



# Common Study Session Spring 2022

**'Globalisation and its adversaries'**

19 - 22 June 2022  
Rotterdam

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We invite you to share photos or videos on social media during the Common Sessions.

Our Instagram account: **@csp\_criminology**

You can tag our Instagram account or use hashtag **#cspcriminology**. The hashtag can also be used on other social media channels (e.g. Twitter and Facebook).

Also, we've created a WhatsApp group.



You are invited to join the group, especially during the CS days in June: [CSP June Rotterdam](#)



Download the Rotterdam Tourist info app!

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The Erasmus logo is a stylized, handwritten-style script. It features a large, flowing 'E' that starts with a long horizontal stroke, loops around, and then continues into the word 'Erasmus' in a cursive, connected font.



# Welcome to Rotterdam!

The theme for the Spring Common Session of 2022 is 'Globalisation and its Adversaries'. This topical and versatile theme entails a wide range of topics that offer ample room for animated discussion in the upcoming days.

## Globalisation

As a process of worldwide economic and cultural connectedness and mutual dependency, globalisation is often seen to have become the leading political development in the late 1980s. Since it was then seen as a neoliberal project, critics of globalisation mainly came from the political Left: globalisation would increase inequality between the global North and the global South, and it would lead to a further exploitation of both natural resources and workforces. This changed in the 2000s, when adversaries of globalisation started to come more often from the political Right. Allegedly uncontrollable flows of migration and a decay of national identity were the arguments behind a neonationalist shift in many countries.

## **Adversaries**

Around 2020, the picture is much messier with adversaries coming from different directions and with different reasons and motivations. A 'globalisation from below' can be observed, with Black Lives Matter, Extinction Rebellion, a grown awareness of the 'dark side' of colonial times, but also conspiracy beliefs about the World Economic Forum's 'Great Reset' as some key examples.

The criminological implications of these developments that reflect the complexities and dilemmas of globalisation are numerous. The efficiency of ports and airports is increasingly waged against security issues; the dependency of let us say gas and oil from Russia or steel and plastics from China is questioned; the 'openness' of the internet is challenged by autocratic regimes, as well as by 'liberals' concerned about fake news; and migratory flows are by some seen as a threat yet have also been argued to be inevitable, economically necessary for (Western) countries with an aging population, and a humanitarian obligation.

## **Criminological themes**

For this Common Session we have received many interesting proposals regarding these and other topical criminological themes for student and staff presentations. Together these make up the academic heart of the programme, that can be found in this programme booklet. In addition, this programme booklet offers an overview of the – equally important – social programme for these Common Sessions and provides you with further suggestions for the social and night-time entertainment that Rotterdam has to offer.

We are looking forward to meeting you for some great day-time and night-time discussions and social talk!

René van Swaaningen, Fiore Geelhoed, Amr Marzouk & Elisabeth Brein

# Programme

## Sunday

Welcome drinks 17.30 – 19.30 hrs. at Aloha Bar.

Maasboulevard 102, 3063 NS Rotterdam. [www.alohabar.nl](http://www.alohabar.nl)

Two drink tokens per person and bites, sponsored by Erasmus School of Law, Erasmus University Rotterdam.

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## Monday

8.30 Registration Sanders Building (L) Hall / Ground floor

9.30 Welcome speech by René van Swaaningen  
***Globalisation and its adversaries: introducing the theme***  
Sanders Building 0-02

9.45 ***Fuel for adversaries of globalisation:  
Othering and self-representation***  
Sanders Building 0-02  
Chair: René van Swaaningen

Capping for Clout? The performativity of authenticity  
amongst Dutch drillers

Robby Roks, Erasmus School of Law  
Jeroen van den Broek, Erasmus School of Law  
Joran de Jong, Municipality of Amsterdam

Entangled in crisis: an exceptional path in legitimizing othering  
Vasileios Gerasopoulos, Utrecht University

11.00 Group photoshoot Sanders Building Hall / Ground floor

11.15 Coffee break

11.30 ***Panel I - Representations and stigma***

Sanders Building 0-01

Chair: Caroline Chatwin

Pathological Theft or Thrill-Seeking Thieves? Representations  
of kleptomania in Dutch media between 1868 and 1945

Thijs Zoomer, Utrecht University

The perceived impact of hip hop on marginalized  
communities in New York

Aron Akkerman, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Stoner Stigma

Mike Kradolfer, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

***Panel II - Institutional responses and their discontents***

Sanders Building 0-02

Chair: Vojtech Drapal

Travel for abortion care in Europe during COVID

Alberte Verwohlt Hansen, IMARC, University of Kent

International Crimes and the Political Conception of Justice

Gediminas Šataitis, Vilnius University

Structural Resistance Towards Environmental Change:  
A Theoretical Contribution!

Karim El Amraoui, Ghent University

13.00 Lunch

14.30 ***Workshop visual ethnography***

Sanders 0-02

Elke van Hellemont, University of Kent

16.00 Coffee break

16.15 **Panel III - Narratives of liberation, victimization and oppression**

Sanders Building 0-01

Chair: Vasileios Gerasopoulos

Tea Has Never Been Sorry for Not Being Coffee': A narrative-based  
interrogation of colonial legacies within queer experience in Uganda

Saskia Hennecke, IMARC, University of Kent

From 'white genocide' to 'just a robbery': Exploring narratives on the  
phenomenon of farm attacks and their connection to the South African  
land issue

Hilly Wieland, Utrecht University

Analyzing the 2020 Delhi riots: An expression of Modi's Hindu nationalist  
and Islamophobic narrative?

Janne Landsman, IMARC, Ghent University

**Panel IV - Globalisation from below: Conspiracy narratives**

Sanders Building 0-02

Chair: Fiore Geelhoed

Ethnographic research of a group of opponents of the corona measures

Luuk van Tol, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Conspiracy Theories and Extremism; does one lead to the other?

Andrea Rizzi, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Narratives of Dutch QAnon supporters

Daphne Langerak, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

17.45 Evening programme

Drinks gathering: to be announced. Keep an eye on our Instagram  
account or WhatsApp group.



## Tuesday

### 9.30 ***Panel V - In governments we trust? Government institutions as perpetrators and source of ethical concerns***

Sanders Building 0-01

Chair: Amr Marzouk

AI-driven profiling: finally the crystal ball we have longed for in crime prevention?

Majsa Storbeck, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Enforced disappearances of academic researchers in Egypt: The Case Study of Giulio Regeni

Luana Mastroianni, IMARC, University of Kent

Organized crime: an extraneous element inside the Brazilian government?

Fernando Palazzo, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

### ***Panel VI - Women and prison experiences***

Sanders Building 0-02

Chair: Emma Cooke

Let's get political: a feminist participatory action research in Belgian prisons

Elise Maes, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Women's Embodied Experiences of Prison

Marinthe Stavrou, IMARC, University of Kent

11.00 Coffee break

11.30 ***Panel VII - Shadow sides of global markets and crisis:  
Ethnographies of labour, markets and exploitation***

Sanders Building 0-01

Chair: Brenda Oude Breuil

Stepping into the empty land. A ghost ethnography approach to waste and the Covid-19 effects over El Puche's (Spain) informal street market  
Francisco Javier Ruiz Martin, Utrecht University

Exploring the Paradoxes of Contemporary "Glocal" Issues and its Implications for Criminological Research: the case of Precarious and Exploitative Labour in the Italian Agricultural Industry  
Leonardo Fiori, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

'The real crime against fashion': Fast fashion and it's relation to popular media platforms  
Marie-Line van der Vloet, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

***Panel VIII - Green criminological concerns***

Sanders Building 0-02

Chair: Daan van Uhm

Like a fish out of water: ghost gear in the Arctic Ocean  
Lieve Knoppen, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

'Covid Holiday' or rhino poaching crisis?  
Joris van Deursen, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Case Study on Scientific Colonialism  
Stien van den Broeck, Ghent University

13.00 Lunch

- 14.00     ***Plenary Panel Discussion: Globalisation and its adversaries:  
a panel discussion on its criminological implications***  
Sanders Building 0-02  
Chair: René van Swaaningen
- 15.30     Coffee break
- 16.00     ***Panel IX - Drug markets and their representations***  
Sanders Building 0-02  
Chair: Damián Zaitch
- The Process of Imagining Safer Supply: Drug Policy Evaluations with  
People Who Use Drugs*  
Jack Farrell, Utrecht University
- Impression management in middle level markets: a case study of  
Benevolent Brokers*  
George Simpson, University of Kent
- Gender representations in online modafinil markets*  
Caroline Chatwin, University of Kent
- Evening programme
- 18.30     Staff dinner  
Café Restaurant Rodin, Schilderstraat 20a, 3011 ES Rotterdam.  
[www.rodinrotterdam.nl](http://www.rodinrotterdam.nl)
- 20.30     Student drinks: to be announced. Keep an eye on our Instagram  
account or WhatsApp group.

## Wednesday

### 10.30 **Panel X - The state and its institutions**

Sanders Building 0-01

Chair: Bram Emmen

Human Trafficking in Aruba: Ethical considerations of conducting research with governmental agencies

Sophie Bettex, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

The lived experience of foreign national prisoners in a regular Belgian prison

Emilie Gossye, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Exploring the remaining traces of institutional abuse (of Magdalene Laundries and Mother and Child Institutions) within the Republic of Ireland using a visual "Ghost Ethnography"

Emma McNulty, Utrecht University

### **Panel XI - Juvenile delinquency**

Sanders Building 0-02

Chair: Tara Louise Young

ISRD4: a quantitative self-report questionnaire optimizing to survey both recorded and unrecorded delinquency among young adolescents

Zeineb Sassi, University of Hamburg

Child sexual abuse on Aruba: characteristics of individual offenders, victims and structures of the island

Kyra van der Boor, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Violent juvenile crime in Aruba

Sarah Ebrahim, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

12.00 Student meeting and 'Brown bag' lunch in Sanders building –

Hall / Ground floor

Staff meeting Sanders 0-12

13.30 **Panel XII - Victimisation and sexual abuse**

Sanders Building 0-02

Chair: Elke van Hellemont

**'I will not suffer and be still.' Breaking Societal Expectations:  
Outspoken Victims employing the Media. A Comparative Case Study**  
Julia Hammerschmidt, University of Hamburg

**The minoritized Ezidi body**  
Meryt Mehany, Utrecht University

**#MeTooUniv. Moving Beyond fact-finding missions, forms, and master  
narratives**  
Olga Petintseva, Ghent University/Vrije Universiteit Brussel

15.00 Coffee break

15.30 **Closing session**

Sanders Building 0-02

18.00 Closing dinner & party at Bar Blink.  
Wijnhaven 59, 3011 WJ Rotterdam. [www.barblink.nl](http://www.barblink.nl).  
Vegetarian, glutenfree and vegan options are available, other allergy  
restrictions in consultation (mail to: [brein@law.eur.nl](mailto:brein@law.eur.nl)). We kindly ask  
you for a contribution of EUR 20,- for the diner and drinks.



[You can fulfill the  
prepayment of EUR 20,=  
here](#), or scan the QR code.

Erasmus School of Law contributes to the evening as well. We will have  
bites as starters, a 3-course menu and 4 drinks per person. More drinks  
must be settled separately and can be paid with pin or cash.

# Public transportation

## Metro

There are five lines (routes), each marked with its own letter (A-E) and colour. Beurs station is the largest metro station, here all lines cross. You can reach Erasmus university (stop 'Kralingse Zoom') via metro line A (direction 'Binnenhof'), B (direction Nesseland) or C (direction 'de Terp'). If you want to be in the center of Rotterdam, you should take a metro to station 'Blaak' or 'Beurs'.

## Tram

Tram lines 4, 7, 8, 20, 21, 23, 24 and 25 go through the center of Rotterdam. All trams converge on the Central Station. Erasmus University can be reached by tram line 21 or 24 direction 'De Esch'.

## Paying for public transportation

To travel by public transport you need a valid OV-chipcard or the app RET Barcode, which allows you to request a mobile ticket for the bus, tram and metro via your phone. With this app, you cannot travel on balance and you buy the (unfortunately more expensive) day or 2-hour card.

## There are several separate OV-chip cards available:

- RET 1 day (€9.00): for sale at RET service stores and service points, Rotterdam Tourist Information (Coolingel, Centraal Station and Hoek van Holland).
- RET 2 hours (€ 4,00): for sale and recharge at verkoop- en oplaadpunten in metro stations, for sale on the bus (pay only with pin), in the trams (pay both with pin and cash) and at Rotterdam Tourist Information (Coolingel, Centraal Station and Hoek van Holland).

## The shared bikes and shared scooters

It is impossible to imagine the city without shared mobility. Rotterdam currently has seven different sharing providers that offer an (electric) sharing bike or scooter.

**Baqme** [baqme.com](https://baqme.com)  
**Check** [ridecheck.app](https://ridecheck.app)  
**Donkey Republic** [donkey.bike](https://donkey.bike)  
**Felyx** [felyx.com](https://felyx.com)

**GoSharing** [go-sharing.nl](https://go-sharing.nl)  
**Lime** [li.me](https://li.me)  
**Vaimoo** [vaimoo.app/rotterdam](https://vaimoo.app/rotterdam)

# Lunch, dinner & sightseeing

## Lunch during the Common Session

The university is located outside the city of Rotterdam, but fortunately the campus offers several options for lunch close to Sanders Building where the Common Study Session will take place.

- In **Erasmus Paviljoen** you can have breakfast, lunch, dinner or drinks throughout the day. Of course you can also drop by for a cup of coffee and cake. Via [this link you can see where you can find](#) the Erasmus Pavilion.
- In **Tinbergen Building** you will find 'De Etude', a canteen where you can have lunch for a smaller price. Here you can see [where you can find](#) Tinbergen.
- The campus is also home to the so-called '[Food court](#)'. Here you'll find a variety of lunch options, including a Starbucks, a sandwich store and a plant-based restaurant.
- Erasmus University also has a small supermarket on campus. **Spar University** is that 'corner shop' where students and staff can get their daily shopping as well as ready-made meals, pre-packed sandwiches, fresh fruit juices and a variety of fresh produce - everything geared at students.

## Dinner recommendations

### De Maaskantine

Within walking distance of the campus you can find 'de Maaskantine'. de Maaskantine is an outdoor restaurant with heated seating, picnic benches along the water, and a city beach with colorful lounge chairs. It has a Caribbean cuisine, a great cocktail menu and an amazing view over the water and the city! The address is Plantagelaan 2, 2063 NG Rotterdam.





### Backyard

Right in the center of Rotterdam you will find BACKYARD; an All day plant based, vegan friendly restaurant. A feel good formula with a homely feel, the urban 'backyard' in the heart of Rotterdam. BACKYARD is open all day.

The address of Backyard is Korte Hoogstraat 14, 3011 GL Rotterdam.

### Restaurant Bazar

Restaurant Bazar is a well-known restaurant among the people who live in Rotterdam. With upbeat world music, competitively priced and quickly served dishes, the organized chaos and especially lots of color, the street atmosphere of a market is created within this restaurant. It is located in the Witte de With, which is one of the most cozy streets in Rotterdam! The address is Witte de Withstraat 16, 3012 BP Rotterdam.



### Oude Haven

The Old Harbor - located in the Maritime District - with its beautiful historic ships is a popular place among Rotterdammers, to eat, drink and dance. On summer days the terraces are full until the late hours. With more than 20 bars/restaurants including an award-winning cocktail bar, there is something for everyone here.



## For the coffee lovers



### Heilige Boontjes

At Heilige Boontjes, a good coffee place located in an old police station, people with a distance to the labor market are offered a way back into society. Besides drinking good coffee, you can also have a delicious breakfast and lunch here! The address is Eendrachtsplein 3, 3015 LA Rotterdam.

### Man met Bril Koffie

At Man Met Bril Koffie you may find the most fresh cup of coffee in Rotterdam. This store is not only a café but also a coffee roaster. At their location at the Vijferhofstraat they are ready from 07:00 in the morning to provide you with a fresh cup of coffee and a full breakfast. The coffee of Man met Bril can also be found at many other locations in Rotterdam. The address of Man With Glasses Coffee is Vijverhofstraat 70, 3032 SN Rotterdam.



## Sightseeing

Here are some general sightseeing tips for your visit to Rotterdam! If you still have some time left after the Common Study Session, we recommend you to [download the official City Map Rotterdam](#). This is a useful map of the must-sees of Rotterdam.



### **Depot Boijmans Van Beuningen**

Finding yourself in the 1664 mirrors of Depot Boijmans Van Beuningen is an activity in itself, but the iconic building was designed to store and exhibit art. The world's first publicly accessible art depot opened its doors this fall.

### **Historisch Delfshaven**

Historisch Delfshaven is a picturesque harbour for yachts and has survived the bombing of Rotterdam in 1940. In Historisch Delfshaven people used to earn their living by herring fishing and distilling gin. Now you will find cozy antique and trinket stores, cafes and restaurants in the historic canal houses.



### **De Markthal**

De Markthal is the first indoor market floor in the Netherlands. Good food and unique living come together in the spectacular archway.



### Euromast park

Euromast park is a nice place to spend a summer evening with some home-brought drinks and food. Many of the trees in the park are over 100 years old and there are regularly public events and festivals that perfectly match the atmosphere. In addition, you will find some restaurants like [Dudok in het Park](#) and [Parqiet](#) in the old

mansions and you can see the Euromast, Rotterdam's observation tower.

### Pride Rotterdam

During the Common Study Session, Pride Rotterdam will also take place!

Roze Zaterdag is the oldest gay pride in the Netherlands that travels to a different city every year. From June 17 till June 26 Rotterdam Pride will host this event. The program will consist of a pride march, live acts like Duncan Laurence, S10 and LIONSTORM together with DJ sets of Willie Wartaal, Doppelgang and more. So if you like, you could combine your visit to Rotterdam with Pride Rotterdam! [Check the website for all information.](#)



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Common Study Session Spring 2022 Rotterdam

More information: [commonstudyprogramme.net](https://commonstudyprogramme.net)

Contact: Elisabeth Brein - [brein@law.eur.nl](mailto:brein@law.eur.nl)

In cooperation with (and many thanks to): ESL staff, Daphne Langerak, Kyra van der Boor, Roos van Beek, Fernando Palazzo, Janne Landsman, Elise Maes, CIA study association, ESL stewards, Teamsupport and Jolanda Bloem of our Communications departement.

# Presentations and abstracts

## Monday

### *Fuel for adversaries of globalisation: Othering and self-representation*

#### **Capping for Clout? The performativity of authenticity amongst Dutch drillers**

Robby Roks, Erasmus School of Law

Jeroen van den Broek, Erasmus School of Law

Joran de Jong, Municipality of Amsterdam

Since 2019, there have been public concerns in the Netherlands about the growing popularity of drill rap, a subgenre of gangsta rap known for its hyperbolic communication of violence. In the Dutch media, drill music has been linked to the rise of violent incidents among young people. Drawing on nethnographic studies on Dutch drill in Amsterdam (De Jong, 2021) and Rotterdam (Roks and Van den Broek, 2020), we examine the communication of violence in the Dutch (online) drill rap culture. Firstly, we show how Dutch drillers try to establish the authenticity of their violent claims, amongst other things by alluding to their involvement in specific violent incidents. Secondly, we illustrate how Dutch drillers actively contest each other's credibility as drillers, for instance by sharing compromising information. Finally, we shed light on how consumers of Dutch drill interpret the authenticity of the Dutch drillers' violent claims. Fueled by the absence of an objective reality of what constitutes 'realness' for drillers in the Netherlands, our research highlights the performativity of authenticity in Dutch drill. However, our findings also show the risks for Dutch drillers associated with the online and musical performance of violence.

#### **Entangled in crisis: an exceptional path in legitimizing othering**

Vasileios Gerasopoulos, Utrecht University

Though much has been written regarding the policy framework that produced the biopolitical border regime following the 'summer of migration' in 2015, still unexplored are the structural dynamics that prepare and perpetuate the aforementioned border regime. This gap urgently demands for a careful engagement with how a designation of a phenomenon as 'crisis' gives rise to the 'politics of exception', laying a legitimizing foundation for policies that systematically cultivate a normalization

of dehumanization. A critical exploration of the European and Greek migration policy framework is an essential prerequisite to avoid over-simplification and further outline meaningful connections between the top-down actions and bottom-up reactions that pervade the encounter of the host society with the arriving migrant-Other. The aim of this presentation is thus to expose and substantiate the links between policy, its controversial implementation, and the subsequent mobilization of hostile sentiment towards migrants. The conceptual 'state of exception' is the principal point of departure for the analysis, whilst the importance of tailoring the theory in a way that corresponds to the complexities of the current 'juridical order' is emphasized. Drawing on an analysis of seminal policy texts of the refugee 'crisis' as well as interviews with legal experts on migration, advocacy officers and politicians, a crucial imbalance of Greek State sovereignty against the backdrop of the European Union's increasing influence and (legislative) capacity in matters of migration will be argued. This 'pooling of sovereignty', in which powers and functions are transferred from nation states to supra-national bodies, has contributed to a pervasive spearheading of a socio-legal environment of 'dysnomie'. Such conceptualization invites the possibility for a crucial re-imagination of the state of exception, as well as a grounded approach to the ramifications of the emergency policy measures taken since 2015. A threefold distinction that touches upon the particularities of exception is posited: exception as comfort, exception as a bargaining tool and exception as entrapment. This critical line of enquiry is necessary in delineating how, through migration policies, biopolitical responses are legitimized against the migrant as the permanent-Other, as a perpetual reminder of a 'challenge' (a 'crisis') that can never be 'solved'.

### ***Panel I - Representations and stigma***

#### **Pathological Theft or Thrill-Seeking Thieves? Representations of kleptomania in Dutch media between 1868 and 1945**

Thijs Zoomer, Utrecht University

The diagnosis of kleptomania originates from the early 19th century but would become truly important during the late 19th century with the rise of department stores in Europe and the United States. Women started stealing from these stores en masse to the point that it was called an epidemic of theft. This behaviour was deemed pathological and was explained by kleptomania. This thesis examines how the Dutch media influenced the representation of people suffering from kleptomania between 1868 and 1945. Both visual methods (qualitative) and a media analysis (qualitative

and quantitative) were used to analyse newspaper articles, films, and images. This investigation offers new data about the history of kleptomania by using new digital techniques. The research offered several key findings. Firstly, in the analysed media sources, men are relatively often portrayed as suffering from kleptomania.

This finding contradicts earlier literature that views kleptomania as a predominantly female phenomenon, as earlier research solely focused on department store theft. Another key finding is that the media often mislabelled kleptomania, thus three kinds of 'kleptomaniacs' were found in the source material: (1) the rich offender who wanted to escape a prison sentence; (2) the true pathological type; and (3) the thrill seeker. Thrill seeking provides a logical explanation of why contemporaries imagined the theft committed as senseless, as the thief did not need the item, it was solely for the thrill. This finding too is important for the debate surrounding kleptomania, as some argue that it is an invented disease and was used for social control of women (Chapter 5). Moral entrepreneurs played an important role in who was represented as an ill person (kleptomania) and a criminal (a thief). The Papendrecht court case exposed how journalists, psychiatrists, and the judiciary shaped this interpretation of who should be regarded as an ill person or as a criminal (Chapter 6). Contemporaries did believe kleptomania to be a legitimate mental disorder. This too had consequences for the people who suffered from it, as they were stigmatized by and in the media (Chapter 7).

### **The perceived impact of hip hop on marginalized communities in New York**

Aron Akkerman, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Hip hop started in the Bronx New York in the 1970s. While discussions on hip hop are as old as hip hop itself, recent events have made the discussions reemerge. There are two main reasons for this, the first reason is that in the recent decennia hip hop has evolved from its roots as a local cultural art form to an international phenomenon (Bonnette 2015:140).

According to Nielsen (2018) hip hop surpassed rock as the most popular music genre in 2017. The second reason is that tensions surrounding racism in America have increased since the murder of George Floyd by a police officer on 25 May 2020. Following this event there have been worldwide protests against discrimination and racism (Sugrue 2020). This thesis illuminates the history and context of moral panics on hip hop while providing an alternative narrative on hip hop by amplifying the voices of the marginalized communities in New York, where hip hop originated. I argue moral panics on hip hop are often racially motivated and related to the denial of structural problems in marginalized communities. In addition, I argue that even



though hip hop music has developed to become the most popular music genre, there are still moral panics surrounding the music genre. In addition, I argue that hip hop is an important cultural memory carrier and has empowering qualities for marginalized communities.

### **Stoner Stigma**

Mike Kradolfer, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

For the last three decades, recreational drug use is said to have undergone a process of normalization. Proponents of the normalization thesis argue that a higher prevalence of drug-users among the population and the easy accessibility to certain substances has led to increased social acceptance. This rhetoric dictates that cannabis, a highly used drug that can be bought legally in Dutch 'coffeeshops', would be socially accepted in the Netherlands, especially in the bigger cities where coffeeshops are more prevalent than in rural areas and smaller municipalities. The normalization thesis is regularly met with criticism because of its assumption that normalization proliferates the degree of social acceptance. Therefore, this research aims to assess how Dutch cannabis users in the four biggest cities of the Netherlands perceive and experience stigmatization as a result of their cannabis consumption. Borrowing Goffman's conceptualization of social stigma, I intent to reveal if stigmatization is experienced by individual users, what shape this takes and how they are coped with. Using a qualitative approach, semi-structured in-depth interviews should shed a light on the credibility of the normalization thesis for cannabis users in the Dutch 'big four': Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, and The Hague.

### ***Panel II - Institutional responses and their discontents***

### **Travel for abortion care in Europe during COVID**

Alberte Verwohlt Hansen, IMARC, University of Kent

This presentation highlights the various barriers to safe abortion healthcare in Europe and consequences thereof. Whilst almost all countries in the European continent allow abortion under some circumstances, there are still seven European countries with a total or near total ban on abortion. Although the other countries allow for abortion under certain circumstances, rules, and regulations; barriers remain in these countries as well with regards to abortion access. Such barriers include gestational age limits, mandatory waiting periods, mandatory counselling, conscientious objection, stigma, misinformation, and other legal limitations. These

barriers therefore often force and leave women with no choice but to either travel within their country, or even abroad to seek adequate care. However, due to the global pandemic this has become increasingly difficult, and COVID-19 has also led some countries to pose further limitations on abortion care. Suddenly women and pregnant people became faced with two legal burdens; having potentially serious consequences for their health (mental and physical) and their finances. Moreover,

I will argue that such barriers are also a financial disadvantage to the state and a danger to the safety of their citizens, as such restrictions can lead to unsafe abortions which again can lead to unnecessary maternal deaths. This topic is often overlooked within criminology but is an important discussion to have as rigid abortion regulations lead amongst other to the displacement of pregnant people and women, unnecessary deaths, they force people to carry unwanted pregnancies to term, it adds to the spread of misinformation on the female reproduction system and all whilst women and doctors may face criminal charges simply for seeking and providing proper healthcare.

### **International Crimes and the Political Conception of Justice**

Gediminas Šataitis, Vilnius University

Many of the global challenges faced by the international community today can only be answered by united action. However, the lack of unity itself is one of the challenges faced, as exemplified by international crimes committed by nations against other nations. Punishing such crimes under international criminal law, aside from encountering practical issues is also theoretically problematic. Some of these problems are caused by the tensions between the supposedly universal ideals of human rights and justice and the necessarily conventional and contingent character of international relations. Furthermore, the possibility of a commonly accepted international law is obstructed by the variety of moral customs and conceptions of justice held by different nations and cultures. A possible solution worth exploring comes from the political conception of justice as applied to the international society of nations. The goal of such conception is to provide a way to agree upon the minimal content of the principles of international law. This minimal content would include only the basic laws and legislative principles that all societies could agree on as the starting point for a common law of nations. In this case, it is proposed that the recognition of the main international crimes has the potential of forming the basis for such an agreement.



## **Structural Resistance Towards Environmental Change: A Theoretical Contribution**

Karim El Amraoui, Ghent University

This study situates itself in an eco-Marxist approach within the field of green criminology. It adopts Marx' theory of economic base-superstructure and Gramsci's concept of hegemony in trying to examine how the treadmill of production within capitalism determines societal structure and individuals environmental consciousness into ecological harmful practices.

This way blocking structural resistance against environmental degradation within society, and facilitating further environmental harm. By conducting a literature study, multiple practices and institutions within the superstructure are conceptualized as legitimizers or protectors of the hegemony of the treadmill of production. More specifically, the influences of discourse, marketing and the state are further discussed. The outcome of this study provides the reader with a theoretical framework for thinking theoretically about structural hindrances of creating environmental change, and for understanding how deeply these are interwoven within contemporary society.

## **Workshop visual ethnography**

by Elke van Hellefont, University of Kent

Based on the experiences with making an ethnographic film about gangs in Brussels, this workshop aims to discuss the potential of visual approaches to crime ethnography while considering the challenges, dangers and value (for participants and researchers) of using visual methods in ethnographic research. What are potential ethical issues in contributing to the visual representation of crime? How to engage in non-academic, but data-driven, storytelling? Should researchers negotiate the power of the images they create? How to engage with social media and what is the impact of transmediation on our fieldwork and the practice of visual ethnography? In considering their own field work, participants are invited to discuss the ethical, practical and academic challenges of visual ethnography when collecting, analysing and presenting ethnographic data.

### ***Panel III - Narratives of liberation, victimization and oppression***

#### **Tea Has Never Been Sorry for Not Being Coffee': A narrative-based interrogation of colonial legacies within queer experience in Uganda**

Saskia Hennecke, IMARC, University of Kent

A tattoo, unremarkable at first glance, but inscribed with the layers of ones' sexual identity, familial responsibility, and the sacrifices he has made to preserve both. A network of paper notes delivered hand to hand across Kampala to convey information regarding a new clinic in secret. A TikTok dance, performed by someone subversively expressing gender fluidity to an audience who thinks his femininity is just a silly bit. Identities and lives are built around the stories we tell ourselves and others, and these items tell some of stories of what it means to be queer in Uganda in a globalising, digitalising, post-Covid world.

Pre-colonial Uganda had a rich history of sexual and gender diversity. Kalembo Kizito neatly summarizes, "the inherited legal and religious foundations that instilled the idea of Western patriarchy in an admittedly already patriarchal society helped in fermenting arguably non-existent homophobic attitudes in Uganda" (2017: 569). I spent five weeks in Kampala with the LGBTI+ community, and my research explores the legacy and lasting influences of coloniality upon the lived experiences of queerness in Uganda. This ethnographic, Participatory Action Research (PAR) engages with the literature of sexual citizenship (Lister, 1990, 1991, 2003; Pateman, 1988, 1989; Richardson & Turner, 2001; Turner, 2008), homonationalism (Puar, 2007) and homophobic nationalism (Rodriguez, 2017) to interrogate colonial legacies within narratives of gender and sexual identity. In addition to the research dissertation, I have plans to adapt my findings into a (fully anonymised) podcast, which contributes to the construction of counter power and elevates narratives that are disruptive of normativity. The research findings of this dissertation are separated into three sections, each of which employs a storytelling approach, injecting abstract conceptualisations with personality and nuance.

First, we seek to understand how narrative is constructed: both by dominant structures of historical power, especially in news media, and in everyday enactments of queer counter power. Then we explore some of the ways in which a colonised mindset infiltrates LGBTI+ organising, hindering the movement as a whole. Finally, we investigate how inequalities such as class and gender interact with kuchu balances of risk and visibility.

## **From 'white genocide' to 'just a robbery': Exploring narratives on the phenomenon of farm attacks and their connection to the South African land issue**

Hilly Wieland, Utrecht University

South Africa's history of colonialism and apartheid has left the country in conflict over land. The concept of land plays a role in the nationalistic identities of both the black and white population in the country. Politicians are accused of exploiting the land issue and stigmatising white landowners. Beside farmers being at risk of becoming a victim of a farm attack, landowners also fear that their land will be expropriated without compensation due to new legislation. The occurrence of farm attacks against white farmers and the hate speech by politicians directed at the white population are perceived by the white population as perceived and realistic threats to their livelihood, norms and values.

This has also given rise to the 'white genocide' and other race-based narratives. Besides the 'white genocide' narrative, narratives on farm attacks, especially in the context of the land issue, are lacking in criminological research. This qualitative research aimed at filling the gap through describing and exploring the narratives of liberal and conservative social interest groups on farm attacks and its link to expropriation without compensation.

In-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted and the Twitter API was used to gather tweets, which resulted in a large dataset. A narrative analysis was employed and insight was obtained in the formation, spread and possible consequences of narratives on the land issue and farm attacks. Although social interest groups shared the same goal, the narratives were heterogenous. The research indicated that especially the behaviour of radical politicians surrounding the land issue influenced the forming of narratives on farm attacks. In addition, the perceived threats resulting from that behaviour form a risk in maintaining and fueling the ethnic tensions in South Africa. However, friction was not only found between different ethnicities, but also between the social interest groups with different narratives.

## **Analyzing the 2020 Delhi riots: An expression of Modi's Hindu nationalist and Islamophobic narrative?**

Janne Landsman, IMARC, Ghent University

This presentation focuses on a recent case of violence against Muslims in India, namely the 2020 Delhi riots. Between 23 and 29 February 2020, multiple areas of Northeast Delhi suffered mass violence in Delhi's biggest Hindu-Muslim riot

since 1950. The official number of recorded deaths is 53, at least 250 persons had to be hospitalized, and the number of missing persons is still unknown. Based on coverage of the riots in academic literature, truth-finding reports and news articles, I will discuss the events that led to the violence and provide an in-depth understanding of what happened during the riots. I will focus on how the current Hindu nationalist and Islamophobic narrative promoted by the Indian government under Prime Minister Narendra Modi can be linked to the riots in Delhi, since there are signs of governmental officials inciting the violence. Moreover, I will address the alleged failure of the Delhi police in adequately responding to the riots and in some instances their active participation in the violence. I will finally discuss how Hindu nationalism might have informed the police officers who were on duty during the riots and how it could enable police brutality against Muslims.

#### ***Panel IV - Globalisation from below: Conspiracy narratives***

##### **Ethnographic research of a group of opponents of the corona measures**

Luuk van Tol, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Since the start of the corona-pandemic, there have been a large number of different measures taken against this global disease and an even larger amount of different things said about those measures. Many political leaders, such as Dutch Minister of Health Hugo de Jonge, have said there was never going to be any form of obligation, direct or indirect, to vaccinate. However, since the start of this pandemic, there have been several measures taken by the government which can have a moderate to severe impact on the human rights of civilians. Such as mask mandates or restrictions from entering certain facilities without a proper QR-code. Opponents of such restrictions have been labelled as conspiracy theorists. One conspiracy theory has been that there will be a restriction of (physical) education without a QR-code in the nearby future. I have found a group of students who are worried about such use. And they are actively fighting against the use of a QR-code in higher education. I want to research this group to understand their concerns and the reasoning behind those concerns, why and if they feel like they exercise deviant behaviour, and the impact of them deviating from the norm.

My presentation is about my upcoming research on this group. First, I will talk about the reason why I have chosen this subject. Secondly, which methods I am going to use. Thirdly, both the definition of words in general, for instance, what does it even mean to be a conspiracy theorist, and the effects words, or labels, can have on a

person. Lastly, show some of their concerns, (hopefully) supplemented with some pictures, on why they would resist this restriction.

### **Conspiracy Theories and Extremism; does one lead to the other?**

Andrea Rizzi, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

In today's world, where information are easily accessible and easily shareable, it is very hard to know which one is true and which one is fake. This can be easily seen when focusing on conspiracy theories and how fast they spread. Ideas, that thanks to the internet travel around the world and that get more and more follow as time goes on. What makes conspiracy theories easily believable is the fact that they provide a responsible to anyone that was looking for one. Especially in chaotic situation, they provide a reason, an explanation of why the situation is not solved yet. This research will focus on one aspect of conspiracy theorists in particular; it will focus on its relationship with terrorism and extremism.

The main aim will be to understand and to provide insights on how and if conspiracy theorists are investigated by the Europol. The focus will be to find pattern that shows a possible correlation between conspiracy theories and acts of terrorism and extremism. In order to find possible patterns a focus restricted on behavioral and geographical variables will be implemented.

### **Narratives of Dutch QAnon supporters**

Daphne Langerak, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

In this presentation I will explain the proposal of my Master's thesis on QAnon conspiracy thinking in the Netherlands. Over the past few years, QAnon started evolving into a global phenomenon by attracting followers across the globe, including in the Netherlands. According to QAnon supporters, a cabal of globalist elites known as "The Cabal" strives to destroy (American) freedom and submit the nation to the will of a global government. In certain interpretations of the theory, paedophilia, blood sacrifice, Satanism, and other attention-getting crimes are on the agenda of the Cabal. In the Netherlands, QAnon supporters did not only speak out about their thoughts via their digital devices, but also showed themselves offline during different protests around various political themes. The current perspective on conspiracy thinking is that conspiracy thinkers are either paranoid or have a greater need for certainty and grip on the world. These two dominant perspectives leave little diversity between conspiracy thinkers and this might contribute to the stereotyping of conspiracy thinkers and a lack of understanding of these people. In addition, some

journalists started wondering whether it is dangerous to give conspiracy thinkers and their theories a stage because of the fear of influencing others. In contrast, the purpose of this research is to engage in conversation with conspiracy thinkers, more specifically with QAnon supporters, a relatively new conspiracy theory that has received little scientific attention yet. Through a narrative approach and in-depth interviews and ethnographic fieldwork the aim of this research is to understand how Dutch QAnon supporters got involved with QAnon, their ideas of how the world works, their ways of meaning-making, and to understand their experiences of existing in this world.

## **Tuesday**

### ***Panel V - In governments we trust? Government institutions as perpetrators and source of ethical concerns***

#### **AI-driven profiling: finally the crystal ball we have longed for in crime prevention?**

Majsa Storbeck, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) increasingly permeates every aspect of our worlds, leading to profound economic and societal shifts. Being 'seen' through data has, simply put, become 'a way of life'. This logic of data accumulation has notably extended itself to governments, as public authorities are increasingly using new technologies to perform public services. From 'surveillance capitalism' to the 'securitization of migration', all the way up to the 'datafication of criminal justice' - Big Data has piqued the interest of a wide range of policymakers in different fields, as it has given rise to access to a large array of data to a degree that was unthinkable before. The now common practice of predictive policing is promising to be the 'holy grail' of crime prevention, and this transition to data-driven policy is what the UN calls an emerging trend of 'Digital Welfare States'. What is however driving these new modes of governance and policing? It is really the panacea to the challenges of today and tomorrow, or is it just over-spun hype and hubris?

This presentation will delve into these questions and discuss some of the ethical and social implications by zooming into the case of the Netherlands. Not only is the Netherlands viewed as a pioneer in the field of predictive policing, it also gained a notorious reputation in the international arena for an AI-driven fraud hunt gone wrong (think: childcare benefits). These two cases will be examined in detail, contrasted and compared to exactly determine how and whether AI-driven profiling technologies have redrawn the boundaries between the powers of the state and the rights of individuals in the Netherlands. Is it a utopia or dystopia?

## **Enforced disappearances of academic researchers in Egypt:**

### **The Case Study of Giulio Regeni**

Luana Mastroianni, IMARC, University of Kent

The paper focuses on Egypt's authoritarian government and, more precisely, its abuse of human rights. Following the academic literature, I will explain the historical circumstances that led to the establishment of the present Egyptian government, and the various ways in which the latter may limit the freedom of expression of academic researchers.

Furthermore, the paper will analyse how the concept of enforced disappearances may be used by the Egyptian government as a tool against what they consider as their opposition. More specifically, this paper will consider one peculiar form of opposition detected by the Egyptian authorities, namely cases involving academic researchers. In order to fully explain the phenomenon of enforced disappearances, the disappearance and death of the Italian researcher Giulio Regeni will be used as a case study. The latter has been chosen due to the fact that even though the events occurred in 2016, there still are not any official answers regarding the case. Moreover, the Egyptian authorities response to the events will also be mentioned.

## **Organized crime: an extraneous element inside the Brazilian government?**

Fernando Palazzo, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Definitions of organized crime have been topic of debate among academics over the last decades. From the historical perspectives that were inspired by the Italian mafia, over situational or networked concepts of organized crime, to the definition in the United Nation Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the concept of organized crime is a fluid idea which needs to be understood in accordance with new practices, varying circumstances and different cultures. This research sets out to investigate the state-organized nexus of this complex polyhedron by studying the possible role of organized crime inside government organizations, more particularly in the Brazilian government. The aim is twofold. First, by considering the Brazilian reality with substantial cases of systemic corruption, embezzlement and other related activities, this study aims to identify in which ways the concept of organized crime can be applicable in a context of public governance. In other words, in which ways can organized crime be understood as an extraneous element inside the Brazilian government? Second, this case study of Brazil aims to help reconfigure the concept of organized crime, bringing features of its historical origins and contemporary dynamics beyond the academically and politically dominant Global North view.

The case study will be based on Brazilian court files, expert interviews with relevant actors in the field and the personal work experience of the researcher in the Brazilian judicial system

### ***Panel VI - Women and prison experiences***

#### **Let's get political: a feminist participatory action research in Belgian prisons**

Elise Maes, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

As radical voices in American abolitionism often know their origin in the affected communities, a participatory action research will give the floor to Belgian incarcerated women. Abolitionist theory discusses the ways in which criminal justice systems can be heavily interconnected with processes of structural marginalization. This leads to institutionalized forms of social exclusion, that can increase harms for several populations. These populations have been identified by intersectional theory, exposing how gender, class, sexuality, ethnicity, and religion can lead to several forms of social inequality. This thesis will entail an in-prison participatory action project to create theory that addresses the ways in which women experience an interconnection between their structural marginalization and imprisonment. This will respond to European specificities in migration, economic organization, and gender relations.

The goal of this thesis is to include new subjectivities in our theoretical spaces that can offer a clearer view on this interconnection, and how we could respond to these injustices with social change.

#### **Women's Embodied Experiences of Prison**

Marinthe Stavrou, IMARC, University of Kent

Every person experiences and perceives the world through their senses, dress, movement and social expectations attached to their physical body. This relates to the sociology behind punishment and punitive measures, including imprisonment. Certain bodies come to be considered worth punishing or worth researching, whereas others do not. The concept of embodiment can help inform our views of the different lived experiences of imprisonment of people in different bodies, bodies can serve as a site of investigation in order to understand how incarceration is experienced. In this presentation I will explore women's experiences of prison and how they relate to the embodiment of prison. What the specific role of emotions is in this phenomenon, why women's self-injury rates during imprisonment are relatively



high and how this plays into the effects of imprisonment post-release. Finally, I will explain how this ties into my research into the experiences of mothers in prisons by addressing the idea of mothering emotions and their importance in relation to incarceration.

***Panel VII - Shadow sides of global markets and crisis: Ethnographies of labour, markets and exploitation***

**Stepping into the empty land. A ghost ethnography approach to waste and the Covid-19 effects over El Puche's (Spain) informal street market**

Francisco Javier Ruiz Martin, Utrecht University

In this presentation I will be discussing one of the methods used in my master thesis, ghost ethnography. This cultural criminological approach presented by Jeff Ferrell focuses on the elements that are missing, or that no longer exist in an environment to reveal further issues that probably were overlooked (Ferrell, 2015). This came to be an “unforeseen method” as the weekend street market of the El Puche – a neighborhood in the province of Almeria, southern Spain- was closed by the local government due to Covid19. I wandered the streets of the neighborhood, took images of empty spaces, created sensorial descriptions, and collected informant data in order to study how the remnants of this practice could explain other issues that influence the current situation of exclusion in El Puche. Unique dynamics happened to take place in the limits of the modernist cities (Hayward, 2004) where I found that the contrasts between the absence of the market and the presence of waste linked to greater processes of criminalization and power inequalities. The use of this approach in my research serves to demonstrate the adaptability of ghost ethnography to different settings and how well it suits other qualitative methods. With my thesis in southern Spain serving as a firm example that confirms the validity of Ferrell's ideas, it also opens the door to future researchers on the study of social consequences after times of crisis, such as the Covid19 pandemic, which affected not only these vendors, but the entire globe.

## **Exploring the Paradoxes of Contemporary “Glocal” Issues and its Implications for Criminological Research: the case of Precarious and Exploitative Labour in the Italian Agricultural Industry**

Leonardo Fiori, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

How do the phenomena of precarious and exploitative labour represent contemporary “glocal” issues? What elements contribute to the ambiguity and the complexity of these problems? How do these difficulties influence our research making process and how do these hinder an adequate understanding of the topic? This presentation will seek to develop answers to the following questions, on the basis of my own fieldwork experience conducted in fulfilment of the IMARC final research project. The research took place in the Agro Pontino region, an extensive rural area mainly owned by agricultural industries and found below the city of Rome, Italy.

The research aim was to re-construct the reality of agricultural workers through an ethnographic investigation of their perceptions and experiences for the purpose of revealing the multifaceted aspects of this labour organisation as well as the most pressing issues harming workers. During the fieldwork, a series of obstacles of different natures were encountered making us return to the questions exposed above. Hence, this presentation attempts to provide some suggestions based on the lessons learned from my fieldwork addressing researchers focusing on the criminological implications of those “glocal” issues transversely crossing the “cultural landscapes” of our contemporary society.

## **‘The real crime against fashion’: Fast fashion and it’s relation to popular media platforms**

Marie-Line van der Vloet, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

April 24, 2013, the day when the Rana Plaza building in Bangladesh collapsed, is often indicated as a turning point within the fashion industry. More and more consumers started to think about the origin of their clothes, and with this, a lot of initiatives aimed at improving the clothing industry came to existence. However, due to a weak legal environment, brands operating within the fast fashion industry often still get away with neglect of their social corporate responsibilities. Moreover, new brands emerged, producing and replacing pieces of clothing even faster, at the lowest possible prices. Brands like these are highly popular among, especially, teens and young adults. However, they come with high human-as well as environmental costs. The success story of these (ultra-) fast fashion brands is increasingly linked to

popular media platforms, such as Tik-Tok, framing fashion and luxury as feminist features linked to notions of self-care and self-love. Therefore, this research aims to assess the relationship between feminism, media and the fashion industry. First, online (feminist) sub-cultures on tik-tok will be mapped by means of a netnography. Additionally, the fashion industry will be examined from a social harm perspective, using interviews and observation.

### ***Panel VIII - Green criminological concerns***

#### **Like a fish out of water: ghost gear in the Arctic Ocean**

Lieve Knoppen, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Due to climate change and melting sea-ice, the Arctic Ocean is becoming a more accessible and interesting place for human activities, such as fishing. This poses a problem for marine wildlife in the Arctic, as a considerable amount of plastic waste here originates from fisheries.

Fishing gear becomes known as abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) when a fisher loses operational control of the gear. When ALDFG continues to trap marine wildlife, it gets the name "ghost gear". In certain places in the Arctic, ghost gear makes up a large part of the oceanic waste. This is problematic, because getting entangled in ghost gear can cause injury and death for marine wildlife.

Seeing as ghost gear causes harm to marine wildlife, it makes sense to look at this from a green criminological perspective, while keeping in mind the role played by speciesism. In this presentation, I will elaborate on the issue of ghost gear in the Arctic Ocean and why it is relevant for criminology.

#### **'Covid Holiday' or rhino poaching crisis?**

Joris van Deursen, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Restrictions to curb the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, such as border closures and national lockdowns, were predicted to weaken the first line of defence against rhino poaching in protected conservation areas (PCAs) across Africa. Because PCAs are financially reliant on ecotourism revenues, media reported in 2020 that counter-poaching capacity was reduced, resulting in a 'Covid conservation crisis'. This dissertation study sought a deeper understanding of the experiences of counter-poaching practitioners regarding the impact of Covid-19 restrictions, within the setting of the Greater Kruger National Park (GKNP) in South Africa, which has borne the brunt of the rhino poaching crisis of the last decade.

Through a mixed-method case study with practitioners in the counter-poaching industry of the GKNP, an in-depth understanding was gained of the various ways in which the pandemic has affected (counter-)poaching activities. This study concludes that despite the relief associated with the 'Covid Holiday' – the hard lockdown in South Africa during which rhino poaching figures plummeted – counter-poaching actors experienced hardship with regards to financial and mental pressure. Hence, these findings, which often differed per PCA and per lockdown level, nuance media claims of a 'Covid conservation crisis' by engaging with practitioners and gaining insight into their processes of meaning-making.

### **Case Study on Scientific Colonialism**

Stien van den Broeck, Ghent University

This case study focuses on the 'legal crime' of patenting life forms and the privatization of Indigenous knowledge, perpetrated by the Monsanto Company. It applies a critical standpoint when discussing the colonial implications of biopiracy and delves into the concept of scientific colonialism, approached through the lens of green criminology. By unpacking the unbalanced system of cross-border trade, the cracks in the foundation of Monsanto's 'innovative biotechnology' start to show. It soon becomes apparent that Monsanto's accomplishments are overshadowed by its harmful effects. Yet the main issue remains not only unanswered but ignored due to bribery and nepotism: where are the consequences for environmental and cultural villainy?

### ***Panel IX - Drug markets and their representations***

#### **The Process of Imagining Safer Supply: Drug Policy Evaluations with People Who Use Drugs**

Jack Farrell, Utrecht University

As the overdose crisis continues to worsen in North America without apparent end and largely attributable to the unregulated, toxic illegal drug supply, conversations are increasingly turning towards alternative approaches to prohibitive drug policies. One such approach adopted by the Canadian government is "Safer Supply", which involves the provision of prescribed medications to vulnerable individuals as a safer alternative to accessing the toxic illegal drug supply.

Imagine Safer Supply is a community-engaged research project from the Canadian

Drug Policy Coalition that explores the attitudes and perceptions of safer supply among frontline workers and people who use drugs and looks to chart the horizons of possible safer supply models. The research team is comprised of academic researchers and a community advisory committee made up of people with lived & living experience of drug use. The national scope of the study brought together drug user advocates from across the country, both as participants and researchers and as such the research brings together a wide variety of perspectives which provide a unique insight into both safer supply and the process of doing community-engaged research on an issue of fundamental social urgency.

This presentation seeks to provide insights into the process of doing community-engaged research during a time of overwhelming crises. As a research assistant on this project, I will provide an overview of our methodology that took a highly flexible approach to research design, recruitment & data collection so as to accommodate collaboration between research partners working frontline across multiple time zones. Second, I explore the challenges and potential in asking people to imagine alternative worlds while in crisis. While there are many challenges involved in engaging participants in the current context there is also a transformative potential involved in asking people to imagine alternative worlds which can outline future pathways for more informed policy.

### **Impression management in middle level markets: a case study of Benevolent Brokers**

George Simpson, University of Kent

This case study is one of three that form my ethnographic doctoral work challenging the usefulness of archetypal dealer conceptions when seeking to understand the lower levels of drug markets. Drawing on Goffman's (1959) face work and dramaturgical framework it explains the fluidity of roles and interactions within this market structure. This case study focuses on middle level dealers who occupy a fluid and autonomous space within the supply chain, but outside of hierarchical chains of command. It finds that shared histories and experiences underpin many market relationships and that many middle level drug deals are often complex capital (Bourdieu) exchanges, rather than purely profit driven. In this paper, I draw on three themes to present the 'Benevolent Broker' concept as a face type on display within middle level markets: i) the friends and favours nature of middle markets I encountered in my research; ii) the importance of trust rather than coercion in the governance of these markets; and iii) the empathetic nature of conflict resolution employed by my participants.

## Gender representations in online modafinil markets

Dr. Caroline Chatwin, University of Kent

Virtual marketplaces are now a well-established facet of the illegal drug landscape but, in contrast to offline markets, our knowledge about women's roles within these markets and the performance of gender is limited. This paper undertakes a gendered analysis exploring the Clearnet marketisation of Modafinil – a prescription only medication with a high proportion of female consumers. It focuses on three Clearnet sites specialising in off-prescription Modafinil sales: i) a popular, current e-commerce website; ii) a now closed e-commerce site; and iii) an unregulated online pharmacy. Our feminist, interpretivist analysis explores depictions of drugs, buyers and sellers, drawing on current and archived webpages, as well as promotional material and emails. We contrast these depictions with women's own published accounts of using Modafinil. Gendered representations were ubiquitous to all of the examples we provide, in surprising variation. Women (as well as other marginalised groups) tended to be ignored in the narrow representations of modafinil as part of the competitive and corporate sphere. This is particularly interesting given that women represent 40% of the modafinil market share according to Global Drug Survey data, and given that their own accounts provide a much broader imaginary.

### Wednesday

#### *Panel X - The state and its institutions*

## Human Trafficking in Aruba: Ethical considerations of conducting research with governmental agencies

Sophie Bettex, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

According to the U.S Department of State Human Trafficking (HT) Report (2021), Aruba is placed on Tier 2 Watch List for the second consecutive year. This categorization indicates that the country's government does not fully comply with the minimum standards (TVPA) for the elimination of trafficking although they are making significant efforts comply to them. Thus, besides these efforts human trafficking and human smuggling remain important issues that must receive effective responses. The Aruban Public Prosecution Service has contacted Erasmus University Rotterdam as they were looking for student researchers to help them obtain a better view on how smuggled and trafficked individuals maintain themselves on the island, such as their living and work conditions.

Nevertheless, the research holds a number of ethical concerns that will be addressed through this presentation as the core intention and goals behind this demand from the PPS remains unclear. Indeed, given that the data handling and use is unclear, it is crucial that the created report can ensure the participants' safety. Certain conflicts of interests emerged between the interests of the researcher and the requested report by the Aruban PPS, precisely regarding the purpose and obtaining multi-sided perspectives. Last but not least, it is possible that as the researcher is to a certain extent affiliated with the PPS, participants may be reluctant to take part in this research.

### **The lived experience of foreign national prisoners in a regular Belgian prison**

Emilie Gossye, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Foreign national prisoners are a group of inmates who find themselves in a particularly uncertain situation. These individuals have been convicted and sentenced to a prison sentence while lacking a legal right to stay in the country of conviction. All prisoners are subjected to what the literature calls the 'pains of imprisonment. This refers to specific issues that characterize a stay in prison, such as the deprivation of liberty, autonomy and/or security. Foreign national prisoners might experience additional pains or pains differently. Research on this subgroup has predominantly focused on the experience they live through in so-called transnational prisons, where almost exclusively, people who do not have legal residency are housed.

This work adds to the existing body of literature by elucidating the lived experiences of foreign national prisoners in a regular prison in Oudenaarde. The purpose is to describe and explain what shapes those experiences and the interpretations thereof might take while also including some insights on incarcerated individuals who have legal status. This helps discern whether specific pains of incarceration or any other aspects of prison life seem to be exacerbated or less relevant for foreign national prisoners.

### **Exploring the remaining traces of institutional abuse (of Magdalene Laundries and Mother and Child Institutions) within the Republic of Ireland using a visual "Ghost Ethnography"**

Emma McNulty, Utrecht University

Since the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922, thousands of mothers, women, girls, and children were coercively confined into State-Church run institutions to pay penance for their "sin" .

These people were subject to systematic neglect, abuse, and widespread social amnesia. These people were social ghosts. This paper aims to examine the afterlife of “crime”, “punishment” and “violence”, to explore what remains when the damage is done. The methodology for this exploration being a visual “Ghost Ethnography”, whereby I visited former sites of Magdalene Laundries and Mother and Child Institutions across the Republic of Ireland.

### ***Panel XI - Juvenile delinquency***

#### **ISRD4: a quantitative self-report questionnaire optimizing to survey both recorded and unrecorded delinquency among young adolescents**

Zeineb Sassi, Hamburg University

Social media are used by young adults not only as platforms for communication, self-fulfillment, and acceptance. Other ramifications like online victimization, exacerbated by a predominantly online-held life during the current pandemic in 2021, constitute a crucial aspect of social media life, and also are objects for epidemiological and criminological research. This highlights the interface of crime and health related challenges, namely an interface of the discipline’s focus on public health and criminal justice. With this focus, the talk will discuss the fourth survey of the International Self-Report Delinquency study (ISRD4), which attempts to supplement the standard school-based survey with a non-probability sample of internet users using a substantially shortened version of the questionnaire.

As far as sampling strategies are concerned, a community for mutual support of researchers using online surveys (Survey Circle; n=99), a survey company offering access to online panels (Respondi; n=1,080), and a river sample trying to recruit respondents via personal contacts and social media platforms (n=242) were used. The online questionnaire was implemented using Unipark and LimeSurvey and experimentally explored three crossed design variants (with/without progress bar, automatic forwarding, no-answer option). The efficacy of using the ISRD as a tool to survey unrecorded delinquency and the quality of the three sampling strategies will be discussed, as well as the effects of the different design variants on data quality and the time to respond.



## **Child sexual abuse on Aruba: characteristics of individual offenders, victims and structures of the island**

Kyra van der Boor, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Sexual offenses are a type of crime that raises great concern in a society, especially when it regards children. Research into aspects of this type of crime has therefore occupied a considerable place in the literature. This is important because, in addition to the social impact, there are major psychological and physical consequences for the victims. However, small countries such as Aruba are severely underrepresented when it comes to research into sexual offences. Despite the fact that there are almost no official figures on the extent of the problem, child abuse in Aruba is a topic about which great concerns have been expressed. Nonetheless, when it comes to doing research, we must emphasize the fact that it is very difficult to speak about the specific situation in Aruba, because (child) abuse is something that occurs worldwide. We should therefore not think that things are going much better in other countries. However, it is true that Aruba and the population have certain characteristics which increase the risk of child abuse. These characteristics range from many single-parent families, financial problems, to the fact that the offenders are in most cases relatives or acquaintances of the victims, with often their own abusive past as a child.

## **Violent juvenile crime in Aruba**

Sarah Ebrahim, IMARC, Erasmus University Rotterdam

What are the pathways to violent juvenile crime in Aruba? How do the criminal careers of these youth develop? What contributes to the ending of those criminal careers, if this is the case? The study of criminal careers is a major research focus in the field of criminology.

A life-course perspective that follows the bio-ecological development of individual criminal acts is often used for this type of research. Risk and protective factors play a crucial role in the construction of criminal careers.

Police reports -including the reports of youth services- will be analysed, and professionals working with these youth will be interviewed to understand the role of risk and protective factors. However, this approach in itself is limiting. How can we truly understand the complexity of those (violent) pathways? Narrative criminology, a stance in critical criminology, can provide more insight into the role of risk and protective factors in the story of criminal careers. I will explain what narrative criminology can contribute to the more traditional theoretical and methodological perspectives on the analysis of risk and protective factors in this specific research.

## ***Panel XII - Victimisation and sexual abuse***

### **‘I will not suffer and be still’ Breaking Societal Expectations: Outspoken Victims employing the Media. A Comparative Case Study**

Julia Hammerschmidt, Hamburg University

As a major part of victimology, the term “secondary victimisation” describes the inappropriate reaction of a third party towards victims of crime. In my presentation, I would like to take a closer look on how secondary victimisation affects survivors of crime who refuse to live up to societal expectations. I will analyse and compare the cases of Natascha Kampusch who suffered a media backlash after escaping from her ten-year imprisonment and Dilan Sözeri, who was falsely portrayed as a mask refuser after experiencing a violent, racial motivated attack. Both women suffered from secondary victimisation and both women refused to fulfil the stereotypical role of a victim according to society’s expectations. I want to explore the following questions: how was going public as a strategy for an alternative reading of their experience perceived by society? Why do Kampusch and Sözeri not comply to the role of the ‘ideal victim’? How are their experiences similar or different in terms of media reactions and secondary victimisation? How does each of those women employ what kind of media to advance their personal interests? What are the possible positive outcomes of their actions in terms of self-empowerment, visibilisation and rewriting, solidarity and networking?

### **The minoritized Ezidi body**

Meryt Mehany, Utrecht University

This presentation will show the Ezidi narratives of wartime sexual violence against Ezidi women by ISIL in 2014. The narratives derive from semi-structured interviews with Ezidi men, painters and poets, and from a selection of artwork. Through reconstructing the past in the present, I explored the community’s historical experiences which lie outside the narration of the genocidal rape, but instead comprise of stories of the everyday in which structural and physical violence is embedded. In recounting these memories from a cultural criminological social constructivist, and phenomenological viewpoint, this presentation shows how the sexual violence against Ezidi women falls within the larger context of their history of suffering, and the historical and political factors that led to genocidal rape. It will also show how within the artistic space the Ezidi community serves to historicize the 2014 experience that is anchored in the community’s collective memory while rebuilding the foundation of the collective fostering solidarity, healing and a critical vision for the future.

## **#MeTooUniv. Moving Beyond fact-finding missions, forms, and master narratives**

Olga Petintseva, Ghent University/Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Narrative criminology has firmly placed the notion of 'narratives as constitutive' on the research agenda (Presser, 2009). The main interest of narrative criminologists is not the factual correctness of narratives (Sandberg, 2010). Rather, they foreground the making and the working of narratives, emphasizing their complexity and ambiguity (Sandberg, Tutenges & Copes, 2015). Much narrative work has been done on the importance of surpassing rigid 'master' narratives (such as those that a priori claim power/powerlessness) (Presser, 2018). Arguably, living in a world of multiplicities, finding a singular is rare and can be dangerous (Plummer, 2019).

Thematically, this talk highlights non-judicial handling of sexual misconduct in the context of higher education institutions (HEI). HEI have established formal and informal (narrative) spaces to address sexual misconduct. However, fairly little is known about what happens behind closed doors of such 'infra-penalties' (Foucault, 1991). My research probes into the ways in which narratives of sexual misconduct in HEI are cultivated, to which 'master narratives' and expectations they speak, and which formats and procedures enable or constrain disclosure and discussions of sexual misconduct. After an outline of the available frames, formats, and institutional cultures within HEI, this presentation highlights what narrative criminology can contribute to enhancing institutional narrative spaces, which, as I will argue, are tainted by expectations of filtered and factually correct narratives.

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