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, 2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(p. 3)</th>
<th>Conference Report Mytilene 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>(p. 8)</td>
<td>Annual Group Meeting report 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>(p. 11)</td>
<td>Resisting the Prevent Duty: Call for Support and Request for Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>(p. 13)</td>
<td>Moore, Beckmann and Beckmann-Cooper: “You have to do something”: a visit to the Kempsons in Molyvos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>(p. 20)</td>
<td>Call for Papers EG Journal: Special Edition: Minorities, Crime and (In)justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>(p. 21)</td>
<td>News from Europe and Around the World</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Front page photo: Athens (photo by Ida Nafstad)
I. Conference report Mytilene 2017

Uncovering Harms: States, corporations and organizations as criminals
31 August – 3 September
45th Annual Conference of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control
University of the Aegean, Mytilene, Lesbos, Greece

Mytilene Harbor (photo: Ida Nafstad)

This year’s conference took place on the wonderful Island of Lesbos in Greece. More than 100 participants from around the world had found their way to Mytilene. The organizers of the conference, Stratos Georgoulas, Christos Kouroutzas, Dimitris Paraskevopoulos, Kostas Ganotis and Paraschos Kanlis, and the working groups organizing the streams, did a magnificent job putting this conference together. Thank you very much for your hard work and efforts!

The conference presented about 80 papers, organized in five topical streams. In addition, there was a designated stream in Greek language. The conference also offered an opening plenary, launch of two new books published by EG Press, a social excursion to the village Plomari, and the annual group meeting.

EG coordinator Ida Nafstad opened the conference by reminding the participants of the European Groups aims and values. Further, at the opening session, conference organizer Stratos Georgoulas gave a talk about the Greek Bailout programs and explained thoroughly how and why they can be called a genocide against the Greek society. Zoe Konstantopoulou, former president of the Greek Parliament, followed up by forcefully explaining the critical situation for the Greek people. Tony Bunyan, director of Statewatch, continued addressing the critical situation for Greece by emphasizing the refugee crisis and the EU’s role in it.
The afternoon of the first day provided a book launch of two new EG Press publication. Thomas Mathiesen’s professional autobiography ‘Cadenza’ is out, and was presented by Thomas himself through a Skype link. The second book ‘Emerging Voices: Critical Social Research by European Group Postgraduate and Early Career Researchers’ was presented by one of the two editors Samantha Fletcher (the other editor being Holly White). These books can be ordered from the EG Press.
The evening took the participants by surprise when they were bussed to the south of the Island, to the village of Plomari to visit the distillery and museum of Lesbos’ own Ouzo, and to learn about the social significance of this liquor in Lesbos (Plomari is called the world capital of Ouzo). The evening ended at a delightful seaside restaurant in Plomari offering local specialties.

Old ouzo distillery in Plomari (photo: Ida Nafstad)

The second day of the conference offered three sections of parallel sessions, with the main topics: Resisting prison expansions; Social harm/Zemiology; Prison, punishment and detention; and Crimes of the powerful. The conference participant enjoyed the warm and lively Mytilene city center for dinner and drinks in the evening.

Conference dinner in Plomari (photo: Kjersti Varang)
The third day of the conference opened with the screening of a movie in support of Canadian Hassan Diab, who has been extradited from Canada to France on extremely weak terrorist suspicions (the AGM later agreed on a resolution in support of his case). This was followed by two sections of parallel sessions, in addition to a Greek language session, and a roundtable on Queer criminology and social harm. Fair and looting in the periphery were also a topic for discussion this day. The day ended with a two-hours Annual Group Meeting, containing an in reality too long list of topics to be covered in such a short time. But due to the prepared and disciplined participant we could go through all the topics in a satisfactory way (see minutes from the meeting at page 8).

Despite of a late evening the day before, including among other activities night swimming, disco, and boat spotting at the pier for some, the two sections of parallel session the last day saw many participants and lively discussions, focusing on Social harm/Zemiology; Prison, punishment and detention; and Fear and looting in the periphery, in addition to two sessions in Greek language letting graduate and PhD students present in their own language.

So many stimulating presentations were made, with so much hard work behind them. It is unfortunately impossible for one person to be present at all the presentation, and many members could not make it to the conference this year. We therefore urge you, participants at Mytilene, to submit contributions based on your presentations to the EG newsletter. If you are interested please contact europeangroupcoordinator@gmail.com

Destroyed plastic boat at the beach in Mytilene (photo: Kjersti Varang)
The conference location in itself was an important part of the conference and its topic where the participants really had to take in and relate to both the Greek economic crisis and the refugee crisis. During the days of the conference 100-200 refugees arrived by boat a day, one could witness the closeness to Turkey, and the open sea making this journey so dangerous. We also saw firsthand how Europe has answered to this crisis; not many other cities in Europe are so militarized as Mytilene, with military vehicles and police officers, their motorcycles and boats, from various European countries, under the command of Frontex and/or NATO. Let us hope that this experience will follow the participants back home and engage them to talk about it with peers, neighbors and families, and arouse commitment to act on the crimes against humans taking place in the wake of the on-going economic crisis, the wars, poverty and the consequent escape, including Europe’s failure to address all of this in a responsible way.

Thank you all for this year’s conference!
We are looking forward to seeing you in Ljubljana next year!

In solidarity,
Ida and Martin (assistant secretary at the conference)
II. Annual Group Meeting Report 2017

1. Resolutions

   a. Diab resolution (Presented by Maeve McMahon)
   The EG agreed to draft a resolution on the Hassan Diab case to the Canadian government where we demand 1) that the Canadian government look at Diab’s case again, and 2) that the Canadian government goes through and changes its extradition law.

   b. Moratorium on prison building (Presented by David Scott)
   The EG agreed on the drafted moratorium on prison building saying no to more prisons, to be sent to the European Parliament. The text should add a footnote saying that it concerns all forms of incarcerations. The EG will also continue to collect moratorium from more European countries, and a representative from Spain offered to start drafting one from Spain.

   c. Resolution on Bailout programs (Presented by Stratos Georgoulas)
   The EG agreed on a resolution and a network working against the Greek bailout programs.

   d. Prevent duty training in universities (Presented by Patrick Williams, Vicky Canning, and Samantha Fletcher)
   The EG agreed to draft a resolution on the Prevent training program at British Universities, and further to start building a coalition of universities against Prevent and similar programs (see page 11).

2. Conference in Ljubljana 2018 (Presented by Katja Simončič)
   A draft main topic and call for paper was presented. The idea was in general endorsed by the AGM, but many suggestions and ideas on alterations of the title of the conference and of the focal points of the topic were discussed. The conference organizer and the group coordinator will implement these suggestions into a revised text. The new text will be sent to the steering committee and the working groups for approval. The best suitable dates were also discussed, and a vote indicated that the period between 23 August and 9 September (with the exception of 29 August to 1 September to avoid overlap with the European Society conference) will be most suitable. The conference organizer decides on specific dates that will be possible for the host within this period.
3. Conference 2019

No venue for the 2019 conference is so far settled. Several suggestions for venues came in, in addition to a concrete offer from Brighton to organize the conference. It was decided that the last conference in the UK is too recent, so the first priority at this point will be another country and then come back to Brighton at a later point. Members of the EG will proceed to check the possibility of organizing the 2019 conference in either Hamburg or Barcelona. Other possible conference venues for coming years was also discussed: Italy, Romania, Albania, and Ukraine.

4. British/Irish Section conference 2018 (Andrea Beckmann)

It was decided to hold EG British/Irish section conference in spring 2018 with the main topic: Celebrating the other – the intersectionality of struggles. The EG want to prioritize Ireland as the host of this conference if possible.

5. New Working Group: ‘Historical, philosophical and artistic approaches on the study on deviance and social control' (presented by Stratos Georgoulas)

The suggested working group was endorsed by the AGM.

6. European Group public blog (presented by Sarah Lamble and Samantha Fletcher)

The EG endorsed to start an EG public blog in order to increase engagement and facilitate discussions throughout the year. The blog might generate material for the newsletter which again can generate material for the journal. Several suggestions for the content of the blog were discussed. The blog will be launched at the 2018 conference. Volunteers to administer the blog, such as comment fields, will be needed.

7. Updates from EG Journal (presented by David Scott)

The journal is doing very well in terms of contributions, but not well in terms of subscriptions. Everyone is encouraged to get their library to subscribe, or to buy single copies of the journal. In the registration form for next year’s conference there will be an option to subscribe as part of the conference package.

8. The EG steering committee and national representatives – who should be the representatives?

National representatives: Many inactive representatives. We are going to do an inventory to see who are willing and not to continue their mandate with all that comes with it. A list with information and concrete tasks will be distributed to the national representatives. The national representatives should be in their positions for a maximum of three years. In future conference we would like the national representatives to give a brief overview of things going on in their country.
EG steering committee: The future EG steering committees will consist of the following

- One representative from each working group
- One representative from the EG Press
- One representative from the EG journal
- The organizer of the coming conference
- The organizer of the past conference
- One representative for the national representatives


We will create a solidarity network reaching out to those who take a high emotional toll on the work they are doing. The network will reach out and act as support throughout the year.

The AGM would like to encourage all speakers on the conferences to pay attention to those who do not have English as their native language. All conference participants will be reminded this in the opening speech at coming conferences.
**III. Resisting the Prevent Duty: Call for Support and Request for Information**

As discussed at the Annual General Meeting of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control, members based within Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Britain are requesting both information and support with regard to what is termed the ‘Prevent Duty’.

The Prevent Duty (herein PD) became a legal duty in Britain in 2015. It requires that people working or studying at school, further or Higher Education have ‘due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism’. It argues against the:

‘Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.’

Furthermore the Duty explicitly states that it (and thus those working in HEIs) should:

‘Deal with all forms of terrorism and with non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists then exploit. It also made clear that preventing people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism requires challenge to extremist ideas where they are used to legitimise terrorism and are shared by terrorist groups. And the strategy also means intervening to stop people moving from extremist (albeit legal) groups into terrorist-related activity.’

The PD has been a key point of contention within and across HEIs since its legal inception – Universities, indeed even departments, have been inconsistent in applying Prevent or in the uptake of Prevent training. Our national Union – The University and Colleges Union – has effectively stated that the Duty is indeed contentious, but that PD is itself a legal requirement.

The primary concerns for us are fourfold:

1. PD effectively co-opts those with HEIs to take on the role of the surveillant state. Social control is effectively dispersed into the everyday actions and running of university life;
2. This social control and surveillance is inherently linked with discriminatory assumptions, particularly non-White students, but specifically Muslim students (or who are perceived to be Muslim students). In practice, this has led to Islamic societies or Muslim speakers having to pre-disclose the content of talks; lists of words which are not acceptable in discussion (in one case, ‘hell’); the targeting of pupils students – some as young as 10 – for referral to police and/or senior management;
3. The use of the term ‘fundamental British values’ is both obscure and inconclusive, but has potential to conflict with academic arguments that criticise mainstream colonialist and imperialist narratives of what it means to
be ‘British’. Likewise, this has implications for staff and students from the North of Ireland who might otherwise refer to non-British national identities;
4. As such, both academic freedom and freedom of speech are reduced, monitored and controlled. This facilitates further scope to control critical thinking and constructive academic engagement in serious and important social issues.

It has come to the attention of the European Group that some members are required to take part in/complete ‘Prevent Training’. It is unclear what sanctions are in place if people do not comply. Some members have thus far refused to do so.

In this regard we are requesting four things:
1. A statement of support from the European Group which condemns the nature of the Prevent Duty and supports those who refuse to participate in it;
2. Information from people at Universities/HEIs across Britain on if and how participation in Prevent and Prevent Training is being resisted, and what, if any, sanctions are in place for those who do not comply;
3. Where necessary or possible, what other forms of legislation (e.g. those pertaining to equality and anti-discrimination) that Prevent may be in breach of, and;
4. Any information from colleagues and friends from other countries who are affected by similar forms of legislation.

We strongly believe that the coercive and co-opting nature of the Prevent Duty is in contrast to the fundamental civil liberties of students and staff at HEIs. Most importantly, at a time of increased support for the political right, we seek to challenge legislation which is likely to facilitate discriminatory approaches to specific social groups.

With Best wishes,

Victoria Canning, Co-ordinator of the Prisons, Punishment and Detention Working Group
Samantha Fletcher, Co-coordinator of the Crimes of the Powerful Working Group
Patrick Williams, co-editor of Justice, Power and Resistance, the journal of the European group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control

*N.B.: The Prevent Duty does not apply to Northern Ireland*
IV. “You have to do something”: a visit to the Kempsons in Molyvos

By: J. M. Moore, Andrea Beckmann, and Amelie Rosa Beckmann-Cooper

This year’s European Group conference was held at the University of the Aegean on the Greek island of Lesvos. The island, the third largest of the Greek islands is stunningly beautiful, covering about 600 sq. miles (1,600 km²) with approximately 200 miles (320 km) of coastline. This beauty and that of its beaches is deceptive, for it is also an island of despair, pain, death and ongoing state violence. In recent years tens of thousands of refugees have sought to enter Europe by crossing the narrow Mytilini Strait from Turkey in small inflatable boats. Many died on the journey – the exact number may never be known, official estimates put it as hundreds, however, local activists are clear it was thousands – many of their bodies retained by the sea close to the beautiful beaches that continue to cater for tourists. Immediately before the conference we drove across the island to meet Eric and Philippa Kempson to talk about their experiences living on Europe’s border.

Up a narrow track, a short drive from the beach is Eric and Philippa’s place. It is obviously more than a ‘home’; the first thing you see is the well organised stores of many essential items – clothing, toiletries, nappies, clothing for children of different age-groups, shoes, blankets etc. Passing through these you find the gallery where Eric’s impressive and diverse art work is displayed and available to buy, ranging from beautiful carvings in olive wood, some lovely surrealist paintings as well as some more recent paintings of refugees in overcrowded, small boats – in which the beauty of the island is intertwined with the despair descending on it. Eric and Philippa moved here nearly 20 years ago, long before the arrival of refugees, and you can understand why. It is a beautiful spot overlooking the Mytilini Strait with the Turkish coastline clearly in view. They married here, and their daughter lived here for the first 17 years of her life. Eric has his studio here and they sell his works from their gallery. For those of us who have fantasied of ‘getting away from it’, they were living the dream. But then things changed. The civil wars in Syria and Libya; the ongoing fallout of the United States led violent wars in Afghanistan and Iraq; the continued economic underdevelopment and conflict within different African countries; and the persecution of minorities in many countries have combined to generate more and more refugees. At the same time the hardening of European governments refugee policies and consequent increase in border security have effectively closed land routes resulting in the short crossing from Turkey to Lesvos, and in particular its north coast, became an obvious route into Europe for many refugees.
When the European Group last had its conference in Lesvos in 2010 we heard that refugees were already attempting the crossing and that already it was claiming lives. What we could never have imagined was the future scale of refugee migration. As the graph\(^1\) below – of first time asylum applications of Syrians to the European Union – shows, in the Spring of 2015 the level of refugees arriving increased dramatically. Graphs are neat, real life is not. For Eric and Philippa the reality was the unfolding of a humanitarian crisis on their doorstep. They talk about days when thousands of refugees arrived on local beaches, however, others did not make it and it was Eric and Philippa together with their teenage daughter, and other local residents who had to witness death on a daily basis. It was not just passive watching. People in the water needed rescuing, treatment needed to be administered on the beach, many were dead when pulled out of the water, others died on the beaches. Elleni, their daughter, then 16, seeing a boat sink, swam out to save the life of a baby. An experienced swimmer, due to growing up near the beach, she had to then deal with the additional challenge of having to disentangle herself and the baby from the grip of a man who was, like so many refugees, unable to swim and in his panic was pulling her and the baby down into the water. She succeeded in saving the baby but the trauma of this terrible situation has been with her ever since. Elleni is a gifted songwriter, singer and musician and wrote the song called ‘Lost Souls’ about her and her parents’ experiences.

The scale of the humanitarian crisis unfolding on local beaches is almost impossible to imagine. As Eric and Philippa talk, the sheer numbers of bottles of water, items of

---

\(^1\) Source: http://syrianrefugees.eu/inflows-recognition/
clothing, and other basic items that were needed is so massive as to be impossible to imagine. But the urgently needed response, they explained, did not come from the Greek state, the United Nations, the European Union or NGOs. Local people realised that waiting for these agencies to act was futile, they had to do something themselves. On a single day, Eric explains, individual activists on the North coast distributed, among other things, nearly 4,000 bottles of water. It was clear that it was local people, supported by volunteers from many countries, who would need to meet the immediate needs of refugees. They rapidly put together a local response, coordinating the reception of boats, the distribution of what was immediately needed (including shelter) and transporting of refugees across the Island to the ‘official’ facilitates.

Those who have responded to the influx of refugees have faced local hostility. The day before we visited Eric was assaulted by a local man. In particular organised fascists pose a real and continuing threat. Their security measures around their home are obvious and they have to take great care when visiting Molyvos. Having tyres slashed, being spat on, death and rape threats and a whole range of abuse are directed at the activists working with refugees. Eric and Philippa’s sadness at having to send their (then) 17 year old daughter away from the island for her own safety is evident. Their commitment and activism has also lost them many relationships as family and friends have – rather than celebrating their humanitarian contribution – cut off contact and sought to stigmatise them for getting involved. The also talk about the personal costs incurred by other volunteers. These also include loss of relationships but also damage to mental health from the traumatic sights that can never be unseen. They also talked about one diver who tried to ascertain how many of the dead bodies have not been given up by the sea and that did not get buried in one of the make-shift cemeteries. As the Mytilini Strait has deep trenches of up to 1000m that have retained many dead bodies, the sights that confronted the diver seriously impacted on his mental state and do make us wonder about the real extent of refugee deaths as a result of the dangerous crossings as only those who come to its surface are counted.

As we talk Eric makes clear his primary anger and contempt is not for the fascists but state agencies and the large brand-name NGOs. It is clear that the view of fascists and other local people - that the activists are “encouraging” refugees - is shared by the European Union, Greek Government and other state agencies. Their failure to respond to the 2015 influx when thousands arrived on Lesvos’s beaches every week is a scandal that did not become an even greater tragedy thanks to local people and other volunteers. According to Eric’s experiences the few state or NGO personnel who were there to be seen watched, took pictures and left. It was predominately independent volunteers who organised to meet the immediate needs of the tens of thousands of refugees, firstly on the beach (although this was soon extended to rescue operations
at sea) and then by establishing emergency local accommodation and meeting refugees immediate needs. Attempts to transport the refugees across the island were obstructed by the local police who set up roadblocks. The refugees were forced to walk for miles even if they had no shoes on their feet. This treatment can only be explained by a political decision that every effort should be made to “deter” refugees by making their journey as difficult as possible. Nothing should be done that could be seen to “encourage” refugees. At the same time (and apparently completely unrelated) western countries continue to both directly bomb and supply arms to participants in the conflicts in the refugees’ countries of origin.

As we talk we are joined by the resident cats and dogs, they all have stories to tell and have ended up getting sanctuary with the Kempsons. Three kittens were fathered by a Syrian cat who arrived on the boats and the other animals have been rescued, some in terrible condition with severe injuries. A kitten called Simon is a new addition, arriving unable to stand he has made remarkable progress and swiftly stole our hearts. As Simon arrived one of the dogs, Whereareyou, left to a new home in Norway. The various dogs and cats share the household values as they care for each other. They could teach our political leaders a thing or ten about humanitarian values. Our conversation about the logistics of adopting animals moved onto the plight of unaccompanied child refugees. Unlike animals there was no possibility of them being adopted and they face indefinite detention on the island. The children are highly vulnerable and despite being in the care of the state many are prostituted whilst others have organs harvested for transportation. Thousands of unaccompanied children go missing every year in Europe. Ultimately the EU and European governments are responsible for the fate of these children, but will they be held to account? Eric is clear that it is futile to blame officials on the ground and is determined to identify the senior policy makers responsible for these harms and crimes.

Looking out over the Mytilini Strait on the sunny August day we visited the Turkish border appears close and crossing it safe, indeed our first thought was to wonder if we could swim across. In fact the distance from Turkey is 6.5 kilometers / 4 miles across a sea that can be rough, with strong currents, chilling winds and the journey is made in flimsy craft without appropriate safety equipment. As Eric explained the women and children sit in the middle of the boat with the men on the sides. As the boat crosses it takes on water, this means the children and women are quickly soaked. As a result even a successful crossing often ends with many of the refugees, and in particularly children, arriving suffering from hypothermia. Philippa and Eric have seen children walk out of the boats die of hypothermia 5 to 10 minutes later.

As we talk Philippa’s mobile phone regularly beeps – updates from their network, both concerning two refugee boats intercepted by Frontex boats on the other side of
the island and information about the activity of the boats of various state actors who patrol the strait. Eric sits facing the water and regularly scans it for activity; this constant alertness has become part of his and Philippa’s ‘life-world’. When something catches Eric’s eye, his binoculars are swiftly deployed and Philippa’s phone is her constant companion. When asked what they do with their feelings of anger and sadness about this incredible situation and their selfless engagement with the fate of so many people’s existence, they say that they cannot afford the time for these affects to take a hold as they are always expecting another boat to arrive. What is an idyllic view on the day of our visit, spoilt only by the occasional passing Turkish or Greek coastguard boat, has been the scene of some horrific state crimes. The activists are well organised with a series of observations points along the coast (see below). They are able to monitor a boat’s progress from the point they set off in Turkey. Sometimes it is a single boat, sometimes a number of boats attempt the crossing simultaneously. Agreements between the EU and Turkey, which include substantial financial benefits to Turkey, means the first hazard the refugees must face is the Turkish coastguard. Arriving refugees have explained that the boats the Turkish authorities ignore and those they target is dependent on the people smugglers having paid the required bribes.

Those boats that are intercepted face being rammed or having their inflatable sides sliced through with knives attached to poles. As the boats sink the Turkish coast guard may rescue the refugees, those saved and returned trigger EU payments, but on occasions the activists on the Greek side have seen the Turkish boats only rescuing women and children and leaving the men to die in the water. There have also been reports of electric cables being flung into the wet boats with horrendous consequences. On some occasions Eric has seen boats make it into Greek water only for the Turkish coastguards to (illegally) pursue and sink them, even whilst Greek and Frontex (The European Union’s Border Force) boats have been close by, watching but failing to
intervene. Even without these deliberate attempts to sink boats it is not uncommon for boats to sink because they are unseaworthy, overcrowded or overwhelmed by rough sea conditions. The view from the island is both beautiful and the site of state sanction violence and killing. The children, women and men risk their lives to flee, and states not only ignore their legal obligations but cynically and deliberately increase those risks.

Before leaving we asked Phillipa and Eric what we and the European Group could do. The main suggestions emerging were:

- **Volunteers**
  Volunteers are needed to join the north shore response group in Lesvos as part of the daily boat spotting/day and night watch/coast support team. Volunteers need to be over 21 years old and able to self-fund the trip. This will include car hire as well as transport and accommodation. Volunteers will be fully briefed and inducted.

  The watch runs 24 hours a day and shifts are set according to immediate need and changes in situation or weather conditions. Volunteers support each landing by providing blankets/dry clothes/shoes/tea and snacks, and transfer to a transit camp from the shore when needed.

  Full details are available here: [https://www.facebook.com/HopeProjectKempsons/posts/1928703984077391](https://www.facebook.com/HopeProjectKempsons/posts/1928703984077391)

  Anyone interested in participating but would like to do so with other European Group members please contact jmoore911@outlook.com

- **Donations (financial)**
  Financial donations can be made here: [https://mydonate.bt.com/fundraisers/thehopeproject](https://mydonate.bt.com/fundraisers/thehopeproject)

- **Donations (things)**
  What is needed changes over time and can be seasonal. However the following are always needed:
  
  - Socks & Shoes for all (please only good condition or new),
  - Men’s trousers and t-shirts especially smaller sizes;
  - Crocs & flip flops for all during the spring and summer-months
  - Smart phones, unlocked, Battery packs, phone chargers
  - Solar and wind up torches,
  - Sun hats, Sun Block, Moisturizer, Mosquito repellent
  - Deodorant, Soap, Shampoo, tooth paste and brushes
  - Fleece blankets
- Jackets and coats for the cold autumn and winter months
- Underwear for all (please only new),
- Sanitary/hygiene items
- Towels,
- Baby wipes
- First aid and medical supplies.

Please DO NOT send baby and children's clothes!!

Please contact Philippa for details of where to send donations and for an up to date list of what is required. She can be contacted through: http://the-kempsons.com/contact.html

- Publicity
  What is happening, every day, on Europe’s borders is largely ignored by mainstream media. So the easiest thing we can all do is publicise what is happening. Recent elections have shown that social media can act as a counter weight to the misrepresentations and distortions of mainstream media so lets use it. You can follow the Kempsons and projects they are associated with through these social media:

  - YouTube
    https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCnPYYqWbPl4OOCa7RHfSjhxw
  - Twitter
    @EricKempson
  - Facebook
    https://www.facebook.com/HopeProjectKempsons
    https://www.facebook.com/philippa.kempson.1
    https://www.facebook.com/eric.kempson.7

Please share, retweet and recirculate the contents of these sites
V. CALL FOR PAPERS: Special Edition: Minorities, Crime and (In)justice

Justice, Power & Resistance
The Journal of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control

Within the contemporary moment, we detect the (re)emergence of official narratives that serve to situate social problems within a logic of pathological, maladjusted and/or culturally unassimilable minority groups to legitimise state-enabled (and sanctioned) violence.

Simultaneously, across the globe, the oft-communicated advance of right-wing populism necessitates political reactions, often exerted through penal apparatus, which disproportionately affect, yet paradoxically legitimise, the state’s harmful incursion into the lives of minorities. Emergent processes of criminalisation are deliberately concealed, hidden away and perennially denied. Moreover, the recent intensification of systemic state-enabled violence against LGBTQ, racialised and religiously defined bodies are now met with an academic ‘strategic silence’ (Matheisen, 2004) or are empirically argued away (Harris 2009, Cohen 2001). This silence is now giving way to ‘dangerous criminologies’ located within the criminogenic and pathologising tendencies of realist(s) interpretations which uncritically serve to reaffirm the cultural and societal incompatibility of minority groups as (an)other.

Despite the advances of critical counter-narratives to assuage such tendencies, we are again in the midst of State orchestrated and hegemonic narratives which serve to attribute contemporary social problems to the non-citizen and failed-citizen (Anderson 2013). This issue of the European Group journal welcomes papers and articles that reposition and centralise the ‘crime’ and criminal justice concerns of minority individuals, groups and ‘communities’ back onto the political and activist agenda. Furthermore, we also welcome contributions which appraise and challenge contemporary theoretical and conceptual thinking which simplistically serves to ‘other’ and impede minority perspectives (Phillips and Bowling, 2003).

Completed contributions, in English, should be submitted to one of the editors: Monish Bhatia (m.bhatia@abertay.ac.uk) or Patrick Williams (p.williams@mmu.ac.uk) by the deadline which is 15 November 2017. In the meantime, potential contributors are welcome to contact the editors to discuss potential papers.
VI. News from Europe and Around the World

We have unfortunately not received any news from our national representatives or other EG members this month. If you have any news from your country, please mail it to us at europeangroupcoordinator@gmail.com before the 25th each month.
Please feel free to contribute to this newsletter by sending any information that you think might be of interest to the Group to Ida/Per at: europeangroupcoordinator@gmail.com

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

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

If you want to subscribe to the newsletter, do not hesitate to send an email to europeangroupcoordinator@gmail.com