



NEWSLETTER 17:2

Division of Critical Criminology-
American Society of Criminology

The Critical Criminologist

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The Critical Criminologist

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ASC DCC 2007 Business Meeting Minutes
By Donna Selman; Secretary/Treasurer

Incoming Executive Board: Walter DeKeseredy -Chair, Barbara Perry -Vice Chair,
Donna Selman -Secretary/Treasurer

Ron Kramer, Gregg Barak and David Kauzlarich -Executive Officers

Shahid Alvi continues to be journal editor
Dawn L. Rothe and Christopher W. Mullins continue to be newsletter editors
Ken Mentor continues to be webmaster

Financial Report (Bruce Arrigo)
Currently we are at \$1900.00. (Details in following pages)

The membership passed an increase in dues in order to maintain the practice of cost free membership to students. The sliding scale increase is as follows and will be implemented immediately:

Full Professor: +\$15.00
Associate Professor +10.00
Assistant Professor +5.00
Students 0
Other Professionals +10.00

Journal Update

Editor Shahid Alvi reported that the journal is 1 year ahead of the curve. Many thanks to the invaluable work of the student assistants and the Dean at OUIT for their ongoing support!

Newsletter Report

Dawn Rothe and Chris Mullins reported that the next issue will be out in a few weeks and will include a copy of the constitution/bylaws. Future issues will also include a financial report. Continue to keep sending them stuff!

Website Update

Ken Mentor reported that critcrim.org has now been in operation for 10 years! There are about 250,000 page views per year. Ken is working on adding a link to the journal. The list serve will be integrated into the website and all members will be listed.

ASC/ACJS

After much discussion, the membership decided to continue the work of the committee investigating the integration of the 2 divisions. Bob Bohm, Jeff Walker and Bruce Arrigo with the addition of 1 or 2 members will distribute the proposal the committee has already prepared and will follow up with information on varied levels of integration and the pros and cons of such. This will be brought to the membership.



The Critical Criminologist

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Our new Chair, Vice– Chair, and Secretary/Treasure
with Outgoing Chair

And of course our Journal Editor and Webmaster



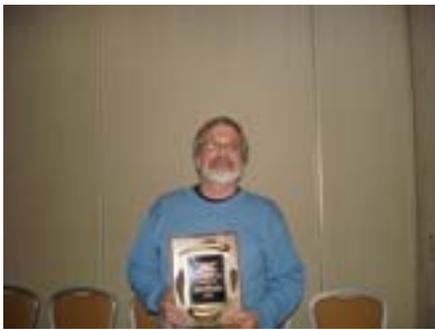
Our new Executive Officers



Division Award Winners

Congratulations to all of the winners, you are deserving!!

Lifetime Achievement Award: Gregg Barak, Eastern Michigan University



Critical Criminologist of the Year Award: Barbara Perry, University of Ontario Institute of Technology





Division Award Winners

Congratulations to all of the winners, you are deserving!!

Graduate Student Paper Award: Ashley Demyan, University of California, Irvine



Undergraduate Student Paper Awards: Carrie George, Northeastern Illinois University



Undergraduate Student Paper Awards: Holly Pelvin, University of Ontario Institute of Technology





MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR
Walter DeKeseredy

Greetings friends and colleagues! Although the Division on Critical Criminology has a new Executive Board, the members have much experience serving their colleagues in different capacities. The new Board is as follows: Walter DeKeseredy (Chair), Barbara Perry (Vice Chair), Bruce Arrigo (Past Chair), Donna Selman (Secretary/Treasurer), Ron Kramer (Executive Officer), David Kauzlarich (Executive Officer), and Gregg Barak (Executive Officer). The transition officially took place at the ASC conference in Atlanta and many ideas about new or previously discussed directions were exchanged. Following are a few current or future initiatives

It is well known that there is much more to doing critical work than research, publishing and teaching. Further, many of our colleagues around the world are actively involved in ongoing and ever changing efforts to promote social justice. Indeed, their progressive struggles make a difference and save lives. Thus, the Executive Board is in the process of discussing the creation of a Praxis Award. We look forward to hearing your comments and suggestions.

At our business meetings, we frequently hear from representatives of other divisions about the work done and events scheduled by their fellow members. Hence, the DCC Board is considering asking someone to serve as an official liaison to the other ASC divisions. This is not to say that the Board as a whole will not effectively communicate with members of other divisions; however, a liaison would certainly be helpful and give us more visibility.

How can we have a stronger influence on ASC policies and procedures? The Board has heard many valid suggestions and welcomes hearing more. One is to nominate DCC members to serve on the ASC Executive Council. Note, too, each year, we should nominate DCC members for ASC awards, such as the Edwin Sutherland Award.

As one of my Swedish friends likes to say, "Communication is the key." For this reason, with the much needed help of Ken Mentor, the Board will use efficient electronic means of promoting intellectual and other exchanges between and among members of the DCC and the ACJS Section on Critical Criminology. For example, a new listserv is now operational and members are strongly encouraged to use the DCC website (critcrim.org). There, members can post announcements, calls for papers, and other content. The website also has a mentoring program and past newsletters are available. I anticipate that new friendships and collegial relationships will develop due, in large part, to the fine information technology work done by Ken.

Another less popular idea that needs to be implemented is increasing the cost of DCC membership. Unfortunately, we have no choice and you will soon receive an ASC membership form that asks for a modest increase in your fees. This is because the entire membership wants students to receive the journal *Critical Criminology* without having to pay dues.

Critical Criminology is obviously going strong and Editor Shahid Alvi is constantly working hard to ensure that it always meets the highest disciplinary standards. Chris Mullins and Dawn Rothe also deserve praise for the time and effort they devote to this newsletter, which is one of the finest in the field. The newsletter was, and still is, an important bonding mechanism for the DCC.

Certainly, as members of a progressive collective, we know there are many more things that we need to do and should consider doing in the near future. One of these is increasing the size of our membership. Please think of innovative means of doing so, as well as other ways of strengthening the DCC.



MESSAGE FROM THE VICE-CHAIR

Barb Perry

Hello again. As always, it was a treat to see so many of you at the ASC meetings in Atlanta, and to catch up with what my friends and colleagues are doing. It is an honor to be part of a Division whose members contribute to progressive justice initiatives in so many ways.

I think each of us leaves the annual conference tired, but also renewed. Our exchanges – in our meetings, in sessions, and in the bars – always stimulate fresh ideas. For me, this year was no exception. I look forward to working with the Board and with the membership to ensure the long term vitality of the Division. Walter has already listed a number of key priorities, so I won't reiterate them here. However, permit me to stress one in particular.

The key to attaining many of the goals that Walter has noted is growth in our membership base. We have not been very active in pursuing new members in recent years. We have largely relied on informal contacts to attract new people to the Division. Consequently, our membership has remained relatively flat. Moreover, we see the same faces within the Division and on the Board. Of course, this has its advantages. Those who remain active are clearly committed to the principles of the Division and have worked hard to keep it alive. However, we also need the energy and fresh perspectives that young scholars, especially, can bring to us. I would like to see us strategize on how to strengthen our outreach efforts. Creating liaisons to other Divisions is an important first step. We clearly share the interests of our brothers and sisters in all of the Divisions. Luring more of their members to DCC will surely enhance what is already a vibrant intellectual climate.

I am eager to pursue this and a whole slate of other activities in the coming two years. Let's begin a dynamic process of dialogue and debate as we work collectively toward the shared goal of increasing the impact and visibility of the DCC. Let's remember to live our politics by giving back to the community throughout the year, but especially during the coming holiday season. I leave you with my warmest wishes for festive and joyful celebrations in the coming weeks.



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February 2, 1989

To: Bob & Susan

From: Marty Schwartz

Subject: Constitution

Here is the corrected version of the Constitution. Besides the three of us, should it go to anyone else? I'm sending a copy of it to Dragan, because about a third of it deals with the Newsletter. Do you think it should be published in the newsletter? Or is that something we should wait on until later?

By the way, I talked to Dragan earlier, and I raised the question about dues. It is my understanding that while he will have to try to collect \$5 subscriptions to the newsletter for the next year or so, since it will take a year or more before the Division is off the group, what will happen later is that we will devote a percentage of the Divisional dues to publishing the newsletter. Dragan now understands that, but do you think that the first issue should mention somewhere that the \$5 is temporary? It really could be 18 months or more before the ASC collects the first Divisional dues for us and makes them available.

Off to class. Let me know where I can be helpful again.

CONSTITUTION FOR THE DIVISION ON CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY
OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

I. NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION: The name of the organization shall be the Division on Critical Criminology of The American Society of Criminology.

II. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES:

The Division on Critical Criminology is a division of The American Society of Criminology and will be in accord with the bylaws and policies of that Society. The purposes of the Division are:

1. To foster research and theory development in the field of critical criminology, which is widely recognized as one of the several major paradigms within criminology.

2. To provide a forum for members of the ASC to discuss ideas and to exchange information, both through events at the annual meetings and through a divisional newsletter.

3. To organize conference sessions at ASC meetings.

4. To encourage appropriate and effective teaching techniques and practices and to stimulate the development of curricula related to courses on critical criminology.

III. MEMBERSHIP:

Membership in this division will be open to all members in good standing of the American Society of Criminology. Only members in good standing who have paid divisional dues are eligible to vote at divisional meetings or elections, or to hold divisional office.

IV. OFFICERS:

1. There shall be the following officers of the Division:

a) The Chair shall provide executive direction to the Division and shall preside over Division meetings. Further, the Chair serves as Divisional liaison to the ASC Program Chair to ensure representative inclusion of critical criminology panels on each year's program.

b) The Vice-Chair shall preside over Division meetings in the Chair's absence, succeed to all duties of the Chair in the event of a vacancy in the office, and carry out such additional tasks as assigned by the Chair or the Steering Committee.

c) The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep minutes of meetings and maintain records of the division. The Secretary-Treasurer is the divisional liaison with the Treasurer of the ASC, who will maintain a separate account in the ASC Treasury for the Division, and will make sure the Division is informed of the Division's balance, debts, credits and any financial issues that may arise.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare a mail ballot each Spring, and provide for it to be mailed to all members in good standing.

d) The Newsletter Editor shall be responsible for the creation, publication and dissemination of the Division newsletter to all Divisional members in good standing. The editor shall be appointed by the Division Steering Committee for a term of two years. If co-editors are appointed, they shall have only one vote on the Steering Committee.

e) The Steering Committee shall consist of the Divisional officers, the immediate past Chair, and three Executive Counselors. The Steering Committee shall set the annual dues for the Division, review the budget and expenditures of the Division, and be the policy-making body of the Division.

2. Nominees, elected officers and appointed officers must be members of the Division in good standing.

3. The term of office for each incoming officer will begin with the close of the annual meeting following her/his election.

4. The terms of all elected officers shall be two years, except that one Counselor and the Vice-Chair shall be initially elected to a one year term.

IV. ELECTIONS:

1. Elections for all elected officers shall be by mail ballot of all members in good standing, and shall be held each Spring. All elected officers shall take office at the close of the annual meetings following their election.

2. The Chair shall appoint each year an Elections Committee of two or more members in good standing who reside in the same geographic area. The Committee shall open and count all ballots together.

3. The Steering Committee may nominate persons for any office, or may accept nominations from any member to be placed on the ballot. Any member in good standing may secure a place on the ballot for any office upon the presentation of a petition signed by 10 members in good standing.

V. NEWSLETTER.

1. The Newsletter editor(s) shall be appointed by the Steering Committee for a term of two years, and may be re-appointed.

2. The Newsletter shall be a primary medium of information in the Division, and the Steering Committee is thus charged with providing the maximum size and frequency of publication possible.

3. Given the limited resources of the Division, one of the criteria for selection of an Editor may be the potential level of institutional support offered by the Editor's institution.

4. The newsletter shall contain, at minimum, minutes of business meetings, summaries of committee reports, election results, calls for nominations, and information on the annual meetings. The editor shall strive to include information likely to be of interest to the members, information from other organizations, calls for papers, and articles of timely interest.

VI. AMENDING THIS CONSTITUTION

1. Amendments may be proposed by any member of the Division, but the written support of a fifth of the Divisional membership in good standing is required for any further action.

2. A proposed amendment determined by the Steering Committee to be supported by the proper number of members, , will be approved if it receives a two-thirds majority of those voting by mail ballot submitted to the members in good standing at the next election. Proponents of the amendment shall have the opportunity to provide a brief explanation in either the Newsletter or in a statement included with the ballot.

3. Approved amendments shall take effect on the first day of the year beginning immediately after the annual ASC meeting.

February 1, 1988



Judge Removed from Indian Trust Case for Saying Interior Dept. Is Racist

Paul Leighton

Last year, a federal judge – a Texan appointed by Republican President Reagan – was removed from a longstanding case of state crime involving an accounting of how much is owed to Native Americans for oil drilling and mining on reservations. Judge Lamberth wrote in a published opinion that the Dept of Interior was "a dinosaur -- the morally and culturally oblivious hand-me-down of a disgracefully racist and imperialist government that should have been buried a century ago, the pathetic outpost of the indifference and anglocentrism we thought we had left behind."

Many critical criminologists would readily agree, but part of what makes this interesting is that the judge's opinion is based on his experience dealing with the Dept of Interior for many years. It seems his experience lead him to the truth, at which point he gets dismissed for being biased. The Court of Appeals found that an impartial observer would doubt that the Interior Dept could get a fair hearing. According to their opinion, Judges are allowed to dislike parties to proceedings, and the Court of Appeals even agrees with substantial aspects of his characterizations. But the notion that Judge Lamberth's opinion "extends beyond historical racism and all but accuses *current* Interior officials of racism" casts doubt on his neutrality.

While this is an example of what happens 'when the facts are biased' this episode provides a window into the larger Indian Trust Case, which represents a serious contemporary example of state crime. Indeed, the case provides a compelling vantage point to examine state crime, race, colonialism and empire. This brief article excerpts portions of *Cobell v Kempthorne* [No. 05-5269, 2006], which is available along with other court opinions, briefs, and media articles at <http://www.indiantrust.com/>. Keep in mind that Lamberth is the district court judge who has been hearing this matter for almost ten years, and that there are about 3,000 docket entries (appeals, orders, etc) surrounding this litigation. The Court of Appeals is overturning the ninth decision of his in the last six years and removing Lamberth from this case, but in no way has sympathy for the Dept of Interior.

Background: 100 years of mismanagement and malfeasance

The US government, through the Interior Dept, collects royalties from mining and oil drilling on Indian reservations and is supposed to distribute the money to Native Americans. But they have been doing what the court says was/is such a "hopelessly inept" job that Indians filed a class action to get them to do an audit and take an actual accounting of how much is owed to the native people. Almost ten years later, the case is still active and no where near resolution.

The Court of Appeals notes that "[t]he trusts at issue here were created over one hundred years ago through an act of Congress, and have been mismanaged nearly as long." Although "[t]he level of oversight proposed by the district court may well be in excess of that countenanced in the typical delay case," they also noted "so too is the magnitude of government malfeasance and potential prejudice to the plaintiffs' class." (Yes, these are the judges removing the other judge for being biased.)

The Court of Appeals quotes extensively from Lamberth's opinion, and I'll do the same. Lamberth wrote:

At times, it seems that the parties, particularly Interior, lose sight of what this case is really about. The case is nearly a decade old, the docket sheet contains over 3000 entries, and the issues are such that the parties are engaged in perpetual, heated litigation on several fronts simultaneously. But when one strips away the convoluted statutes, the technical legal complexities, the elaborate collateral proceedings, and the layers upon layers of interrelated orders and opinions from this Court and the Court of Appeals, what remains is the raw, shocking, humiliating truth at the bottom: After all these years, our government still treats Native American Indians as if they were somehow less than deserving of the respect that should be afforded to everyone in a society where all people are supposed to be equal.

For those harboring hope that the stories of murder, dispossession, forced marches, assimilationist policy programs, and other incidents of cultural genocide against the Indians are merely the echoes of a horrible, bigoted government-past that has been sanitized by the good deeds of more recent history, this case serves as an appalling reminder of the evils that result when large numbers of the politically powerless are placed at the mercy of institutions engendered and controlled by a politically powerful few. It reminds us that even today our great democratic enterprise remains unfinished. And it reminds us, finally, that the terrible power of government and the frailty of the restraints on the exercise of that power are never fully revealed until government turns against the people.

The Indians who brought this case are beneficiaries of a land trust created and maintained by the government. The Departments of the Interior and Treasury, as the government's Trustee-Delegates, were entrusted more than a century ago with both stewardship of the lands placed in trust and management and distribution of the revenue generated from those lands for the benefit of the Indians. Of course, it is unlikely that those who concocted the idea of this trust had the Indians' best interests at heart—after all, the original General Allotment Act that created the trust was passed in 1887, at a time when the government was engaged in an “effort to eradicate Indian culture” that was fueled, in part, “by a greed for the land holdings of the tribes[.]” But regardless of the motivations of the originators of the trust, one would expect, or at least hope, that the modern Interior department and its modern administrators would manage it in a way that reflects our modern understandings of how the government should treat people. Alas, our “modern” Interior department has time and again demonstrated that it is a dinosaur—the morally and culturally oblivious hand-me-down of a disgracefully racist and imperialist government that should have been buried a century ago, the last pathetic outpost of the indifference and anglocentrism we thought we had left behind. (p 14-16) In the conclusion of the "Factual History," Lamberth noted:

The entire record in this case tells the dreary story of Interior's degenerate tenure as Trustee-Delegate for the Indian trust—a story shot through with bureaucratic blunders, flubs, goofs and foul-ups, and peppered with scandals, deception, dirty tricks and outright villainy—the end of which is nowhere in sight. Despite the breadth and clarity of this record, Interior continues to litigate and relitigate, in excruciating fashion, every minor, technical legal issue. This is yet another factor forestalling the final resolution of the issues in this case and delaying the relief the Indians so desperately need. It is against this background of mismanagement, falsification, spite, and obstinate litigiousness that this Court is to evaluate the general reliability of the information Interior distributes to IIM account holders.

In his discussion, Lamberth says of the Dept of Interior's attitude of disrespect for him and the proceedings:

Unfortunately, it is also unsurprising from a defendant that this Court has charged with “setting the gold standard for arrogance in litigation strategy and tactics.” [Cobell v. Norton (2005).] This Court has played host to countless pleadings from clinically insane litigants and prison inmates but has rarely seen such a disrespectful tenor in a court filing.

Dept of Interior information 'may be unreliable'

At immediate issue is an order of Judge Lamberth requiring the Dept of Interior to include on all correspondence on all topics to Indians a notice that "any" information about the trust "may be unreliable." Lamberth writes:

Interior does not dispute the factual predicates of the plaintiffs' argument. Interior concedes that all trust-related information Interior communicates to Indian beneficiaries is inherently unreliable. Of course, anything other than a concession of this point would be laughable in light of the record in this case. The factual record, composed of the accumulated detritus of nine years spent examining Interior's odious performance as Trustee-Delegate for the Indian trust, is certainly clear enough and smattered with a sufficient number of specific abuses to satisfy the . . . standard for relief. If Interior cannot even ascertain the number of existing IIM account holders, how can any of its more complicated calculations, such as land appraisals, be trusted? If Interior is willing to deceive this Court, why would anyone think that Interior would hesitate to lie to the Indians? (p 19)

Lamberth then speculates on why the Dept of Interior is so difficult to deal with - and it is here when he partly gets into trouble with the Appeals Court as they found the motive to be unimportant to the merits of the issues before the court. However, one can fully understand after years of proceedings and thousands of motions wondering what was going on with the government agency. Lamberth wrote:

While it is undeniable that Interior has failed as a Trustee-Delegate, it is nevertheless difficult to conjure plausible hypotheses to explain Interior's default. Perhaps Interior's past and present leaders have been evil people, deriving their pleasure from inflicting harm on society's most vulnerable. Interior may be consistently populated with apathetic people who just cannot muster the necessary energy or emotion to avoid complicity in the Department's grossly negligent administration of the Indian trust. Or maybe Interior's officials are cowardly people who dodge their responsibilities out of a childish fear of the magnitude of effort involved in reforming a degenerate system. Perhaps Interior as an institution is so badly broken that even the most well-intentioned initiatives are polluted and warped by the processes of implementation.

[footnote 15 presents evidence in favor of this interpretation]

The government as a whole may be inherently incapable of serving as an adequate fiduciary because of some structural flaw. Perhaps the Indians were doomed the moment the first European set foot on American soil. Who can say? It may be that the opacity of the cause renders the Indian trust problem insoluble.

On numerous occasions over the last nine years, the Court has wanted to simply wash its hands of Interior and its iniquities once and for all. The plaintiffs have invited the Court to declare that Interior has repudiated the Indian trust, appoint a receiver to liquidate the trust assets, and finally relieve the Indians of the heavy yoke of government stewardship. The Court may eventually do all these things—but not yet. Giving up on rehabilitating Interior would signal more than the downfall of a single administrative agency. It would constitute an announcement that negligence and incompetence in government are beyond judicial remedy, that

bureaucratic recalcitrance has outpaced and rendered obsolete our vaunted system of checks and balances, and that people are simply at the mercy of governmental whim with no chance for salvation. The Court clings to a slim and quickly receding hope that future progress may vitiate the need for such a grim declaration.

Lamberth expresses hope that justice will prevail by having the court force the executive branch to do the right thing. He doesn't want to reward incompetence by taking the matter out of its hands; they made the mess, they should fix it. Ironically, by removing him from the case, the Appeals Court said that if the government can frustrate the judge enough that he loses it a bit, then the government is rewarded with a new judge. Lamberth continues:

This hope is sustained in part by the fact that the Indians who brought this case found it in themselves to stand up, draw a line in the sand, and tell the government: Enough is enough—this far and no further. Perhaps they regret having done so now, nine years later, beset on all sides by the costs of protracted litigation and the possibility that their efforts may ultimately prove futile; but still they continue. The notice requirement established by the Court today represents a significant victory for the plaintiffs. For the first time in the history of this case, the majority of Indian beneficiaries will be aware of the lawsuit, the plaintiffs' efforts, and the danger involved in placing any further confidence in the Department of the Interior. Perhaps more importantly, the Indians will be advised that they may contact class counsel for guidance on their trust-related concerns. This likely will bring to light a wealth of new evidence concerning Interior's mismanagement of the trust; it will also open an avenue to relief for individuals throughout Indian country whose suffering might otherwise be buried forever in a bureaucratic tomb. Real justice for these Indians may still lie in the distant future; it may never come at all. This reality makes a statement about our society and our form of government that we should be unwilling to let stand. But perhaps the best that can be hoped for is that people never forget what the plaintiffs have done here, and that other marginalized people will learn about this case and follow the Indians' example. (p 20-23)

The 'decision speaks for itself'

The *Washington Post* article that tipped me off to this decision had a quote from a Dept of Interior spokesman saying, "[decision speaks for itself](#)." Having read the Court of Appeals opinion, I agree and include the following from the Appeals Court about the Dept of Interior:

Although [Lamberth's] opinion contains harsh—even incendiary—language, much of that language represents nothing more than the views of an experienced judge who, having presided over this exceptionally contentious case for almost a decade, has become “exceedingly ill disposed towards [a] defendant” that has flagrantly and repeatedly breached its fiduciary obligations. We ourselves have referred to Interior's “malfeasance,” “recalcitrance,” “unconscionable delay,” “intransigen[ce],” and “hopelessly inept management.” (p 28-9)

To be sure, Interior's deplorable record deserves condemnation in the strongest terms. Words like “ignominious” and “incompeten[t]” (the district court's) and “malfeasance” and “recalcitrance” (ours) are fair and well-supported by the record. (p 30)

In *Cobell VI*, we recognized that “the federal government has failed time and again to discharge its fiduciary duties,” resulting in a serious injustice that has persisted for over a century and that cries out for redress. (p 33)

* * *

The new judge has ordered a trial that started in October 2007 to hear in open court the government's progress on the actual audit and its methods for completing the accounting. This stage is also likely to be contentious given what an earlier opinion noted was “the ‘egregious’ failure of defendants to produce documents, in violation of a Court order ‘was only compounded by the Treasury Department's contemporaneous destruction of documents potentially responsive to the court's production order, and the failure of government officials to apprise the court or the plaintiffs of the defendants' unwillingness and self-inflicted inability to comply with the production orders’” (*Corbell v Norton* 96-1285, 2005).

NOTES

For more info, see the brilliantly done [IndianTrust.com](#), which contains a nice summary of the case and links to the opinions and orders. See also Eric Weiss, "[At U.S. Urging, Court Throws Lamberth Off Indian Case](#)" *Washington Post* July 12, 2006, p A13. (*free registration required for web access*).

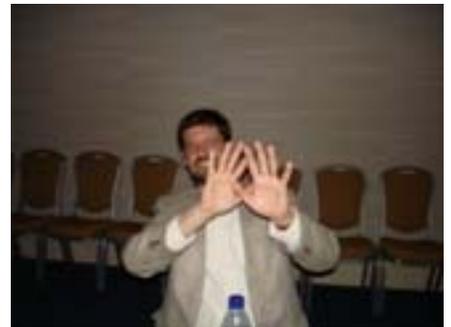
This article is a revised version of an entry on <http://PaulsJusticeBlog.com>



Congratulations to our new Chair, Walter DeKeseredy who is the co-recipient of UOIT's first Research Excellence Award. Another great achievement Walter, congrats again.



PHOTOGRAPHS AT SOCIAL



EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Faculty of Criminology, Justice & Policy Studies

Quantitative Methodologist

We invite you to consider joining UOIT's globally trained faculty as we further our reputation as a leading-edge learning environment and delivering innovative research. UOIT has a 21st-century vision of teaching and learning excellence. Our educational philosophy is to challenge, to encourage innovation, and to connect our faculty, students and the community while respecting the best practice traditions of Canada's established universities

The Faculty of Criminology, Justice & Policy Studies is accepting applications for a tenured position at the rank of Associate Professor or Professor commencing July 1, 2008. The successful applicant will hold a PhD in a relevant social science area and have an established teaching, research, and service record. Applicants with innovative areas of research focusing on economies of crime, crime mapping, organized crime, and state crime are particularly encouraged to apply. This position is subject to budgetary approval.

The Faculty of Criminology, Justice & Policy Studies offers an Honours Bachelor of Arts degree in Criminology and Justice Studies, with more than 700 students, and is planning to offer an Honours Bachelor of Arts degree in Legal Studies and an MA in Criminology beginning in 2008. Candidates are encouraged to refer to www.criminologyandjustice.uoit.ca. The members of the Faculty have distinguished national and international reputations as researchers committed to high-quality research. They conduct collaborative research within the faculty, with other faculties, and with other universities and in the local greater Toronto communities. UOIT is committed to a technology-enhanced Mobile Learning environment in which every student uses a laptop computer and all faculty members teach using a laptop computer.

UOIT is located in a region experiencing one of the highest growth rates both in Canada and globally. UOIT also offers the opportunity to teach, conduct research and live near one of the most diverse cities in the world, Toronto. Applications will be accepted until October 30, 2007 or until suitable candidates are found. We will be conducting preliminary interviews at The American Society of Criminology meetings in Atlanta, November 14 – 17, 2007. Interested individuals should submit their applications in electronic format, with their name and the above competition number in the subject line, a covering letter, a curriculum vitae including a list of publications, a statement of teaching interests, an outline of their present research program and a brief future research plan, and a list of at least 3 referees to careers@uoit.ca. Candidates for the position of full Professor are required to provide a list of four referees.

UOIT is an equal opportunity employer and welcomes applications from qualified women and men, including members of visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities. All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, Canadians and permanent residents will be given priority.

CONTINUED

Faculty of Criminology, Justice & Policy Studies

Ethnographer/Qualitative Methodologist

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The Faculty of Criminology, Justice & Policy Studies is accepting applications for a tenure-track or tenured position at the rank of Assistant or Associate Professor commencing July 1, 2008. The successful applicant will hold a PhD in a relevant social science area and have an established teaching, research, and service record. Applicants with innovative areas of research focusing on homicide, child violence, human rights, bullying, and gang violence are particularly encouraged to apply. This position is subject to budgetary approval.

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Applications will be accepted until October 30, 2007 or until suitable candidates are found. We will be conducting preliminary interviews at The American Society of Criminology meetings in Atlanta, November 14 – 17, 2007. Interested individuals should submit their applications in electronic format, with their name and the above competition number in the subject line, a covering letter, a curriculum vitae including a list of publications, a statement of teaching interests, an outline of their present research program and a brief future research plan, and a list of at least 3 referees to careers@uoit.ca.

UOIT is an equal opportunity employer and welcomes applications from qualified women and men, including members of visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities. All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, Canadians and permanent residents will be given priority.

Faculty of Criminology, Justice & Policy Studies

Psychology of Law

We invite you to consider joining UOIT's globally trained faculty as we further our reputation as a leading-edge learning environment and delivering innovative research. UOIT has a 21st-century vision of teaching and learning excellence. Our educational philosophy is to challenge, to encourage innovation, and to connect our faculty, students and the community while respecting the best practice traditions of Canada's established universities

The Faculty of Criminology, Justice & Policy Studies is accepting applications for a tenure-track or tenured position at any rank commencing July 1, 2008. The successful applicant will hold a PhD in a relevant social science area and have an established teaching, research, and service record. Applicants with research innovation in an area that links psychology and law including, but not limited to, eyewitness testimony, jury decision-making, false confessions, and the child witness are particularly encouraged to apply. This position is subject to budgetary approval.

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future research plan, and a list of at least 3 referees to careers@uoit.ca. Candidates for the position of full Professor are required to provide a list of four referees.

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Faculty of Criminology, Justice and Policy Studies

Criminal Justice (Social Control--Policing or Corrections)

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The Faculty of Criminology, Justice and Policy Studies is accepting applications for a tenure-track position at the rank of assistant professor commencing July 1, 2008. The successful applicant will hold a PhD in a relevant social science area; have an established teaching, research, and service record. Applicants with expertise in the areas of criminal justice policy, policing, penology, or social control and justice issues are particularly encouraged to apply. *This position is pending budgetary approval.*

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Review of applications will begin on October 30, 2007 and will continue until the position is filled. Applicants should submit in electronic format, with their name and the above competition number in the subject line, a covering letter, a curriculum vitae including a list of publications, a statement of teaching interests, an outline of their present research program and a brief future research plan, and a list of at least 3 referees to careers@uoit.ca. We will be conducting preliminary interviews at The American Society of Criminology (ASC) Meetings in Atlanta, November 14 – 17, 2007.

UOIT is strongly committed to diversity within its community, and welcomes applications from qualified visible minority group members, Aboriginal persons, persons with disabilities, members of sexual minority groups, and others who may contribute to further the diversification of ideas. All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, Canadians and permanent residents will be given priority.



Call for Papers

CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY: AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

Critical Criminology is the official journal of the Division of Critical Criminology of the American Society of Criminology. The journal deals with questions of social, political and economic justice. Critical Criminology is for academics and researchers with an interest in anarchistic, cultural, feminist, integrative, Marxist, peace-making, postmodernist and left-realist criminology. The journal does not limit the scope of the inquiry to state definitions of crime and welcomes work focusing on issues of social harm and social justice, including those exploring the intersecting lines of class, gender, race/ethnicity and heterosexism. The journal is of interest for all persons with an interest in alternative methodologies and theories in criminology, including chaos theory, non-linear analysis, and complex systems science as it pertains to the study of crime and criminal justice. The journal encourages works that focus on creative and cooperative solutions to justice problems, plus strategies for the construction of a more inclusive society. Manuscripts should be approximately 6,000 to 8,000 words (including tables, illustrations, notes and references). Please send four hard copies of manuscripts, as well as an electronic copy (on 3.5 diskette or on CD-ROM) to Dr. Shahid Alvi, Editor-in-Chief, Faculty of Criminology, Justice & Policy Studies, University of Ontario Institute of Technology, 2000 Simcoe St. N, Oshawa, Ontario, Canada L1H 7K4.

ALSO: As editors of the newsletter, we encourage submissions of short essays, articles, book reviews, and/or letters addressing a pertinent topic for the division to consider or discuss.

Closing Thoughts

PS—I never claimed to be an artist—you can help save the division from future treacherous artistic attempts by contributing your own artwork or political toon drawings.

