No borders? Exclusion, justice and the politics of fear

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
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Biometric citizenship and the neoliberalisation of borders

The paper addresses the issue of citizenship and the securitisation of borders and immigration in light of the recent developments in biometric identification techniques. Drawing on several empirical examples, the paper demonstrates the ways in which the concept and practice of citizenship are increasingly becoming neoliberal and biological in nature and function, leading to various forms of categorisation and exclusion. As regards the neoliberal aspect, this is apparent through the way the experience of border crossing is rearranged in terms of the neoliberal ethos of choice, freedom, active entrepreneurialism and transnational expedited mobility. At the same time, this neoliberal ethos is manifested alongside exclusionary and violent measures directed at those who are constructed as risky categories, illustrating the constitutive relationship between the ‘biometric citizen’ and its ‘other’. Biometric citizenship is embedded within rationalities and practices that deploy the body not only as a means of identification but also as a way of sorting through different lifestyles according to their degree of utility and legitimacy in relation to market economy. The biological aspect also carries a racial and national dimension, as exemplified in the case of national identity cards as well as in the very technical infrastructure of biometric technology. The paper will therefore call for a ‘rethinking’ of the foundational categories underlying citizenship as a way of challenging the politics of fear that currently permeate the governmental landscape.

Simone Antje Gerwert, Bielefeld University, Germany

The Influence of Activating Labour Market Policy on the Capabilities of Young Adults: Sanctions in the context of compulsion

In the last two decades, social policies in the field of labour market integration and the fight against unemployment have significantly changed. The main shift is the transition from passive measures to activating programmes, in which financial benefits are conditional on the “appropriate behaviour” of the beneficiary, especially concerning his or her effort to get back to the labour market as soon as possible. “Inappropriate behaviour” on the part of the recipient (e.g. the rejection of a job offer) can be sanctioned by the case manager.

In Germany, the strict application of sanctions concerns young adults (aged 15-24) in particular, because they receive more punishments and of a harsher nature as compared to recipients over 25 years-old. Sanctions should discipline and motivate young recipients to find a job as quickly as possible and to prevent long-term unemployment. However, financial sanctions can also lead to consequences which work against the aim of integration into the labour market (e.g. homelessness, delinquency or sustainable vocational disadvantages). A significant degree of control, tough sanctions and constrained basic rights determine the relationship between case manager and the recipient under 25.

The present dissertation project - funded by the Research School “Education and Capabilities” - investigates the relationship between the current labour market policy and young “employable assistance seekers” with respect to the general question of how the present political system is dealing with the capabilities (= ability to achieve) of these benefit recipients. To answer this question, an analysis and evaluation of the present political system will be carried out. This is framed through the lens of the Capabilities Approach - a justice-oriented framework developed by the Indian economist Amartya Sen for the holistic evaluation of individual and social welfare. The focal point of the Capabilities Approach is about what is a good (self-determined) life for a protagonist from his or her point of view.

To get an insight into the “black box” of political implementations from the young recipient’s point of view, an Online-Ethnography of an internet forum will be conducted.
Referring to Robert Kozinets, Online-Ethnography is a qualitative research methodology that adapts ethnographic research techniques to the study of communities emerging through computer-mediated interaction.

This study gives an insight into the current problems of the activating labour market policy in Germany, especially concerning the obligation to attend further training or internships as well as the strict application of sanctions. Additionally, it shows how this treatment influences the capabilities of young adults.

Andrea Beckmann, University of Lincoln, UK

Resisting the Violence of the Market: 'Normalisation', the importance of critical pedagogy and intellectual activism for critical criminology

The neo-liberal re-positioning of the educational-explorative realm to a vocational market-confinement has already impacted quite heavily on the educational sector in England and Wales (Beckmann and Cooper 2004 and 2005; Beckmann, Cooper and Hill, 2009) and is now being imposed on a European wide scale. However, global as well as European students' protests illustrated that resistance to this ideology is gathering pace and involves not only students and academics but reaches wider parts of our societies. This paper seeks to demonstrate the need for critical pedagogical practices that seek to sensitivise students to the modes of current 'conditions of domination'. It further suggests to critical criminologists to foster and engage in a process of public, intellectual and intercultural exchange of ideas of education and educational institutions away from merely rationalistic, one-dimensional and profit-orientated ambitions towards a multitude of exchanges about meanings and purposes of such important socio-cultural and political institutions and processes that shape 'subjectivities', inter-subjectivities and thus entire socio-cultural and political spheres. Such processes and active engagements are crucial to the agenda of critical criminologists and, perhaps most importantly, vital to the continued existence of a critical criminology that understands itself as ideology critique proper.

Donna Bendelow, Liverpool John Moores University, UK

Raising Questions Concerning Power, Governance and Accountability – Reflections on Urban Regeneration in Preston

Urban regeneration is increasingly receiving critical attention from researchers who are seeking to understand the form of dominant power / social relations (re)shaping our urban landscape. Analysing this process is complicated both theoretically and methodologically by the neo-liberal adoption of public-private partnerships to bring about urban change. This paper will focus on my ongoing postgraduate research on urban regeneration in Preston, Lancashire. It will highlight how a number of public-private partnerships enact urban changes including gentrification and the protection of business interests through the securitization of urban space.

Due to the make-up of these partnerships being neither purely public nor private this paper raises concerns over where accountability lies for urban regeneration within a neo-liberal state. Intrinsically linked are issues of power and governance; is the state still a key player in economic and political decision making, or, are governmentality theorists correct in arguing that the state is just one player in an increasingly pluralistic network of dispersed power relations?

In answer to the issues raised above the paper will problematise city centre urban regeneration in Preston as a social harm; the form of which is determined by wider social / power relations which can be identified in local state and partnership urban regeneration discourses, and tied
into the nature, form and direction of wider state formations. As such, it will illustrate that the state has certainly not weakened; partnership working has allowed the state to extend its capacity for action. Adopting a theoretical view of the state as a central to urban change is essential for the practical application of resistance and opposition to social harm.

**Monish Bhatia**, University of Huddersfield, UK  
*Criminal Justice System and Asylum Seeker: Narrating the Consequences of ‘Spoiled Identity’*

The representation of asylum seekers/’illegal’ migrants as ‘cheats’, ‘threats’ and ‘risks’ by the media, combined with the presence of political forces that find the immigration theme a useful card to play in the political arena, legitimizes criminalizing discourses. In addition, immigration/UKBA officials, for whom asylum seekers and ‘illegal’ migrants represent an emergent and unpleasant burden, target what Nils Christie defines as a ‘suitable enemy’. Such a target is easy to recognize and there is wide consensus in society to impose severe controls so as to eliminate its existence. Thus, several control measures have been put in place following the Immigration and Asylum Act (1999), so as to deter ‘bogus’ asylum seekers from ‘abusing’ the system. The legislation has resulted in severe reductions in material support, restricted access to the labour market and, very recently, 70% cuts in Legal Aid funds and lack of assistance with regard to the preparation of the asylum requests. The intensity of such measures drives this vulnerable group to destitution, despair and potentially results in *crimes of survival*. This traps them in a situation which Melossi describes as ‘double jeopardy’ i.e. being doubly guilty, for their ‘strangeness’ and for their deviance, resulting in harsher punishments.

Little is known about the process by which asylum seekers are compelled to commit crimes in response to limited legitimate opportunities to meet their daily needs. Their voices are seldom heard and the processes and mechanisms by which they get drawn into criminal activity by human traffickers and other organised criminals need further academic exploration. This paper discusses doctoral research findings so far and documents the disadvantages experienced by asylum seekers, their exposure to both crime and the criminal justice system, and other consequences of their marginalized position in society, particularly, on their physical and mental health.

**Fabio Bracci**, Urbino University, Italy  
*The ‘Chinese deviant’: Building the perfect enemy in a local arena*

The Tuscan town of Prato is internationally known because of its textile manufacturing tradition. The typical “industrial atmosphere” of Prato District was based on a fragmented, decentralised, flexible and labour-intensive system. Characterized by a family-based industrial organisation, the local model implied informal regulations, self-exploitation, very long working hours. With regard to governance, the local area was kept stable for decades by a concertation system led politically by the local Communist Party and economically by the entrepreneurs’ local association.

After the ‘80s Prato District began to weaken, both for economic (globalization, technological backwardness, lack of coordination) and socio-anthropological reasons (crisis of the family-based system, new cultural models). This fragilisation was progressively associated with the rapid increase - since the beginning of the ‘90s - of Chinese residents (coming mainly from Zhejiang Province and significantly concentrated in a specific urban area).
In the last five years, in a climate of growing concerns for the performance of local economy, public discussion slid into stigmatizing and openly xenophobic rhetoric. Terms like ‘parallel district’, or even ‘cancer’, have become quite usual to describe the Chinese presence. This rhetoric, associated with a mythological and nostalgic ‘reinvention of tradition’, led to the major political change in the town since the end of WWII: the 2009 local election was won by a right-wing coalition after 63 years of landslide victories by the Left.

This paper intends to analyse the key points of the local discussion. It focuses on the ways the xenophobic representations succeeded in designating the Chinese presence as ‘ipse fact’ deviant and harmful and in hiding the socio-economic reasons - deeply rooted in local patterns - of this peculiar settlement. In particular, it will try to describe the different roles played by different actors (parties, lobbies, local media, public opinion), and to show how the cultural and political difficulties of the left to publicly discuss critical issues frequently leads the politics of fear and xenophobic populism to gain cultural hegemony.

Vicky Canning, Liverpool John Moores University, UK
*Counting the Unaccountable: Entitlement to Sanctuary and Asylum for Women Raped in Conflict*

Sexual violence during conflict has been identified as epidemic, and it was recently claimed ‘it is more dangerous to be a woman than to be a soldier in modern conflict’ (Cammaert, 2008). Sexual violence against (predominantly) women and girls is evident in every stage of most conflicts, post-conflict situations, displacement and migration. Despite the long term effects of sexual violence at individual, local and global levels, there is little in place to prevent sexual violence in conflict, or to support survivors.

Stemming from three years of activist research in Merseyside, this paper documents gaps in support for survivors of conflict rape and sexual violence who are awaiting a decision from the UK Border Agency. Using reflections from activism with agencies and organisations and data from interviews and one oral history, it highlights structural inequalities in the UK asylum system, particularly the UK Border Agency, which limits women’s chances of asylum and support, pushing survivors further into social and political marginalisation.

This paper also argues that a lack of implementation of Gender Guidelines at UK and European levels affects the overall application process. Gaps in the use of gendered review affect rates of disclosure of violence by women and without the implementation of gender guidelines, states effectively sanction the exclusion of vulnerable women who are often justly entitled to asylum under the Geneva Convention.

Athanasios Chouliaras, Democritus University of Thrace, Greece
*Dealing with State-Sponsored International Crimes: Towards an integrated model of responsibility*

The main objective of this paper is to theorize the prospect of combining international criminal law theory with criminological theory on state crime with regard to state-sponsored crimes. The former is based on the prevailing paradigm of punishment of perpetrators of core international crimes after the establishment of their personal guilt through formalized criminal trials, whereas the latter has favoured restorative justice mechanisms, epitomized by the establishment of truth and reconciliation commissions (TRCs), where stress is put on the production of an inclusive narrative through the identification of the originating causes of the social conflict and the description of what really happened in its course. In this framework, it
will be argued that the institution of criminal trials and the use of TRCs are not by definition mutually exclusive. On the contrary, the appearance and growth of the latter practice sprang from the inherent limitations of the former in dealing with state-sponsored criminality. This observation does not mean that trials should be abandoned, but partly reshaped through the incorporation of a macro perspective (the State as actor). Consequently, these two strategies are elaborated as potentially complementary and not as inevitably alternative, offering the main elements of an integrated model of responsibility for state-sponsored international crimes.

Roy Coleman (University of Liverpool) and Victoria Canning (Liverpool John Moores University), UK

‘Look out for yourself’: Surveillance, regulation and sexual violence against women

This paper develops insights from Mathiesen’s work on the increasing prominence of synoptic power or ‘the viewer society’ (how the many come to ‘see’ the few) and feminist work on the social shaping of feminized subjectivity, sexual normativity and regulatory practice surrounding sexual violence. We critically explore the development and role of synoptic messaging via ‘crime prevention’ text, imagery and tutelage media aimed at tackling victimization from sexual violence. In this undertaking the paper makes a number of arguments. First, we demonstrate how synoptic power is shaped ideologically in relation to shaping common responses and understandings of ‘the problem of sexual violence’. Second, the power of synoptic messaging - in the guise of ‘protective policing’ from sexual violence - prescribes a ‘common sense’ regarding women’s risk, culpability and responsibility in terms of their own victimhood (re. self-blame, self-surveillance and internalization). Third, as an individualizing and de-contextualizing form of power, synoptic messaging aimed at women and girls contributes to the ideological mystification of patriarchal power in general and male violence in particular. Fourthly, the problem of misrepresenting the problem of male violence through synoptic surveillance has served to recharge stereotypical assumptions concerning female ‘victims’ in the realms of public perception, the response of the criminal justice systems and the subjectivity of victims and survivors of sexual violence themselves. In conclusion we draw attention to ways in which synoptic messaging has been resisted or contested by in and outside of feminist campaigns.

Karin Creutz-Kämppi, University of Helsinki, Finland

Constructing ‘The Other’: Europeanisation and Social Boundaries in Media Discourses on Islam

Through discursive polarization the boundaries of the collective are clarified. Social boundaries exist everywhere in society – in a multiplicity of practices and discourses where the socio-spatial specifications that define who is included and who is excluded are made. Global media discourses, such as “the War on Terrorism” stipulate conceptions of “the world outside”, simultaneously as they participate in the production and reproduction of collectivity. The dichotomization between the notions of Europe and Islam, a political aspiration to combine the idea of Europe with a defence of specific cultural forms and lifestyles, has played an important part in the construction and maintenance of the notion of Europe and the subject positions tied to it. Legislative measures such as the ban of burkas in public spaces and hijab in state schools and institutions or codes of conduct for trustees of mosques promote cultural homogeneity.

Europeanization has provided new political arenas and practices where transnational and supranational discourses are constructed and mediated, establishing Europe as a framework
for both institutional and common daily discourses. The existing institutional machinery, both on a political level (i.e. EU citizenship) and on a symbolic level (i.e. the EU currency and value systems) has a significant impact on the societal micro-level, and the emphasis on a European cultural heritage in global politics illustrates an adherence to a specific knowledge structure. By excluding specific norms, values and cultural attributes from these concepts, denominators for collective identification are constructed.

As unnoticed parts of our daily lives media representations, such as notions of Us and Them, they possess a specifically powerful role as reality-constructing and reality-establishing systems; they appear in a naturalized form as taken-for-granted knowledge, and hence pass without being in the centre of our attention. An inquiry in how these notions of groupness are rhetorically mediated provides insight in the premises and knowledge structures of these positions. The aim of this paper is to discuss the ways in which post-national Europeanness or Westernness is produced in mediated communication relating to Islam – how the conceptions of Islam produce Europeanness. This topic is approached through a comparative case-study of three countries – an analysis of newspaper discussions in Finland, Turkey and the UK.

Nicholas Currie, University of Central Lancashire, UK
'The game has changed' (Sir Paul Stevenson – Metropolitan Police Commissioner) – Policing Protest and Insurgent Democracy
The paper examines a tension between two logics or orders. The logic of ‘police’ in which what is sought is stability, order and an objective knowledge of social space such that things always only appear in the place(s) assigned to them. By contrast, and in opposition, to this ‘police’ logic there arises what Jacques Rancière (1997, 2001) describes as the order of politics, in which the essence of the ‘political’ is ‘the manifestation of dissensus, as the presence of two worlds in one’ (Rancière, 2001: 9). Using Rancière’s distinction between these two orders the paper seeks to examine how the tactics of containment and enclosure that have come to dominate the policing of political protest in Britain are increasingly giving rise to forms of ‘insurgent’ or ‘nomadic’ counter organisation designed to contest the notion that political protest requires ‘permission’ or that it can be reduced to little more than a mere parade. Not only are these forms of protest difficult to contain since they rely for their effectiveness on evasion and mobility but they have a tendency to produce forms of subjectivity that are inherently insubordinate and which draw their strength from the very conflicts that they precipitate. It is from within these conflicts that democratic struggle is re-invigorated as a practice that takes place against, rather than within or over, the state.

Dolly Daou, University of South Australia, Australia
Possibilities within boundaries
The urban boundary is explored in this paper as a physical, virtual and a temporal wall, an edge and a threshold, which contains multiple edges and thresholds of potentials. These edges and thresholds define belonging and non-belonging to the city, affected by the boundary conditions of the everyday and war events, which include, exclude, join and divide the city and its inhabitants.

According to Virilio in the modern metropolis walls appear within the city, in the depth of its urban fabric. These internal walls divide and join communities, by dividing and joining opposing ideologies, urban places as well as social, political and cultural beliefs. Virilio writes: “Since total war, there have been no foreign, external wars in the strict sense; as the Mayor of Philadelphia so aptly put it during a hot American summer; “Now the frontiers pass inside the cities” (Virilio, 1986, p. 120). The modern city is divided, fighting internal battles
across its internal modern fortifying walls that protect the city’s division. Within modern cities, internal boundaries such as the demarcation line in Beirut, the blue line in Sarajevo and the Berlin Wall reflect the city’s communal, political, and religious frictions. These internal walls borrow similar qualities from the fortifying walls in protecting communities, ideologies, political, economical and military interests rather than the city. This paper will compare the recent urban division experience between the three cities of Beirut, Berlin and Sarajevo. The three cities share similar war and urban division experiences. The architectonic fortifying walls, which historically protected these cities [up until the 19th century], were replaced in the modern metropolis by internal religious, ideological and ethnical walls. These internal walls divided the cities and their communities leading to or due to an urban conflict.

Sacha Darke, University of Westminster, UK and Maria Lucia Karam, Institute of Criminology, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The Injustices of Pre-Trial Detention: The Case of Brazil

The ideas of deprivation of liberty and punishment, which are at the heart of the criminal justice system, produce violence, harm, pain, exclusion, stigmatization, hate, and negative behaviour. Pre-trial detention and other forms of remand imprisonment subject unconvicted people, who should have the right to be presumed innocent, to these negative experiences. The high rates of pre-trial detention throughout the world indicate that incarceration before a definitive conviction often becomes the rule rather than the exception. These rates also indicate the violation of the right of all accused persons to be tried within a reasonable time or to be released. Moreover, pre-trial detainees are often incarcerated under conditions worse than those to which convicted prisoners are exposed. Nowhere is this more the case than in Brazil, where official prison statistics recorded 216,000 remand prisoners in June 2010, 53,000 of which were held under police custody, over three times official capacity. In one such police lockup in Rio de Janeiro, where one of the authors recently conducted a three-week ethnographic study, over 500 detainees are confined 24 hours a day, without access to state legal or medical assistance, on wings measuring no more than 300m2.

James Deane, University of Central Lancashire, UK

Police Pursuits: Law, order, and the end of a ‘golden age’?

In spite of their persistent high-visibility across a variety of television formats, Police Vehicular Pursuit (PVP) remains a neglected research topic within U.K. academic criminology (Best & Eves: 2004) in stark contrast to the voluminous US-based research literature (Alpert & Fridell: 1992). Historically, PVP has an unenviable status as the number one cause of police-related fatalities over the last decade (IPCC: 2009). This paper will initially examine recent statistical trends and developments in the management and regulation of PVP. This initial examination will conclude with a brief summary of my previous research findings. Moving on, the paper will outline the parameters of my current research which aims to utilize thematic analysis within the broad methodological approach of ‘Cultural Criminology’ to examine PVP in the context of popular entertainment shows such as ‘Police, Camera, Action’ and ‘Police Interceptors’. The central hypothesis under examination is whether the ‘golden age’ of police pursuits is coming to an end, as we move towards a ‘post-car era’ (Dennis & Urry: 2009). In addition, the research examines how visual, mass-mediated representations of PVP are being shaped by recent trends in ‘reality’ television. The dramatic spectacle of PVP, which epitomizes the dichotomy between upholding the law and maintaining order (Skolnick: 1975) appears to be in decline. The various factors contributing to this downward trend will be examined in the final part of this paper.
In the fields of the sociology of deviance and criminology a most central issue still remaining unresolved is that related to the possibility of forming a general theory of deviant behaviour. Against the background of an already fully recognized theoretical impasse, the recent guidelines of the modern sociology of deviance and criminology seem designed to determine: whether and to what extent the manifestations of deviant behaviour can be attributed to social conditioning, rather than to biological inherited elements; if and to what extent it is possible to say that the former is prevalent, or less so, in comparison with the biological mechanisms of adjustment; and whether and to what extent a social mediation in the structure of every behavioural and instinctive response changes its contents and its possible outcome, adapting the response to the conditions of existence produced by the social system.

In the domains of Criminogenesis and Deviant Behaviour, a turning point has progressively been reached, and is now well established, in the correspondence between some physical-genetic factors and other social factors; also the comparison Nature Vs Nurture has been redefined with regard to the relationship between genetic and environmental framework. The central points of the debate relate essentially to the terms of confrontation about the eternal relevance of the innate structure of the cognitive and behavioural processes, about the limits of the learned capabilities of adaptation to cultural forms and processes, and about what must be considered as innate natural endowment and what can instead be identified as the limits of the processes of socio-educational processes.

The debate centres on the relationship between nature and culture, the limits of mutual interference, and their greater or lesser impact on modelling agency. The objective of this work is to refraim the current questions about the role of culture in orientating the nature-given state in the specific ambit of deviant behaviour, in the light of an ever clearer need for interdisciplinary models of explanation.

Costa Delimitsos, Université Nancy 2, France

(Re)Demonising popular youth in France. The case of the “new security experts”

In the late 90’s, a group of people with different personal and professional backgrounds appeared in the French public debate on crime. Undertaking a significant publishing effort and enjoying significant media exposure, they rapidly established themselves as security experts specializing in “urban violence and security”. Within the framework of a sociology thesis, and by the means of a content analysis of their published works, this paper will seek to analyse the rhetoric, the means of reasoning and the representations that the group, henceforth referred to as “new security experts”, convey.

A leitmotiv of the discourse in question is an explanatory substrate linking what is identified as a crime explosion to a non-declared domestic war. A war supposedly driven by young working class immigrants failing to integrate into French society for cultural reasons and therefore drawn to all kinds of illegal activities, thus occupying and terrorizing the French popular suburbs. Through pointing out – while failing to present substantial proof – the age, the ethnic origins and the motives of the alleged authors of “urban violence”, the “new security experts” draw the outlines of a new internal enemy, the “deprived urban youth” (jeunes de banlieues). He embodies a number of threatening figures which have periodically haunted the French collective imagination over the last decades: the Young, the Poor, the Stranger, the Muslim, the Arab, the Banlieusard.

It is in this framework that this paper wishes to question the “new security experts” phenomenon as a case of moral entrepreneurs who, at close quarters with anti-crime policies
decision makers, provide a (pseudo)scientific caution to a new-old fashioned French folk devil and thus become key actors in a moral panic which has a direct impact on the social response to an emerging risk society.

Marília De Nardin Budó, Federal University of Paraná, Brazil

From Victims to Demons: The treatment of childhood and adolescence in the interaction between the media and the Brazilian Penal System

The legislative branch of government is increasingly a mirror of public opinion, constantly trying to reach consensus (BARATTA, 1994). Whether or not is true that politicians need to adopt populist policies in order to succeed in elections, it is clear they do in fact act in such a way (PAVARINI, 2006; GARLAND, 2005). Once fear of crime surpasses social insecurity, penal laws become a means by which society acquires an illusion of security, as the demons projected by the means of mass communication can be neutralized. The present study appraises the bills proposed in the Brazilian National Congress concerning childhood and adolescence in the last ten years. It seeks to determine: a) which legal area the bills fell into; b) what motivated these laws; c) how children and young people are represented by such legislation. The results of this study concluded that moral panics (COHEN, 2002) are created by the media, particularly concerning adolescents who are portrayed in terms of bullying and as authors of criminal offences. The selectivity behind this representation is symptomatic of the reality of the youth justice system: petty criminals are seen to be typically boys aged between 14 and 21 years old from the lowest social class, chiefly of African descent. The demonization of children and adolescents in this theme is a mirror of an exclusive society.

Bernd Dollinger, University of Siegen, Germany

Rhetorical Politics of the “Punitive Turn”: From “late modernity” and “neo-liberalism” to the political discourse of “getting tough on crime”

There has been a broad discussion of a “punitive turn” in criminal policy in Western countries. Numerous researchers identified a fundamental transformation of crime control resulting in the dissolution of welfare-oriented policies and intervention strategies. Among the leading theorists of the “punitive turn” are David Garland and Loïc Wacquant. Besides the fundamental differences of the two approaches, they are both placed on a macro-social level. Contrasting these approaches, researchers are focusing on national and regional specifics of punishment and social control. Considered alone, both approaches are insufficient. While abstract theories can’t address the local complexities of punishment, solely micro-social approaches can’t really grasp the inner logic of punitive transformations. Still, a synopsis of the current discussion illustrates the risk of a macro-micro schism of research on punitivity. Against this background, the contribution formulates a specific conceptualization of the “punitive turn”: it is perceived as culturally contextualised political talk. Referring to empirical findings in Germany, “get tough” political rhetoric – which aims to convince the electorate that it is just and rational to replace restorative justice with a justice of vengeance - will be analysed. Punitive rhetoric has to meet the expectations of various interest groups and must appear to be credible. Experiences from Germany demonstrate that this attempt can fail. Thus, a “punitive turn” can be analysed as an intricate “language game” interacting with culturally settled categorisations and appraisals of deviance. Its logic can be neither deduced from neoliberal trends nor concluded from a general “culture of control”. Punitive rhetoric is rather directed at specific groups of offenders and certain kinds of offences which are associated with particular individualistic normative and interpretive patterns.
Karen Evans, University of Liverpool, UK  
*Shifting Perceptions of Crime, Safety and Community in Contemporary Politics and Policy*

In 1995 Tim Hope (then of the University of Keele, UK) argued that ‘various community crime prevention paradigms of the past have arisen as responses to contemporary perceptions of the problem of crime in urban areas’ (Hope 1995:66). He outlined three different perceptions of the city 1) the disorganised city 2) the frightened city and 3) the disintegrating city which have shaped community crime prevention interventions and programmes to organise, manage and defend communities against the problem of crime. Looking back on this work, it is clear that much has changed in the fifteen or so years since its publication. Changes have taken place in both external and internal responses to crime in high-crime neighbourhoods as the ‘problem of crime’ has been reconfigured by national governments, regional authorities and neighbourhood-based organisations. Building on Hope’s work, this paper explores these changes further and asks whether, in recent years, we have moved into a new paradigm for understanding city, community and crime prevention.

Cristina Fernández Bessa, University of Barcelona, Spain, and Iker Barbero González, Open University, UK  
*Governing mobility in the European Union: Identity controls as technologies of alterity*

In the last 15 years, one of the main goals of European immigration (and asylum) policies has been the control and the expulsion of non-European citizens living in the territory of any EU Member State. In order to achieve this "selective control of immigration" a series of regulatory, instrumental and personal mechanisms has been developed in different parts of the migratory routes and also inside the EU. These are: the "external borders" (at the boundaries of the Schengen Area); the "externalized borders" (beyond the Schengen Area, from the origin country of the migrants to the surrounding area of the "external borders"); and the "internal borders" (inside the Schengen Area, but not only at the borders between the Member States).

This paper will focus on this latter type of "borders" which sometimes are invisible for EU citizens but make a great impact in the construction of the alterity of migrant people. These borders appear not only as a form of control of migrants but also as a way of governing international mobility in the framework of security and risk discourses. This paper will analyse this aspect of control by examining the characteristics and implementation of identity checks of migrant people in Spain.

Omid Firouzi, University of Urbino, Italy  
*The Social Construction of the Enemy and the Global Economic Crisis: Ethnographical research in Zingonia (Bergamo)*

‘Zero tolerance’ and security policies are today widespread in Europe. In the last ten years, the production of security laws and regulations escalated with no limits, contributing to the diffusion of a pervasive and insistent rhetoric of criminalization of specific subjects, especially illegal migrants. The continuous production of alarms, fear, insecurity and the construction of the enemy became an effective apparatuses of control in the general paranoia spread by the attacks of September 11. Today, such strategies have to be investigated in the context of the economic crisis, and compared with the narratives of new and old forms of populism that are emerging even in the strongholds of northern social democracy – Sweden and the Netherlands. Will the new populism be able to construct a viable collective enemy in order to manipulate and catalyze the anger of those who were mostly hit by the economic
crisis? Ethnographical research in Zingonia, a ghetto neighborhood near Milan, give us the possibility to reflect, beyond the pervasiveness of fear as an apparatus of control, on the impossibility of fully manipulating and controlling individuals, their desires of autonomy and their cooperation.

Arielle Fischer, Technicon, Haifa, Israel
The Empowerment and Resilient Self-efficacy Perception of Mizrahi Street Prostitutes

This qualitative study used semi-structured open-ended interviews to listen to the voices of 18 Mizrahi women who had been engaging, for more than 7 years, in street prostitution. In the 1960's, Shoham and Rahav (1968) perpetuated the myth of street prostitutes from Mizrahi origin. Stigmatized and scapegoated as "whores" in the Moroccan extended family, young females felt compelled to fulfill family members' prophecy by engaging in prostitution. In the 1990s the myth concerning the ethnic origin of prostitutes in Israel had changed and the term "prostitute" no longer refers to women of Moroccan descent, but to women from the former USSR. This change in the myth aroused the author's curiosity and led her to explore what had happened to the Mizrahi women of the 1960s. The finding that these women had continued to work for so many years in the same deserted industrial areas motivated this research. By bringing the voices of Mizrahi women out of silence, this qualitative study aims at uncovering the various dimensions of agency, empowerment and resilient self efficacy perception derived from their engagement in prostitution. Research findings indicate that sex work was for these women a strategy of resistance, and a way to become autonomous agents away from the authority and domination of Mizrahi men. With their body in sex work, they protested against their inferior status, and the defamation and sexual abuse perpetrated by Mizrahi males supposed to protect women's honour and virginity! In sex work Mizrahi women, like many disfranchised women in the rest of the world, felt empowered and developed resilient self efficacy as they managed to protect themselves from the dangers and diseases of the streets and were able to make a decent income to support themselves and other family members.

Alejandro Forero, University of Barcelona, Spain
Beyond criminology? An anarchist approach to criminology

Anarchist discourse, usually ignored by criminological studies, including those regarded as "critical", may be introduced into current discussions about crime. Discourses about "good" and "evil", about the natural and artificial, and finally, how we may understand violence and deviant behaviour in a social and economic context, can be useful as tools to (de)construct discussion about crime. This discourse can also help to understand what is the role of the power in our societies, not just to make a critique of the form or shape of power, but to debate its very existence?.

Brenda Geiger, Western Galilee Academic College & Zefat Academic College, Israel
Naming Oneself Criminal: Gender differences in offenders' identity negotiation

Naming offenders criminals, prostitutes, drug addicts, drug dealers, or incompetent parents casts the persons into pejorative roles and deviant identities. Becker (1973, 1963), however, stresses that this stigmatizing process is successful only when the deviant label cannot be neutralized, resisted, and cast off as alien to the self. Only then will the label stick and become an essential part of one's identity. This qualitative research examines gender differences in offenders’ ability to negotiate a positive identity once the pejorative labels of criminal, prostitute, drug dealer, and incompetent parents have been imputed onto them. For this purpose, in-depth semi-structured focused interviews were conducted with an information-
rich sample of eight male and eight female repeat offenders, who were parents of one to four children from whom they had been separated and/or lost custody. Content analysis of the interviews reveal that, in comparison to female offenders, male offenders were the most talented actors in the drama of accounts. Appealing to conventional and street norms, male offenders were much more adept at providing justifications, external attributions, and alternative labels to reconstruct their autobiography and resist the stigmatizing labels imposed on them by conventional others. Furthermore, the possession of character strengths valued in all societies, such as loyalty, know-how, self-efficacy and courage allowed male offenders to challenge the boundaries between delinquent and non-delinquent norms. In contrast, even though female offenders were able to justify the labels of drug dealer, prostitute and thief by appeal to higher loyalties to the children they had to provide for, all justifications collapsed when having to negotiate the identity of incompetent mother. Female offenders’ negative internal attributions and deprivation of the normative centre of motherhood resulted in apathy, anomie and lack of confidence in their ability to do something worthwhile.

Rehabilitation guidelines are suggested to build female offenders’ personal strengths, and redirect male offenders’ know-how and efficacy perception into lawful enterprises.

Geraldine George, Panthéon-Assas University, France

*Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights and the Right to Family Reunion: To be welcome – or not – in France and Great Britain*

According to article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights "everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life". France was one of the European Union's founding members, unlike the United Kingdom which only joined in 1973. However, the United Kingdom and France respectively ratified the European Convention on Human Rights in 1951 and 1974 and article 8 was integrated into national legislation (the whole ECHR was only integrated into British law when the Human Rights Act was passed in 1998... and the current conservative government is considering repealing it and passing a British Bill of Rights... and Duties).

Article 8 includes the right of non-Europeans legally established in a European country such as France or Great Britain to be reunited with their families in the relevant European host country. The right to family reunion is not unlimited and a number of conditions have been imposed by the French and British legislators, non-compliance with which might result in the deportation of the non-authorised family members if they are already living in a host country.

In "Migrant Workers in International Human Rights Law" Cholewinski points out that after the Second World War France and Britain encouraged immigration to have a workforce for their factories with a view to restoring the economy (1997: 16). Half a century later, Europe is facing difficult economic conditions and the presence of an immigrant workforce is no longer required. Despite the European right to family reunion, which is binding on France and Britain, some immigrants complain about being treated like second class or different citizens.

The purpose of our study will be to consider the statutory conditions imposed on applicants for family reunion in France and Britain to see to what extent and how some national judges (such as the French Administrative Courts or in Britain, First-tier Tribunals -Immigration and Asylum Chamber - created on 15th February 2010 to replace the former Asylum and Immigration Tribunals) try to widen or distort their scope to restore the original meaning of article 8's right to family reunion. We will exclude from our study French Conseil d'Etat or British Supreme Court case law which tends to interpret national legislation very strictly. For
the same reason, we will not examine European decisions which give a European or supra-national interpretation of article 8.

In the course of our study we will consider whether the fact that France, unlike the UK, is a signatory to the Schengen agreement allowing freedom of movement within Europe affects in any way (and if so, how and to what extent) the way Britain protects its borders against applicants to family reunion.

Stratos Georgoulas, University of the Aegean, Greece

Crime and Society in Modern Syria and Jordan

The present paper constitutes an introductory sociological note based on preliminary findings of two field researches in the Middle East (Syria and Jordan). Firstly, it attempts to analyze statistical variations in recorded penalized activities in each country through a historical and an in-depth structural survey and, secondly, it attempts to compare the two countries as far as criminal policy is concerned. I will focus mostly on the statistical non regular variations in recorded penalized activities, the high percentages of ‘crimes’, such as acts against public morality, honour and public security and the very low percentages of ‘white collar crimes’. These will be analyzed through analytical tools such as Arabic nationalism and tribal corporatism, secularism and Islamism, economic liberalism and class. The secondary statistical analysis, as a research method, will be accompanied by interviews and discourse analysis.

André Giamberardino, University of Paraná, Brazil

Internal Borders and Fear of Crime in Brazil: A war against the poor

Fear of crime is a strategic tool used for the political legitimization of the Brazilian penal system and its extreme degrees of selectivity, i.e. as an object intrinsically related to the social construction of internal enemies and internal borders within cities. The survey results recently published by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics on victimization and access to justice demonstrate that there is no linearity between official crime rates and the general feeling of insecurity of the population. There are significant variations of it according to the corresponding location (if the respondent talks about his home, his neighbourhood or his city) and the socioeconomic profile. According to the national average, fear of crime increases as people move away from home, which would be understandable considering that the crimes in question are those which refer to the concept of urban violence. However, when we consider the socioeconomic variable, we see two curves in opposite directions: the higher the social class, greater security at home and less outside it, and the lower social class the logic is the opposite even if the higher rates of crimes lie in the poorest parts of the town. It is precisely the erosion of the idea of community that supports the militarization of public security and the strengthening of private security, considered by middle and upper classes as necessary measures for their "defence" from the "barbarism" of the “underdog class”. The wealthier sectors have behaved similarly in Brazil and abroad by promoting the proper insulation behind the walls of gated communities and neighbourhoods surrounded under the guardianship of private security companies. The rise of fear of crime and mass incarceration in Brazil are characteristics of its democratization process, which ended a dictatorial military regime in 1988 but without replacing the rhetoric of war. The increase of repression in Brazil, currently mainly against drug trafficking, sustains itself ideologically on the idea of an internal enemy, which represents, after all, a war of a country against its own people.
Joanna Gilmore, University of Manchester, UK
*Repression and resistance in the age of austerity: Protest policing and normalisation of ‘exceptional’ measures in the United Kingdom.*

The death of Ian Tomlinson at the G20 protests in London in April 2009 threw into the public spotlight some of the more contentious aspects of the British state’s response to political dissent. Perhaps the most widely-debated of these practices has been the public order tactic of ‘kettling’, where protesters are detained indiscriminately in tightly-held police cordons over a period of hours. This paper traces the development of the practice, which relies on the ancient and ill-defined doctrine of breach of the peace, arguing that a combination of police discourse, judicial reasoning and academic mainstream has legitimised its use as an established and normalised method of policing political demonstrations. Drawing on data gathered from an extensive ethnographic study of the policing of anti-war protests, the paper locates the development of the tactic within a broader shift towards an increasingly authoritarian style of protest policing in Britain, arguing for a reconsideration of key elements of the long-standing debate between Tony Jefferson and PAJ Waddington on the pages of the *British Journal of Criminology*.

Juul Gooren, Hague University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands
*The implications of criminal law for sexual contact with youngsters*

Soon to be sexually aware/active youngsters are valued as ‘pre-sexual’ creatures who move on a dividing line, a dangerous border that has to be monitored. In the Netherlands minors between twelve and eighteen years of age are protected by criminal law against non-coercive sexual encounters. Such contact is punishable because of the juridical age limit of the victim. This paper will not focus on evident cases of sexual abuse. Instead far more ambiguous cases are brought to light in which it is less clear whether we are dealing with sexual abuse or sexual experimentation. The focus will be on teenagers who have sexual contact that can be qualified as consensual but is nonetheless punishable by criminal law. If teenagers are approached without force or approach a person themselves autonomously they are thus protected against such contact, but they could have played a sexually active role nevertheless. Promiscuous teenage sexual activity poses some dilemmas for the just application of law enforcement. How do the alleged offenders in these criminal cases make contact and how are the punishable interactions possible considering the facilitative role of the victim? What is the motivation for initiating criminal law and how can the distinction between the alleged offender and the alleged victim be explained? This paper will deal with the way the officials of the police and justice departments deal with/regard sexual contacts with youngsters in a diverse range of settings. The crucial question is how the professionals dealing with the protection of youngsters and at the same time safeguarding the legal rights of offenders come to their juridical deliberation. What are the effects of penalizing consensual sex with youngsters from the standpoint of the alleged victim and the alleged offender? Critical remarks will be made regarding the protection of sexually active youngsters against other sexually active youngsters as well as the act of sex as transgression.

Simon Hallsworth, London Metropolitan University, UK
*We have lessons to teach you*

This paper examines the securitisation of the British school system. It examines, in so doing, how institutions that were once largely autonomous and self policing have become subject to forms of surveillance and social control which, until recently, would have been unthinkable in
an educational setting. A process which, within two decades, would see the formal introduction of policemen into schools and the burgeoning use of aural and visual surveillance systems once routinely found in heavily securitised environments such as airports, now being routinely deployed to monitor the everyday activities of pupils. The paper examines how the securitisation process begins by fortifying schools in the name of defence from external predators. The paper then traces how the logic of securitisation turns inwards, making the everyday activities of pupils the object of surveillance, regulation and control. The paper then examines the lessons this process has to teach us; reading the process of securitisation both as a metaphor for the development of a security state and at the same time the self actualization of the security state in its distributed form. It concludes by examining the process as indicative of the securitisation of the lifeworld, a movement through and by which security logics increasingly penetrate and instantiate themselves as background, taken-for-granted features of everyday life

Paddy Hillyard, Queen’s University Belfast, UK
Zemiology Revisited: A decade on

Ron Hoenig, University of South Australia, Australia
Monsters on the Borderlands: An analysis of Australian print media depictions of Woomera and its denizens

Border anxieties pervade discussions of refugees, asylum seekers and the defence of white privilege and citizenship. The construction of monsters reveals a deep fear of the erosion of ‘patriarchal white sovereignty’ (Moreton-Robinson 2004). White Australian politicians betrayed their fear of the consequences of border disintegration in the trope of ‘moral intimidation’ by lipsewing asylum seekers. Many scholars (see for example Burke 2002; Mares 2002; Tascón 2002; Macken-Horarik 2003; Green 2004; Hodge & O’Carroll 2006; Rajaram & Grundy-Warr 2007; Soguk 2007) explore the significance of borderlands/borderscapes in shaping and defending the white Western self. In print news texts about lipsewing by asylum seekers, a commonplace is the discursive location of Woomera and other immigration detention centres as apart from the Australian polity: part of ‘non-Australia’. Even news articles critical of these views and the exclusionist philosophies and epistemologies that inspire them tend to fall into the same patterns, making gestures of inclusiveness rather than scoping the reframing the abject Other as part of a positively just and porous society. Like most thinking in Australia about identity, including that of critical White scholars like myself, ‘positive’ media normalises whiteness. Analysing news texts focusing on the representation of lipsewing asylum seekers, I explore the ‘dark’ place of Woomera and its residents, both voluntary and involuntary, and the role of these texts in constituting what Rutherford, following Lacan, calls the ‘good’ white Australian. Using Kristeva’s ‘abject’ I explore how news texts depicted ‘Woomera’ to marginalise as deviant both external and the internal Others: Muslim asylum seekers and white residents. Taking a leaf out of Matt Wray’s work on white trash, I explore how such symbols of abjection reveal the extent to which news representations continue to involve white projections, desires and imaginings of the cultural and class Other rather than pointing the way ahead to the dissolution of physical and metaphysical boundaries in a just world.
Janet Jamieson, Liverpool John Moores University

*Gender, Personal Safety and Dispersal*

One of the more controversial measures in the anti-social behaviour arsenal available in England and Wales is the provision of ‘Dispersal Powers’ under Section 30 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 (likely to be amended to ‘Police Direction Powers’ via current proposals forwarded by the Coalition Government). Dispersal powers allow for the dispersal of groups of two or more from designated zones if any members of the public have been intimidated, harassed, alarmed or distressed. In terms of practicalities, it is important to note that the focus is upon ‘presence’ rather than ‘behaviour’ within a designated zone and failure to disperse can result in arrest and summary charge. This paper will reflect on the findings from a research study undertaken in Merseyside in relation to girls’ and young women’s views and experiences of dispersal powers. In particular, it will address the gendered challenges posed by the fact that girls and young women commit less crime (of a less serious nature) and that they express greater fear of crime compared to their male counterparts. The paper will highlight the exclusionary potential of these powers to criminalise and stigmatise children and young people *per se* and the particular dangers they pose for girls and young women.

Andrew Jefferson, Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims, Copenhagen, Denmark

*Confining institutions and practices in Sierra Leone*

Drawing on ethnographic research conducted in Sierra Leone, amongst prisoners and former combatants in Freetown’s Central Prison and beyond, this article develops an expansive notion of confinement through which to think about the lived realities of marginalized citizen-subjects in a post-conflict setting characterized by political volatility, exorbitant poverty and limited opportunities. Confining institutions can be understood as sites where social power is a central dynamic and where practices of power and knowledge, discipline and resocialisation are key features (Casella 2007, Foucault 1979, Strange and Bashford 2003, Dikotter and Brown 2007, Butler 2006). Freetown’s prison and ghettos are compelling examples of what Agamben has generically classified as ‘camps’, sites where the fractured relationship between states and citizen-subjects is constituted and reconstituted (Agamben 2008, Wacquant 2001). Recognising that at stake within confining practices are issues of autonomy, ontological (in)security, social power and the individual's relation to the state, the article seeks to move beyond classic theoretical understandings of confinement - both criminology’s focus on retribution, deterrence and rehabilitation but also those studies which focus on social control and the reproduction of relations of domination and resistance. Following Casella, I seek to illuminate the ways in which ‘multiple forms of subjectivity (are) created under confinement’ but also how confinement takes on multiple forms - materially, discursively and expressively.

Agata Kaczmarek, University of Stirling, UK

*An Examination of the Effects of Contradictions in Globalization on Europe’s Migration Laws*

‘Globalisation is characterised by the systematic reduction in the barriers to the cross-border flow of factors (labour, capital), products, technology, knowledge, information, belief systems, ideas and values’ (Kaplinsky, 2005: 9). While globalisation strongly encourages the free movement of capital, it discourages the free movement of people (Klein, 2002). Dauvergne (2009) proposes that while states do not want to stop globalisation with regard to the free movement of capital and exchange of trade (as it might be harmful for the economy),
states do want to control policies and migration laws. As a result, migration laws become increasingly strict, with states introducing visas and work permits while simultaneously increasing security and fortifying their borders (Legrain, 2000). This paper discusses the contradictions of globalization, how these contradictions have affected Europe’s migration laws and what the consequences are for migrants.

The tightening of borders and the turning of Europe into ‘fortress Europe’ is being exploited by organised crime groups, traffickers and smugglers. As a result of this, new laws were introduced in order to tackle the problem. The paper also discusses the policies and current protocols which are intended to combat smuggling and trafficking, including the ‘Palermo Protocol’ (2000) and EU Directive (2002). These documents include suggestions on protection for victims but primarily encourage the setting forth of strict security measures as well as harsh migration laws as the primary solution to the problem of human trafficking and smuggling. This paper concludes that despite the fact that strict migration laws put people in a vulnerable position and encourage criminals to operate, they are still regarded by many in power as the best solution. While the paper does not argue that the victim focused approach is the best solution to human trafficking and tackling the exploitation of people, it closes with the suggestion that victim protection is a key component in combating human trafficking and human exploitation.

Maria Lucia Karam, Institute of Criminology, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Legalising Drugs: A stepping stone to restraining the power of punishment

Explicitly using war as a paradigm of social control, drug prohibition has been the crucial factor in the global expansion of the power of punishment, and therefore in the growing criminalization of poverty.

The United Nations conventions and the national laws that criminalize conduct related to drugs systematically disregard the primacy of rules inscribed in the international declarations of human rights and democratic constitutions, eroding fundamental rights, and thus undermining the very idea of democracy.

Convictions for drug offenses have been the main cause of the growth in the number of prisoners worldwide. Following the declaration of the “war on drugs” in the early 1970s, the number of drug offenders incarcerated in the United States increased by more than 2,000 percent. The target of the American drug war is clear: African-Americans are incarcerated at substantially higher rates than whites, far out of proportion with their representation in the total population.

Like any other wars, the “war on drugs” is also lethal. In Mexico, the current military offensive against the cartels unleashed an ongoing wave of violence that has killed thousands of people since it was launched in December of 2006. In Brazil, one out of five murders in the city of Rio de Janeiro has been a result of summary executions during police operations in the ghettos called favelas. The target of the Brazilian drug war is clear: drug dealers in the favelas and those who look like them are the “enemies.”

The end of the insane and bloody “war on drugs” and the replacement of prohibition with a system of legalization and regulation of all drugs are the most urgent steps to restrain the power of punishment, and therefore to reduce violence, social harm, pain, and injustice.
Maria Kaspersson, University of Greenwich, UK  
*What a Difference the Context Makes - Dangerous Dogs, Dangerous Situations or Dangerous Owners?*

Dog bite fatalities are uncommon in the UK, and therefore they tend to be reported. However, due to fragmented reporting within a framework of newsworthiness, the context, underlying causes and issues of prevention are not discussed. On the surface, fatal dog bite cases seem to be about Pit Bulls, or otherwise ‘mad’ dogs, children, the inadequacy of the Dangerous Dogs Act and whether the dog owner is guilty of manslaughter. By carrying out a close reading of news reports from several papers, the context of the nine dog bite fatalities since 2005 will be painted and taken into account, broadening the field of discussion from breed or dog only, to canine living conditions and the human facilitation - albeit not conscious or intentional - in many of these events. It turns out dog bite fatalities are double tragedies – a tragedy as a human, most commonly a child, has been bitten to death, but also because the dogs in these cases were badly treated, sometimes abused and adults took inadequate care of them.

Jacqueline Kerr, University of Ulster, UK  
*Women Who Offend and Official Reform Discourse in Northern Ireland: In Control or Under Control?*

As the number of women receiving custodial sentences increases globally, neo-liberal policy changes and contemporary crime control strategy are charged with marginalising the most vulnerable members of our society (Neve and Pate 2005). In response, several countries have adopted the language and principles of gender responsive penal policies. Northern Ireland, while it slowly emerges out of a period of civil unrest, retains the legacy of the ‘Troubles’ which has left it one of the most socially and economically deprived regions of the United Kingdom. The devolution of policing and justice functions to the Northern Ireland Assembly and the establishment of the new Department of Justice has, as part of its wider remit to reduce offending, introduced a strategy to manage women offenders and those vulnerable to offending behaviour 2010-2013. Given the dynamics of Northern Ireland as a contextual framework, contemporary crime control strategy, and the development of gender responsive guiding principles for women offenders, this paper will explore the gender specific measures of the Northern Ireland strategy to raise key concerns regarding its possible limitations for women who offend. It connects official reform discourse to the more intensive social control of women who offend and makes recommendations for future ‘gender informed’ penal discourse in Northern Ireland.

Magdalena Kmak, University of Helsinki, Finland  
*State Monopoly of Violence without the State? Privatisation of migration detention institutions as a measure of technology of security*

The extension of market principles to state monopoly of violence has been a source of controversies and critique for some time. This has been visible in particular within the field of migration. As the research conducted in 2009 by the Global Detention Project shows, more than a dozen countries across the globe have employed contractors within their immigration detention institutions. According to some scholars, these developments indicate a wider trend and precede further efforts to privatize prisons. Despite various motives behind privatization of arrests and prisons, there is no doubt that this phenomenon has been influenced by neo-liberal economic policies. The question should be
asked however what is the meaning of this diffusion of private into public and how does it influence the traditional role of the state?
The aim of my presentation is to address this question from the perspective of Foucauldian concept of governmentality, focusing in particular at the functioning of apparatuses of security as an essential technical instrument of liberal art of government. Unlike many proclaiming triumph of the market economy over the state institutions, coupled with the withering away of the state, I will claim the opposite. I will show that the rationality behind the privatization of immigration detention confirms that there is no decrease in centralized technologies of control and supervision. On the contrary, it seems to corroborate the claim put forward by scholars such as Thomas Lemke, according to whom privatization means rather a reorganization of government technologies by pluralisation and the commodification of mechanisms of security.

Sekholal Kom, North Eastern Hill University, India

_Negotiating Ethnic Diversity and Securing Autonomy for Minorities in Northeast India_

The sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution is termed as a constitutional contrivance embedded in the idea of decentralization from the existing state structure with certain provisions for autonomy. Basically, the aim of this constitutional schema was to see that the ethnic aspirations of this part of the region are met on the one hand, and on the other, to integrate the region into the mainstream. Even today, citing historical legitimacy, ethnic militants belonging to the Nagas and Meiteis continue to confront the Indian State through their armed struggles for a separate Sovereign State of their own. In short, this arrangement was designed to address the ethnic aspirations of India’s Northeast region.

Different groups have different demands invariably differing and intersecting with each other. The rationale of constituting a majority in their specific settlements appeared to be the driver behind a competing micro-nationalist venture in the region. Ironically, marked by diversity in customs, cultures, traditions and languages, the region is home to over 200 of the 635 tribal groups in the country, speaking a variety of Tibeto-Burman languages and dialects with a strong tradition of social and cultural identity. Divided by language, religion and ethnicity Northeast India has been passing through a series of predicaments explicitly exemplified by competing ethno-nationalist dissents. Of late, identity mobilization and counter-mobilization by various groups seems to spill into the political arena and deepen the sense of separation and self-identification in the region. That is, much of the politics in the region appears to centre on the question of preserving one’s ethnic identity. The result has been cycles of mobilization and counter-mobilization which eventually aggravates ethnic relations subsequently causing the region’s political temperature to rise.

Thus, granting of territorial autonomy appears unfeasible to address the region’s myriad ethnic aspirations. Taking into account the complex nature of ethnic relationships and demographic settlements, the paper intends to argue that this non-territorial autonomy (Sixth Schedule) should be appreciated as a suitable mechanism to address ethnic minorities’ aspirations against their struggle from the dominance of the majority. Moreover, the paper is also an attempt to understand the politics behind the Sixth Schedule and its implication(s).

Marie Kortam, Université Paris Diderot, France

_The French ‘Banlieu’: Violence of power and the power of violence_

Power is the favoured tool of violence to annihilate the Other. Power uses violence at the same time as it confronts it and, in return, violence is always expressed as a form of power. Within democracy, several forms of power may exist. To meet the challenges it is faced with, democracy must succeed in avoiding institutional violence which leads to the favourable treatment of the rich by the law whilst the poor and marginalized are treated extremely
harshly. It needs to ensure that the police do not respond to violence with violence as well as ensuring that the competition, selection and discrimination which form the basis of the educational system do not condemn pupils who fail to resort to uncontrollable violence. In France, violence is rationalised by power. This rationalisation occurs via a manipulation of individuals’ perceptions. It becomes a means of reinforcing domination. Violence produces institutions such as the army, the police, the legal and penal systems, all of which exist to control and administer violence. Indeed, to establish political power, to maintain it and to make it work, a certain degree of violence is necessary. In contemporary societies, different measures of surveillance and police control are just as much forms of rationalisation as they are of violence. Violence exists in a repressive form. Yet, violence is not hidden by policies of rationalisation: on the contrary, it manifests itself by alternative means, revealing itself through the exercise of power which implies the use of force as a means of social interaction aimed at discouraging, punishing and asserting its domination. The social system also uses force in order to discipline and control those who use it and are likely to use it in the future.

Under what circumstances does violence manifest itself? What link is there between globalisation and violence? What link is there between globalisation and the repressive violence of the French state? Under what form does violence manifest itself and by what means? What political institutions and services are used by the State in the exercise of power? Does society, in turn, use violence against young people from the banlieu? What forms does it take? What are the responses and means of resistance employed by young people with regard to the violence of power, of the State and of society? These are the questions that I will attempt to answer in this paper which is based on empirical research involving on a series of interviews carried out with young people aged between 20 and 30 in Seine Saint-Denis outside Paris in 2008.

Christos Kouroutzas, University of the Aegean, Greece

Genotyping Data Banks (Biobanks) as a Means of ‘Genetic Social Control’ (Biocontrol) in Modern Social Systems: Pilot qualitative research in Greece

This paper provides a critical approach to forensic applications of genetics in modern forensic genetic analysis, examining methods and techniques of surveillance and repression of crime through the genotypic data banks (biobanks).

Regarding the theoretical framework, the main area of concern relates to the recent models of repression, control and surveillance of modern social systems through the application of genetics, as defined by the political authorities and implemented by the agencies of formal social control, thus developing new ‘genetic social control’. Genotyping databases permit the filing and processing of biological materials from both ‘suspects’ and those actually ‘convicted’ of a criminal offence. Official social control is reinforced via genetic surveillance and the use of new technologies.

Furthermore, as part of the globalization of crime, the future goal is to create a “hyper-bank” of genotypic information, which includes genetic data in a wider geo-political spectrum, such as the European Union, aimed at tightening oversight of the members of modern social systems, thus structuring the concept of biopower.

With regard to research methodology, in this study we used a qualitative research method of content analysis of documents outlining the legal framework for the use of Genotyping Data Banks in connection with bio-law, International Conventions, Universal Declarations and Additional Protocols. Our research revealed the future challenges which are emerging in the field of bioethics through the applications of genetics. Finally, we studied the contributions of the National Bioethics Committee, responsible for overseeing the application of genotypic information banks which areas yet only in their planning stage in Greece.
Ronald C. Kramer, Western Michigan University, U.S.A.

Global Warming and Climate Change as State-Corporate Crime

The most significant form of potential harm facing our planet today is anthropogenic global warming that results from catastrophic climate change. As Lynch, Burns and Stretesky point out, global warming has criminological and sociological relevance on several levels. Following their lead, this paper will argue that global warming and climate change can be analyzed as a form of state-corporate crime. Four specific intersections of state and corporate actions in the United States related to the release of greenhouse gases and the failure to control these emissions will be examined: 1) the continued emission of greenhouse gases by the fossil fuel industry and the state facilitation of these harmful practices; 2) the operation of the global warming denial movement and the state facilitation of its efforts to block political action on the regulation of greenhouse gases; 3) the U.S. corporate state’s role in blocking international agreements and actions related to global warming; and 4) the role of U.S. military forces engaged in imperial actions around the world in generating significant levels of greenhouse gases. The role of a public criminology in responding to the existential threat of climate change will also be analyzed.

Tuuli Kurki & Kristiina Brunila, University of Helsinki, Finland

The Wheel of (Mis)fortune: Youth Training and Guidance as Precarious and Projectised Educational Politics

In Finland, young adults with immigrant or criminal backgrounds are increasingly directed into short-term activation training and into publicly-funded projects targeted at youths leaving compulsory education. In all EU countries, investigations have been carried out and investments have been made to ‘reintegrate’ these young adults into education and work. Being ‘outside’ is seen as a risk not only for the young person him/herself but for the entire society in the name of success, efficiency and reproduction (see e.g. Commission of the European Communities 2007).

In our presentation we will examine the kind of educational activities and interventions that are directed at these young adults and analyse what kind of consequences they have from the perspective of the young adults themselves. We will also disclose what these interventions offer and teach these young adults Our discussion is based on data produced in two separate studies: Kurki’s ethnographic PhD study on pre-vocational training for immigrants (Kurki & Niemi, in process) and Brunila’s deconstructive and discursive post-doctoral study of the marketisation, projectisation and therapisation of education which focuses on the politics and policies of education, the knowledge economy and the training and guidance offered to young adults who have criminal backgrounds (Brunila submitted; in review).

In our analysis, we utilize the concepts of precarisation (Butler 2004; 2010a & b?; Kurki, in process) and projectisation (Brunila 2009) which both, we think, represent a disciplinary and productive form of power. Precarisation draws on the work of Judith Butler and other writings with a feminist philosophical and sociological perspective (e.g. Mattoni & Doerr 2007; Neilson & Rossiter 2006). Projectisation is instead derived most of all from Michel Foucault and from feminist deconstructive and discourse-oriented research (Davies 1998; 2003; Naskali 2003; Lather 2003). We need both of these concepts to understand the educational situation in which young adults with immigrant/criminal background are positioned. They represent forms of power that imply what can be said, and thought, but also about who can speak, when, where, and with what authority. Therefore, in order to understand how and why
precarisation and projectisation work, and how the target of these activities ends up acting as s/he is supposed to, we also utilize the concept of subjectification (Butler 1997; Davies 2006; Youdell 2006). Subjectification describes the ongoing process where one is placed and places oneself in precarious and projecticed discourses. Thus, we are interested in how young adults with immigrant/criminal backgrounds construct their subjectivities within the limits and possibilities of the discourses and cultural practices that are available to them (cf. St. Pierre 1997). Subjectification thereby provides a framework for understanding how young people become the subject of youth training and guidance programmes.

Anne Lise Marin Lamellet, University Grenoble 3, France
Filming the Margins

In the 1980s, Margaret Thatcher’s successive governments undertook a complete overhaul of the British class system. Based on the theories of Charles Murray, a controversial American scholar, the official discourse erected an impassable boundary within the working class in order to weaken, if not annihilate it.

According to this discourse, the working class was now to be divided into two new groups, a classification that was redolent of the old Victorian dichotomy between deserving workers – who would rapidly join the then Prime Minister’s beloved middle class – and undeserving non-workers – who were on the brink of proletarianisation – a group of social outcasts gathered under the label “underclass”.

Despite the widespread rhetoric that was taken up by the mass media at the time, British cinema quickly endeavoured to demonstrate the vacuity of such a view and questioned this concept that some sociologists say is an attempt to criminalise poverty.

If British cinema actually shows the reinforcement of invisible but somehow tangible social boundaries in a country where inequalities have worsened since 1979, it also emphasises the fact that this progressive atomisation of British society is not due to its lower stratum’s will to alienate itself from mainstream society. On the contrary, it definitely is the consequence of degraded socioeconomic conditions reinforced by the policies of a Prime Minister who wished to “roll back the frontiers of the state”.

Far from being only a witness of the growing demonisation of the underprivileged, British cinema sometimes even shakes viewers up by forcing them to rethink their own conceptions of the norm and marginality and urging them to reconsider the way they look at the Other in an increasingly divided society.

Raymond Michalowski, Northern Arizona University, USA
“Attrition Through Enforcement”: Rebordering of Social Space in Arizona’s War on the Immigrant ‘Other.’

In late April, 2011, Ramon, an ‘unauthorized’ immigrant, sliced off the tip of his index finger while cutting meat in the restaurant in Phoenix, Arizona where he works (Arizona Republic, April 23, 2011, A1). He did not seek medical treatment for fear that he would be identified as an ‘unauthorized’ immigrant by hospital workers and deported. Ramon is just one of several hundred thousand ‘unauthorized’ immigrants in Arizona who have been driven further into the shadows, further away from public services and legal protections by state law, SB1070 and follow-up legislation. This paper analyzes the dynamics and consequences of “attrition through enforcement,” the theory underlying Arizona’s immigration policy which seek to make daily life so intolerable and filled with fear of detection that ‘unauthorized’ immigrants and their families, including their U.S. citizen children, will “self-deport”. Attrition through enforcement seeks to implement a fundamental re-bordering of public social space in Arizona.
From the perspective of immigration and immigrants, borders are more than geographical boundary lines and entry stations separating nation states. A border is any social space where individuals will face challenges to the legality of their presence by those with the ability to begin a revocation of that presence. SB1070 and other anti-immigrant legislation in Arizona seeks to transform nearly every public encounter into a border crossing, one that will hopefully lead to a revocation of the presence of unauthorized state residents. Current and proposed Arizona legislation would mandate local police to enquire into the immigration status of those they contact, make presence in the state without federal immigration authorization a crime of trespass under state law, require public service employees to report suspected unauthorized migrants, and mandate that hospital workers and teachers report undocumented clients and students to immigration authorities. The resulting fear has led to significant narrowing of life space within the immigrant community, as citizens and legal residents as well as ‘unauthorized’ migrants perceive public space as increasingly characterized by unpleasant border-crossings. In response, like Ramon, a growing portion of Arizona’s Latino population has elected to live deeper in the social shadows. While not reduced to the “bare life” of Agamben’s analysis, these deep shadow lives are increasingly devoid of many of the normal components of routine existence such as work, education, health care, police protection, public services and public recreation, a driver’s license, the ability to shop for healthy food, or to take one’s children to play in a local park. I argue that these denials of fundamental life spaces constitute violations of core human rights, violations currently promoted and protected by state law.

Avigail Moor, Tel Hai College, Israel

When does sexual coercion become rape? Distinguishing deviant from normal sexual conduct

Sexual coercion by an acquaintance is a prevalent type of sexual assault that is often misperceived, normalized, and downplayed. Prevailing social norms may actually treat such forced sex as expected and normative behaviour rather than deviant and unacceptable conduct. The present study seeks to examine whether prevailing attitudes do indeed fail to characterize sexual coercion by an acquaintance as abusive in contrast to perceptions of stranger rape. The mediating role of the acceptance of gender and rape myths is assessed as well. Three hundred and thirty participants completed self-administered questionnaires. The results indicate that sexual coercion by strangers is indeed characterized as rape to a significantly greater degree than forced sex by an acquaintance, which in turn is viewed as more harmful than coercion within a steady relationship, particularly by men who view rape in accordance with prevailing rape myths. The same pattern of differentiation emerged in respect to the psychological harm expected following each, as well as the advisability of reporting the incidents to the police. The discussion examines the meaning of these findings in respect to current social stances and definitions of what constitutes normal vs. deviant sexual conduct.

John Moore, UWE Bristol, UK

What about the murders and rapists? Difficult questions for Abolitionism

In an age of penal excess the distinction, at least in terms of campaigning, between prison reformists, prison reductionists and prison abolitionists has become blurred. Abolitionism appears both idealistic and irrelevant and the focus of campaigning moves towards opposition of expansion and the highlighting of the most apparent excesses. At a theoretical level abolitionism is seen as redundant and new concepts like neo-abolitionism and partial abolitionism have emerged.
This paper argues for the creation of a clear theoretical distinction between abolitionism and reform and between abolition and reduction. Recognizing how the ‘dangerous’ few are used to legitimize the penal system it sets out some initial ideas of how abolitionists can respond to the question ‘what about the murders and rapists?’ It suggests this should be done in a way that reconfigures this debate from a defence of abolitionism into one that uses it to expose the failure of criminal justice.

Kerry Moore, University of Cardiff, UK
‘Asylum Shopping’ and the Politics of Postcolonial Neo-Liberalism

This article will explore how the negative discourses surrounding asylum seekers and refugees in Britain since the mid-1990s has been conditioned by the operation of certain logics of postcolonialism and neo-liberal modernity. Sensationalist headlines about ‘asylum shopping’ in the run up to the institution of the Dublin conventions, and continuing curtailments upon the freedom of movement of those seeking asylum across as well as within borders, signify a more fundamental insecurity in the identity of the neo-liberal subject. The article explores how erosions of collective models of solidarity and a dominant discourse promoting entrepreneurialism of the self have contributed to a negative and unjust asylum discourse in Britain. In this, outrage at asylum seekers’ perceived exercising of choice and freedom of movement have been indexed to deep-seated fears and uncertainties about the future, aspirations and opportunities (paranoia) and nostalgia for a more secure national or social identity in the past (melancholia). However, in drawing attention to the tenuous boundaries between neoliberal freedoms and controls upon choice, the news media and political discourses on ‘asylum shopping’ harbours a potential to subvert the very boundaries they ostensibly reinforce. Drawing upon post-Marxist and cultural studies theory this paper will seek to highlight the instabilities and fissures in dominant discourses surrounding asylum and refugee issues in Britain from which possibilities for new, more progressive perspectives might be articulated.

Jacques Moriau, The Free University of Brussels, Belgium
Are they all criminals? The use of self-confession in a society of control

A posteriori estimates of crime rates (in other words, official police and court-based statistics) are inadequate for measuring the real extent of crime. This has led to the development of a whole series of writings on the ‘dark figure’ of crime and alternative means of measuring crime. Among these latter, self-report studies have, over time, assumed more and more importance in criminologists’ panopoly of methodological tools. Self-report studies, which sit at the crossroads between statistical tools and the confession, are rarely questioned with respect to the consequences they may have on how criminality and the means to prevent it are understood. Starting from an analysis of a body of self-report studies on juvenile delinquency carried out recently in Europe, this paper will seek to understand three potential problems with this research method:

- the fact that it focuses not on everyday experiences of crime but rather on certain kinds of crime
- the fact that it does not focus on all young people but rather on certain sub-categories
- the fact that they may have a profound influence on policy-making.

In the actuarial age (Harcourt, 2007) or in an ‘automated’ social world (Lianos et Douglas, 2000), recourse to these kinds of techniques has profound effects on the way we understand crime and on the drawing of boundaries separating deviance from normality. Following on from the debate led 30 years ago on the link between social backgrounds and delinquency,
this paper will ask what self-report studies can tell us today about the separation between deviants and ordinary subjects.

**Giuseppe Mosconi,** University of Padua, Italy  
*Global Crisis, Environmental Emergencies, New North African and European Movements: Rethinking Critical Criminology*

The contemporary rapidly changing global scene reveals two crucially evident elements:

- the tight connection between the environment and economic crisis. If the artificial development model caused an economic crisis which already involved a deep disconnection between humans and nature, all the attempts to overcome this crisis run the risk of increasing this fracture, pushing the ongoing processes towards a point of no return. This situation highlights the necessity of a creating a new economic model capable of integrating environmental concerns and finding a place for new alternative energies.

- The recent political uprisings led by North African and Middle Eastern youth clearly contrast with the image and stereotype of Islamic radicalism, and of immigration as an illegal, out-of-control phenomenon which obliges western countries, Europe in particular, to accept the rise of new states which are more democratic, less exploitable and submitted to their own interests.

**Bill Munro,** University of Stirling, UK  
*Notes towards an Outline for a Critique of the European ‘State’*

The question as to whether such a phenomenon as a European state exists has been raised by the constitutional developments and constraints regarding European Union integration and the associated issues surrounding ‘conditionality’. As many Authors have pointed out, European Union ‘conditionality’ reflects a considerable amount of double standards and hypocrisy, particularly those conditions relating to minority rights and the often anti-social criteria for economic convergence (Anderson, 2009; Febbrajo and Sadurski, 2010, see also Grabbe, 1999). It is in relation to this ‘conditionality’ and the related signs of democratic hollowing out and crisis that newly emerging policies on crime control, influenced by the shifts in social structures brought about by neoliberalism, are configured (see Garland, 2000).

This paper will look at emerging contradictions in the field of crime control in Europe, highlighting different levels of transition (democratic, market, and legal), in order to analyse the problems of transition and criminalisation within the EU. By outlining the relationship between the implementation of rights, the distribution of resources and the recognition of national, ethnic and civil identities, the paper will examine issues surrounding the economic legitimacy of legal order, its processes of criminalisation and the existential nature of the European ‘State’.

**Carla Nagels,** The Free University of Brussels, Belgium  
*When Big Business Commits Social Fraud*

This paper is based on a research study currently underway on social fraud in Belgium. Social fraud – social security fraud and fraud concerning the failure of companies to respect labour law— has become the subject of political intervention over the past ten years or so. A Secretary of State for Social Fraud was even appointed in 2007. Yet, as elsewhere, those charged with targeting social fraud have a very different perception of social fraud committed by big business than of fraud committed by less powerful actors. In the opinion of all agents
of social control, the irregularities committed by big business with regard to compliance with labour law are not considered to be real ‘offences’. These ‘irregularities’ constitute a form of social engineering, the aim of which is to deliberately diminish the amount of a company’s contributions to the social security fund without them having to resort to the black market or extensive subcontracting. This latter practice is not an offence in Belgium for businesses best-placed to win subcontracts and who believe that they are doing nothing wrong.

On the one hand, there are real offences in the sense that they are the target of the criminal law, but they are thought not to be socially harmful. On the other hand, there is behaviour which is considered to be socially harmful but which is not targeted by the criminal law.

In this paper, I would like to challenge the social representations of the rhetoric big businesses themselves use to justify their own practices. Since it is often difficult to trace lines of accountability, my current field of research focuses on business lawyers who generally have less difficulty talking about the irregular practices of their clients. The aim is firstly to determine whether or not social irregularities committed by big business are different from other kinds of offences. If so, how can they be classified? Secondly, the relationships which form (or do not form) between big business, the organisations responsible for investigating social fraud and the penal sphere will be studied.

Ida Nafstad, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo
Changing Police Control: Differentiation of social control of Norwegian and foreign citizens in the open drug scene in Oslo

The open drug scene in Oslo has changed since 2007/2008. The police control of the drug scene has also changed. More foreign citizens have begun to use the open drug scene, and police control has been directed toward foreigners since the spring of 2009. The drug scene has changed in other ways as well. The public discussion and the image of drug users appears to be a paradigm shift in the Norwegian society; from a perception of the user as a criminal to a perception of the user as sick and in need of help. It has in the past decade been more focused on health and social approaches toward drug users. Many harm reduction measures have been started. Media, politicians and the police are talking about drug users in other ways than in the past – they are not primarily discussing them as a crime problem, but rather as a health and/or social problem. Government documents refer to drug users as sick and the measures to be used are to be adapted to this view.

One could imagine that as the harm reduction approach is increasing, the crime approach to drug users would decrease. This has not been the case. In 2010 police reports of drug offenses rose by 15.6%, police reports of drug-related crimes against the Penal Code are at the highest level ever recorded. How can this be? It seems that criminal, health and social policy approaches do not work as a zero-sum game. Rather, the approaches increase in parallel. I will focus on whether an explanation for the parallel increase may be that there is an increase in differentiation and separation of which users should be dealt with in which ways, that it is simply not the same people crime, health and social measures are aiming at. The main question is: "Are different forms of social control used towards Norwegian and foreign citizens in the open drug scene? In this case, what are the differences, and how can we understand them?"
This paper proposes to examine different police tactics (notably ‘zero tolerance’, ‘Compstat policing’, ‘hotspot policing’ and ‘community policing’) and to analyse how these different tactics impact on the erection or destruction of social barriers. If numerous publications try to explain the tendency of society to withdraw into itself due to factors such as insecurity, individualism and social and cultural diversity, none of these show how particular police philosophies participate (or not) in the construction of an ‘exclusive society’ and to the erection of symbolic boundaries between individuals and different social groupings. This theoretical contribution will systematically analyse police tactics in order to bring out the link between the policing model as it is practiced and the ‘social exclusivity’ which it may promote. We will start from the hypothesis that the more police tactics are repressive, the more they participate in the erecting social boundaries: repressive police tactics lead to social segregation, hemming people in to predefined roles according to classical paradigms (police vs the public). On the other hand, the more that police tactics are ‘participatory’ and favour partnership with the public, the more they contribute to breaking down these barriers. Indeed, cooperative forms of policing allow multiple social groupings, who would not previously have been likely to cross paths, to work together, breaking down symbolic barriers. This paper constitutes a new approach to the issue of the (de)construction of the ‘exclusive society’ via the prism of philosophies of policing.

**Conor O’Reilly**, University of Porto, Portugal

‘Beyond Containment’: The Security Parallels of Global Mobility & the Neo-Liberal (Re)turn

Acknowledging critical commentary regarding the increasingly securitized containment of ‘deviant’ travel, this paper highlights the comparatively neglected role that sophisticated security solutions play in facilitation of privileged travel. Drawing on Bauman’s conceptual distinction between ‘tourists’ and ‘vagabonds’, a series of security parallels are identified that reflect how strategies to regulate global mobility possess both positive and negative applications when directed towards these antithetical mobile subjects. These dynamics are more closely examined through consideration of the transnational security consultancy industry and the strategic alliances that it has forged with other global risk professionals – notably specialists in kidnap and ransom insurance as well as international providers of emergency medical assistance. Together these ‘guardians of global mobility’ secure, enhance, and, where necessary, restore the primarily profit-oriented circulation of clients who journey into the global badlands. Whilst their accumulated rescue toolkit has traditionally facilitated transnational capitalism’s ventures into the South, it is increasingly filtering back up into the North; most specifically into the American homeland by a process of ‘neo-liberal (re)turn’. Critical analysis of these global risk professionals gauges their role in both the promotion of global insecurities as well as in the further exacerbation of global security inequalities.

**Carlos Parra**, Southern Adventist University, USA

*Latinos by Nationality and Illegal by Ethnicity: Otherness and the Condition of Fear in the U.S.*

A steady increment of Latino communities within the national boundaries of the U.S. has shifted from previously perceived as insignificant into a national threat. This misconception is fuelled by a discourse, xenophobic in nature, and tremendously fostered by biased national media. The average American is alarmed daily by a presumed invasion of the American soil,
and a “witch hunt” seems to be rapidly setting in as a response to a supposed national threat. A perception of racial difference and emphasis on ethnic variation also fuels a prejudice that instigates misperceptions of criminality and otherness, and is understood as a threat to national identity (Chavez 2008). In addition, a status of illegality in regards to immigration is increasingly understood by the general public and promoted by popular media as criminal. The mere presence of a “border crosser” has now turned from a “civil” to a “criminal offense.” This shift simply turns the presence of a “crosser” into a felony in the U.S., punishable with physical detention, and, commonly, indefinite incarceration.

Latino immigrants are also a cause for more general concern by the average American mindset. The perceived reason that apparently justifies a negative reaction to the mere presence of immigrants is also the general assumption that for the most part, Latino immigrants do not abide by American norms nor want to “become” what an “American citizen” should be. This presentation is an attempt to analyze a two-way process: first, how initiatives enforcing social fear and agendas promoting community erasure affects Latino immigrant communities in the U.S., forced to form identities that invalidate U.S. national identity; and lastly, the effect in the U.S. as that national identity, once affirmed by capitalism, is currently challenged and threatened as a result of globalization.

Tina Patel, University of Salford, UK

“Ethnic profiling, suspect bodies and the ‘war on terror’: The impact of surveillance”

This paper discusses the deviant labels (immigrant, anti-Western, British hostile, ‘enemy within’ and terrorist) commonly used in surveillance strategies within the ‘war on terror’ context. Particular attention is paid to those who are profiled based on the use of ethnic (i.e. racial, national and religious) markers, where there is an assumed correlation between ethnic background and status of risk in relation to terrorist behaviour. In Britain, those perceived to be of South Asian, middle-Eastern or Arabic Muslim background are especially viewed as dangerous others, whose presence is not only a security concern, but is also regarded as being morally problematic. This paper begins by questioning the use of ethnic profiling in anti-terror surveillance strategies, and considers the awareness levels and impact that its use has on those who are targeted. To do this, the findings of a pilot study (undertaken in early 2011) are drawn on. In presenting interview narratives of a sample of respondents who had experienced increased surveillance, data is presented on their perceptions about the use of ethnic profiling in anti-terror work. The impact that these surveillance strategies had on their identity and behaviour, as well as their responses to this surveillance, are also considered. In doing so, the paper asks whether ethnically marked stigmatised groups, located within contemporary panics about terrorism, are able to successfully challenge, overcome or resist the negative labels they are assigned.

Michela Patti, Criminal Lawyer, Salerno, Italy

"Adolescents EXTREME": Migrant minors who commit heinous crimes. Projects for rehabilitation and social inclusion

In this paper I have tried to shed light on a very sensitive issue nowadays in many countries of the world: immigrants’ socio-economic integration. I will examine a "special kind" of immigrant: young people and / or minors who commit heinous crimes, including murder. I will look at the subject of inclusion from a twofold angle that, in the end, looks like the face of the same coin: the immigrant’s inclusion into his host society as both an immigrant and a target of the criminal law. I will argue that the special status of these offenders should mean that they should be the focus of specific recovery programs. Indeed, they often have more
difficulty with procedural sanctions. Immigrant young people are more likely to be subject to preventive custodial measures (prison). The reasons for this situation are multiple: the culture of immigrant young people’s country of origin, their values and their language often discourage those working in the Italian juvenile legal system from activating alternative interventions or developing educational projects. Consider, for example, the reconstruction of the personal and family story of the minor that the Code of Criminal Procedure for minors requires to better judge him. Through an analysis of research work carried out by several experts, I will attempt to present possible solutions that seem to be more plausible in the light of the comparative findings concerning the techniques used in other European countries with regard to encouraging personal, social and economic inclusion. Finally, I will make some empirical observations about the use of judicial orders issued by the Juvenile Court of Naples (Italy) and Salerno (Italy) with regard to the outcome of criminal prosecutions for foreign juvenile defendants who were the authors of heinous crimes.

Monika Płatek, Warsaw University, Poland

*New Dolce Vita: Sex, Drugs and some extra Hooligans*

Law and happiness is not all new but it is still a fresh concept. It is worth exploring while analysing criminal as well as social policy and to see the connections between criminal policy and the sense of societal happiness. It is important to know how far criminal policy has an impact on sense of quality of life that people share. There is no straight relation, but it might be worth analysing the ideas behind regulations created in the name of safety. Are they delivering what they promised? And if not what is the goal behind new Polish regulations of sex, drugs and stadium hooliganism?

In this paper I will analyse the new amendments in Polish criminal law and in criminal policy: the practical impunity granted to some sex offenders, reclassifying infanticide to homicide, long imprisonment for possession of even a single marihuana joint, hunting down football hooligans and immunity for corporate hooligans attacking civil society’s accomplishments. The presentation will then develop the notion of social harm based on the analysis of law and happiness and testing the traditional notion of “deviant” and “normal”.

Fabienne Portier-Le Coq, University Paris 13, France

*The Demonisation and Social Control of Teenage Mothers in 21st Century Britain*

Teenage pregnancy and teenage motherhood are nothing new and even used to be the norm in past centuries. It seems that since the 1979 Conservative and 1997 Labour governments, young mothers, who have swollen the ranks of single mothers, have been vilified by the State, the media and the general public and viewed as deviant and in need of controlling because the media, public opinion and the government consider them a drain on the government purse and the State is unable to regulate the sexuality of young people. As some young people do not follow dominant models and mainstream life course trajectories, they are singled out as a target for policy intervention in Great Britain.

When the Labour Party came into office in 1997, the Prime Minister commissioned a report on teenage pregnancy to explore its causes and consequences. The publication of the report in 1999 revealed that 90,000 girls aged under 18 became pregnant each year in England, of whom 8.5% were underage and 2.5% under 14 years-old. Three-fifths (60%) were live births. From then on a ten-year action plan in England to under 18 year-old pregnancies was set up with a view to halving the rates of teenage pregnancy and putting 60% of teenage parents in schools, training or employment so as to minimize the risks of social exclusion for this
segment of the population and their children. ‘The most severe forms of exclusion – such as
pregnancy under 16, exclusions from schools and rough sleeping – affect a fraction of one per
cent of the population’ (SEU, 2001). Social inclusion was the key objective and social control
was the means to reach expectations. To achieve this, measures were implemented in terms of
housing, fatherhood, and benefits. Through a qualitative study and semi structured interviews
carried out in England and Scotland with a hundred teenage mothers, of whom 60% were
underage, this paper will endeavour to shed light on the demonization young mothers have
been experiencing and the social control which has been imposed on them in the last decades.

Nikos Rinis, University of the Aegean, Greece
Cultural Criminology and Social Control: A “noir” approach.

In this research effort, we will try, using discourse analysis, to explore the impact of the
symbols and the signs that are transferred via mass media and especially cinema. Films that
are categorized as ‘film noir’ give a different aspect of the meaning of crime, criminals, the
penal system, social control and the prevention of crime. Analysing the script and the images
of ‘noir’ films we will try to observe the impact of these different crime films in everyday life.
Furthermore, we will examine the representation of the formal agencies of social control and
the criminal in ‘noir’ films.

Cultural criminology has, as a priority, to examine and interpret the meaning of crime,
crime control and penal systems through the cultural products of a contemporary society.
Cultural criminologists aim to analyze the relationship between criminals and formal agencies
of social control. Through an analysis of language and images, they attempt to go beyond the
initial impressions one might have when watching film ‘noir’.

Simone Santorso, Urbino University, Italy
Migration and Detention: The change in Italian legislation

The picture presented by the statistics in Italy is that an increasing number of prisoners belong
to ethnic minorities, representing 25,383 out of a total population of 69,000 inmates in 2011.
In Italy, as in many other European countries, there is a situation of constant overcrowding
that could be viewed as a crisis of the penal system and an enduring feature of the past few
decades. This situation affected the poor and most of all migrants. In addition, in Italy there
has been an on-going criminalisation of migrants, a situation that involved an increasing use
of detention as a specific policy. In fact, from the mid-Nineties detention came to be the
dominant response to migration and ethnic minority related problems and, as consequence, a
new institution was created: the detention centre for migrants. In Italy there are currently
thirteen CIEs (Identification and Expulsion Centres) hosting about 1,814 migrants.
Italy’s detention practices and laws on irregular migration have been subjected to many
changes since the 1980s. The last change in the legislation, in July 2009, aimed to create a
new criminal offence: an irregular stay in Italy is now punishable with imprisonment of up to
one year and a fine. In 1995, the Italian government created CDAs (Welcome Centres) for
immigrants. In 2002 the so-called Bossi-Fini law made further changes in detention policy. It
established the CPT (Temporary Permanency Centre) to detain irregular migrants waiting for
expulsion, later renamed CIE. Moreover, even though in 1986 the Italian Parliament
introduced the first text to fight illegal immigration with “Norms for the placement and
treatment of migrants, migrant workers and against illegal immigration”, in 2009 the
government adopted new acts related to public safety. It is clear how these new measures are
changing politicians’ answer to immigration, from works act to penal acts. This paper aims to
underline the changes to immigration policy and to laws affecting migrants in Italy over the last twenty years.

**Vincenzo Scalia, University of Palermo, Italy**  
*Beyond the Denial: The Beatings of Prisoners and the Mobilization of Society*

Stefano Cucchi, Aldo Bianzino, Gianni Uva, stand out among the names of prisoners who were beaten to death while in custody. Their stories provoked the reaction of Italian public opinion, and pushed for thorough enquiries by judges. This paper will draw on Stanley Cohen's *State of Denials* to analyse both the way policemen deny their responsibility and the way civil society reacts to these facts, bringing them to the attention of public opinion. In particular, it will be argued that the nationality of the victims and their middle class backgrounds help these cases to be publicised and solved.

**David Scott, University of Central Lancashire, UK**  
*Penal Abolitionism and Utopian Thought*

This aim of this paper is to provide a critical reflection of the relationship between penal abolitionism and utopian thought. Utopianism is inherently tied with the promotion of the 'good society' and the 'utopian imagination' is an emotional and psychological disposition and a politically charged vision to radically transform society. Abolitionism, as a perspective, however, defines itself negatively and many penal abolitionists, especially those inspired by theorists such as Louk Hulsman and Nils Christie, have distanced their critique from contemporary society and the need for its radical transformation, focussing rather on the mystification of existing realities of problematic conducts and their resolution. This being said, one of the central tenets of penal abolitionism has been the utopian-like promotion of creative solutions and a radical vision of justice. It will be argued in this paper that penal abolitionism could be well served by selectively following a utopian tradition, such as making connections between their anti-punitive critique and the 'bad society'. This paper therefore will draw attention to ways in which penal abolitionism can utilise utopian thought, and specifically current debates about 'real utopias', in terms of (1) the interpretation and critique of present penal controversies and practices; (2) the use of ‘dystopian prophecy’ and the advocation of alternative visions of conflict resolution and social justice rooted in the past, present and future; (3) the means of informing concrete strategies for transforming the future responses to human misconduct, troubles, harms and problems.

**Ragnhild Sollund**  
*The illegal animal trade*

The illegal wildlife trade is estimated to be the world’s second largest illegal trade, and increasing. The trade in animals, whether this is illegal or legal, entails tremendous individual suffering and death as well as species decline. In this paper I give a brief overview of findings from the literature of the wildlife trafficking, and discuss its underpinning ideology, before I proceed to present preliminary findings from an ongoing project in Norway. In Norway trade in reptiles has been forbidden with the introduction from 1977 when Norway signed the CITES convention of which the goal is to regulate and prevent the trade in endangered species. Despite this, there is estimated to be at least 100 000 reptiles in Norway. I will discuss the motivations reptile owners have for keeping and illegally trafficking reptiles, as well as if and how this practice should be encountered in perspective of the threat the reptile
trade constitutes to a great number of species and to biodiversity. Should the trade in ‘wild’ animals be regulated or totally banned?

**Demetra Sorvatzioti**, European University, Cyprus  
*Immigrants and the Criminal Justice System in Modern Society: Violation or Protection of their Human Rights?*

It seems quite easy for a poor person suspected of crime to enter the door of the criminal justice system. If the suspect is an immigrant, it’s more than easy. If he is an illegal immigrant then his place must probably be in prison. Our qualitative research regarding the continental system of Greece shows that from the police stage till the prison one, poor immigrants face violations of their rights. Very often doubts regarding criminal responsibility are not in their favour. Most of the time immigrants are not aware of their rights and they can’t exercise and/or defend them. Their socioeconomic status and their ignorance regarding the law exclude them from legal benefits and sufficient legal protection. Judicial practice shows that modern society marginalizes immigrants, especially the poor ones. The law seems effective in paper but not in reality and this results in a form of formal but insubstantial protection by the state. When human rights are not sufficiently protected and effectively exercised in a European member state, it fails to comply with its obligations under the European Convention of Human Rights. The ineffective application of the principle of equality and non discrimination in a national judicial system shows not only a specific violation of a human right but moreover a system that, as far as immigrants are concerned, ignores human dignity.

**Ekaterina Tishchenko** and **Anna Karasova**, Southern Federal University, Russia  
*Migration Process as a Victimisation Factor for Socio-ethnic Communities in Russia*

Any society is a composite structure. Socio-ethnic identity is one of its elements. In analyzing race or national identity crimes, one does not take into consideration psychophysiology of a victim whereas the problem of victimization is very important for preventing extremist crimes. The authors contend that in modern Russian society one of the main factors of the victimization of social groups is migration processes and the criminal activities of migrants. Every year more than 20 million migrants from former soviet republics arrive in Russia. Researchers suggest that the victimization of victims of extremist crimes is contingent mostly on potential, static characteristics of a victim such as his or her nation rather than on his or her personal attributes. The determinants of the victimization of some social groups are: being members of organized criminal gangs made up of a certain ethnic group; unfair competition in the sphere of economics and on the labour market; the steadily increasing rate of crimes committed by foreigners or non-residents (their total number has grown by 74 % within the last decade); the prevailing, mostly biased, opinions on the migration processes in a society.

**Waqas Tufail**, University of Salford, UK  
*Investigating Neighbourhood Partnership Policing*

Neighbourhood Policing Teams are present in every ward in England and Wales; however little attention has been paid to date in terms of understanding multi-agency working from the perspective of the police and the implications this type of partnership working has had on the police occupational culture. Recent government rhetoric (although certainly not new) encouraging greater citizen participation in community safety, together with significant upheaval in the police force primarily in terms of budgetary constraints, ensure that this is a topical and timely study. This paper will discuss early findings from a qualitative study investigating neighbourhood policing partnerships in three Northern towns. These
neighbourhoods, typified by high levels of crime and deprivation, have been identified by the local police force as in need of further resources and as such have been supplied with a number of additional police officers. This research has focussed primarily on observing the Neighbourhood Policing Teams in these areas; however interviews with police officers and staff, partner agency staff and community residents have also been carried out to determine how these actors make sense of one another in a specific plural policing context. This paper will also address some of the methodological issues that have arisen during the commencement of the fieldwork, primarily concerning the ethical position of the researcher.

Meropi Tzanetakis, University of Vienna, Austria

*Does a neoliberal reconstruction of the European Union have influences on upper-level drug dealing? A case study*

The main aim of the thesis is to highlight a field which until now has not been sufficiently researched. In particular, it focuses on the level of wholesalers and resellers in the European Union. A lot of research has been done on upper-level drug dealing networks in the US, as well as in Latin American Countries, basically showing that the level of wholesalers and resellers can be characterized as an oligopoly. But does that explanation still work for the EU? Or are smaller networks, working more or less independently dominating the field of upper-level drug dealing in the EU?

Therefore two research questions are guiding the study:

2. Can upper-level drug dealing networks profit from the concept of a European single market?

For this explorative study a drug dealing network operating in the EU was chosen (buying tons of illicit drugs in Spain and the Netherlands, smuggling and selling them in special bars in Austria). Data was gained though copies of court files of about 45 persons involved. Additionally, qualitative and semi-structured interviews with an imprisoned drug dealer were conducted and transcribed. Furthermore, semi-structured interviews with experts from the Federal Criminal Agency in Austria (dep. of money laundering, drug-related crime and international police cooperation) were conducted. The data analysis will be done by qualitative date analysis (to Mayring). Therefore, MAXqda is used to organize and analyze the data.

The second research question aims to bring two phenomena together and to analyze whether the one can explain something about the success of the other. Let’s call the first phenomenon a neoliberal re-structuration of the EU and put it into categories on the macro-, meso- and micro-level: they are regarded as perfect markets with full competition, re-structuration of the EU and finally the expansion of the principle of free markets into subjects. Is it possible to explain at least partly the booming and very profitable upper-level drug dealing through the three levels of a neoliberal re-structuration of the EU?

Results: The process of analysis is still ongoing. Nevertheless, preliminary results for both research questions will be presented at the conference in September.


**Vico Valentini**, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy

*European Criminal Justice and Continental Criminal Law: A critical overview*

Even though an authentic EU Criminal Law does not still exist, there is an alluvial EU Legislation in criminal matters based on the idea of security and, therefore, of war on crime; indeed, this ‘fight-logic’ contrasts with the offender-centred approach (*favor libertas, favor rei*) innervating both the continental criminal culture and the continental constitutional laws. It is, however, much more alarming that the very same approach is adopted by what is (wrongly) considered to be the ‘European guardian’ of liberal guarantees. In fact, despite European judges continually declaring to seek a fair balance between individual rights and collective security, they tend to be unbalanced in respect of the latter; and given that offenders’ and victims’ positions radically conflict, first during trial, to give preference to victims’ interests means reducing the rights of the offender. On the basis of a victim-centred interpretation of the ECHR’s provisions, the Court of Strasbourg has altered the due process model and introduced an increasing number of diversions in respect of the inquisitorial system, which ‘better protects’ the victims of crime; has imposed positive obligations on all institutional bodies to protect the fundamental rights of victims (also) by means of criminal law; has manipulated the ‘classic’ and liberal purposes of criminal punishment; finally, it has re-worked the *Kernbereich* of criminal law, namely the principle of legality and its ramifications.

**Sarah van Praet**, Free University of Brussels, Belgium

*Objectives and Uses of Restrictions on Dancing with Regard to Young People in Belgium*

In 1960, the law concerning the ‘moral preservation of youth’ was adopted in Belgium following 12 years of parliamentary debate. Among other things, the first article of this law forbids young people aged under 16 from being present in dance halls. Young people aged between 16 and 18 could only be present if they were accompanied by their parents or were married.

This paper will attempt to analyse the evolution of this article since its creation until its repeal, looking at how the legislation was created and how the law was applied. The analysis is based on a study of parliamentary debates and legal records from the Brussels youth court (1965-2005) We will seek to understand the aims of the ‘moral entrepreneurs’ during the parliamentary debates as well as the social reaction which followed the legislation. Particular attention will be paid to the reactions of young people and their parents, as recounted in the official documents, even if this discourse was profoundly manipulated by the police. Progressively, from the 1970s onwards, this measure fell into disuse before finally being abandoned altogether.

This analysis raises a host of questions concerning the marginalisation of popular culture and attempts to moralise young workers at a time when the country was undergoing reconstruction.

**Francesca Vianello**, University of Padua, Italy

*Convict Perspectives on ‘Prison Emergency’*

This article aims to re-examine the current debate on prison emergency through a convict perspective. The research utilizes ethnographic observation carried out in North Italian prisons, in-depth interviews with inmates of one of the most overpopulated penal institutions and documents and reports produced by convicts working as members of editorial staff inside prisons. Drawing from prison literature, and placed within the political economy of broader society, it provides a critical look at the current political statements on the major prison
issues, with particular reference to new structures, inequities and hierarchical relations inside contemporary prison and their effect on the lives of people behind bars.

Catherine Vigier, University of Rouen, France

Multiculturalism in Britain and the war on terror

The recent attacks on the notion of multiculturalism in the media across Europe are part of an attempt to create a new common sense, the implications of which are far-reaching indeed. Politicians have affirmed that the changing attitude towards multiculturalism is a result of terrorist attacks and the subsequent necessity to be aware of potential terrorists within the Muslim community. I will argue, however, that attacks on the notion of a multicultural society and demands that all members of the population, especially Muslims, affirm their adherence to British values, are part of a wider attempt to win public support for the war on terror and military interventions in Afghanistan and other regions. The designation of suspect communities and the attempt to divide these communities by encouraging those who are perceived to be more moderate – including women – to oppose and denounce potential troublemakers is rooted in practices which go back to colonial times. This paper will discuss the rhetoric of British politicians from Blair to Cameron concerning multiculturalism and the Muslim community in particular, considering the media reporting of key speeches, the role of various think-tanks in formulating policy, and the initiatives taken by key representatives of different parties in constructing the notion of a Muslim threat to British society.

Tatjana Vukelić, Criminologist, Germany

The Politics of Immigration: The Persecution and Exclusion of Roma and Traveller People

This paper concerns structures and possible networks in the immigration population of Roma people, in particular those coming from the former Yugoslav republics to Germany and who may be involved in organized crime, smuggling or trafficking. In my research, I want to discover the scope of the knowledge transfer among the Roma population.

In the recent years, a certain number of people from former Yugoslav republics have been seeking asylum in Germany. Officially, there are no available public statistics about the percentage and exact number of Roma people among the immigrants nor about the percentage of illegal immigration by Roma people. The intention of this research is to look for possible migration schemata, potential networks and knowledge transfer among the Roma people.

With the help of qualitative interviews, existing literature and previous research on this and similar fields, I will try to understand the living circumstances and conditions of Roma people in their homeland – on the East-European territory, especially on the territory of former Yugoslavian republics, and to find out if there is any subculture of organized crime among the Roma immigrants. Further, I want to know how the customs, traditions and manners of Roma people work, if there is any mechanism or any well-built networking connection.

The empirical part of the research involves interviewing the experts in the mentioned field, if possible those coming from diverse fields of expertise and experience: state authority representatives, researchers, scientists, politicians, journalists, custom-officers. On the other side, I will interview those persons whom the research problematic concerns – Roma people in their home country as well as Roma people in Germany.

Finally, I also want to understand if there is any transnational networking between Roma people in Germany and Roma people abroad. It is also important to find out how information and knowledge is exchanged among the Roma populations in different countries and within geographical barriers, and if there are any inside and / or outside groups which transfer the knowledge and information.
Tony Ward, University of Hull, UK

*The Boundaries of Acceptable Parenting: The ‘Tutelary Complex’ and the Courts*

This paper considers how the state in England and Wales defines the boundary between ‘good-enough’ and deviant parents, drawing on a series of judgments from the normally private proceedings of the lower-tier family courts, which have been published under a pilot project by the Ministry of Justice. The great majority of the judgments are in cases where local authorities seek the removal of children from their parents – a procedure which has been used with greatly increased frequency in the last two years.

My research into these judgments is primarily concerned with their use of expert evidence, but in this paper I want to raise wider questions about what Jacques Donzelot called *The Policing of Families*. Donzelot’s account of the ‘tutelary complex’ appears to fit the routine operation of the family courts very well: parents (usually mothers, mostly poor) are placed under the supervision of social workers and other professionals, and the courts are used when the parents fail to comply with the professionals’ directives. Commonly this non-compliance relates to drug or alcohol use or relationships violent or otherwise ‘risky’ men.

I hope this paper will stimulate discussion of the political dilemma raised by this form of social control. It excludes predominantly poor or socially marginal women from one of the most basic social institutions; yet some limits must be set to the power of parents over their children, and it is unclear how this can be done without some form of surveillance and ‘normalizing judgment’.

Samantha Weston, University of Manchester, UK

*Sick or deviant?: The stigmatisation of drug users and implications on drug treatment progression and recovery*

The construction of illicit drug use associates both disease and deviance. It has long been argued that ‘drug addiction’ is a chronic and relapsing condition. Like other chronic diseases (e.g. diabetes, congestive heart failure) drug addiction has no cure and requires longitudinal medical care. Addicts are labelled as ‘sick’ and as a consequence of this label should not be expected to fulfil normal social obligations, nor should they be held responsible for their illness (Parsons, 1961). Yet illicit drug use is also constructed as deviant behaviour, eliciting both a legal and moral response. Drug use is managed and controlled by the criminal justice system and the recent views of UK political leaders set to further marginalise individuals with drug using problems. In response to the large number of drug users claiming incapacity benefit in the UK, David Cameron suggests that such benefits should only be made available to ‘people who are incapacitated through no fault of their own’, implying that addicts are held responsible for their condition; a direct contrast to the rights prescribed by the ‘sick’ role. Based on in-depth interviews with drug service users and their keyworkers, this paper will highlight the tensions created by defining the ‘deviant’ as ‘sick’ and the implications of such on treatment progression and recovery. The paper will also show how, through stigmatisation, drug users are denied access to health, social care and support.

Rob White, University of Tasmania, Australia

*Environmental Activism and Resistance to State-Corporate Crime*

This paper explores the tactics and strategies employed by environmental activists to resist and respond to instances of state-corporate activity associated with environmental harm. There is frequently a close nexus between the state and corporations when it comes to environmentally harmful practices, and elements of denial and facilitation on the part of the state are vital to the pursuance of such activities. Resistance to such harms takes a number of
different forms, ranging from civil disobedience to appeal for international support and condemnation via the media. Conversely, state responses to environmental activism may include litigation, criminalisation, control over information, and use of counter-terrorism powers. The paper considers the symbolic (e.g., media stunts), conceptual (e.g., appeal to eco-citizenship notions) and methodological (e.g., use of internet) ways in which environmental activists attempt to subvert formal state power and official representations of legitimacy and legality.

Chenchen Zhang, University of Rome, Italy
Rearticulating Territoriality, Identity and Rights: The theoretical implications of migration in the context of Europeanisation

In general, this paper seeks to interrogate the conventional discourse of ‘outsiders’ in political theory that is essentially yet implicitly based on pre-decided material and cognitive boundaries. This interrogation is to be carried out in the context of European integration – the project that has been widely considered to be a vehicle for transcending liberal nationhood (or at least for “taming liberal nationhood”, to borrow Kymlica’s terms). However, the way in which the discourses of European citizenship and a correlated European “identity” address the issues of ethnic relations and migration reveals a process of renationalisation. This is made clear in the metaphor of “Fortress Europe” that has been increasingly used both in academia and in activist movements from 1992 onwards. Such a metaphor implies three interconnected aspects: strengthened external borders under a new border regime, advocacy of a European cultural identity, and the discourse of European citizenship conflated with identity.

Against this background, this paper first reflects on the limitation of this metaphor by arguing that the actual presence of a voluntary border-crossing movement and of so-called illegal migrants both affects all three aspects mentioned above. It examines both the reproduced material borders on the edges and the omnipresent conceptual borders defined by (un)belonging at the centre. With regards to the first dimension, the temporality of spatial borders is instructive in understanding the subjective experiences of migrants in the borderlands and especially in detention camps. The conceptual border between the subject and the other, or between the citizen and the alien, is constantly challenged by the ambiguity of identity and foreignness. These reflections upon territoriality and identity eventually lead to a critical re-reading of the core subject of modern politics: the (national) citizen. The practice of migrants who exercise rights they do not have under law opens up possibilities of relating irregularity with the concept of citizenship beyond its institutional framework. The conclusive remarks involve a critical reconsideration of the cosmopolitan approach to this issue, as liberal cosmopolitanism tends to fall into a predicament in developing the dichotomy between membership and citizenship.
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