

Abstracts

(in alphabetical order)

'Crimmigrant Others': Globalisation, Sovereignty and Social Exclusion

Katja Franko Aas, University of Oslo

In the past two decades the discursive and political coupling of migration control and crime control has created a specific dynamic and patterns of social exclusion which are transforming traditional social boundaries. Drawing on the work of Stumpf (2006) and others, this paper develops the notion of the 'crimmigrant other' and examines its emergence as an object of governmental intervention in the context of the EU crime and justice policies. It will be suggested that the 'crimmigrant other', while representing the illegalised global underclass, also transcends traditional divisions between the global North and South and destabilises the boundaries between internal and external otherness. While the various forms of corporeal control directed at the populations of transnationalised others have clear colonial antecedents, they also bring up distinctly novel issues relating to citizenship, globalisation and the cosmopolitan notions of humanity and human rights.

Visions of Global Control: Cosmopolitan Aspirations in a World of Friction

Katja Franko Aas, University of Oslo

Criminology's recent history has been marked by a progressive move towards the 'exterior'. Both the scope of criminological knowledge, as well as crime control interventions, are expanding beyond the previously relatively contained world of the nation-state. In addition to the now well established interests in issues of comparative justice, migration, transnational policing and transnational crime, criminologists are also becoming increasingly fluent in topics such as human rights, environmental issues, terrorism, genocide and crimes against humanity, peace-building and transitional justice. This paper will reflect on the growing cross-border scope of criminological scholarship from a perspective of sociology of knowledge. What kind of knowledge is being produced by the turn into the exterior? What are the social contexts in which it is produced and, more importantly, in which is it being applied? Who is providing its paradigms and how is it constituted by power/knowledge relations? Moreover, what is criminology's relationship to law and its increasingly global reach?

Perception of Violence Acts among Secondary School Teachers in St. George East District in Trinidad and Tobago

Anne O Akpaka, Gillian Davids, & Patrick Eberechi Akpaka, The University of the West Indies

The school is one of the main institutions for the nurturing of young people. If the school environment is not conducive, safe or peaceful it will negatively affect the effectiveness of teaching and learning. It is perceived that we are living in an increasingly violent society. This perception has transcended into the school environment and system. The aim of this paper was to determine types, causes and prevalence of violence as well as the perception of such violence acts among secondary school teachers in St. George East District in Trinidad and Tobago.

Standardised questionnaires were used to collect information from over forty teachers in three high schools randomly selected from the St. George East District in Trinidad and Tobago. The data obtained included independent variables such as age and gender, marital status, social background, economic status, living in violent prone communities, academic performance and absenteeism and they were analysed using the SPSS. The results revealed that there was a perception of high prevalence of violence among students in the high schools. This was more among male students than the females. The high rate of violence was not related to poverty, absenteeism or single parenting.

We concluded therefore that there is a high prevalence of violence among students in the urban school district of St. George East in Trinidad and Tobago and recommend interventional measures so as to curb and curtail this epidemic, lest the high schools become a breeding ground for juvenile delinquency.

The Year of the Cat: Sales and Marketing of Mephedrone in the UK under a Legislative Vacuum 2009/10

Judith Aldridge & Rebecca Askew, University of Manchester

Until April 2010, mephedrone, a psychoactive stimulant drug, was legally available for purchase in the UK. The present research characterises the UK trade in mephedrone (in the year prior to legislation criminalising its possession and supply) via interviews with 29 sellers and importers. The period presented a rare opportunity to study the market for a widely available and very popular legal and (virtually) unregulated recreational drug. Commentators opposed to the ban have suggested that prohibition is likely to have the effect of pushing supply into criminal hands. This research suggests that there was already considerable evidence of criminality in the supply of the drug during this legal phase. Alongside 'legitimate traders' (selling online or in specialist shops) were a diverse range of 'shadow' traders, some of whom sold large quantities (> 200g/week) alongside illegal drugs. Characteristics normally associated with the illegal drugs trade (e.g. violence, 'cutting' or adulteration of the product) were already apparent pre-ban. The unregulated availability of mephedrone, combined with highly entrepreneurial marketing and sales strategies made possible by the drug's legal status, may together be responsible for unprecedented diffusion over a fairly short period, particularly amongst adolescent and young adult recreational drug users. Early evidence suggests that substantial supply and demand for mephedrone remain post-ban (Mixmag 2011). The present research suggests that extension and deepening of the licit/illicit drug sales infrastructure that occurred prior to prohibition will have assisted in achieving this outcome. Results are discussed in relation to extensive blurring of licit and illicit markets. We conclude that the problems associated with an unregulated free-market in psychoactive drugs overlap substantially with the well-known consequences of prohibition.

Stalking the Margins of Legality: Ethnography, Participant Observation and the Post-modern 'Underworld'

Craig Ancrum, Teesside University

Ethnographic studies of criminal cultures have in the last two or three decades become anathema in a criminological discipline chastened and fettered by bureaucratic regulation and preformed policy agendas, and obsessed with theories of social control, language and discourse. The paper seeks to redress the balance a little in favour of a culturo-critical approach and the use of ethnographic methodology to turn lived experience into penetrative theoretical critique.

This is an account of field studies conducted for the recent monograph *Criminal Identities and Consumer Culture*. The methods and ethical practices outlined here will, inevitably, be criticised on a number of fronts. However, only by 'dipping their toe in the water' can those critics realise that as more time is spent in the field the researcher comes to realise that the ambition of pursuing the myths of complete academic objectivity, generalisability and ethical purity is unattainable. In unpredictable environments the researcher has no choice but to proceed under the existential guidance of his or her own ethical code and, perhaps more importantly, where it does not demand direct involvement in violence or harm adopt the ethics and values of the researched community.

A methodology such as this, at times more good fortune than design, and driven by full immersion into the cultural and professional practices of a criminal culture, will never find itself in the research methodology texts. Nevertheless, by outlining the process by which the line of Charlie becomes a line of text, I hope to offer support for participant observation, a much underrated and undervalued research tool. This paper will argue in favour of re-thinking institutional and disciplinary ethical codes for a fuller commitment to representing and explaining empirical reality and its underlying Real as faithfully as possible instead of affirming the dogmas approved by left and right variants of liberalism.

Gangs Realism and a Border Clash?

Paul Andell, Tower Hamlets College

The paper is concerned with the current debates about the existence nature and proliferation of violent youth gangs in the UK. Such debates appear on the face of it to be polarised positions that; on the one hand focuses on public opinion and the role of the state in understanding and dealing with largely imagined youth gang violence which to a greater extent denies the existence of violent youth gangs; and on the other hand it is argued that there have been unprecedented global economic and social changes over the last few decades providing the catalyst over the last 10 years in the UK for relatively harmless peer groups to precipitate into violent criminal business franchises.

I shall argue that violent youth gangs do indeed exist in the UK and are becoming more prevalent as the demand for illegal commodified pleasures increase. However, the role of the mass media in shaping our responses and indeed the very nature of street gangs cannot be underestimated. We cannot afford to be restricted to either or propositions in developing our ideas and interventions for change. If we are to address the proliferation of durable and organised violent youth gangs reflexive interventions are needed that should be appropriate for the communities from which they derive in order to co-ordinate sustainable responses which address the broad common factors of inequality and relative deprivation which drive the formation and longevity of these gangs. In order to do this we need not only to understand the differences in current approaches but also to identify where these positions overlap and connect up within the lived realities of crime and violence.

I hope to stimulate further debate by examining some of the research, which has analysed both the actions of violent youth gangs and our reactions to them.

New Gang Cities?

Paul Andell, Tower Hamlets College

This short paper is based on a rapid assessment of gang establishment in a Northern English County and consists of an overview of this issue in 4 towns and cities. The paper examines some of the connections between youth gangs in different cities and some of the agencies practices towards addressing perceived problems.

Is Drug-use a Crime? The Impact of Criminalisation on Recreational Drug-taking in Adulthood

Rebecca Askew, University of Manchester

Criminalisation – the use of the criminal law to regulate behaviour – usually carries with it the idea that the behaviour in question involves moral wrongdoing. This paper will explore the effects of the drug laws on adult recreational drug-takers who are otherwise generally law-abiding citizens. It will draw on preliminary findings from interview research with adults aged 30 and above, investigating the ways in which the notions of criminality and deviance associated with drug prohibition affect their self-perceptions, identity and behaviour. The paper will contribute to on-going policy debate about drug law reform and, specifically, calls for a move away from an approach based on criminalisation.

Inside the Murder Box: Social Extremity and Interactive Videogaming

Rowland Atkinson, University of York

In this presentation I elaborate on work looking at the subtle ways in which video-gaming has intersected with social life. This work suggested that the urban settings of some games generated short-term *slips* of recognition, as well as more sustained effects (*segues*) on gamers for whom the real city became a kind of extended playground, or ludodrome. Here I want to build on these ideas, within the context of the genre of games concerned with the enactment of murder. Taking a range of examples I want to profile and discuss the kind of socially recalibrating influence such games play. In relation to discussions about a concentrationary imaginary the development of narratives which demand morally ambivalent acts within convincing, yet socially bleak, game worlds suggests the notion of a murder box – a playable, interactive space which requires the suspension of rights and

moralities through which an elective psychopathology can be engaged, either as cathartic fantasy, or guiltily embraced experience.

An Economy of False Securities: Homicide and Domestic Violence inside Gated Communities

Rowland Atkinson & Oliver Smith, University of York

New forms of residential boundary building in the form of gated communities have been linked by many commentators to prevailing forms of social fear and rising affluence. Such attempts at exclusion are often predicated on a fear of crime and the pursuit of a neighbourhood ideal that is perceived to be largely free of risks and social insecurities. This paper repositions these apparently positive features of gated residential development by examining new evidence on the extent of homicide *within* such developments and the prevalence of harms like robbery and domestic violence. This work shows that numerous homicides have been committed inside gated communities over the past decade and that the risks of property crime, private violence and abuse, and homicide are not neutralised by the presence of walls, gates and guards. Building on the arguments of theorists [Low and Zedner] that increased demands for security are unending, even in apparently high-security societies, we argue that not only does the fear and reality of crime remain present in gated developments but that the presence of gating acts to blind us to ongoing risks of private forms of violence that are aided by such technological responses. In this context the move to enclosure appears as an imperfect opiate against fear while masking gendered forms of violence and risk.

Psychology of Social Pathologies: A New Approach on the Study of Prevention of Crime and Deviance in Post-Soviet Armenia

Meri Avetisyan, Armenian State Pedagogical University/ Canterbury Christ Church University & Anahit Arzumanyan, Armenian State Pedagogical University

This paper presents new approaches to the study of deviancy and antisocial behaviour in Armenia, a post soviet society in transition. An increase in crime rate and deviant behaviour occurred in many post soviet countries during last two decades. Among other factors, this situation can be attributed to the phenomenon of social pathologies which has developed intensively since the collapse of Soviet Union. The collapse of the Soviet Union and the transition from an authoritarian system to democracy resulted in moral and social degradation in post-Soviet societies and affected the social order of those societies.

The phenomenon of social pathologies is considered a cause of different types of deviant behavior, moral and social degradation. The psychological causes of social pathologies are the focus of a new interdisciplinary field called the Psychology of Social Pathologies (PSP) which combines knowledge from sociology, developmental, social and forensic psychology behavior.

The Psychology of Social Pathologies is a rapidly developing interdisciplinary scientific area in Armenia. The research presented in this paper helps to understand, evaluate and synthesize different theoretical and analytical materials in relation to the subject areas of the Psychology of Social Pathologies focuses on issues such as the degradation of moral and legal consciousness and value systems, inadequate social perception and attitudes, the 'criminalization process of a personality' and the impact of social institutions on individual and society. It also studies the complex interrelationships of above the mentioned issues and their dynamics, which lead to a thorough understanding of such problems as deviant and antisocial

The "Crime-Poverty" Association Observed at the Social Crime Prevention Policies in Argentina

Emilio Jorge Ayos, University of Buenos Aires

The objective of this paper is to present some problematic axes that emerged from a research oriented to describe and analyse the existing association between the definitions of poverty-poor and crime-criminal, as well as the intervention's strategies linked to those definitions. Such association can be understood as an intersection of two social policy programs: "Vulnerable

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Communities Program” and “Communitarian Employment Program”, during the period delimited by the years 2003 and 2008.

We use a qualitative methodology, combining different techniques. By one side, research documentary was made, using management reports and all kind of documents that register information about the implementation of both social programs. In the other side, “in-depth interviews” have been done to officials and technical experts of the programs.

We focus our inquiry at four problematic axes that emerge from the mentioned research: first, the “paradoxical place” of the “social” crime prevention at the neo-liberal context and the strategies that this model promulgates. Second, the tensions between “the social”, “the communitarian” and “the individual” that occurs at the confluence of both social policy programs. Third, the different ways of defining the concept “youth in conflict with penal law”, this wills the target population of the “Vulnerable Communities Program”. Last, but not least, the spot of the concept of “vulnerability” in the intervention.

The conclusions look into the way that implementation’s process of public policies contributes to the shaping of social inequalities, and thus, a certain kind of citizenship.

Why Legality Matters: The Influences Making Legal Highs the Drug of Choice

Tammy Ayres, University of Leicester & Andrew Wilson, Nottingham Trent University

While experts continue to consider the possible health risks arising from the consumption of 'legal highs' (the various compounds produced to mimic the effects of illicit recreational drugs) the government, stimulated by negative media reports, has acted to criminalise a range of these substances.

Two divergent consequences of criminalisation emerged in this process: the experts warned that banning the substances would add to their attraction, while the government argued that criminalisation would deter users. Both of these accounts have some intuitive resonance to support them but there has been little research into the way legal status may impact on drug user decisions. This paper is drawn from an online survey of 'legal high' users. It aims to shed some light on how the legality of legal highs affects perceptions of the drugs, in terms of purity and strength. It will also illustrate how different opportunities for buying the drugs, including the way they are marketed, affects user decision making.

The findings show that legality matters. Furthermore because it does, it means drugs that are potentially more harmful than the clinically tested ones they mimic, appear as a safer option. The impact on decision making suggests that legal highs undermine prohibition to such an extent that the classification system needs rethinking so that health risks can be appropriately signalled to the public.

Similar, Unique, or Something Else? Troubling the Government of Same-Sex Intimate Partner Violence

Matthew Ball, Queensland University of Technology

Governmental and community organisations are increasingly becoming concerned with intimate partner violence within same-sex relationships. Some community organisations (particularly within gay communities) have taken the lead in this area, and sought to govern this violence in the absence of coordinated ‘official’ responses. These community initiatives have been assembled from discourses, knowledges, and practices utilised to govern intimate partner violence in other contexts, and have been applied with various degrees of success. Generally, they either assume that the dynamics of this violence are similar to those characterising violent heterosexual relationships, and that violence can therefore be addressed through similar methods, or they position same-sex relationships as different to opposite-sex relationships, and suggest violence ought to be addressed in a unique manner.

This paper critically explores these attempts to govern intimate partner violence in same-sex relationships, and points out the costs of governing in these ways. It argues that those initiatives stressing the similarities between same-sex and opposite-sex violence provide the conditions under which heteronormative and other discourses (such as those concerning healthy relationships and the experiences of victims) are authorised to – often problematically – define and explain the experiences of victims and perpetrators. At the same time, this paper argues that initiatives stressing the uniqueness of same-sex violence are equally as problematic, as they not only reinforce the troubling categories of heterosexual and homosexual (and the differences assumed to stem from such categories), but extend the government of gay communities – particularly by enrolling members of these communities in ‘pride’ discourses, and thus tying them to specific sexual subjectivities in the government of this violence. While these initiatives can be both positive and negative, the critical analysis provided here is essential to effectively addressing this violence, and increasing criminal and social justice for gay communities.

The NDC Revisited (in Easterhouse): Youth Gangs and Moral Panic in 1960s Glasgow

Angela Bartie, University of Strathclyde & Dr Alistair Fraser, University of Glasgow

In 1970, two researchers – Gail Armstrong and Mary Wilson – applied key National Deviancy Conference themes of moral panic and deviance amplification to a period of participant-observation with youth gangs in Easterhouse, Glasgow. They reported the issue as a paradigmatic example of these concepts: a fearful response to a young, working-class ‘folk devil’, out of all proportion to the threat posed. In 1973, a pseudonymous researcher – James Patrick – applied American models of violent subcultures to a period of covert participant-observation (during 1966 and 1967) with a youth gang in Maryhill, Glasgow. Patrick argued that the group he studied represented a paradigmatic example of Yablonsky’s ‘near-group’: imputing psychopathy and social defects onto his research participants. Though researched at a similar time and published concurrently, one of these studies has become an infamous element in the criminological canon (and part of the enduring image of Glasgow as a ‘violent city’) as *A Glasgow Gang Observed*; while the other has lain dormant among the pages of *Politics and Deviance* (Taylor and Taylor, 1973).

This paper combines previously unpublished material from Armstrong and Wilson (including interviews with 16 ‘gang boys’ undertaken in 1969-70) with new oral histories from the period (undertaken in 2010 with ex-gang members, community activists, police officers, and journalists) and reflections from a recent participant-observation with youth gangs in Glasgow. It will interrogate the politics of representation involved in writing about youth gangs – both then and now – and what lessons can be learned from revisiting the NDC in a contemporary context.

Resisting the Violences of Market: ‘Normalisation’, the Importance of Critical Pedagogy and Intellectual Activism for Critical Criminology

Andrea Beckmann, University of Lincoln

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

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criminologists and, perhaps most importantly, vital to the continued existence of a critical criminology that understands itself as ideology critique proper.

Hip-hop as Urban Research: Encountering an Insider's Ethnography of Criminal Life

David Beer, University of York

This presentation suggests that hip-hop music may reasonably be thought of as a form of urban and regional research. It draws upon the recently published book of the hip-hop artist Jay-Z, which provides biographical information alongside translations of the lyrical content of his works, to show that hip-hop is full of insider ethnographic insights into urban life - and particularly the experiences of everyday criminal activity with particular urban settings. This, it is argued, can be thought of as an answer to Daryl Martin's call for a more 'poetic urbanism', an urbanism that captures the material, sensory and emotional aspects of the city. The piece uses Jay-Z's text to illustrate the type of insights and ideas that we might obtain from hip-hop, it provides some specific examples of these insights and concludes with some reflections upon this alternative insider account of city life and how it might provide us with opportunities for expanding our repertoire.

Addressing Social Harm: Exploring the Borders of Restorative Justice

Daniela Bolivar, Catholic University of Leuven

Restorative justice (RJ) has been defined as a 'new paradigm of justice' which attempts to give back to those affected by a crime the power to resolve their own conflict by deciding on its consequences. Within its assumptions, restorative justice theory presumes that crime damages victims, offenders and communities and considers that, in practice; RJ may help these stakeholders to achieve restoration through empowerment.

Despite the existence of specific concerns, there is a certain degree of agreement on the conclusion that RJ has been successful in meeting victims' and offenders' needs. However, the effects of RJ on the community or the extent to which social harm has been addressed remains unclear. Reasons for this lack of clarity have been mainly theoretical ambiguities regarding the concept of community in general and scarce research focused on the relationship between 'community' and RJ in particular.

This paper aims to, firstly, to describe the main critical issues involved in the conceptualisation of 'social harm' according to RJ literature and, secondly, to discuss how RJ attempts to address it. As part of the latter, two approaches will be discussed: a) the link that RJ provides between the individual and the public dimension of a crime and b) the participation of specific members of the community in restorative practices. The theoretical analysis will focus on the limits and challenges of these approaches, highlighting issues such as community, empowerment, and the relationship of RJ with the criminal justice system.

The author argues that in theory RJ has the potential for social change in terms of promotion of socially bonded societies, democracy, transparency and empowerment. In practice, however, RJ has been mainly implemented following a 'case-oriented approach' which has limited the possibility of transforming RJ as a means for social change.

Deportation and Detention in England and Wales: An Ethnographic Study

Mary Bosworth, University of Oxford

This paper draw on ethnographic research in four immigration detention centres in the UK. Such places, formerly the destination for those seeking asylum, have become increasingly filled with post-sentence foreign national prisoners. For many non-British national offenders, a period of confinement in an immigration detention centre is now part of their punishment. What are the implications of this dual confinement and how can we understand it within the rubric of the sociology of punishment?

Mapping the Borders of Criminology

Mary Bosworth, University of Oxford

This paper draws together the strands of the previous three papers, to reflect on the current and future challenges facing criminology. While the discipline is booming in many respects it is facing numerous internal divisions and challenges in research access. What then can we say about the state of the discipline? Is it one that is deeply divided? Or are there grounds for optimism? Without wishing to deny the significance of some of the internal divisions, this paper suggests that the debates within our field are healthy and productive, signifying both the vitality of academic inquiry and the expanding nature of the field.

Structural Violence and the Youth Crime Prevention Curriculum: Towards a Critical Pedagogy

Matt Bowden, Dublin Institute of Technology

There has been considerable debate in sociologically informed criminology attaching the idea of crime prevention as a form late modern govern-mentality. The citizen's relationship to the polity is reconfigured in order to dampen the place of the state in the construction of solidarities; the subject is exposed to rationalities and technologies for governance of the soul in order to engender a form of self-governing. But realist authors argue that such a dispersal of discipline is only partial and geo-historical practices are resilient, surviving shifts in the form of government and governance. Notwithstanding this the deproletarianised populations in the urban periphery are subjected to forms of structural violence and in this regard a thin line exists between critical praxis and moral policing. This paper presents a Bourdieuan inspired analysis of youth crime and disorder prevention building from research in Ireland and focusing at the level of practice; the face-to-face relationships between practitioner and client. This level might be seen as the front of panoptic networks and alternatively as an opportunity to engage excluded and working class youth in a public conversation. Such discursive engagement is dogged however by instrumentalist policing agendas and social panoptics; a form of soft cop in which populations and spaces are governed through nodal, networked relationships. The paper explores if a critical praxeology might be possible that builds from a liberting pedagogy replacing the tendency towards social panoptics and ultimately transforming the nature of public discourse. Drawing from theoretical case study data the paper identifies the basis of such a practice as involving critical engagement with actual offenders, and redistributing social and cultural capital to the youth and their peripheral neighbourhoods.

Deviance and Risk on Holiday: An Ethnography with British Youth Abroad

Daniel Briggs, University of East London

British youth have a notorious reputation for binge drinking, drug use, sex and risk behaviours within most major European holiday resorts. Consequently, there is much concern about their social activities abroad - especially in the Balearics. While research has documented these behaviours among British youth on these islands, it has tended to rely on survey data and offered little understanding of why these behaviours might take place. This is the principle aim of our paper. Our research aims were to examine the drinking attitudes among British youth abroad and investigate the reasons which underpin these attitudes. The paper is based on findings from ethnographic research with British youth in San Antonio, Ibiza. We spent one week with British youth and undertook participant observation and 17 focus groups (equating to 97 young people aged 17 to 31). The data suggests that British youth engage in these behaviours because they are exciting; to escape the constraints of work and family in the UK; and because these behaviours are integral to the construction of their life biographies and identities. The data also indicates that these behaviours are aggressively endorsed by various aspects of the social context of Ibiza.

Stockholm Parklife: Friction Zones and the Regulation of Alcohol Practices

Andrew Byerley & Jonas Bylund, Department of Human Geography, Stockholm

Stockholm Parklife investigates alcohol consumption in urban parks and how the boundary between 'normal' and 'pathological' behaviour is drawn. The interest is mainly in how norms but also how regulation and policy create different claims on and conflicts around public spaces. Conflict around

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rowdy drinking behaviour in urban parks often generates proposals on alcohol free zones whose effects are not yet clear. The project centres around the Stockholm inner-city parks Drakensbergsparken, Tantolunden, and Skinnarviksparken.

Since the 1990s many countries in mainly Europe and the West have liberalised regulations on public alcohol consumption. In conjunction with this the development is a generally increased night life in central city areas with a growth in bars, restaurants, etc. having longer opening hours – and increased alcohol consumption in parks. Despite hopes in many countries in that a liberalisation would lead to a more sophisticated alcohol culture, the development is increased alcohol consumption per individual, increase in public consumption, and a displacement of both consumption and ‘peak hour’ rowdy behaviour to later in the night.

In 1997 the general ban on alcohol consumption in public spaces disappeared in Stockholm. From 1999 and onwards the number of zones with an absolute or a temporary ban has increased gradually. Stockholm City Council stated in 2008 that it tries to keep ‘the unique combination of pulse and peace’. How is this ambition on normality handled? Whose pulse and peace? Where and how is the boundary between acceptable and unacceptable, normal and deviant behaviour concerning alcohol consumption in urban public parks drawn? In what ways is it a question of place per se? How does the authorities’ various ways of handling alcohol consumption in urban parks actually work?

The Limits of Gender Responsive Justice

Bree Carlton, Monash University

In countries such as Canada, the US, UK and Australia, there is increasing recognition of the differential experiences and causes associated with women’s criminalisation and imprisonment. This has led to the significant development of rehabilitative frameworks, policies and programs characterised variously as ‘gender-responsive’, ‘gender sensitive’ and ‘women centred’. In the Australian context it has been the aim of these initiatives to reframe corrective principles in order to address women’s specific needs, alleviate systemic discrimination and ultimately, address the increasing numbers of socially disadvantaged women caught in the criminal justice net. There has been a lack of scholarly and public discussion surrounding the efficacy and impact of these initiatives in Australia. Yet while the area remains largely under-theorised, critical scholarship has emerged from Canada arguing that such initiatives have struggled to move beyond the ‘rhetoric of diversity’ to successfully operationalise genuinely women centred alternatives (Hannah-Moffat 2010). Building on this important work, this paper seeks to explicate the limits of these initiatives in the Australian correctional context. In addressing the apparent disjuncture between ideals and practice, the paper seeks ultimately to highlight problems with how gender has been operationalised through programmatic strategies and practices. Ultimately it is argued that gender responsive justice measures have merely served to provide a therapeutic and rehabilitative veneer, serving to mask ongoing discriminatory and neglectful practices associated with women’s imprisonment.

The Other Side of the City: Urban Violence and Delinquency in Portugal from Children’s Perspectives

Maria João Leote de Carvalho, CesNova - Universidade Nova de Lisboa

This presentation examines the forms and impact of urban violence in six public housing neighbourhoods around Lisbon, Portugal, from children’s perspectives. Urban violence it’s an increasing topic in public discussion in contemporary societies, and its study is important in the analysis of social change in a given context and time. Nowadays, the perception of living in risk societies is strongly diffused, and the fear of violence affects our everyday life. Living in an urban area is as much as negotiating relationships with others as experiencing material places and spaces. Rooted in social ecology theoretical approaches, and in the recent developments of Childhood Studies that recognise children as social actors, the PhD in Sociology research carried out with the support of the Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FCT) aimed to a better understanding of children’s socialisation processes and their involvement in delinquency in communities looked as

multi-problematic. It has been carried out a case study (2005-2009) based on ethnographic and child-centred research methods to explore children's own accounts of their lives (interviews; community drawings and community photography). The findings pointed out that violence affect them in many forms. The spatialisation of the social differentiation of these neighbourhoods reflects into weaknesses of social control, and into a framework of social disorganisation and low collective efficacy that promote the social learning of delinquency. Part of the childhood cultures generated here is underpinned by a code and street culture integrating both intra and intergenerational contributions. Some of the children emerge not only as victims, but also as agents of violence and delinquency in early ages, and the group, especially with older ones, is a key-factor. Therefore, we brought up to discussion these 'other childhoods' and its place in the city that should be seen in the context of other wider contemporary social changes.

New Surveillance Technologies and the Construction of 'Deviant' Subjectivities in Schooling

Charlotte Chadderton, University of East London

This paper explores the construction of 'deviant' subjectivities in secondary schools with a focus on new surveillance technologies. Recent years have seen an explosion of new surveillance technologies not just in the wider community, but also in schools, including extensive video monitoring, screening technologies, tracking devices and biometric tools. Although there has been much discussion around new technologies in general, as an educational phenomenon, surveillance in UK schools is only just beginning to receive media and academic attention.

The ostensible impetus for the installation of new surveillance devices includes the external threat of 'dangerous others' e.g. in the Dunblane school massacre (1996), the internal threat of e.g. knife crime, bullying and theft, and reasons of health and personal safety, including smoking and truancy.

This paper reports on a pilot study conducted with KS 4 pupils (aged 15-16) in northern England. Data is analysed using both the work of Foucault and his discussion of the panopticon, and Judith Butler's notion of the discursive and performative constitution of identities, in order to investigate how discourses around surveillance and control shape the roles and identities of students and staff.

I argue that new surveillance technologies potentially function as a pervasive social control mechanism, intensifying the impact of the existing 'hidden curriculum' and strengthening norming functions of schooling. Raced and classed discourses of Britishness and 'the good citizen' influence, and are influenced by increased surveillance. These include discourses around the threat of terrorism and feral youth, which shape and constitute notions of the kinds of subjectivities which are considered 'deviant' and in need of containment.

The Sound of the Crime: Eavesdropping on the Police Women of Broward County

Nicholas Chare, University of York

This paper will focus on the hitherto largely neglected role of acoustics in law enforcement using the TLC documentary series *Police Women of Broward County* (2009) as a case study. The reality show features four policewomen and follows their lives at work and home. Drawing on theories of the acoustic advanced by Michel Chion, Don Ihde, and R. Murray Schafer, the paper will attend to the significance of noise in everyday police-work. It will analyse the acoustics of criminality, the sounds as well as the "seen" of crime, in addition to those of law enforcement. The paper will address a number of issues including how the impact of technology upon criminal and police practices is registered acoustically in the show and what an attention to sound reveals about contemporary attitudes towards law and order. It will conclude by considering how informative it is to think about gender issues in relation to the soundscapes of law enforcement.

Labour Migrations or Sex Trafficking? The Experience of Chinese Migrant Sex Workers in Britain

Olive Cheung, Royal Holloway, University of London

This paper concerns migrations and the sex industry. It focuses on the experiences of Chinese female migrant sex workers in Britain, a group which has received less scholarly attention when compared with women migrants from Eastern Europe or the former Soviet republics. While migrant sex workers have often been categorised as victims of trafficking, few studies examine the issue of selling sex aboard from the perspective of the sex workers themselves.

This paper examines Chinese migrant sex workers' social and economic background, their motivations to travel abroad and worked in the sex industry, working conditions, the organisation of sex work and the risks facing by them. It addresses these issues by reviewing the existing literature and analysing a series of interviews with illegal migrant sex workers imprisoned and staff of a support group for female prisoners. The findings shed new light on rethinking of the trafficked victim stereotype and developing a migration framework to understand women's ambiguous experiences. This study argues that categorising migrant sex workers as victims may lead one to overlook experiences migrants may have had, in particular positive experiences. More importantly, tackling issues of migrant sex work with an emphasising on the agency of women and their experiences allows us to achieve a better understanding of the response of sex workers to various types of risks. The implications for policy and services will also be discussed.

Control of Racism and Xenophobia by means of Criminal Law? Dilemmas and Balances

Athanasios Chouliaras, Democritus University of Thrace

Although immigration has been a central issue of sociological and criminological analysis during the last two decades in Greece, it is not long ago that we were compelled to examine seriously one of its most intimidating side effects, racism and xenophobia. Empirical research has portrayed groups defined by reference to race, religion or national or ethnic origin as the "preferential clientele" of the criminal justice system, but it is only a short time ago that news broadcasts began hesitantly to shed light on the other side of the coin: immigrants, except from being a suitable scapegoat, become the target of a growing racism with endemic traits that slowly but steadily develops into a racist surge threatening Greek society as a whole and of course democracy.

It is a truism that developing multicultural citizenship in Greece is a hard endeavor and that combating racism and xenophobia requires a variety of measures in a comprehensive policy framework. Part and parcel of the latter is the question whether certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia should be reckoned with by means of criminal law. Hate crime and hate speech serve as keywords in the relevant criminological debate. In this context, after defining these two key concepts, we will review the various positions taken on the specific issue of the need (or not) to use the draconian means of criminal law. The analysis will focus on the Greek case, presenting the content of the new criminal legislation and discussing the reasons that dictated its enactment.

Invisible Child Maltreatment and Long-Term Social Harm: A Social Psychological Study of PTSD and Suicidal Behaviour Based on National Samples

Mogens Nygaard Christoffersen, The Danish National Centre for Social Research

Child maltreatment and the consequences of abuse and neglect have been studied for over half a century and still we know little about the prevalence or long-term consequences of various forms of child maltreatment such as physical abuse, psychological maltreatment, sexual abuse, and neglect. Research on child maltreatment has suggested that children exposed to abuse and neglect exhibit various social, cognitive and emotional developmental problems. The paper explores long-term consequences and addresses the following questions: how many is exposed to child maltreatment without the knowledge of the local authorities? Will young adults suffer from PTSD (post traumatic stress reactions), low self-esteem, and suicide considerations if they have been exposed to child maltreatment? Will social support from a significant other reduce the developmental problems despite all odds?

Why was Myra Hindley 'Evil'?

Tom Clark, University of Sheffield

As a young woman implicated in the torture, sexual abuse, and murder of children, Myra Hindley is frequently described as 'the personification of evil' and as 'pure evil' itself. However, despite her status as 'the most hated woman in Britain', she has received little sustained academic attention. Similarly, the issue of evil more generally has largely slipped under the radar of contemporary sociology. This paper aims to contribute to both these areas by exploring why, even after her death, the image of Myra Hindley has remained fixed in the public sphere as 'the feminine face of evil'. It is argued that her position as the 'icon of evil' was the result of a process that included: the social, cultural, and political context that both followed and preceded her crimes; the public reaction to the uncertainty that this provoked and the need to rationalise that uncertainty; and, the need maintain and reify moral ideals of both good and evil within wider society. Therefore, the labelling of Hindley as evil was both a product of its time and, by providing the contextual cues from which to read the evidence, a means of understanding any potential uncertainty around the case.

Therapeutic Challenges: Exploring the Potential for Therapeutic Jurisprudence to address Social Harm through Bail Support

Emma Colvin, Monash University

This paper considers 'therapeutic' measures implemented to assist in the diversion of offenders from imprisonment, especially those that influence bail decisions in the Australian state of Victoria, termed Bail Support programmes. In Victoria, those most likely to be denied bail experience a combination of risk factors that result in pre-trial imprisonment including mental illness, drug and alcohol abuse, and homelessness. These people represent some of the most socially disadvantaged in the community. Remand imprisonment negatively impacts defendants, further disadvantaging them and thus should be used sparingly. However, courts also need to consider the rights of the wider community, who may be at risk of harm from some defendants. These competing pressures have led to the implementation of programmes designed to address some of the reasons people are denied bail, such as habitual drug use. They range from simple court attendance reminder services to intensive drug and alcohol counselling, and are rooted in a philosophy of therapeutic jurisprudence, aiming to provide alternatives to remand imprisonment for defendants at risk of being denied bail.

Internationally, criminal justice policy is increasingly influenced by a therapeutic jurisprudence approach to implementing policies aimed at reducing social harm. Therapeutic jurisprudence uses broad interdisciplinary input to address problems more holistically. While therapeutic jurisprudence provides avenues for alternative solutions, policy implementation must be coupled with a thorough critique of its potentials and limitations. This will help ensure that defendants are provided with suitable options; and avoid the netwidening capacities brought about by granting bail with extremely onerous or punitive bail conditions, which ultimately do little to protect the interests of the wider community. This paper will critically engage with the themes of therapeutic jurisprudence, social disadvantage and human rights to provide a critical framework through which bail support is better understood.

Adolescent-to-Parent Violence and the Sociology of Silence

Rachel Condry & Caroline Miles, University of Oxford

Adolescent-to-parent violence is a largely 'invisible' form of family violence which remains unarticulated within the fields of youth justice, policing, domestic violence, and criminology, particularly in the UK. This is despite limited research evidence to suggest that it is a significant issue and an acknowledgement that it is a relatively common problem by those that work 'on the ground' with young people and their families. This paper has developed from an ESRC-funded study which seeks to understand the different ways adolescent-to-parent violence is understood, focusing on the experiences of parents and young people who live with violence and on how reported cases are managed within the criminal justice system. The paper focuses on and explores the invisibility and silence about adolescent-to-parent violence in official discourse. We know something about the

processes through which social problems are constructed and emerge onto the public agenda, but less about how phenomena that are widely recognised in practice remain hidden from public view. This paper uses this particular form of family violence to explore the processes that might be at work and to theorise some of the challenges that this complex form of family violence presents for the ways in which young offenders and their families are conceptualised.

Social Harm: Moving 'Beyond Criminology'?

Lynne Copson, University of Bristol

This paper presents a critical consideration of the relationship between the emerging perspective of 'zemiology' or a 'social harm approach' and conventional and critical criminological approaches from which it is derived, and of which it is critical. Recently, the idea of social harm has gained increasing salience as part of an attempt to move 'beyond criminology' (Hillyard et al., 2004) and beyond the confines of those harms recognised by criminal law, in order to help develop policies that better reflect and address the harmful experiences people are most likely to undergo. Derived from and critical of critical criminology and its perceived reification of the existing criminal justice framework and contemporary social order, a social harm approach has emerged as a critique of both criminology broadly defined, and critical criminology in particular. This identifies the notion of harm as a preferable lens through which to analyse and address harmful social phenomena to those provided by existing conventional and critical criminological frameworks. However, considering that conventional criminology and critical criminology have both traditionally been concerned with addressing social harm (variously defined), this paper considers whether this social harm approach presents a conceptual break with, or merely a continuation of these foregoing projects. This raises the question of the extent to which a social harm perspective is really moving 'beyond criminology' as claimed by some of its key proponents. Consequently, at present there appears considerable conceptual confusion over the relationship between the social harm approach and critical and conventional criminological approaches. In this paper, it is suggested that the distinction between the recently emerging social harm perspective and away from criminology, can be found in a different concept of harm underlying this approach and previous conventional and critical criminological perspectives which preceded it.

Should the Concept of Social Harm replace the Concept of Crime?

Mark Cowling, Teesside University

A group of scholars for whom I have very considerable respect argue that the concept of social harm is more important than that of crime. They have used this idea very productively to analyse issues such as state crime, environmental harms, health and safety harms, an intriguing analysis of murders in which Mrs Thatcher appears as the major culprit, gendered harm and the harm of poverty. Although I have every respect for the work of people who adopt this perspective, I also have some serious reservations. They start from the view that crime has no ontological reality; however, I am by no means persuaded that this is true. Their concept of social harm is at least partly contingent on adopting a Marxist perspective. In contrast, a new right view of social harm would identify over-regulation and trade union power as harmful, whereas the scholars who take the social harm perspective would basically agree with me that a fair degree of regulation and trade union power are desirable. Social harm for some people is frequently linked to social good for others: building a bypass benefits motorists and people living in a town centre at the expense of people whose houses are compulsorily purchased in order to build the new road. Social harm is also linked to natural harm. If, for example, a house is built on a flood plain, when the house gets flooded there is likely to be a mixed causation between poor planning, a pure act of nature and global warming caused by humans.

Investigating Crime Precipitators and the 'Environmental Backcloth' of the Night Time Economy: An Environmental Criminology Perspective from an Australian Capital City

Paul Cozens, Curtin University

In many Western, post-industrial cities of the 21st Century, entertainment districts play an increasingly significant place-making role and contribute much to their night-time economies.

However, many of these cities are experiencing increased levels of crime and fear of crime within their alcohol-oriented entertainment districts.

This paper investigates crime and the night time economy (NTE) associated with an entertainment district in an Australian capital city. It discusses the concept of the 'environmental backcloth' (Brantingham and Brantingham, 1993) to this area as important contextual background to some of the contemporary crime problems. The paper highlights examples of situational crime precipitators (Wortley, 2008) from observational research and detailed land-use and pedestrian surveys conducted in the entertainment district. Seen within the context of the 'environmental backcloth' these 'situations' and settings can create irritation, frustration and pressures and potentially prompt / trigger or provoke criminality in otherwise, law-abiding citizens.

The paper presents police data from Alcohol Related Incident Forms (ARIF) to investigate further, and partially test the hypothesis that poor governance and inappropriate planning decisions have inadvertently 'designed in' situational crime precipitators and therefore, potentially increased opportunities for crime in the NTE.

Failed Societies: On the Social Context of Preventable Harm in the 21st Century
Elliott Currie, University of California

In this discussion I want to introduce the notion of what I call "failed societies", and to suggest that it offers a useful lens through which to view a variety of social harms—including violence, preventable illness, mass joblessness, extreme deprivation, and more—in the contemporary world of global capitalism. The idea of "failed states" has become familiar, but what I have in mind is something different. By "failed society," I wish to mean societies in which ideological and political obstacles undercut the possibilities for human well-being that their level of technological and human resources should be able to provide. I will argue that, measured by this standard, some societies that rank very highly on conventional measures of wealth and productivity must be considered "failures" in this deeper sense: and I will suggest some of the key elements that differentiate those failures from other, more successful societies.

Crime and Politics in the International Sphere: Spot the Difference?
Teresa Degenhardt, Queens University Belfast

In 1996 Stan Cohen with the article "Crime and Politics: Spot the Difference" called for a separation between crime and politics as a way to protect democracy and civil society. Atrocities around the world were considered appalling expression of the obliteration of the distinction between politics and crime advanced by critical criminologists during the 60s. Current practices of violence in the international sphere and the emergence of a body of international criminal law have brought the problem of the relationship between politics and crime back to the fore front. Was the trial of Saddam Hussein a political trial or was it the right punishment for the crimes he had committed? Does ICC represent the promise of accountability for mass atrocities or is it expression of hegemonic politics? This paper aims to revisit Cohen's reflections on the distinction between crime and politics by looking at how these are interrelated in the international sphere. Matza's call for linking the study of crime to the theory of the state will constitute the basis upon which to analyse how these relationships function at the international level where there is no sovereign state and no proper political space. By looking at some case studies, I will argue that defining crime is part and parcel of politics as it is related to what Matza defined as the production of "collective representations" and definition of meanings to establish order in what we know as the "anarchical society".

Thinking Critically About Rural Crime: Toward the Development of a New Critical Realism
Walter DeKeseredy, University of Ontario Institute of Technology & Joseph Donnermeyer, Ohio State University

Left realism has been "rediscovered." For example, one of its British founders, Roger Matthews, offers a "re-fashioned" version that "prioritises the role of theory." The concepts of class, the state,

and structure are emphasised in his recent attempt to foster the creation of a "coherent critical realist approach" to explaining crime and punishment. North American sociologists Walter DeKeseredy and Martin D. Schwartz also offer a new variant of left realism, one that points to how subcultural development in North America and elsewhere is heavily shaped simultaneously by the recent destructive consequences of right-wing Friedman or Chicago School economic policies and marginalised men's attempts to live up to the principles of hegemonic masculinity. However, left realism in its reshaped form still has little, if any, relevance to a critical criminological understanding of crime and social control in rural communities. This selective inattention is problematic, given that rural communities are not less criminogenic urban areas. In fact, rural rates may be higher than urban rates at particular types of rural places and for specific kinds of crimes. The purpose of this paper, then, is to mark the development of a new critical realist perspective on rural crime and societal reactions to it. In addition to addressing key theoretical and empirical issues, we stress the importance of integrating theory with praxis.

Gangs, Youth Offending and Social Capital: Tales of Glasgow's Lost Boys

Ross Deuchar, University of the West of Scotland

The current global concern about youth gang culture is indicative of the wider anxiety about young people, violence and crime (Waiton, 2008; Deuchar, 2009). In recent years, the range of sanctions available for intervening in the lives of young people who have become involved in gang-related offending has grown and includes the use of lengthy spatial/temporal restrictions as well as mandatory periods of incarceration (McCara, 2006; Muncie and Goldson, 2006). The current, small-scale study sought to explore the common reasons underpinning the issuing of curfews, electronic monitoring and short-term prison sentences on young men (aged 16-18) in Glasgow. Drawing upon participant observation, the researcher conducted semi-structured interviews with 25 young males who had progressed from youth gang membership onto more persistent offending, as well as members of their immediate family units. Research has suggested that desistance from offending is linked to the re-building of pro-social capital and the creation of opportunities for expending such social capital (Coleman, 1988; Hagen and McCarthy, 1997; Maruna, 2001; Barry, 2006; Hucklesby, 2008). The interviews sought to examine the potential value that sanctions such as curfews and short-term prison sentences added in terms of achieving these aims. The findings illustrate the way in which the criminal justice sanctions the young men become exposed to often locked them into repeated cycles of criminality and further eroded the generation of pro-social capital that may be linked to desistance from offending.

An Exploration of Deviance, Power and Resistance within Contemporary Cuba: The Case of Cuban Underground Rap

Eleni Dimou, University of Kent

Issues of power and resistance have always been of interest to criminology. Over the last three decades there has been a shift within cultural studies and the social sciences concerning the conceptualization of these two concepts. Specifically it is argued that the Gramscian notion of hegemony is no longer adequate (if it ever had been) in explaining the complex interlays of power and resistance within late modern contemporary societies. Rather than drawing on Spinoza's notion of *potentia* (i.e. power from below, the inner energy of people), Beasley-Murray (2003), Lash (2007) and Thoburn (2007) argue that we have entered into a post-hegemonic period and thus that we should focus on the micro-politics of power and resistance, which are experienced and realized in everyday life. This paper attempts to bridge the Gramscian notion of hegemony with the micro-politics of power in everyday life, arguing that the two are not mutually exclusive. Specifically, the paper presents ethnographic data gained from research with contemporary Cuban underground rap groups. The paper aims to demonstrate some of the paradoxes occurring within the Cuban culture and power relations, as although Cuban underground rap is highly revolutionary in its ideals, it is censored and criminalized by Cuban authorities. By examining subculture within a socialist state, this paper aims to provide a fresh empirical basis from which to expand existing theoretical understandings concerning power and resistance.

The Parrhesian Perspective as a Radical Critique of Criminology

'Nob' Doran, University of New Brunswick

Although exposed to a wide array of critical criminological scholarship in my Canadian graduate education (Taylor, Walton and Young 1973, Willis 1977, Carson 1979, Hinch 1983, Fleming 1985, Ratner and McMullan 1985, etc), it was my undergraduate exposure to Cicourel's (1968) scholarship, at the University of York, that became one of the most influential 'criminological' influences on my subsequent intellectual formation. Yet as Cicourel's work was (and still is) largely ignored by the discipline of criminology, it was his scholarship as mediated by feminist scholars like Smith (1974, 1983, 1990), that allowed me to develop my own intellectual concern with the 'codification' process. However, in seeking to fully theorise this notion of 'codification', I returned to the 'critical criminological' field in order to engage with Stuart Hall's theoretical and empirical work on the 'encoding' process (Doran 2000, 2008). As a result, I urged North American critical criminologists to go beyond Hall's structural-semiotic analysis of the 'encoding process', as displayed in the increasingly influential (in North America) "Policing the Crisis". That is, where Hall had drawn his major theoretical inspiration from the critical works of Barthes, Althusser and Gramsci, my suggestion was that contemporary scholars in this field needed to be as aware of the theoretical contributions of Baudrillard, Foucault and Donzelot.

The purpose of this paper is to further this 'post-marxist' critique, but not at the macro-level, but at the micro-level. Specifically, it goes beyond the Gramscian notion of the 'organic intellectual' which tacitly undergirds "Policing the Crisis" and moves towards a post-feminist, Foucauldian understanding of the 'parrhesian intellectual'. Thus, whereas Smith's 'institutional ethnography' built itself on the ethnomethodological insistence on knowing the 'social world from within', but then went on to produce a 'standpoint' critique of sociology via her incorporation of Marxism and 'women's perspective', this paper seeks to go beyond the 'institutional ethnographic' perspective so as to produce a 'standpoint critique' of criminology, via my utilisation of Foucault's theorising on power/knowledge and his final writings on 'parrhesia'.

Communities Resisting: Theorizing the Backlash against the Battered Women's Movement in the United States

Molly Dragiewicz, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Critical criminologists have devoted considerable attention to previously under-studied social harms. They have also dedicated sustained effort to understanding how repressive forms of social control are deployed and maintained through institutions from mass media to law and the courts. While feminist demands for sweeping social changes to patriarchal institutions and cultures in order to ameliorate men's violence against women have been largely ignored, efforts to institutionalize emergency assistance and support for abused women have been profoundly effective and popular in the United States. Woman abuse and state responses to it are located at the intersection of profound cultural anxieties about crime, law, gender, economics, knowledge, and the family. Accordingly, resources for battered women have also been the target of virulent and persistent attacks. To date, little empirical attention has been paid to the specific dynamics and effects of the backlash against the battered women's movement. Based on 35 interviews with advocates for abused women in the United States, this paper proposes a preliminary theory of backlash against the battered women's movement in the United States.

Scales of Harm in the Pursuit of Security and Justice

Deborah Drake, The Open University

This paper examines the competing agendas associated with human rights provision and the delivery of justice. In particular, it problematises the use of severe and control-oriented measures – both within the crime control complex and with respect to strategies used to maintain public safety and social order. Drawing on data from penal practices within maximum-security prisons, the paper illustrates the consequences of a heavy security focus. It is shown that when a heavy security focus is taken, there can be little or no attempt to seek solutions to problems of security which also ensure

that human rights are fully protected or that general conditions are not worsened by the security measures taken. The paper argues that more academic attention needs to be paid to the question of how to interrupt the cycles of harm perpetuated by state sanctions that are meant to increase public security and safety but ultimately result in undermining it. In this way, the paper attempts to engage with issues recently at the forefront of debates surrounding the European Convention of Human Rights and questions associated with the trading off human or civil rights for national and global security.

“Diff-ability not disability”: Right Brained Thinkers in a Left Brained Education System

Casey Edmonds, University of East London

This paper draws on critical disability studies, challenging the exclusion of right brained thinkers from an education system designed to privilege left brained thinkers. It focuses on individuals labelled Dyspraxic, and argues they are constructed by the education system as ‘deviant’.

Ornstein (1961/1997) pioneered research on the bilateral specialisation of the brain which discovered that the two brain hemispheres function in different ways and are specialised for different types of tasks. The left hemisphere tends to be concerned with sequential tasks, providing the ‘facts’, while the right hemisphere appears to deal with holistic tasks, providing the ‘context’. Ornstein also demonstrated that education is delivered in logical sequential form, matches the learning/thinking styles of children who are left brain dominant.

This paper reports on a qualitative study (2010) which interviewed Dyspraxic adults in London on their educational experiences. All participants reported negative school experiences and high levels of educational disengagement.

The study found that people with Dyspraxia may be right brain dominant, matching research which has found that the majority of people with dyslexia are right brained thinkers (e.g. Shaywitz, 2003; Davies & Braun, 2010). This paper therefore innovatively argues that the fact that education in England continues to be delivered in a logical sequential form, even 40 years after Ornstein’s study, is systemic discrimination in which dyspraxic children are constructed as ‘deviant’.

The paper concludes by arguing that individuals with Dyspraxia should be seen as having a ‘diff-ability’ in thinking style rather than a disability and therefore recommends both change and awareness-raising at institutional level in the education system.

Broken Windows, Broken Promises: From the CSO to the ASBO

Phil Edwards, Manchester Metropolitan University

This paper looks into the origins of the Anti-Social Behaviour Order, New Labour’s talismanic instrument of social control over disorderly individuals. The Community Safety Order, proposed by Labour in opposition, was designed to address concerns expressed in working-class communities about the difficulty of either deterring or prosecuting certain forms of criminal activity. Instead of the CSO, Labour in power introduced the ASBO: an all-purpose instrument for the control of non-criminal behaviour, whose widespread use - encouraged by central government - led predictably to the criminalisation of large numbers of vulnerable and marginalised people. A measure which could have been used to empower disrupted communities was, in practice, an instrument for entrenching exclusion and disempowerment. Drawing on parliamentary and public statements by some of the politicians responsible, this paper will identify the key factors in this evolution, including the influence over the Home Office of American ‘right realism’ and the influence over Tony Blair of Thomas Hobbes.

Positivist Terrorology and Peace-making Criminology in Northern Ireland

Graham Ellison, Kieran McEvoy & Shadd Maruna, Queen’s University

In our paper we seek to chart the development and unfolding of criminological discourses in a context (Northern Ireland) that has experienced high levels of socio-political violence and where the role and responsibilities of the state have been a politically and ideologically charged issue. We critique the development historically of what we term a 'positivist terrorology' within Northern Ireland and which was articulated in official circles and which focused almost exclusively on pathologising political violence and removing it from its structural context. We assess how a critical criminological tradition emerged in Northern Ireland in opposition to this by drawing its inspiration from broader theoretical debates in Britain and elsewhere. In our discussion we outline the role that criminology has played in processes of conflict resolution within Northern Ireland in terms of: criminology as a political project; criminology as a moral project; criminology as a comparative and international project; and finally, assess the relationship between criminology, human rights and peace-making.

The Impact of the Violent Youth Gang upon Families in Gang Affected Neighbourhoods

Christa Esimi, Brent Council

This paper is based upon several years professional practice on a gang-affected housing estate in North West London and a research project based upon this practice. It explores the nature of gang crime on the estate, the power exerted by gang-involved young people and the consequences for the parents and siblings of gang-involved and non-gang involved youth. It concludes that the denial of a 'gang problem' by both the local authority and leading academics serves to compound the problems experienced by residents

Criminology and Colonialism: Historical and Theoretical Perspectives

Julie Evans, University of Melbourne

Harry Blagg claims that 'colonial history is too disturbing for criminologists'. Blagg makes this assertion in relation to the deeply problematic relationship between Indigenous peoples and the mainstream criminal justice system in Australia, where over-representation and mutual distrust persist despite a range of reforms since the *Royal Commission Into Aboriginal Deaths In Custody* published its recommendations two decades ago. Alongside likeminded communities, agencies, policymakers, practitioners and activists, scholars such as Blagg advocate the need for self-determination and respectful collaboration if fair and effective relationships between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples can proceed in Australia. This standpoint acknowledges the significance of Aboriginal peoples' unique relationship with the (British/then Australian) state, and of their varying experiences of systematic dispossession, violence, coercion and discrimination.

In this paper, I seek to complement this important work, undertaken in both scholarly and practical fields, by delving even further into the historical record. I place the Australian case within a broader legal and historical trajectory of relations between Europeans and Indigenous peoples, and articulate a more explicit theoretical framework within which to identify and understand both the comprehensiveness of colonialism's effects and the particularity of their manifestation in settler states such as Australia. In this way, I hope to demonstrate how a theoretically-informed comparative analysis can further buttress calls for structural reform in Australia by directing attention to the full and varied significance of Indigenous (as well as non-Indigenous) peoples' experiences in the modern era, whose central ideas and practices have been so deeply informed by colonialism.

'Hoodies': Folk Devils and a Moral Panic for the New Millennium?

Jack Fawbert, University of Bedfordshire

On the 8th May 2005 the Bluewater Shopping Centre in Dartford, Kent banned the wearing of hooded tops anywhere in the centre or in any of its shops. The subsequent media coverage not only with regard to this decision but also with regard to the issue of young people wearing 'hoodies' in general was prodigious and generally condemnatory of the fashion rather than the decision.

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But, did this media coverage constitute a 'moral panic'? This paper presents quantitative and qualitative analysis of newspaper coverage of the 'hoodie' phenomenon between 2005 and 2008 and compares the results with official statistics on the 'problem' of youth offending. Evidence is also presented on the social reaction to the 'problem' from society's moral entrepreneurs and the general public.

However, whether the term 'moral panic' can be used or not with regard to these events is a matter of definition of the term. Indeed, the use of the term has a long and tortuous history of debate, disagreement and sometimes downright rejection as meaningless since it was first popularised in the early 1970s. This paper, therefore, subsequently turns to the debate about definition and tries to establish criteria by which the events regarding the 'hoodie' phenomenon can be assessed as a 'moral panic'.

Furthermore, there has been considerable debate over the years regarding the different causes of 'moral panics'. This paper also explores reasons for the 'social scaremongering', or 'moral panic' if it was one, over 'hoodies' by drawing on both sociological theory and empirical evidence.

A Critical Approach to Restorative Justice and its Emancipatory Potential

Criziany Machado Felix, University of Coimbra

The current study is part of my PhD in Sociology of Law research, carried on at Coimbra University, Portugal, supervised by Professor Boaventura de Souza Santos, and it analyses the modalities of Restorative Justice that exist in Núcleo Bandeirantes (Judiciary Power) and Gama (Prosecution), both in Distrito Federal, Brazil and in Jaboatão dos Guarapes (Judiciary Power/Private Law School), in Pernambuco, Brazil, with the purpose of verifying their emancipatory potential. It inquires whether Restorative Justice is able to overcome the Criminal Justice abyssal lines, a consequence of its western modern structure, or if it is just another procedure that represents Criminal Justice formal exteriorization. As its methodological basis, this study has made use of varied techniques for data collection, which has allowed variations in scales and perspectives because we understand that at the same time that a certain technique reveals specific aspects of what is being studied, it hides others. The applied methodologies have been: (i) semi-structured interviews with Restorative Justice operators; (ii) participant observation of meetings held by Restorative Justice operators, as well as of welcoming encounters, restorative circles and audiences in which restorative intervention was proposed for the first time for people involved in conflict and (iii) documental analyses, including restorative processes, follow-up reports, assessment of restorative justice programs and institutional legislation regarding them.

Mental Illness and Criminal Law: a Case Study

Diana Fernandes, University of Coimbra

This paper intends to offer an assessment of the reaction of the Portuguese criminal justice system to crimes committed by mentally ill individuals. In a no-man's land between realms of technicality (psychiatry vs criminal law, experts vs judges), answers to legal matters are requested to medical experts that do not comprehend or cannot answer them, and who (attempt to) do so in technical terms that judges in their turn do not fully comprehend. Substantive and procedural legal regimes seem difficult to coordinate in practice, and if for some aspect the judge is completely restrained by the expert's opinion, for others he/she is let loose.

The outcome is many times dictated by the expectations of a community shaken by what it does not understand, judges being the interface between citizens and a system that in the end does not leave them much decision power. Within a dualist system of response to criminal behaviour, while we have been witnessing groundbreaking developments in the creation of further less criminogenic alternatives to custodial sentences (many with additional compulsory therapeutic purposes), the other side of the barricade seems practically devoid of evolution since its creation, the outcome of the medical detention order left to the discretion of judges who decide on the individual's dangerousness, and subsequently to medical staff at the internment facility where the criminal deemed psychiatrically dangerous is detained.

In a context of increasing therapeutical care in penalties and decreasing certainties about guilt, self-assessment and criminally-relevant mental disorders, what is left to the medical detention order applied to the mentally ill individual? Bearers of a double stigma, such individuals carry the social invisibility characteristic of "madness" into an already selective criminal justice system, which in the 21st century seems yet unprepared to deal with the phenomenon.

Criminology Cast Adrift

Jeff Ferrell, Texas Christian University (ID193)

In the decades since David Matza and Gresham Sykes' innovative work on delinquency and culture, the concept of 'drift' has settled in all too comfortably as part of the criminological canon. Reduced to an analytic taken-for-granted, the notion of drift has lost both the critical edge that Sykes and Matza once suggested, and the disciplinary potential that the concept might offer criminology today. Reconsidered in light of the liquid crisis of late modernity, re-animated by similar explorations in literature and political theory, the concept of drift can in fact provide criminology with new tools of

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analysis, critique, and epistemic understanding; new methods of social engagement; and new paradigms of disciplinary renewal. At its best, 'drift' can help us reimagine criminology as a nomadic enterprise, as subversive as it is uncertain.

Young Women Gangs and Sexual Violence

Carlene Firmin, ROTA: Race on the Agenda

This paper, based on interviews with gang-involved young men and women, describes the involvement of women in violent youth gangs, their motivation, the roles they play and risks they run as a consequence of their involvement. It also critically examines the responses of health welfare and criminal justice agencies to their predicament.

The Strategic Role and the Limits of the Social Construction of the Enemy: an Ethnographical Investigation in Zingonia

Omid Firouzi, University of Urbino & Alvise Sbraccia, University of Bologna

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

Stories from Elsewhere: Looking beyond Common Assumptions in Researching Domestic Violence & Disability

Claire Fox, University of Manchester

There has been a tendency to represent domestic violence in policy and theory as perpetrated by a male offender and occurring primarily against a female victim. Research over the last decade has sought to explore and challenge this orthodoxy, exploring differences in prevalence, severity and impact of domestic abuse upon relationships. This paper is concerned with identifying the need to break from the analytical straitjacket that has restricted much of the thinking around domestic abuse. Following a critique of the assumptions that dominant discourses on disability and on victims, it is argued that in order to grasp a more in depth understanding between disability and abuse, there is a need to move beyond these forms of theorising and take a psychosocial approach. This alternative view enables theorising about disabled women's experiences to transcend the dichotomies that characterise much of the work on disability and consider a subject who may not be able to 'tell it like it is'. Using narratives from recent research into disabled women's experiences of domestic violence, it is argued that a more nuanced approach to understanding the dynamics of domestic abuse is required – an approach that is not restricted to a narrow focus on male villains and female protagonists.

Domestic Abuse Prevention in The Big Society

David Gadd, University of Manchester

This paper anticipates the effects of the UK's 2010 Comprehensive Spending Review on the problem of domestic abuse and upon service provision designed to tackle it. It commences by asking why the case of Raoul Moat failed to put pertinent questions about masculinity, violence prevention and the failings of the criminal justice system back onto the political agenda in July 2010. It then takes stock

of those services that are currently being cut and what this will mean for the legacy of the last government's 'Together' strategy and the current government's commitment to effective prevention. The paper urges criminologists to prioritise assembling the evidence about what might work outside the confines of criminal justice over and above the reinstatement of approaches directed through criminal law reform.

Uncivil Citizens: How and why Barcelona's Civility Ordinance Defines up Deviancy

Gemma Galdon Clavell, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Civil regulations that establish fines and sanctions for people engaging in "improper behaviour" in urban areas have been proliferating in the Western world since the late 90s. Albeit different in each country (even between cities in the same region), the increasing drive to control how people behave in public space is gaining ground throughout Europe. While historical factors, legal frameworks, public discourse and political dynamics vary, policy outcomes are remarkably similar.

But while such policies have been extensively researched in the UK, mainly in the context of exposing New Labour's changing approach to crime, as part of a growing link between community safety and urban regeneration, embedding them in a global process of branding and marketing cities or framed as yet another consequence of 9/11 and international terrorism, the extent to which this is indeed a "new" approach or how deviant behaviour in cities is articulating new alliances, policy arenas and Urban Regimes beyond the Anglo-Saxon reality is still under-researched.

The aim of this paper is to present a case study of the 'Civility ordinance' passed in Barcelona in late 2005, reviewing the political and policy process that led to the articulation of a security understanding of civility and the creation of a disciplinary tool to address uncivil behaviour. It retraces the political narrative that emerged in the months leading up to the final passing of the bylaw, lays out the different roles played by the city's political representatives, civil society, corporate actors and the media once the issue burst into the public, political and institutional spheres, and frames the debate about incivility against a backdrop of growing social anxieties, rising immigration, globalisation and fear. While zooming in on a specific process, it provides tools to understand how policies are disembodied from, and re-embedded into, new political, economic and social contexts and relations.

Negotiating Consent in the 'War on Terror': The Policing of Public Protest in the United Kingdom

Joana Gilmore, University of Manchester

In March 2009 the Joint Committee on Human Rights published an extensive report into the policing of political protest in the UK. Whilst the Committee found 'no systematic human rights abuses' in the way protests are policed, it highlighted a number of concerns which could be addressed through 'legal and operational changes'. Less than a month after the Report was published, Ian Tomlinson, a forty-seven year old newspaper vendor, was killed after being struck from behind by a member of the Metropolitan Police Service's Territorial Support Group at the G20 protests in London. These events triggered a wave of public criticism about the nature of protest policing and were swiftly followed by a plethora of official reports into public order policing methods and the associated mechanisms of police accountability. This paper will argue that this official response to the crisis of legitimacy surrounding protest policing suffers from a number of serious conceptual and analytical flaws which limits its ability to generate meaningful understanding of the nature of public order policing and its impact on those subject to it. Drawing on data gathered from an extensive ethnographic study of the policing of anti-war protests, the paper will suggest that the limitations of the official response are reflective of a wider official discourse surrounding protest policing which has done little to control the exercise of repressive police powers and has instead served to justify coercive policing methods and the subsequent restriction on protest rights.

Market Testing and Payment by Results: Effective Punishment, Rehabilitation and Sentencing of Offenders?

Rochelle Gold, West Yorkshire Probation Trust

The Government's Green Paper on sentencing and rehabilitation proposes the market testing of probation services and the utilisation of local partnerships to deliver community sentences. This will mean that Probation services will no longer automatically be delivered by Probation Trusts and those working within the sector will be required to work in partnership with a variety of both private and third sector providers.

West Yorkshire Probation Trust has a long history of working in partnership to deliver interventions with local organisations. These experiences have provided many examples of successful partnership work and also information on where partnerships can go wrong. West Yorkshire Probation Trust's Research Department's evaluation of such projects have enabled lessons learnt to be gathered and key themes have emerged relating to the issues apparent when working in such partnerships.

This paper will critically discuss these issues in the context of the Government's agenda of market testing and payment by results. It will provide an understanding of how the potential barriers, issues and organisational culture clashes that may be encountered can affect outcomes and the implications this could have for payment by results.

Crime, Ethnicity and Inequalities: Some Trends of Imprisonment in Portugal

Sílvia Gomes & Helena Machado, University of Minho

Criminology and deviance studies show that globally there is a growing prevalence of immigrants/ethnic groups in a situation of incarceration. In the Portuguese case, it is visible an over-representation of people from African Portuguese-speaking countries in prison population, and more recently an increase of individuals from some Eastern Europe countries. Others studies go beyond and affirm that the number of Portuguese prisoners has diminished while the foreigners' prisoners' number has increased. Apart from the importance of comparing crime incidence among nationals and foreigner prison inmates, it is needed to empirically approach the causes underlying these groups' criminality, without disconnecting it from the social inequalities combined with the processes of social exclusion, stigmatisation and racism.

On the basis of qualitative sixty eight interviews with male and female prisoners in Portugal, this paper aims to develop a multi-causal approach on the social processes which interrelate criminality with ethnicity, gender and social exclusion and marginalization. This will be done by articulating the offenders' narratives about their own trajectories in deviant and criminal behaviours with an analysis of the official criminal records produced by the prisons and criminal justice institutions. The groups under study were mostly Gypsies, Africans and Eastern Europe immigrants.

Impunity, Drug Trafficking and Social Exclusion: Analyzing the Trends and Spatial Variations of Firearm Homicide in Mexico

Guillermo J. Gonzalez-Perez & Maria G. Vega-Lopez, University of Guadalajara

This paper analyzes the trend of firearm homicide rate in Mexico in last two decades and seeks to identify the social variables that better explain the spatial variations of firearm homicide rate in Mexico in triennial 2006-2008. Data for this study was obtained from official sources; trends of firearm homicide rates by age groups, gender and level of marginalization between 1990 and 2008 were analyzed; for each Mexican state, firearm homicide rates in triennial 2006-2008 were calculated; stepwise multiple linear regression analysis was used to identify the variables associated to interstate variations in firearm homicide rates. Findings show that the proportion of homicides committed with firearms has increased since 2000 (being in 2008 about 65%, that is, almost 8,800 murders); the highest firearm homicide rate is observed in age group 30-39 (15 per 100,000 in 2008). Furthermore, male firearm homicide rates are clearly higher than female rates. Throughout the period, firearm homicide rates were much higher in the areas of greatest social exclusion. Moreover, regression model reflects that in states with highest levels of impunity (measured by the ratio "convicted of homicide / registered homicides"), most drug trafficking activities (measured by a proxy "destroyed hectares of marijuana and opiate per 1,000 inhabitants") and firearms possession

(measured by a proxy “confiscated fire guns per 1,000 inhabitants”) the firearms homicide rates were extremely high. These were the cases of Chihuahua and Baja California -states in U.S. border- and Sinaloa, in northwest Mexico. When these factors are combined with high levels of social exclusion, rates were also high, as the case of Guerrero. In a context characterized by insecurity, impunity and social exclusion, aspects such as improving the standard of living of the population, modify the judicial system or have better.

Gangs - A Messy Phenomenon worth Defining?

Sinead Gormally, Strathclyde University

Over the past sixty years, and arguably before, there has been a huge level of academic, media and public interest in gangs. From American gangsters to British gangs, from London gun crime to Glaswegian knife crime, from adult organised crime syndicates to young territorial groupings; the term has often been used indiscriminately, without clear definition or unity of meaning. Some authors (Hallsworth & Young, 2008) argue the term only results in mystifying problems of urban violence, whilst others (Gemert & Fleisher, 2005) have attempted to define a breadth of social behaviour within a generic descriptor.

This paper drawing on PhD research, which explored the relationship between youth gangs and their local communities, gives a brief overview of theoretical and empirical literature and discusses some inconsistencies apparent within this field of research. Field data with youth gang members, community members, the police and youth workers is used to ascertain the differing views on what a gang is, and how it is perceived. This data not only provides illuminating insights but has been used to establish a contemporary working definition for youth gang studies.

Urban Violence in Sub-Saharan Africa: Exploring Community Driven Prevention Strategies

Peter Gotsch, TU Darmstadt

The project U-CARE (Urban Violence in Sub Saharan Africa) examines different community-based solutions of violence prevention in the context of Africa's vibrant urbanisation processes, exploring examples from Nairobi, Douala and Johannesburg.

Why? Africa has reached a critical watershed in its development. The region has seen its fastest ever period of economic growth over the past 15 years. By 2050 there will be two Africans for every European on the planet. Unfortunately the progress has also negative sides. Urban violence is among the most serious and most often under-represented of Africa's problems. Severely affecting the quality of everyday life, it has serious social, political and economical implications. With governmental institutions not capable of resolving the challenge, local communities turn to self-help solutions (such as privatised security, neighbourhood watch committees, mob justice, the practice of walling, or witchcraft). This process of creating security mostly evolves as a multi-stakeholder operation.

What? So far these bottom-up strategies have almost exclusively been examined in a critical light. Papers on vigilante groups, mob justice, negative impacts of privatisation etc. dominate the scene. In contrast, the project at hand seeks to elucidate the constructive (also ambiguous, contradictory) facets of self-organised prevention of violence and also inquire into their role in Africa's dynamic bottom-up urbanisation.

How? Accordingly, our contribution for the *York Deviancy Conference* will present the initial findings of the continuing research project. While we will present the project design and the state-of-research, the contribution will focus on the detailed observations from Douala, Nairobi and Johannesburg. Not at least we will present some general conclusions. (The study from Johannesburg concentrates on the relationship between space and community cohesion in the Diepsloot Township. The effort in Douala compares bottom-up strategies in a number of rich and poor neighbourhoods. The investigation in Nairobi evaluates the relationship of land-use changes, crime patterns and self-help crime-prevention strategies in the suburb of Dandora.) We expect that the discussion of the way

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the exemplary findings could be integrated into a larger conceptual framework, will serve as an opportunity for professional feedback on the project.

Prisoners and Family Issues during Incarceration

Rafaela Patrícia Gonçalves Granja & Helena Cristina Ferreira Machado, University of Minho

Prisons are now seen as integrated social realities in a broader context than their own. Therefore it becomes necessary to study the empirical realities that denote points of contact and interaction between the prison and the outside world. This paper aims to examine the conflicting processes that reshape family relationships during periods of incarceration, and, simultaneously, highlight the barriers that inmates and their respective families have to face to maintain contact.

Prison populations are growing with the increasing reliance on incarceration as a criminal sanction. Thus questions are now being raised by deviance studies and criminology about the impact of imprisonment on children and families. Other additional frame for the debate is the extent to which prisoners' families might be resources and assets in providing emotional and financial support for the prisoner and the achievement of major social goals, such as social rehabilitation of criminals.

The theoretical approach about the interrelationships between incarceration and the family remains fragmented, remaining largely reliant on an unchanged definition of family and not incorporating recent advances in the sociology of the family and gender studies. In a first section of our paper we will propose a multidimensional approach to the impacts on the family relationships caused by incarceration, which contains the prisoners' views, but also the perspective of their partners, children and other relatives.

In a second section of our paper, we provide some empirical data on the 'hidden costs of imprisonment' on the basis of interviews with male prisoners, in Portugal. This research highlighted the need for an ongoing investigation, that gives voice to all those involved in the live in prison, inside and outside the prison walls: not only by taking into to account the prisoners' views, but also by taking into consideration the experiences other social actors that maintain family relationships with them.

No Place like Home: Theory and Evidence on Housing Policy, Social Harm and Criminal Justice Careers

Roger Grimshaw, Centre for Crime and Justice Studies

It is a commonplace of modern criminal justice policy that the 'housing needs' of an individual, whether placed on probation or leaving prison, should somehow be the target of positive action. This paper will discuss theorisations of relationships between individual housing need and criminal justice showing how the compound failures of social institutions including housing markets, social childcare and prison systems impact on a number of problematic housing transitions in the life course. Building on an international review of evidence originally commissioned by the Home Office it will demonstrate the importance of insecurity as a profound context for interactions between vulnerable populations and criminal justice. At the same time it will discuss ways in which criminal justice siphons off responsibility for this vulnerability to inadequate specialist agencies and to civil society. As public provision to meet housing need falls under heavier constraint, this paper could not be more timely.

The Crimmigration and the Stratification of Citizenship Paradigm

Maria João Guia, University of Coimbra

By providing low-cost labour and contributing to the growth of population, immigrants have been crucial for the development of the main economies. Nevertheless, immigrants tend to be accused when bombastic news is repeatedly spread by the mass-media, connecting immigrants with crime. States get concerned by public panic and tend to implement or reinforce stricter measures of acceptance, settlement and integration for newly arriving migrants.

Depending on the laws implemented by the “host” countries, irregular migrants may be perceived by some states as criminals and may be deported and banned from re-entering the country for several years. Furthermore, both regular and irregular immigrants must struggle to obtain access to rights and justice while in the host countries. To what extent they succeed in doing so depends on a number of factors (their countries of origin, economic power, study levels, social position, etc).

Observing the North-American panorama in terms of the slew of migration policies since the 80's, with increasing penalties for aliens and the loss of several acquired rights, we face the new so-called crimmigration paradigm, brought about by the convergence of penal and immigration laws and under the scope of the membership theory (Stumpf, 2006). Consequently certain behaviours are criminalised and a stratification of citizenship emerges.

However, North-American researchers have stated recently that the increase in the number of immigrants is not related to the registry of violent crimes and that it may even be a factor in crime reduction. It seems that criminal and immigration laws have also been converging in other countries, sowing the seeds of this new paradigm. We aim to discuss the crimmigration paradigm and the stratification of citizenship, focusing on inclusion in the “host” society and showing data on immigration and violent crimes.

Reconnecting the King with his Head: Bringing the State back in

Simon Hallsworth & John Lea, London Metropolitan University

In the 1970s theorists of the new deviance considered the study of the state integral to the study of crime and social control. While critical criminology has subsequently maintained a commitment to the analysis of the state conceived as an authoritarian formation, liberal criminology and criminology more generally began to marginalise its status and significance. This paper examines the rise of state theory and the retreat from it. This it explores as a conjunction of three factors: the rise of the neo-liberalism, ‘the Foucault effect’, and the impact of globalisation. All three of these have worked to marginalise the analysis of the state considered by many an institution that is withering away. The paper concludes by arguing that the state never went away in the first place and has been radically transforming during the very period criminologists lost sight of it. The paper concludes by making a case for reconnecting the King with his severed head.

The Logic of the Interzone: Understanding Vague Spaces of Power

Simon Hallsworth & Svetlana Stephenson, London Metropolitan University

The paper discusses the vague spaces of power. In contrast to the traditional analysis of power as operating through direct, visible and expressive regulation of social spaces, we argue that it is often vague and indeterminate. As we will establish, power does not fear or reject ‘vagueness’ as an instrument and technology of control. Power often operates through evasions, silences, deceptions and traps. In this paper we analyse two types of vague spaces, or interzones. The first type of interzone is the ‘zone of exemption’. Clues to the fact that the subject is entering this zone may exist, but the subject is made morally responsible for seeing the warning signs. Once in the ‘zone of exemption’, or a trap, the subject can be stripped of the anticipated rights and find that previous rules no more apply. The paper discusses, among other examples, how totalitarian regimes constructed ‘traps’ for those citizens, who were destined to lose their liberties and lives, and the more recent practice of ‘kettling’. The second type of interzone is the zone of impunity, a space which the powerful aspire to create, where they will be allowed free rein from constraint. In these zones of impunity again the normal conventions are suspended, regulations are weakly applied (if at all), blurred and lack specificity. The examples are the ‘grey’ regulatory regime to which MPs were subject in the British parliament and the space conceded to the casino banking fraternity in the neo liberal ‘regulation-light’ world.

The Origins and Development of Violent Youth Gangs in One London Borough

Simon Harding, Government Office for London

Recent research in South London has looked at gangs from a Bourdieu perspective considering gangs as a social field. This holistic approach reveals gangs to be organised and operating on a tier system based on rank, age and status. Recently this spectrum has expanded at either end and those affiliated are no longer, 'maturing out'. Gang members seek to build and maintain social capital employing a series of Gang Repertoires which reflect opportunities for criminal activity that are either Expressive, Instrumental or Sanction based. This session will consider the characteristics and dynamics of the social field, including key components of Information, Respect, Reputation and Networks

Rethinking Societal Reaction Theory

Timo Harrikari, University of Helsinki

Societal reaction theory was one of the most important criminological theories in the 1960s and 1970s. The theory highlighted an interactionist character between deviance and control efforts and societal reactions in communities leading in to secondary deviance through labelling processes. However, the popularity of societal reaction theory faded in the 1990s at the latest and self-control theories and the positivist-oriented risk governing displaced it.

This presentation addresses, how societal reaction theory could be applied to the current late modern discussions regarding e.g. risk governance, zero tolerance policies and early intervention practices. The goal is to update societal reaction theory and to develop a theoretical frame to the current societal context where the concept of deviance tends to turn in to "risk factors" and societal reactions in to technical-minded and politically "neutral" risk governing solutions.

The Good, the Bad & the Blameless: Analysis of the Pilkington Case and the Role of Media Text in Context

Jane Healy, Middlesex University

Hate crime has firmly established itself within academic and policy debate, most noticeably in the areas of racial and religious hatred, although less so for 'Disablist' crimes. The media has an important role to play in publicising and recognising disability hate crimes and a campaign for greater awareness of the impact of crimes against those with disabilities is long overdue. The deaths of Fiona Pilkington and her daughter Frankie presented an opportunity to raise such awareness. Yet news reporting is determined by interests, ideologies and journalistic practice. This research uses Critical Discourse Analysis to explore coverage of the case in two national newspapers. Critiquing discourse exposes structures of power, exclusion and ideologies. By considering the macro dimensions of social structure, history and culture which are embedded in a micro level of news discourse, this paper attempts to bridge the gap between media *texts* and *contexts*. Results demonstrate a mediated discourse focussed upon anti-social behaviour rather than on disability or hate crimes. For the most part, the media constructed a one-dimensional, stereotypical image of a passive, blameless victim, an incompetent bureaucracy and an out-of-control youth. The case had many symptoms of a traditional moral panic and created 'folk devils' of the young people involved in the abuse of the Pilkingtons, utilising traditional concepts such as 'good' versus 'evil'. The cultural context in which the Inquest took place meant that politicians used the case as a means to promote their law-and-order policies, attack their opposition and blame the police. The deviant behaviour of the young people involved perpetuated the demonisation of all young people. By presenting a healthy, positive 'Us' versus a sick, negative 'Them', I ask if we as society are deflecting our own suppressed bigotry onto willing scapegoats, who then act upon these prejudices.

Willem Adriaan Bonger: A Critical Criminologist for the 21st Century

Patrick Hebberecht, Ghent University

Willem Adriaan Bonger (1876-1940) became the first professor of sociology and criminology in the Netherlands in 1922 at the University of Amsterdam. His PhD 'Criminalité et conditions économiques' defended in 1905 at the University of Amsterdam had an important influence on

continental European criminology. Under the auspices of the 'American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology' the doctoral thesis of Bonger was published in an English edition in Boston in 1916 under the title 'Criminality and economic conditions'. By this publication Bonger became also famous in the Anglo-Saxon countries. In his criminological writings Bonger developed a critical analysis of crime in modernity.

In this contribution we analyse if the writings of Bonger can also inspire a critical analysis of crime in the late modern 21st century. We conclude that the way Bonger analysed the influence of the development of the capitalist production regime and related social transformations on crime in the second half of the 19th and in the first decades of the 20th century can help us in our critical understanding of the late modern restructuring of the capitalist production regime and the related fundamental social, political and cultural transformations on crime and crime control developments in the 21st century.

'Ice Queens', 'China Dolls' and 'Crazy Girls': Glamorisation and Stigmatisation of Methamphetamines, Heroin and Alcohol among Female Bar Workers in Cambodia

Heidi Hoefinger, University of London

This article begins by exploring attitudes and myths around the perceived hierarchy of drugs among young women employed in tourist bars, clubs and restaurants in Phnom Penh. It highlights the stereotypical discourse surrounding the women who use each substance—or various combinations of these, and other drugs—and how their using patterns affect their status within the wider 'bar girl' subcultural hierarchy. In addition to personal push/pull factors, the popularity and usage of each substance has to do with a variety of societal and cultural factors, as well. Although alcohol and 'ice' are viewed at the top end of the drug hierarchy due to alcohol's cultural association with prestige and status, and 'crystal meth's' association with broader international appeal, female users are nonetheless stigmatized within the predominantly masculinized population of drug users as a whole. This reflects broader gendered and societal expectations around women as the guardians of morality and family honor, and thus the proliferation of the stereotype that sexually-active female drug users represent the ultimate 'deviants' or 'bad women'.

How Adult Protection Can Increase Risk: Disability, Deviant Lives and Sexual 'Vulnerability'

Andrea Hollomotz, Manchester Metropolitan University

People with learning disabilities are more likely to be targeted with crime than the general population (Emerson & Hatton, 2008). Mencap *et al.* (2001) estimate that they are four times more likely to experience sexual violence than non-disabled people. Explanations are often sought within the individual, who is subsequently labelled as 'vulnerable'. This label implies a causal link between learning disabilities and risk.

In the UK and elsewhere a growing awareness of violence against 'vulnerable' adults led to changes in the law and social policy, in order to facilitate better protection. These are positive developments. However, this paper suggests that an exclusive focus on an individual's 'vulnerability' can become oppressive. Resulting undue protection from risks and opportunities associated with everyday life may disable individuals from becoming competent social and sexual actors and from accessing information and services that have the potential to reduce risk. It will be argued that differential treatment, including protection from information about sex and from consenting sexual relationships, restricted choices and segregation, increase risk.

Individuals who are systematically disempowered in this way are more likely to be exposed to situational risks, such as isolated dependency relationships that are easily exploitable. They also become less likely to assert their right not to be violated. The label 'vulnerability' has led to a self-fulfilling prophecy, which almost criminalises diversity. It serves to construct deviant and restricted living conditions, which paradoxically increase, rather than alleviate risk.

How to Include Young People's Views in Research on Social Problems? Methodological Reflections on 'Voice'

Päivi Honkatukia, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland & Tarja Pösö, University of Tampere

It is a common practice to approach youth social problems through institutions and institutional categorisations, such as youth criminality, young offenders or young people at risk. The institutional categorisations tend to regulate knowledge production: the majority of knowledge about young people and social problems is based on the institutional data. Thus, 'youth criminality', for example, defined by the youth justice system is something defined as 'youth troubles' by the child protection systems. In that way, the construction of 'youth social problems' is created and strengthened. As critical researchers we believe it is important to study how young people themselves relate to these categorisations, how well they capture their life circumstances and what effects they might have on their life courses.

'Giving voice to young people' has been suggested as a solution to the institutional and adult-centred perspective. It is a way to move away from the notion of 'youth problems' to 'young people's problems'. Indeed, it is also our attempt to study young people's own problems, i.e. to "give voice" to young people. It requires, however, particular theoretical and methodological subtlety and tools. It could mean, for example, a combination of the narrative research traditions in social research with cultural criminology.

'Giving voice' to young people is not unproblematic, though, neither theoretically, nor methodologically. Methodological reflection is required in order to avoid naivism and oversimplification of introducing "the voice of the young people" onto the agenda of research, policy and practice. The voices are not, after all, institution-free neither do they take place in a social or cultural vacuum. In this paper, we suggest that we have to rethink of the dynamics between the knowledge and the contexts of knowledge-production. Moreover, the paper analyses more closely the conditions of producing knowledge which is sensitive to young people's own views.

Contraband and Counterfeit Tobacco: The Implications of Organised Crime and Social Harm

Rob Hornsby, Northumbria University

Tobacco smuggling is highlighted as a key priority in the efforts to reduce tobacco consumption worldwide as smoking continues to remain the leading cause of preventable mortality and morbidity in the UK and within most developed nations, and is an increasing health issue for poorer countries. There is overwhelming evidence that tobacco control policies, particularly increased taxes, reduce smoking prevalence, yet current policies are significantly undermined by large-scale smuggling of contraband cigarettes and hand rolling tobacco (HRT) into the UK. Based on a two year collaborative inter-disciplinary research project, funded by the National Prevention Research Initiative (Medical Research Council), this presentation discusses the implications of organised crime groups and cigarette smuggling, the activities of 'Big Tobacco' connected to organised crime, and the impact of this trade upon public health, social harm and revenue receipts.

'The Most Evil of all Our Evil Days': Systemic Violence in the 'Enjoyment Society'

Mark Horsley, University of York

Criminology is, for the most part, a discipline aimed squarely at the abnormal, at why a minority of the population transgress social norms for their own ends. In this normative guise 'Crime' has served us well, giving us something vibrant and endlessly complex to study. In this paper I want to begin exploring an alternative to 'Crime' by considering the theoretical possibilities of bringing our discipline into deeper engagement with the everyday conduct of liberal capitalism.

In *The Colloquy of Monos and Una* one of Poe's characters opines "Alas! We had fallen upon the most evil of all our evil days... Art – the Arts – arose supreme, and, once enthroned, cast chains upon the intellect which had elevated them to power... Even while he [humanity] stalked a God in his own fancy, an infantile imbecility came over him" (1981 [1841]: 285). Though removed from original context this simple quote proffers an opening to the general thrust of my thesis – that there is

something deeply wrong with our society, enough that everyday habits, processes and structures might be considered reasonable foci for a 'criminology' that ostensibly remains focussed on conduct bounded by restrictive normative categories.

More specifically, I want to explore the possibility that societies subject to the whims of neocapitalist ideologues and expressing various forms of Zizek's (2006) 'enjoyment injunction' cannot but have a series of harmful consequences for their citizens, only one subset of which we might call 'Crime'. Using the concept of 'systemic violence' – the by-product creation of disadvantaged groups by everyday structures – I want to explore the possibility that our society might itself be considered a criminally violent entity for the by-product effects it has on all our lives often as a result of a mad dash for economic growth.

Public Opinion and Murder

Jaroslava Hrabetova, Charles University, Prague

A poll of the criminal act of murder identifies public opinion and attitude towards the crime, mainly about the particular form of the act of murder, about the way the public perceives court judgements and sentences, and the possibility of rehabilitation of the murder offender, taking into consideration the gender of both the offender and respondent. The results of the research indicate that the public perceives and classifies murders according to the age and vulnerability of the victim, the manner in which the murder was committed, motivational factors, and whether the offender was male or female. There appears to be a differentiation between male and female offenders regarding the perceived seriousness of the crime and the danger to society. There is also a difference in moral judgement according to gender, personality predisposition, socio-demographic characteristics, current social and material circumstances, and life experience of the respondents. The methodology of the research is based on survey questionnaire principles where the sample size is 500 persons chosen by quota. The survey was carried out through moderated personal discussion over a period of 2 months during 2010. It is the first poll of public opinion on criminal activity in the Czech Republic considered of such scientific importance and current relevance (the development of research mainly in the field of sociology of social deviancy, and the possibility of comparisons with foreign studies) to earn the support of the Grant Agency of Charles University, for research within the framework of a scientific post doctorate study by Jaroslava Hrabětová.

Populism, Prohibition and Party Pills: an Analysis of the Prohibition of BZP-Based Party Pills in New Zealand

Fiona Hutton, Victoria University

In 2008 the Misuse of Drugs (Classification of BZP) Act came into force in New Zealand. This made the manufacture, distribution and consumption of BZP-based party pills illegal. This paper will focus on the banning of BZP-based party pills in New Zealand in 2008. Parliamentary debates and public submissions on the Misuse of Drugs (Classification of BZP) Bill were examined using discourse analysis to identify the dominant ideologies represented within these texts. The aim of analysing the data in this way was to make transparent the processes involved in the transmission of knowledge about drugs and drug users. Such discourses are seen as shaping ideas and perceptions around particular groups and issues such as drug use. The discourses identified are considered within the framework of 'penal populism' (Pratt, 2007) and 'governing through crime' (Simon, 2007) whilst taking a critical stance on the policy of prohibition. The paper will consider the reasons behind the banning of BZP-based party pills and why prohibition to address drug use remains the preferred option in New Zealand.

Socially Excluded Young People, Street Crime and Space in the Liquid City: The Case for Understanding 'Street Social Capital'

Jonathan Ilan, University of Kent

This paper critically reflects on the lived experience of a group of young men on Ireland's socio-economic periphery, focusing on how their exclusion reflects on their cultural orientation and thus

orders their spatial practices. Whilst populist imaginaries and particular academic understandings of young, disadvantaged, urban males tend to cast them in the role of claiming and violently defending territories (and associated criminal markets), there is evidence to suggest that their relationships to space may be considerably more transient and fluid. Within the late-modern, 'liquid city' the effects of macro and micro exclusion cast the most excluded young men into migratory practices, where they are forced to negotiate relationships with potentially hostile peers in various parts of the urban environment. Adopting street cultural norms of rugged masculinity, crimino-entrepreneurialism and the recourse to violence can result in the accumulation of 'street-social capital'. This allows disadvantaged young people to secure a sense of existential security, pleasurable experiences, disposable income and a culturally mediated notion of dignity, despite a geographic mobility that is forced on them by the whims of the private housing market, the vicissitudes of public housing policy, the decisions of their families, the vagaries of the care system, community condemnation, and the tragedy of their circumstances. Whilst the application of street cultural and social capital addresses a number of needs, it exacerbates others and pushes many disadvantaged urban youth into ongoing and escalating cycles of exclusion, crime and criminalisation.

Penal Outcomes and the Social Production of Immorality

Yvonne Jewkes, University of Leicester & Anna Eriksson, Monash University

This paper will draw on psycho-social and sociological theorists including Kelman and Bauman, and prison scholars including Sykes, Pratt and Mathiesen, in order to explore the extent to which, in the treatment of prisoners, personal morality may be manipulated by broader social processes. It will be argued that in societies where feelings of geographical, cultural, physical and emotional proximity have become eroded, a sense of responsibility is diffused and diminished, and immoral behaviour – both individual and collective – may ensue. As a result, many prison systems have become places where prisoners are dehumanised and where varying degrees of harm and/or violence are inflicted without moral restraint. The paper will discuss ways in which the othering and distancing of prisoners is achieved and will offer comparative analysis of prisons in societies where proximity has been eroded and where there is significant social distance between individuals and groups, against societies which have arguably retained feelings of proximity, where attitudes to offenders are less punitive and where violence and harm are neither sanctioned nor routinely practiced.

The Medical Model of Deviance Revisited

Gerry Johnstone, University of Hull

One of the legacies of the 'new' or 'critical' deviancy theory which emerged in the late 1960s was a near total disdain, amongst those interested in critical criminological scholarship, for the medical model of deviance (see, especially, Stephen Box's chapter in National Deviancy Conference [ed.] *Permissiveness and Control* [Macmillan, 1980]). What was once assumed to represent an enlightened approach to deviancy and its control is now generally dismissed as wrong, naïve and dangerously misleading and as an ideological cloak covering conservative moral assumptions and repressive control agendas.

In my 1996 book *Medical Concepts and Penal Policy* (Cavendish), I suggested that such critiques of the medical model had been misapplied to the traditions of therapeutic thinking found in the British penal system, as these departed from the medical model in significant respects. In that book, I bracketed off the question of whether the medical model of deviance itself was as defective as its critics suggested. Here, I want to return to that question. My reason for doing so is that I think that the issues raised are (a) of fundamental importance to critical criminological scholarship and (b) still poorly understood.

In a nutshell, the position I will argue for is that the medical model – whilst not without its problems and limitations – is a pathway to some highly progressive ways of thinking about crime and violence. To the extent that an enterprise devoted to critical criminological scholarship dismisses such thinking as irrelevant or even antithetical to its concerns – on the ground that it is tainted by the medical model - that enterprise impoverishes itself.

Intimate relationships of incarcerated females: natural or unnatural?

Elaine Joubert, University of South Africa

Research has shown that the needs of female prisoners are neglected worldwide. South Africa is no exception to this phenomenon. When women enter the correctional facilities to serve their sentences they lose control over their lives on many levels. These levels include a loss of family, identity and a general sense of security within an unknown environment. As a result they experience feelings of isolation and high levels of anxiety. In order to alleviate this prison-related anxiety, they become part of a pseudo family to regain a sense of security and belonging.

The formation of these pseudo families is a complex but inevitable process. This is often frowned upon by conventional society and the women's family members and is misunderstood by outsiders. Limited research has been done on this topic. In this paper focus is placed on the sex role adaptation of these female offenders as they become enmeshed in the pseudo family system which develops within this unique and closed environment.

Moral Panics in Athens: From "Albanophobia" to a sui generis "Islamophobia"

Vassilis Karydis, University of Peloponnese

At the beginning of the 90's and throughout the decade, Greece experienced a massive, unexpected wave of immigrants, mostly irregular, the majority of whom came from the neighboring Albania. Defensive reactions of the Greek society and administration, social tensions, petty criminality, old prejudices gradually constructed a negative stereotype for the "illegal-Albanian-immigrant-criminal" which interacted negatively to create a "vicious circle" of deviance-amplification (Wilkins). This led further to the creation of a real "moral panic" (S. Cohen) lasting till 1995 against the Albanian immigrant community, with certain features which are presented in detail. This panic faded away by the end of the decade and the beginning of the first decade of the 21st century, despite the negative stereotyping of the "Albanian immigrant" which is still persisting, as research shows.

However a new "moral panic" is taking place in recent years concerning this time the presence of irregular immigrants and asylum seekers from African and Asian countries. The paper examines the development and distinctive features of the phenomenon, described as "Islamophobia", comparing it to the "Albanophobia" of the 90's, stressing similarities and differences. In this way, the concept of the phenomenon of "moral panics" is discussed (Young, Ben-Yehuda), as it presents itself in two instances at the same country and gives the opportunity to generally theorize over its features and the terms and conditions of its creation.

Race and Citizenship in British Prisons

Emma Kaufman, University of Oxford

In July 2009, the British government introduced a new model for 'managing' migrants within the prison system. Dubbed 'hubs and spokes', the model concentrates foreign nationals in prisons 'embedded' with immigration staff, requires prison staff to identify foreigners to immigration authorities, and obliges prisons to detain prisoners beyond the length of their criminal sentences. In principle, this expansive migration-cum-penal policy aims to make 'border control' more 'effective'—to improve the identification of foreign nationals, and to increase deportation rates. In practice, it morphs the experience of imprisonment and promotes a racialised vision of British citizenship. This paper examines how.

Drawing on policy documents, internal memos, and a year of fieldwork in men's prisons, this paper explores the recent effort to integrate immigration and imprisonment in Britain. I begin with an empirical account of prison life, arguing that the 'hubs and spokes' policies promote a racialised vision of British citizenship. I then contrast the official rubric for citizenship with the nuanced articulations of race and nationality that circulate within the prison. This contrast illustrates the degree to which prison policies can alter and even displace prisoners' own understandings of their

racial and national identities. Indeed, I contend that the capacity to reroute identity is a defining—and under-appreciated—aspect of contemporary penal policy. This claim shapes my conclusion, in which I explore how epistemological assumptions within prison studies tend to obscure the complexities of social exclusion within the late modern prison.

Policing and Transgender People

Jennie Kermode

Based on my recently completed research at the University of Glasgow, this paper would examine the perceptions that police officers have of transgender people and the way that police officers and transgender people interact. It would examine the changes in this relationship that have occurred in recent years and ask how this has affected both parties. More successful interaction appears to lead to better results for police officers in investigating and in attempting to prevent crimes. The paper will ask if this can be used as a model for dealing with other stigmatised groups within society. It will also examine the ways that police officers directly involved in trying to bring about change have dealt with associative stigma.

The way that police officers relate to transgender people raises wider questions about perceptions of gender and the relationship between men and women both within the police force and in situations where officers interact with the general public. Have perceptions of gender shifted? If so, how does this relate to the traditionally masculine culture of the police service? The paper will also examine the experiences of individuals who have transitioned between gender roles whilst serving as police officers. How does the presence of stigmatised behaviour within the service relate to perceptions of deviancy in relation to members of the public?

Beyond Law and Order Politics: Victim Input as an Indication of Social Harm

Tyrone Kirchengast, University of New South Wales

Victim input into the social harms occasioned by criminal offending are often discounted as personal and subjective, irrational, and largely founded out of vengeance toward the accused. Appeasing victim interests has thus been discredited as fuelling a law and order politics resulting in the growth of new offences, greater police power and harsher penalties for those convicted. Whilst debate abounds as to the significance of victims in the criminal justice system, criminal justice professionals, especially those in criminal law, continue to reject the views of victims on their subjective basis, and out of their association with law and order politics. Victim perspectives on criminal offending are identified as little more than untested conjecture, associated with a political imperative to enact harsher laws and punishments. This paper argues that, in certain instances, victim perspectives on the general harms caused by criminal offending ought to be taken seriously by criminal courts as a way of including the victim as an important stakeholder in criminal justice. By moving beyond debates that merely characterise victims as driving a political imperative toward greater law and order, individual victims may be seen as an important adjunct to criminal proceedings that allows for the experiences of the victim as an important indicator of the social harms caused by offending. Conversely, the consequences of failing to include the victim may inadvertently lead to increased political pressure, fuelling demand for more law and order. Ways of appropriately including the victim's perspective on the social harms of offending will be discussed.

The International Criminal in Interwar Britain

Paul Knepper, University of Sheffield

The idea of the international criminal had great currency in interwar Britain. Drawing on a range of books, articles, and newspaper stories from the period, this essay explores images of the international criminal. In Britain, international crime was thought to be a threat owing to a variety of developments, including demobilisation of soldiers from the war, patterns of migration, the worldwide economic crisis of the 1930s, and the advent of aeroplanes and motor cars. Drug traffickers, particular Chinese, and white slave traffickers, often from South America, were thought to take advantage of unprecedented opportunities for travel, crossing borders and avoiding police

surveillance. British commentators worried about 'Americanisation', and in particular, spill over of American gangsters to British cities. Chicago-style gangsterism was said to be developing in Sheffield, Glasgow and other British cities. In addition to the 'foreign criminal', the American gangster, the Chinese drug trafficker, and white slave trader, there was the 'international Jew'. British observers, including Graham Greene and Agatha Christie, included the Jewish characters in their work that embodied the overlap of Jewishness, internationalism and criminality. These images still resonate in discussions of international crime and shape the policy response by governments, NGOs and international organisations today.

Media Construction of Deviancy in Moments of Turbulence; 'December was not the Answer. It was the Question

Magdalini Kolokitha, University of East London

In December 2008 the world witnessed a spontaneous, unstructured, unorganised unrest spread out in the major cities of Greece which derived by a significant part of the population and lasted for three weeks. The demonstrations expanded beyond the national borders in Greek embassies around Europe engaging people at a regional level. One of the effects was that Prime Ministers of other European countries fearing a domino effect retrieved proposed legislations.

Currently, examples of social turbulence around Europe are being contested. Are these examples of social unrest an outlook of social disorder claiming explicitly and implicitly diminishing of values or whether they are an expression of resistance to the way in which we engage with societal and political developments at a global, regional and national level?

In this paper I engage discursively utilising notions from Foucault and, Laclau and Mouffe in six documentaries conducted by journalists in the major Greek television broadcast channels. The documentaries explore the events of those three weeks and offer interviews of the different participating actors and interpretations of the events. In this paper I am investigating how the events of December 2008 in Greece and their participants are constructed and at what extent as deviant by the media. My main empirical and simultaneously theoretical concern is to explore the 'spontaneity' of the unrest. To investigate motives and ways of mobilisation, to identify the discourse of collective action in that particular event and to attempt to explain how certain events present us with discourses which seem to overcome both class and identity politics.

From Ownership to Autonomy? Criminalisation of Rape in Marriage and the Wives' Right to Self-Determination in Finland

Riikka Kotanen, University of Helsinki

I will present a part of my doctoral dissertation which analyses the process of defining violence in intimate relationships as a problem of a criminal policy in Finland and the following preventive legal measures directed against it. My main interest is why violence in intimate relationships, occurring mainly in the private sphere, reached a crime status in Finland not until the beginning of the 1990's; relatively late in contrast to other Western countries.

The research material of this case study has been compiled from parliamentary discussions, committee hearings, reports and governmental proposals related to two legislative processes: the attempt to criminalise rape in marriage in 1970 and the eventual criminalisation of rape in marriage in 1994. The presentation analyses the origin of the justifications used in 1970 as a cause not to establish criminalisation and in 1994 as a motivation to finally implement it. The focus of the presentation is on wives' right to sexual self-determination. This has been analysed in relation to: marriage as an institution, the husband and the private sphere. The research method is argument analysis.

The results of my analysis point out how in 1970 the most important interest of protection was marriage as an institution and morally biased conceptions related to marriage, which reveal as a means to protect the autonomy of husband in the private sphere, including his control of wife's body

and sexuality. In 1994 the main justification of criminalisation was not, at least explicitly, the sexual autonomy of a wife, but the international reputation of Finland and refinement of the Finnish concept of equality. The criminalisation is underlined throughout the process as a principled one, and outside the parliamentary discussions no facts proving the need of the criminalisation are provided or even mentioned in these legislative documents.

Imprisoning Migration: Not Exactly a Case of Greek Hospitality

Nikos Koulouris, Democritus University of Thrace

The paper elaborates on a rather recent feature of prison use in Greece, namely the imprisonment of undocumented migrants who remain under custody awaiting deportation ordered by a criminal court. It is considered that the growing population of imprisoned immigrants till the early 90's, is consistent to the traditional function of the prison as a warehouse of poverty and misery. Undocumented migrants in custody whose deportation is pending are the most disadvantaged in both, social and legal terms, group among the prison population. Their handicapped position which is due to the very fact of imprisonment is further aggravated by the combination of lack of documents and lack of social bonds, the (non)status of illegality in which they are subjected to.

This situation of “depersonalization” renders them “hostages” of the criminal justice apparatus. Police authorities, claiming that the unattainable deportation of undocumented migrants is the result of their purposeful refusal to cooperate and reveal their country of origin and their identity data, give reasons to the courts to repeatedly overrule petitions for conditional release, and insist in the prolongation of custody. This further leads to a kind of indeterminate imprisonment, not provided by law, which violates migrants’ rights and their existence as human beings. Legal procedures and socio-political pressures to solve this complex problem seem to be insufficient, even inexistent in an indifferent, even hostile, in many aspects xenophobic society.

Imprisoned Grief: A Chaplaincy Approach for Supporting Male Prisoners

Rosalind Lane, University of Chester

The purpose of my research is to investigate how and why prison chaplains support prisoners who are suffering from ‘*disenfranchised grief*’ (Doka 2002). Disenfranchised grief is described as a condition which people feel when they are unable to access support from family, friends, religious and professional organisations in living with issues of grief and loss. This condition is exhibited by prisoners (who themselves are already living in a loss situation because of imprisonment) where the acute loss of family, relationships, home, employment, finance, education and parenting is most pronounced. Issues of loss and bereavement come to the fore when a parent or other family members becomes terminally ill or dies during their containment.

The research was designed as a piece of action research, collecting data from focus groups, running a Living with Loss course in two prisons, running a Loss Support group, one to one interviews and faith rituals. The results from the data suggest a number of themes, covering, different types of loss, anticipatory grief, loss of family place and relationships, loss of dignity leading to dehumanisation, lack of privacy, bereavement as a reason for imprisonment, coping with impending release, unfinished business, letting go, acceptance of loss, sense of actual closure as well as fake closure, and loss of self. These are all hidden and invisible problems which are not tackled directly through the criminal justice system and remain hurtful to offenders, families and victims.

This research findings are unique in that I apply the term ‘*disenfranchised grief*’ to the prison context. As a researcher practitioner and prison chaplain, I am keen to discover how a spirituality of loss can be established, alongside the role of a ministry of presence and encouragement within the pastoral role of the Chaplain. The research provides an in depth understanding of prisoners living with loss at different stages of their sentences. It incorporates literature from different disciplines and the findings can be used as a template for other chaplains in the field.

My conclusions suggest that peer group support is important in tackling imprisoned loss as it is the opposite of disenfranchisement. Being able to share hidden and hurtful feelings, emotions and the pain of loss in a group was important. Practising one's faith linked to the developing and deepening one understanding of the spirituality of loss were cited as an important elements by offenders in expressing how they can be supported. Prisoner's commented upon the importance of ritual, prayer, memorial services in assisting them with the many losses which they faced.

Disenfranchised Grief by Ken Doka (Ed.) 2002 Research Press USA

A Contemporary Reflection on Feminist Criminology: Whose Side are we on?

Victoria Lavis & Tammi Walker, University of Bradford

This paper engages in a critical consideration of the ways in which the changing values of feminism have impacted upon its contribution to criminology. In doing so it draws upon Becker's (1967) suggestion that we should ask ourselves whose 'side' are we taking when we conduct research? His suggestion mirrors the concerns raised by both modernist and postmodernist feminist researchers; being concerned not only with the value bases, which underpin research, but also with the practice of power. This paper tracks the historical impact of values within feminist criminology to highlight and discuss five value related tensions, which face the discipline today. A key tension centres on what the primary aim of a feminist criminology should be; to focus on the experiences of 'real' women or, to make visible and challenge the construction of women within criminological and legal discourse and the associated practices which position and oppress women. A second tension arises directly from differences in the underlying and sometimes competing values of feminism and criminology. Feminism is primarily concerned with asking questions about gender and its intersections with race, sex and class, whereas the focus of criminology centres on the production of generalisable theories of crime. These tensions have contributed to further debate questioning whether a 'feminist criminology' is achievable, and the extent to which a focus on 'gender-aware criminologies' or indeed gender-neutral theories of crime might be preferable. The final area of tension considered centres on how far feminist criminology should be inclusive of male lawbreaking. Inherent within these tensions are concerns about essentialising women's criminality and calls for a feminist criminology, which can challenge not only sexism, but also other discriminatory practices within the criminal justice system. In considering this we draw upon Burgess-Proctor's argument that although age, class, sex, race and gender, have individually been applied to understanding crime, such theorising has failed to capture what happens when these minoritising factors intersect.

Resident Perceptions of Crime Control Networks in the Zandspruit Informal Settlement

James Martin, Monash University

South Africa is currently plagued by extraordinarily high levels of violent crime. Many urban centres are profoundly unsafe even during daylight hours and state police have struggled to both provide adequate security and establish their legitimacy in the eyes of the general population. As a result, a multitude of non-state anti-crime initiatives have proliferated across the country. In poor areas, where money is not sufficient to afford the services of private security companies, residents often band together to dispense improvised punishments for those suspected of crime or deviancy.

The focus of this case study, the Zandspruit Informal Settlement, is one such area. State police maintain only a minimal presence in this densely populated and indigent urban environment, which has led to the development of alternative, community-based modes of crime fighting. Volunteer patrolling organisations, some with semi-formal ties to the police, and chaotic vigilante mobs form the vanguard of these citizen-based attempts to provide security and respond to crime and deviancy.

Living in this vibrant but dangerous environment poses a number of difficult issues for the people of Zandspruit, such as: how does fear of social disorder and criminal victimisation affect one's sense of justice? What does it mean to live in a severely crime-affected area without the support of an engaged state police force? How do citizens organise themselves to respond to crime and deviancy, and who is empowered to identify and punish these proscribed behaviours?

This paper will address these questions and discuss the findings of fieldwork comprising fifty semi-structured interviews with the residents of Zandspruit, as well as with community and political leaders, and NGO representatives working in the settlement. Most importantly, this paper will explore how different modes of informal crime-fighting both produce and ameliorate different social harms, simultaneously bringing some people together whilst driving others apart.

The Right to Cyberspace? Young People and Identity

Joanne Massey, Manchester Metropolitan University

This paper aims to explore the relationship between young people, public space and cyberspace. Mitchell (2003) asserts that certain people have the 'right' to the city, however, young people rarely fall into this category. In the case of a group of young people congregating in the recently regenerated Millennium Quarter in Manchester, England (Massey 2007) they have had to legitimate their presence, by establishing a peer youth worker scheme. Mitchell (1995) argues that civic legibility is eliminated in cyberspace. This indicates there is a distinct difference in terms of legitimacy in physical space and cyberspace. In addition public space is increasingly regulated, often at the cost of excluding groups such as the poor, homeless and youths (Mitchell 2003, Coleman 2004, Massey 2007). The specific question here is what are the differences between geographies of public space and cyberspace for the teenagers in question? Data will be gathered via online surveys and face to face focus groups with young people to answer this question. It is envisaged that there may be more freedom in cyberspace and that public urban spaces are more challenging and restrictive for young people.

Crime and Deviance: Young Asian People and Racist Violence

Nikki Matharoo, London South Bank University

The aims of this research is to conduct an empirical study of the meaning, perceptions and views of racist violence and harassment among young Asian and English people in Southampton; an area with a significant Asian population. The research focuses on the relationship between 'place' and 'identity'. Placing, in particular, young Asian (Hindus, Pakistani Muslims and Sikhs) peoples' perceptions of racist violence within the context of the community and the city, the research aims to generate an understanding of the relationship between identity and place. The research will also address whether or not perceptions connected with calling a place 'safe' have implications for the consideration of family, social relationships such as social integration and exclusion.

Empirically this research aims to provide (and examine if any) a wider understanding of inter-racial tensions by establishing the ways in which these young Asian people perceive, and ascribe meaning to racist violence and exclusion as part of their negotiated ethnic identity; difference, and sense of belonging. Equally, consideration is given to how these young Asian people establish their identity by examining their relationships with the police (and other key local agencies); the importance, if any, of family; culture and education. Finally, the young peoples' meaning of racist violence and harassment is examined and how this, in turn, affects their experiences of racist incidents (as either perpetrator and/or victim). Subsequently, these factors affect their residence and in conclusion, how they perceive racist violence; harassment and exclusion. The study uses a mixed-method, qualitative ethnographic methodology.

This research provides new critical insights into the main theme 'crime and deviance': themes of 'invisible' problems of criminality and harm, violence and abuse and treatments that bring in spatial consideration. Accordingly, the research's findings mirror this in the young peoples' testimonies and their choices of landscapes which they find safe.

The Continuing Failure of Criminology and the Urgent Need for Radical Realism

Roger Matthews, London South Bank University

Some twenty five years ago Jock Young wrote a seminal article outlining the deficiencies of mainstream criminology and argued for the need to develop a critical alternative that could provide

the basis for a progressive left social democratic approach to crime. Although there was an attempt to develop a critical realist approach during the 1980s and into the 1990s the project became sidetracked by the rise of liberal criminology in the 1990s. Liberal criminology in its various forms - humanist, pessimist and radical- provided the political and theoretical framework for a growing number of influential texts during the 1990s. Essentially anti-statist and anti-punishment, it provided a counter to the communitarianism that was associated with critical realism. Postmodern currents also encouraged a drift into relativism and questioned the basis of the relation between theory, method and policy. At the other extreme administrative criminology has grown in influence under the 'what works' agenda, although it always seems uncertain and inconclusive about exactly what does work. The task of radical realism is to provide a viable alternative to liberal, postmodern and administrative criminologies and to re-establish the link between theory, method and policy with the aim of developing a left social democratic criminology that can reduce the burden of crime on the poor and the vulnerable, while engaging in a struggle for social justice.

'Blue Gold' and Blood Flowers

Caroline McGill, University of Lincoln

Kenya's cut-flower industry is primarily based along the shores of Lake Naivasha, a Ramsar Convention protected global wetland and 'jewel of biodiversity'. Possibly the biggest issue of this industry is its impact on the quality and quantity of water in the Lake. The water quality is affected by agrochemicals use and the influx of migrant workers. Lake Naivasha naturally experiences fluctuations in its level, but the industry's irrigation practices are taking their toll.

Kenya, experiences 'water scarcity' but is essentially involved in a 'virtual water trade' with EU countries like the UK, one of the wettest countries in the world. Water scarcity has implications for justice and human rights. Water is needed for the full enjoyment of life and life in its own right. Paradoxically, Kenya, is using this vital resource to produce a non-edible and non-essential crop from a country where water and hunger are issues. There is potential for this to become a transnational issue, given the world's burgeoning population, together with the unsustainable use, and the current corporate commodification of water globally. 'Blue gold' is just one of the hidden costs of hedonistic Western lifestyles and our unsustainable yet insatiable demands, in this particular case, for Kenya's blood flowers.

The Mother of all Social Sciences: Rethinking the Basis of the Criminological Project

Michael McGuire, London Metropolitan University

The relation of Criminology to other social sciences has always been one of epistemic and methodological subservience. Either it emerges as a side-show within the positive turn of the 19th century or as a branch of sociology concerned with deviance and its interpretations across differing social contexts. In this paper I want to propose that this traditional categorisation of the sciences is flawed and to propose a radical alternative. On this new view Criminology constitutes the central mode of social inquiry - one which other supposedly more developed social scientific traditions such as economics and sociology ultimately depend upon. The basis for this epistemic authority lies in the way we apply the concept of order. In the natural sciences the study of order and disorder has now moved to centre stage in the development of fields such as group theoretic, symmetry based conceptions of nature, or complexity orientated interpretations of dynamic systems. In this paper I set out a parallel set of themes within the social world, themes which Criminology is uniquely placed to explore.

Critical Criminology: The Renewal of Theory, Politics and Practice

Eugene McLaughlin, City University London

This paper provides a critical overview and analysis of the past, present and future of critical criminology. It begins by outlining the theoretical, political and research co-ordinates of a Critical Criminology that coalesced into an orthodox Marxist position in the course of the 1980s and 1990s. I want then to go on to discuss the multi-dimensional challenges now facing Critical Criminology. I do

of course need to acknowledge from the outset that, globally, there are several critical criminological communities of identification and articulation and divergent thematic paths. To varying degrees they represent the 'counter' and 'anti' mainstream criminology disciplinary nature of Critical Criminology. My primary geographical reference point is the UK as it is the geo-political context that has generated what I view to be the most uncompromising orthodox position.

Imprisonment, Education & Rehabilitation

Shaun McMann, The Open University

According to figures as diverse as Professor Richard Sparks and Winston Churchill, there is no clearer way to judge a society than how it treats its prison population. Since the opening of the first national penitentiary on British soil in 1817, the debate in England and Wales over what prisons are actually for, and what they should try to achieve, has continued almost unabated. As part of this national debate, there seems to be a popular sense that prisoners have deviated so far from social norms that they are often incapable of being rehabilitated. However, recent findings from a small scale, longitudinal study in HMP Rye Hill, a Category B prison in The West Midlands, suggests that reconviction rates within two years of release drop from the usual 60% to 27% for those prisoners who engage in HE during their time in jail.

Leading on from all of this, the proposed paper centres on three specific areas. The first is to ask what prison is primarily for; protection, deterrence, punishment or rehabilitation? The second area to be addressed is the socio-economic benefits of prison education. It costs approximately £50,000 to take a person to court, and then roughly £35,000 per year to keep them in prison. In this light, the savings to be made by cutting back on Higher Education for prisoners seem trivial. However, the benefits of prison education really cannot be quantified in this way. So, the final area is the pressing need for research to assess whether there is a relationship between education and rehabilitation. If, as seems likely, there is a direct link between HE study and reduced reoffending, then the whole nature of what NOMS call 'purposeful activity' has to be more clearly defined, resourced and facilitated.

Reform Sector Strategies: Is there an Alternative to the 'Alternatives to Custody' Debate?

Helen Mills, Centre for Crime and Justice Studies

The promotion of 'alternatives to custody' has been a staple demand of criminal justice reformers in England and Wales for more than a decade. Convincing the public, sentencers, and politicians to impose a community-based sentence rather than a custodial one is the key mechanism by which, it is argued, the use of custody can be reduced.

However, the findings of the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies' recent work monitoring community-based sentences in the three years up to 2008 suggests that whatever their other merits, community sentences did not appear to be performing their anticipated role of 'alternative to custody' envisaged by reformers and the government only a few years ago. If the conventional wisdom of promoting community sentences as a route out of prison expansion is out-of-kilter with the reality of our use of the penal system, what would alternative strategies be composed of?

This paper considers penal reform strategies in England and Wales since the mid 1990's, in particular, how far these efforts have taken us in moderating or reducing the use of custody:

- What have been the targets for reform?
- What demands and strategies have been perused?
- What have been the intentions of community sentence reform and what do they appear to have achieved in practice?
- How far do reform strategies take us in addressing the numbers in custody?
- What dilemmas and challenges face those committed to tackling the numbers in prison in the future?

On the basis of this we would welcome a discussion with attendees about reformism in England and Wales and where those committed to seriously reversing the growth in prison numbers go from here.

'Violent Societies?': Everyday Perception, Experience and Responses to Mass Violence in the UK 'Peace Industry'

Audra Mitchell, University of York

Acts of mass violence – including civil wars, pogroms and collective violence - are often interpreted, and responded to, as manifestations of deviant or 'violent societies'. Judgments about these societies and the extent to which they deviate from norms such as peace, order and justice are often assumed to derive from influential, large-scale sources, such as the decisions of international organisations and states, media campaigns and the responses of international non-governmental organisations. However, knowledge about and experiences of 'violent societies' is also mediated through the growing 'peace industry' which has emerged within Western states in recent years to meet the demand for individuals trained (and willing) to work directly on implementing international peace and humanitarian interventions. Indeed, within the UK, a number of specialised post-graduate training programmes have emerged since the early 2000s to meet this demand. This local 'peace industry' constitutes a crucial epistemic and normative community in which knowledge, images and (projected or direct) experiences of 'violent societies' is produced.

This paper is based on ethnographic research within several such programmes, in which participants have been interviewed about their perceptions, experiences and judgments about violence and the societies in which they intend to work before and after significant trips into the 'field' (at sites of mass violence). Crucially, the interviews were participant-driven: that is, respondents interviewed each other and took a significant role in shaping the research questions. In exploring this research, this paper provides insight into the everyday perceptions, experiences and judgments that help shape public images of 'violent societies', interventions designed to address them and, as a result of these interventions, the way in which violence is approached and treated 'on the ground' through research and practice in peace and conflict studies.

Social and Ecological Justice From an Ecocentric Perspective: A (Re-)Consideration of Harm

Hanneke Mol, University of Kent

A growing, global demand for agrofuels has led to an exponential increase of palm oil production. Offered as a viable energy alternative and a pathway to rural development by its proponents, critics assert that palm oil cultivation distorts food prices, creates food shortages, promotes violent conflict, and damages local communities and the environment. Alongside the obvious crime-related instances of forced displacement, direct physical violence and illegal land grabs, the agrofuels industry is associated with the kind of widespread, serious environmental and social harms that tend to be marginalised in mainstream criminology.

From a Green Criminological perspective, I will address the disproportionate costs of palm oil cultivation and production experienced by Afro-Colombian communities in the Colombian Pacific, and their implications for the growing debate about the concept of 'social harm'. Analysis is thereby taken beyond anthropocentric, instrumentalist views of nature and narrow understandings of human well-being towards an exploration of the usefulness of linking social to environmental issues, common to green criminology.

Global Islamophobia?

George Morgan, University of Western Sydney & Scott Poynting, Manchester Metropolitan University

It is widely observed that the racialised 'Muslim Other' has become the pre-eminent contemporary 'folk devil' in the 'West'. The moral panic framework, if renovated to take account of globalisation,

can comprehend the ways Western nations have increasingly responded since the 1970s and 80s to 'global' Islam and to Muslim minorities amongst their citizens. In the post-9/11 world, the idea of collective insecurity has been used throughout the 'West' to justify the erasure of national civil and cultural liberties, on the presumption that some categories of citizen constitute a danger to 'our way of life', and that their communities harbour enemies of the nation. It taps into a popular xenophobia which conflates particular cultural forms with disregard for the law and enmity towards the nation. From this perspective, Muslim minorities appear as an inscrutable and inherently volatile presence, as a corrosive influence, immune to the interpellations of citizenship. Media coverage of radical Islamists along these lines encourages the inference that many from Muslim backgrounds are using the cover of liberal democratic freedoms to undermine liberal democracy. This produces a knee-jerk reactionary communitarianism which stands in stark contrast to liberal and social-democratic universalism.

This paper explores three examples of the ways this trend is played out. Firstly, there are struggles over the symbolic presence of Islam in Western (particularly global) cities. Secondly, global fears have provided the pretext for states to adopt coercive/ punitive measures, and regimes of surveillance, blurring the boundaries between policing and counter-terrorism. Thirdly, there have been challenges to the rights to free expression and association of demonised minorities. While in some places this is given official sanction and informs policing, security services, and prosecutorial practice, in others it takes the form of authorities turning a blind eye to racist vilification and violence.

Mixed Migration Flows in Greece and European South: a Critical Approach

Maria Moudatsou, University of Peloponnese

An analysis of the experience working in the Non Governmental Organization PRAKSIS, whose objective is, the mitigation of social exclusion and support to vulnerable groups by the provision of medical, legal/ advocacy and psychosocial support. The work is based on two Polyclinics, in Athens and Thessalonica, where the services are provided; as well as at the entry points of the borders in Greece.

On the presentation, there will be an attempt to analyze the situation of mixed migration flows in Greece (legislation etc) through the experience of working in the field with economic migrants and asylum seekers/ refugees.

More specifically, the analysis of the current situation at the borders of Greece as well as the next step followed; A critical perspective on the issues concerning identification, differentiation and referral procedures in Greece. In addition, the results of a transnational project – included migrants' survey, stakeholders' interviews and workshops - developed by Italy, Malta, Spain, Greece will be approached.

'I See Dead People': A Visual Criminology of Fatalities in the Media

Stephen Muzzatti, Ryerson University

Influenced by Presdee's (2000) model of "carnival" criminologists have been fascinated by the processes and products associated with what they have described as the "commodification of violence" for much of the last decade. The visual representation of crime and transgression is not only central to the production of news, but is now a vital component of the entertainment media – gripping the collective imagination of diverse audiences. While there is nothing intrinsically new about the use of this type of imagery, there has been a qualitative change in the force and range of these "illicit" images. This paper focuses on images of symbolic and literal death as recent additions to the banality and viciousness of late modernity's mediascape.

Chillaxing in the City? How Young People Negotiate Place, Space and Crime.

Carrie-Anne Myers & Helen Thornham, City University London

The stereotyping of youth cultures and teenagers has consistently been shown to be unhelpful and detrimental to actual understandings of youth (for example Buckingham 2006, 2007, 2008, Livingstone 2009, 2002). Instead of constructing a fixed and ready-made homogenous entity called 'the young', Buckingham & Willett argue that it is imperative that we approach such groups in relation to their own individual heterogeneous voices, conceptions and productions (2006:11). Further, the need to positively engage the young is reflected in policy development, most notably in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (United Nations 1990), the Children Act (2004) - which saw the production of Every Child Matters (2004) - and the updated Youth Matters (DfES, 2005). Such policies were designed to take full account of the views of young people and place them at the centre of matters that concern them. "Chillaxing' in the City?" embraces these developments by prioritising teenage voices, opinions, and productions into the research process to ensure that it is led by, and for, the young people involved in it. By focusing on *their* movements in and beyond open and closed spaces, a group of year 9 pupils' document journey's to, from and around their school. This paper reports the recording of their individual and collective experiences and how the students create new spaces through their own narrations, productions and reflections of these journeys, informing the 'adult audience' how young people negotiate place, space and crime.

State Power and the Criminalisation of Non-citizens: Perspectives from Southeast Asia

Alice Nah, University of York

The movement of people remains a key feature in shaping societies. Movement has the capacity to change the relationship between people and states – with movement across political borders, citizens in one country become non-citizens in another. Of the 6.8 billion people in the world, an estimated 214 million live outside of their country of birth. Key to the exercise of power over populations is the ability of a state to fragment, classify, order and regulate groups of people. Modern states utilise legal and administrative mechanisms to separate citizens from regularised migrants and irregular migrants. In this paper, I argue that the production of the irregular migrant has become a necessary project in the exercise of state power. Irregular migrants are the 'deviant other' used to regulate citizens and regularised migrants; their vilification and criminalisation reinforces expectations about the obligations of citizens and migrants to society. I also argue that while human rights discourses have been utilised to argue for the universal respect for fundamental rights and freedoms, in practice, these discourses have little traction in society because they breach a socially-constructed *hierarchy of deservedness* that govern the ways in which members of society perceives the just and fair allocation of rights, entitlements and privileges. It has become a social norm in many societies that citizens are entitled to the fullest range of rights, while regularised migrants have a more restricted range, and irregular migrants have the least rights of all. These three categories are further fragmented through different lenses of difference, such as class, gender, ethnicity, indigeneity, country of origin, length of residence and immigration status. Perceptions that those at the bottom of the hierarchy receive more rights than those at the higher ends of the hierarchy trigger public dissatisfaction and political debate, reinforcing social stratification and inequality.

Is Violence a Masculine resource? A Biographical Approach to the Meaning of Violence in Interviews with Young Male Inmates

Anke Neuber, University of Kassel

Violence in Youth Offenders Institutions is a rarely researched subject. There are many publications about youth violence in general, but despite the fact that mainly men are violent, only a few of them have a gender-orientated viewpoint. These few studies take a connection between violence and masculinity for granted. I will discuss results from a qualitative longitudinal study with 30 male adolescents that have been conducted at the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Germany, funded by the Volkswagen foundation and the foundation Deutsche Jugendmarke.

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On the one hand young men's collective patterns of interpretation of violence and masculinities in prison will be examined and at the same time the young men's subjective meaning of violence will be explored from a biographical perspective. This approach offers the potential to show that violence has a biographical dimension and that it is more complex and multi-layered than simply a resource of masculinity. This poses a contrast to the common assumption in men's studies.

Forcing Consensus: Abolitionist Activism in Sex Trafficking Debates in Australia and the United States

Erin O'Brien, Queensland University of Technology

In 2000 the United Nations adopted the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children amid a resurgence of concern surrounding human trafficking. Since this time, many nations have sought to implement domestic legislation in line with the Protocol, sparking renewed debates about the legitimacy of prostitution and its relationship to sex trafficking. During the development of this legislation, anti-prostitution advocates argued that efforts to combat trafficking must include the abolition of prostitution, based on the belief that legalised and decriminalised prostitution fuel sex trafficking.

This paper explores the efforts of anti-prostitution advocates to demonstrate a consensus supportive of abolitionism in trafficking debates. Based on a comparative case study of the development of anti-trafficking legislation in Australia and the United States, I argue that the establishment of an assumed moral consensus in the United States resulted in anti-trafficking legislation that is also distinctly anti-prostitution. This paper discusses the creation of this consensus and its legislative influence, analysing the role of feminist and faith based organisations in the trafficking debate. The role of sex workers and advocates of the sex work perspective is also considered, along with analysis of why a similar policy consensus did not emerge in Australia.

No Ordinary Man: Representing the Rapist in Contemporary Literature

Shannon O'Hara, University of St. Andrews

In literature, television, and movies, rapists are often portrayed as sex fiends or sociopaths. "Perpetrators of violence are regularly described as 'beasts' or 'perverts' and distanced from 'ordinary' men." (Mason and Monckton-Smith, 2008, p. 694). Representations of sex offenders often depict devious men on the fringes of society driven by uncontrollable urges. Furthermore, rapists are routinely portrayed as members of lower socio-economic classes. This creates the myth that *real* rapists are not 'ordinary' men, a problematic assertion in cases of date or acquaintance rape. These portrayals reinforce stereotypes, which find their way into public opinion, policy, and the legal system (Carll, 2003). This misperception indirectly perpetuates sexual assault as it redefines the crime in the public's mind (Franiuk, et al., 2008). In their study of newspaper reporting, Renae Franiuk et al. (2008) found the more often rape myths are used, the more accessible they become and the harder it is to end sexual violence.

In this paper, I will assess the imagery and language used to describe the rapists in J. M. Coetzee's *Disgrace* and John Burnside's *The Locust Room*. I will pay particular attention to wording that depicts the rapist as 'other'. I will also look at how the rapists fit within the class structure. This paper will evaluate the authors' treatment of the rapist to see if he is a fully developed character or a simple caricature. Through this analysis, I hope to ascertain the ways in which contemporary literature perpetuates rape myths.

The Problem of Criminal Gangs in Rio de Janeiro

Patrik Olsson, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

This paper examines the problem of criminal gangs in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from a critical criminological approach. The study focuses on the tensed relation between, on the one hand, the military police and on the other hand, the criminal gangs that are operating in/from the favelas.

Due to poverty, social exclusion, discrimination and lack of opportunities, many children/youth in the favelas choose to work with drug trafficking since it is the best alternative among limited options. The level of violence in most favelas is extremely high and it has been estimated that eight times more minors of age died from firearm-related injuries in Rio between 1987-2001, than Israeli-Palestinian children in the conflict over occupied territories during the same period.

Frequent drug wars between the local gangs Comando Vermelho and Terceiro Comando in the favela Complexo da Mare has created both panic and fear among its residents. The law enforcement has been heavily criticised in relation to violent responses and also for evidence of corruption.

Rio de Janeiro will be hosting two major events in 2014 and 2016, the World Cup in Soccer and the Summer Olympic Games, and consequently there will be a massive international focus on safety- and security issues from the organizers and the international arena. The study is investigating the strategy(ies) from the law enforcement, from NGOs, the government and the reaction from the citizens in the favelas.

Disentangling the Theories of Gang Membership: Social Bond, Strain, Differential Association and Gang Formation

Olaoluwa Olusanya, Aberystwyth University

TBC

Degree of Crime versus Degree of Punishment

Dibakar Pal, Independent Researcher

If crime is mundane, justice is divine. They say God's judgment is justice. A pious soul believes that God can do no wrong. As such, there must be transparency in justice. Justice may vary in different issues and time as well. What is justice in one society may be injustice to another one. So, the judge must care the society, its culture, sentiment, etc. The most allegation against justice is its delay. Delayed justice is dangerous more than denied. Justice gets its shape through law. But law suffers from cost, delay and last of all glorious uncertainty. The lawyers play with laws in the name of "opportunity of being heard". The judges, on the other hand, interpret laws through brainstorming. Also they enjoy the power of discretion. When lawyers of both parties unite justice starts a long voyage. For this fact, law cannot be blamed. Law always finds its own course. But in an undeveloped country or where the tyrant reigns, malafide intension diverts law from bonafide direction causing immense sufferings to the oppressed people. Many men many minds. As such, degree of crime versus degree of punishment, was a debatable topic to the ancient Greek philosophers. Yet civilisation made code to run the judiciary system. The code thus made is not beyond argument for many allegations from judicious as well as emotional minds are heard. It seems the whole judiciary system should be reviewed from time to time and be amended accordingly in the light of unbiased mind so that empty heart seldom sighs stating, "a severe punishment for a venial offence". Since time is a crucial factor degree of crime and degree of punishment must vary with time. As such scale of punishment be upgraded accordingly which is the prime objective of this research work. Further, clarification of law should be more definite so that discretion power enjoyed by judges become minimum since discretion sometimes becomes dangerous more instead.

Law means cost, delay and glorious uncertainty. Enforcement of law does not occur easily sun rise like natural event. It demands cost. As such rich enjoys the warm feeling of law. But poor people hardly gets the benefit of law. In fact law is for rich, of rich and by rich, just to protect the monopoly right, title and interest of the rich. As a consequence, inequality prevails. Due to this undemocratic events nations suffer from different gradations viz., developed, developing and undeveloped. In democracy if the distribution be equal there will occur no famine. But the world has bitter experiences of scarcity. Power corrupts, absolute power corrupts absolutely. Justice delayed means justice denied. This happens only due to the superiority of opponents. In fact due to misuse of power and inequality law has become simply a commodity of rich only. On the other hand the poor dies unfed, unwept, unsung and unknown as well. Law is the widest area for the researcher since law is related with weal and woe of the individuals and society at large.

Time is a moving concept. So, what is rule today becomes obsolete tomorrow. As such, question of amendments arises. In fact when a law suffers from much amendment then the law should be defined and determined afresh considering all aspects and influential factors. Now, to overcome amendment process better it is to revise and revive law on a regular basis.

The Global Financial Crisis and the Production of Social Harm: Resisting the Hegemony of 'TINA'

Christina Pantazis & Simon Pemberton, University of Bristol

This paper will examine the experience of 'social harms' resulting from the recent global financial crisis. Drawing on a case study approach, and utilising policy documents and social indicators on poverty, unemployment etc, the paper will offer an assessment of how the 'fall out' from the financial crisis has varied according to modes of social organisation – neo-liberal, corporatist, social democratic and so on. Whilst many nation states, such as the UK and US, have sought to 'tinker' with the existing models of organisation, other varieties of capitalism appear to have offered greater levels of protection to their populations. In contrast to totemic claims to 'no alternatives' that have become part of the neo-liberal orthodoxy, alternatives not only remain possible, but, as the analysis here shows, already exist in a wide variety of forms.

Theorising the Prison Industrial Complex

Georgios Papanicolaou, Teesside University & Ioannis Papageorgiou, University of Edinburgh

The idea of a prison-industrial complex has roots that can be traced in early radical criminology approaches (e.g. Quinney 1977) and has assumed a prominent place in recent radical analyses of the new penal state in the United States and elsewhere (e.g. Davis 2003, Goldberg and Evans 2009). As an idea, it is playing an important sensitising role about the structures supporting contemporary mass incarceration and provides a focus for intellectual resistance and abolitionist activism (e.g. Critical Resistance Collective 2009). The problem is that while it performs a certain organising role, its continuing existence in a practical state makes it vulnerable to easy criticism and dismissal theoretically (e.g. Wacquant 2009) and stalls the prospect of its useful integration within a materialist critique of contemporary penalty. In this paper we consider the position and significance of the idea of the prison-industrial complex within a wider framework problematising present day imperialism and the capitalist state's shift to authoritarian statism (Poulantzas 1980). In this context, the idea of the prison-industrial complex can be freed from a certain conspiratorial imagery of fusion between business interests and government. Rather, it can be systematically developed to capture the modality of integration of the repressive and economic apparatuses of the state in the context of the ongoing over-accumulation crisis, and thus be usefully integrated in the conceptual armoury of a more sophisticated materialist sociology of punishment (see e.g. De Giorgi 2006).

Ethnic Profiling, Surveillance and the 'War on Terror': Responding to Deviant Labels

Tina Patel, University of Salford

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

terrorism, are able to successfully challenge, overcome or resist the negative labels they are assigned.

Child Victims and Celebrity Culture: The Celebration of Pain

Ruth Penfold-Mounce, University of York

Within celebrity culture perpetrators of crime can attain celebrity status due to their criminality (Penfold-Mounce, 2009). This achievement of celebrity criminality is only one aspect of celebrated status being achieved through negative connotations with an increasing number of crime victims achieving celebrity due to their victimhood. It appears that in celebrity culture it is possible to celebrate the pain, both physical and emotional, inflicted on others particularly amongst the young. This paper seeks to examine the rise of the celebrity child victim and their importance as a new 'social glue' within society as symbolic victims. Celebrated child victims demonstrate an innate power to influence public opinion and subsequently impact upon governmental policy. A range of case studies will be used to illustrate how victims are achieving well-knownness to the extent of attaining celebrity and the consequences of this status. A primary focus will be taken upon Madeline McCann, Sarah Payne and Soham murder victims Holly Wells and Jessica Chapman all of whom have been celebrated for their victimhood.

Discourses of Fear: a Theoretical Approach for Critical Evaluation.

Déborá da Cunha Piacesi, University of Coimbra

This paper aims to discuss the manner in which a similar perception of the prevalence of fear, anxiety or insecurity in political speeches, in the media coverage and in social relations is perceived and described by different authors, also framing analysis about how this perception may affect social and democratic interaction. The scientific contribution sought here lies on the search for homologies between theories that describe and discuss the discourses of fear of crime and fear of the criminal. In this sense, from a theoretical perspective, the goal of this paper is to describe and critically examine four theories that deal with the same phenomenon – the widespread sense of insecurity and fear as a grown culture in the discursive reproduction of the media, of the political power, of certain sectors of the private market and of public opinion – in their different nuances, as a possible way of unveiling a criminalising look over the "other". Thus, the concept of Moral Panics as described by Stanley Cohen and Jock Young is discussed, along with the concepts of Culture of Control as developed by David Garland, Culture of Fear as studied by Barry Glassner and Déborá Pastana; and Penal State as explained by Loic Wacquant and Zygmunt Bauman. This theoretical approach is justified by the importance of systematising knowledge about contemporary fears of crime, delineating similarities and differences. However, what the article aims to unveil and emphasise, rather than consensus or dissension among the studied theories, is the aspects where the interpretation of reality about fear of crime and fear of the criminal are homologous and, from that, to delineate the concept of discourses of fear as an operational concept to critically evaluate processes of criminalisation.

Evil and the Common Life: Toward a Wider Perspective on Serial Offending and Atrocities

Nathan Pino, Texas State University

Those in the media and academia often label serial offenders as "monsters" and treat them as if they are completely different from other criminals. In addition, mainstream criminology largely dismisses genocide, torture, and other atrocities as important areas of inquiry. Serial offenders are, however, instrumental in creating their own monsters, and many of the violent behaviours we associate with serial offenders are found among seemingly normal individuals who find themselves in particular situations of military violence and political repression. This paper focuses on how those committing atrocities and their leaders normalise these harms even though they tend to mirror behaviours typically associated with serial offenders. In conditions of state sanctioned and monitored terror, ordinary soldiers and police can be transformed into murderers and torturers, and a small percentage appear to enjoy the sadistic experiences as we have seen among the Nazis, soldiers at Abu Ghraib, and other examples. Original research concentrating on a serial offender and a review of the literature inform the discussion. The paper concludes with the argument that instead of

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treating the aforementioned issues in criminology separately, serial offender research and theorising as well as research on genocide, war and other atrocities should become part of a broadening interdisciplinary and international perspective on human violence.

Shield and Sword. The Modern Edition.

Monika Platek, Warsaw University

Claudiu Crulic, a Romanian citizen accused by Polish prosecutors of theft, went on hunger strike in the middle of 2007 while being held in custody in the Polish city of Krakow. He claimed he was innocent, but prosecutors refused to include the evidence he provided. The effort to make full use of complaint procedures failed for numerous reasons. However the critical issue was that neither Polish nor Romanian authorities actually cared.

He was 33 years old and a tall, healthy man, but he died after six months on hunger strike in January 2008. He was taken to a hospital the day before his death, weighing just 26 kg (57 lb). His death in hospital triggered the resignation of Romania's foreign minister, and a Polish prosecutor brought charges against three medical workers.

This case is more than just an example of the sheer neglect diplomats and doctors can be capable of. It illustrates a new form of governance in which procedures aimed at protecting human rights are hijacked by authorities and used to hamper the very causes they should serve.

The first Polish Ombudsperson professor Ewa Łętowska claims that as a result of the political changes in 1989 Poland switched from the route in which the law served those in power to one in which the law is supposed to protect the people. This idea stems from the well-known view on the essence of the law presented in *Gorgias*, one of Plato's *Dialogues*. Callicles was of an opinion that the law should serve the people to overcome tyrants and control authority. Trasymachus opposed this by stating that the law should serve those in power and enable keeping the people under control and obedient. In Poland and in the other Eastern European countries that overcame the communist regime the road to democracy was supposed to bring the virtue and victory of human rights and the rule of law.

With the 20th century renaissance of the concept of human rights it has been accepted that even if the authorities yield a sword, the people are empowered with the shield of human rights. It has also been acknowledged that this notion itself bears no weight without effective procedures.

The recent political and social development was commented and explained by Zygmunt Bauman as effect of globalisation, Stan Cohen as era of moral panic, by David Garland as a new culture of control. This paper suggests other possible explanations. It proposes to look at the present criminal justice scenarios through the well-known lenses of the control tactics of the previous regime. It might be for indolence, but might as well for a form of governance intentionally provided. The discussion will cover cases decided by ECHR and those, which did not reach Strasbourg but are also significant for new trends of contemporary criminal policy in, and outside of Poland.

'Youth of Today' - Out of Control?

Deborah Platts-Fowler, Sheffield Hallam University

Youth offending is reported to be on the decline, yet political and popular discourses have increasingly portrayed young people as disorderly and 'anti-social'. This paper explores this apparent contradiction, arguing that media-backed political entrepreneurs have created a moral panic, raising public concern about youth behaviour to a level disproportionate to the actual challenge faced. The paper contends that while this moral panic may have served some interests well in the short-term, left unchecked it could pose a threat to future social order.

This paper makes a unique contribution by linking anti-social behaviour incident and resident survey data from the city of Sheffield to evidence this mismatch between perception and reality, and to

spotlight some of the difficulties faced in trying to gauge the true extent of anti-social behaviour across neighbourhoods.

Analysis of perceptions of youth anti-social behaviour showed how concerns about young people are primarily linked to wider concerns about social morality, rather than tangible acts of youth disorder or criminality. These concerns are further influenced by what people hear about young people and the types of interventions used to deal with them. The findings also lend support to the 'last straw' thesis, which suggests that preoccupation with youth (mis-)behaviour is heightened when other life experiences are deemed problematic.

In conclusion, it is argued that these findings are important because they show that the current moral panic could be curbed if political and media rhetoric towards young people was more favourable, and if supportive interventions were heralded over more punitive ones.

Toward a Cultural Sociology of Harm

Lois Presser, University of Tennessee

This paper outlines a theory of harmful action that centers on what people communicate about self, others, and circumstance, generally in narrative form. The theory emphasises the role of harm-enabling discourses including (1) reduction of the target of harm, (2) an assumed license or right to perpetrate the harm, and (3) an ethos of harm's inevitability, or alleged propulsion by some force not under the actor's immediate control, hence too a claim concerning the agent's powerlessness. These discourses are seen to pertain across otherwise very different types of action including genocide, degradation of the environment, corporal punishment of children, and meat-eating, and conventional crimes such as robbery, homicide, and rape. I consider the co-operation of discourses, especially the interplay between the claim to the license to harm and the claim to the agent's powerlessness before the (impetus to do) harm, which constitutes what I call a *power paradox*. The theory was developed through sociolinguistic interpretation of published accounts of both wide-ranging harmful actions and in-depth interviews with people on the harms they perpetrate and endorse. Once we expand our inquiry beyond crime to social harm, we confront new research options and a new responsibility for scrutinising our own behaviours.

A Critical International Perspective on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Brenton Prosser, Australian National University

In a matter of two decades, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) has gone from an obscure medical label to the most commonly diagnosed childhood disorder in Australia and the United States. After low levels of diagnosis in the United Kingdom for many years, recent rates of prevalence have grown substantially. This disorder is typified by violent and anti-social behaviour to the extent that it causes harm in home, school and/or work contexts. Controversy rages over the 'reality' of the disorder and its treatment with psychostimulants. Debate also continues over its links with criminal behaviour. In a context where the medicalisation of behaviour through 'disorders' can potentially sideline critical perspectives of deviance, the emergence of ADHD presents a fascinating case study.

This paper will provide a socio-political examination of how ADHD is becoming the most popular label for childhood deviant behaviour in western nations. It will provide a psycho-social assessment of the diagnosis and use of psychostimulants to treat ADHD, as well as report on an Australian study into psychostimulant use which found higher levels of treatment in lower socio-economic regions. The paper will also draw on research with youths labelled ADHD to examine how media, schooling and individual agency are central to their accounts of the labelling experience. This will lead to an assessment of how neoliberal political priorities contribute to pedagogical practices that have encouraged the dramatic growth in ADHD over the last twenty years. In doing so, it will be argued that the dominance of pharmaceutical research into ADHD has muted important sociological perspectives on a disorder which by definition has physiological and social aspects. Finally, it will be argued that other theoretical categories from within the sociology of deviance can support a shift

beyond ADHD to more conceptually rigorous understandings of socially harmful behaviour amongst children.

Rudeboys to Radicals: Young British Muslims in Post 9/11 Britain

Fahid Qurashi, University of Kent

Since 9/11 and more recently & importantly for Britain, since 7/7, media, academic and government focus on British Muslims has been intense. Academic & government attempts in particular, have sought to identify the pathways to radicalisation in an attempt to divert those British Muslims considered vulnerable to radicalisation. This paper emerges out of fieldwork that is part of a wider research project on British Muslim radicalism. It attempts to shed some light on the social conditions of radicalization based on data collected from ethnographic interviews and participant observation over a nine month period from 2010 to 2011. The paper focuses on the oft ignored everyday realities of British Muslims and analyses their contributions to the process of radicalisation. In particular the paper focuses on the role of the state and agencies of social control, and the important social processes of alienation and marginalisation. The paper suggests that these are important factors that need to be taken into consideration when trying to understand radicalism in British Muslim communities. This paper will be of particular interest to those working on British Muslim radicalisation, youth studies, social marginalisation, subcultural studies & black minority ethnic studies.

What's in a Name and Why Does it Matter? From Violent (Asian) Gangs to Troublesome Youth Groups, Drug Dealers, Extended Family Networks and Criminal Entrepreneurs

Rob Ralphs, Patrick Williams & Hannah Smithson, Manchester Metropolitan University

Drawing on research commissioned by a North West Local Authority Partnership which focused on assessing the current situation in relation to the extent, and nature, of 'violent gang activity' in three predominately Asian (Pakistani and Bangladeshi) areas, we provide empirical evidence of the problematic way that the term 'gang' is being used and, we argue, abused. We document the process from being required to make recommendations for how the Partnership could tackle violent (Asian) gang activity, prevent involvement in violent gang activity and reduce progression into more serious types of violent gang activity, to a shift in emphasis away from a focus on 'gangs'. We highlight the conflicting views of the 'gang problem' encountered in fieldwork conducted with a broad range of local actors, including the police and other statutory agencies, community members/elders and young people. In doing so, we bring to light a spectrum of positive and negative implications of the term 'gangs' and note a range of alternative groupings and activities that we encountered which we conclude, offer more appropriate and nuanced alternatives to the increasingly applied 'gang' label

What's Left? The Prospects for Social Democratic Criminology

Robert Reiner, London School of Economics and Political Science

There has been something of a criminological *trahison de clerics* in the relative absence of critical attention given to wider social and political-economic sources of contemporary crime and criminal justice changes, at any rate until relatively recently. For the first three quarters of the twentieth century a social democratic perspective had at least implicitly informed most sociological criminology. This suggested limited potential for criminal justice to control crime levels. Intelligent policing and penal policy might relieve the symptoms of a criminogenic political economy and culture, but this was seen as an ultimately futile struggle to hold the lid down on the fundamental sources of crime. Social peace required getting tough on these causes. Whilst this position has for the time being lost the political battle, this paper will claim it has not lost the argument.

The paper attempts an excavation of the sources of the eclipse of social democratic criminology since the 1970s. There are still mysteries in explaining the sudden rise of neoliberalism to dominance in the 1970s, sweeping away so rapidly the post-World War II social democratic consensus that had

delivered so much in terms of widely shared growth in material prosperity and security, as well as relatively low crime and benign control strategies.

Even more important practically, where are we going now? It is remarkable that so soon after the economic and financial crunch in late 2007 seemed to discredit the neoliberal model, its savagely deflationary prescriptions for dealing with the sovereign debt crisis (resulting from governmental support for banking) are the new orthodoxy. How can this zombie neoliberalism be accounted for? And what will it mean for criminal justice in Britain, in the hands of the new Conservative-Liberal Democrat coalition?

Many liberals have been impressed by early signs of coalition willingness to reverse some of the punitiveness and erosion of civil liberties under New Labour (and of course the Michael Howard regime before that), even though it is largely prompted by economic considerations. But it is sadly predictable that these liberal ambitions will be frustrated in practice by increasing crime and disorder flowing from the financial cuts and downturn. This paper seeks to chart a way forward to reviving the conditions for social security and peace, which social democracy had begun gradually to deliver.

Adoption of Deviant Behaviour and Cybercrime 'Know How' Diffusion

Jean-Loup Richet, Richet, Institut Telecom, Telecom Business School

What factors lead to the adoption of web deviant behaviour?

In his economic approach to crime, G.S. Becker states that people decide whether to commit a crime by a comparison of benefits and costs. Low earnings or low opportunity to earn are factors behind crime: teenagers have lower earnings, fewer opportunities, and may easily discount the future in assessing the punishment/cost. We will mention malware milkround and cybercrime cult. One other factor that lead to the adoption of deviant behaviour is that cybercrimes are difficult to observe, less likely to be caught or prosecuted (Kshetri, 2006).

Moreover, computer users do not perceive ethical implications of their behaviour and feel less guilt in cybercrime (Athey 1990; Peace 1997). Finally, victims' weaknesses are easily exploited: ignorance and fear are common weak points (Luo and Liao 2007).

How do cybercrime 'know how' diffuse?

We will study cybercriminals through Von Hippel's viewpoint on innovation communities (2005): innovators create fellowship and information sharing for the diffusion of innovation. As well, E. Rogers (1995) defines five factors for innovation diffusion:

- 1 - Relative advantage, how improved is this innovation over the previous system. An individual could commit a bank robbery from his home.
- 2 - Observability, the extent that an innovation is visible to others. Cybercrime is increasing (Fafinski and al, 2010); hacking evolves: from isolate individuals to organisations (M. Rogers, 2001).
- 3 & 4 - Triability, the ease of experiment, and Complexity/Simplicity: innovation communities give toolkits and support.
- 5 - Compatibility, the difficulty to be assimilated into an individual's life: Internet is popular and largely diffused. Furthermore, cybercrime may be socially legitimated or promoted: it is the case for copyrights hackers ('Robin Hood syndrome'), or ideological hackers (patriotic, religious).

On the Development of Criminal Careers: A Process-Oriented View on Children's Delinquency, the Delinquency-Treatment and some Central Conditions

Peter Rieker, University of Zürich

Criminal careers in criminological research are traditionally seen as a result of various single risk factors – e. g. insufficient family control, contact to delinquent peers, failing in school. In contrast, this contribution stresses a view on criminal careers as a consequence of the specific treatment of

delinquency's early signs. For understanding processes of criminality-development, special attention therefore should be paid to the treatment of early delinquency. During childhood, the family represents the primary social context of this treatment, so the presentation will focus on the family context and the results generated through the analysis of these processes.

Empirically, the presented analysis is based on a study conducted by the German Youth Institute, which in turn is based on qualitative interviews with both, the children who conducted delinquent acts, such as theft, damage to property, and assault and were therefore reported to the police and their parents. About half of the interviewees could be interviewed twice: In the primary survey, most of the children were between 12 to 14 years old. Up until the follow-up interviews, the majority had reached the age of 15 to 17 years. Some of them stopped their delinquent behaviour; some of them were still committing crimes.

By contrasting case-studies, the presentation analyses the treatment of delinquency in the family and the changing dynamics of these delinquency treatments. Thereby, the analysis is focused on the individual points of view of various family members, their development is observed from a longitudinal perspective and the relation between these individual developments is considered as well. The study aims to achieve both, the reconstruction of temporarily advancing and changing patterns of the families' dealing with delinquency and, particularly, to demonstrate the occurring relations between these patterns and the development of criminal careers.

Ensuring Victims' Silence: Evidence from a Sample of Convicted, Imprisoned Adult Male Child Sexual Abusers

Susan Roberts, Swansea University

There is a dearth of research on the perpetration of child sexual abuse within an educational environment (Shakeshaft 2004), with little emphasis placed on learning from offenders how they perpetrate abuse within such a setting (Sullivan and Beech 2004; Colton *et al.* 2010). In this paper, the focus is on 5 convicted and imprisoned adult male child sexual abusers (drawn from a wider sample of 101 offenders) who offended while in a position of trust. Each worked with children and young people in educational settings in the UK. Three men were employed in schools in the statutory sector; one in the independent sector; and one provided individual tuition within his own home. The factors which enabled offenders to maintain abuse and ensure their victims' silence are considered here. Disclosure of childhood sexual abuse is a complex, individual process (Priebe and Svedin 2008; Lovett 2004), which is 'often delayed, and has implications for long-term recovery from the effects of abuse' (Fontes and Plummer 2010, p.491). Silence supports abusers, enabling the maintenance of abuse (Kirby *et al.* 2000), and victims encounter considerable difficulty in breaking that silence where abusers are respected members of communities, (Gallagher 2000). In this study, the power and status afforded to offenders through their roles; their reputations; and some aspects of organisational cultures facilitated an environment in which abuse 'flourished'. The perceptions of others were key to this, with much recognition given by colleagues and parents/carers to offenders' ability to work with 'troubled' children. Indeed, others' expectations of offenders' roles often served to facilitate abuse. Consideration is given to the implications of these findings for victims; the future safeguarding of children and young people; and criminological debate.

The Community Justice in the Society of Control

Daniela Ronco, University of Torino

The subject of this paper is a reflection on the recent evolutions of the community justice in England and Italy. Starting with an analysis of the origin of probation in both countries, the paper focuses on the probation officers training in England and on the justice social workers training in Italy. The idea is that training is a key element to understand the evolutions in this field, with regards to the raising managerialism and the risk assessment. In particular, the analysis focuses on the structural ambivalence between care and control, which is emblematic in that role. The surveillance power of the so called "experts" is particularly clear in the crisis of welfare, even though it was already deep-

rooted in the welfare state. Just starting with the training features, furthermore, a specific reflection on the explicit and latent functions of penalty may be developed.

The paper presents the results of a qualitative research carried out through semi-structured interviews conducted with several probation trainers in East England and Italy.

How Public is Public Criminology?

Vincenzo Ruggiero, Middlesex University

The recent debate around public criminology has received a strong impetus as a result of similar debates within sociology, particularly after the impassioned call for the revitalisation of the discipline made by Burawoy. This paper draws a parallel between such call and the ways in which it has been heeded within the criminological community. To what extent are criminologists establishing connections with visible, active public critiquing the present state of things? To what extent are they pursuing social change through collective action? After highlighting the success and failures of criminology in this enterprise, the paper concludes with the examination of abolitionism as the key school of thought that can genuinely develop a public criminology.

Conducted Energy Weapons: do they affect Police Legitimacy?

Emma Ryan, Monash University

In 1978, the British Council for Science and Society (BCSS) called for urgent public discussion of sublethal weapons use by police. Commenting on 'kinetic rounds' and noxious 'smokes', the Council articulated serious concern about the deleterious impact these may have on police legitimacy. The BCSS argued that 'electrified barbed projectiles' had 'obvious potential for abuse' which made introduction so improbable they had little relevance for their inquiry. Thirty three years later, however, these have become standard policing tools across western democracies.

This paper examines the staggered spread of Conducted Energy Weapons (CEWs) across Australia, relating the patterns that emerge to the question of police legitimacy. In those states where CEWs are general issue, data supports growing international evidence that CEWs are most commonly used not in life threatening critical incidents, but in everyday policing encounters. Despite popular orthodoxy that sublethal weapons are intended to reduce firearms use, the CEW's capacity as a control device rather than a defensive weapon is clearly reflected in police policy, and often articulated by police (especially their unions). Additionally, there have been four deaths, several serious burn injuries, well publicised misuse and an increase in firearms use following CEW introduction in at least one state. While this might negatively impact police legitimacy, there is little evidence this has occurred in Australia.

I will argue that making CEWs general issue weapons encourages the passive acceptance of a policing style where exceptional powers to use (and threaten) high levels of force become the norm. In Australia such 'function creep' is well documented, yet public protest or even concern is barely audible. This has serious implications for vulnerable members of Australian society, especially Indigenous Australians, mentally ill or young people. This paper highlights the pressing need for tight controls over CEW use by police, via courts, internal accountability and independent oversight.

Women and Terrorism: A Study of the LTTE

Subashini Sankaran, Jawaharlal Nehru University

Fundamentally underlying all types of conflict is the vital issue of power relations, and violence thus is primarily embedded in it. As such, terrorism which draws from political violence may be understood as a kind of human behaviour that while having certain distinctive characteristics also lends itself to explanation by mobilising existing theoretical and empirical knowledge in the behavioural and social sciences. *Terror is intended violence*. True to convention, female engagement in terrorism is regarded as a perversion of their destiny as caregivers, peacemakers and more specifically as mothers. But these male and female categories are not monolithic in their essence.

Encapsulating a wide range of differences, these underline the difficulty of understanding motivations for participation in political violence based on universal assumptions about gender, sexuality and their application to the generic idea of 'terrorism'. Being one of the few armed separatist movements in the world to recruit women, the LTTE's infamous reputation of using women (who were referred to as 'Birds of Freedom') for suicide bombing is well known. Locating the female subject in this context, as this paper intends, is interesting owing to their patriarchal setup, devotion to the leader, the renunciation of family, and the choice to die either in battle, or by suicide if captured. Thus, no longer does that simple dichotomy that 'men make wars' and 'women make peace' hold true. There is a growing recognition that claiming inherent differences between women and men contradict the real life actions of both.

Securitarian Policies in Italy, Between the Crisis of Welfare State and the Symbolic Production on Security: the Padua's Case

Santorso Simone, University of Urbino

The issue introduced in this paper is about how the local policing on security is evolving. The Italian welfare crisis is managed with an enlargement of the police's action, creating a system swinging between cultural integration and socio-economic exclusion of the new-incomers. This paper underlines how, in the Italian society, the segregation policing and multiculturalism are connected each other by a social-symbolic production on poverty and migrants, transforming process of human mobility into mechanism of criminalisation functional to the government of "urban disorder" caused by the welfare state's retreat. This paper is based on research conducted in Padua (Italy) regarding the relation between migration and securitarian policies. Here there was a zone, via Anelli, that became the destination for new-incomers and in a few years has changed so much that it has been described as "ghetto".

Padua's Council merged its actions with the police in order to control and manage the situation in this area; firstly the efforts were segregation-oriented (check-point and 84-meter-wall), then aimed to the clearance of the area and finally to the application of mechanisms of social control in all the city. Via Anelli was a place where neither social services nor other organisation was interested to work in, but only the police provided control.

The change of definition and management of the security in Padua pushed the Council to promote "broken windows" policies. The interaction of three elements, security perception, public space and the new-incomers created a tautological relation where one element feeds the others and vice-versa; the combination of these elements is capitalised by politicians and the mass media in order to create consent through the action of the police. Starting from Padua's case I would like to stretch out how the crisis of welfare state has permitted the affirmation of securitarian policies in Italy.

Effectiveness for Whom? The European Arrest Warrant and the Combat to Transnational Economic Criminality

Boaventura de Sousa Santos, Conceição Gomes, José Borges Reis & Diana Fernandes, Universidade de Coimbra

The EAW has since 2003 replaced extradition procedures among EU member-states, abolishing the role political power had therein for purely judicial intervention, based on a newly-introduced principle of mutual recognition of judicial decisions. It was heralded as a landmark in European Judicial cooperation and the combat to highly-organised, economic, transnational criminality. Some high-profile cases however – such as Garry Mann, an English football fan extradited to Portugal to serve a controversial prison sentence for hooliganism, or Vale e Azevedo, a Portuguese businessman in London convicted for economic crimes in Portugal who repeatedly eludes extradition – cast public doubt over this tool's real dissuasive force against high criminality, at the cost of a real harm to common citizens' rights and guarantees.

In this paper – drawing on a European Commission-supported research of EAW use in 4 countries (Portugal, Spain, Italy, Netherlands), involving an in-depth analysis of judicial proceedings and

interviews to actors on the field – we intend to confront these perceptions with hard data. The research showed that the EAW is indeed a highly effective tool for surrendering persons in criminal cases across Europe, but that it falls overwhelmingly upon low- to mid-criminality: tendentially crimes against persons, property and patrimony, committed by isolated individuals rather than criminal organisations. Transnational and highly-organised economic criminality is notable for its conspicuous absence, which is due in part to some filtering at the national level, where it is already residual in the global panorama of criminality. Furthermore, when the EAW does deal with it, the results show it tends to be considerably less speedy and effective, and with less sure outcomes. This raises questions of the selectivity of the criminal system, as well as the forces driving European integration, the creation of a European area of justice and, ultimately, a European criminal law.

Gangs – Rebels with a Cause

Marelize Schoeman, University of South Africa

Images of gang members who brazenly challenge conventional society is recognised worldwide and associated with deviancy. Gangs, as a sub-group of society, is generally labeled and stereotyped, demonised and held responsible for social disorder and a wide range of criminal activities. The sensationalised language and imagery used in the media furthermore contributes to upholding these perceptions of gangs and gang members. This process of stereotyping consequently resulted in the oversimplification of the gang phenomenon.

Every society is divided into numerous sub-groups, each with an own identity, culture, rituals and motivation for existence. Gang members themselves motivate their existence with multiple explanations in opposition to society's perceptions of their deviant existence. The assumption proposed in this paper is that gangs are unique functional groups in society and as Cohen (1955) comments, every subgroup calls for an explanation in its own right. The focus of this paper is to follow a phenomenological approach in the exploration of gangs as a subgroup of society. The discussion will centre on the debate of the motivation behind gang formation and their function in society. In addition the dichotomy of the role gangs play in society and society's perceptions of this role will also be discussed.

The Disregarding of Moral Ambiguity with Respect to Prostitution: the Undermining of a Consequent Legal Framework, Criminal Law and Policy on a Non-Acceptable form of Enjoyment

Evi Schroyen, University of Leuven

Present day society is governed by risk thinking, often resulting in the maximising of control mechanisms to prevent or repress harmful social behaviour. More than once the moral mechanics underlying most legislative initiatives are overlooked, resulting in an inconsequent and ineffective legal policy. Prostitution in Belgium will be presented as a case-study in which the disregarding of moral ambiguity leads to a hazy legislative framework and policy, inapt to fully address the risks inherent to the phenomenon.

Policies concerning prostitution arise(d) from moral attitudes of the public and legislators. These attitudes are variable, as morality undergoes many changes e.g. Foucault, Boutellier thus substantially influencing the acceptation and preferred policy.

The attitude towards prostitution in Belgian society is ambivalent: the legal framework is characterised by a tolerance in which prostitution is not criminalised, but all forms of trade are. This seemingly legal tolerance does not imply an unequivocal consensus on the role of prostitution within society.

A historical legal analysis reveals the fragmentation of public morality especially with regard to the role of the prostitute herself. The legislator's main focus has always been on the safeguarding of the public moral and the prohibition of exploitation. The victim status was however not always attributed to the adult female prostitute. Paradoxically the prostitute becomes a contextualized risk –assessed moral binding actor but also a moral defragmenting agent.

The lack of agreement on the role of the prostitute herself, the legal haziness created by contradicting legal stipulations, combined with a policy of tolerance leads on the one hand to impunity for some and on the other hand to over-criminalisation for others. Ultimately culminating in an inefficient prevention and tackling of serious exploitation i.e. human trafficking and legal uncertainty for all.

The Status and Contemporary Reach of Moral Neutralisation Theory

Jon Shute, University of Manchester

It is now nearly fifty years since David Matza's (1964) *Delinquency and Drift* highlighted the extent of the mismatch between the amoral, 'driven' delinquent of contemporary theoretical criminology, and the broadly conformist, morally complex, and emotionally ambivalent agent of empirical reality. The explanatory concept of 'drift' – the invocation of heavily contextualised, situational forms of moral reasoning that permit temporary freedom from subjective normative constraints – was notable, *inter alia*, for its rejection of positivist theory and practice; its stress on phenomenological naturalism; its noting of the close parallels between the delinquent's 'techniques of neutralisation' (Sykes & Matza 1957) and the logic of substantive legal defences; and its contention that self-exculpatory cognitive-emotional states are *preparatory* to offending, as opposed to 'simple' post-hoc rationalisations thereof. The theory was also remarkable for prefiguring both the anti-positivism of radical criminology and the pro-positivist cognitivism of emerging forensic psychological theory (e.g., Yochelson & Samenow 1973), assessment (e.g., Waters 1995) and therapeutic practice (e.g., Novaco 1975; Ross & Ross 1986). While subject to occasional revisits by criminologists (e.g., Minor 1981; Agnew 1986, 1994) drift theory has arguably been developed most compellingly by the psychologist Albert Bandura whose (1975, 1986, 1997, 2002) concept of 'moral disengagement' preserves something of the spirit of the original formulation while situating it within a broader theory of social cognition and moral agency. Bandura's work, like Matza's, has been applied to juvenile offending (Bandura et al 1996), but has also been generalised to mass terrorism (2004), state execution (2005) and public support for military force (2006). In so doing, Bandura's work coincides with the contemporary application of moral neutralisation theory to the most serious of crimes including genocide and mass violence (e.g., Alvarez 1997; Hagan et al 2005, 2008). This paper offers a critical appreciation of this important body of work, and examines its unexplored relevance for areas as diverse as penalty, state crime, and genocide denial.

Whose Side Are We Not On? Critical Criminology in an Age of 'Piety and Iron'

Joe Sim, Liverpool John Moores University

This paper will focus on the relationship between critical criminology and campaigning interventions. It will trace this issue back to the initial question posed by Howard Becker in 1967: 'Whose Side Are We On?' It will argue that while Becker's question was a seismic moment in the development of critical criminology, seen from the perspective of 2011, the question needs some serious modification. First, as feminist writers have consistently noted with respect to male violence, the powerless were not, and are not, homogenous so the question can be re-conceptualised as 'Whose Side Are We Not On? Second, there is the question of the state as a contradictory, contingent phenomenon, a concept that was missing in the work of Becker and other labelling theorists. Given these points, how does Becker's initial question stand up to critical scrutiny 40 years on in the context of the brutal and harm-inducing exercise of criminal justice and welfare state power increasingly articulated within a corrosive, unforgiving neoliberal age of 'piety and iron'? Third, in the light of the debate that has developed around 'public criminology', what does this debate mean for critical criminology, particularly with respect to the fiscal crisis confronting higher education? In other words, what do the insatiable, managerial discourses that demand that academics pursue research grants, and engage in policy relevant research, mean for critical interventions both with regard to the state and the private and third sector interests, that are increasingly being used to ideologically justify the 'rehabilitation revolution' in penal and welfare institutions? The paper will conclude by focussing on the campaigning strategies that critical criminologists might be involved

with to contest the current baleful political situation, and the morally bankrupt expediency, that has come to dominate much of higher education in the UK.

Bordering on Bedlam: Victorian Lunacy, Moral Insanity, and Personality Disorders

Will Slocombe, Aberystwyth University

This paper outlines the writing of a memoir cum biography, *Bordering on Bedlam*, on William Ross Tuchet (1821-1893), an inmate of Bethlem Royal Hospital and Broadmoor. He was imprisoned in 1844 after being found not guilty due to insanity of attempted murder. Tuchet's case became contentious, taken up by Thomas Mayo in his 1853 Croonian lecture to disagree with James Prichard's notion of "moral insanity," before again re-surfacing in Charles Hughes's defence of Prichard, *contra* Mayo, in the 1880s. When set against these debates, Tuchet's life, and the context in which his crime is to be understood, becomes a bridge between moral insanity and the contemporary diagnosis of a "personality disorder."

This paper excavates the context of Tuchet's life, crime, and his treatment whilst institutionalized. It sets his life within the nineteenth-century debates on moral insanity and the rise of psychiatry, as well as contextualizing it in relation to the legal and medical debates surrounding his contemporary, Daniel McNaughten

Finally, the paper moves on to briefly discuss the links between "moral insanity" and the contemporary diagnosis of "personality disorder" (especially Borderline Personality Disorder), which is becoming much more frequently utilised by psychiatrists and psychologists, but which can be seen in many respects as another form of social engineering to pathologise non-normative (that is, *deviant*) behaviours.

Animal Trafficking and Trade: Animal Abuse and Species Decline

Ragnhild Sollund, University of Oslo

The illegal poaching, trafficking and trade in animals is claimed to be the second largest illegal trade worldwide and increasing (Warchol et al ; Zimmerman 2003). Animals are abducted from their habitats and transported over long distance, alive or dead cut into parts for a large number of reasons: e.g. as part of the pet industry, as collector items or as part of medicine. The trade threatens a large number of species, e.g. 1/3rds of all parrot species (Wright et al 2001) and involves serious animal abuse and death, both when animals are caught and when they die during transport; the destiny of 75% of all parrots that are subject to trafficking for the pet market (Weston and Memon 2009). The CITES convention, which supposedly should protect animals from trafficking, regards animals as resources to be exploited, but only while they are not threatened with extinction. One question I will raise is thus whether the failure in the control or ban of the trade is caused by speciesism – the belief in humans' superiority and priority over other species. How can the animal trade be understood in terms of ecological justice (White 2008)?

I will explore the animal trade from a Norwegian angle to see how it is controlled by police and customs, the difficulties in law enforcement as well as the motives of offenders; Why do people buy individuals of 'illegal' species, such as reptiles, and how do they regard them?

Homosexual's Stereotype v. Father's Stereotype: A Discussion on Personal Interviews

Demetra Sorvatzioti, European University Cyprus

This paper examines the results of a qualitative research regarding homosexuality from homosexuals' perspective. We try to examine if according to their opinion there were any reasons for choosing to be homosexuals or this was a natural genetic behaviour. We observe that although some of them they faced extreme domestic violence during their childhood very rarely link this violence with their homosexuality. Another important point of the research is that they avoid expressing their homosexuality to their parents and especially to their father since they believe that he will feel deep depression, disappointment and he will most probably react violently against them. Father is a

person who looks rather more hostile than mother regarding his reaction against his homosexual child. Children pretend to be straight even in their friendly environment although they feel that their personal life is absolutely private and no one has the right to say or to do anything against them. While they face the question of discrimination against them, they support that even it exists they haven't face it often. It looks like there is socially obvious, but at the same time, invisible rejection. Pretension for homosexuals looks like a necessity for daily life and it's only in their private sexual life where they feel free behind closed doors. If this is true, as the interviews prove, invisible violence is well located somewhere in modern society while equality and non discrimination is well established by legislation.

Human Rights and Environmental Rights: Conflicts, Disputes and Abuses

Nigel South, University of Essex

This paper argues that the pursuit of social justice and human rights must be bound up with the need to preserve and protect environmental rights. The idea that both the natural and the human engineered features of our environment are essential to well-being and to the enjoyment of basic human rights and to the right to life itself was recognised in the 1972 Stockholm Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. Yet global flows of capital, increasing multinational trade and competition across borders with reduced trade restrictions put pressure on corporations to lower environmental standards and to collude in violation of the rights of activists seeking to protect the environment (Clark, 2009, Newell, 2001). Within this context, the 'resource curse' of countries such as Angola, Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has led to exploitation of environmental wealth – illegal trades in diamonds, timber and wildlife – to fund internal conflicts and benefit external economic interests. The paper discusses the example of the huge demand from the electronics industry for Coltan, a metallic ore found mainly in parts of the DRC and a vital component of mobile phones. Around 80% of the world's known supply is in the DRC and according to the UN this had led to 'highly organized and systematic exploitation' while other investigations point to the impact that land clearing for further mining is having on endangered species such as the Mountain Gorilla. Campaigns and political action may often seem to require focus on a particular issue or cause but the intimate entwining of humanity and the environment as victims of exploitation and violated rights should not be overlooked.

Young Black Men and the Struggle to Change: A Case Study of Eleven Chicago Inner-City Teenagers

Michaela Soyer, University of Chicago

This year long case study focuses on the struggle of 11 delinquent male youths living on the South Side of Chicago to become members of mainstream society. The teenagers are followed from their time of short-term incarceration through several cycles of recidivism and temporary desistance from crime. This investigation of offending youth in the process of attempting to implement life-course reform allows us to perceive with more clarity the conditions under which novel behavioural choices may emerge from within restrictive social fields. The analysis of weekly interview data particularly points to the problem of sustaining rehabilitative efforts. During their incarceration the young men internalized non-deviant identity that made sense to them in a restrictive environment relatively remote from their neighbourhood. After their return home, the newly internalized norms and values—as well as the strategies to adhere to them—were challenged by the familiar social structure. As a result, the newly acquired self-concept was slowly pushed into the background and old behavioural patterns took root again. Previous research has observed that so-called "turning points" in late adolescence may lead to desistance from criminal activity. Other scholars have pointed the limitations of an event-based analysis and emphasised the need to integrate emotions and cognitive processes in our understanding of delinquency. As a case study designed for theory building, this project advances these efforts by grounding the concept of turning points in a phenomenological analysis of juvenile delinquency. Juvenile crime is considered as a process, one marked by setbacks and repeated failure. From this perspective, a "turning point" is not an isolated external event, it is a function of the interaction between subtle cognitive changes and structural opportunities. Successful behavioural change thus depends on internal willingness to change as well as on a productive interaction between agency and contingent environmental circumstances.

The State and Governance From Above and Below: Ethnicity and the Nation State

Kevin Stenson, London Metropolitan University & University of Kent

Governmentality theorists have emphasised the importance of sites and practices of governance beyond the state. Critics have emphasised the weakness of this position in underestimating the continued importance of the state, even in a globalised world, as a collective unit and agent of governance. This applies both to its repressive character as the means to monopolise the use of violence, suppress dissent and reproduce dominant interests, and also in relation to its productive aspects in facilitating welfare, public services and cohesion. This paper, within the framework of a realist version of governmentality theory, argues that sovereign state practices in advanced, demographically diverse societies are best understood within the context of interaction between struggles to govern from above by state and commercial agencies and networks and struggles in myriad sites to govern from below. There are dangers in exaggerating the role of social actors primarily as economic agents. This paper will focus on struggles over the meaning of ethnicity, religion and nationhood as proving key contexts for understanding the attempts to govern from above and below.

The Problem of Zombie Cops in Voodoo Criminology: A 27 Year Old Myth about Beat Patrol Policing is Busted

Mike Sutton, Matt Long & Paul Hamilton, Nottingham Trent University

To boost their social and cultural capital, some administrative criminologists have adopted the positivistic methods and protocols of the natural sciences, naming themselves '*Crime Scientists*' (Laycock, 2003) in pursuit of universal 'truths' about the nature of offending.

Cultural criminologists explain that postmodern societies inculcate an 'image of crime'. Therefore, the discourse of 'crime science' may owe more to 'image of criminologist' rather than reality.

'Crime Science' knowledge claims mean that it is important to unearth criminological conclusions stemming from false premises. One false premise may have undermined earlier research evidence regarding the potential for beat policing to reduce crime. The often quoted and hugely influential 'research finding' by Clarke and Hough that: "*...a patrolling policeman in London could expect to pass within 100 yards of a burglary in progress, roughly once every eight years but not necessarily catch the burglar or even realize that the crime was taking place*" has achieved status as a so-called universal truth or 'social fact' in academic criminology and policy. This paper contends that it is a myth based on an unrealistic model.

The model assumes that all burglaries are uniformly distributed across time and geographical space. This false premise is compounded by another. Namely, that all beat police officers patrol randomly like blind zombies. The model has been uncritically accepted for decades to justify the policy argument that having more police on the beat will not reduce crimes such as burglary. For decades, politicians in the UK have been briefed on it by civil servants who have faithfully followed the hyper-reality (Baudillard, 1983) of the mantra of its script. More research is needed to re-examine earlier studies that found beat policing effective and to consider the possibility that withdrawal of beat policing caused a Mertonian self-fulfilling prophecy whereby it may now prove ineffective.

Desistance Discussions: A Research Agenda

Fabio Tartarini, University of Southampton

In the last two decades, research on desistance registered a sensible increase in interest and academic works in disciplines as criminology, social policy and social works (see Healy, 2010 for a review). A series of structural and psychological factors and their interaction have been proposed as being the key to understand the process of desistance; it has been shown that good contextual "hooks for a change" (such as a good loving relationship, a paid job or having a child) and changes in

the person (definition of a positive identity, increased belief in the ability to change) are able to foster a positive change in the life of ex-offenders. Even if those findings are generally consolidated, it has not been fully understood the way subjective changes and, more in general, personal factors interact together with the contextual ones in order to foster a successful process of desistance.

Although in recent studies an agenda for the future research seems to be clear and largely accepted, there are still significant methodological flaws that have been affecting, and will surely continue to affect, the research on desistance. For example, one of the most preeminent (Kazemian, 2007) relates to the lack of consensual definition underlying the concept of desistance: adopting either a small window of time (less than 1 year for Loeber et al., 1991) or too wide (from 10 year to the death of the offender, e.g. Haggard et al, 2001; Maruna et al, 2002; Bushway et al, 2001) limits the possibility to draw generalisations from currently available studies. After a brief review of the most relevant literature, this paper will discuss the main methodological flaws affecting the current studies on desistance in order to identify sensible solutions and future directions for criminological research.

“When are they gonna learn that sometimes we know what's best”: Lessons from Women in Drug Treatment

Anne Thomson & Polly Burton, Southampton Solent University

In 1999 The Howard League for Penal Reform optimistically claimed that Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs) as an alternative to custody was an opportunity for women who might not otherwise seek treatment. Over ten years on and DTTO's have been replaced by revised community orders: Drug Rehabilitation Requirements. So has women's involvement in drug treatment improved? And what impact have these coercive measures had on drug using women's lives? This paper seeks to address these questions based on a number of qualitative research projects in a city in the South of England carried out over the past eight years. We argue that legal coercion, as socially constructed, is experienced by women in a qualitatively different way than by men. Women are subject to informal coercion within familial, medical and social welfare ideologies that profoundly affect their experiences of treatment and the criminal process. Our findings suggest that women are less likely to complete an order, and are either let off or go to prison; and those women who do remain in programmes are less likely to be drug-free than their male counterparts. Interestingly however, they all experience drug interventions by non criminal justice agencies as more punitive.

New Public Management and Criminal Trial: An Empirical Research in the Italian Case

Giovanni Torrente, University of Torino

I would like to present the results of an empirical research that has investigated about the selectivity of the process of criminalization in the level of the penal proceeding. The object of this research refers to the organization of two Prosecutor's Offices (the Italian “Procure della Repubblica”): the ones of Bari and Turin. In particular, the research analysed the relationship between application of organizational choices and interpretation on the Constitutional Constraint on the compulsoriness of the mandatory prosecution. The research studied also how these organizational choices are connected with the penal political goals pursued by the two offices. The most prominent divergences between the two Prosecutor's Offices are described using two models: the *efficiency-model* for the Turin's Office and the *fatalist-model* for the Bari's Office. The two models are the representation of two different cultural approach at the organisational bond connected at the effective respect of the Constitutional Constraint. In the case of Bari, we found few efficiency organisational cultural that product the progressive increase of the number of penal proceeding in arrears. By the point of view of the criminal policies, the attention is focused on the fight of organised crime organisations, partly overlooking other types of crimes. In the case of Turin, there is an effort to repress all types of crimes, creating different level of priority in the conduction of the preliminary investigations. But, this approach tend to show some problems if analysed by the point of view of the full respect of the penal guaranties. It seems that this organisational practise are possible only by upholding some subjects, in particular those most marginalized, into a condition of limited access to procedural guaranties accorded by the criminal code. The consequence is an heavy use of precautionary measures, like prison, with categories of suspects considered most dangerous for the Urban Security.

Are They 'buying it in a pub toilet, cut with worming pills and costing four times as much?': Mephedrone, Moral Panics, and Emerging Criminal Opportunities

James Treadwell, University of Leicester

This paper begins by examining the recent media hysteria over mephedrone, which it argues is in many ways a traditional and textbook example of a moral panic in action.

From examining the press campaign for criminalisation which contributed to the government legislating to make the substance illegal (and largely only available via unregulated sources), it moves to examine how criminalisation of this once 'legal high' has impacted upon both its use and supply. Specifically it takes a case study approach and explores how in light of criminalisation, one enterprising young user turned dealer; who taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by the illegality of mephedrone, assumed the role and identity of 'criminal' drug dealer.

In examining his case, the paper will seek to offer some speculative insight into the impact and consequences of criminalisation of the drug for both users and suppliers. Furthermore it argues that while the illegality of mephedrone has impacted negatively on users; increasing the price and the risks associated with purchase and consumption; for some enterprising former users (now turned suppliers) it has crafted new illicit opportunities which, in turn need to be understood in light of current socio-economic, political forces.

No Winners: The Reality of Short Term Prison Sentences

Julie Trebilcock, Imperial College London & Anita Dockley, Howard League for Penal Reform

Over 60,000 adults receive a short prison sentence of less than twelve months in England and Wales every year. Although short sentence prisoners represent a minority of the prison population at any one time, the high turnover of this group means that they make up the majority of discharges from prison each year. While in prison, the short time available and the limited access to offending behaviour programmes, education and work often provide little opportunities to address the needs of this population (Lewis et al, 2003; National Audit Office, 2010; Social Exclusion Unit, 2002). It is perhaps unsurprising then, that this population have the highest re-conviction rates amongst adult prisoners (Ministry of Justice, 2010), with their re-offending estimated to cost £7–10 billion a year (National Audit Office, 2010).

This paper explores recent findings from an interview survey of sixty-nine short sentence prisoners and prison staff across three prisons in England and Wales. Our findings reveal that while short sentence prisoners represent a diverse group, two distinct types can be identified – those who are serving their first custodial sentence and those who have served a number of short prison sentences before. Using the seven NOMS re-offending pathways (Home Office, 2005) the paper explores the day-to-day reality of serving a prison sentence and the opportunities afforded to prisoners to address their offending behaviour. The paper also explores the premise that short prison sentences have the potential to increase future harm to communities due to the short comings in prison regime, poor individual prisoner motivation and lack of support on release. Rather than protect communities and deter future re-offending and return to prison, we suggest that short prison sentences can encourage low-level offending and the disengagement of short sentence prisoners with social and criminal justice services.

This paper will be delivered alongside Anita Dockley, Research Director at the Howard League for Penal Reform. The research was commissioned by the Howard League and supported by the Prison Governors' Association.

The 'Fears' of the 'Fearless'

Loretta Trickett, Nottingham Trent University

Based on a qualitative study of the fear of crime, this paper examines the fears and anxieties of a group of young men who regularly engaged in violence. The article explains how the fears and anxieties related to the masculine identities and daily lives of the young men and implications for their feelings of safety and behaviour. The paper also documents the inherent contradictions within the masculine identities and suggests that the fears and anxieties were a driving factor behind the violence discussed. The paper concludes that the fears warrant further attention by researchers so that policy responses to violence may be better informed.

Imprisoned at the Border: Negotiations of Citizenship and the Experience of Exclusion in a Norwegian Remand Prison

Thomas Ugelvik, University of Oslo

2010 saw the opening of a new prison outside Halden, a small Norwegian town close to the Swedish border. The facility was soon described as the world's most modern prison, the state-of-the-art for criminal justice everywhere. According to *Time magazine*, prisoners in Halden prison are sentenced to "serving the good life" inside "the world's most humane prison".

Critical reactions immediately followed. With flat-screen televisions and tiled bathrooms in every cell, the new institution was predictably described as a five star resort for criminals. The outrage did not peak, however, until it became known that 70 percent of the prisoners there were foreign nationals. The media and the political opposition joined in condemning this "wasteful nonsense". The Correctional Services soon caught up and moved the convicted foreign nationals elsewhere. Halden prison is now for Norwegian citizens only.

Oslo prison, Norway's largest, is another matter. Here foreign nationals can be found in abundance. At any time, Oslo prison houses more than one tenth of the total prison population. Currently, that population consists of 33 percent foreign nationals. This statistic places Norway, if not among the absolute world leaders, very close to the top of its class when it comes to imprisoning foreigners, making the decision to empty Halden of foreigners even more interesting.

My paper has three purposes. First, I will discuss what a prison is supposed to be in the welfare state context of contemporary Norway. Secondly, I will discuss what significance the new policy of dividing prisoners into two broad categories based in citizenship may have. Lastly, I will describe prisoners' strategies when they adapt to and/or resist the way they experience, *qua* both prisoners and foreigners, being positioned on the margins of the society on the other side of the prison walls.

Disengagement as Deviancy: the Double Standard of (not) Neighbouring and its Grounds in Affluent and Deprived Urban Areas

Gwen van Eijk, University of Oxford

In academic and policy communications alike, there seems to be a double standard of neighbouring which constructs disengagement from neighbour relations in deprived neighbourhoods as deviant and dysfunctional, while disengagement in affluent neighbourhoods is seen as a consequence of geographically dispersed activities and relationships, attached to broader interests and engagements. Furthermore, in deprived neighbourhoods the lack of neighbouring is often seen as grounded in discontent and (ethnic) conflict, whereas in affluent neighbourhoods it is seen as a 'normal' facet of modern urban life. Finally, the lack of neighbouring or 'community cohesion' is regarded to have a role, through affecting processes of social control, in perpetuating deviancy and crime in deprived areas. Thus, for people living in deprived neighbouring, disengagement from neighbour relations is seen as deviant in itself because it deviates from the ideals of community and cohesion. This results in different demands as to residents' engagement and responsibility towards maintaining control and safety in their neighbourhood and thus it is relevant to uncover this double standard. Urban sociological studies on deprived and multi-ethnic neighbourhoods may reproduce the double standard by emphasising contentious neighbour relations. However, the double standard may remain hidden when conceptualisations and operationalisations of neighbouring are vague and inaccurate, and more importantly, when scholars do not compare neighbouring and social control in

deprived neighbourhoods with the same phenomena in more affluent neighbourhoods. This paper challenges the negative depiction of neighbouring and the necessarily neighbourhood-based processes of absent neighbouring. It does so by examining in a systematic way neighbour relations in both a deprived and affluent neighbourhood and by distinguishing practices of neighbouring from narratives of dissociation. Such an approach urges us to uncover also similarities rather than differences – thus enabling us to see also the ‘normality’ of many neighbour relations in deprived neighbourhoods.

Adolescent Transgressors: Common Criminogenic Factors in Young Offenders and Teenagers Schooled of Guadalajara, Mexico

Maria Vega-Lopez & Guillermo Gonzalez-Perez, University of Guadalajara

This paper seeks to identify the criminogenic factors considered as a risk for the commission of a crime in adolescent between 14 and 17 years old, inmates of the of Juvenile Integral Care Center (JICC) of Guadalajara, Mexico and to compare the results with those that were obtained from the analysis of risk factors of violence against school partners perpetrated by adolescents enrolled in public secondary schools that have their same age range and gender, in Guadalajara, Mexico. Data were collected between January of 2009 and December of 2010 through a questionnaire applied to 85 adolescents, the totality of the inmates in the JICC. Moreover -at the same period- a cross-sectional, analytical study was carried out in a random, multistage sample of public secondary schools of the metropolitan area of Guadalajara; of 1706 students in the sample, 105 met the criteria required for comparison. Results show that addictions, the lack of empathy toward others, the familiar violence and the friends with criminal records are all common factors in both groups – young offenders and aggressors in the school -. 78 % of young offenders had abandoned the school before its detention and mostly they spent most of the day outside the home. They learned with other people the procedures for the commission of crimes, for example the robbery. Except for the arrested for murder or rape, the rest of the inmates have expressed repeated criminal behaviour until his final arrest; even in many cases they had previously been detained in the CJCC and returned to their home under parental responsibility. The perception of impunity for breaking rules is also a factor shared by both groups. However, contrary to the public opinion, any of studied young offenders had been convicted for drug crimes.

Packed Behind Bars: a Convict Perspective on Overpopulation

Francesca Vianello, University of Padua

This article is an attempt to examine the evolving nature of imprisonment in overpopulated Italian prisons through a convict perspective. The research utilises ethnographic observation carried out in North Italian prisons, in-depth interviews with inmates of one of the most overpopulated penal institutions and documents and reports produced by convicts working as members of editorial staff inside prisons. Drawing from prison literature, and placed within the political economy of broader society, it provides a critical look at the major legal statements and political debates on overpopulation, aiming to investigate its actual influence on structures, inequities and hierarchical relations inside the prison system and its effect on the lives of people behind bars.

Crime Question within the Economic Crisis: Social Control and the New Social Order in Greece

Sophia Vidali, Democritus University of Thrace

This paper will discuss the main new questions of order in Greece, as they have been emerged since the beginning of economic crises (common criminality rates, state corporate crimes, state crimes, rioting, terrorism etc) and the different reactions of the various types of penal justice system and police forces in order to control them. These events should be taken in consideration as a ‘case’ on order to discuss on the mechanisms and forms of social order reproduction.

The main thesis of the author is neither the State, nor the labor distribution, but crime (in its various forms) is one of the main mechanisms of social reproduction on Greece. Therefore the return of authoritarian crime control in Greece is not anymore critical for the reproduction of social order.

Instead a new generation of state crimes within the expansion of financial capitalism also in Greece, are determining the social order reproduction. By this point of view in the paper will be discussed the requirement to be formed (or not) a 'new paradigm' on crime question (on EU level), which has to go beyond the existing theoretical assumptions on crime and social order, since the changes in economic and 'production system' had probably determined changes in all the forms of social control. Among the most critical theoretical elaborations of this 'new paradigm' could be the consideration the different fragmented EU social realities (including power relations) as they have been formed before and within the economic crisis.

On such level of discussion the above mention Greek case should be considered as one of the possible sub-paradigms of crime question developments in the context of financial capitalism expansion in European South within economic crisis.

Networked Technologies and the Reorganisation of Crime in the Information Age: Are we Witnessing a Democratisation of Crime?

David S Wall, Durham University

By drawing upon an analysis of the organisation of examples of 'true' cybercrime which are solely the spawn of the internet, this paper will illustrate how the organisation of crime online differs from crime offline. It will be argued that we will have to rethink how we understand some types of transformed crime that have traditionally been regarded as being exclusively committed by the powerful. In so doing, the paper will also explore the prediction that a 'knowledgeable' class of information brokers will emerge as the new powerful to eclipse the old. In its critique of this thesis, the paper will consider the possibility that (with certain types of crime) the unprecedented increase in the multiapplicability of functions arising from the often unintended convergence of new technologies has increased the amount of power placed in the hands of the individual user, thus effectively (and rather perversely) democratising crime and creating a number of new challenges for criminal justice.

Air Pollutants, 'Eco-crime' and Green Criminology

Reece Walters, The Open University

The air we breathe is contaminated, polluted and in some instances, toxic. The very substance that is essential for our existence is also responsible for widespread death and injury. The World Health Organisation estimates that air pollution causes the annual premature death of two million people worldwide (WHO, 2001). The majority of deaths include respiratory infections, heart disease and lung cancer - all accelerated by, or the direct result of, air pollution. While the United Kingdom has been praised for its progressive legal mechanisms for controlling air pollution (Thornton and Beckwith, 2004), it is estimated that 24,000 British residents die prematurely every year because of air pollution and many thousands are hospitalised (COMEAP, 2001). Put another way, life expectancy in the UK is reduced by 8 months as a direct result of air pollution at an annual cost of £20 billion (Defra, 2009). In May 2009, the cross party London Assembly's Environment Committee, concluded that the UK was amongst the worst polluter in Europe for airborne particles and nitrogen dioxide (notably harmful pollutants to human health), with 'air quality in London amongst the worst in Europe' (LAEC, 2009:2). This paper explores the negative effects of air pollutants within a framework of 'eco-crime' and Green Criminology. Using original data on air pollution infringements, it critically examines the shortcomings with existing mechanisms of air pollution control, regulation and enforcement in the UK. In doing so, it identifies how Criminology must continue to push new boundaries and engage with new horizons with emerging harmful acts of both local and global concern.

Hactivism: A criminological Conundrum?

Craig Webber & Michael Yip, University of Southampton

Our aim in this paper is not to outline a fully formed theory of the motivations for Hacktivism. Indeed, it is our contention that, like conventional crime, there are many and varied motivations.

However, it is possible to look at specific instances of hacktivism and outline some of the factors that underlie them. This paper then is an exploration of Hacktivism emanating from China, the political and emotional triggers for it, and the possibilities for its massive expansion. We are taking a deliberately integrative approach, drawing on contributions from a variety of social sciences, as well as drawing on ideas emanating from computer science. In this we aim to promote an approach to problems such as this that has been termed Web Science (Shadbolt and Berners-Lee 2008). Web Science is an attempt to understand the role of the Web from both its technical and socio-historical roots. In order to comprehend politically motivated Chinese hackers, the “hacktivists”, it is necessary to take a top-down approach, where we aim to understand political theories such as national humiliation and its relationship with patriotic nationalism, and then move to the emergence of new technologies and their role in helping to facilitate the user’s objectives. But equally, we need to keep in mind the way that web-based technologies are rapidly developing and influencing the methods of enacting criminal and politically-motivated behaviour. What new forms of behaviour might the rapid development and dissemination of new technologies cause to emerge? What can criminological theory offer to our understanding of this form of political, but illegal, form of activism?

Risk, Rescue and Redemption: The Ambiguous Architecture of Border Risks

Leanne Weber, Monash University

Although they are closeted from many of the harmful consequences of contemporary border controls, populations of the developed world are occasionally confronted with news of violent or avoidable deaths arising from forced deportations, shipwrecks of unseaworthy vessels, suffocation due to concealment in containers and lorries, or environmental exposure associated with long and risky voyages through inhospitable terrain. In public discourse, these risks are readily attributed to personal choice or the greed of callous people smugglers. Moreover, just as unauthorised border crossing has been reconstructed in terms of organised crime, illicit border crossers may be depicted as the hapless victims of people smugglers. We therefore find governments arguing that more effective border controls are needed to protect excluded groups from victimisation by preventing them from risking their lives in the first place. In a forthcoming book, ‘Globalisation and Borders: Death at the Global Frontier’, Sharon Pickering and I argue that the risks faced by illegalised border crossers are directly shaped by border control policies, although these connections are not acknowledged by governments or readily discernible to the public. In this paper, I will use selected case studies to excavate beneath this broad generalisation. These stories of rejection and rescue; stealth and sabotage; of ‘soft’ and ‘hard’ deterrence, and of surveillance as a tool of both preemption and protection, reveal a complex and ambiguous architecture of risk in which the vulnerability of illicit border crossers is sometimes recognised, but their legitimate needs, agency and ambitions are largely subordinated to other agendas.

Violent Interaction Rituals: The Moral-emotional meanings of Youth Street Violence

Don Weenink, Wageningen University

The paper is grounded on the insights of Katz (1988) and Scheff and Retzinger (1991) concerning the role of feelings of shame (rejection, disconnection, abandonment, humiliation etc.) and moral rage in violent interactions and Collins’ (2008) analysis of the situational dynamics of violence.

It provides an empirical assessment of juvenile street violence, conceptualised as shame rituals. In shame rituals, emotionally attuned bodies overwhelmed with shame leap into morally righteous attacks, aiming to retaliate the wrong and undo the shame for the moment.

Based on qualitative analyses of 160 judicial case files I aim answer the following questions:

1. How do feelings of shame relate to violent interactions?
 - a. Considering individual group members’ unacknowledged shame resulting from the emotional history of prior interactions
 - b. Considering the group’s focus on and recognition of shame triggers that precede the violent interaction
2. How do the attackers transform shame into a moral leap to violence?
 - a. Considering the moral and symbolic meanings to distinguish and agree on potential targets

- b. Considering the process in which emotional entrainment/confrontational tension is being built up
- 3. How do violent interactions produce feelings of group membership, solidarity and morality among attackers?
 - a. Considering bodily entrainment and shared focus of attention
 - b. Considering the creation of symbols of group membership and morality

A Harm Analysis of Environmental Crime

Diane Solomon Westerhuis, Charles Sturt University

One of the greatest challenges for the study of environmental crime is the analysis of harms against the environment, and how these are prosecuted (or not) and sanctioned. This paper describes a study of environmental crime in one Australian Land and Environment Court which has considered Environmental Planning and Protection Criminal Enforcement matters since the inception of the court in 1980. The study analyses the range of crimes prosecuted and the environmental harms these crimes produce. A further comparison of the environmental harms and the sanctions for these crimes illuminates our shifting perspectives of environmental crime

Pro-Suicide Websites on the Internet

Michael Westerlund, University of Stockholm

While much of what is said about suicide and its causes is still taboo in our society and our culture, Internet websites have become an important and controversial source of information on the subject. Pro-suicide websites show many similarities, which not consists just of a shared subject matter, but also a common counter-cultural discourse in opposition to dominant values and understandings of suicide. This opposition can sometimes be extended to a critique of the whole society and its institutions.

From a socio-psychological perspective, producing the pro-suicide message can perform at least two functions: (1) *Identity gain*; identity is forged both exclusively (what I am not, and don't wish to be) and inclusively (what I am or want to be – where I belong). By rebelling against the values and views of the dominant culture, and producing alternative ones, the websites position themselves as something distinguishably 'different'. This difference assists in the construction of a special, recognisable identity: (2) *Acting-out of aggressive impulses*; notions of violence, physical self-harm, suicide and death also enable individuals to release and act out impulses of an aggressive nature that are suppressed in our culture. This 'double whammy' can make up part of the driving force underlying production of the pro-suicide websites, replete as they are with violence and death.

The understanding of why pro-suicide material is created and made available may then be sought in the meaning- and identity-producing role it fulfils for the producers, which not presuppose that an act needs to contribute to something 'good' or constructive in the surrounding socio-cultural environment. So, paradoxically enough, this production and preoccupation with violence, death and suicide is ultimately about the aspiration to create meaning and purpose in life.

Police Deviancy: A Case of Cultural Invisibility

Louise Westmarland, The Open University

Police deviance as a 'criminal' offence is rarely prosecuted, despite the harm and hurt the actions may cause. In some cases it is suggested that police culture *demand*s deviancy, in the sense that it relies upon the illegal and illicit acts of individuals to cement group identity and belonging. These actions usually remain invisible due to the necessity for secrecy due to fear of discovery and punishment. In some cases however, the exploration of these actions can have a useful place in preventing, or at least minimising the harmful effects of corrupt behaviour.

To explore these ideas this paper draws upon some recent research of police attitudes towards a number of deviant acts and behaviours. It reviews ideas about the power of police culture and

various theories surrounding its perpetuation and in some cases, its positive aspects. The way police officers rationalise their deviancy is also explored in terms of their ethical beliefs about being a 'force for good', the 'thin blue line' and the need for them to be able to judge when the use of discretion means they are justified in bending the rules.

'Truth in Conflict': Former Detainees' Narratives of State Violence in N. Ireland

Lisa White, University of Lincoln

During the conflict in and around N.Ireland, the actions of the British state have contributed to the production of many public testimonies of personal trauma, including those of former detainees and prisoners. The following paper, designed for the York Deviancy Conference, consists of a multi-layered documentary analysis, combined with the findings of research interviews with republican ex-detainees who were detained during the period 1971-1985, and 'went public' with allegations of state brutality.

The paper seeks to explore the meanings, motivation and significance of making painful private memories part of a contested public history. Within much of the post-conflict and transitional justice literature, such narratives are thought to emerge out of a perceived need for 'healing through revealing', yet such discourses often oversimplify what is at times, a complicated socio-cultural and political process of 'truth sharing' about 'state crime'. The present study identifies the ways in which former detainees' narratives of state violence are produced, and their possible socio-cultural and political role in strengthening resistance, in the creation and sustenance of 'communities', and in problematising the narrow depictions of 'victimhood' often witnessed in the official discourses in and around the N.Ireland conflict.

The paper represents a small part of a wider multi-disciplinary study into the lived experience of 'truth sharing', exploring the motivations, meanings and consequences of the public narration of state brutality as experienced by former detainees. As Northern Ireland appears to struggle towards a post-conflict settlement, the research aims to critically analyse the reality of making private memories part of public knowledge, and seeks to discover what lessons can be learnt from past experiences of 'truth sharing' about state violence.

Studying Environmental Crime: The Foundations of Green Criminology and Beyond

Rob White, University of Tasmania

The aim of this paper is to chart out the diverse theoretical, political and methodological directions that the study of environmental crime has taken over the past two decades. The paper provides a systematic reflection on who is doing what when it comes to the investigation of environmental issues from a criminological perspective. As part of this, it examines where differences lie and where analyses overlap among those with an interest in the study of environmental crime. Five key frameworks of analysis are identified: green criminology, eco-global criminology, conservation criminology, environmental criminology, and environmental cultural criminology. After discussing the nature and content of these specific orientations, the paper concludes by raising questions about whose voices are yet to be heard, why this is the case, and what might be done about it. Rather than presenting the frameworks as in competition, the intention of the paper is to identify particular contextual strengths (and limitations) of each approach to studying environmental crime.

The Neoliberal Harvest: The Proliferation and Normalisation of Economic Deceit in a Market Society

Jörg Wiegratz, University of Sheffield

The global capitalist economy is characterised by a significant and apparently rising level of economic malpractice, trickery, fraud and crime in many business sectors. These sectors include not only the often studied trade in arms, drugs and human beings (trafficking, sex industry, contemporary slavery) but also industries such as manufacturing, agro-business, food, pharmaceuticals, banking, accounting, marketing, military and telecommunication services, housing and construction. One important question thus is what the empirical significance of malpractice, sham and crime tells us

York Deviancy Conference, 29 June – 1 July 2011

about both the political and moral economy of contemporary capitalist societies? What are the prevailing norms, values, beliefs and orientations that shape these practices of elite and non-elite actors, both in the Global North and Global South? What explains the shift, if any, in these practices and their normative underpinnings since the end of the Cold War and the accelerated expansion and neoliberalisation of global commerce?

The argument of this paper is that the empirical phenomenon that interests us here can be analysed fruitfully through an understanding of the cultural political economy of a neoliberal market society. In this view, the apparent proliferation and normalisation of economic con is in significant ways an outcome of the extensive neoliberal restructuring of the past decades. This includes the rarely studied aspect of neoliberal moral restructuring.

The analysis evolves in four steps: First, a moral economy approach to the study of neoliberalism and malpractice is laid out. Second, empirical examples from several countries are used to discuss the moral codes of malpractice. Third, related political economy aspects are sketched out. The paper concludes with suggestions for the study of the dynamics of morality in neoliberal times.

Wacquant, Welfare, Women and the Penal State

Paula Wilcox & Denise Martin, University of Brighton

Based on current work, this presentation will examine the relevance of Wacquant's analytical framework of crime control and social welfare to the experience of marginalised women in the UK. It will be argued that Wacquant's thesis provides a valuable starting point in which to assess recent developments in both welfare and penal policy in the UK. In addition, the concept of moral tutelage and its incorporation into the treatment of female offenders/welfare recipients will be considered. Using cultural artefacts, it will be argued that while the framework presented by Wacquant is useful, ideas of resistance and contradiction need to be accounted for.

An Ear for an Ear: Animal Abuse and the Attribution of Victimhood

Blair Wilkinson, University of Victoria

This paper presents a case study of a domestic animal abuse case in the Canadian city of Windsor, Ontario. The case involved a German Shepherd-Rottweiler mixed breed dog, by the name of A.K., whose ears were cut off by his owner in 2007. This act of animal abuse resulted in a moral panic around animal abuse that would eventually lead to changes to the Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (OSPCA) Act. This case of domestic animal abuse is examined in light of broader questions regarding the rights of animals. I argue that the moral panic arising out of this case of domestic animal abuse demonstrates how particular harms against animals are constructed as abuse, while other serious and systematic harms are ignored. Lastly, I discuss the utility of case studies of domestic animal abuse to examine the social constructions of animal abuse within the field of green criminology.

Juvenile Delinquency in Trinidad & Tobago: Examining the factors of Delinquency in Children and Adolescents

Femi Williams, University of the West Indies

Current data has shown an increase in youth crime in Trinidad and Tobago. In examining the root cause of delinquency in Trinidad and Tobago, this researcher sees the need based on lack of documented research on factors leading to Juvenile Delinquency. Based on research conducted in the United States which has suggested certain factors which cause young people to offend, the research will show the correlation between the suggested factors and delinquency in Trinidad and Tobago. The researcher will attempt to show that based on the following factors; self-esteem, peer pressure, exposure to domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, that those are the leading factors to an increase in youth crime. This study will suggest that the effect of the family structure, psychological and sociological explanations play an important part on the impact and influence on the cause and effect of behaviours of the youth offenders. Also being examined is the difference

between delinquency and deviant behaviours in young offenders. The research will also briefly look at the biological and religious explanations in determining juvenile delinquency in Trinidad and Tobago. The study will also attempt to briefly examine if there is any correlation to parental incarceration and delinquency. This research will assist in suggesting treatment methods when dealing with youths and also to assist in creating and or revising policies and procedures when dealing with young offenders.

UK Local Immigration Policing: Surveillance and Securitisation at the Internal Border

Dean Wilson, University of Plymouth

In 2008, the United Kingdom Border Agency (UKBA) published a policy document entitled 'Enforcing the Deal' which outlined a strategy for increased enforcement against undocumented migrants. The strategy envisages the creation of significant national surveillance system to monitor undocumented migrants in the UK. Central to such a plan is the creation of 'Immigration Crime Partnerships' between the UKBA, local police forces and private and public sector bodies. The strategy is also being supported by the creation of Local Immigration Teams (LITs) staffed by 7500 UKBA employees charged with forging local partnerships, thus embedding immigration policing within local communities. Immigration Crime Partnerships are also based upon extensive data-sharing, such as the sharing of Home Office 'watchlists' with key partners, and extending co-operation with agencies such as HM Revenue and Customs, Department of Work and Pensions and the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority. Such arrangements indicate that the work of immigration surveillance is being facilitated not only through advanced data processing, but through the diffusion of immigration policing tasks across the public and private sector. This paper will situate these developments against the broader backdrop of the criminalisation of immigration and the blurring of internal and external security, comparing the UK context with similar developments in other nation states of the Global North.

Carrots and Sticks: Regulating the Behaviour of Problem Drug Users through Welfare Reform

Emma Wincup, University of Leeds

This paper takes as its starting point the Coalition government's proposals – outlined in its 2010 Drug Strategy – to 'nudge' problem drug users into drug treatment by offering those wishing to claim benefits a 'choice' between participating in 'mainstream conditionality' (i.e. rigorous enforcement of conditions attached to payments of benefits and the use of financial sanctions) or 'tailored conditionality' should they participate in drug treatment. It contrasts this proposal with the New Labour government's plans to develop a 'new regime' for problem drug users wishing to claim benefits, first outlined in the 2008 Drug Strategy. The proposals – supported at the time by the opposition parties – amounted to the introduction of quasi-compulsory drug treatment for problem drug users wishing to claim an out-of-work benefit. Following extensive debate in the House of Lords and fierce opposition from the drug policy sector and the medical profession, the Welfare Reform Act 2009 including proposals which (according to one of the main architects of the 'new regime') 'softened the edges of a mandatory approach'. These were shelved by the Coalition government shortly after its inception.

Both the Coalition's and New Labour's proposals offer a further example of linking payment of welfare benefits to judgments about behavior rather than financial need, with some groups deemed to need the 'discipline' of sanctions to fulfill their obligation to society. The impact of this is to divert attention away from the social and economic context in which 'problem' behaviours occur and exclusionary and stigmatising practices which surround them, including limited access to the labour market. The paper ends by reflecting upon the use of welfare reform to manage 'the problem of crime'.

Studying Environmental Crime: The Foundations of Green Criminology and Beyond

Rob White, University of Tasmania

The aim of this paper is to chart out the diverse theoretical, political and methodological directions that the study of environmental crime has taken over the past two decades. The paper provides a systematic reflection on who is doing what when it comes to the investigation of environmental issues from a criminological perspective. As part of this, it examines where differences lie and where analyses overlap among those with an interest in the study of environmental crime. Five key frameworks of analysis are identified: green criminology, eco-global criminology, conservation criminology, environmental criminology, and environmental cultural criminology. After discussing the nature and content of these specific orientations, the paper concludes by raising questions about whose voices are yet to be heard, why this is the case, and what might be done about it. Rather than presenting the frameworks as in competition, the intention of the paper is to identify particular contextual strengths (and limitations) of each approach to studying environmental crime.

Is it OK to Talk about Capitalism Again? Or, Why Criminology Must Take a Leap of Faith

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Prior to the economic crash of 2008, things looked pretty bad for grand political causes and macro-level critical analysis. Criminology found itself drawn into a naturalised ideological space that insisted that the time of the metanarrative was over. Postmodernists, liberal relativists and the new bred of pragmatic empiricists insisted that the world was fluid and infinitely complex, and all foundationalism should be resisted. In politics any last vestige of idealism was greeted with cynicism. In keeping with the times, and in a move that was mirrored by criminology's new professoriate, our politicians positioned themselves as administrative specialists whose job it was to guarantee a minimum standard of human rights and rising levels of prosperity. Capitalism and global free markets were treated as a *fait accompli* – unquestionably the best way to ensure growth and higher living standards for the majority of people. This was an era in which we were encouraged to believe that common sense ruled; that we had given up on the destructive utopianism of the 20th century and could instead focus on improving conditions within the accepted field of reason. Postmodern capitalism, liberal democracy and the developing discourse on 'rights', formed the basis of what we considered 'common sense'. Beyond this ideological field of common sense lies blind faith.

In this paper I want to suggest that criminology needs to take a leap of faith into the ideological space that exists beyond the narrow confines of contemporary pragmatic reason. This leap of faith, I claim, is necessary for two reasons. First, as ongoing responses to the global economic catastrophe clearly indicate, the field of pragmatic reason cannot itself provide the answers to the problems we face. And second, if our discipline is to once again contribute to our understanding the world as it is today, we must dare to acknowledge those deep ideological commitments that can rejuvenate the dialectic. If criminologists are not willing to risk this leap of faith, we run the risk of further reducing the vibrancy of a discipline that is already suffering from advanced careerism, narrow specialisation, banal textbookification, story-telling empiricism and the ceaseless ideological reproduction and reapplication of ideas already in circulation.

Gender, Power and Policing: Examining Social Controls of Women Depicted as Violent

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There is growing concern from criminal justice academics and practitioners that young women are being subjected to more punitive attitudes and higher incarceration rates, particularly for violent offences (Worrall, 2001; Alder and Worrall, 2004; Sharp, 2009). It has been argued that stereotyped gender roles and patriarchal attitudes have resulted in the criminal justice system treating young women more harshly for offences considered as masculine, such as violence (Carlen and Worrall, 2004). This paper presents preliminary research findings from a study that provided a unique opportunity to explore young women's violence from the perspective of police officers in Scotland. Thirty three qualitative interviews were carried out with front line police officers in Scotland in 2008 to investigate social control mechanisms employed to regulate the behaviour of young women. The research utilised a feminist approach to control and a Foucauldian understanding of discourse to identify three forms of social control utilised by police officers; institutional control; discursive control; and discretionary control. This paper discusses the findings that illustrate changes in

policing, rather than changes in women's behaviour, have resulted in more young women being policed in Scotland. Furthermore, each of these controls highlights how violence perpetrated by men is normalised by the police, whilst women who are perceived as violent are labelled as 'troubled' and 'troublesome'. This paper highlights how gender stereotypes are continually being reinforced within policing which impacts on the way police officers respond to young women they depict as violent.