence that took place there and to validate the local struggle to establish the language and interpretation of massacre. Please consider adding your signature to this International Expert Statement - link below:

Final Draft Statement DS.docx

Supporting Survival Tookit for working with refugee survivors of torture now freely available online (Victoria Canning)

The Supporting Survival toolkit developed by Vicky Canning and the Danish Institute Against Torture was launched online on Thursday 15th October.

It consists of a manual and 52 cards designed for practitioners, survivors, students and others working with or learning about refugee survivors of torture and is now available in Arabic, Ukrainian and English (Pashto coming in November).

The cards are organised around four themes: definitions, surviving violence, barriers to support and embedding positive practice. They can be used individually or in small groups to introduce key issues, challenge assumptions and support reflection and discussion: https://www.dignity.dk/en/news/new-toolkit-puts-survivors-experiences-at-the-centre-of-support/.



A lawyer was murdered. Now an inquiry must expose MI5's role (Paddy Hillyard)

Originally published in Declassified UK.

Pat Finucane was murdered in Belfast decades ago. Could an inquiry finally force British intelligence to come clean?

Britain's domestic intelligence agency MI5 faces difficult questions at an inquiry into the 1989 murder of solicitor Pat Finucane, now under way in Belfast.

Loyalist paramilitaries shot Finucane – a 39-year-old defence lawyer – in front of his wife and three young children at his home.

At least two paid agents of the state were involved in his murder, and a third perpetrator was recruited by police special branch despite their role.

Finucane's widow, Geraldine, and her family campaigned tirelessly for a public inquiry.

David Cameron, when he was prime minister in 2012, apologised for the "frankly shocking levels of state collusion" in Finucane's murder, but refused to launch a full inquiry into the case.

His family had to wait until Labour returned to power in 2024 and made good on a long-held promise to hold an inquiry, before having to wait another two years for the hearings to finally start last month.

Geraldine Finucane, who was herself wounded in the attack (attending her husband's funeral on crutches) and members of her family were in attendance and are legally represented.

Battle for the truth

So what can we expect the inquiry to unearth?

What is already established is that, a year before the murder, MI5 received intelligence about a loyalist threat to three Belfast solicitors, including one described as the "shoot-to-kill solicitor".

The inquiry will, somewhat naively, "consider whether or not MI5 understood" that this was a reference to Finucane.

To many, it is obvious that it did. At the time, he was representing Eleanor McKerr at an inquest into the death of her husband, Gervaise McKerr.

He had been shot dead by an SAS-trained police unit in one of three linked 'shoot-to-kill incidents' in County Armagh.

Manchester's deputy chief constable, John Stalker, was called in to investigate the killings.

But he was removed from the job, probably because – as I found in my book Decades of Deceit – MI5 conspired with higher echelons in government to smear Stalker.

This may well have been because Stalker's investigation posed a threat to the British state's counter-insurgency strategy against the IRA.

In 1981, a senior MI5 officer, Sir Patrick Walker, had drawn up a report for the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) special branch.

It transformed policing in Northern Ireland, downgrading the detection of crime and instead giving primacy to intelligence gathering.

It was implemented without any legal framework or public accountability on how paid agents and informers were run by their state handlers and were permitted to commit murder in Northern Ireland with impunity.

The Finucane inquiry will consider what it has euphemistically called "the influence" of Walker's secretive report.

If it is to have any public credibility, the tribunal must also review and publish the Morton Report, drawn up by another MI5 officer in the 1970s.

Morton covered largely the same area, and successive British governments have assiduously protected his report from publication.

Blocked

In addition, the inquiry must contextualise Finucane's murder; provide statistics on the total number of agents recruited and how many of them were known to have been involved in murder.

From open source documents, I estimate in *Decades of Deceit* that as few as four agents were involved in a staggering 160 murders, opening the prospect that dozens more suffered the same fate.

The inquiry will also consider whether an MI5 propaganda campaign legitimised Finucane as a target and the "awareness and involvement" of a Loyalist Ulster Defence Association agent linked to his murder.

Already the inquiry is facing challenges itself.

It was revealed last month that access to millions of intelligence documents is blocked as British government funding for a secure computer system is still to be agreed, more than two years after the investigation was first announced.

Moreover, recruitment for a key post is being handled (and the post-holder will be employed) by the Ministry of Justice – rather than the inquiry itself.

This key post, dealing with management of classified intelligence material, remains vacant, more than six months after being first advertised.

The inquiry team consists of five barristers all of whom acted in previous inquiries and inquests, including the Hillsborough Stadium Disaster, Infected Blood, the Manchester Arena Bombing, the Post Office Horizon IT scandal, and the Afghanistan inquiry into alleged murders by the SAS.

The inquiry will next sit in November when the core participants, including the British Ministry of Defence, MI5 and the police, will outline their positions in opening statements.

Members of the Finucane family will give evidence in February 2027.

The Spanish police on trial: nine years after the Indy Referendum, four police officers face 13 years for an eye mutilation in Barcelona (Ignasi Bernat)

Eyewitness report from inside the court by a Lecturer in Sociology of Law at the University of Barcelona

Over five sessions we have attended the only trial concerning the conduct of the Spanish police in Catalonia during the independence referendum of 2017. Of the 1,066 people treated on the day of the vote nine years ago, only one case out of them has reached trial. It is the case of Mr Roger Espanyol, who lost his eye as a result of a rubber bullet shot. There were 4,000 police officers sent to Catalonia from the rest of the State to prevent the referendum. Nine years after the 'Go get them', four police officers sit in the dock, with prison sentences of up to 13 years being sought. The trial began on 16 September and ended on 2 October.

The trial comes while the Constitutional Court is debating whether to apply the Amnesty Law to the pro-independence leaders, once the Court of Justice of the EU has endorsed its legality. That this is an exceptional trial is obvious from the amount of accredited press, from the live links on Catalan television from the doors of the Palace of Justice, but above all from the presence, inside the courtroom, of an international delegation from the UN rapporteur on torture that has come from Geneva. Before the start of the first session of the trial, there is a rally in support of the survivor at the doors of the building. The entrance is cordoned off by the Catalan police and access is only possible with prior accreditation.

In this trial, the Spanish State is judging itself. The administration of justice is one of the powers that the State has never allowed to be devolved to Catalonia. What is at stake is whether the State is capable of doing justice for the conduct of its police officers in Catalonia. The court must not only do justice, it must also appear to want to do it. (Justice must not only be done but be seen to be done?)

16/09/26

The first session starts late because interpreters are needed to translate the trial for the police officers who do not understand Catalan. The court officers locate the various witnesses at the door of the courtroom and accompany them to a separate room; they cannot watch the course of the trial until they have testified. There are nerves among the people waiting to go in; nobody wants to be left outside. There is a group of nine police officers, colleagues of the defendants, who have also come from outside Catalonia. Finally, the court officer opens the door and says: 'Public hearing'; now we can go in. While the court and the defence discuss some preliminary issues, we in the public take our seats. Expectation is at its height.

The court is composed of two women and one man. The sentence will be drafted by one of the women magistrates. The man seated in the centre acts as President of the court. He is the one who directs the trial. He asks for silence and gives the floor to Mr Espanyol's lawyer. In fact, he makes a mistake and calls them the defence. This causes some confusion in the courtroom, both among the lawyers and among the public. The lawyer corrects him. In fact, the magistrate will make a mistake in every session of the trial, committing the same error of calling the Public Prosecutor's Office the accusation. The fact that the prosecutor is seated opposite the victim's lawyers is certainly a disconcerting fact. Perhaps this is the reason for the court's own continual errors. The accusation is made up of Mr Espanyol's lawyer, Benet Salellas, the best-known left-wing criminal lawyer in the country. But there are also three organisations acting as popular accusation: the Irídia Human Rights Centre and the two pro-independence organisations the Catalan National Association and Òmnium Cultural.

The four defendants sit on a bench, separated by an interpreter who translates for them the witnesses' statements and the accusation. Behind them sits their defence, which is made up

of six lawyers inside the courtroom. During the first day of the trial it is noticeable that the defence is very poorly coordinated; it is the President of the court himself who constantly stops the accusation's questions. It is evident that he is not at all pleased to have to try the National Police. The defence is made up of a private lawyer who defends the shotgun operator accused of firing the injurious shot. He is a lawyer well known in the legal world because he is the lawyer of the various police unions in Catalonia. There are also four State attorneys who act as defence of the other three defendants. State attorneys are career civil servants who defend the interests of the State in legal proceedings. Their inexperience in the criminal field becomes evident during the five days of the trial, as they are more used to contentious-administrative trials on urban planning or disputes on taxation and public finance. The person who will end up leading the defence from the second day is the prosecutor, who has greater experience in the criminal field. She is a lawyer sufficiently recognised for her technical quality. But also for having written extensively against the impunity of institutional violence of 50 years ago in Argentina. The surprise for many is that today she is the one who denies that institutional violence existed in her country during the referendum. That there is an accredited victim who suffers the discredit of the Public Prosecutor's Office has generated indignation among the organisations that support him.

The trial begins with the testimony of the survivor who received the rubber bullet impact on leaving a school where voting was taking place. The police had removed the ballot boxes and people were protesting, sitting in the middle of the street, preventing the vans from advancing. In the charges that dissolved the sit-in, 48 blank rounds and 17 rubber bullet shots were fired. On the defendants' bench are the head of the police unit that directed the action of the riot police, two middle-ranking commanders and the police officer who fired the shot that caused the injury.

The impact emptied his eye, broke the maxillary bone of his face and cut short for ever his life project: a saxophonist musician, a student at the conservatoire. Through his lawyer's questions the survivor recounts how this has affected him since then, at the physical, psychological, social and family levels. It is not just that the injury has affected the muscles of his mouth and that he could not continue studying at the conservatoire; it is that when he goes on stage he no longer feels at ease given his new facial appearance. The account of the mental health problems that have derived from the eye mutilation, and of the changes in the relationship with his son, who, being a child, became overly worried about his father, is truly moving. As he recounts it his emotion can be perceived, as can the public listening, moved.

The State attorney asks him about his aggressive attitude during the police charge. The survivor explains that he indeed believes that they shot him three times as a reprisal because during the police charge one of the officers lost his baton and he tried to prevent him from picking it up from the ground; they grappled until the officer finally recovered the weapon. Even so, Mr Roger Espanyol lost his eye through the impact that occurred ten minutes after that incident and more than 100 metres further along the street, when the police were already withdrawing and had a clear path to leave. This is one of the key elements for the accusation. The shot did not occur during the charge against the sit-in, but when the gathering was already dispersed and the police were already leaving the place.

After the survivor's testimony, the accusation's witnesses testify. They are nine people who were at the scene. Demonstrators who explain the brutality and lack of proportion of the police against a sit-in, neighbours who saw the charges from the balcony, an elderly woman who was returning home after a Sunday morning walk and who did not understand all those shots, which left her deeply shaken, as well as the press that was filming the day. One of the journalists stated that he had eye because Mr Espanyol had lost his, as he was right in front of him. The police were firing non-stop towards where the press was also.

From here the thesis of the accusation derives: the aggravated injuries constitute a wanton offence because in the conduct of the shotgun operator there is a lack of concern for the effects of the action, even though he has the technical knowledge and the training in the use of this firearm, which was fired at a non-regulation distance. According to the accusation, at this school a disproportionate use of force was made, which led to a situation, first of loss of control and then, when they had already dispersed the people, the police escalated the violence further with the use of rubber bullets; these bullets were fired without any precaution, disregarding all police protocols. Specifically, three rubber bullets were fired at Mr Roger Espanyol for having resisted the first police charge at an initial moment. It so happens that Roger Espanyol has very distinctive white hair that makes him very easily identifiable.

Then the questioning of the police commanders begins. The person appearing is the head of the police operation on the day of the Referendum in 2017, Ruiz Iguzquiza. The accusation asks the head of the National Police in Catalonia whether he took part in the design of the police operation. He explains that four days before the referendum there was a coordination meeting between PN, GC and MMEE [National Police, Guardia Civil and Mossos d'Esquadra] to prepare the intervention and to prevent the referendum following the judicial mandate. The accusation asks whether he knows at how many other schools in Barcelona rubber bullets were used. Only at this one were rubber bullets fired, he answers. The accusation asks what it is that makes this school so exceptional that 17 rubber bullets were fired. The police officer states that the attitude of the mass gathered in front of the school was very aggressive. This is the first time that the term 'mass' appears, and it will recur throughout the trial, both in the defence's questions and in all the police testimonies. He states that the withdrawal of the officers became complicated because they received the impact of all kinds of objects thrown by the people. The accusation asks whether the National Police has produced any report on the police action of that day at that school. The head of police says that he reviewed the images and that there was no sanctionable action. The accusation asks where those images are, since they were requested by the investigating court. They have never been contributed to the case, neither the bodycams that the officers wore, nor those from the helicopter. He answers that he does not know. This element will recur in the trial, since the accusations state that they have been made to disappear because they do not confirm the thesis of the defence. Then the accusation asks whether, following the mutilation of Roger Espanyol, they have considered ceasing to use rubber bullets. No. The accusation returns to the point: after the death of Íñigo Cabacas by rubber bullet in 2013? No. After the Parliament of Catalonia banned rubber bullets for the eye mutilation of a woman at a demonstration in 2015? No. After the Basque Parliament banned them? No. After the Parliament of Navarre banned them? No. After any of the 70 eye mutilations caused by rubber bullets, have they reconsidered their use? No. 'I have no further questions, Your Honour,' concludes the lawyer. The questioning has put the whole courtroom in a state of tension. The police defence asks specifically about this ambient violence. The police officer dwells on it. According to him, they threw everything at them, such as lighters, stones and fences.

17/09/26

The second day of the trial resumes with the defence's witnesses. Of the 40 people who must testify, all are National Police officers. The great majority are the colleagues of the defendants who that day were also deployed at that school in Barcelona and subordinates of one of the defendants, but the day begins with the testimony of one of the highest commanders of the National Police, who that day directed the operations of the whole National Police in Catalonia.

The accusation questions first and the trial descends into chaos with the translations that are necessary because the commander who came to supervise the police action on the day of the referendum does not understand Catalan. At the accusation's first question, the interpreter does not know how to translate it into Spanish. First there is silence in the courtroom, then the court asks for another interpreter to come in. Again, it is another Russian woman who has enormous problems translating the technical issues in the questions. The public in the courtroom cannot believe the situation. People murmur and this angers the President of the court, who demands either to continue only in Spanish or to suspend the trial until there are interpreters able to translate. The accusation refuses to hold the trial in Spanish, so the trial is suspended for a good while. Finally, an interpreter able to do the translation appears and the trial resumes. The trial continues with the statements of all the defendants' colleagues. They all use very similar examples and explain how the aggressive 'mass' attacked them with lighters, flowerpots, stones, cobblestones, bricks, motorcycle helmets and roadworks fences. Thirty-five times, exactly the same account.

Through the questioning of the police officers by the prosecutor and by the State attorney, the defence's thesis becomes evident. They do not deny that the accused were there performing their duties, nor that the accused, Mr Israel Ramos, fired the shot that caused the injury. According to the defence, this use of force conforms to law and, therefore, there can be no criminal liability. This lawful use is covered by legislation and by all police regulations. There was a legitimate use of force because there was a progression in the use of violence by the police officers during the lapse of time that the police intervention lasted: first verbal warnings to the demonstrators, attempts at mediation, then a charge with batons, then shots with blank rounds and, finally, the rubber bullets were fired. This progression in the use of force is related to the increase in the intensity of the protest, which made this response necessary. This crescendo in the protest reaches the extreme of representing such a risk to the officers' lives that it makes necessary the use of rubber bullets at a distance of 15 metres against the demonstrators. The next day, the scandal of the translations will fill newspapers and news bulletins regarding the lack of respect of Spanish justice for the language; holding a trial in Catalan in Catalonia is still a chimera fifty years after Franco's death. The trial is postponed for two weeks.

30/09/26

The trial resumes with discussions between defence and accusation about the order and format of the expert evidence. First the three experts of the Mossos d'Esquadra intervene, who have produced two reports during the investigation stage on photographs and videos of the day of the referendum. These reports allow the experts of the Catalan police to determine who was the author of the shots and how many shots he fired. The three police officers determine that the shotgun operator who mutilated Mr Roger Espanyol fired three shots. They also confirm that the shot that mutilated him was the third, a shot with a ricochet off the ground, and that, at the moment Mr Roger Espanyol fell to the ground, there were 14.12 metres between the feet of the police officer who fires and the feet of the injured man. The accusation asks whether, if the shotgun is more than a metre long and Mr Espanyol falls backwards, as can be seen in the video, it is probable that the real distance was 12 or 13 metres. The police officer says that they have not measured this. The accusation now asks what the minimum distance was in the Mossos d'Esquadra protocol before rubber bullets were banned. 50 metres.

It is decided that the experts of the next two sets of expert evidence will appear jointly. Thus, on the one hand, the forensic doctors, psychologists and psychiatrists provided by the accusation. The second round of expert evidence refers specifically to the rubber bullet shots, with experts from the National Police and the Guardia Civil, together with the experts of the Omega Research Foundation of the United Kingdom. The two Omega experts, Mathew

Mcevoy and Neil Corney, state that they have made their report on the basis of the previous reports of the Catalan police. The Guardia Civil's experts state that the shotgun operator's action was correct because the 'mass' represented a danger to his personal safety. They state that the situation was a public order problem and that the police had to maintain the perimeter during the withdrawal because there was a danger that more people would join the protest. The National Police's experts state that training does not teach firing with a ricochet and that it is impossible to aim the shot correctly once it ricochets. They state that the shot could have gone anywhere because ricochets are random and that it was absolutely fortuitous that it hit Mr Espanyol. In response to the accusation's questions, the British experts contradict the two reports of the two Spanish police forces. They say that there is great uncertainty but that an experienced police officer knows perfectly well how the angle of the shot makes the bullet rise more or less. They also state that a firearm such as this should never be fired in circumstances such as those of that day, when the demonstrators had their arms in the air. The prosecutor harshly attacks the British experts and tries to discredit the British organisation, stating that they receive money from groups opposed to the police and to the arms industry. In statements that surprise and outrage the accusation, the prosecutor states that the United Nations guidelines on the use of rubber bullets, which the experts use to reprove the action of the Spanish police, are not binding on the Spanish State.

Next the expert evidence of the forensic doctors is discussed; they highlight the seriousness of the injuries produced by the impact of the rubber bullet. The psychologist and the psychiatrist explain the mental health problems derived from an injury that does not only affect the physical aspect but implies the reconstruction of one's own self-perception once the person assumes his new image resulting from the eye mutilation. They emphasise that one must understand this triple interaction between the physical injury and the psychological one, which evolves from anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress, and how this also has a negative impact on social and working life, generating a general picture adapted to the new situation. The State Attorney's Office questions the report of the psychiatrist, the current UN Special Rapporteur on torture, regarding Mr Espanyol's financial claim, stating that they are exorbitant claims since Mr Espanyol was unemployed at the time of receiving the impact of the rubber bullet, and asking whether he knows the income tax returns prior to the loss of the eye. Mr Espanyol's lawyer protests vehemently and says that these returns are available to the State administration and that, if they wished, they could have contributed them to the case file. The questioning of the experts by the defence is constant.

After the lunch break the trial resumes with the viewing of the videos provided by the accusation. Some of them are very hard, and one can clearly see the shot at Mr Espanyol, and how he falls to the ground and is attended by the ambulances with his face covered in blood. It has been a long and tense day of more than eight hours. In theory, the trial is expected to end the next day, coinciding with the anniversary of the referendum.

01/10/26

The trial should end today, coinciding with the nine years since the referendum and, therefore, since the shot that caused the mutilation. A public gathering supporting Mr Espanyol occurs outside the building. Today we are again very late. Only the questioning of the four defendants and the closing statements of the accusation and of the defence remain. Finally, the court is constituted and we in the public are allowed into the courtroom. One of the defendants, the head of the Operational Unit, is not present. The President of the court warns the courtroom that, as the State Attorney's Office has informed him, the police officer is not present because he has required medical attention, and proposes the suspension of the trial until there is more information on the situation. The accusation knew nothing about it. The public begins to murmur. When the court discovers that the other party has not been informed, it cannot avoid a look of surprise that is evident to everyone present. The

accusation's lawyer explodes and states, notably angry, that the conduct of the State Attorney's Office goes beyond the whole code of professional ethics. The lawyer adds that, if there is no medical document available to the court and the parties, he demands that the court place the defendant under a search and arrest order, as befits any criminal trial in which prison sentences of up to 13 years are at stake. The President of the court's face is a picture. The President of the court decrees the suspension of the trial for three hours, giving the defence time to provide such a document. The noise in the courtroom has risen in pitch, the faces of surprise of those attending are enormous, and the colleagues of the defendants who are following the trial are indignant at the request for search and arrest.

After two hours the trial resumes, since the defendant has appeared by surprise; once again it was the press that alerted the survivor's lawyer. The tension between the two parties is very evident. The order of the statements is reversed and the first to testify is not the head of the unit but one of the middle-ranking commanders. He answers solidly and sticking to the defence's thesis. He received an order and transmitted it to his subordinates. The aggressive 'mass' was a danger. Then it is the turn of the head of the unit. The President of the court asks him whether he is in a condition to testify; he says that he is. He is visibly nervous and has difficulty getting his voice out. The accusation begins by asking him his rank. The police officer begins to talk about the ‘mass’ and about the police action that day, dwelling on all kinds of details for several minutes. The lawyer cuts him off. 'Excuse me, I would not want to interrupt, and you have every right to answer whatever you wish, but I have only asked you your rank within the police.' The defendant's answers during the questioning are very chaotic; it is evident that he has taken some medication since he yawns a couple of times while he is speaking. He does not stop repeating the 'mass' or the wall. The accusation's lawyer asks him what he means by the 'mass'. A group of people, he answers. The accusation asks him how much time passes between giving the order to charge against the sit-in and the order to fire the blank rounds. He states that he gave them simultaneously. He finishes sinking the defence's thesis. The accusation asks whether he knows the injurious potential of rubber bullets. The President of the court does not let the question be put and does not allow the commander to answer.

Now it is the turn of the shotgun operator, who is also very nervous. He confirms that they receive training on how to fire rubber bullets and explains two positions for holding the shotgun. When asked whether they train to fire with a ricochet, he gets in a muddle and says that he does not remember, that no. He says that he fired three shots against the ‘mass’, but that one was a blank round. He states that they were throwing all kinds of objects at them, such as lighters, flowerpots and stones. He states that he only followed an order and tries to direct the blame towards his commanders. It is the first time that divergent strategies are seen in the defence.

The accusation begins its closing statement by stating that what is being tried here is what the sociologist Max Weber explained: the monopoly of physical violence that the State possesses. In a democratic state it must be exercised legitimately and in the interest of citizens. There is no doubt that violence was used that day, but what is in question is whether the police followed the legal order when exercising violence against the citizenry. Next, the lawyer explains how the defence has constructed a retrospective account without any evidence that would allow it to justify the disproportionate use of violence. Everyone holds their breath; Mr Espanyol is accompanied by his teenager son. It is a very technical statement that makes an acquittal very difficult. The lawyer details how the three shots fired against the survivor, at a distance shorter than that laid down in the protocol, represent a case of aggravated injuries with eventual intent. The lawyer states that at a time when laws of special protection for the victim are being approved and there is so much talk of restorative justice, nobody from the State administration or from the Public Prosecutor's Office has made any gesture towards the victim, neither during nine years, nor during the trial. He

concludes that what is needed is justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition. At last we breathe again. Those present in the courtroom know that a sentence that recognised these facts would mean that the police officers could not avail themselves of the amnesty law. It escapes no sociologist of law that, in fact, what is also being tried is what Pierre Bourdieu added as the reverse of Weber's famous maxim. The State also possesses the monopoly of symbolic violence. Acts of State, those performed by agents endowed with an authority, whether physical or symbolic authority, must be authorised both in form and in substance. This is a dialectic between law and the absence of law, between law and discrimination. Thus, when people from the legal world apply the law, when the magistrates hand down judgment, they are reinforcing a particular symbolic order. Which order will they want to reinforce? That all citizens, Catalans too, have the right to political participation, or that police impunity, in the name of the unity of Spain, must prevail?

It has been 10 hours of trial, including the interruptions and suspensions; people are exhausted, but on the way out Mr Espanyol and his lawyer embrace. Tomorrow is the last day.

02/10/26

The last day of the trial is for the defence's closing statements. The Public Prosecutor's Office, which has led the defence since the second day, begins. The prosecutor tries to give a technical statement. The police officers are State civil servants who complied with a judicial mandate to prevent the referendum, following everything indicated by Spanish laws and regulations, which state that, in case of serious risk to the physical integrity of the police officers, they may exceptionally fire at a distance of 15 metres. The problem for the defence is that it has not provided any expert or witness evidence that corroborates this account. Surprisingly, none of the officers' bodycams, nor the helicopter video, nor any of the media that were filming the gathering. Not even any person who was present there to corroborate its thesis. The only police witnesses are the rest of the police officers who were subordinates of one of the defendants. The accusation has provided the testimony of demonstrators, journalists or neighbours who were trying to get into their homes or who witnessed it from the balcony. In addition, more than fifty hours of video from neighbours, social networks and media, as well as independent international experts, experts from the Catalan police, as well as doctors and psychiatrists.

It does not cease to surprise me that the prosecutor uses the word 'mass' five times in her statement. The State Attorney's Office, four times, and the shotgun operator's lawyer, seven times more, in ten minutes. The notion of 'mass' is a concept that in Spanish covers two English terms, crows and mass. This concept has been profoundly studied in the social sciences and humanities, and many authors, such as Raymond Williams or Fredric Jameson, have written extensively about this elitist concept arising from the irruption of the working class into the public sphere. But in the specifically Spanish context it has an important nuance. The Revolt of the Masses is a book by Ortega y Gasset from 1930 of which Primo de Rivera, the founder of the Spanish fascist party, was a great admirer. In wanting to construct this mass, this amorphous thing, the demonstrators are dehumanised and can therefore be mutilated. The threat to public order becomes more important than the civil and political rights of specific citizens with lives, expectations and life trajectories.

The trial ends with the protocolary 'seen for judgment'. Everyone seems exhausted. The judgment will determine for whom so much effort and suffering has been worthwhile.

CfP - Guilt and Shame: Care and Carcerality (Piyush Pushkar)

I am delighted to circulate this call for papers for a one-day workshop at the University of Manchester on Friday 21 May 2027.

The workshop will be free to attend, with lunch provided. I am thrilled to announce that Alice Ievins and John Bornemanwill provide plenary talks and also act as discussants for the papers.

Call for papers:

Guilt and shame are pervasive features of moral life. They may become particularly acute in contexts in which questions of wrongdoing, responsibility, punishment, vulnerability and exclusion are concentrated: prisons and secure hospitals, but also immigration detention centres and less clearly bounded spaces of neglect and disregard, what João Biehl calls "zones of abandonment".

Psychology and psychiatry have generated substantial literatures on guilt and shame, examining their relationships with mental disorder, trauma, and risk, particularly of violence and self-harm. Within criminology, guilt, shame and remorse have also figured in work on punishment, rehabilitation, desistance and restorative justice. Yet we know surprisingly little about how guilt and shame are experienced, interpreted and acted upon within institutions of care and confinement. The moral lives of prisoners have received relatively limited sustained attention; secure mental health settings remain still less studied; and guilt and shame within immigration detention have barely been examined.

This matters because institutions do not simply encounter pre-existing emotions: they elicit, classify, interpret and act upon them. Medical diagnosis, for example, can render guilt and shame as symptoms whose presence, absence or intensity provides evidence for diagnostic categories. As Roberto Beneduce argues in relation to trauma, such classifications can obscure the histories and political conditions through which suffering becomes intelligible as a psychiatric symptom: the guilt of someone who has been tortured and the guilt of someone who has tortured are reduced to commensurable clinical phenomena.

Yet the clinician's attention to guilt or shame may itself be intended, understood or rendered as care: recognition of suffering, facilitation of reflection, support for repair, treatment for illness. At the same time, judgements about appropriate guilt, shame, remorse and responsibility may inform decisions about risk, rehabilitation, deservingness, release and belonging, helping to organise practices of detention, exclusion or abandonment. Guilt and shame therefore offer a particularly productive lens through which to investigate the relationship between care and carcerality: how they become entangled, along what institutional and moral contours, and with what consequences for whom.

This interdisciplinary workshop brings together theoretically ambitious and empirically grounded work to explore these questions across anthropology, sociology, criminology and related disciplines.

We invite empirical and conceptual papers that may explore topics such as (this is a non-exhaustive list!):

- care, coercion and confinement;
- confession, disclosure and silence;
- diagnosis and psychopathology;
- forgiveness, reparation and redemption;
- honesty, credibility, secrecy and shame;

- moral agency and moral experience;
- moral injury and institutional complicity;
- psychological formulation and risk;
- punishment, rehabilitation and desistance;
- racialised, gendered and classed experiences of guilt and shame;
- remorse and sentencing;
- resistance to, or refusal of, guilt and shame;
- responsibility, responsibilisation and blame;
- stigma machines;
- therapeutic penality;
- the production, circulation and consolidation of guilt and shame between institutions.

Abstract submission instructions:

Please send abstracts of under 300 words to piyushpushkar@doctors.org.uk before the deadline of Friday 4 December. Authors will be notified of acceptance by Monday 1 February 2027.

If selected, authors will be invited to give an oral presentation, in person in Manchester, at the workshop on Friday 21 May.

My aim is to use the workshop as a springboard for a special collection, to be submitted in 2028.

Publications

Groupe de réflexion sur l'abolitionnisme pénal et les enfermements (GRAPE), « Thomas Mathiesen (1933-2021), un abolitionniste à (re)découvrir », *Déviance et Société*, 50-3, 2026, p. 351-360. https://shs.cairn.info/revue-deviance-et-societe-2026-3-page-351?lang=fr

Nafstad Ida, « Abolition de la police et justice transformatrice dans le sillage de l'abolitionnisme de Thomas Mathiesen », *Déviance et Société*, 50-3, 2026, p. 361-393. https://shs.cairn.info/revue-deviance-et-societe-2026-3-page-361?lang=fr

(The following articles are part of the Editors' Choice collection for the *Justice, Power and Resistance* journal)

Casas Grille, Teresa. "The illusion of green progress: Galicia's wind power expansion as a state–corporate crime." *Justice, Power and Resistance* 9, no 3 (2026): 324-341.

Douhaibi Arrazola, Ainhoa Nadia and Lundsteen Martin. "The local war on terror: Islamophobia and biopolitical governance in the Catalan education system." *Justice, Power and Resistance* 9, no 3 (2026): 362-379.

Farías Pereira, Javiera. "RisCanvi protocol: addressing its impact from a gender perspective." *Justice, Power and Resistance* 9, no 3 (2026): 397-414.

Santiago Prieto, María. "Social movements, state power and digital capitalism: the sociotechnical shaping of repression in the Spanish State."*Justice, Power and Resistance* 9, no 3 (2026): 342-361.

Lamusse, Ti. "The state of New Zealand prisons." *Justice, Power and Resistance,* Early View.

Ngan, Jane; Fatsis, Lambros and Pali, Brunilda. "Against logos as ideology: towards a critical criminology of ethos and pathos in the age of genocide." *Justice, Power and Resistance,* Early View.

PhD Defenses

(*Please feel free to share news of EG members' recent, past or upcoming PhD defenses so we can feature them in future newsletters!*)

Shaïn Morisse, Rompre l'inertie institutionnelle, détruire le pendule réformiste. Une histoire sociale et transnationale de l'abolitionnisme pénal en Europe occidentale (années 1968-années 1990) [*Overcoming Institutional Inertia, Breaking the Reformist Pendulum. A Social and Transnational History of Penal Abolitionism in Western Europe (1968s-1990s)*], Université Paris-Saclay, 21/11/2026.

Summary : Whilst penal institutions are usually characterised by inertia and circular reformism, how did calls for their abolition manage, from the 1960s onwards, to flourish and gain traction to the point of being taken seriously by certain parts of the legal, academic and political elites in Western Europe? To understand the emergence of penal abolitionism, it must be situated within the transnational history of penal reform and knowledge about crime and punishment since the 19th century. Unlike interpretations that reduce this political and scientific movement to a mere curiosity of the long 1968, this thesis demonstrates that it stems from the convergence of a long-standing structural crisis within penal institutions – constantly reformed, yet never fully legitimised – and two critical moments, which accelerated their politicisation and undermined the knowledge on which they were based. By extending the experience of confinement and state repression to segments of Western European elites, the Second World War first fostered a politicization from above of penological and criminological ideas, resulting in an unprecedented wave of prison reforms. By synchronizing sectoral crises and bringing about a generalized crisis of consent to the symbolic and social order, the long 1968 then produced a politicization from below, which enabled the voices of those in confinement to be heard and fostered alliances between prisoners, activists, intellectuals and various professionals from academic, legal and social work fields. This prolonged 'fluid conjuncture' fueled a crisis of penal positivism as a penological and criminological paradigm: within the space of penal reform, correctionalism and the ideology of treatment were challenged on empirical and ethical grounds; within the space of knowledge about crime, etiological theories of crime were increasingly contested by the new sociology of deviance and social control.

Building on this analytical framework, the thesis offers a social and transnational history of abolitionist ideas, based on a multilingual corpus drawn from more than ten countries. It brings together scholarly and activist publications, organizational archives, institutional sources, interviews, and biographical accounts. Combining qualitative and quantitative methods with a continuous movement across scales of analysis, the dissertation traces the formation of a Western European space of penal abolitionism, examining its centres of intellectual production, actors, practices, patterns of circulation, and varied forms of reappropriation. The argument unfolds in three stages. First, it reconstructs the material and symbolic conditions of the abolitionist rupture by analysing the ambivalence of postwar penal reforms and the transformation of knowledge about crime and punishment, particularly in connection with the rise of critical criminology, which shifted attention towards the penal system itself. Second, it maps the "abolitionist space" in Western Europe, starting from its main centres of mobilization and examining organizations, connections between prisoner

mobilizations, support groups, and critical professionals, as well as the repertoires of action through which prisons and the penal system were constituted as public problems, while alternative forms of social regulation began to take shape. Finally, it analyses the crystallization of penal abolitionism into a recognizable scholarly and political current, combining a socio-biographical study of four figures subsequently canonized as its "founding fathers" – Thomas Mathiesen, Nils Christie, Louk Hulsman, and Herman Bianchi – with an examination of the debates, networks, and forms of institutionalization that helped stabilize the current and its label during the 1980s and 1990s.

Justice, Power and Resistance

Justice, Power and Resistance is an international, peer-reviewed journal grounded in the critical traditions of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control. The journal publishes work that critically interrogates power, justice, and resistance, with particular attention to those most affected by social harm and structural inequality.

We welcome contributions from academics, practitioners, and activists whose work engages with real-world struggles and possibilities for social change.

Research articles of 6,000 - 8,000 words (including references, notes, tables and figures)

Interventions (including short papers, campaign updates, personal reflections and (auto)biographical accounts) of up to 5,000 words (including references, notes, tables and figures)

Book reviews of up to 2,000 words (including references, notes, tables and figures)

Recent early view articles are now available to read here, offering insight into the journal's current directions and debates. We encourage members and readers to explore the latest issue and consider how *Justice, Power and Resistance* might inform and support their own critical work.

If you would like to discuss a potential article or special issue informally, please contact the co-editors, Ida Nafstad and Nasrul Ismail. We particularly welcome submissions from early career researchers, postgraduate students, advocates, practitioners, and scholars based in the Global South.

Current issue - Special Issue: Fear and Looting in the Periphery: Approaching Social Harm, Volume 9, Issue 3 (October 2026)

Guest edited by Aitor Jiménez González and Maria Sarasola Fernandez.

The latest issue of *Justice, Power and Resistance* brings together contributions exploring social harm, state power, repression, policing and political accountability.

Editorial

- Aitor Jiménez González and Maria Sarasola Fernandez – Fear and looting in the periphery: approaching global crime and harm in (and from) the South(s)?

Research Articles

- Teresa Casas Grille – The illusion of green progress: Galicia's wind power expansion as a state–corporate crime
- María Santiago Prieto – Social movements, state power and digital capitalism: the sociotechnical shaping of repression in the Spanish State
- Ainhoa Nadia Douhaibi Arrazola and Martin Lundsteen – The local war on terror: Islamophobia and biopolitical governance in the Catalan education system
- Jesús C. Aguerri, Daniel Jiménez-Franco and Pablo López-Cantó – Breakup or reform: a systematic review of the relationship between police and social work
- Javiera Farías Pereira – RisCanvi protocol: addressing its impact from a gender perspective
- Deniz Pınar Konuk – The State on trial: anti-impunity, limits of criminal justice, and political accountability for police violence in Turkey
- Ander Loyola Sergio – The neoliberal deconstruction of the social and democratic state: the Spanish constitutional transformation through Article 135

Intervention

- Diego Ruedas Torres and Natalia Buier – Prison infrastructure and the making of the Spanish carceral state

EUROPEAN GROUP
FOR THE STUDY OF DEVIANCE & SOCIAL CONTROL

A BIG THANKS to all the European Group members for making this newsletter successful.

Please feel free to contribute to this newsletter by sending any information that you think might be of interest to the Group to the coordination team at:

europeangroupcoordinator@gmail.com

http://www.european-group.org