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 9, 2015
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I. Conference report

European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control
43rd Annual Conference
University of Tartu, Tallinn, Estonia
26th-29th September 2015
Social divisions, surveillance and the security state

This year’s conference took place in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia. The organizer of the conference, the Estonian national representative Anna Markina did a wonderful job in organizing the conference. The sessions, social activities, and the food were all very well taken care of. All attendants were warmly welcomed with a nice bag from the University of Tartu, and kind words from Jean Ginter, the Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Tartu.

(Anna Markina welcomes the conference participants. Photo: Per J. Ystehede)

Anna Markina dedicated the conference to the memory of Nils Christie, who sadly died 27th May this year. The spirit of Nils was present throughout the whole conference. At the opening session Hal Pepinsky played Blowing in the Wind as a tribute to Nils’ memory and Ragnhild Sollund held a memorial speech. The conference presented 83 papers, organized in six topical sessions. There were three plenary sessions, and about 120 participants from around the world.
The first day of the conference provided two plenary sessions. Monika Platek spoke about the Modern faces of Suitable Enemies, and May-Len Skilbrei provided the delegates with insights in the Topic of Transnational Victimhood: Challenges for Prosecution and Victim Protection.

The second day of the conference was filled with interesting parallel sessions from early morning till the afternoon. At the third day of the conference Steve Tombs engagingly contributed awareness to ‘Surveillance’: States, Corporations, and the ‘Post-
Crisis’ at the third plenary session. The fourth and last day offered two stimulating parallel sessions to tired but engaged delegates. Several of the presentations can be found at the Group’s YouTube channel.

The conference ended at Saturday with a memorable trip to the old Patarei sea fortress prison of Tallinn. The prison was closed in 2002, after being used since the early 20th century. The prison functioned under different Estonian regimes and was regarded as the most notorious prison in the country. Patarei is now a cultural park, the prison stands empty, and as a reminder of old soviet times.

All delegates would probably agree to the success of the conference. The delegates were very well attended to throughout the four days. The conference dinner at the Peppersack on Friday, showing some of the culture and history of Tallinn and Estonia, was excellent, and indeed also the cultural performances during the dinner, in which both the restaurant (swordfight) and EG delegates (Elvis and hula-hoop performances) contributed. The delegates could throughout the whole conference enjoy the beauty of the Old City of Tallinn and organized pub visits each evening.

(View of Tallinn. Photo: Open source)

Thank you all for this year’s conference! We are looking forward to see you in Braga next year!
AGM Report

The AGM was held on Thursday, the second day of the conference. The following points were discussed and up for decisions and information:

EG Journal

Emma Bell and David Scott have conducted a tremendous effort in initiating the EG journal, which will publish its first issue in 2016. David Scott informed about the journal. The name of the journal will be “‘Justice, Power and Resistance’: The Journal of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control.” The rationale for the journal is to:

- Reflect key issues whether conceptual, political social, economic, cultural and so on
- Command the breadth and depth of critical analysis that has interdisciplinary resonance
- Imply a focus on criminal processes but also harm/social justice, signifying interpersonal as well as institutional power relations
- Embody the key objective of all our work: resistance (theoretical as well as directly interventionist).

The Publication Schedule is as follows:

2016 Foundation Issue
September 2016    Foundation Issue: *Non Penal Real Utopias*

2017 Volume 1
January    Issue 1 (open call/invitations)
May        Issue 2 (Conference proceedings, Liverpool)
September  Issue 3 (Conference proceedings, Tallinn)

2018 Volume 2
January    Issue 1 (open call/ invitations)
May        Issue 2 (Special issue from Working Group)
September  Issue 3 (Conference proceedings, Braga)

2019 Volume 3
January    Issue 1 (open call /invitations)
May        Issue 2 (Special issue from Working Group)
September  Issue 3 (Conference proceedings [2018])
EG Press
Not only do we have our very own journal, we now also have our own press. John Moore informed about the press. The EG Press is a Limited liability company registered in England & Wales, with the Company Number 9734034. During fall the website of the press will be organized. The publication plan is fourfold. The press will publish the following:

- Re-publications of current EG publications
- The EG journal
- Working Papers – Conference and Working Party Collections
- Open to proposals on monographs

The publishing will be conducted through the CreateSpace, and be based on print-on-demand. Publications will be available through Amazon priced at about 8-20 Euros. Commission budgeted is at 50% net, for edited all to EG, and monographs for 25% to author and 25% to EG.

Future Conferences
The next conference, 2016, will be held 1st-3rd September at the University of Minho in Braga, Portugal. The 2016 conference is titled "Economic Crisis and Crime: From Global North to Global South." Luisa Saavedra is in charge of organizing it. Call for papers was distributed at the conference, and will soon be published at the EG website (se also below in this newsletter).

The AGM agreed on a proposal for the 2017 conference to be held at the Abdullah Gül University in Kayeseri (Kappadokya), Turkey.

Working Groups
Each working group was presented with updates from activities during the last year. Sam Fletcher presented the Crimes of the Powerful working group; Victoria Canning presented the Prisons, Punishment and Detention working group; and Georgios Papanicolaou presented the Policing and Security working group.

New EG roles
After three year of doing an excellent work for the EG, coordinator Emma Bell and Secretary Monish Bhatia leaves the baton to Ida Nafstad who will act as the new coordinator and Per Jørgen Ystehede who is the new secretary. Stratos Georgoulas will continue the important work as treasurer. The steering committee stands unchanged with the exception of adding the organizer of the Tallinn conference, Anna Markina, and organizer of the Braga conference, Luisa Saavedra. Emma Bell and Monish Bhatia will also be part of the steering committee.
Thank you Emma and Monish!

(Emma Bell & Monish Bhatia)

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Thank you for the trust. We are looking forward to the next three years!

(Ida Nafstad & Per J. Ystehede)

In solidarity,
Ida and Per Jørgen
II. A little knowledge can be a bad thing: 
Critical reflections on ‘Therapeutic Community Tourism’
David Scott and Helena Gosling

The aim of this article is to briefly explore the strengths and weaknesses of engaging in short visits to Therapeutic Communities (TCs). As we search in or times of penal excess for different ways of responding to ‘troubled’ individuals, detailed knowledge about interventions such as the TC are becoming increasing significant. But how can politicians, practitioners, pressure groups, activists and members of the public learn more about the workings of the TC and its potential as a radical alternative? One possibility is through what we loosely refer to as ‘TC Tourism’. There is a growing body of literature on ‘prison tourism’ and other forms of limited engagement from members of the public in the prison place (Barton and Brown, 2012; Piche and Walby, 2013). Much of this commentary has highlighted how little such ‘tourism’ has done to challenge ‘penological illiteracy’, punitive common sense constructions or established official ‘truths’ mystifying the painful realities of the prison place. Drawing upon our own experiences, we consider the strengths and weaknesses of engaging in visits to TCs in England, France, Italy, Denmark and Australia. Following the insights of Michelle Brown (2013), our main concern is that TC Tourism may result in only a superficial account that could lead to negative consequences in terms of the knowledge base and representation of the TC. In short, we feel that sometimes ‘a little knowledge can be a bad thing’.

The term Therapeutic Community, or TC as they are colloquially known, has been linked to a range of traditions and approaches that use interpersonal relationships and activities that take place in a purposefully designed social environment or residential setting to promote social and psychological change (Gosling, 2015). They are characterised by a community-as-method treatment approach that directs an individual’s attention towards their thoughts, feelings and relationships with significant others (Ravndal, 2003). Generally speaking, TCs have a number of distinctive characteristics such as an alternative concept of individuals deemed to be problematic that is usually much more positive than prevailing beliefs, their activities embody positive values, they help to promote positive social relationships and start a process of socialisation that encourages a more productive way of life (Siegel and Senna, 2007). Abstinence is not the primary goal of treatment in a TC for substance use; it is a serendipitous outcome of overall behavioural change. The fundamental goal of treatment in a TC is to incite personal change by addressing the lifestyle factors that contribute to an individual’s substance use.

Therapeutic Communities are typically located in hidden spaces, such as residential settings, prisons, day centres and secure units. As a result, they could be considered to be ‘out of sight’ and thus, attractive to inquisitive ‘tourists’ wanting to know more about the setting and the population served. Our own alternative sightseeing developed as a result of a mutual interest in TCs (Scott and Gosling, 2015). To ‘test the water’ and facilitate discussion amongst practitioners and residents as to
whether they believed TCs could provide an alternative to imprisonment we have so far visited a total of 5 residential TCs situated in England, France, Italy, Denmark and Australia. TC tourism provided an opportunity to ‘engage with the field’ and develop rapport with ‘insiders.’ These unique windows of opportunity provided a chance albeit briefly, to talk to those at the coalface of service delivery and critically reflect upon our ideological thoughts about the TC. We were able to learn about both the similarities and differences in TC practices across a number of countries. Despite language barriers, most notably in France, we were able to conduct detailed interviews and focus groups with residents and staff in four of the countries. In one country, Italy, we spoke only with the residents (Scott and Gosling, 2015). Whilst it could be argued that our experience went somewhat beyond merely ‘tourism’, we recognised that by spending only a day at each TC we did not have the time or opportunity to build up rapport with respondents or make extensive fieldnotes based on upon spontaneous interactions or observations.

Although we have decided to critically reflect upon our experience of ‘TC tourism’ it is important that we consider the positives which surround this way of gleaning knowledge. First, TC’s may welcome ‘outsiders’ into the programme for short periods of time as part of common practice, colloquially known as a ‘tour and talk’. The welcoming of others into the programme provides a way in which the ‘news can be spread’ about the design and delivery of treatment. This customary practice can be considered as a vital ritual for the movement given the ambiguity which surrounds the operation of the programme (Gosling, 2015). Resident’s, who are participants in the programme, are usually tasked with looking after TC tourists so it provides an opportunity for a marginalised and vulnerable population to have their interpretation of the world that they belong to, albeit for a relatively small period of time, without staff presence and/or involvement. It also provides a way in which confidence and self-esteem can be developed amongst residents. TC’s are still relatively under-researched (Gosling, 2015) and so activists, practitioners and policy makers searching for already existing radical alternatives that could be expanded to act in place of the prison may struggle to find a detailed account of the contribution that the TC can make. TC Tourism may therefore be a way of learning more about this intervention and contributing to the debate on radical alternatives.

Furthermore, TC tourism does not share all of the problems associated with ‘dark tourism’ and ‘penal / carceral tourism’ (Barton and Brown, 2012; Brown, 2013; Piche and Walby, 2013). For example, TC’s are not places of death, harm and exploitation and the power relations between residents and staff are fundamentally different than that of a penal establishment. As such, visitors to the TC are not voyeurs of suffering or the witnessing the pain of others for their entertainment. There are, however, a number of limitations with TC tourism. These revolve around two interrelated themes of knowledge outcomes and impressions management.

One obvious difficulty with TC tourism is the depth and extent of knowledge gained from such a short visit. There is a problem then around knowledge outcomes. TC tourist may actually think that after their tour that they have a good understanding of the programme. Whether the appreciation of the TC is positive or negative is not
the central point here, but rather that it is impossible to come to firm conclusions in such a short space of time.

TC tourism should also be framed within an understanding of the relationship between power and knowledge. Of great significance is the power of authorities to shape the visitor experience. As Piche and Walby (2013) have argued, drawing on the insights of Erving Goffman, those organising Tours can exercise ‘institutional impression management’. What is missing is any appreciation of the ‘backstage’ – what is really going on rather than impression of reality presented to the visitor. Unsurprisingly a particular narrative compatible with the views and interests of those running /promoting a given TC is constructed during the Tour. Tours can be organised so that voices of certain residents or staff are either privileged or excluded, depending on how well they confirm with dominant narratives. Those who say the right thing, which is not necessarily the same as giving a truthful reflection of their experience, may be selected again and again. TC Tours can be carefully scripted and organised – what is seen, what is heard, what the viewer is told. This would leave a heavy burden on the visitor to question assumptions and look beyond the obvious.

Undertaking research and learning about radical alternatives to prison takes time. Research is based on literature reviews and careful consideration of the key issues and controversies. TC tourism is much less intensive in terms of time but much less valuable in terms of knowledge outcomes. We wonder if it is possible to learn what really goes on inside a TC from such a limited engagement and how well visitors can challenge the scripted presentations they encounter and construct an alternative counter-interpretation. ‘Alternatives sightseeing’ will inevitably provide only a superficial account; can distort realities; and may detract attention from building towards other radical alternatives. What is required is in-depth, independent research that can provide a holistic picture of the TC and other radical alternatives. TC tours may well invoke sympathy and support for TC and could for some potentially provide good insights, but its value is likely to be limited. We are therefore cautious regarding how much people can actually learn through TC tourism, and acknowledge that a little knowledge can sometimes be a bad thing.

References


II. EG-Conference 2016

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
1st, 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 31st March 2016.

**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: aleforeror@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
IV. News from Europe and around the world

Germany

Aktuelle Stellenausschreibung am MPICC Freiburg

Aktuelle Stellenausschreibung der Forensischen Ambulanz Baden


Call for Papers: Soziologie als Beruf – wissenschaftliche Praxis in der soziologischen Reflexion

First Announcement: EUROCRIM 2016
Mark the Date: German Congress on Crime Prevention (21st GCOCP, Magdeburg, 6th and 7th June, 2016)

Call for Papers: 10th Annual International Forum (AIC)

See More Details at: http://www.praeventionstag.de/nano.cms/international

City Information: http://www.magdeburg-tourist.de/index.php?La=2

International Nuremberg Principle Academy
The Nuremberg Academy is a foundation intended to promote International Criminal Law. Headquartered at the historic site of the Nuremberg Trials, the birthplace of modern International Criminal Law, it serves as an international, interdisciplinary forum for debate on current issues relating to International Criminal Law: http://www.nurembergacademy.org/

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Holland

EUCPN-Homepage: http://eucpn.org/

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Norway
Doing Green Criminology – Research Seminar

Green criminology is a fast expanding field within criminology. It is as a prolongation of critical criminology that is occupied with both legal and illegal harms against the environment including nonhuman species, for example pollution, deforestation, illegal wildlife trafficking and biopiracy. Concerns within the field are law enforcement and punishment (or lack of punishment) for such harms, as well as how such harms may be constructed, characterized and how they should be addressed.

The aim with this seminar is to bring central authors and thinkers in this field together with Ph.D. candidates from Norway and other countries in order for both
parties to present their research and to ensure Ph.D. candidates receive valuable comments from, and establish contact with, experienced researchers in the field. For more information, please see the conference web pages.

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Serbia

Sixth Annual Conference of the Victimology Society of Serbia
Conference information, call for abstracts and registration form available at http://www.vds.org.rs/SestaGodisnjaKonferencijaVDSEng_Najava.htm
Web site: www.vds.org.rs
Contact: vdsconference@gmail.com or vdsrbija@gmail.com
Date: 26th and 27th November 2015
Host Organization: Victimology Society of Serbia
Location: Belgrade, Serbia

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Sweden

Controlling the Swedish State. Studies on formal and informal bodies of control
Av Isabel Schoultz
Formell och informell kontroll av staten
Kriminologer är vana vid att diskutera staten och dess olika myndigheters kontroll över individen (såsom polisen och kriminalvården). Denna avhandling tar istället utgångspunkt i kontrollen av staten. Avhandlingens övergripande syfte är att utveckla en förståelse för utfallet av den formella och informella kontrollen av staten, dess begränsningar samt de positioner och strategier som centrala aktörer använder inom fältet. Kontrollen förstås här bland annat utifrån Bourdieus fältbegrepp, där staten, de som anmäler och det organ som kontrollerar staten all är sociala aktörer som kämpar för erkännande och legitimitet inom samma fält. Avhandlingen består av fyra studier, en introducerande kappa och en avslutande diskussion om avhandlingens slutsatser.
Dissertations in Criminology no. 36, 2015.

Continuities and Changes in Criminal Careers
Av Christoffer Carlsson
The best predictor of future criminal behavior is past criminal behavior. At the same time, the vast majority of people who engage in crime are teenagers and stop offending with age. Explaining these empirical findings has been the main task of life-course criminology, and contributing to an understanding of how and why
offenders continue their criminal careers once they have started, and how and why they stop, is also the purpose of this dissertation. To do this, the dissertation studies a number of facets of the criminal career: the importance of childhood risk factors (Paper I), the notions of turning points (Paper II) and intermittency (Paper III), and the connection between masculinities and criminal careers (Paper IV). In contrast to much life-course criminological research, the dissertation mainly relies on qualitative life history interviews, collected as part of The Stockholm Life Course Project. The findings suggest a need for increased sensitivity to offenders’ lives, and their complexity. Whereas continuity and change can be understood within a frame of age-graded social control, this perspective needs to be extended and developed further, in mainly three ways. First, the concept and phenomenon of human agency needs closer study. Second, lived experiences of various forms of social stratification (e.g. gender, ethnicity, and so on) must be integrated into understandings of continuity and change in crime, seeing as phenomena such as social control may be contingent on these in important ways. Third, this dissertation highlights the need to go beyond the transition to adulthood and explore the later stages of criminal careers. In closing, the dissertation suggests that we move toward a focus on the contingencies of criminal careers and the factors, events, and processes that help shape them. If we understand those contingencies in more detail, possible implications for policy and practice also emerge.

Disseratations in Criminology, No. 34, 2014.

Regulating business or policing crime?
Tracing the policy convergence between taxation and crime control at the local level
Av Magnus Hörnqvist

Artikeln Regulating business or policing crime? Tracing the policy convergence between taxation and crime control at the local level (av Magnus Hörnqvist publicerad online 12 nov i tidskriften Regulation & Governance, DOI:10.1111/rego.12071) tar sig an kontrollen av svenska restauranger. Historiskt är det stor skillnad mellan att bekämpa brott och att reglera affärsverksamhet. Polisiära metoder brukade inte användas på marknaden. Är det fortfarande så? Nej, skillnaderna blir allt mindre, som en följd av både nya drastiska hotbilder och mer utdragna administrativa förändringar.

Offending, drug abuse and life chances—a longitudinal study of a Stockholm birth cohort
Av Anders Nilsson, Felipe Estrada och Olof Bäckman

I artikeln studeras kopplingen mellan narkotikamissbruk och brottslighet. Utifrån longitudinala data har forskarna kunnat följa samtliga personer i Stockholms län som är födda år 1953 fram till det att de är 56 år gamla (Stockholm Birth Cohort
Study). De har undersökt brottsligheten för dessa och till den kopplat indikatorer på mer allvarligt narkotikamissbruk, utifrån sjukvårds- och socialtjänstdata. Studien visar att narkotikamissbruk är centrat både för kontinuitet i brott och för olika utfall kopplat till ohälsa och försörjning. 

*Journal of Scandinavian studies in criminology and crime prevention.* 

Här kan du läsa hela artikeln: 
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14043858.2014.939452#abstract

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**UK**

**14th Annual Miscarriage of Justice Day Conference**

Saturday 10 October 2015 10.00 am – 5.30 pm

The John Foster Building, Liverpool John Moores University, 80-98 Mount Pleasant, 

Liverpool L3 5UZ

Free and open to all. No need to book.

This event is primarily designed to provide information, contacts, support, debate and encouragement to people who have been wrongly convicted of serious crimes, and their friends, supporters and families. It will also be of interest to law and criminology students and academic staff, and anyone from the general public interested in how the criminal justice system works in practice. Press and media reporters and film makers are welcome, and will have the opportunity to learn of many newsworthy cases and to meet key players in the miscarriage of justice community, including victims, lawyers and experts. It is organised by United Against Injustice, a federation of organisations which support miscarriage of justice cases.

Click: http://www.unitedagainstinjustice.com/ for full information about this event

**Challenging ‘Hate Crime’: Research, Policy and Practice**

A one-day conference hosted by the University of Liverpool

**Where?** Merseyside Maritime Museum, Albert Dock, Liverpool L3 4AQ

**When?** Tuesday October 13, 2015: 09.00 - 16.30 hrs

**Why?** The conference is scheduled to take place during National Hate Crime Awareness Week (10-17 October, 2015). It will bring together leading academics, policy makers and practitioners from a wide-range of organizations in order to discuss and analyse the latest developments in challenging ‘hate crime’.

Keynote speakers:

Plenary speakers (addressing the latest developments in research):
• Dr Chris Allen (Lecturer in Social Policy, University of Birmingham)
• Dr Marian Duggan (Lecturer in Criminology, University of Kent)
• Professor Alan Roulstone (Professor of Disability Studies, University of Leeds)
• Dr Debbie Weekes-Bernard (Head of Research, The Runnymede Trust)
• Professor Stephen Whittle (Professor of Equalities Law, Manchester Metropolitan University)

Plenary speakers (addressing the latest developments in policy and practice):
• John Au (Operations Manager, Anthony Walker Foundation)
• Stuart Fitzgerald (Chief Executive, Michael Causer Foundation)
• Anthony Griffin (Committee Member, In Trust)
• Heidi Kenworthy (Chief Officer, MOWLL)
• Rose Simkins (Chief Executive, Stop Hate UK)
• Dr Gee Walker (Founder and Trustee, Anthony Walker Foundation)

Other speakers and contributors:
• Professor Fiona Beveridge (Executive Pro Vice Chancellor, University of Liverpool)
• Dr Matt Gibson (Lecturer in Law, University of Liverpool)
• Professor Barry Goldson (Charles Booth Chair of Social Science, University of Liverpool)
• Rowley Moore (Chief Superintendent, Merseyside Police)
• Natalie Perischine (Detective Chief Inspector, Merseyside Police)
• Leona Vaughn (Doctoral Research Student, University of Liverpool).

To register follow this link.

Sources and Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice: A National Socio-Legal Training Day
Friday 20 November 2015 at Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (London)
Aimed at early career academic and policy researchers.

SESSIONS
• Accessing Official Records
• Data and Research Collections
• Crime Statistics and Quantitative Methods
• Qualitative Methods: Interpreting ‘Texts’ and Cultural Criminology
• Sources, Methods and Theoretical Approaches
Leading Researchers and Speakers Including
- Nigel Taylor (National Archives)
- Jon Sims (British Library)
- Sharon Bolton (UK Data Archive)
- Stuart Stone (Cambridge Institute of Criminology)
- Tim Newburn (LSE)
- Betsy Stanko (Metropolitan Police)
- Andromachi Tseloni (Loughborough)
- Allan Brimicombe (UEL)
- Lizzie Seal (Sussex)
- Linda Mulcahy (LSE)
- Adrian Howe (QMUL)
- Ben Bowling (KCL)
- David Nelken (KCL)

This event is organised by the British Society of Criminology, Socio-Legal Studies Association, British Library and Institute for Advanced Legal Studies
Price £90 (Students £65)
Full details, final programme and booking at University of London: School of Advanced Study: IALS Events pages.

Call For Papers
“Labour (dis)united. Disputed legitimacies within the British labour movement”
Monday 4 April 2016, People's History Museum, Manchester

The conference, organised by the Centre for Research on the English-speaking World (CREW, Sorbonne Nouvelle – Paris 3 University), is sponsored by the Society for the Study of Labour History (SSLH) and the Labour Movements Group of the Political Studies Association (PSA).

This conference aims to bring together historical and contemporary perspectives on the study of the British labour movement, from the point of view of the tensions that have, time and again, challenged it, if not fractured it, from the inside. The study of labour organisations as such has sometimes been criticised as too institutional. Yet the organisers of the conference believe that the turn towards a “new labour history” in the 1960s-1970s and a “global labour history” since the 2000s, far from making the study of organisations outdated, has continuously generated, and will continue to generate, innovative research on traditional topics such as: the Labour Party, the CPGB, trade unions, the Co-operative movement, friendly societies, etc. The focus on internal dissensions seems a particularly enticing avenue of investigation, precluding any celebration of a linear and consensual “forward march of Labour”. The “disputed legitimacies” evoked in the title of the conference could be analysed
on three different levels: At a first level, intra-organisational tensions, i.e. tensions specific to each type of organisation (for example the divergences between leaders and members of the Labour Party during the New Labour experiment, or the strife between trade union officials and rank-and-file members in times of industrial action). At a second level, inter-organisational tensions, i.e. tensions between different types of organisations (disputes between trade unionists and Labour Party governments are the obvious example here, but surely not the only case worthy of examination). At a third level, tensions between labour organisations and spontaneous working-class protests, where new modes of organising may emerge. Of course the distinction between these three levels is seldom so clear-cut, and papers emphasising the intricacies and complexities of such situations will be especially welcome, whether they use the tools of social history, political science, sociology, anthropology, or a combination of those approaches. Conflicts of legitimacy within the labour movement have repeatedly raised the issue of who can claim to speak on behalf of labour organisations and working-class people. This two-day conference will hopefully allow us to identify more clearly and from new perspectives long-term convergences and divergences in terms of both organisational structures and decision-making processes.

The abstracts (and short bio-bibliographies) should be sent to both organisers by 31 October 2015: Emmanuelle Avril (Université Paris 3 – Sorbonne Nouvelle), emmanuelle.avril@univ-paris3.fr Yann Béliard (Université Paris 3 – Sorbonne Nouvelle), yann.beliard@univ-paris3.fr

A selection of the papers will be published either as an edited volume or as a journal issue.

Scientific Committee:
- Avril, Emmanuelle (Université Paris 3 – Sorbonne Nouvelle)
- Béliard, Yann (Université Paris 3 – Sorbonne Nouvelle)
- Bensimon, Fabrice (Université Paris Sorbonne)
- Gurney, Peter (University of Essex)
- Kenefick, William (University of Dundee)
- Lenormand, Marc (Université de Montpellier)
- Parfitt, Steven (University of Nottingham)
- Shaw, Eric (University of Stirling)
- Tranmer, Jeremy (Université de Lorraine)
- Wickham-Jones, Mark (University of Bristol)
EVENT: Abolition or reform? Dismantling criminal justice.
Prisons and police are an inadequate solution to social problems – to what extent can the system be reformed or abolished all together?

Thursday 19th November, 6.30pm – 9pm, (venue tbc) Central London

Criminal justice reforms over the years have had some necessary and positive outcomes. However, in many cases they have also had unintended and sometimes harmful consequences. Campaigns often centre on improving conditions within penal institutions and/or reducing the use of custody. These concerns and demands are typically met with reform responses but as quickly as these are taken up they can be absorbed and co-opted into criminal justice policies and programs that extend and become part of the system. New solutions that can initially seem progressive soon become repressive and regressive and result in penal expansion.

Drawing on activism and research from Australia, the USA and UK, we will hear short introductions on the challenges, possibilities and pitfalls for activists engaged in work to dismantle criminal justice.

The event will raise the following questions:
1. What can we learn from other campaigns and how the state has responded to them?
2. What is the relationship between reform, decarceration and criminal justice reductionism?
3. How can we balance campaign and advocacy efforts to achieve immediate and long term transformative change?

This event is sponsored by, and organised in collaboration with, the Harm and Evidence Research Collaborative at The Open University.

Panellists:
- Dr Bree Carlton (Monash University, Australia)
- Deborah Coles (Inquest)
- Dr Erica R Meiners (Northeastern University Illinois, USA)
- Neena Samota (StopWatch)
- Nicole Vosper (Empty Cages Collective)
  (More panellists to be announced shortly)

Please register for the event here and share the details with friends and colleagues.
The Reclaim Justice Network
A BIG THANKS to all the European Group members for making this newsletter successful.

(Dream. Photo: Per J. Ystehede)

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/Kevin at: europeangroupcoordinator@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).