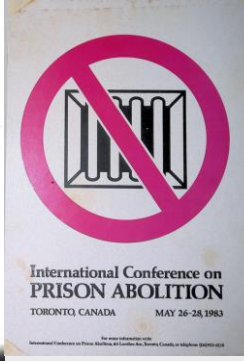
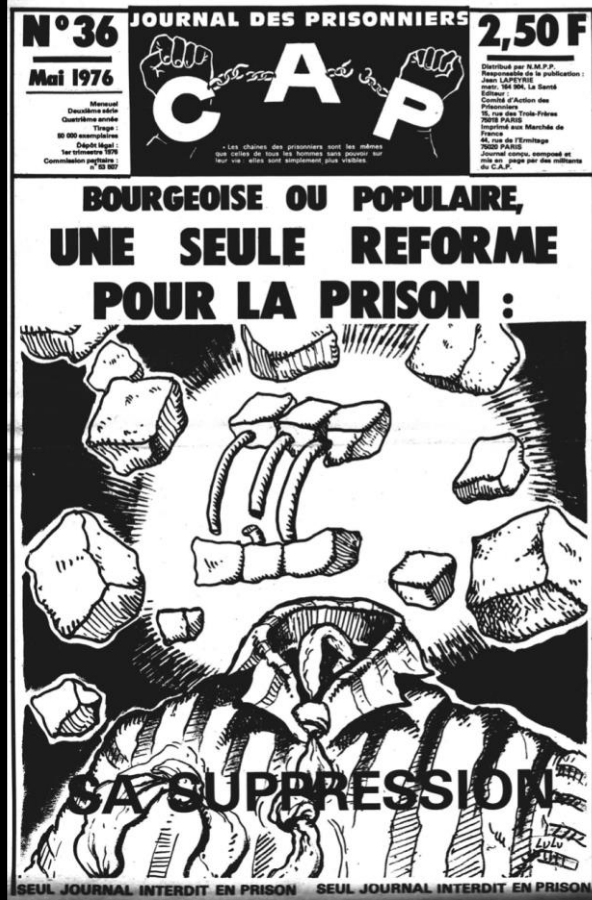


Université de Genève
*L'abolitionnisme pénal : une émancipation vers une
société meilleure*
(24 avril 2026)

Présence de l'abolitionnisme pénal

Shain MORISSE
(Université Paris-Saclay, CESDIP,
Centre Marc Bloch Berlin)



joël charbit, shaïn morisse
et gwenola ricordeau

brique par brique, mur par mur

une histoire de l'abolitionnisme pénal

préface de catherine baker

L'histoire de l'abolitionnisme, c'est celle de résistances et de luttes. Elle porte une mémoire, celle des victimes des crimes d'État, des torts faits aux personnes qui ont été enfermées, mais aussi à leurs proches et à leurs communautés. Or, cette mémoire peut vite être effacée ou marginalisée...

instinct de liberté

LUX

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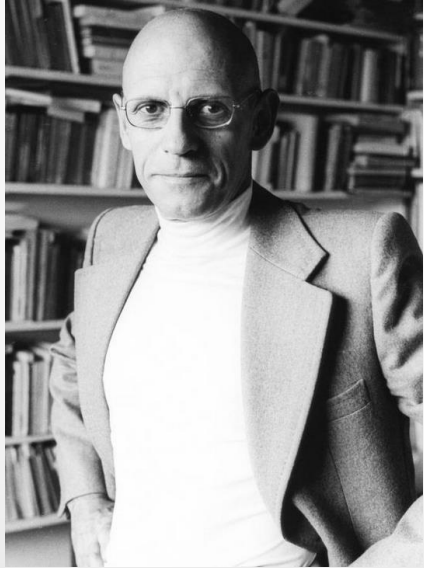
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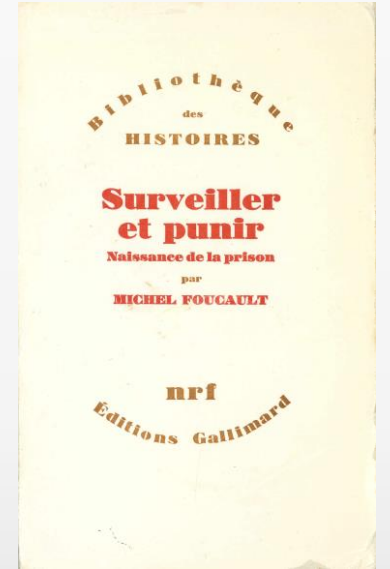
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Réformateurs



« Il faut rappeler aussi que le mouvement pour réformer les prisons, pour en contrôler le fonctionnement n'est **pas un phénomène tardif**. Il ne semble même pas être né d'un constat d'échec dûment établi. La « réforme » de la prison est à peu près contemporaine de la prison elle-même. Elle en est **comme le programme**. La prison s'est trouvée dès le début engagée dans une série de **mécanismes d'accompagnement**, qui doivent en apparence la corriger mais qui semblent faire **partie de son fonctionnement même**, tant ils ont été liés à son existence tout au long de son histoire. »

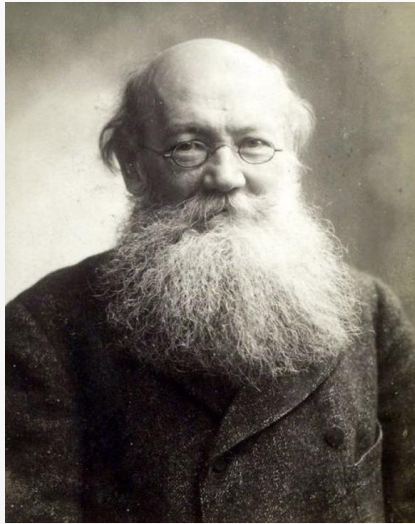
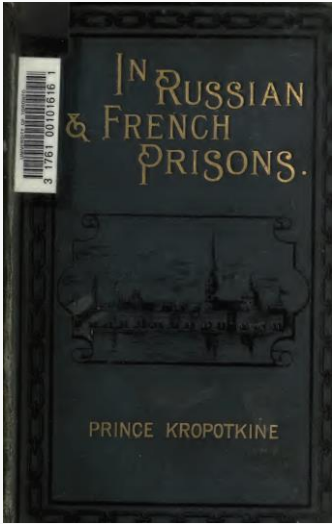
(Michel Foucault, *Surveiller et Punir*, Paris, Gallimard, 1975, p. 236)



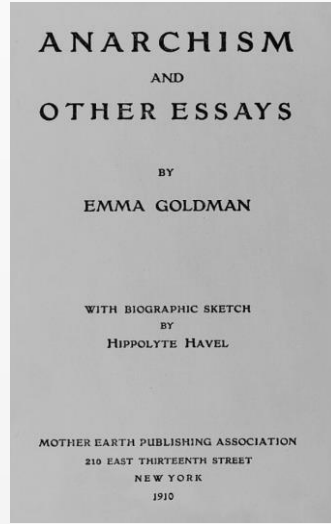
- 3 âges de l'« Europe pénitentiaire » :

- Fin XVIII^e-années 1860 : âge **élitaire et philanthropique**.
- Années 1870-Première Guerre mondiale : âge de l'**institutionnalisation**
- Après 1918, et surtout après années 1940-50 : Âge **internationalisé et bureaucratisé**

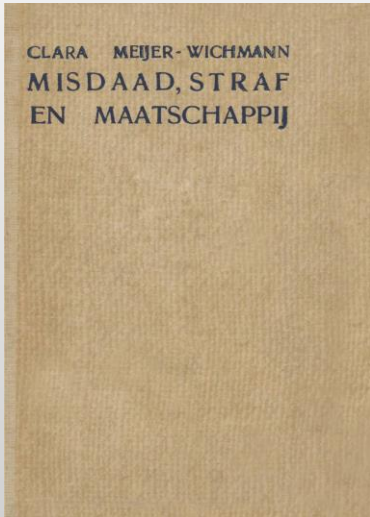
Anarchistes



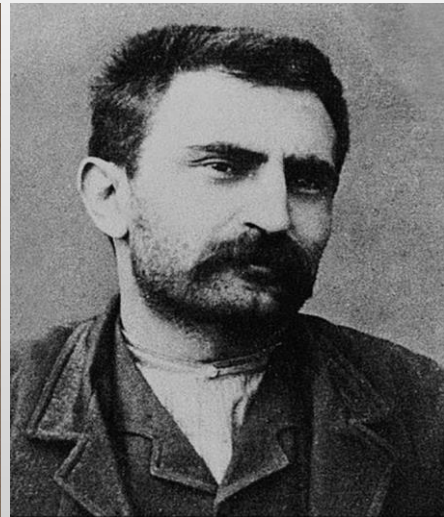
Pierre Kropotkin (1842-1921)



Emma Goldman (1869-1940)



Clara Wichmann (1885-1922)



Errico Malatesta (1853-1932)

Abolitionnisme pénal : définition sommaire

Formes

- Perspective théorique et criminologique
- Mouvement social
- Stratégie politique

Objectifs

- Contester les logiques et politiques pénales
- Construire et promouvoir d'autres formes de régulation sociale

Willem de Haan, « Abolitionism and Crime Control: A Contradiction in Terms ». In *The Politics of Crime Control*, edited by Kevin Stenson & David Cowell, 203-17. London: Sage, 1991.

Origines : les décennies 1960-1970s

Crises politiques, sociales et culturelles

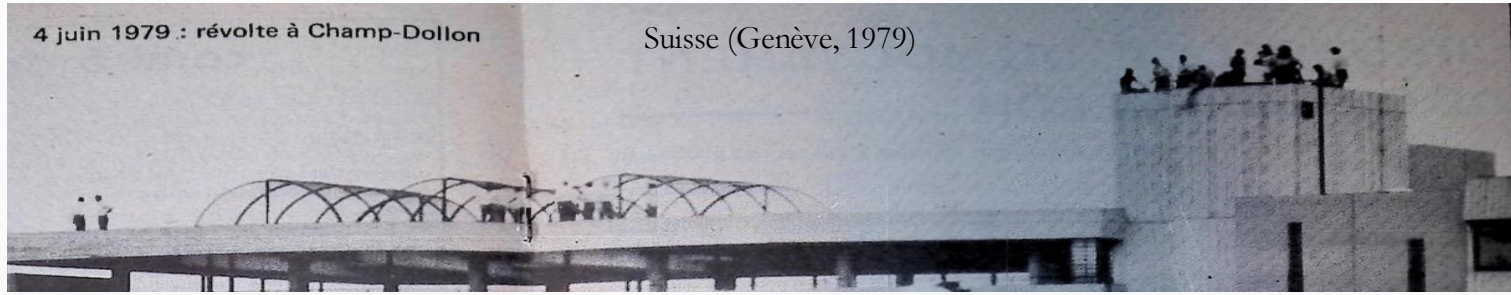
Crises carcérales : mobilisation dialectique

Intérieur des prisons :
mouvements de prisonnier·es

Extérieur des prisons :
mouvements de réforme pénale radicale

4 juin 1979 : révolte à Champ-Dollon

Suisse (Genève, 1979)



Mouvements de prisonnier·es 1960-1970s

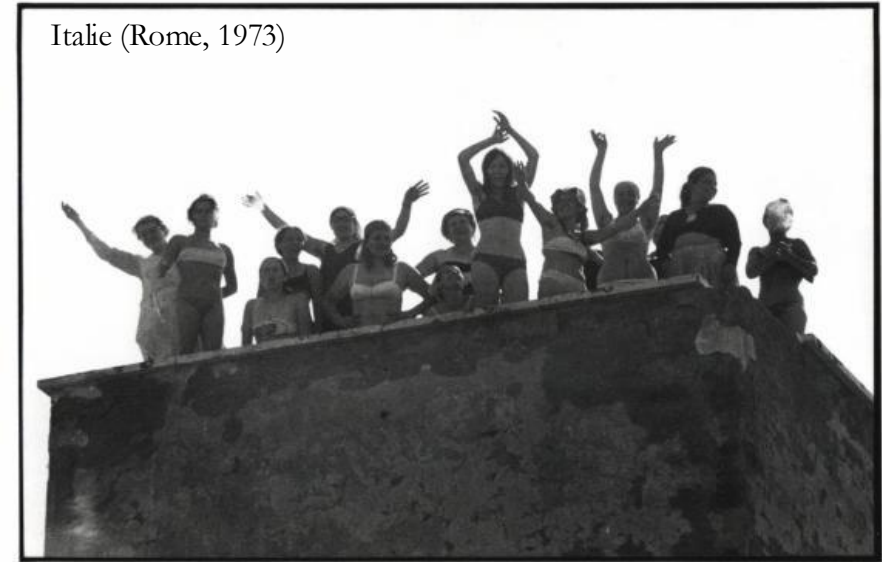
Italie (Viterbo, 1975)



France (Nancy, 1972)



Italie (Rome, 1973)



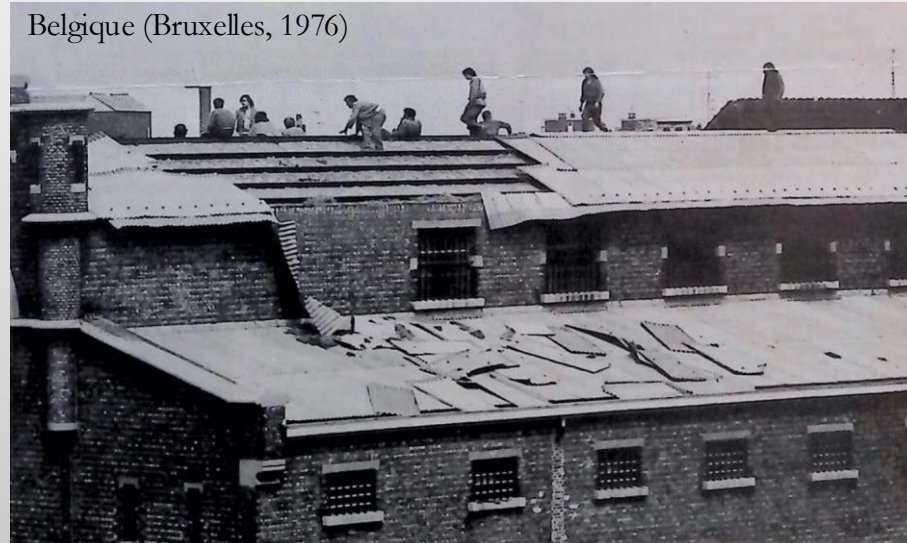
Roma. Rivolta a Rebibbia femminile, 1973

TOMO DIAMIC

Pays-Bas (Groningue, 1974)



Belgique (Bruxelles, 1976)



UK (Aberdeen, 1972)



The biggest sit-in yet: Some of the 170 prisoners on the roof of Peterhead Jail in Aberdeenshire yesterday

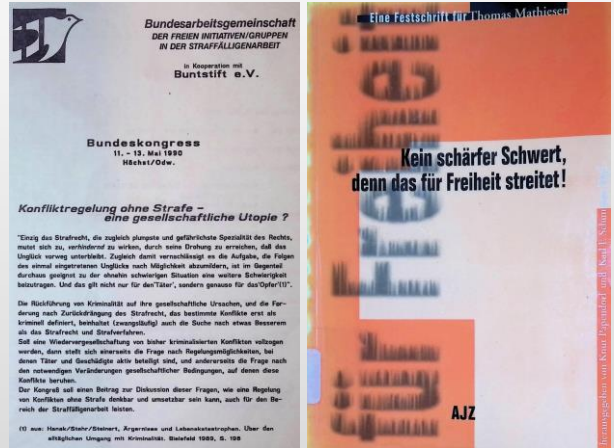
LATEST

TV-Radio

Organisations



ITALY : *Lotta Continua*



GERMANY (FRG) : *BAG, KRAK*

Et bien d'autres encore – en prison ou à l'extérieur –, autonomes, d'extrême gauche, dès les années 1980...



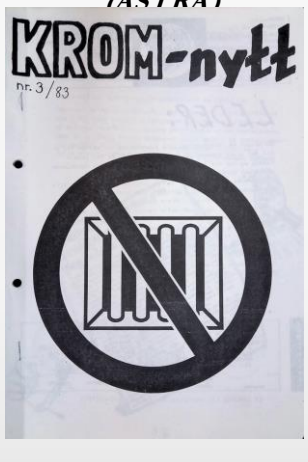
FRANCE : *Comité d'Action des Prisonniers*



SWITZERLAND : *Groupe Action Prison, Aktion Strafvollzug*



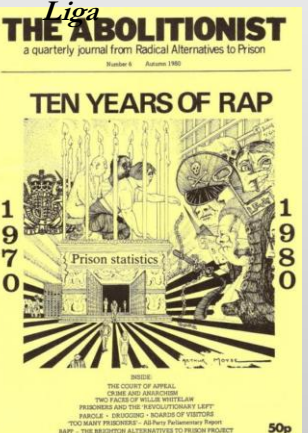
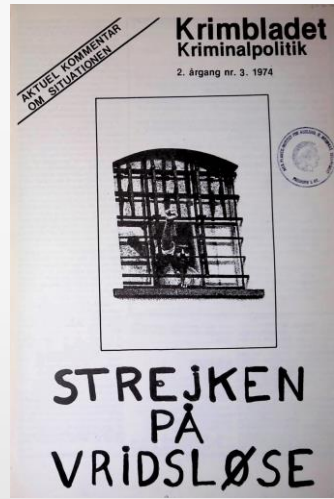
NETHERLANDS : *BWO, Coornhert-*



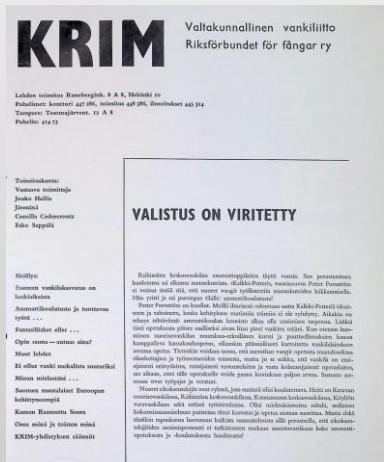
NORWAY : *KROM*

DENMARK : *KRIM*

NORDISK KRIMINALPOLITISK KONFERANSE
 Spötid hövfallshotell, 17.-19. oktober, 1967
 Tema: Alternativ til fengsel
 Arrangörer: KRIM - Foreningen for Human Kriminalpolitik (Denmark)
KRIM - Riksförbundet för fångar ry (Finland)
KROM - Norsk forening for kriminalreform
KRUM - Riksförbundet för Kriminalvårdens Humanisering (Sverige)
 Novemberrevyn (Finland)

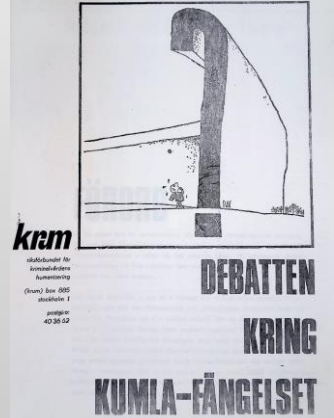


UK : *RAP, PROP*



FINLAND : *KRIM*

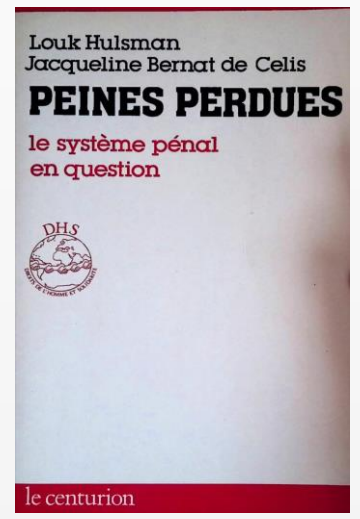
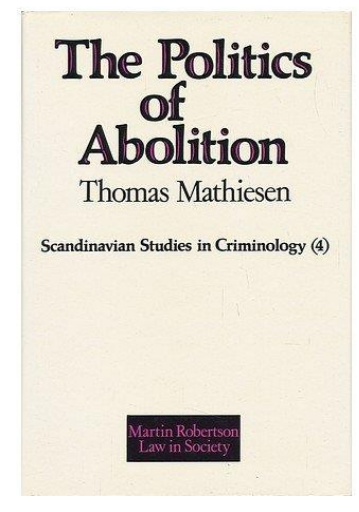
SWEDEN : *KRUM*



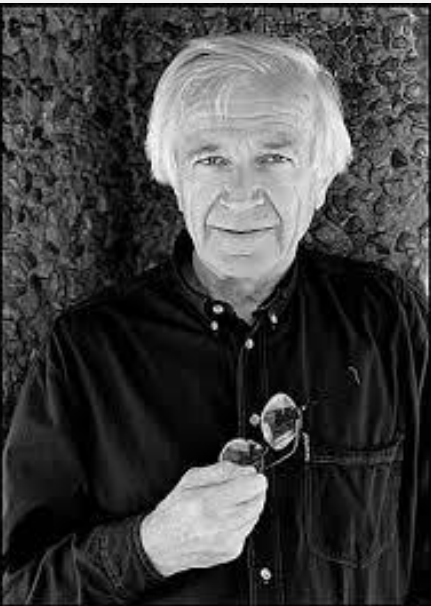
Les pionniers de l'abolitionnisme pénal en Europe



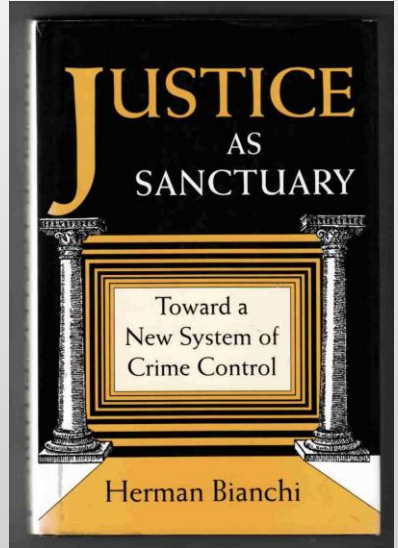
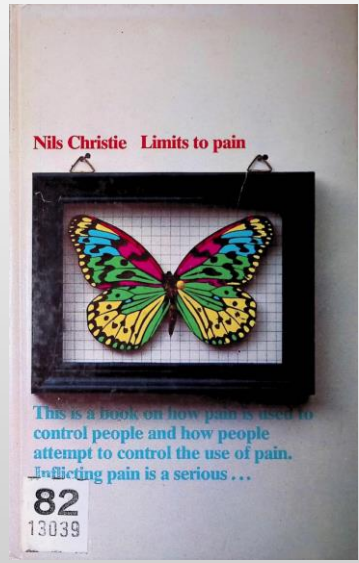
Thomas Mathiesen
(1933-2021)



Louk Hulsman
(1923-2009)



Nils Christie
(1928-2015)



Herman Bianchi
(1924-2015)

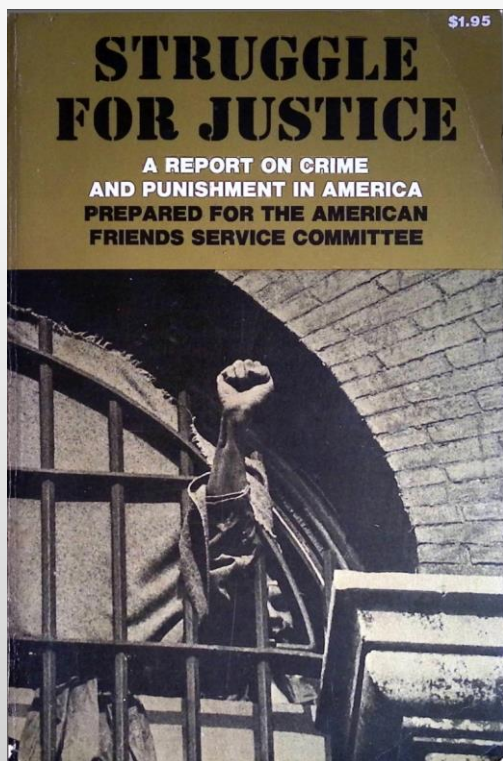


Pionnières nord-américaines

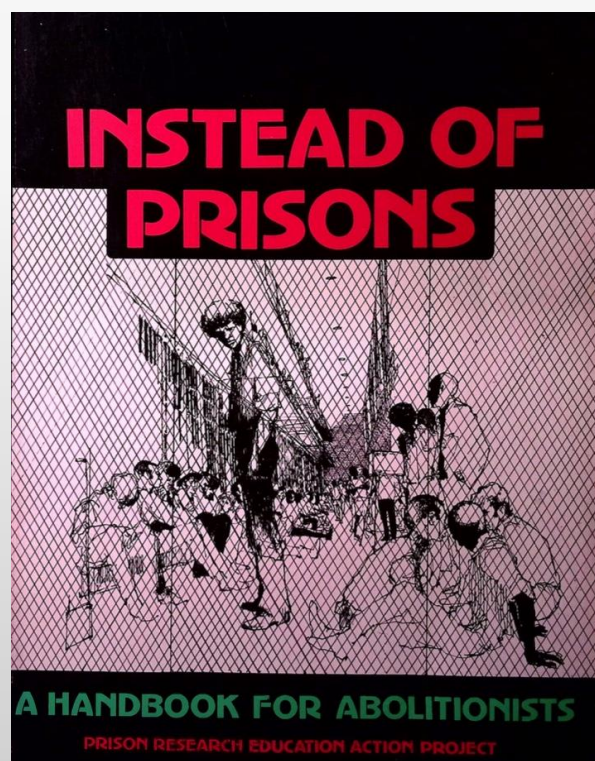
Fay « Honey » Knopp
(1918-1995)



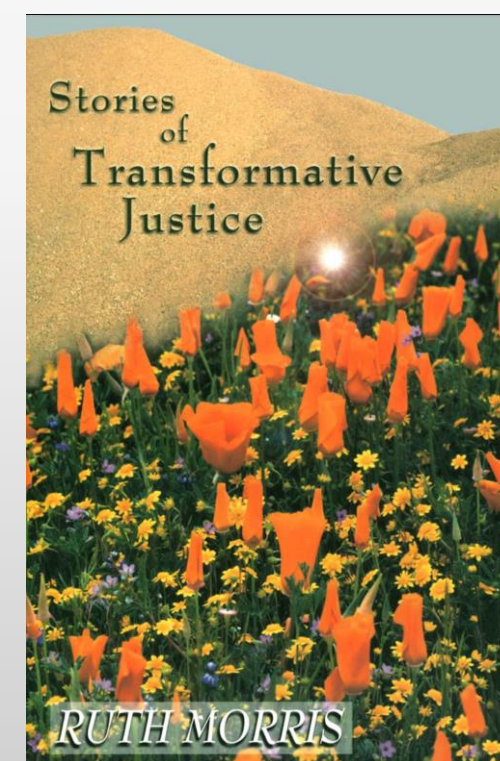
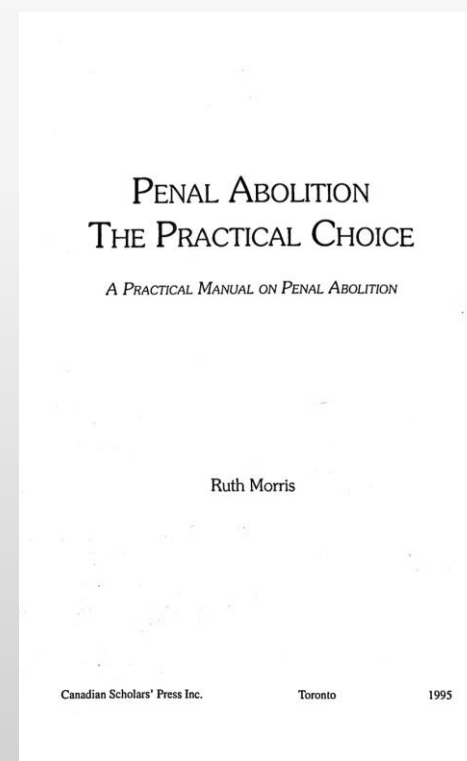
Ruth Morris
(1933-2001)



1971



1976



European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control

PRIMO CONVEGNO DEL GRUPPO EUROPEO PER LO STUDIO
DELLA DEVIANZA E DEL CONTROLLO SOCIALE
Impruneta 13-16 settembre 1973

Programma

Giovedì 13

ore 10-22 Registrazione dei Partecipanti presso la segreteria del convegno.

ore 20 Pranzo

ore 21 Visita a Firenze

Venerdì 14

ore 7, 30-8, 45 Prima colazione

ore 9-12, 30 Prima sessione plenaria dedicata alle relazioni nazionali sullo stato della ricerca sulla devianza e sul controllo sociale

Relatori:

Austria: Heinz Steinert
Germania: Karl Schumann
Gran Bretagna: Laurie Taylor, Stan Cohen
Italia: Tullio Seppilli, Grazietta Guaitini, Abbozzo, Sebastiano Sperandio: Comunicazione sulle attività di ricerca del Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale
Olanda: Herman Bianchi

ore 13 Colazione

ore 15-17 Continuazione della riunione plenaria dedicata alle relazioni nazionali

ore 17, 30 Seminario sul tema: "Crimine organizzato"

Partecipanti

Germania: Hans Jurgen Kerner
Gran Bretagna: Mary McIntosh
Israele: Menachem Amir
Italia: Vincenzo Oddone

ore 19, 30 Pranzo

European Group for the Study
of Deviance and Social Control

c/o Dipartimento Statistico Matematico
Università degli Studi di Firenze
Via Curtatone, 1 - 50123 Firenze
tel. 28. 48. 45

Florence, January 1974

Newsletter n. 3

Summary

- Report of 1st Conference
 - Election of Steering Committee
 - Resolutions adopted at the Conference
 - Publication of the conference proceedings
 - Research Register
 - Announcement of next conference
- The first meeting of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control has been held at Impruneta (Florence) from 13th to 16th September 1973. The first announcement of the conference was circulated in May 25, 1973. Enclosed are the list of the participants and the list of the conference papers. The following sessions took place: Current reports from individual countries (Friday 14th), Organized Crime (Friday 14th), The Nature of and the prospects for a Radical Criminology (Saturday 15th), Penal Institutions and Prisoners' Movements (Saturday 15th), Psychiatric Control (Sunday 16th), Legal system and class structure (Sunday 16th), Organizational meeting about future of the Group (Sunday 16th). At the last session of our first meeting we tried to evaluate the work accomplished. The following points emerged from the discussion:
 - There has been an effective exchange of information
 - A positive factor was that many differences and contradictions came to the surface
 - The sessions on prisoners' movements, radical criminology and organized crime were considered the most valid. The session on prisoners' movements in particular provided the most fruitful discussion and a certain, common trend emerged from the different contributions of both academics and members working within prisoners' movements
 - Apart from some technical and organizational inconveniences (although the organization was not intended to be rigid) such as the poor acoustics and the unsatisfactory translation service, the informal, warm atmosphere of the conference more than made up for these drawbacks.
 - At the last session the following steering committee was elected:

Heinz Steinert (Austria)	Tullio Seppilli (Italy)
Jacques Donzelot (France)	Mario Simondi (Italy)
Stan Cohen (Great Britain)	Herman Bianchi (The Netherlands)
Virginio Oddone (Italy)	Tove Stang Dahl (Scandinavia)

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Tove Stang Dahl

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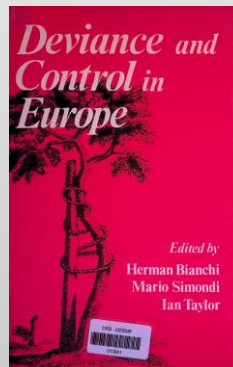
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Première conférence 1973 (Florence)

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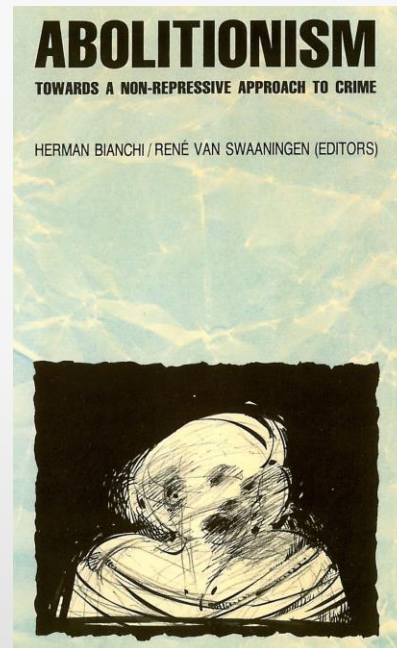
International Conference on Prison/Penal Abolition (ICOPA)



1e conférence 1983 (Toronto)



2e conférence 1985 (Amsterdam)

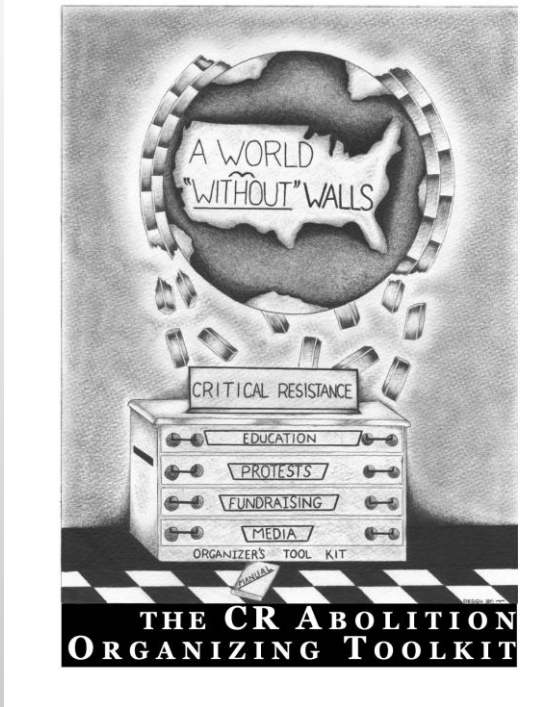
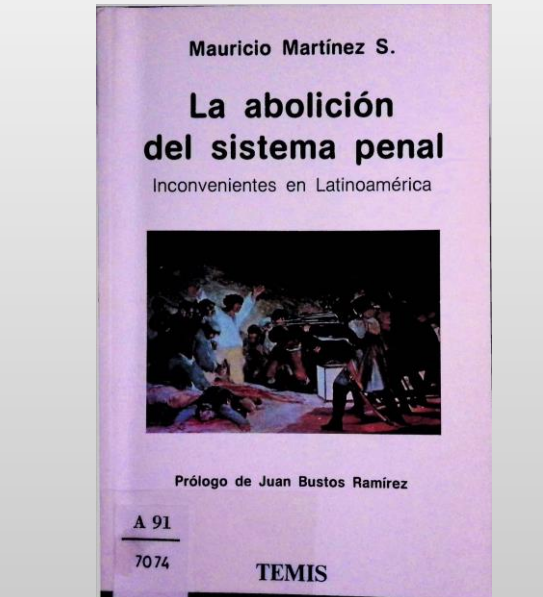
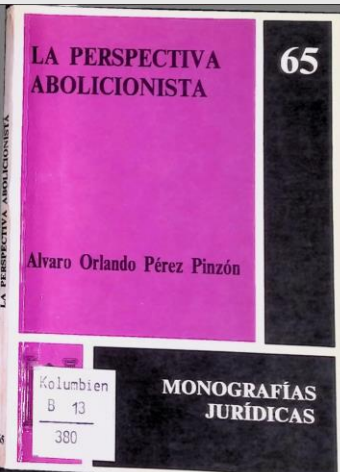
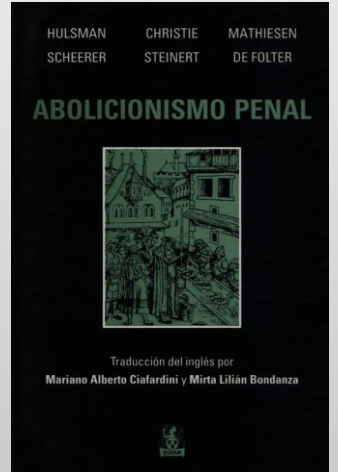
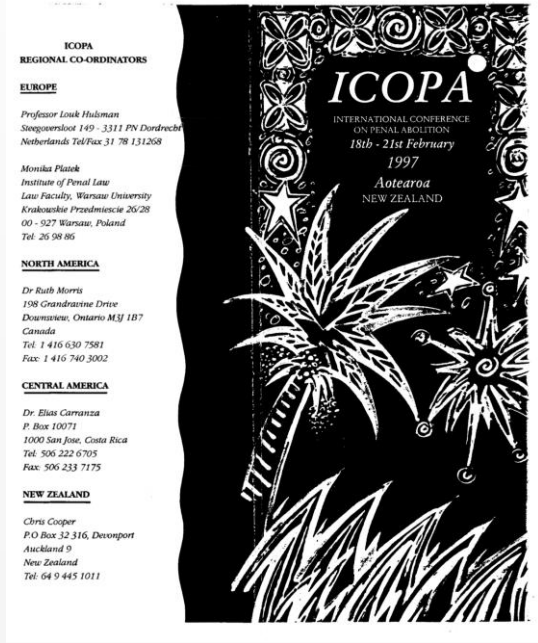
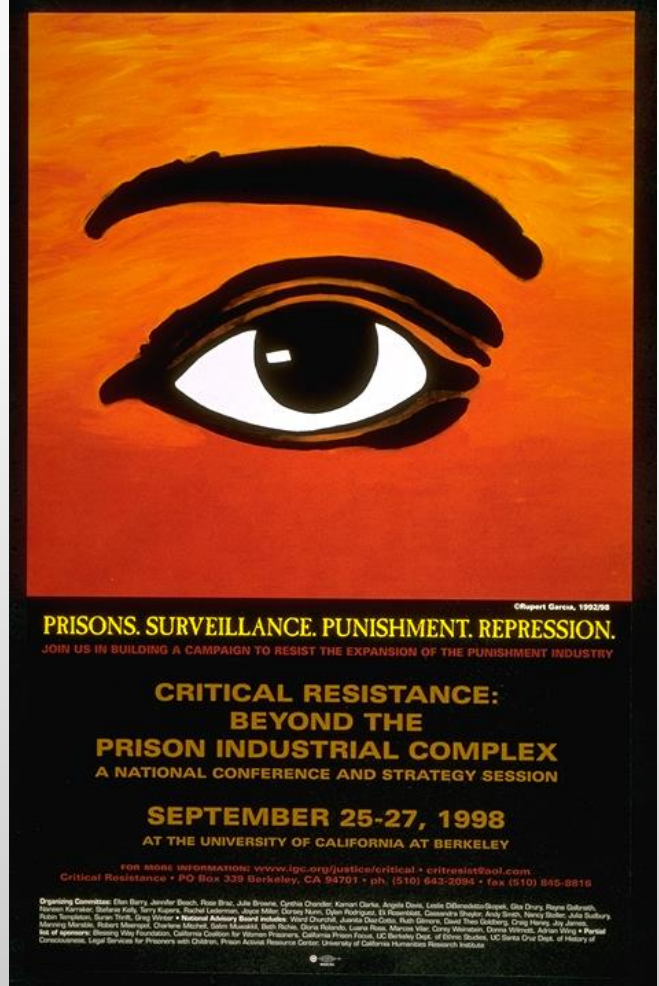
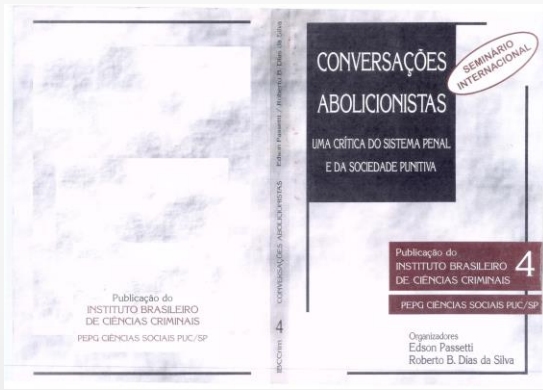
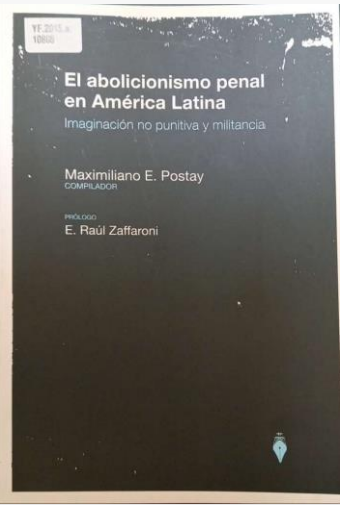
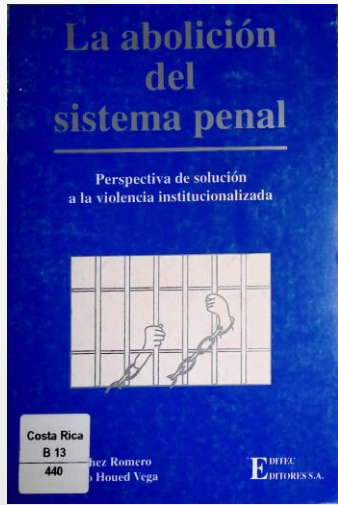


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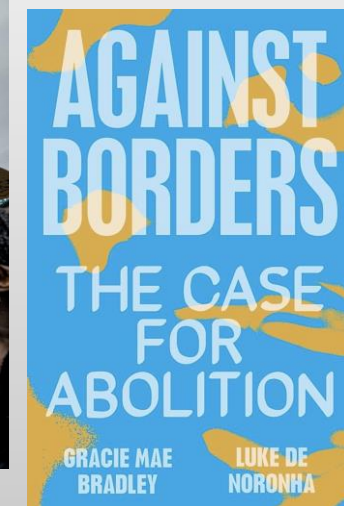
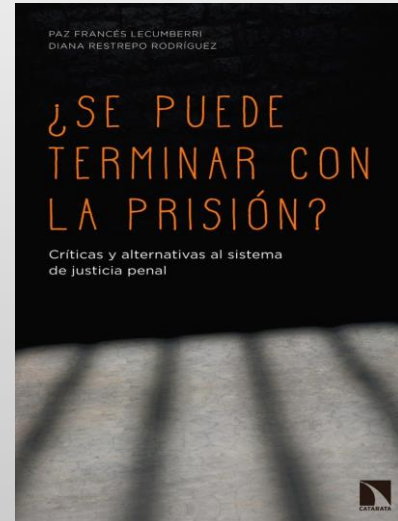
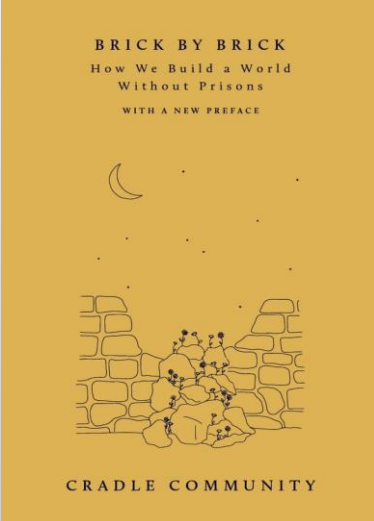
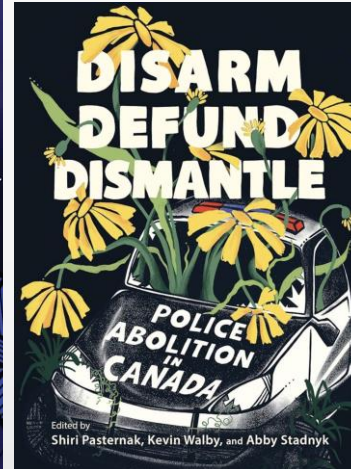
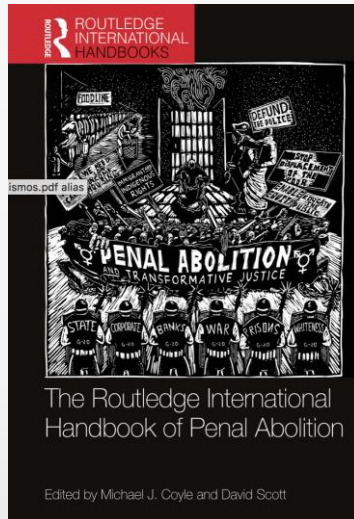
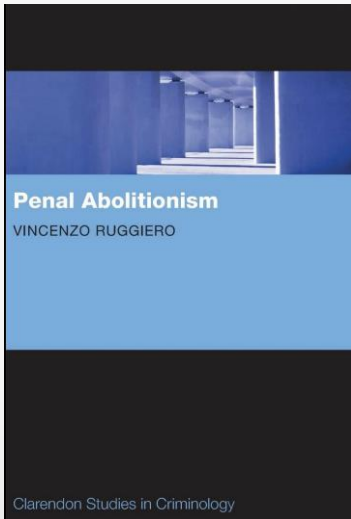
2^e vague (1990s-2010s)

- . Marginalisation en Europe.
- . Diffusion et essor de l'abolitionnisme en Amérique du Nord et du Sud.
- . La prison et le complexe carcéro-industriel (CJS), les formes carcérales
- . Perspectives antiracistes, décoloniales et féministes ; justice réparatrice et transformatrice



3^e vague (dès les 2010s)

- . Renouveau de l'intérêt militant et universitaire
- . Développement spécifique du féminisme anti-carcéral, de l'abolitionnisme contre la police et de l'abolitionnisme « carcéral »
- . 2020 : une année exceptionnelle, les mouvements George Floyd, Defund/Abolish, Covid-19



Stratégies abolitionnistes

Procédurale



Insurrectionnaliste



Autonomiste

