

45th Annual Conference

European Group for the Study of
Deviance and Social Control

**“Uncovering Harms: States,
corporations and organizations
as criminals”**



Abstract

Booklet

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**The European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control 45th Annual
Conference**

Uncovering Harms: States, corporations and organizations as criminals

**31 August – 3 September, Mytilene, Lesbos, Greece
University of the Aegean, Department of Sociology,
Laboratory of Sociology of Youth, Leisure and Sports.**

Amphitheatre 31/08/2017, 15:00- 17:00 *Opening Speeches*

Ida Nafstad, *EG coordinator* , Martin Joormann

Stratos Georgoulas, *President of the Organizing Committee* , Greek society Genocide

Zoe Konstantopoulou, *Former President of the Greek Parliament*

Tony Bunyan, *Director of Statewatch*, The ongoing refugee crisis and the state of the EU

In this paper I will look at 1) the emerging refugee crisis from 2014 – when it was apparent what was going to happen in 2015 onwards; 2) the failure of the EU to act and provide humanitarian aid and moves to criminalise volunteers helping refugees, 3) the failure to “relocate” refugees in the EU Member states; 4) The EU-Turkey “deal” and the so-called “Partnership Frameworks” across Africa; 5) The racist “backlash” across the EU; and 6) The cementing of the state. Overall it will build on previous talks I gave at the EG Conferences in Corinth and Liverpool.

Launch of two books:

Cadenza A professional autobiography by Thomas Mathiesen

Emerging Voices: Critical Social Research by European Group Postgraduate and Early Career Researchers

Amphitheatre 01/09/2017, 11:30-13:30 *Resisting Prison Expansion Panel*

David Scott

Rob Jones

Emily Louise Hart

Amphitheatre 01/09/2017, 15:00-17:00 *Social harm/Zemiology*

Neutralising the Symbolic Violence of the Market

Alex Simpson

Drawing on a three-year ethnographic study of financial life in the City of London, this paper critically explores the cultural legitimization of market practice to examine the way in which financial actors neutralise the harms of their occupation. By embodying practices of speed, intelligence and discipline, market actors compete to *become* the market and, in doing so, culturally neutralise the harms of financial action. The unending trial of market competition forms a naturalising force of economic progress and social development that ensures that the ‘the most intelligent individuals’ are ‘continually selected’, while weakness is punished. Financial life, therefore, becomes a trial in controlling and embodying the unpredictabilities of the market. Those who succeed become part of a ‘separate, sacred group’ that ritualises their own exclusivity and adherence to the embedded values of the market. Specifically, this manifests itself as a common internalisation and embodiment of a ruling system of market capital; *speed*, *intelligence* and *discipline*. As a set of embodied strategies, market actors are able to fine tune their skills to hone in on and control the rapid fluctuations of the market. Embodying the market in this way (re)produces the symbolic violence of market capitalism, in which the dominant are dominated by the

rules of the game to establish an ‘immediate submission to order’ (Bourdieu, 1990, p. 54). In other words, embodying the market denies the harms and violence of market action and privileges ideas of competition, profit and growth that stand as a universal beacon of ‘progress’ and ‘development’. This paper will present a detailed understanding of the symbolic practice of market action, to establish a deeper understanding of how the market enters the body to instil a tacit complicity insofar as individuals remain unconscious to the violence of their actions.

Social harm, critical realism and the state-corporate production of harmful carework in a residential setting for older people

Joe Greener

Following a critical realist and social harm perspectives, this study contributes to debates on social care, abuse and neglect by arguing that poor care arises from the structural conditions which shape care labour processes. Based on findings from a 9 month participant observation of elderly residential care, a range of working practices are analysed as emotionally, physically and legally damaging to both frontline staff and service-users. These forms of harm are conceptualised as inherently social, rather than individual intentional acts, and arise from the organisation of work which is in turn embedded within a wider structural context of welfare, regulation and corporate profit-generation. The potentialities of care are set by a range of pre-existing structures. The discussion highlights the generative mechanisms which constrain and enable the activity of care, and also suggests that critical realism can contribute to debates on social harm through a stronger articulation of structure and agency.

Perceptions and law enforcement of illegal and legal wolf killing in Norway: organised crime, folk crime and theriocide

Ragnhild Sollund

On April 20, 2015, five men were convicted in a Norwegian court for breaching the penal law, namely for attempting to reduce the natural population of a protected endangered species on February 15, 2014. One was also charged with having killed a wolf on March 14, 2014. The sentences were the strictest ever imposed for similar crimes in Norway, with 20 months’ imprisonment for the main offender, partly because they were charged with organised crime—an aggravating circumstance. The verdict was appealed and a new conviction made on April 5, 2016, where the prison sentences for the five convicted men were considerably reduced, the strictest from 20 to 9 months, and with the law applied differently. The state appealed the decision from the Appeal Court to the Supreme Court [Høyesterett], concerning the application of law, and there four of the men were again found guilty of attempting to reduce the population of an endangered species. These verdicts invite discussion of how such crimes should be perceived, as serious organised crime or as “folk crimes”. I argue that either way such acts should be regarded as theriocides that breach with the Animal welfare act and its statement that animals have intrinsic value, and further that they cannot be viewed in isolation but must be seen in the context of state policy towards large predators. The crimes are thus discussed from a green criminology perspective, concentrating on seeing these theriocides as crimes, not “only” harms.

A criminological analysis of social harm: the case of consumerism in the garment industry

Katja Simončič

By employing the concept of social harm, my doctoral research addresses criminological aspects of consumerism. As a representative example of social harm resulting from consumerism, the effects of mass consumption of clothing, i.e., the phenomenon of fast fashion will be taken under scrutiny. The issue will be addressed from two angles: from the point of view of social harm, resulting from harmful practices of fast fashion in general and from the point of view of social harm resulting from consumerism in the garment industry as a mechanism of social control. In the context of the first aspect, attention will be given to the relative nature of the notion of social harm and to three forms of social harm in particular: environmental harm, inadequate working conditions and the harm to the consumer. Within the second aspect, the angle of the »caring« nature of social control as well as the negative side of it, i.e. the opiatization of the people, will be considered. The rationale behind the research is that the gravity of

social harm resulting from consumerism in the garment industry justifies the demand for a greater role that the concept of social harm should play in the context of criminology. The research question the doctoral thesis aims to answer is: "What is the social harm resulting from consumerism in the garment industry from a criminological point of view?"

Amphitheatre 01/09/2017, 17:30 -19:30 *Social harm/Zemiology*

Borders Harms and Resistances

Deanna Dadusc

The so-called 'refugees crisis' has recently placed on the political agenda the harms related to borders and migration policies. These harms are rooted in a multiplicity of 'crises', yet is incorrect to refer to them as a 'refugee crisis'. The wars generated for European and US interests, the consequent militarization of borders and Frontex powers, the EU-Turkey deal and the expansion of migrants prisons across Europe, are just a few of the sources of harms and migrants deaths related to border controls. While European governments responded to the situation by further criminalising immigration, framing it as a security threat and implementing security measures, NGOs and charities approached the situation as a humanitarian problem, thereby helping migrants but also victimising and acting upon these populations. Both approaches are framing the condition of refugees and undocumented migrants as 'an emergency to be fixed', therefore reinforcing the assumption that migration is the problem rather than addressing the politics of war and borders, and failing to challenge the relations of power and the underlie these global harms. These approaches not only depoliticise the situation, but also overlook the capacity of refugees to articulate and produce social and political responses. This paper will explore how, across Europe, groups of refugees and undocumented migrants have been organizing themselves to resist borders harms: anti-deportation campaigns, protests camps and the constitutions of autonomous urban spaces led to the encounter and synergy between different movements and to the creation of common spaces where undocumented migrants and solidarity networks have been confronting and challenging both criminalisation and victimisation entailed with the current politics of borders.

(Un) covered harms by states and organizations: The Unaccompanied Minors in Greece. "Breathing violence, creating life"

Markella Sitara

A picture that best describe the unaccompanied minor refugees and immigrants in Greece is that of a rushing torrent. A torrent that is created by hundreds of rivers of a variety of depth, impulse, water's volume, animal and plant wealth. In this metaphorical scheme, the response of the Social Control mechanisms to this palpating, rushing life is the construction of dams, water tanks and other "inspired" barriers in order to divert the small rivers, to hold back the stream, to manage the human energy. The unaccompanied minor refugees are more than a population on the move. They are an entire anthropology of a changing world, a fluid social geography that opens paths and spaces through creative and destructive ways. This presentation will focus on some aspects of the situation and treatment of the Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UAMs) in Greece. The concerns presented include human rights' violations and deprivations and are relevant to subjects concerning the Asylum Procedures, the accommodation possibilities and conditions, the psychological and mental health protection.

Endoborders, Heteropatriarchy and the Violence of State/Corporate Controls within British Borders

Victoria Canning

As the crisis at Europe's borders has deepened, so too has criminological research into border studies. Policing, surveillance, detention and deportation are fields which have otherwise gone under-researched. There is, however, a drawback: by perpetuating a criminological focus, the concept of migration is increasingly tied to 'crime'. Reflecting on research with women seeking asylum, this paper considers the impacts of social control in the British asylum system from a feminist perspective. It advocates a 'zemiology at the border', arguing that the study of borders from a social harm perspective has capacity for unearthing more banal and everyday harms in the lives of people seeking asylum. For women, these controls can mirror gendered abuse - embedding state/corporate patriarchal violences in the everyday.

Similar to feminist arguments regarding the domestic sphere, these affect autonomy, temporality and women's broader social relations. A social harm perspective thus facilitates an empirical lens that may be less restrictive than aspects of migration which are tied to criminality or criminal sanctioning.

Amphitheatre 02/09/2017, 11:30-13:30 *Social harm/Zemiology*

Sexual Violence on Campus: A Feminist Response to a Gendered Social Harm

Kym Atkinson

This paper draws on PhD research which explores the nature, extent and response to sexual violence on campus at one university in England. Utilising feminist theory and method, the paper will specifically focus on the 'response' to sexual violence in universities and the ways in which higher education institutions are inadequately responding to the prevention, support, and welfare needs of students and staff. Within the current neoliberal political context, higher education operates via a provider/consumer relationship between students and universities. Arguably, in this context, image and reputation management have marginalised the concern with the welfare of students and staff in order to attract more consumers, or students, with the ultimate priority of profit. The wider policy response subsumes the very particular problem of sexual violence, and subsequent responses to sexual violence, under the vastly wider issues of violence against women, harassment and hate crime. The response furthermore fails to take an approach which recognises structural inequalities such as gender, race, class, age, sexuality and disability and the ways in which these intersecting inequalities not only ensure a different lived experience of sexual violence, but require more complex feminist social policy responses. Conceptualising universities as state institutions, could assist in understanding these responses as a further step in the historical co-optation of feminist calls for action on violence against women; inadequately supporting survivors whilst increasing social control. Overall, this paper aims to highlight the ways in which the role of universities both as a provider of services and as a state actor, contribute to, and reinforce, an uncritical and inadequate response to sexual violence on campus and the gendered nature of its impact.

Choose to stop. An attempt to get more perpetrators of partner violence into voluntarily treatment – a film and a campaign

Christina Ericson

Factors associated with intimate partner violence exist at individual, family, community and wider society levels. Some factors are associated with being a perpetrator of violence, some are associated with experiencing violence and some are associated with both. To prevent and decrease intimate partner violence, it is therefore necessary to act across multiple levels at the same time. This is a difficult task to achieve, and there is a need for cooperation between government, authorities, social services, researchers, NGO:s, schools and ordinary citizens in society etc. In this presentation, I will focus on an intervention in form of a film and a campaign directed towards persons using violence against their partner and persons "in the risk zone of using violence against their partners". The film is produced by "The County Administrative Board in Stockholm" (where I work) together with a company called Amphi Produktion. The purpose of the film is to encourage the target group to seek help from a programmes for perpetrators of violence. In the presentation, I will show the film (with English subtitles) and discuss the background to the film and how we will try to distribute/diffuse the film in a campaign more broadly in November 2017. I welcome a discussion about the film and about different ways to work to reduce intimate partner violence in the world.

Sinthomosexuality and Zemiology: queer in the age of the alt-right

Alex Dymock, Avi Boukli

While sections of the Right and Alt-Right on both sides of the Atlantic have campaigned on the promise to champion LGBT+ rights, the stark reality is that several attempts have sought to curtail these rights. Representatives by LGBT+ communities attest to what has often been described as "catastrophe". This paper critically considers these recent key policy changes that have been perceived as "failure" for LGBT+ rights. While some scholars, in the emerging queer criminology spectrum, have attempted to account for LGBT+ victimisation via anti-hate crime agendas, we engage with queer theory to track an

unexplored territory between queer criminology, queer theory and zemiology. In doing so, we utilize the concept of “sinthomosexuality” (Edelman 2004). The sinthomosexual is not merely incapable of being fully assimilated into the heteronormative symbolic order, but additionally will always be seen as a threat to the order of things. We argue that zemiology requires firstly a mechanism to account for the ways in which the state betrays queers, and criminology – sometimes even queer criminology – colludes in their subjugation, criminalisation, marginalisation and incarceration. Secondly, a wholesale “reverse discourse” is needed to account for the ways in which criminology and the state orchestrate a betrayal of queerness that commands their “good citizenship”.

The fantasy life of the state

Simon Hallsworth

The paper considers the (security) state as a actor which possesses a disturbing fantasy life this paper aspires to document. The paper begins by reflecting on the nature of fantasies (individual and collective) as a prelude to considering how the cosmology of the state frames the poles around which its fantasy life is constructed. The paper concludes by exploring a series of divergent fantasies that derive from its cosmology. These veer from fantasies of omnipotence, through to paranoia and emasculation. The paper concludes by arguing that while Stan Cohen was right in asserting that 'control speak', as he termed it, should not be dismissed as outright fantasy, understanding quite how far fantasy shapes it remains essential.

Amphitheatre 02/09/2017, 15:00-17:00 *Queer Criminology and Social Harm: A Roundtable*

Discussants: Tanya Serisier, Sarah Lamble, Alex Dymock, Julia Downes, Avi Boukli

Sitting at the intersection of queer theory/queer studies and critical criminology, queer criminology has become increasingly prominent in the last five years. But the implications of ‘queering criminology’ are still to be settled. Does the phrase imply, like feminism before it, the possibility of challenging core theoretical and methodological assumptions of critical criminology and forcing a reappraisal of categories such as social harm, or does it function primarily to enlarge the criminological gaze to include previously neglected populations? To date the term is most closely associated with research which examines LGBT individuals and communities as victims of harm, including: rethinking the harms of gendered regimes of imprisonment; challenging criminalisation as a solution to homophobic violence through critiques of hate crime legislation; and researching lived experiences of the links between over-policing and social marginalisation among LGBT youth. However, queer criminologists have also sought to elaborate the harms enacted on marginalised queer populations by the politics of respectability or ‘homonormativity’ of many mainstream LGBT organisations, to interrogate Islamophobic discourses which position queers as the natural allies and beneficiaries of the New Right, and to call for a queering of approaches to topics such as state and corporate crime. In this round table we ask a number of researchers with varying degrees of affinity or connection to queer criminology to reflect on its potential and limitations as a tool for rethinking and understanding social harms and critical criminology.

Amphitheatre 02/09/2017, 17:30-19:30 *E.G. Meeting*

Amphitheatre 03/09/2017, 11:30-13:30 *Social harm/Zemiology*

‘Lines of Inquiry’ – The political response to Child Sexual Abuse 2010-2015

Katie Tucker

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is widely recognised as a significant problem which requires a multi-agency response. However, this required response has always been, and continues to remain, a lamentable failure on the part of all of the institutions involved. In recent years England has experienced only the most recent peak in waves of cultural concern around CSA after high profile cases such as the disc jockey Jimmy Savile (and subsequent Operation Yewtree), and the ‘grooming gangs’ in Rotherham and Rochdale put the issue firmly back on the public and political agenda. The political response to past cases, as well as the most recent ones, demonstrates the generic state reaction to crises of this type. After each individual crisis follows state-sanctioned inquiries headed by a senior judicial figure and/or high profile individuals tasked to provide ‘recommendations’ for reform. Drawing upon early data from a PhD project considering public

discourses around CSA in England between 2010-2015, this paper critically examines the discursive construction of CSA and considers the extent to which CSA has been recognised as a gendered social harm within political discourse. The analysis will consider the role of the neoliberal state in defining CSA in this period and the extent to which it recognises and responds (or not) to it as a gendered social harm. The paper will conclude by arguing for the need for a feminist response to this harm, and how this response will transgress state defined discourses and common-sense assumptions regarding CSA.

The power of defining: the role of criminology in constructing “school shooting threats”

Emma Holkeri

The choice of how to conceptualize a phenomenon through language is pregnant with power, as language not only describes but constructs reality. The power aspect is evident when a certain definition reaches the innately political status of “truth” or “common sense”. In criminological context, the way a phenomenon is described (e.g. corporate crime vs. corporate non-compliance) has repercussions to the control of that very phenomenon. In addition, as critiques to mainstream criminology have indicated, criminology as a science has an inherent tendency to sustain and reproduce the dominant construction of crime and thus, maintain existing definitions and power relations. In this presentation, I focus on the term “school shooting threat”. After a Finnish school shooting in 2007, the term surfaced to refer to threats of similar destruction committed by youth at schools. However, based on my previous research, a part of the “school shooting threats” do not have tangible connections to school shootings. In addition, youth have made similar threats prior to 2007 and, since 2007, all threats undergo police investigation instead of the previous school disciplinary procedure. Therefore, the definition and the control of the threats have changed drastically. In my next article, I analyze how criminological publications have partaken into the construction of the phenomenon of “school shooting threats”. At the conference, I present the preliminary findings of my analysis and reflect my own involvement in constructing “school shooting threats”.

Children in Armed Groups and Social Harm

Tove Nyberg

The paper conceptualizes how the relationship between children involved with armed groups and the state relates to issues of social harm. It does so through a case study analysis of Colombia and the responses by the justice system with respect to ex-child combatants. The paper outlines conceptual and theoretical frames to study violations of international law on child rights, particularly on juvenile justice, by the state. Specifically, the study employs a variant of compliance theories – typically used in international relations and international law – and state crime theories to unpack voluntary state non-compliance with guaranteeing and respecting child rights vis-à-vis international legal commitments. The paper analyses how children involved with armed groups, especially during interactions with the criminal justice system, are treated and to what extent these treatments constitute a state crime. In doing so the paper develops a framework to map both policies and practice of justice system officials to identify if and when compliance gaps with international standards and laws on juvenile justice emerge. Furthermore, it explores specific theoretical explanations for what drives failures to comply with these standards by collecting and examining relevant empirical data.

The military institution as a continuation site of social harm: A cumulative effect?

Hannah Wilkinson

Within the wealth of rich data gained during my doctoral research with former British military personnel (veterans), there is an emerging finding that has yet to be explored and has not formed part of my thesis. This paper will therefore address this unexplored finding, namely that there appears to be an acute presence of social harm within the life stories of my participants. Although only a small sample, almost all participants described their lives before the military as suffering from social inequality and poverty. As such, many described the military as a ‘way out’ from their home lives, often with an additional claim that ‘joining up’ was the only other option to a ‘life of crime’. However, within these stories, it also seems that their military service created new, often more intense struggles. Upon leaving the military, many participants returned to the same areas they had previously lived in. The socio-economic conditions that

had temporarily been escaped were claimed to still exist (or had become worse), and military service had often generated a further layer of harms that continued or escalated when transitioning to civilian life. I will therefore suggest that the military institution, within my sample, appeared to be an additional site of social harm, leading to a continuation and cumulative effect of harm throughout the life course.

Amphitheatre 03/09/2017, 15:00-17:00 *Social harm/Zemiology*

Honest Fraud

Vincenzo Ruggiero

The financial crash never happened, Baudrillard would say, because it did not cause any change in political, social and economic arrangements. After an overview of attempts to reform the financial sphere, this paper describes the expanding grey areas where tax evasion, bribes, money laundering, and all other forms of “dirty money” constitute the hidden wealth of nations.

Exclusion and transgression

Yrjö Kallinen

This paper is based on my thesis project on the trajectories of life of a delinquent group of young men. The culture of the group is counter-normative in deeply contradictory forms. It celebrates freedom within desperate limitations, is joyful and immersed in the present while desolate and indifferent about the future, simultaneously creative and destructive, loyal and hostile. While the group-life is bound with strong solidarity, mutual understanding and a voracious appetite for excitement and adventure, an immensely active gleeful resentment against all limitations of the normal society characterize its relations outside. My focus in this paper is on the cultural logics of exclusion. This relational dynamic seems to begin at an early age by being barred out of ‘normal’ communities, social routes and forms of affiliation. The shared experiences of exclusion initiate a pursuit for self-determination, rebellion and belonging found in each other and expressed in the group-culture. The cultural response of delinquency towards the prevailing social order leads to ever harsher forms of control, domination and exclusion by the society. Thus the too spirited an approach towards freedom and resistance to subordination lead paradoxically to their exact opposites. While my point of departure is in the lived experience of the members of the group, I aim to theoretically clarify the cultural logics of delinquency in relation to its social conditions of formation and existence. I argue that they should be understood as deeply enfolded in a society imbued by very real forms of inequality.

Using revolutionism to make sense of justice (un)reform

Adam Scott

Nils Christie (1977) argued that victims, offenders and community members are denied ownership of conflict by state intervention. Such early abolitionist sentiments were part of the foundational drive towards restorative interventions designed to allow stakeholders to have involvement in resolving conflict. Stan Cohen (1985) saw that reforms, particularly in youth justice, utilised community restorative intervention reforms as a furthering of the pervasiveness of social control. Systems of control that emanate directly from the custody to increase the reach of the carceral state ultimately weaving into the fabric of society. However, Cohen acknowledged a phenomenon taking place, that those charged with delivering systems of interventionary social control had an aim of ‘doing good’ and were not necessarily ‘tools of the state’. Instead, suggesting that there remained levels of autonomy, though often ‘professionalized’, that would not always work to the interests of the state. The contemporary relevance of these theories has guided some of the framings into research on how youth justice practitioners deliver programmes of social control in the form of risk, restorative justice and early intervention. Though such reforms have been widely criticised as furthering an administrative process of actuarial justice, to disregard reforms to administrative processes is naïve, and should be held in a similar sceptical nature to that of revolutionism for its problematic doublethink. Where reform is too readily absorbed by the status quo, revolutionism is often regarded as irresponsible and therefore not taken seriously. Cohen allows for a reframing of a criticised system, though the intended aim of revolutionary abolishment have not been realised, perhaps neither are the controlling aims of community interventions. This paper will highlight that though there has been a hijacking of revolutionary theory to perpetuate systems of control, that

practitioners may have formed enclaves of resistance, where their aim remains 'doing good'.

Decade of Roma Inclusion in South-Eastern Europe

Tatjana Vukelic

Since 2005 different EU projects are offered in various Western Balkan / South-Eastern European countries which deal with inclusion of the Roma population in the majority of society, with improvement of their living and working conditions, with their training opportunities, health conditions, educational issues, etc. The second part (officially not called 'Decade of Roma Inclusion') is planned for the period from 2016-2020. Through my participant observation, as well as through the analysis of the existing literature on the concerned issue, but also through a lot of conversation with the concerned population, I could find out that the effectiveness of the actions taken by the majority of those affected in many countries of South-Eastern Europe is questioned. The reasons of this failure are probably of various natures. There are for sure more educational activities / projects / political initiatives than in the time before the Decade of Roma Inclusion. But some issues are still missing. The most mentioned topic by the interviewees is that there is no monitoring for Decade of Roma Inclusion and no real coordination for the projects. My question is how can be proved actually if all that financial investments through diverse projects really came to the concerning Eastern-European countries, but also if they have been used for the proposed purpose. When we look at the previous more than ten years of 'Roma Inclusion' the situation of Roma people did not really change, despite the different research projects, as the nonformal settlements without water, electricity, etc. still exist. Do we have to look at the problem from a different point of view and ask some more critical questions or connect some "invisible" facts?

Room A 01/09/2017, 11:30-13:30 *Social harm/Zemiology*

The Neo-liberal University's Assault on Creativity and the Imagination: Reflections from an Early Career Academic

Ana Rodas

Neo-liberalism is a pervasive force that seems to know no bounds. The university once positioned as a centre of democracy; critical thought and creativity; where new social orders could be imagined, has not been exempt from the assault of neo-liberalism. Indeed the modus operandi of many contemporary universities parallels that of corporations. The halls of the neo-liberal university are littered with academics functioning under what can only be described as intellectually compromising performance deadlines. Intellectual work has been re-aligned, by university management, as quantifiable, commercialised productivity. In this environment 'imaginative' thinking seems to be suffocated, and many early career academics experience despair and disillusionment. In this paper, I reflect on my experiences as an early career academic, and provide a possible way to overcome despair with hope. More specifically, to borrow the term from Henry Giroux, 'educated hope'. The kind of hope that requires unlearning dominating privileges and working towards re-constructing professional identity in relation to others; adopting a critical reflexivity of the academy and of the self.

Reflections on Harm within Activist-Academic Research Collaborations

Julia Downes

In this paper, I offer some critical reflections on the salvage research project: an activist-academic collaborative project that explored the experiences of sexual violence survivors within social justice activist communities (Downes, Hanson & Hudson 2016). Specifically, I will unpack my experience of being 'called out' and the unfolding realisation that the research project and collective, albeit valuable and important, sustained and concealed structural harms and entitlements at work in academic and activist spaces. The ideology of white supremacy is alive and well even within so-called 'diverse' and 'progressive' critical spaces. I draw from black British feminism (Amos et al 1984; Bryan, Dadzie & Scafe 1985; Carby 1997; Sudbury 1998; Mirza 2015; Tate 2016; Ahmed 2017) and anti-oppressive practice and pedagogy (Loan Tràn 2013; Brookfield 2014; Dylan Finch 2017) to make my complicity with systemic white supremacy visible. I also consider the role of white allyship, calling out (or in) and

ways to decolonize the research process (Tuhiwai Smith 2012) as potential ways to move forward and centre the lives, interests and experiences of queer, transgender and intersex communities of colour in my/our future work on gendered violence.

Criminology, zemiology and the struggle for a better future

Lynne Copson

Recently zemiology has emerged as part of a project concerned to move ‘beyond criminology’, offering ‘harm’ as a more useful concept than ‘crime’ for understanding and addressing a whole host of harmful social phenomena, ‘from cradle to grave’. The emergence of zemiology has also constituted a site of tension and ambiguity for criminology, raising questions about the very project of criminology and its relationship to power. This paper is animated by a concern that, as a result of this, zemiology is either summarily rejected or all-too-easily annexed by criminology, to the detriment of both perspectives. Against this backdrop, this paper argues that at the heart of all social theory lies a utopian impulse towards the practical realisation of a better society, despite a contemporary rejection by many of those working within the social sciences towards such a characterisation of their project. Whilst the contemporary organization of academic research discourages ‘joined-up thinking’, it is imperative that particular approaches to social problems are recognized as situated in relation to broader normative and universal claims as to how society should be organized if they are to offer genuine ‘spaces of hope’ (Harvey, 2000) for effecting meaningful social change. Tentatively suggesting the emerging ‘utopian method’ identified by Levitas (2013) as a possible means to achieving this end, the aim of this paper is to suggest that what is at stake in the tension between zemiology and critical criminology is not a question of ultimate ends (e.g. addressing/reducing harm) but of the most effective means, and appropriate starting point, for realising these. However, so long as criminologists either reject zemiology or simply co-opt it as part of their conceptual apparatus, we risk reifying the contemporary context of knowledge production and utilization, and, by extension, conventional means of responding to social problems.

Frankenstein’s experiment and the violence of western medicine

Paddy Rawlinson

Mary Shelley’s novel *Frankenstein*, published in 1818, is a cautionary tale of the dangers of unrestrained modern science, a critique of the reductive materialist thinking that was beginning to pervade multiple aspects of Western society. Shelley’s concern over the violent methods of scientific investigation, as illustrated in the cold objectivity of her protagonist, who in his quest to create life, ‘seemed to have lost all soul or sensation but for this one pursuit’, resonates in many areas of research and the practice of Western (modern) medicine. Critics have expressed their concern by challenging the normative ethics underpinning modern medicine as being not only brutal but also dangerous, some arguing that the justification for practices such as killing of animals in the interest of research can lead (and indeed, has led) to similar forms of violence against humans. Drawing on the work of Foucault and Esposito the paper posits that the potential for violence not only remains fundamental to western medicine, but given the current environment of a medicalised society, is likely to increase exponentially. Analysing the epistemological contexts within which western medicine and perceptions of health and the body have evolved, it identifies three phases - objectification, commodification and moralisation –which have been conducive to the intensification and normalisation of harm. This triumvirate is manifest in the relationship of the state, the state-corporate and, more recently, philanthrocapitalism, to health, medicine and the body, experienced as a litany of violent practices, from the horrors of medical experimentation in Nazi Germany to the proliferation of the trade in organs. The paper concludes that it is not Frankenstein’s monster we should be fearful of, but of Frankenstein himself, and the violence underpinning the epistemologies of Western medicine.

Room A 01/09/2017, 15:00-17:00 *Prison, Punishment and Detention*

Combinations of punishment and welfare: Implications for prison policy?

Hedda Giertsen

Welfare in prisons is important for prisoners, and also for prison policy. On one hand it may ease prisoners' living conditions and point to a future, on the other hand it may contribute to strengthen the prison/punishment idea and praxis. This paper starts out by statements on combinations of punishment and welfare, then describing how this combination is experienced from five positions (Definitions of punishment and welfare; Prison policy; Administrative implementation; Inside prison: Staffs' experiences; Prisoners' positions), to discuss possible positions of welfare in prisons today.

The denial of health protection in prison as structural violence

Daniela Ronco

This paper focuses on the denial of health protection inside prisons. A 2008 Italian Law transferred the Prison Medical Services to National Health Services, but the principle of fairness of care (inside and outside the walls, as provided by the law) is far from being achieved. The reflections stem from three researches carried out by the Author in the last 7 years in the Italian prison system, aimed at collecting, mainly through interviews and focus groups with prisoners and prison officers and doctors, the different frames and narratives about health, illness and medicine inside prison. The results support the idea of the structural violence of prison. Firstly, power dynamics and conflict deeply impact on the relationships (between prison and medical staff and between prison/medical officers and detainees) hindering any form of confidentiality. Secondly, unhealthy structural conditions of the prison makes detention experience even more painful. In other words, prison doctors' involvement in a disciplinary and control frame and practices, together with the appalling structural conditions, pose a major risk for prisoners' physical and mental health.

Identifying criminogenic risks factors for youth gang involvement: A criminological case study analysis

Anni Hesselink, Nigel Bougard

Youth gang involvement is a serious and growing problem in South African correctional centres. On a daily basis, youths are recruited into the Number prison gangs (the 26s, 27s, 28s, Big 5s and AirForce 4s and Airforce 5s), and as such, the Department of Correctional Service (DCS) faces challenges to identify and curb youth gang involvement. The DCS announced an Anti-Gangsterism Programme according to which this growing phenomenon must be addressed. For youths, involvement in prison gangs automatically ensure members protection, status, recognition, acknowledgement, power, involvement in violence (gang fights, stabbings, and rape), masculinity, a sense of belonging, access to contraband, and a 'substitute family' – a caring and supportive system – that many youth gang members never experienced at home. Often street gangs are connected to prison gangs and as a result of this, many youths who belong to street gangs will connect to and be incorporated in prison gangs once imprisoned. Conditions conducive to youth gang involvement include the effects of pre and post-apartheid era, poverty, inadequate access to education, residing in high-crime neighbourhoods, overcrowding (in townships and at home), parental gang involvement, substance abuse and criminality; negative peer association, poor parent-child attachments, break-down of families, violent and criminal role models, children roaming the streets and an ineffective criminal justice and policing system. This paper presents a criminological case study analysis of five incarcerated youth gang members. The authors analysed the criminogenic risk factors that played a role in the participants' gang involvement. Lastly, the authors drew upon criminological findings and theories to explain the sample-specific participants' involvement in youth gangs prison.

Female offenders and HIV/Aids: A criminological analysis of the pathways to HIV/Aids and crime

Anni Hesselink, Pearl Dastile

South Africa has one of the highest incidents of HIV/Aids – and this is reality is evident in society as well as in correctional centres. According to 'HIV and Aids in South Africa' (<https://www.avert.org/professionals/hiv-around-world/sub-saharan-africa/south-africa>), an estimated 7 million people are infected with HIV/Aids and it is stated that women's prevalence for HIV/Aids is twice as high as for men in South Africa. Taking this into account, many females enter the correctional system

while already infected with HIV/Aids, yet without knowing it. The prison is the first place where many female offenders discover that they are HIV positive – this after female offenders’ consent to a correctional routine medical check-up and blood tests. Thus, only once removed from society and from their family and friends (support system), do they find out about their HIV status, and this ‘discovery’ has a detrimental effect on the female offenders’ psychological functioning and coping mechanisms in prison. This paper outlines three case studies that represent female offenders who are infected with HIV/Aids. The participants’ pathways to HIV/Aids and crime are assessed and analysed from a criminological perspective as the authors sketch the female offenders’ lived experiences and their HIV/Aids infection and criminality paths.

Room A 01/09/2017, 17:30-19:30 *Prison, Punishment and Detention*

Detention and rehabilitation services for female offenders: An American, European and South African comparison

Anni Hesselink

Gender-sensitive detention and treatment (rehabilitation) efforts for female offenders is a topical discussion on a global scale. In some American (Florida, USA) and European (the Netherlands) female jails and prisons, females are housed and treated according to gender-oriented approaches and principles. Hence, the detention facilities are female-friendly, especially with regards to services and support systems for ‘mothers and babies’ behind bars; regarding the assessment structures used for the female offenders, and the female-specific rehabilitation programmes available to these offenders.

It is a known fact that female offenders’ criminal pathways differ from men’s pathways to crime and therefore, gender-sensitive assessment structures that encapsulate unique female needs are needed to effectively treat and rehabilitate female offenders. In South Africa, female offenders remain a marginalised population characterised by subjection to poverty, limited education, limited employment opportunities, unemployment, domestic violence, inequality and issues pertaining to motherhood and incarceration, and physical and mental health. This paper is part of research project that seeks to establish a gender-sensitive detention and rehabilitation approach for females incarcerated in South African correctional centres. In this regard, the author proposes two case studies that are compared to American and European female detention facilities and their treatment options for female offenders.

‘This Used to be an Old-Growth Forest’: Nature, Prisoners, and the Biopolitics of Disposability

Jordan E. Mazurek

As Jewkes and Moran (2015: 15) have pointed out, “green criminologists have sidestepped prisons and imprisonment as subjects worth investigating” by and large “neglecting to capture what ‘green’ means to the established structures and processes of criminal justice” (ibid: 2). While this lapse in analyzing the ‘established structures’ is beginning to shift, prisoners as a population and the unique environmental harms they face still remain empirically underexplored and undertheorized within the green criminology literature. In response, this paper seeks to draw on the biopolitical work of Foucault; Agamben’s notions of bios, zoe, and states of exceptions; and in particular Giroux’s (2008) conceptualization of the ‘biopolitics of disposability’ to explore the interconnected ways in which both prisoners and non-human nature are constructed as disposable, turned into ‘waste’, and made to inhabit, drawing from Gilmore (2015), extractive geographies that are both invisibilized and often overlapping. Overlapping, at least, in a U.S. context in which dozens of prisons are built directly atop and adjacent to environmentally toxic land. This paper draws inspiration from my ongoing involvement as an activist and researcher with the U.S. based, and Earth First! derived, Campaign to Fight Toxic Prisons.

Suicide and self harm in prison: The Italian case

Michele Miravalle, Giovanni Torrente

The speakers would present a research on suicide and self-harm practices in Italian prisons. We will try to change the classical approach to the topic, usually looking at the psychiatric/medical reasons behind suicide, but we will consider the question from an institutional point of view (following the sociological studies considering the environment and the relationship between management of a total institution and

suicide/self-harm, Liebling, 1992 and 1999). Indeed we have analysed the folders filled by the official investigators appointed by the Minister of Justice, who has to visit the prison facilities after the suicide, to interview staff members, doctors, inmates and to point out if there have been any negligences or responsibilities by the staff, which could avoid the death. We analysed 59 cases occurred in 3 Italian regions (Campania, Liguria and Piedmont) between 2006 and 2011. Using quantitative and qualitative data, we will try to explain why suicides are not “fortuitous occurrences”, but strongly linked to the kind of management, the prison condition (above all overcrowding), and the inmates's personal conditions (judicial status, kind of crime committed, previous experience of incarceration...). We will be able to present a taxonomy of recurrent and similar cases happened in different contexts, but, above all, a taxonomy of the kind of institutional reactions to suicide, well inferable by the official inquiry.

Crimmigration, media and climate change: Analysis of an unexplored nexus.

Maria Sakellari

In Europe media consistently engage in negative framing of migration, following the criminalization trend of migration policies (crimmigration). Crime control and migration control are interconnected as a result of the construction of migrants as social threats and the media hold the central position in these processes. On the other hand, climate change is likely to become the most significant cause of population displacement in the next years, migration slowly but steadily emerges as a climate change adaptation strategy as international and national policy guidelines document but climate change is largely seen as an environmental or political issue in the media and there is little discussion of the social aspects of climate change such as migration. Media agenda and framing matters because media comprise the institutionally constrained public forums with which people can engage when developing understandings of the social, economic and political dimensions of complex issues such as migration, crime and climate change. In this regard, the article firsts draws attention to the construction of migrants as criminals and the role of media in Europe in legitimizing the development of crimmigration legislation and then moves on to explore the ways in which the emergence of climate change as a global crisis will have a serious effect on actual crimmigration policies. The article seeks to demonstrate the unexplored nexus between crimmigration, media and climate change that environmental and criminological analyses of policies and practices of migration have left understudied to date and emphasize the importance of media framing of climate change as a humanitarian and social justice issue.

Room A 02/09/2017, 11:30-13:30 *Prison, Punishment and Detention*

Caught in between: Justice, Statelessness and Discourses of Victimization

Diana T. Kudaibergenova

The paper focuses on the theoretical aspect of displaced and stateless people in zones of conflict and legal-territorial disputes in their objectification as victims of the conflict. Taking the long history of Crimean Tatars as an illustrative case study the paper focuses on the way this group was placed into the victimized discourse and abused by different legal and political regimes, how these victims of constant territorial, historical, and legal disputes became the “objects” in international, domestic and bilateral conflicts and debates. In doing so the paper provides a framework for understanding the objectification of certain group of migrants, displaced, stateless people and refugees who tend to lose their voices even in legal discussions on their own rights. This framework seeks to explain not only the harmful effect of such victimization and its mechanisms but also to demonstrate how to tackle this social harm transformed into multiple aspects of cultural, historical, and emotional punishment which these groups are suffering.

The Implication of the “Global Marshall Plan with Africa” for Current Migration Policies in Europe: A Deconstructive Analysis

Valerie Vitzthum

This dissertation looks at the “Global Marshall Plan with Africa”, written by the Club of Rome and the German “Senat der Wirtschaft”(senate of economy) and directed towards the German Government. By combining the theoretical insights that a practice theory approach oriented on Andreas Reckwitz and Reijo Miettinen can offer with a deconstructive method grounded in Jacques Derrida’s work, I take a close look

at the implications this plan has for current migration debates. In detail, the aim of my work is to critically analyse the proposed idea of increasing sustainable development aid directed towards the MENA region and Africa to prevent future migration from these countries towards Europe. Development aid is seen as an instrument to cover the extension of European border management as it presents the restrictive exclusion of certain bodies as a humanitarian response, while covering the harms it willingly produces for migrants and refugees. The research consists of two steps: first, I identify the main narratives in current European migration debates by looking at newspaper articles and academic literature and second, I deconstruct and situate the Global Marshall Plan within this discourse.

Double Trouble – When Two States are Harming You: The Ongoing Saga of Hassan Diab’s Extradition from Canada to France

Maeve McMahan

In the fall of 2008 Canadian citizen and sociology professor Hassan Diab was arrested in Ottawa, Canada, pursuant to French authorities’ wish to have him extradited to France. According to the French Dr Diab was/is a suspect in the bombing near a French synagogue on October 3, 1980. The tragic bombing resulted in four deaths, and about forty people wounded. From the outset Diab proclaimed his innocence. Also from the early days of his arrest and detention concerns were expressed by his legal team and growing network of supporters about the extremely low threshold of evidence in Canadian extradition proceedings in. There were also fears that, if extradited, Dr Diab could be left to languish in a French prison. These fears have come to pass. After protracted legal proceedings in Canada, Hassan Diab was extradited to France in mid-November 2014. Two and a half years later (early May 2017) it is still unclear if he is going to face trial. Moreover despite the main juge d’instruction/investigating judge six times calling his for his release during the past year, this ruling has been repeatedly overturned by the appeal court in France. How can such a case come about? I will present a short documentary about Hassan Diab’s case (‘Rubber Stamped: The Hassan Diab Story’). I will also provide a brief retrospective on the origins of Canada’s problematic 1999 Extradition Law. Further an update will be provided about this very troubling case. As well as being concerned with Hassan Diab’s case, more generally at issue are questions about how to prevent future miscarriages of justice in the context of Canadian extradition law.

Perla Arianna Allegri

Electronic Monitoring was originally designed to provide an alternative to incarceration but it has entailed a widening of the penal net: not only by creating new forms of punishment but also by including an ever wider group of citizens in the “prison archipelago”. The research will point out the role of private entrepreneurs and of the Italian law-making in the development of new forms of social control to better understand how they contribute to the expansion of the crime control system. The proposal of this paper is to analyse which criteria judges use in the pre-trial stage for the application of electronic monitoring devices. These measures, combined with house arrests, are considered as precautionary ones. They are applied to people accused of crimes but at the same time they are considered as well useful devices which let people not to be incarcerated. Unfortunately, the unavailability of electronic bracelets, together with a not applicable rule, contribute to the expansion of detention rates, in the so called net-widening phenomenon.

Room A 02/09/2017, 15:00-17:00 *Prison, Punishment and Detention*

A Sociological Consideration of Class in the Precedents of Swedish Asylum Law

Martin Joormann

Mainly based on the interviews that I conducted with judges who take decisions at Sweden’s Migration Courts in Malmö, Gothenburg, Luleå and Stockholm, including interviews with judges and other staff at the Migration Court of Appeal in Stockholm, I will present some insights from an empirical chapter draft of my PhD thesis. In this presentation, I will focus on how categorizations of gender, sexuality, ethnicity, religion and class, among others, are directly or indirectly addressed in legal narratives that concern asylum seekers. More specifically, and with the help of the aforementioned interviews, I will discuss the problem that arises when one starts looking for social class in legal decisions that shall establish

precedence for asylum law: In addition to the initial, legalistic understanding of 'the political refugee', as grounds for seeking protection also (the fear of) persecution based on one's gender, sexuality, ethnic and religious identity have since 1951 been included in the UN Refugee Convention and, thus, in the current Swedish Aliens Act of 2006. Seeking asylum due to poverty and other consequences of an underprivileged class position is meanwhile not legally recognized – neither in international nor in Swedish law. As for instance UNHCR Sweden states, a person who leaves their country "voluntarily to seek a better future" is not considered to be a refugee but, instead, "an economic migrant". However, if one understands 'class' also in terms of 'cultural capital' and 'social capital', my interview data sample indicates that judges at Sweden's Migration Courts do at times take into account the class backgrounds of asylum seekers. Hence my preliminary conclusion that, while social class is largely absent in the analysed legal texts as precedents for 'law in the books', in the decision-making processes of 'law in action' social class appears to play a certain role.

Is it hospitality is it detention, or is it a concentration camp? Distinctions and radical clichés in the refugee issue

Dimitris Koros

The production and reproduction of critical discourses against the treatment of third country nationals, in terms of restriction of their rights, is a task that critical academia, political parties and groups, NGO's and the subjects themselves are involved in heavily. The measures taken for the people who enter the country irregularly is a fluid and dynamic field, dependent upon the shape of power relations, and varies from hospitality to restriction of liberty and detention. However, the "dominant" radical perception, in expressing opposition to the state-EU-UNHCR-NGO complex (if it can be described as such, but is certainly portrayed as such) and its management of the third country nationals, treats everything as the same, and directly links it with the nazi concentration camps: therefore either detention or other, less restrictive policies and institutions, are considered as descendants of the nazi brutality, falling into a moralistic trap of denouncing the (very easily invoked) state of exception and totalitarianism, and ignoring the tremendous differences between the (horrible, indeed) institution of administrative detention and the death camps, and the differences between the open hospitality camps (also a problematic in many ways treatment of refugees) and detention, obscuring the differentiations and rendering critique harmless. The paper will attempt to establish a "typology" of the measures for the management of the unforeseen flow of people, aiming not to criticize the above perception for the sake of it, nor to apologize for the policies followed, but to discuss the recent changes within the "refugee crisis" in a manner that allows us to explore the shape that power relations has taken, in a field of a constant legal and social vulnerability of third country nationals, for the advancement of theoretical critique and practices of freedom.

Spatial Peripheries and Semi-Carceral Realities: Life in Asylum in Britain, Denmark and Sweden

Victoria Canning

More than ever, the European immigration detention estate has become a central modus operandi for the deterrence, control and spatial segregation of the immigrant other. Heavy criticism has been weighed on the conditions under which people are forced to live, many based in 'former' prisons and some – such as Britain – confined without a time limit. This paper extends the focus of immigration detention into the everyday lives of people living outside of formal immigration detention, but who experience penal controls which mirror the prison regime on a lesser scale. Stemming from ethnographic activist participation in Britain, participatory action and oral histories in Denmark, and interviews with practitioners in Sweden, this paper draws out the lived realities of policy and practice which contain people seeking asylum beyond imprisonment. 'Asylcenters' (termed 'camps' by those residing within them) and 'open' deportation centres in Denmark will be discussed, alongside the limitations of social participation through poverty and spatial exclusion in Britain and Sweden. Overall, this paper argues that whilst physical controls are lessened outside of formal detention, spatial and temporal controls pervade everyday life in seeking asylum, ultimately eroding autonomy and human dignity.

What happens to rights when there are no safe zones?: working with undocumented migrant children and their families in Sweden

Hanna Scott

This paper examines the situation of undocumented migrant children and their families living in Sweden from a legal practitioner's perspective. It illustrates how recent changes in law, policy and practice have resulted in a severe curtailing of previously well-established rights. Taking stock of key developments in this area during the past nine months, the paper argues that Sweden is quickly (re)turning into a "hostile environment" for undocumented migrants akin to that envisaged by Theresa May as Home Secretary. In November 2016, the border police in southern Sweden announced that "there are no longer any safe zones" and began making use of a previously little known power contained in the Aliens Act to obtain information about undocumented migrants from social services, in order to respond to a call by the government to increase the number of administrative removals in the wake of significant arrivals of asylum seekers during the second half of 2015. In June 2017, the highest administrative court of appeal issued a judgement that has the potential to restrict the right to social benefits and hosting support for families living in circumstances of undocumentedness. The recent rollback of rights, both formal and informal, also has a devastating domino effect, limiting effective access to other fundamental rights such as the right to education and healthcare for children. The paper concludes that recent developments amount to a paradigm shift in how rights for undocumented migrant children are claimed and protected.

Room A 03/09/2017, 11:30-13:30 *Prison, Punishment and Detention*

Racialised processes of criminalisation: the construction and punishment of (an)other

Patrick Williams

Contemporary representations of black and Asian communities are presented as necessitating State regulation in order to seal-off the risk and harms posed by (an)other folk devil. Accompanied by a plethora of concealed penal strategies and devices, communities of colour are mercilessly subject to ever more onerous processes of (constructed) criminalisation which have served to drive disproportionate levels of imprisonment and community (in)justice supervision throughout England and Wales. Yet, whilst much criminological literature serves to legitimise racialised criminalisation as an inevitable consequence of the marginalising effects of neo-liberal societies, this paper repositions discourses to maintain the surveillance, regulation, punishment and exclusion of black bodies reflects the enduring 'gaze' upon the (re)imagined suspiciousness of black and Asian others.

Homeless hostels as sites of discipline

Ian Mahoney

Since 2010, there has been a substantial increase in homelessness in England and Wales with rough sleeping more than doubling to 4,134 on any one night in 2016 (Crisis, 2017) while 57,750 households were accepted as homeless by local authorities in 2015/16 and 275,000 people sought assistance from their local authority in the same period (Crisis, 2017). Homeless hostels are frequently viewed as providing essential support to many who find themselves in the unfortunate position of being homeless, and it is not uncommon for users of these facilities to be suffering from drug and/or alcohol dependency and engaged in a variety of (often petty) criminality. In line with this, hostels are widely seen as playing a positive role in society in helping people back onto their feet so that they are in a position to support themselves again. This paper draws upon a secondary analysis of field notes and interview data from a doctoral research project undertaken in Stoke-on-Trent, as well as professional experiences working as an Advice and Guidance Officer for a local authority in England to argue that while in some instances this may be the case, homeless hostels function as sites of discipline. Building on the work of Cooper (2013) who examined hostels as semi-penal institutions, I seek to argue that, through regimented routines and strict codes of conduct regarding acceptable behaviour, hostels aim to instil specific behaviours among those who rely on them for support and accommodation, with the aim of directing them towards specific roles within wider society.

Killing in the name of... Rhetoric And Narratives on the Italian Criminal Justice System violence

Simone Santorso

While criminological research has historically focused on the social construction of specific actions as crime, very rarely it took the opportunity to consider CJS actions as harmful. This paper takes into consideration the cases of abuse and loss of life within the Italian CJS (from death in custody up to abuse in prison) to offer a preliminary analysis of the rhetoric provided. In this paper, it is argued that even though these episodes are publically recognised, there are no conviction and/or political measures to face the problem. Through the analysis of the rhetoric produced by the CJS on some of those cases the paper aims to “unveil” the narratives underpinning the structural and institutional violence of the Italian penal system. The paper takes into consideration also the role of activist and organisation in producing a counter-narrative and a public debate to reveal the facts beyond the rhetoric. The aim is to provide a preliminary analysis of those discourses and narratives to understand the frames of meaning produced and the impact on the regulation process.

Room A 03/09/2017, 15:00-17:00 *Fear and Looting the periphery*

Prison gangs Governance? The effects of Brazilian mass incarceration in the criminal milieu

Vitor Stegemann Dieter

Frequently the literature on mass incarceration focuses in the rise of 'punitiveness' and its human impacts, hence this literature overshadows an important consequence, which is the re-ordering of the 'criminal subjects'. Brazil has suffered from an unprecedented rise in incarceration that started in the political re-democratization of the country. In the midst of a decade of economic crisis politicians enacted several laws to fight the rising crime rates, these laws instituted the militarization of police and higher mandatory sentencing to 'street crimes'. Such transformations in the criminal justice system overpopulated prisons and led to a slow dismantling of prison order. Especially after the 1993 Carandiru Massacre (a prison riot that led the slaughter of 111 prisoners by police officers), two factors have influenced the creation of a new order, which remodeled the former status quo. On one hand, human rights policies created means of pressure on local governments; and on the other hand, the internal organization of gangs, notably the PCC, forced prison staff and local governments to deal with these groups to achieve internal order. Unlike other 'prison gangs', the PCC created a unique environment of governance, both regarding inmates and the government. These factors are intertwined in a complex dynamic with the former prison order, which existed before mass incarceration, and are core issues needed to understand the new prison and criminal order in Brazil. From a Southern Criminology perspective, the Brazilian case shows how the presence of 'prison gangs' in the Americas can have different outcomes depending on the internal power relations in prisons. The Brazilian case is an excellent example on how mass incarceration must be understood in relation to the effects 'criminals world' in society, and how criminal economic interests are limited sources of explanation to the expansion and strength of prison gangs.

Marginalised youth and securitisation in Recife, Brazil: Examining human rights violations and organised state crime in the periphery

Roxana Pessoa Cavalcanti

Few studies have examined the relations between urban marginalised youth and the public security system in the northeast of Brazil. This paper addresses this gap in the literature through an examination of youth perceptions of a security programme aimed at reducing violence. It also analyses the effects of this securitisation program by interrogating the hegemonic discourses of state-actors in the region, namely, agents of the criminal justice system. The analysis draws on ethnographic data collected between 2012 and 2016 in Recife, the capital city of the state of Pernambuco in the northeast of Brazil. This approach permits critically questioning and comparing two distinct narratives about the securitisation agenda. One overarching narrative focuses on young people's vulnerabilities, the other on claims of successful securitisation. An analysis of these narratives widens understandings of the nature of security interventions in a region that accounts for a large number of the world's homicides, contributing to a debate about the impact of new security programmes on young people's lives and society at large.

Fear and Exceptionality: Can self-indoctrination be a criminal offense in a strict sense?

Jesús C. Aguerri and Fernando Paz Tabales

The reform of the Criminal Code by the Spanish Government in 2015 – Law 2/2015, popularly known as “gag law” – included self-indoctrination (or “passive indoctrination”) as a criminal offense in the Spanish legal system. According to article 575 of the current Spanish Criminal Code, any person who has a frequent access to (or possession of) a content which “is directed to start the incorporation or collaboration with a terrorist group”, can be charged for a terrorism crime. Based on this law, there are already two convictions for this “crime”. In the eighteenth century, Cesare Beccaria thought about if suicide can be considered a crime, beyond any possible homicide. In the light of this thoughts and facing the creation of self-indoctrination crime, it seems legitimate to ask about what kind of Law is being developed before that “crime”.

Youth, Policing and Football Violence in Greece. A critical criminological approach.

Dimitris Paraskevopoulos

This criminological study focuses on the new forms of social control and especially in the policing practices at football grounds in Greece. Critical criminology focuses on criminalization of youths and the social contraction of crime, through the filtering of the institutions of social control, casting the stigma and the label of criminal and in the context of organized crime. New criminal policies apply to football grounds, with the aim of surveillance and discipline of the participants, structuring new bio politics. More specifically, in the name of “secularization” and the “ideology of defense”, police follow the “zero - tolerance” model. Furthermore, in the context of neoliberal policies and political economy of sports, the industry of the control includes public and private measures to “fight” against crime in football grounds. Characteristic examples, are the “draconian measures” both by the public policy (formal institutions of social control), and private security companies, highlighting the commercialization of sports, both within and outside of the football grounds, using methods such as the closed / circuit television camera (CCTV) and the ticketing system, which requires a fan ID card implies the recording of personal informations in grandstand database. Thus, the government proposes the implementation and reinforcement of biometric methods in sports events. At the same time, informal forms of social control by the other participants, take place inside of the football grounds. These thoughts are investigated, using qualitative methods of criminological research and especially: a) semi structured interviews with football fans of three biggest Greek football teams, b) participant observation in football grounds and c) context analysis in press relates and announcements.

Room B 01/09/2017, 11:30-13:30 *Prison, Punishment and Detention*

Desisting Sisters: Criminal justice and narratives of resistance

Una Barr

Criminological theory and research has historically focused on explaining how people get into crime and much less on how and why they stop, despite the perennial finding that most of those with convictions do eventually stop offending. The very meaning of ‘desistance’ however has been much contested, yet has broadly been linked with themes such as maturity, adult social bonds, agency, identity and hope (Bottoms et al, 2004). Even more concerning, however, is the further marginalisation of already marginalised groups within the vast majority of desistance literature. The bulk of research in this area can be noted for the salience of the white, male perspective of offending trajectories. By revisiting maturational, social bonds and subjective theories of desistance through the eyes of women traveling desistance journeys, as well as considering current criminal justice approaches, this paper gives a female voice to desistance research. The paper is based around individual narrative interviews of females with convictions and will be concerned with outlining a feminist approach to desistance, which recognises that a huge proportion of women in the CJS stem from backgrounds of abuse, economic disadvantage and alcohol, drug and mental health issues. In doing so the book will contest the neo-liberal and patriarchal approach to desistance which promotes women's role as care givers and unpaid volunteer workers. It will uncover the harms caused by a violent system. Women's desistance can challenge neo-liberal, patriarchal constructs much in

the same way that women's offending often does.

Prisoners' photographic portraits and the construction of the criminal body

Diana Miranda

This presentation will explore current practices around photography of prisoners in the everyday contexts of the prison space. Drawing on a qualitative study conducted with prisoners, prison guards, and probation officers in 3 Portuguese prisons, we analyse how different social actors construct the criminal body. This construction is explored through the meanings attributed to photographic portraits of prisoners used for their identification. In particular, we consider the association of their photographic representations with the practices of using their face as a guide for seeking signs of criminality. We conclude that these visual representations, as a classification device, produce an embodied sense of identity and perpetuation of stigma, materialising ugliness as a sign of criminality. We argue the criminal body is continuously co-constructed by individuals with very different social positionings in the prisons through a process that is not only inextricably material-discursive but also considerably asymmetrical.

Lessons from Long Kesh: Education as a strategy of resistance and as a tool for transformation amongst political prisoners in Northern Ireland

Gabi Kent

This paper considers the transformative potential of education in prisons as a strategy of resistance and a tool for social change in conflict related contexts. Education in prisons is a site of struggle, particularly in contexts of violent political conflict where criminal justice systems serve as the frontline of state strategies to control political violence through constraint or criminalization. For the state and its agents, education is framed instrumentally, as tool for deradicalisation, as a control mechanism to reward compliance or punish non-compliance, and as a pathway to reform and reintegration. The educational life stories of political prisoners who were Open University students in Northern Ireland prisons during the conflict (1972-2000), reveal alternative narratives to these official discourses. Education – both informal and formal - is described by former political prisoners as a strategy of resistance and an emancipatory tool for individual and collective transformation. Within Long Kesh, political prisoners actively shaped what and how higher education was taught, which in the case of Republicans involved a Freirean model of co-education. Selected courses - State and Society; Women's Studies; European Studies for example – facilitated shifts in political and ideological positions within and between polarized groups as well as providing pathways for their pursuit through political rather than violent means. Shared study spaces enabled dialogue between conflicted parties, building trust and mutual understanding and the identification of common experiences poverty and inequality (structural harms). Outside of prison, these new skills facilitated reform – not of former political prisoners but of the new society they were building. Political Prisoners who were Open University students for example, played an active role in the peace process negotiations, placing social justice (equality of opportunity) at its heart. Drawing on transitional justice, social harm and collective action theory this paper seeks to challenge instrumental notions of education which focus on individual reform and to reframe how education is approached within criminal justice systems. It considers what can be learned from this case study of an education model shaped by political prisoners as agents of change, to inform policy and practice in other conflict related contexts.

Sounding out d/Deafness: The experiences of d/Deaf prisoners

Laura Margaret Kelly

While studies about minority group prisoners are becoming more common place in prison research, knowledge about the experiences of d/Deaf prisoners in England and Wales remains limited. This paper provides an insight into the lived realities of these individuals, and presents findings which suggest that the Prison Service is not always able to meet their unique needs. The role of sound is key here, with it being argued that the penal regime relies on sound in order to run, and that without access to sound, d/Deaf prisoners often become isolated from prison life. However, d/Deafness, it is shown, is not merely a lack of hearing, and on the contrary there are different levels and layers of d/Deafness. Meaningful consideration is given here to the influence of imported identity in prison, with it being shown that the

way an individual identifies with their d/Deafness has a profound impact on their prison experience. To illustrate this point particular attention is paid to the lives of culturally and linguistically Deaf prisoners, as these individuals often experience the pains of imprisonment more severely than deaf prisoners because their Deaf behaviours and visual methods of communication deviate more profoundly from their prescribed prisoner role. This paper draws on findings from doctoral research titled 'Silent Punishment: The Experiences of d/Deaf Prisoners'. For this research a qualitative approach was adopted, with semi-structured interviews being carried out with d/Deaf prisoners and staff members who had worked with them, across seven prisons in England.

Room B 01/09/2017, 15:00-17:00 *Crimes of the Powerful*

Resisting Crimes of the Powerful in the USA under Trump: The Dilemma of Undocumented Workers
Tammy L. Castle, Victoria E. Collins

As promised during the campaign, the Trump administration in the U.S. began large-scale raids on undocumented immigrants in February, broadening the scope of arrests during the previous administration by detaining and deporting noncriminal immigrants. Activists argued the location of the raids was motivated in part by retribution, due to the targeting of cities declaring their status as a "sanctuary" city. Cities designated as sanctuary cities have policies in place to limit cooperation with federal immigration enforcement. While ICE continues to terrorize immigrant communities with the raids, some states have moved to criminalize this resistance by passing laws declaring cities as "anti-sanctuary." For example, the state of Texas just passed a bill that extends the power of local law enforcement to enforce immigration law, while also threatening jail time for officers who fail to comply. This presents new challenges to ongoing community organizing efforts for economic justice that focus on companies who employ undocumented workers. In this paper, we consider the implications of organizing against workplace violence in sanctuary cities by exploring the threats to undocumented immigrants participating in direct action, while also highlighting methods of resistance that protect this vulnerable community.

Deaths of migrants (2014-2017): continued state policy and academic failure?

Ann Singleton

The deaths of migrants in and around the Mediterranean continue, day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year. 5,098 people are known to have died in the Mediterranean in 2016. In the first four months of 2017, there is evidence of the deaths of 1,089 people. Many more unknown others have died. Many policy observers presented with such data, with reports and images of these uncomfortable truths, react (at best) with expressions of concern. The architecture of international human rights law and conventions does not provide a framework even for dealing with the management of the bodies. This paper draws on research carried out by the (ESRC funded) Mediterranean Missing Project and a forthcoming IOM global report on migrant deaths (Fatal Journeys 3). It examines the continuing methodological and ethical challenges of conducting research on these deaths, asking what is to be done by the European Group?

Problems of Judicial Activism. The Case of Brazil

Chiavelli Falavigno

The present situation in Brazil is characterized by the reign of the judiciary. Political intrigues and unprecedented investigations in corruption have paralyzed much of the executive and the legislative branches of government, with the judiciary's role becoming ever more important. This paper tries to analyze the goal conflicts of judges as guardians of the law, of human rights, and of public security. These goal conflicts are especially pertinent in criminal cases: should the judge be or not an activist in this arena - and, if so, which side should she be on? Starting with theoretical considerations about judges being merely the mouth of the law (Montesquieu: la bouche de la loi), the paper explores the more recent ideas of the judge as a "political animal" and the problems of legitimation that come with such a wider definition of the judiciary's role in late modernity. Under the conditions of increasing complexity, legal certainty becomes a volatile concept of questionable viability in a scenario where social acceleration lends great speed to the phenomena of life. It is hard to see how the dilemma between the rule of law on the one

hand and the need for flexibility on the other could ever be solved within the context of judicial conflict solution. A possible way out would have to transcend the status quo in a fundamental way. As a possible solution, the paper discusses a transition from law to arbitration as a vehicle from traditional criminal justice to restorative processes and peace-making.

Europe as Terraferma: Standing the solid ground of justice?

Brunilda Pali

Starting from the Italian movie Terraferma ("solid land") where the sacrosanct imperative of the 'law of the sea' clashes with the cunning 'laws of our lands', in this presentation I will reflect on the impact of 'criminalisation of solidarity' on our ideas of justice and solidarity, which clearly reveal our criminal justice system as a site where representational, cultural, social, political, and economic contestation and struggles are played out rather than a set of impartial set of mechanisms delivering justice. Rather than a last resort for the most serious wrongdoing, criminal law becomes an instrumental and symbolic tool that can address -with a gesture that signifies both power and desperation- almost anything. I will focus on the legal, symbolic, economic, and representational battlefield created by these acts. I will argue that the metaphor of Europe as a Terraferma urges us to remember the duties of memory, hospitality, and responsibility, but above all justice.

Room B 01/09/2017, 17:30-19:30 *Crimes of the Powerful*

Steal This Data! Whistle-blowing, Wikileaks and the crimes of the state

Dan Burrows

In recent years, the work of whistle-blowers to expose the deviance and high crimes of the state, have been an invaluable tool in highlighting the crimes of the powerful. From the actions of Chelsea Manning, a former US Army Intelligence Analyst, whose conscience could not countenance the suffering of the Iraqi people under occupation in the wake of the US led invasion of the country. Or more recently, the disclosure by former CIA and NSA employee Edward Snowden, who revealed a secretive, invasive, state run global surveillance network the likes of which Big Brother could not fail to be impressed by. However, despite the utility of such resources to the study of state crime, little has been written on the subject from a criminological perspective. This paper seeks to examine the value of whistle-blowing organisations by drawing on data derived from the Wikileaks Iraq War Logs published in October 2010, which highlighted the systematic use of state sanctioned violence towards Iraqi civilians during the long-short war in Iraq. The response by nation states to the publication of these files, should provide succour to criminologists who seek to hold the state accountable for the harm they cause in pursuit of their national security interests (Steinmetz, 2012). Focus on such an endeavour can appear to be a necessary self-delusion for those involved, but a positive step towards accountability is the increased documentation, analysis, and publication of evidence of state criminality. This endeavour is of even greater importance, when those who expose the crimes of the powerful feel the full force of the state's mechanisms of control, in order to counter such publications. Similarly, statements by state officials seek to control the perception of the disclosure of such information, often highlighting the 'treasonous' nature of whistle-blowers. In the language of Sykes and Matza (1957), this reveals the states capacity to neutralise its wrong-doing as acceptable and necessary, and to criminalise those who expose it. This represents a diversionary tactic in response to the disclosure of what Gary Marx (1984) refers to as 'dirty data': secretive information whose revelation would raise the curtain on what goes on behind the scenes. Criminology should not only make use of these resources, but seek to publicise and support the work of whistle-blowing organisations to inhibit the states capacity for denial (Cohen, 2001), particularly as we enter an era of 'post-truth' politics in which even the pretence of political honesty has been left behind.

Cybersurveillance, cyberprivacy and covert surveillance of internet communications by governments

Anthony Minnaar

While governments have always operated covert surveillance of foreign governments and their state security agents as part of national security governance, with the growth in the internet and all forms of

digital communications, driven by the development of increasing internet connectivity, WiFi and mobile communication proliferation, such surveillance has been extended to cyberspace where mass cybersurveillance of internet cyberspace communications has been extensively implemented by most governments having the technical ability to do so. The extent of such cybersurveillance measures was initially revealed in mid-2013 by Edward Snowden – a data and systems analyst contracted to the US National Security Agency (NSA) with security clearance – who supplied WikiLeaks with confidential US government information that revealed the extent of the PRISM e-Surveillance and Monitoring Programme, i.e. data mining, of the US. More recently (March 2017) with the Wikileaks’ release of thousands of documents that catalogue the US Central Intelligence Agency’s cyberspying capabilities (the documents, taken at face value, suggest that the CIA had designed hacking tools that could breach almost anything connected to the internet — smartphones, computers, televisions — and had even found a way to compromise Apple and Android devices) to penetrate encrypted communications and supposedly secure databases (even in the ‘Cloud’) – all justified in the name of ‘national Security’, ‘law enforcement imperatives’ and ‘the fight against international terrorism’. While these surveillance and communication collection operations are formally termed ‘essential’ and aimed specifically only at identified high risk groups, being of a mass ‘blanket’ nature they inevitably impinge on private citizens cyberprivacy and information protections rights. This paper traces the growth, extent and methods used to penetrate (often illegally), not only by governments and their agencies but also a growing band of professional hackers (cybercriminals) – the latter sometimes acting as proxies or hired hacker mercenaries to hack (cyberespionage) other governments agencies, business organisations and private companies information databases and to mass collect all internet communication traffic and outlines the dangers of allowing such unregulated and unfettered access to such information, that can and is exploited for criminal and covert purposes.

Violence and risk assessments in state agencies in Sweden – comparing two perspectives

Sofia Wikman

According to the Swedish Work Environment Act, the primary responsibility for ensuring a safe and healthy work environment is placed with the employer. The current project aims at studying state agencies in the light of this responsibility. The authorities that was analyzed in this project - for example the Social Insurance Agency, the Migration Board and the National Board of Institutional Care has in common that their clients’ personal welfare is affected by the decisions made by these authorities. The analysis is based around of how to create knowledge about violence and threats in risk assessments in government agencies. The common occurrence of negative decisions in these authorities is a known risk factor for producing threats and violence aimed at the public officials responsible for the decisions. At the same time these are authorities whose performance and impartiality is vital to maintain a democratic society. This project aims at providing a deeper understanding of how the knowledge that forms the base for the risk-assessment of threats and violence in these authorities is gathered and produced. Since the explanatory models for violence at work must be sought in complex causal relationships involving both the individual and surrounding systems, it has been relevant to look for inspiration in the knowledge produce by other research traditions. Two perspective from safety science perspective that I call stabile and habile did assist the systematic charting of the correlations between exposure to violence at work and the situational conditions that contribute to producing incidents of threats and violence. One result of the study is that safety management has so far paid relatively little attention to the habile perspective and thus the aim of the Swedish Work Environment Act is not fulfilled.

Death Politics and Bare Heterogeneity: Crimes of the Powerful in the World of the Dead.

Christos Kouroutzas

“Unknown 459 - Unknown 25/8/2015”: Which dead bodies deserve the property of the citizen of human and which the anonymity of statistics and the debugging practices, as a result of the “bare death”? Which dead bodies characterized as deviant or criminal post mortem and how the political management of the dead bodies of “others” by the state, corporations and organizations leads to the their marginalization in

the world of dead as it happens in their life? The present study, aims to open a new scientific dialogue in the field of critical approaches of criminology of death. In this context, death is taken as a social phenomenon and socio - historical system of ideas, which is being contracted by the sovereigns worldviews. More specifically, between biopolitics, thanatopolitics, necropolitics of bare heterogeneity and especially through the case of refugees dead bodies and its “relationship” with the dead bodies of “others” in western societies, the whole problematic starts from the discipline techniques of surveillance in borders and the “management” of shipwrecks. From “Aegean liquid cemetery”, we are moving to the arrival places of the “packaged” refugees dead bodies, where selectively some of them will be transferred to the hospital morgue for necropsy (in the context of politicalization, medicalization, institutionalization and hospitalization of death in western societies), highlighting issues as the forged death certificates by “non specialist” with the justification that is due to “drowning in the sea” and not to “violent death” etc., displacing them massively in the refrigerated containers outside of hospital, beyond issues which related with the reproduction of dominant social and cultural stereotypes eg. the prohibition for necropsy or exhumation. At the same time, the business of the funeral offices has already begun in the context of the political economy of death - “industry of death” and its commercialization. The whole “route” of refugees dead bodies it ends in the “tombs of numbers”, either in a special burial place “outside the walls of town” or in the corner of a part of the western cemeteries, which has been rendered ineffective and “utilized” by the anonymous burials of refugees, which “communicate” with the burial of homeless, unidentified, destitute, homosexuals etc., highlighting the class structure of the “last residence” and their marginalization in the world of dead post mortem, as it happens in life (or in necropolis like Qarafa in Kairo, Manila North Cemetery in the Philippines etc.). Similarly, the reproduction of dominant cultural stereotypes leads to exculpatory funeral ceremonies by other refugees, as assumptions of “deviant mourning” (or activist) and public laughter which take place in western societies. To investigate the above issues, were used the qualitative methods of criminological research. The production of empirical research data relied on: a) multidisciplinary participant observation in 1) places of arrival of refugees dead bodies after the shipwrecks, 2) forensic service in a hospital, 3) funeral offices, 4) Lesvos and Athens cemeteries, b) personal semi-structured interviews with 1) border guards, 2) forensics, 3) owners of funeral offices, 4) mortars and 5) refugees (in cemeteries), c) context analysis in death certificates.

Room B 02/09/2017, 11:30-13:30

Accounting for the Visual: Police Detainees perspectives of Body Worn Cameras

Murray Lee

Police organisations across the world are embracing body worn video (BWV) technology. The justification for this is to enhance public trust in police, provide transparency in policing activity, increase police accountability, and to provide a police perspective of incidents and events. However, the corpus of research into the effects and operational practicalities of police use of BWV is in its infancy. The majority of scholarship hitherto has been evaluations focusing on the impact of the cameras on police use of force and complaints against the police as key dependent variables. This article explores BWV from the perspective of police detainees, and specifically, the capacity of BWV to deliver increased levels of accountability in policing. The article draws on research interviews with 907 police detainees across four Australian jurisdictions. Responses from detainees indicated their belief that BWV could deliver increased levels of police (and citizen) accountability echoing the rhetoric of police management. We explore these responses and ask the question as to whether police BWV can live up to such expectations? We conclude by suggesting that there are still a number of impediments between BWVs’ clear capacity to provide a ‘new visibility’ and achieving the level of accountability promised by advocates and expected by the respondents.

Sites of Dangerousness: The Visibility and Invisibility of Black Victims of Police Violence

Lisa White

The paper explores police violence against ‘Black bodies’ and argues that such bodies are rendered both

hyper-visible and invisible in interactions with the formal criminal justice system. It shows how 'Black bodies' are hyper-visible and subjected to high levels of over-policing, surveillance and control, yet those same bodies then become invisible through repeated failures to successfully prosecute the perpetrators of state violence, despite the existence of camera-phone and closed-circuit television footage which repeatedly shows state brutality. The article illustrates how 'Black bodies' are continually marked out as risky, dangerous bodies, and comments on the role played by this racist gaze in an increasingly authoritarian discourse around the politics of policing.

The Changing Nature of Urban Crime: Towards New Forms of Distributional Justice?

Roger Matthews

This paper examines the changes in urban crime and victimisation over the past thirty years focusing in particular on London, England. It looks in detail at the changing levels of personal safety, levels of violence, fear of crime amongst different social groups. It provides a critique of the standard ways of understanding crime trends; namely police generated statistics and national and international victimisation surveys and puts the case for conducting focused local surveys which provide, it is argued, a more 'democratic instrument' for measuring crime and victimisation. The recent claims regarding the so called 'crime drop' will be critically assessed and an alternative explanation of crime trends will be presented. This examination will also consider the changing levels of safety amongst women, ethnic minority groups and the poor and discuss how this might be linked to forms of distributive justice.

Enduring violence: The human costs of austerity

Vickie Cooper

This paper will explore the human costs of austerity and unravel meanings of violence in the context of austerity. In the aftermath of the financial crisis, austerity has become the dominant policy response. Austerity (or fiscal consolidation) involves cutting back on public expenditure, while stimulating private investment, which, following the myth perpetuated by pro-austerity governments, leads to economic growth. But in the seven years that austerity has been rolled out across the UK, we are now seeing the harmful effects manifest. Evidence shows, unequivocally, that austerity leads to a rise in mortality, suicide, depression and amplifies social problems like eviction, homelessness, substance misuse and child poverty. Undoubtedly, austerity is a violent political project designed to affect people in targeted ways and while governments and politicians are the main architects of austerity policies, they rely on a range of institutions and institutional actors to enforce austerity cuts and meet the set targets. This suggests that the austerity is mediated through an institutional apparatus that serves key functions of the state and that austerity policies, albeit extremely harmful, are administered in mundane ways. This paper will explore the notion of 'institutional violence' as way of understanding the permutations of violence under this austerity climate.

Room B 02/09/2017, 15:00-17:00 *Fear and Looting in the periphery*

Governmental Corruption through the eyes of Criminology: recognizing social harm and how corruption violates human rights in the south

Marina Quezado

This paper explores the urgency of a critical criminological study on governmental corruption as a violator of human rights in the south. So far, Criminology has poorly approached corruption at the state level, either totally neglecting the matter, leaving it outside of criminological investigation, or timidly mentioning it in white-collar crime studies. The issue is gaining interest in the field of the Criminology of the Powerful and, recently, through the discussions started towards a Global Critical Criminology. From these two perspectives, the researchers from the south, especially in Latin America, are dealing with the major problems of the region, for example, the implication of a great part of the political classes in Brazil in criminal investigations for corruption. It is in less developed countries where the corruption phenomena has implications of severe violation of human rights, where the misappropriation of public funds often

results in real harm in people lives, with deprivation of the most basic and fundamental human needs. On the other hand, the criminal system remains a silent witness of such violations, still focusing only on the street criminality with its consequential selective, classist and racist action. Corruption phenomena can be addressed in several ways, and from various paradigms in criminology, but will remain insufficiently analyzed if not looked at from a social harm perspective and from a Criminology standpoint that places its focus of investigation on the criminality of power, and fundamentally on the criminality of states.

Spain, 2017: from Market Patriotism to the Parliamentary Criminal Network

Daniel Jiménez Franco

‘I’m sick and tired, that is, tell me what’s left to do here: shooting the judge? What can I do? Can I talk to the Prosecutor?’ (Ignacio González – 1996-2003 in the Spanish government; 2011-2016 general secretary of Popular Party in Madrid; 2003-2015 in the government of Madrid; sent to prison in 2017). While politics insist on depoliticizing, every ‘scandal of corruption’ confirms that this is how it works rather than exposing one more ‘isolated rotten apple’. Every item of news reveals the same implicit conclusion: those processes producing massive harm constitute the pure essence of capitalism. Only blind faith in the fairy tale of ‘independent powers’ can hide the resort to legal remedies for criminal purposes. Moreover, within the legal sphere, ‘tax evasion, bribery, money laundering and other forms of dirty money’ are not ‘the hidden wealth of Nations’, but rather the ‘smallest teeth’ of a criminal machinery governing ‘geo-economics’ and its local examples. One of these examples connects Spanish patrimonialism with false competition, privatization and the rise of predatory elites. Electoral propaganda, investments in corporate responsibility and charity works are used to wash and restore reputations, thus legitimizing capitalist order as a criminal and criminogenic ‘whole’. This paper adds a sort of ‘chapter 2’ to I. Bernat’s and C. Camps’ paper on ‘Market patriotism’ and the Agbar (Aigües de Barcelona) case, amplifying the approach through the concept of ‘parliamentary criminal network’.

Religion, Repression and Resistance in the South

Tony Ward

This paper draws on the International State Crime Initiative’s study of civil resistance to state crime in six countries: Colombia, Tunisia, Kenya, Turkey, Burma/Myanmar and Papua New Guinea. Three religions – Christianity (primarily Catholicism), Islam and Buddhism – make significant contributions to civil society in these countries. All three play a similarly ambiguous role: they can justify repression (either by the existing state or a hoped-for future regime) as a means of creating a society ordered in accordance with religious principles, but they can also support resistance to the state on the basis of humane and egalitarian values. These values can also be embedded in a world-view that is broadly ‘spiritual’ (sometimes celebrating a relationship between humans and the land) but not aligned to a specific religion. For some activists or movements there may (as Lucien Goldmann argued) be significant parallels between political commitment and religious faith, even if their outlook is overtly secular. The paper offers a brief account of the spectrum of religious, spiritual and secular outlooks encountered in the six countries.

Facing and denying environmental harm: an ethnographic experience from La Habana, Cuba

Facundo Taibi Cicaré

What makes us less susceptible to environmental confusion and victimization? The socioeconomic status? The development in our country? The education we received? Are we, really, less confused and more consciously worried for the environment in Europe? If we are, how do we are? And why? Those were some of the questions that brought me to Cuba to try to make a radiography of a degraded watershed upon the distribution of environmental risks and harms and their perception between its habitants. There, I realized that the confusion is distributed up and down in a river with no more than 30 km² of length, but where they crowd all kind of persons: meetings for the peace in Colombia have taken place in Palacio de Convenciones, in the heart the river; important politicians and artists owns colonial chalets close to that closed area; climbing the river (or descending, depending on how we look) illegal Cuban persons (orientales) resist their outsider status from their handmade chabolas; close to that, plastic and aluminum recyclers clean the river for their own “profit” (subsistence); and “normal workers”, the so called natives

or habaneros, fight symbolically against their own neighbors' (orientales) uncivilized activities. The river is deeply polluted with all kind of wastes, although in some of its fringes is usually cleaned by the authorities. The confusion in this fringes seems to increase in relation to what cannot be seen, does not exist (and if it does not exist, it cannot be visible). The instrumental reason seems to guide, beyond the limits of capitalism, a precise type of relating with (and looking at) the environment and species. Theoretical suggestions like ecological justice in Green Criminology (Rob White), Epistemologías del Sur (decolonization of the western knowledge) or Ontología política, emerged, at least these last two, from the ethnographic evidence with the people from the "South", about the benefits of a different lens and ways of relating to the immediate living environment; forms that actually were already there, hidden in some sort of no-history. Maybe it's time to re-discover (uncover) these existing (actually dying) lost views & voices not to mystify them, but to enrich debates about prevention of state-corporate harms and crimes perpetrated against the environment and species.

Room B 03/09/2017, 11:30-13:30 *EKNEXA Criminological Researches*

«Για την Αστυνομία και τη 'μπλε κουρτίνα' Σημειώσεις μιας κριτικής εγκληματολογικής έρευνας»
Χάρης Σαλωμίδης

Πολύ περισσότερο από μια απλή αναγωγή στη σφαίρα των «μεμονωμένων περιπτώσεων» η αστυνομική βία ενάντια σε συγκεκριμένους πληθυσμούς ή «δημόσιες συναθροίσεις» αποτελεί μια συνηθισμένη πρακτική, συμβατή με τη μορφή της. Υιοθετώντας το «παράδειγμα» της Κριτικής Εγκληματολογίας ως πλαίσιο ανάλυσης η παρούσα πρόταση επιχειρεί να αναδείξει τα «εγκλήματα κράτους» που διαγράφονται υπό τη σκιά των δυνάμεων καταστολής - υπό τη μορφή της συστηματικής παραβίασης των ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων - και, κατ' επέκταση, τις πρακτικές συγκάλυψης αυτών, μέσω της προκαταρκτικής εξέτασης δύο ερευνητικών ερωτημάτων: Πως η Αστυνομία ως δομή που ενσωματώνει το κρατικό μονοπώλιο στη βία, παράγει δράσεις, αδιαχώριστες από πρακτικές που παραβιάζουν συστηματικά τα ανθρώπινα δικαιώματα και τις διεθνείς συμβάσεις και πως αυτές νομιμοποιούνται και αναπαράγονται ως αναπόσπαστο κομμάτι μιας «κανονικής αντινομίας» που διέπει τη νομιμότητα της δράσης της Αστυνομίας μέσα από μεθοδικές πρακτικές που αποκαλύπτουν έναν κατεστημένο μηχανισμό συγκάλυψης. Ερευνητικό επιστέγασμα αυτής της προσπάθειας προέρχεται από μία έρευνα ημιδομημένων συνεντεύξεων με έλληνες αστυνομικούς και μια ποιοτική ανάλυση περιεχομένου σε εκθέσεις εθνικών και διεθνών ανεξάρτητων αρχών και οργανώσεων.

Κριτική Ανάλυση των φυλακών: Έρευνα στις διαστάσεις κοινωνικού αποκλεισμού των αποφυλακισμένων ατόμων

Κώστας Λερός

Η συγκεκριμένη έρευνα στοχεύει να εξετάσει τον κοινωνικό αποκλεισμό, που υφίστανται οι αποφυλακισμένοι. Κεντρικές έννοιες που θα ερευνηθούν είναι τα αίτια της εγκληματικότητας, ο εγκλεισμός και οι συνέπειες αυτού, το στίγμα και ο κοινωνικός αποκλεισμός. Στόχος αποτελεί η σε βάθος διερεύνηση του ζητήματος και η ανάδειξη του πλούτου των πληροφοριών, που προέρχονται από τα ίδια τα υποκείμενα. Για τον σκοπό αυτό διεξάγεται ποιοτική έρευνα με την χρήση ημιδομημένων συνεντεύξεων. Τα αποτελέσματα έδειξαν ότι οι αποφυλακισμένοι στην πλειοψηφία τους αντιμετωπίζουν δυσκολίες στην κοινωνική ένταξη τους, κυρίως λόγω της σχεδόν ανύπαρκτης μετασφρονιστικής πολιτικής και του στίγματος των αποφυλακισμένων. Τροχοπέδη αποτελεί επίσης το χαμηλό επίπεδο δεξιοτήτων που έχουν.

Τα Κέντρα Κράτησης Μεταναστών & Προσφύγων μέσα από την οπτική των Συναινετικών & Συγκρουσιακών Εγκληματολογικών Θεωριών: Μια μελέτη περίπτωσης στη Μόρια

Αναστασία Τσακάλου

Οι ολοένα αυξανόμενες μεταναστευτικές ροές οδήγησαν την ΕΕ να ορίσει την κοινωνική πραγματικότητα ως μια κατάσταση εκτάκτου ανάγκης ή κατάσταση εξαίρεσης και να οδηγηθεί στο να πάρει συγκεκριμένα μέτρα για να αντιμετωπίσει το φαινόμενο. Η εξουσία της ΕΕ ποινικοποιεί τους μετανάστες και τους πρόσφυγες και ένα από τα μέτρα της αντεγκληματικής πολιτικής είναι τα κέντρα κράτησης μεταναστών και προσφύγων. Θα γίνει μια παρουσίαση των εγκληματολογικών θεωριών, ξεκινώντας από τις

Θεοκρατικές θεωρίες, φτάνοντας μέχρι τις Μεταμοντέρνες θεωρίες και μια προσπάθεια σύνδεσης των θεωριών με την πρακτική της ΕΕ, σε σχέση με τα κέντρα κράτησης. Επίσης, θα παρουσιαστεί πως εξηγείται η στάση της ΕΕ απέναντι στους μετανάστες και τους πρόσφυγες σε σχέση με κάθε θεωρία ξεχωριστά, υπογραμμίζοντας τις ελλείψεις, τα προβλήματα, αλλά και μια κριτική των θεωριών. Είναι σημαντικό να δούμε τις σχέσεις εξουσίας που δημιουργούνται ανάμεσα στην εξουσία της ΕΕ και τους μετανάστες - πρόσφυγες. Επίσης, πρέπει να επιδοθούν σκέψεις για το αν η διαδικασία της συγκεκριμένης πρακτικής καθίσταται προβληματική ή όχι, αλλά και τι συμβαίνει όταν τα άτομα εισέρχονται σε αυτές τις δομές. Ακόμα μεγαλύτερη σημασία έχει να εξερευνήσουμε ποιες εγκληματολογικές θεωρίες συναινούν και ποιες αντικρούονται με τη συγκεκριμένη πρακτική της ΕΕ.

«Ταξικότητα του Ποινικού Συστήματος στην χρήση ουσιών των ανηλίκων και η Εγκληματοποίηση της φτώχειας»

Βασιλική Λαχανά, Παρασκευή Ουζούνoglou

Συγκεκριμένα, θα γίνει λόγος για την επίδραση της Κριτικής Εγκληματολογίας στο Ποινικό Σύστημα και κατ' επέκταση στις κοινωνικές τάξεις. Παράλληλα θα εξηγήσουμε την χρήση ναρκωτικών ουσιών στα ανήλικα παιδιά με κατηγορία στην εφηβεία 15-18 ετών. Σύμφωνα με την περιγραφή της διαδικασίας, θα ακολουθήσει σειρά ερευνών από το διαδίκτυο και βιβλιογραφικές για να δοθούν αποτελέσματά και ποσοστά που θα εξηγούν και θα καταλήξουν στο φαινόμενο της εγκληματοποίησης της φτώχειας.

Room B 03/09/2017, 15:00-17:00 *EKNEXA Criminological Researches*

Το φαινόμενο του ντόπινγκ. Μια κριτική προσέγγιση του φαινομένου ως κοινωνικό και διαχρονικό έγκλημα στον αθλητισμό

Παράσχος Κανλής

Η χρήση αθέμιτων μέσων, ουσιών και μεθόδων με σκοπό την επίτευξη καλύτερων αποτελεσμάτων στον αθλητισμό, αποτελεί μια κατάσταση που δύσκολα μπορεί να διευθετηθεί και απασχολεί ολόκληρη την παγκόσμια κοινότητα. Είναι δε ένα από τα σημαντικότερα αδικήματα τόσο στον αθλητισμό όσο και στο ευρύτερο κοινωνικό, πολιτικό και οικονομικό πεδίο καθώς αλλοιώνει και παραχαράσσει το αθλητικό αποτέλεσμα, έχει δε ανεπιθύμητες και αρνητικές επιπτώσεις στην υγεία των ανθρώπων, με τραγική ακόμη κατάληξη όπως είναι ο θάνατος. Σκοπός της παρούσας εργασίας είναι να δείξει μέσα από μια κριτική οπτική, πώς το φαινόμενο του ντόπινγκ ως αποκλίνουσα αθλητική συμπεριφορά αντιμετωπίζεται από την άτυπη μορφή του κοινωνικού ελέγχου τόσο στα πρωτογενή κοινωνικά συστήματα, όσο και από εκείνα του επίσημου κοινωνικού ελέγχου και να γνωστοποιήσει τα συστήματα σκέψης που ενισχύουν αυτό το φαινόμενο τον τρόπο δράσης και τις συμπεριφορές του. Η έρευνά μας αποτελείται από δυο θεματικές, κατά πρώτον εκείνη της εμπορευματοποίησης του ερασιτεχνικού αθλητισμού όπου θα προσπαθήσουμε να ερευνήσουμε ποιά είναι η σχέση μεταξύ συλλόγων, παραγόντων, προπονητών, αθλητικών φορέων και κυρίως κρατικών φορέων ως προς την εφαρμογή των νόμων, την ποινικοποίηση και την επέκταση του κοινωνικού ελέγχου. Στο πλαίσιο αυτό θα προσπαθήσουμε να ερευνήσουμε την εγκληματοποίηση πράξεων που συμβαίνουν στον χώρο του ερασιτεχνικού αθλητισμού από την πλευρά της προστασίας των ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων και κοινωνικής βλάβης, την δυνατότητα συμμετοχής ή αποκλεισμού των ατόμων σύμφωνα με τα κοινωνικό-οικονομικά και άλλα χαρακτηριστικά τους. Κατά δεύτερον εκείνη που θα εξετάσει το φαινόμενο του ντόπινγκ στον αθλητισμό, πως γίνεται ο χειρισμός του φαινομένου του ντόπινγκ και των εγκληματικών πράξεων που παράγονται από αυτό, από μέρους της επίσημης πολιτείας; Συνεπώς η μελέτη της έρευνας μας σε ότι αφορά το κρατικό επιχειρηματικό έγκλημα θα πρέπει να λάβει υπόψη της, την οργανωσιακή έρευνα και να αναδείξει το γεγονός ότι καμιά οργάνωση, σύλλογος, ομοσπονδία αθλήματος, δεν μπορεί να εξελιχτεί και να λειτουργήσει χωρίς την παντός είδους από μέρους της κυβέρνησης χρησιμοποίηση των κατάλληλων μέσων ή τρόπων, όπως και καμιά κυβέρνηση στο σύγχρονο καπιταλισμό δεν μπορεί παρά να βρίσκεται υπό τον έλεγχο, την επιρροή, τη δικαιοδοσία ισχυρών παραγόντων του αθλητισμού από επίπεδο συλλόγων μέχρι αυτό των ομοσπονδιών. Αυτή είναι η πρώτη μορφή αλληλεξάρτησης του κράτους μεταξύ συλλόγων και ομοσπονδιών, η δεύτερη είναι εκείνη της παθητικής, όπου δεν απαιτούνται προσπάθειες για την επίτευξη αποτελέσματος, αλλά το να μην γίνει κάτι που πρέπει, από αδικαιολόγητη ή σκόπιμη παράλειψη έτσι ώστε να καταλήξουμε σε κρατικό-

επιχειρηματικό έγκλημα.

Το κάπνισμα ως παραβατική συμπεριφορά στην Ελλάδα: μία συγκρουσιακή οπτική
Ευάγγελος Κατζάνος, Αγγελική Πολιτάκη, Γεώργιος Χονδρομπίλας

Το θεωρητικό πεδίο της παρέκκλισης αποτελεί ίσως ένα από τα πιο πρόσφορα για να αναδειχθούν σε όλο τους το εύρος έννοιες όπως η κοινωνική κατασκευή, η ρητορική, η διαχρονική και γεωγραφική διαφοροποίηση, οι συγκρουσιακές σχέσεις, η δύναμη της εξουσίας και του χρήματος, ο διαχωρισμός του δημόσιου και του ιδιωτικού. Μία μελέτη περίπτωσης που επαληθεύει τα ανωτέρω, εμφατικά, αποτελεί η χρήση καπνού σε δημόσιους χώρους. Αυτή η απλή καθημερινή συνήθεια πολλών ανθρώπων δεν σημασιοδοτείται αυτόνομα ως καλή ή κακή αλλά εκ του πλαισίου (context) της. Μία συνήθεια που διαπραγματεύεται οριακά έννοιες όπως «απόλαυση», «θάνατος», «εθισμός», «δικαίωμα» και δημιουργεί νομίμως σε παγκόσμια κλίμακα τεράστια επιχειρηματικά οφέλη, την ίδια στιγμή που η ποινικοποίησή της συνεχώς διευρύνεται. Με αυτή τη συνήθεια – έξη θα ασχοληθούμε στην παρούσα εισήγηση σε μια απόπειρα να φωτίσουμε τις μυστικές διαδρομές των διαπλεκόμενων σχέσεων που διαμείβονται περίξ αυτής. Αναζητώντας στη βιβλιογραφία βλέπουμε ότι η πολιτική σχετικά το κάπνισμα δεν ήταν η ίδια όλες τις εποχές. Η αντιμετώπιση ποικίλει τόσο μέσα στον χρόνο όσο και γεωγραφικά, δηλαδή από χώρα σε χώρα. Στην παρούσα εισήγηση θα παρουσιάσουμε πώς το κάπνισμα στους κλειστούς χώρους χαρακτηρίζεται ως παραβατική συμπεριφορά, όπως αυτή ορίζεται τόσο στην ευρωπαϊκή, όσο και στην ελληνική νομοθεσία. Όπως πρόκειται να αναδείξουμε, η οπτική αυτή εμφανίζεται μέσα από τον λόγο της κυρίαρχης ιδεολογίας, η οποία επιβάλλεται από τις πιο ισχυρές ομάδες στις υπόλοιπες.

Ο ρόλος του εκπαιδευτικού στο φαινόμενο της κακοποίησης - παραμέλησης : μία κριτική προσέγγιση
Δημήτρης Παπουτσής

Σκοπός της παρούσας διπλωματικής είναι η προσέγγιση, ανάλυση και αποτύπωση του φαινομένου της παιδικής παραμέλησης και κακοποίησης, όπως αποκρυσταλλώθηκε από τις σχετικές έρευνες, σε συνάρτηση με την εκπαιδευτική διαδικασία και συγκεκριμένα, με τον ρόλο που μπορεί ή καλείται να παίξει ο εκπαιδευτικός σε ένα διαρκώς μεταβαλλόμενο σχολικό πολυπολιτισμικό περιβάλλον. Για τον λόγο αυτό, εξετάσαμε τις μορφές, τις προεκτάσεις και τις διαστάσεις που λαμβάνει η κακοποίηση των ανηλίκων, ενώ παράλληλα επιλέξαμε να ακολουθήσουμε μία χρονολογική και γραμμική απεικόνιση της επιστημονικής προσέγγισης του εγκλήματος και της νομικής του υπόστασης, όπως αποτυπώνεται στο ισχύον δίκαιο της χώρας, υπό το πρίσμα των ιδεολογικών προσεγγίσεων του εγκλήματος. Μας απασχόλησε, επίσης, ο προσδιορισμός του ρόλου του εκπαιδευτικού ειδικά και του σχολείου εν γένει στο πλαίσιο της σύγχρονης εκπαιδευτικής διαδικασίας. Τέλος, επιδιώξαμε να παρουσιάσουμε το θέμα μας όσο το δυνατόν πιο επιστημονικά, αναλύοντας την επιλεγθείσα βιβλιογραφία μέσα από συγκεκριμένη μεθοδολογία και συνοψίζοντας τα επιστημονικά και απτά δεδομένα που προέκυψαν από την έρευνά μας.

Room B 02/09/2017, 15:00-17:00 *EKNEXA Criminological Researches*

Το τέλος του υποκειμένου ή ο μετασχηματισμός της υποκειμενικότητας; : Ταυτότητα και μορφές εξουσίας.

Λίζα Μουρζίδου

Η συγκεκριμένη παρουσίαση στοχεύει να αναδείξει όλες τις αντιφάσεις που διέπονται στη σύγχρονη ζωή και αφορούν τους κοινωνικούς δρώντες. Πιο συγκεκριμένα οι σημερινές κοινωνικές μεταβολές στη μετανεωτερικότητα ή αλλιώς στην ύστερη νεωτερικότητα φέρουν τα άτομα αντιμέτωπα με διάφορες αναθεωρήσεις. Στη βάση της διαδικασίας της εξατομίκευσης του κοινωνικού και της προοπτικής του ατομισμού ο καθένας δεν θέλει μόνο αλλά πρέπει να είναι «άτομο», ελεύθερος, άνθρωπος σε μια ρευστή και μη ξεκάθαρη κοινωνία, δημιουργός της δικής του ζωής όπου η έμφαση δίνεται στον ίδιο που συνιστά έναν ιδιαίτερο ιδεώδη τύπο ήρωα της μετανεωτερικότητας. Ωστόσο αυτή η μετανεωτερική κατάσταση του ατόμου το οδηγεί προς μια ταυτότητα μη δεδομένη, συνεχώς διαπραγματεύσιμη που σχηματίζεται και μετασχηματίζεται συνεχώς. Η ταυτότητα κατ' αυτό τον τρόπο εμφανίζεται ως πρόβλημα όταν το περιβάλλον γίνεται πολύπλοκο, διαφοροποιημένο και αβέβαιο. Στο σημείο αυτό υπάρχει μια αντίφαση καθώς από τη μία έχουμε την δυνατότητα να διαμορφώσουμε την ταυτότητα μας αλλά από την άλλη είμαστε όλο και πιο εκτεθειμένοι στην ένταση του ελέγχου που επιχειρείται να ασκηθεί πάνω σ' αυτή τη

διαμόρφωση. Η ανθρώπινη εμπειρία ελέγχεται και κατασκευάζεται κοινωνικά κάτι που έχει άμεση σχέση και με την εξατομίκευση του σώματος. Για παράδειγμα η μέριμνα και η περιποίηση του σώματος στην βάση της σύγχρονης λογικής έχει στόχο την έκφραση της ατομικής ταυτότητας. Όμως η θέση ότι είμαστε υπεύθυνοι για το σώμα μας και οφείλουμε να αναλάβουμε τη σχετική με αυτό φροντίδα και διακινδύνευση, αποτελεί το βασικό σύνθημα της νέας κοινωνικής βιοπολιτικής. Αυτή ακριβώς η τυραννία των ενσώματων επιλογών χαρακτηρίζεται από μια ορθολογικοποίηση, ηθικοποίηση, ψυχολογικοποίηση και πολιτικοποίηση του σώματος.

Ζητήματα παρέκκλισης και νοηματοδοτήσεις του εαυτού και των σχέσεων με τους άλλους, μέσα από το πρίσμα της δερματοστιξίας

Δεσλή Κορνηλία, Ιμάμογλου Χαλήλ, Χαραλάμπους Παναγιώτα

Στην παρούσα εργασία προσπαθήσαμε να αναδείξουμε τις νοηματοδοτήσεις του εαυτού και των σχέσεων με τους άλλους, υπό το πρίσμα της δερματοστιξίας. Το τατουάζ αποτελεί μια μόνιμη αλλαγή στο σώμα, η οποία συναντάται με όλο και μεγαλύτερη συχνότητα σε άτομα όλων των ηλικιών. Με μια μαζικότητα αποτυπώνουν (με τατουάζ) στο σώμα τους, σύμβολα, εικόνες, σχήματα, λέξεις- φράσεις. Μέσα από συνεντεύξεις, ανάλυση κειμένων και παρατηρήσεων προσπαθήσαμε να αναδείξουμε και να διαυγάσουμε το θεωρητικό μας πλαίσιο γύρω από τα ζητήματα της παρέκκλισης, της κοινωνιολογίας του σώματος και των σχέσεων στην καθημερινή ζωή. Στον πυρήνα της καθημερινής ζωής βρίσκεται το παρόν, με έναν τρόπο που αυτόματα δίνει έμφαση στο σώμα το οποίο απολαμβάνει την ευχαρίστηση που ο αισθητικός και καταναλωτικός πολιτισμός της καθημερινότητας θεωρεί ότι του ανήκει.

Παραβατικές συμπεριφορές κατά την άσκηση του ιατρικού επαγγέλματος

Αποστόλου Μαρία, Κολοκούρας Ελευθέριος, Κολοκούρας Νικόλαος

Τα εγκλήματα λευκού κολάρου είναι εκείνα τα εγκλήματα που διαπράττονται από ένα άτομο αξιότιμο και υψηλού κοινωνικού κύρους κατά τη διάρκεια της εργασίας του. Οι παρεκκλίνουσες συμπεριφορές λευκού κολάρου δεν έχουν αναχθεί σε εγκλήματα, είτε λόγω του ακαθόριστου των εκδηλώσεών τους, είτε λόγω της κοινωνικής θέσης των δραστών τους που απορρέει από την επαγγελματική τους απασχόληση. Το Ιατρικό επάγγελμα, δηλαδή ο επαγγελματίας υγείας ασκεί μία εργασία ή ένα λειτουργήμα που προσφέρει ένα καθοριστικό ρόλο στη φροντίδα των ασθενών και ως επαγγελματίας απαιτείται να έχει εξειδικευμένη γνώση, τακτικές ηθικής που ενισχύουν τις δεξιότητες του, καθώς και να λειτουργεί αυτόνομα κατά την λήψη αποφάσεων. Ο ιατρικός επαγγελματισμός συμπεριλαμβάνει τόσο ανθρωπιστικές αξίες και υπακοή σε δεοντολογία, όσο και συνεχή προσπάθεια για τελειότητα στην προσφορά υπηρεσιών και ανάπτυξη προσωπικών ικανοτήτων. Παρεκκλίνουσα ορίζεται η συμπεριφορά αυτή των ατόμων, η οποία αφενός απομακρύνεται από τους κοινωνικούς, τους νομικούς και τους ηθικούς κανόνες που ισχύουν σε μια κοινωνία και αφετέρου έρχεται σε αντίθεση με αυτούς με συνέπεια η μορφή αυτής της συμπεριφοράς να προκαλεί παραβίαση των κανόνων. Σκοπός της παρούσας έρευνας είναι η διερεύνηση των αντιλήψεων και των απόψεων των ιατρών για τα αίτια της εκδήλωσης των παραβατικών συμπεριφορών και εγκλημάτων στο επάγγελμά τους και η αναπαράστασή τους. Στην παρούσα έρευνα χρησιμοποιείται η ποιοτική μεθοδολογία έρευνας, ωπιο συγκεκριμένα έγινε συνδυασμός τριών ερευνητικών εργαλείων, εφαρμόζοντας τη συνέντευξη, τη συμμετοχική παρατήρηση και την ανάλυση περιεχομένου. Ο συνδυασμός και των τριών μεθόδων έγινε ώστε να ερευνηθεί πολύπλευρα το θέμα. Τα αποτελέσματα που προέκυψαν επαληθεύουν ότι οι ιατροί εκδηλώνουν παραβατικές συμπεριφορές, τις οποίες μάλιστα αποποιούνται και πολλές φορές δεν τις αντιλαμβάνονται. Ως παραβατικές συμπεριφορές αναφέρονται άμεσα τα ιατρικά λάθη, η αμέλεια και η κατάχρηση του νοσοκομειακού χώρου. Αναφέρονται επιπλέον υπόγειες οικονομικές απολαβές με προσωπικό όφελος ιδιαίτερα σε επιμελητές ιατρούς και σε συγκεκριμένες ειδικότητες, μεταξύ αυτών και των φαρμακευτικών αντιπροσώπων. Τέλος, οι ελλείψεις σε υποδομές, απαραίτητα ιατροφαρμακευτικά υλικά και προσωπικό αποτελούν επιβαρυντικά στοιχεία που επηρεάζουν αρνητικά την εκτέλεση των καθηκόντων τους.

