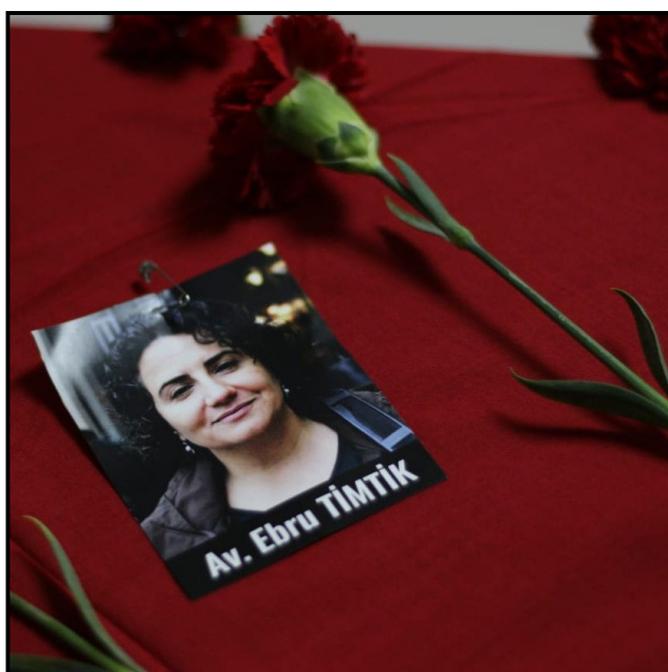


EUROPEAN GROUP FOR THE STUDY OF DEVIANCE AND SOCIAL CONTROL

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

www.europeangroup.org

Coordinator team: Vicky Canning, Katja Simončič, Dani Jiménez-Franco



Ebru Timtik lost her life in a Turkish prison on 238th day of her death fast. Along with lawyer Aytaç Ünsal, Timtik was on a hunger strike since February for the right to a fair trial. The Turkish government, responsible for Ebru's death, has neglected the outcries of the public with regards to the case of the two lawyers.

September 2020 NEWSLETTER

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Dear comrades and colleagues of the European Group

Welcome to the September newsletter of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control. We've missed you!

We hope everyone is doing well through these continuously trying times. It has been a long summer and we took a step back from the newsletter to focus on various other things related to the Group. Some of these are outlined in this video recording and hope they are helpful:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=apzHSbv2OsY>

The most imminent point to make is that, in collaboration with colleagues in Turin, we have decided to cancel any plans for holding the conference there in December. The reasons for this are threefold: firstly, continued changes in Covid spikes mean there is increased potential that there may be further 'lockdowns' and border closures and thus travel may not be possible; secondly, to alleviate pressure on our colleagues in Turin and on working group co-ordinators during a tough time, and while so many changes are happening at universities (with increased workpressures in and outside of universities) and; thirdly since many institutions have restricted or eradicated funding for conferences, it may have a negative impact on those who might most need financial support.

It is truly with a heavy heart that we collectively decided this – the annual conference is a yearly highlight for us and a chance for everyone to regroup thoughts and friendships. We instead hope to carry on in September next year, and will be in touch further down the line with details.

That said, as the recording outlines, a lot of activity has been going on with the steering committee and the journal committee who have kept things going as we move toward a partnership with Policy Press for 'Justice, Power and Resistance'. The new editorial team has been doing an amazing job, so thanks to Jon Burnett, Lisa White and Ida Nafstad on this. A huge thanks goes also to Monish Bhatia and Patrick Williams on their input as editors over the years, and Steve Tombs for supporting our work in this development.

Huge thanks also to everyone who contributed information on Covid-19 social controls and law changes. We continue to work with Statewatch on their new website to get this going and may transfer also to the EG site.

As it seems so long that we have gotten together, this update could go on much longer! Instead, we'll leave you to read the excellent contributions this month, watch the regrouping video (if you have 10 minutes free, hard to find these days!) and look after yourselves.

Take care - in solidarity

Vicky, Dani and Katja

I. I WOULD GIVE UP... USING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

John Moore. July 10th 2020

<https://jm Moore.org/2020/07/10/i-would-give-up-using-criminal-justice-to-solve-social-problems/>

In 2014 I was asked, as part of the CCJS Justice Matters initiative to think about a criminal justice practice, policy or institution to abolish or abstain from. This was my response.

The article was originally first published here:

<https://www.crimeandjustice.org.uk/resources/i-would-give-using-criminal-justice-solve-social-problems>

Other contributions to this debate can be read here:

<https://www.crimeandjustice.org.uk/resources/what-bit-criminal-justice-could-you-live-without>

When faced by the challenge of identifying 'what bit of the criminal justice' I would give up I was tempted to refuse. For me it is a bit like asking what methods of capital punishment would you abolish? By focus on one aspect, and by identifying it as particularly problematic, other aspects are, unintentionally, legitimised. So my first reaction is that the whole criminal justice system is so toxic, (with its single solution – state inflicted blame and pain – offered to every single problem it confronts), that we should not pick and choose but abolish the whole system, lock stock and barrel.

But on reflection there is something specific I think we need to focus our energies on abolishing, what Joel Beijerse and Rene Kool have referred to as the 'traitorous temptation of criminal justice'. In contemporary society it is clear we face a whole range of social problems which need solutions. The common sense of our age has increasingly been to conceptualise these problems in a manner that makes criminal justice the obvious response. [Homelessness](#), [poverty](#), [pre-natal care](#), [squatting](#), [hunger](#), [protest](#), [poor mental health](#), [drug use](#) and [abuse](#) and the [failure to buy a TV Licence](#) are all seen as problems best solved through criminal justice interventions leading in many cases to the infliction of punishment through imprisonment. Readers of this blog would most likely agree that these are all areas where criminal justice interventions could (and should) be rolled back, even possibly abolished, but what about killing and sexual violence? Surely we need the criminal justice system to protect us from those serious harms?

Distorted perceptions

Death is something we all legitimately want protection from. But our perceptions of dangers are highly distorted. For example although the media focus on violent murder in 2012/13 three times (30) as many people were killed in fatal ['police related road traffic incidents'](#) than were murdered by [firearms](#) (10). Even if we look at the total [number of murders](#), 551, it is a much smaller number than the number of suicides, [6,045](#); preventable deaths in hospitals, estimated to be [11,859](#); occupational [exposure to asbestos](#), which resulted in 6,846 deaths; [smoking](#), responsible for 79,100 deaths and [alcohol](#) which contributed a further 8,748 premature deaths.

Criminal justice by focusing on one, relatively small, cause of avoidable premature deaths, deflects attention away from far greater harms. These avoidable harms which kill far more people are as a direct consequence placed in a 'lesser' category and are allowed to continue either unregulated or subject to 'voluntary' codes or light touch regulation. They are not so serious. But their victims are no less dead than a murder victim. But even when it comes to murder where the criminal justice system claims success its focus is on individual blame. However as [Danny Dorling](#) has highlighted, murders are not just random events, their distribution and causation have geographical and social roots. Whilst the richest 20% of the population saw the incidence of murder decline over the last 20 years of the 20th century by 5.5%, the poorest 20% experienced a 36.5% increase. Criminal justice ignores both the wider social context in which murder takes place and the opportunities this knowledge has for reducing future harm.

Gendered and sexual violence is a major social problem on an [epidemic scale](#). But despite the successful [campaigning of feminists](#) resulting in radical changes to the law concerning rape and other sexual offences, the criminal justice system continues to fail victims or hold perpetrators to account. Even [official figures](#), which are likely to be an underestimate, suggest that only about 1% of rapes result in convictions. The overwhelming majority of those who perpetrate sexual violence do so with complete impunity under a criminal justice regulated system. Far from protecting the victims of sexual violence it has consistently re-victimised them and protected the perpetrators. Even the token number convicted and incarcerated are disproportionately drawn from the social groups whom criminal justice target, the poor, those with learning difficulties and black and ethnic minority communities – the usual suspects.

Resisting temptation

By falling for criminal justice's 'temptation' and accepting the myth that, at least for those behaviours considered to be serious crimes, criminal justice exists to protect us we effectively legitimise it as a proper and effective solution to (at least some) social problems. Whilst this legitimisation does not lead to any refocusing of the criminal justice on the most significant harms we face it does reinforce the legitimacy of the criminal justice systems continued disproportionate focus on the poor, homeless, ill, [non-white communities](#), and socially excluded. Not only are we 'traitorously' exposing these groups and individuals to the pain infliction which is the ultimate impact of criminal justice interventions but at the same time we are not protecting society from those individuals and behaviours which represent the greatest threats to our well being.

Social problems, be they homelessness or sexual violence, premature unnecessary death or poverty, need solutions. Creative solutions to these problems need to be based on social justice not criminal justice. By abolishing the 'traitorous temptation of criminal justice' and rejecting criminal justice solutions we can redirect the considerable resources currently focused on inflicting pain on some of the most vulnerable in our society to more constructive and productive solutions.

Beijerse and Kool's paper, 'The Traitorous Temptation of Criminal Justice: Deceptive Appearances? The Dutch Women's Movement, Violence against Women and the criminal justice System' was first presented to a [European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control](#) Conference in 1988 and was republished in 2016 in [Beyond Criminal Justice: An anthology of Abolitionist Papers](#), Edited by JM Moore, B Rolston, D Scott and M Tomlinson

II. PUTTING MORE PEOPLE IN CAGES! THAT'S HOW WE BUILD OUR WAY OUT OF THE PANDEMIC

Fabienne Emmerich & Felicity Adams. July 5th 2020

<https://medium.com/@f.e.adams/putting-more-people-in-cages-thats-how-we-build-our-way-out-of-the-pandemic-bb01d9664778>

True to form prison expansion takes a centre stage in the Government's 2.5 billion post pandemic recovery programme. On the 28 June 2020 [the Ministry of Justice \(MoJ\) revealed plans to build four new prisons which will create 10,000 extra places](#). This is in addition to work that has already started in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire to create 3,380 new places. In fact it looks like the Conservative Government has returned to a policy of a sustained prison expansion programme (see [the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies](#)).

More jobs and increased regional growth in exchange for greater dehumanization

The Ministry of Justice hails the expansion of cages as a means to create jobs and improve regional economies.

[“Thousands of jobs will be created overall in the areas surrounding the prisons during construction and once they have opened. This will provide a major spur to local economies and support the construction industry to invest and innovate following the Coronavirus pandemic”.](#)

Ruth Wilson Gilmore in her book [Golden Gulag](#) on mass incarceration in California captures this as the essence of prison expansion:

“In my view, prisons are partial geographical solutions to political economic crises, organized by the state, which is itself in crisis.”

The Covid pandemic has brought to the fore the systemic inequalities that produce discrimination based on race, gender, class, sexual orientation, gender identity, ability and age.

Black Lives Matter — challenging systemic racism and defund the prison!

Prison expansion was announced in the midst of the global Black Lives Matter movement against institutional racism and anti-blackness. On the 8th June 2020, the UK Prime Minister, Boris Johnson shared a [message](#) in which he highlighted the government's pledges to “eradicating prejudice, and creating opportunity” and “defeat[ing] racism and discrimination wherever we find it”.

But by putting prison expansion at the heart of the UK's post-COVID-19 recovery programme, the government reneges on these very commitments. These proposals seriously neglect the logics of racism that are central to the function of the prison. Ruth Wilson Gilmore describes the relationship between racism and the prison expansion project:

[“Racism is the state-sanctioned and/or extralegal production and exploitation of group-differentiated vulnerability to premature death. Prison expansion is a new iteration of this theme. Prisons and other locally unwanted land uses accelerate the mortality of modestly educated working people of all kinds in urban and rural settings and show how economic and environmental justice are central to antiracism”.](#)

The government's proposals signify their readiness to expand harmful systems of incarceration and to create new sites of racism, economic and environmental injustice in the UK. These proposals were released during a global pandemic that has shown to [disproportionately impact Black and BAME](#) people. More still, they appear against the backdrop of a global political movement in which Black communities are fighting for their lives. Rather than addressing what is truly at stake, these proposals promote discrimination and underline the UK government's continued disdain for Black lives.

People are dying in prison

Prisons are fundamentally coercive and harmful places. A recent in-depth report from INQUEST, [Deaths in Prison: a national scandal](#) (January 2020), has found continued high rates of self-inflicted deaths and self-harm in prison since 2016 and many cases of premature deaths due to severely inadequate healthcare. Women and men in prison face a dehumanizing space in which they are isolated from caring relationships on the outside and often exposed to violence, bullying and loneliness on the inside.

“The report details repeated safety failures including mental and physical healthcare, communication systems, emergency responses, and drugs and medication. It also looks at the wider statistics and historic context, showing the repetitive and persistent nature of such failings.

Every four days a person takes their life in prison, and rising numbers of ‘natural’ and unclassified deaths are too often found to relate to serious failures in healthcare. The lack of government action on official recommendations is leading to preventable deaths.”

“Even in relatively ‘well-staffed’ prisons we find prisoners being treated with a lack of dignity and respect, linked to neglect, mental ill health and premature deaths. A tightening of security measures is likely to have exacerbated the distress and human misery behind prison walls, posing a greater threat to life”.

INQUEST explains that deaths and harms extend beyond the time spent inside. A disproportionate number of women and men die after their release either prematurely or self-inflicted. These deaths and high levels of self-harm demonstrate the harmful effects of incarceration and lack of community support.

Our societal healing and recovery must begin with care

We can't build ourselves out of the current crisis with buildings that reproduce racism, economic and environmental injustice. Putting people in cages means that as a society we accept their dehumanization. This does not need to be the case. We have a choice, we can choose an economic recovery that decentres prisons and the police and centres mental health, housing, community support. As Ruth Wilson Gilmore asserts: [“crisis means instability that can be fixed only through radical measures, which include developing new relationships and new or renovated institutions out of what already exists”](#).

Angela Davis in her book [Are Prisons Obsolete?](#) suggests we should not understand prison abolition as the process of replacing the prison with one other institution. For the prison is integrated in a “set of relationships that comprise the prison industrial complex.” This can help us think about alternatives to prison as a process of decarceration across a spectrum of different spaces: “demilitarization of schools, revitalization of education at all levels, a health system that provides free physical and mental care to all, and a justice system based on reparation and reconciliation rather than retribution and vengeance”. In effect new institutions could “crowd out” prison.

“To reiterate, rather than try to imagine one single alternative to the existing system of incarceration, we might envision an array of alternatives that will require radical transformation of many aspects of our society. Alternatives that fail to address racism, male dominance, homophobia, class bias, and other structures of domination will not, in the final analysis, lead to decarceration and will not advance the goal of abolition” (Angela Davis).

Prison Abolition – Get involved!

There are a variety of digital community initiatives that work to abolish harmful and discriminatory institutions such as prisons and the police. You can participate in [Abolitionist Futures – ONLINE Reading and Discussion Group](#) to inform collective strategy and abolitionist movement-building Wednesdays 6.30pm-8pm between end of June and beginning of September. You can also get involved with [Community Action on Prison Expansion](#) (CAPE), a network of grassroots groups challenging prison expansion in England, Wales and Scotland. If you’re wanting to digest abolitionist ideas, you can join in with Novara Media’s [Lockdown](#) podcast on prisons and all aspects of criminal justice in the UK.

In whatever next steps we decide to take, our actions should be informed by the words expressed by Lola Olufemi: [“we must rise to the challenge with a revolutionary and collective sense of determination; knowing that if we do not see this world someone else will.”](#)

III. STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR DR. IDA NAFSTAD AND DR. AMIN PARSA

Victoria Canning, Daniel Jimenez Franco and Katja Simončič

Co-ordinators of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control.

On 18th July, Morgan Johansson, the Swedish Minister for Justice used his political platform and following on Twitter to deride researched claims regarding racism and racialised technologies being used by Malmö Police. The article, written by a member and former co-ordinator of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control Dr. Ida Nafstad and Dr. Amin Parsa, was published in [Sydsvenskan](#). In brief, the article argues that Operation Rimfrost – a police response to shootings and bombing in Malmö – focuses on racialised groups and overlooks wider contributing factors regarding such violence. As the article argues, following from many other scholars in this area as the Black Lives Matter movement has grown in capacity globally, the authors open the debate of defunding the police. They draw on well documented evidence that suggests disproportionate use of drone surveillance and other technologies is detrimental to both the rights of ethnic minority groups, and to women.

In response, Mr. Johansson declared it ‘this year’s most detached from reality debate article’. This claim –made publicly to his 38,200 Twitter followers- and his responses has subsequently facilitated a significant amount of xenophobic, sexist and racist comments in response, many of which (at the time of writing) have not been addressed or deleted by the Minister for Justice. Importantly, the public nature of this response has led to multiple verbal attacks on the authors. Moreover, a number of tweets in response suggest that Dr. Nafstad is affiliated with an ‘extremist’ or ‘terrorist’ group. As the co-ordinators of said group, we wish to set straight this libellous claim. This was exacerbated by responses from the Police Chief Erik Nord which derided the value of activist academia. To clarify, the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control (EG) is an international network for academics, practitioners, and activists working towards social justice, state accountability and decarceration. It is an open forum promoting critical analysis and connecting theory, politics and activism. Since the Group was founded in Florence, Italy, in 1973, it has grown to comprise over 1,000 members stretching across six different continents, making the Group the largest critical criminology forum in the world. It is a non-violent organisation, and such claims raise serious questions about the state of democratic values and rights.

The co-ordinators of the group support the position of the authors. We point out that the responses on public media are almost exclusively constructed by white men, and note that the evidence presented in the article does indicate that some level of racism is institutionalised – which seems to be being corroborated by the public replies which therein are being exacerbated by leading political and police figures. The gravity and amount of verbal abuse the authors have received has increased in correlation with the undermining by these public figures regarding their researched work.

We call on the Minister for Justice to take seriously the claims put forward by the authors of the article regarding racism; to consider the implications of the Minister’s public correspondence; and consider an independent investigation into racialised policing practices.

With best wishes, Dr. Victoria Canning, Dr. Daniel Jiménez Franco and Dr. Katja Simončič

IV. COURT ORDERS THE DISMISSAL OF THE CAUSE AGAINST IÑAKI RIVERA

By Alejandro Forero and Dani Jiménez

On July 16, the Second Section of the Provincial Court of Barcelona ordered the Free Suspension and File of the criminal case opened against our comrade Iñaki Rivera Beiras, director of the Observatory of the Criminal System and Human Rights of the University of Barcelona.¹

The case file puts an end to 20 months of legal persecution carried out by several trade union sections of prison workers that, as we repeatedly denounced, have meant nothing more (or less) than criminalizing the exercise of freedom of expression and the task of defending human rights for which Rivera is publicly known and recognized, not only in Spain but also internationally. Although its filing, this judicial (and let us not forget, in this case, *criminal*) persecution caused a lot of personal and economic harm, and we know very well that it does not come from a general feeling among prison workers, but particularly from certain union leaders who entrenched themselves in a corporatism that demonstrates their own struggles for union quotas and their low cultural level regarding the defence of fundamental rights. Through the systematic denial of violence, this perverse corporatism does nothing but perpetuate institutional violence.

These long months have showed the strong support of many Catalan, Spanish and international colleagues and organizations, with permanent statements asserting Iñaki's and OSPDH's activity. After a long campaign during the summer of 2019, an important press conference was held on September 30 by several representatives of national and international entities and institutions (World Organization against Torture, Irídia, Catalan Institute of Human Rights, Prisoners' Families in Catalonia, ICAB's Commission of Defence, ACDDH, Intersindical-CSC, Barcelona City Council), who came together in support of the OSPDH and its director. It was the end of an action that began with an urgent call by the World Organization against Torture and the International Federation for Human Rights, which launched this campaign of support joined by more than 60 organizations and 130 academics researchers and human rights activists from all around the world.

Although the Investigating Judge decided to continue with the case, Rivera's defence appealed the decision and requested the case to be closed. It is important to note that the Public Prosecutor's Office itself requested the dismissal and filing of the complaints, considering that they did not constitute a crime. However, ACAIP union challenged this request, pushing the Provincial Court of Barcelona to studying whether to confirm the resolution of the Court of Instruction or close the case. The final decision on 16 July was to say Iñaki was right. We were right. We are right.

The persistence of the accusation by the unions and the criminal procedure led to the fact that, on 22 June, the Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders issued an Urgent Call defending Iñaki's work and urging the Spanish and Catalan governmental authorities to take all necessary measures to ensure the end of all acts of harassment against him, included the judicial process, as well as to establish the guarantees for the exercise of their legitimate right to defend the human rights of prisoners.

¹<https://twitter.com/OSPDH1/status/1286570990022152192>

This is a time to celebrate, and we will, but we are not naive. We know that this will not be the last attack we will receive for doing what we do. We also know very well that it is not just an attack on us, but on every human rights organization denouncing torture and promoting the fundamental rights of those who live under institutional abduction. But it is the same conviction through which we will keep our work on, together with all these other people and organizations, and surely with much more strength and determination than ever.

V. ON THE EVENTS IN BELARUS

Marja Šupa

27 August 2020

August 9, 2020 was election day in Belarus. Long-time ruler A. Lukashenka has been in power for 26 years, rigging elections, squashing dissent, and governing the country in a macabre twist of enduring Soviet colonialism. According to official election results, Lukashenka scored another victory, despite wide-spread evidence of rigging, and a mounting disbelief in the official media narratives. Daily (and nightly) protests have since erupted in the capital, Miensk, and numerous other places around the country, to which the officials in charge responded with police and special force violence, as well as psychological pressure and misrepresentation in state-owned media. In English, there is coverage updated daily by The Guardian at <https://www.theguardian.com/world/belarus>.

This is to express solidarity:

With all people in Belarus who openly or covertly, courageously or in fear, are expressing their desire for political, social, and economic change.

With those who are openly and peacefully protesting in the streets, standing, walking, driving, holding hands and flowers and flags.

With thousands of those who are being detained or imprisoned for taking part in the protests, demanding a fair election, placed in overfilled cells, wounded, beaten, tortured and raped in custody.

With journalists who are frequently specially targeted by the police and special forces for doing their job, despite official accreditation. Some have been detained, beaten, wounded, their equipment destroyed.

With families whose children and loved ones have disappeared or lost their lives. To date, 2 people have died as a direct result of police and special force violence.

With women who stand in women's chains of solidarity in the streets and voice their own protest against the violence and Lukashenka's gendered insults.

With thousands of workers upholding strikes in many of the largest state-owned industrial plants and other enterprises across the country.

With medics who are tending to the casualties day and night, in parallel to an already stressful coronavirus response.

With members of local election committees who have counted the votes fairly and signed protocols which obviously showed Lukashenka lost the election, refusing to rig the results.

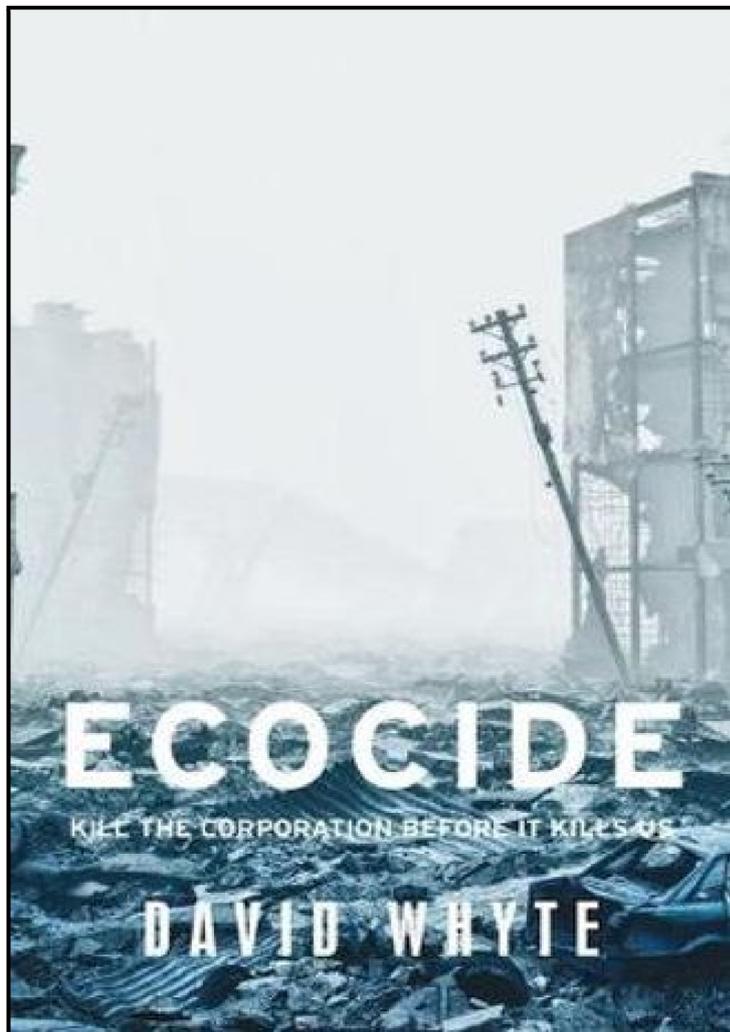
With officers from the police, the special forces, and the army who have resigned from their jobs rather than following orders of unlawful violence.

With the youngest children who are at the protests at their parents' side or on their shoulders, witnessing how their future unfolds.

At the moment, nobody knows what will happen. No matter the final outcome, what is happening now is at once powerful, inspiring, elated, and devastating.

VI. ECOCIDE. KILL THE CORPORATION BEFORE IT KILLS US - BOOK RELEASE

By David Whyte. Available 8th September 2020



Private, profit making organisations, known as corporations, are threatening to hasten the end of the human species. If this seems like a rather dramatic or exaggerated statement, then this book explains why we have to regard the corporation as the most pressing threat to the future of the planet. In short, we need to take the corporation seriously. The book argues that this means being able to see the corporation for what it is: an illusionary artificial 'person' that real people hide behind. The book uncovers the dual function of the corporation: to protect the interests of a narrow class of elites, and at the same time to mask the processes by which they make money. It further shows the mechanisms it uses to achieve this dual function are now out of control and cannot be controlled. The book develops a new theoretical framework, drawing on a Marxist perspective updated for the 21st century, to illuminate a large number of shocking corporate crimes, and acts of extreme violence that are woven together to build an irresistible conclusion: we have to kill the corporation before it kills us.

Contents:

Introduction

1. Corporate genocide
2. The slow sacrifice of humanity
3. From the colonial war machine to the pentagon money machine
4. Autonomy and the structure of impunity
5. The corporate citizen as superhuman
6. The corporate death penalty or how to kill the corporation before it kills us
7. Conclusion: A manifesto to kill the corporation

ISBN: 9781526146984 / ISBN-10: 1526146983. Pages: 240

Manchester University Press, GB

Ecocide is a refreshing analysis of the huge damage wrought on people and planet by the multinational corporations that play such a significant role in all of our lives. Rather than trying - and failing - to regulate these corporate behemoths, Whyte makes a compelling case that we must rid ourselves of private corporations altogether. Fast paced, original, and highly compelling, Ecocide should be required reading for activists and academics alike (Grace Blakeley, author of Stolen: How to save the world from financialisation).

This brilliant book not only offers solace to those struggling against invisible and, seemingly, invincible corporate power, it also throws us a lifeline through which we may be able to salvage everything we hold dear. Where the wall of callous indifference stands, Whyte paints a window to an alternative world away from this slow motion apocalypse. The survival of organised human life and avoidance of mass societal breakdown rests upon our ability to mobilise in demand of this alternative world. It is said 'the corporation has no body to punish and no soul to condemn' and this book illustrates clearly that this kind of unaccountability is in no way exceptional to the neoliberal era, it is an inherent feature of the corporation as a shapeshifting structure of irresponsibility. Kill it so we may live (Lowkey, Rapper and Activist).

With a sense of urgency, but without despair, David Whyte powerfully deploys the concept of 'ecocide' to rigorously reveal how corporations and their reckless pursuit of profit are at fault for the existential threat posed by climate change. The time has come for solutions that are at once radical and possible (Joel Bakan, author of The Corporation: The Pathological Pursuit of Profit and Power).

The timeliness of this brilliant account of the increasingly dire ecological consequences of the legal immunity of capitalist corporations could not be greater. At a moment when states everywhere are keeping corporations on life-support amidst the global pandemic of 2020, David Whyte's powerful rallying cry of 'death to the corporation' compels us to urgently address the question of 'what different form of industrial organization under what different forms of ownership' which has been for so long avoided, at such terrible cost (Leo Panitch, author of Searching for Socialism: The Project of the Labour New Left from Benn to Corbyn).

VII. A CRITICAL APPROACH TO POLICE SCIENCE: NEW PERSPECTIVES IN POST TRANSITIONAL POLICING STUDIES

By Veronika Nagy & Klara Kerezsi. Published as hard copy and e-book

This comprehensive, relevant and timely publication aims to be an essential reference source, building on empirical cases in the field of security studies and law enforcement in public and private policing approaches, while simultaneously providing a critical conceptual framework for further research opportunities in this dynamic field. The text shall serve as an essential basis in academic education of policing scholars and other students, for international and national security organizations and for academics alike. Several contributions to this volume also discuss aspects and dimensions of digital security and migration surveillance, which might be particularly interesting for researchers in several disciplines.

You find the table of contents at:

https://warehouse.budh.nl/system/assets/uploads/001/119/287/e57c2a9b3d25c192fc710f158a1a3ec8fb6eb95d/9789462368873_toc_original.pdf

Nagy, V., & Kerezsi, K. (Eds.). (2020). *A Critical Approach to Police Science: New Perspectives in Post-Transitional Policing Studies*. Den Haag: Eleven international publishing.

VIII. PANDEMIA. Derechos Humanos, Sistema Penal y Control Social (en tiempos de coronavirus)

Coordinador: Iñaki Rivera Beiras

Editorial Tirant lo Blanch, 2020 - ISBN papel: 9788413554396

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El día tan temido, J. Pegoraro

Desde Brasil:

La oportunidad y el abismo. Desplazamiento criminológico en tiempos de pandemia, J.C. Moreira

Prisiones y Covid-19 en Brasil: de la pandemia al pandemonio, M. Palma Wolff

Desde Chile:

Cárcel, pandemia y mujeres privadas de libertad: algunas reflexiones desde la experiencia en Chile, M. Aedo y L. Romero

Desde Colombia:

Peste, control social y penalidad posCovid – 19 en Colombia, C.E. Bernal

Desde Costa Rica y México:

“Régimen glotaritario y gestión de los afectos en contexto de pandemia de Coronavirus”. Una conversación entre M. Vul y S. Valencia

Desde Venezuela:

El Coronavirus como dispositivo: de centros y periferias, de la biopolítica a la necropolítica, K. Ávila

IX. DIE AKTION – CALL

In early May 2020, Janneke Schonenbach and Olaf Arndt started a magazine, called [DIE AKTION](#), which is a re-launch of a weekly that has been published from 1911-1933 by [Franz Pfemfert](#). During the 1980s it was relaunched for the first time by the anarchist theoretician Lutz Schulenburg

Die Aktion is a kind of curated blog in which scientific texts, essays and articles that may help understand the current world status are published. The latest series has been focus on threats and risks.

Submissions between 4-6 pages in English or German are welcome!

X. MARGINALISED VOICES IN CRIMINOLOGY: THEORY, CRIMINAL JUSTICE, AND CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH

Call for chapters

Editors: Dr Kelly Stockdale and Dr Michelle Addison

Aims and Scope

This distinctive edited collection is a valuable starting point for students and academics wishing to critically consider whose voices are present and whose are absent within Criminology today. This inter-disciplinary and international collection seeks to engage with discussions and debates around power, colonialism, and identity, and how the criminological curriculum (re)produces doxa grounded in hegemony and privilege. It is widely recognised that deep structural inequalities exist across Higher Education globally (WHO, 2020), and there are specific concerns that the marginalisation of certain voices (women, colonised, non-western, queer and LGBTQ+, disabilities, and class) has influenced and distorted the production of knowledge in relation to key criminological topics and issues (Agozino, 2003; Cunneen and Rowe, 2015; Connell, 2007). This book addresses these concerns around epistemological supremacy: it is a concise collection of chapters that brings together key thinkers, ideas, and debates from a range of positions that engage with marginalisation in Criminology.

This book will be beneficial to all staff and students by providing an accessible resource from which to begin considering alternative perspectives, theorists, and research that have a history of being obscured or marginalised across the discipline.

This book is structured around three themes:

(1) Criminological theory and marginalisation

Theorisation from the margins

Theory from grass roots

Critical debates around marginalisation, power and resistance

(Re)production of knowledge and modes of resistance

(2) Re-thinking and de-centring criminal justice

The criminal justice system - in whose interests?

Representation in positions of power within the criminal justice system

Over representation within the criminal justice system

(3) New paradigms in criminological research

Decolonialising criminology – what does this look like and who should be doing it?

What is criminology missing and why is it important?

Sites of resistance

Who gets to speak and who should listen?

The editors have been invited by *Routledge* to submit a proposal for this edited collection. This is an original and exciting opportunity to further the discipline and extend frontiers in Criminology. The editors are issuing a call for chapters from interested authors who wish to contribute to this vibrant and dynamic edited collection. Chapters would be approximately 7,000 words (inclusive of references).

Timeline

Submit 250-word abstracts by Friday 30th October 2020

kelly.stockdale@northumbria.ac.uk

1st draft Chapter – 16th April 2021

Final Publication to Routledge – 31st March 2022.

All best wishes,

Dr Kelly J. Stockdale

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X. EG website. Recent posts

Covid-19 pandemic and civil liberties

Joint Statewatch and European group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control information-gathering exercise

http://www.europeangroup.org/sites/default/files/STATEWATCH_EG_Covid19_states.pdf

<http://www.europeangroup.org/?q=node/197>

Prisons, Punishment & Detention Working Group - NEWSLETTER JUNE 2020

<http://www.europeangroup.org/sites/default/files/PPD%20NewsLetter%20June%2020.pdf>

<http://www.europeangroup.org/?q=node/194>

Contra la doctrina del shock. Compilación de materiales a cargo del Fear & Looting in the Periphery Working Group – marzo-junio'20

[Compilation by the Looting in the Periphery Working Group – March-June'20]

<http://www.europeangroup.org/sites/default/files/CONTRA%20LA%20DOCTRINA%20DE%20L%20SHOCK%20->

[%20Miedo%20y%20Saqueo%20en%20la%20Periferia%20EG%20WG%20-%20Junio%202020.pdf](http://www.europeangroup.org/sites/default/files/CONTRA%20LA%20DOCTRINA%20DE%20L%20SHOCK%20-%20Miedo%20y%20Saqueo%20en%20la%20Periferia%20EG%20WG%20-%20Junio%202020.pdf)

<http://www.europeangroup.org/?q=node/195>

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 Vicky/Katja/Dani at europiangroupcoordinator@gmail.com

Please try to 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).

<http://www.europiangroup.org/>

In the meantime – we send all our best wishes to members from our temporary realities. Physical isolation is not social isolation – solidarity from Slovenia, Aragón/Catalonia and the People's Republic of Merseyside!

Vicky, Dani and Katja