

# The Critical Criminologist

Division on Critical Criminology, American Society of Criminology  
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## *From the Chair*

Hello Critical Criminologists,

I am looking forward to seeing you all in Atlanta. Every year I return from these meetings energized and inspired thanks to all of you! As you make your plans please keep in mind that we have two Presidential Plenary sessions in addition to our General Business Meeting and Social (Thursday).

I would like to thank the Awards Committee for their hard work this year. The awards will be announced at the beginning of the Social. I hope you will all be there. In addition, we are hard at work redesigning the [critcrim.org](http://critcrim.org) website and hope to launch soon. As we prepare for a new executive committee, I have to take a minute to thank the outgoing executive committee who have volunteered their time and energy in so many ways. I am eternally grateful to Rita Shah who has served as our secretary/treasurer, carrying out her responsibilities with style and grace.

I hope you enjoy this edition of the newsletter. Our newsletter editors, Emily Troshynski and Kate Henne, have done another incredible job.

It has been my pleasure and honor to serve as your chair for the past two years and I look forward to many more years of your company.

Regards,  
Donna Selman

## ***From the Editors***

Fellow Critical Criminologists,

We are eagerly looking forward to seeing all of you at the ASC meeting this year in Atlanta!

We have several DCC sponsored sessions highlighted throughout this newsletter. Please also look for information about a range of publication opportunities, including more than one book series and special issue targeting critical criminological topics. These calls as well as information about division events, upcoming conferences, DCC member scholarship, and employment opportunities are available here.

See you soon,  
Emily and Kate  
Co-Editors, *The Critical Criminologist*

## ***Critical Commentary***

### **A Peace on Climate Change**

by **Bill McClanahan and Avi Brisman**

With the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) upon us, and with 2013 the first year that the annual meeting program has included a “stream” dedicated to green criminology—a perspective born from a piece by Michael J. Lynch (1990) in this publication—we find it appropriate to consider some concerns shared by critical and green criminologies. This piece serves as an illustration of those shared concerns by incorporating elements of critical criminology into an examination of a decidedly “green” issue: anthropogenic climate change.

On May 31, 2013, *USA Today* ran a front-page article under the headline “Climate change linked to more pollen, allergies, asthma” (Koch, 2013). While newspapers and various other media outlets have previously devoted space and consideration to the extant and anticipated environmental and human health impacts of climate change, the prominent placement of a piece about climate change on the front page of one of the most widely circulated newspapers in the United States—and one known for its easy-to-read-and comprehend stories—highlights a shift in the willingness of the mainstream American media (and the American public) to recognize and engage with the problems associated with climate change.

Although the scientific community has been sounding the alarm about climate change for decades, the American public has been slow to heed those warnings. This sluggish, unhurried response stems, in part, from “climate change contrarianism” (Brisman, 2012)—an element of social discourse (originating from economic, political and social institutions which perceive themselves as threatened by proposed legal and regulatory responses to climate change) that has undercut the validity of scientific concerns and questioned the existence and extent of climate change, as well as levels of human culpability. Effectively turning climate change discourse into an ideological and politicized “debate,” such climate change contrarians have successfully slowed public recognition of and concern about climate change. But this was not always the case.

Throughout the 1980s, 1990s, and early 2000s, climate scientists and environmental groups fought an uphill battle for sustained media coverage of climate change. As scientific evidence grew stronger and as the public began to take notice of shrinking glaciers and extreme weather events (among other environmental effects) attributed to climate change—and as media accounts about climate change increased—climate scientists and environmental groups found themselves in a different battle. This time, the struggle was not for attention to an issue, but for narrative supremacy, with media representation and public appreciation of climate change seeming to follow the lines of partisan politics; political affiliation became the most consistent predictor of recognition of anthropogenic climate change. With media outlets fervently adhering to the journalistic duty to report “both sides” of any issue, those challenging the scientific evidence of climate change (frequently on economic and political grounds masked as scientific ones) succeeded in retarding the advancement of public acknowledgement of, concern about and action with respect to climate change (Brisman, 2012; Brisman and South, 2013).

Slowly—and fortunately!—climate change began to emerge from this impasse and started to become accepted as an issue at least somewhat divorced from earlier partisan concerns. In 2012, eleven short years after the rejection of the Kyoto protocol under then-President George W. Bush—a rebuff consistent with the Bush administration’s denial of harmful anthropogenic climate change—republican presidential candidate Mitt Romney acknowledged human-driven climate change, albeit an acceptance that took shape only after criticism focused on his initial efforts to make light of the buildup in emissions of carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping gases from human sources.

While *USA Today*’s coverage and treatment of climate change is noteworthy, it is not pioneering; stories free of the contrarianism that proliferated in earlier media coverage now appear in regular rotation in major media outlets. For example, *People*—the magazine devoted to celebrity and human-interest stories—found the space to run a story celebrating singer Sheryl Crow’s efforts to address climate change, tacitly signaling that the story’s author, editors, and audience had recognized that climate change was no longer a fringe environmental concern, but one that could share copy with celebrity gossip (Baker, 2007). That media outlets so wary of political controversy—as both *USA Today* and *People* seem to be—now consider even superficial reporting on climate change a safe journalistic gambit is testament to different times. But this shift in coverage and the increased willingness to acknowledge climate change as a serious problem (rather than just an issue) is not attributable to the spread of a non-instrumentalist belief in the intrinsic value of global ecosystems; the American public has not undergone a radical ecophilosophical transformation (Halsey and White, 1998). Instead, recognition of the problem of anthropogenic climate change has developed from increased efforts to bring issues of national security to the forefront of the climate change debate.

To be clear, connections between climate change and security issues did not suddenly emerge with the retreat of climate change contrarianism. But those linkages remained largely off the media radar screen (and outside public consciousness) while “debates” raged over the validity and certainty of climate science. Thus, few took notice of “National Security and the Threat of Climate Change”, a 2007 report produced by bipartisan public research firm Center for Naval Analyses (CNA), in which several decorated military personnel and strategists voiced their concerns over the potential impact of climate change on the ability of the U.S. military, stretched thin by wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, to address future security concerns (including conflicts

driven by decreased agricultural production, diminished access to water, and increased human migration) and to respond to disaster (such as Katrina-like events).

While the CNA report in and of itself may not have garnered significant media and public attention, it did contribute to the germination of a climate change discourse distinct from the dominant—and politicized—“debates” about climate science and scientific certainty. Between 2007 and 2009, *Newsweek*, *Time*, and *The New York Times* each ran multiple stories on climate change reporting on the potential threats that it could pose to national security. As the depiction of these threats became more refined, willingness to actively engage the dynamic of climate change seemed to increase.

In 2008, the U.S. Senate considered legislation that would mandate reductions in greenhouse gas output through a cap-and-trade mechanism. While a Democrat-controlled Congress certainly made the 2008 legislation possible, it was the shifting position of then-Senator John Warner (R-VA), who had previously been consistent in his votes against similar legislation, that most illustrates the growing significance of security issues in climate change discourse. Warner, who co-sponsored the bill with then-Senator Joseph Lieberman (I-CT), said that he had, throughout his career, “focused above all on issues of national security” and that he saw “the problem of global climate change fitting squarely within that [national security] focus” (Walsh, 2008). Warner’s support of climate change legislation in the name of national security—his treatment of climate change as a security issue, rather than an environmental one—opened the avenues for American media to report on and discuss climate change in qualitatively and quantitatively different ways.

As evidenced by the USA Today headline, noted at the outset, the media no longer has to treat climate change as a back-page environmental issue, nor confine it to “debates” over scientific evidence of causation and impact. On one hand, this increased acknowledgement of anthropogenic climate change is heartening to those who have long held concerns about the environment and the future of the planet. We now appear closer to taking some of the macro, mezzo, and micro political, economic, and social steps needed to address climate change. But on the other hand, recent developments in the social discourse of climate change suggest willingness, even eagerness, to “do battle” with or wage “war” on climate change.

For example, Dork Sahagian, director of Lehigh University’s Environmental Initiative and a contributor to three of four assessment reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which on October 12, 2007 was jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize with former U.S. Vice President Al Gore, has asserted that “the one way we can mobilize a nation (and indeed the world) is to declare War on Climate Change” (Sahagian). Similarly, *The Boston Globe* has reported that “we’re in a war against climate change” (Lester, 2013), while actor Mark Ruffalo, who has recently played the Incredible Hulk—invincible and green (and not at all like our planet!)—has gathered thousands of signatures for an online petition “demanding the White House declare a war on climate change” (Siegel, 2013).

To offer another example, Dr. Gary Ginsberg, a Yale toxicologist, has outlined some elements of the war on climate change, calling for “foot soldiers,” “war rooms,” and “military tactic[s]” to combat the “terror” of climate change (Ginsberg, 2011). While there is no question about the threat that climate change poses to the health of global ecosystems, and while we acknowledge that there is some utility to employing the language of war to raise consciousness and inspire

action, the approach advocated by Sahagian, Ruffalo and Ginsberg, among others clamoring for war, fails to consider the ecological and social harms of wars both literal—the environmental and human devastation caused by military action in the Middle East (for oil that causes further environmental degradation)—and metaphorical—the environmental and human devastation caused by America’s War on Drugs. What these calls for war reflect and what we find problematic is the desire to approach climate change from the position of an anthropocentric and utilitarian ecophilosophy that separates humanity from the broader natural world, ultimately treating the environment as “other” and recreating the very dynamic and relationship that has contributed to the negative effects of climate change.

Unfortunately, the ‘call to arms’ has been answered; the anthropocentric philosophical position and its “solutions” to climate change were made strikingly clear in a speech devoted to climate change delivered on June 25, 2013 by President Barak Obama at Georgetown University. In speaking about climate change, President Obama not only adopted—albeit somewhat euphemistically—much of the language of those advocating “war on climate change”—such as calling for “a coordinated assault on a changing climate,” “international efforts to combat a changing climate,” and a “fight against climate change”—but also presented decidedly anthropocentric responses to climate change, such as calling for “market-based solutions” that hinge on providing “a secure energy future” through domestic energy production and the “[creation] of jobs” (The White House, Office of the Press Secretary. 2013). What the president failed to mention are those victims of—and solutions to—climate change that are rendered invisible (or irrelevant) within and by an anthropocentric perspective (See generally: Brisman, In Press). In the address, which lasted over 35 minutes and consisted of over 6,000 words, President Obama made no mention of the impacts anthropogenic climate change has had and will have on non-human populations and ecosystems, opting instead to describe and decry its impacts, both current and anticipated, on business, energy production, and national security.

It is precisely this anthropocentric tendency, though, that got us into the climate change mess in which we currently find ourselves: our failure to consider non-human ecological impacts, our fetishization of growth and business, our obsession with national security goals, and our insatiable thirst for energy, ‘clean’ or otherwise, have contributed to, exacerbated and accelerated global climate change. Does it make sense, then, that we would find the “solutions” to climate change in doubling down on growth, security, and energy production? Towards the end of his speech, Obama asserted that “there is no peace treaty to sign.” We disagree.

Rather than declaring and waging “war on climate change,” we suggest waging peace on climate change by waging peace on the Earth through a philosophical position that rejects the temptations of anthropocentrism in favor of a more ecocentric philosophy—one that engages climate change with an understanding of the intrinsic value of ecological health. Because the problems that contribute to human-driven climate change—and, as noted above, the favored responses to climate change—are rooted so deeply in an anthropocentric and utilitarian understanding of human-environment interaction, we suggest that there is, in fact, peacemaking to be done through the reformulation of those interactions (e.g., Pepinsky 2013, Quinney 1991, Quinney 2000). Because we are all implicated in the problems brought about by climate change (with those in the Global North more responsible than those in the Global South, who are more vulnerable to and least equipped to deal with the harm from climate change), we must all reexamine and reconfigure our relationships to the environment. What we must recognize is that

the dominant worldview that constructs nature as inherently “other” than—and inherently under the dominion of—humanity is tragically flawed, and ultimately reflects and reifies problematic hierarchical relations of domination and exploitation. By recognizing humanity’s place in nature, rather than above nature, we can in effect sign a peace treaty with the natural world.

What would this peace treaty look like? A more detailed description is outside the scope of this research note, but such an agreement would need to reflect an ecocentric approach to human-environment relationships. It would need to entail an about-face from the extreme consumption of global capitalism and its antagonistic and discordant framework of human-environment interaction towards a global consciousness rooted in alliance and partnership with nature. Ecocentric philosophies of human-environment interaction, while rejecting notions of human superiority over nature, acknowledge the importance of human development and cultural expression, emphasizing ecologically sustainable living (Halsey & White, 1998). A peace treaty could outline a commitment to socioeconomic systems based on an ecocentric reformulation of human interaction with nature—one that adopts the logics of bioregional production and consumption that emphasizes that community, culture, and economics are rooted in geographic place that requires constant observation and protection.

While bioregional modes of production and consumption offer some material and biological solutions to the causes and impacts of anthropogenic climate change, a treaty rooted in ecocentric philosophy must also acknowledge and address the social factors at play in environmental harm. Recognizing first that humanity and nature are inextricably linked, and second that dominant forms of social relation in an increasingly globalized world hinge on the exploitation of nature, an ecocentric philosophical position acknowledges that the answers and solutions to environmental devastation have an intensely social element. A peace treaty with the Earth would seek a reformulation of not only exploitative and destructive relations between humans and nature, but also of abusive and unfair social relations—something more in line with traditional notions of peace treaties.

In sum, and as we intend to argue in future work adopting an approach derived from both green and critical criminologies, if we accept and agree to pursue an ecophilosophical position and bioregional production and consumption practices that reflect more ecocentric conceptualizations of human-environment interaction—and if we reject the domination, hierarchy, utilitarianism, and inequity of the anthropocentric position—we can in effect sign a peace treaty with nature. If, on the other hand, we continue down the path of war, we may well find ourselves on the losing end of that conflict. In other words, if we agree to more peaceful interactions with the Earth and our fellow human beings, such as those described above, Mother Nature might, in turn, agree not to unleash her fury in the form of floods, droughts, hurricanes, and interpersonal violence stemming from unequal access to social and material resources.

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## **ASC Session of Interest**

### **DIVISION MEETINGS, EVENTS, & SESSIONS OF INTEREST**

***Wednesday, November 20***

8:00-9:20am	Critical Studies of Social Control: Punishment, Risk and the Promise of Rehabilitation	M108	Marquis Level
9:30-10:50am	Critical Studies of Social Control: The Control of Young People under Neo-Liberal Conditions	L401	Lobby Level
9:30-10:50am	Critical and Feminist Perspectives on Corrections	L403	Lobby Level
9:30-10:50am	Roundtable: Queer Criminology: What it is and Why it Matters	L502	Lobby Level
12:30-1:50pm	State-Corporate Crime and Criminogenic Industry Structures	L401	Lobby Level
12:30-1:50pm	State Crime and Alternative Policies: From Piracy to Immigration to the Economic Crisis	A702	Atrium Level
2:00-3:20pm	Still Needing the “F” Word: Feminist Pedagogy in the Classroom	International 8	International Level
2:00-3:20pm	Critical and Feminist Perspectives on Re-entry	A707	Atrium Level
2:00-3:20pm	Intersections and Radiating Directions in Green Criminology	M106	Marquis Level
3:30-4:50pm	New Directions in Cultural and Global Criminology	International 3	International Level
3:30-4:50pm	Expanding the Horizons of Criminology: The Intellectual Contributions of Gilbert Geis	Marquis Ballroom B	Marquis Level
3:30-4:50pm	Feminist and Critical Perspectives on Violence	L404	Lobby Level
3:30-4:50pm	Roundtable: Race, Class, and Gender in Criminology and Criminal Justice: Engaging Students in the Examination of Visible and Invisible Difference	L501	Lobby Level
3:30-4:50pm	Roundtable: Toward a New American Criminology	L506	Lobby Level
3:30-4:50pm	Distance and Engagement in Critical Criminological Theorizing	L508	Lobby Level
5:00-6:20pm	New Lenses and Emerging Paradigms: Critical Considerations	International 3	International Level
6:30-8:00pm	ASC Awards Plenary	Marquis Ballroom	Marquis Level

**Thursday, November 21**

9:30-10:50am	Presidential Panel: Gender and Crime	Marquis Ballroom B	Marquis Level
9:30-10:50am	Feminist Intersectional Frameworks: Race, Class and Gender in Feminist Criminology	International 9	International Level
9:30-10:50am	Author Meets Critic: Courting Kids: Inside an Experimental Youth Court	M302	Marquis Level
9:30-10:50am	New Directions in Critical Theory I	International 10	International Level
11:00-12:20pm	Presidential Panel: Analyzing Crime and the State	Marquis Ballroom B	Marquis Level
11:00-12:20pm	Freda Adler: A Tribute	Marquis Ballroom C	Marquis Level
11:00-12:20pm	Roundtable: Gender, Crime, and Feminist Theory	L506	Lobby Level
11:00-12:20pm	Roundtable: Current Research in Green Criminology	L502	Lobby Level
11:00-12:20pm	Criminalization and the Victim/Offender Dichotomy in Green Criminology	M106	Marquis Level
11:00-12:20pm	New Directions in Critical Theory II	International 10	International Level
12:30-1:50pm	New Directions in Critical Theory III	International 10	International Level
12:30-1:50pm	Presidential Panel: Non-Western Crime and Justice	Marquis Ballroom B	Marquis Level
12:30-1:50pm	Male Peer Support and Violence Against Women: The History and Verification of a Theory	L508	Lobby Level
12:30-1:50pm	Critical Global Gang Studies	L406	Lobby Level
12:30-1:50pm	7 <sup>th</sup> Annual Workshop on State Crime	International 3	International Level
2:00-3:20pm	Where Rivers Meet the Sea: The Political Ecology of Water	L503	Lobby Level
2:00-3:20pm	Feminist Criminology	International 10	International Level
2:00-3:20pm	Advances in Rural Criminology	A704	Atrium Level
2:00-3:20pm	Sexuality and Intimate Partner Abuse: Critical Contexts	M304	Marquis Level
2:00-3:20pm	Presidential Panel: Reconsidering the Definition of Crime	Marquis Ballroom B	Marquis Level
3:30-4:20pm	Roundtable: Extending the “New School of Convict Criminology”	L505	Lobby Level
3:30-4:50pm	Presidential Panel: Race, Ethnicity and Crime	Marquis Ballroom B	Marquis Level
<b>3:30-4:20pm</b>	<b>Division on Critical Criminology Executive Meeting</b>	<b>A601</b>	<b>Atrium Level</b>

<b>4:30-5:50pm</b>	<b>Division on Critical Criminology General Business Meeting</b>	<b>A601</b>	<b>Atrium Level</b>
<b>6:00-10:00pm</b>	<b>Division on Critical Criminology Social</b>	<b>A601</b>	<b>Atrium Level</b>

***Friday, November 21***

9:30-10:50am	Presidential Panel: The ASC and Public Policy	Marquis Ballroom B	Marquis Level
11:00-12:20pm	Securing the “Suspect”: The Cultural Politics of Police Power & Surveillance	M103	Marquis Level
11:00-12:20pm	Towards a Victimology of State Crime	M101	Marquis Level
11:00-12:20pm	Presidential Panel: Key Perspectives in Critical Criminology	Marquis Ballroom B	Marquis Level
12:30-1:50pm	Presidential Panel: Situating Crime in Macro-social and Historical Context	Marquis Ballroom B	Marquis Level
12:30-1:50pm	Race, Class, and Gender in Criminology: Issues of Methods and Measurement	A708	Atrium Level
12:30-1:50pm	Critical Perspectives on Mass Incarceration	M105	Marquis Level
12:30-1:50pm	Roundtable: Teaching Critical Criminology: The Politics of Pedagogy as Social Justice	L504	Lobby Level
2:00-3:20pm	Roundtable: The Future of Peacemaking Criminology	L506	Lobby Level
2:00-3:20pm	Structural and Cultural Context and Crime	A708	Atrium Level
2:00-3:20pm	Presidential Panel: The Emergence of Green Criminology	Marquis Ballroom B	Marquis Level
<b>2:00-3:20pm</b>	<b>Division on Critical Criminology Journal Editorial Board Meeting</b>	<b>International B</b>	<b>International Level</b>
3:30-4:50pm	Roundtable: Teaching Critical Criminology: Using Social Media	L506	Lobby Level
5:00-6:00pm	ASC Presidential Plenary: Presidential Address	Marquis Ballroom	Marquis Level
6:00-7:00pm	ASC Presidential Reception	Marquis Ballroom	Marquis Level

***Saturday, November 22***

8:00-9:20am	Applying Critical and Historical Perspectives to Criminal Justice in California	M302	Marquis Level
8:00-9:20am	New Directions in Visual Criminology	A703	Atrium Level
8:00-9:20am	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) Offending and Theories	L405	Lobby Level
9:30-10:50am	LGBTQ Victimization	L405	Lobby Level
9:30-10:50am	Teaching Ideology: Global and Critical Perspectives	A707	Atrium Level

9:30-10:50am	Gender, Race, and Class: Theoretical Issues	L402	Lobby Level
11:30-12:00pm	Congressman John Lewis: ASC Justice Award	Marquis Ballroom B	Marquis Level
12:00-1:30pm	ASC Closing Brunch	Marquis Ballroom A	Marquis Level

### **Teaching Critical Criminology: Using Social Media**

Roundtable; Fri, Nov 22, 2013, 3:30-4:50pm; Room: L506, Lobby Level

This roundtable will focus on discussions of how we can effectively and creatively bring social media (Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr) into our teaching of Critical Criminology. Participants will share insights from their own teaching experiences using social media. In addition, participants will brainstorm ideas for how we might develop interesting uses of the Critical Criminology Facebook page into our teaching of critical criminology.

- **Critical Criminology on Facebook:** Kenneth Mentor, University of North Carolina Wilmington
- **Critical Pedagogy and Twitter:** Tammy Castle, James Madison University
- **Facebook: International Collaboration in the Classroom:** Donna Selman, Eastern Michigan University
- **Tumblr: Incorporating Social Media as a Learning and Professional Development Tool:** Kelly L. Faust, Ohio University and Holly Ningard, Ohio University
- **Chair:** Carla Barrett, John Jay College

### **Teaching Critical Criminology: The Politics of Pedagogy as Social Justice**

Roundtable; Fri, Nov 22, 2013, 12:30-1:50pm; Room: L504, Lobby Level

This Teaching Critical Criminology roundtable will focus on the rewards, challenges and dangers of teaching critical criminology within social justice and political contexts, and about pedagogy itself as social justice.

- **Broaching Politics in the Classroom: Strategies for Peaceful and Respectful Dialogue:** Kristi Holsinger, University of Missouri-Kansas City
- **The Mythical Downfall of Humanity in the Classroom: Ontological Insecurity & Pedagogy:** Deborah Landry, University of Ottawa
- **Teaching Convict Criminology in the Classroom:** Stephen C. Richards, University of Wisconsin - Oshkosh
- **Exploring Historical and Political Context in Studying International and Transnational Crimes:** Anamika Twyman-Ghoshal, Endicott College
- **Chair:** Carla Barrett, John Jay College

### **Presidential Panel: Key Perspectives in Critical Criminology**

Roundtable; Fri, Nov 22, 2013, 11:00-12:20pm; Room: Marquis Ballroom, Marquis Level

Leading Critical Criminologists Walter DeKeseredy, Meda Chesney-Lind and Jeff Ferrell discuss "Expanding the Core" from a critical perspective. Chaired by Donna Selman.

## ***Critical News and Announcements***

Please join us in congratulating the following critical criminologists for their recent accomplishments:

- Walter DeKeseredy for becoming the Anna Deane Carlson Endowed Chair of Social Sciences in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at West Virginia University.
- Walter DeKeseredy and Molly Dragiewicz for their new positions as editors for Routledge Major Works – Critical Concepts in Criminology.
- Nigel South from the University of Essex for becoming the European Editor of *Critical Criminology: An International Journal*.
- Jeffrey Ian Ross for becoming the editor of Transaction Publishers' Criminology and Criminal Justice book series.
- David C. Brotherton and Jock Young for becoming the series editors for The Public Criminology series published by Columbia University Press.

## **CALLS FOR PAPERS/PROPOSALS**

### **Columbia University Press – Public Criminology**

<http://www.cup.columbia.edu/series/324>

David C. Brotherton and Jock Young, Series Editors

The Public Criminology series will present a range of exciting new crime-related titles that offer an alternative to the mainstream, mostly positivistic approaches to social problems in the United States and beyond. The series will raise awareness of key crime-related issues and explore challenging research topics in an interdisciplinary way. Where possible, books in the series will allow the global voiceless to have their views heard, offering analyses of human subjects who have too often been marginalized and pathologized. These books will appeal to those working within criminology, criminal justice, sociology, or related disciplines, as well as the educated public.

### **Routledge Major Works – Critical Concepts in Criminology**

[http://www.routledge.com/criminology/articles/routledge\\_major\\_works\\_-\\_critical\\_concepts\\_in\\_criminology/](http://www.routledge.com/criminology/articles/routledge_major_works_-_critical_concepts_in_criminology/)

The Critical Concepts in Criminology series includes a number of titles within the subject area of Crime and Criminal Justice. An area of interest with a fast expanding body of literature, titles within this series provide an authoritative look at some of the key areas of interest within Criminology. Edited and introduced by leading experts in the field, Routledge's Major Works collections are designed to meet today's research, reference, and teaching needs.

In March next year, Routledge Major Works are proud to announce a new addition to the Critical Concepts in Criminology series. - Critical Criminology, edited by Walter DeKeseredy and Molly Dragiewicz.

## **Transaction Publishers Appoints a New Criminology and Criminal Justice Book Series Editor**

Transaction Publishers, an independent publisher of social science books, announces the appointment of Jeffrey Ian Ross as the new editor of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Research book series. Professor Ross plans to expand the series in the near future.

The Transaction Criminology and Criminal Justice Research series focuses on original, cutting-edge books dealing with new and emerging topics that examine the causes and effects of crime and criminal justice issues, both in policy and practice. It includes public, political, societal, media, and criminal justice responses to crime. Presenting a multiplicity of theoretically grounded research and a variety of methodologically rigorous approaches, this series includes single-authored books, edited collections, and updated editions of classic works.

“Criminology and Criminal Justice is a concentrated area of interest in Transaction’s larger collection of studies in society, culture, and politics,” says Mary E. Curtis, President of Transaction Publishers. “It is one of many series that we publish as part of our mission to produce scholarly and professional inquiries into the nature of society.”

Series editor Jeffrey Ian Ross is a professor in the School of Criminal Justice, College of Public Affairs and a research fellow of the Center for International and Comparative Law at the University of Baltimore. In 2003, he was awarded the University of Baltimore's Distinguished Chair in Research Award. From 1995-1998, Dr. Ross was a Social Science Analyst with the National Institute of Justice, a Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. Ross has researched, written, and lectured primarily on corrections, policing, political crime, violence, global crime and criminal justice, and crime and justice in American Indian communities for over two decades. His work has appeared in many academic journals and books, as well as popular media. Ross is the author, co-author, editor, or co-editor of several books.

To submit queries or manuscripts to be considered for the series, please e-mail [jeffreyianross@hotmail.com](mailto:jeffreyianross@hotmail.com).

## **Special Issue of *Critical Criminology: An International Journal* on rural criminology**

*Critical Criminology: An International Journal* invites original submissions for a special issue, “Critical Issues in Rural Criminology,” guest edited by Joseph F. Donnermeyer, Walter DeKeseredy and Kerry Carrington. The issue will be published in November 2014.

The goal of this special edition is to publish innovative scholarly pieces that explore interconnections between rural and critical criminology. This can include topics related to how crime and rurality are constructed and contested; arrests of and offending by the rural populace; corporate and state crime in the rural context; critiques of mainstream criminological theory and their application to rural crime issues; crimes associated with agriculture and food; environmental crime in the rural context; issues related to masculinities/femininities, lifestyles and “others” in rural societies; the rural dimensions of human trafficking; forms of economic and social change and their impacts on crime and fear of crime in rural communities; rural indigenous populations; rural policing and other criminal justice topics; substance use and related

issues of production and trafficking in the rural context; victimization of rural populations in general; violence against women; and other topics that can expand a critical discourse about rural crime. As well, articles about alternative and innovative forms of rural crime prevention – in the broadest sense of that phrase – based on a critical perspective, are encouraged.

Manuscripts should be between 7,000-8,000 words (including tables, illustrations, notes and references) and conform to the manuscript style of the *Critical Criminology* journal. Manuscripts for the special issue should be sent electronically in Microsoft Word format to Joseph F. Donnermeyer ([donnermeyer.1@osu.edu](mailto:donnermeyer.1@osu.edu)) by April, 2014 with “Rural Criminology Manuscript” in the subject line. If authors would like to discuss a potential topic for the special issue, please e-mail Joseph F. Donnermeyer, Walter DeKeseredy ([walter.deKeseredy@gmail.com](mailto:walter.deKeseredy@gmail.com)) or Kerry Carrington ([Kerry.carrington@qut.edu.au](mailto:Kerry.carrington@qut.edu.au)).

## **CALLS FOR APPLICANTS/NOMINATIONS**

### **22 Research Assistantship Positions Available at ECU**

We hope to spread the word that the School of Justice Studies at Eastern Kentucky University has 22 fully-funded research assistantship positions available per academic year for our Master's program. We have a rigorous and critically oriented graduate program that takes pride in graduating critical thinking students -- many of whom go onto to study in doctoral programs. These positions provide for 2 full years of funding and include funds for travel to professional conferences (usually 2 per academic year) and other funded research opportunities. More information can be found at <http://cjmasters.eku.edu/>

### **CALL FOR EDITOR: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice/La Revue canadienne de criminologie et de justice pénale**

The Editorial Committee of the *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice (CJCCJ)* invites nominations for the position of Editor of *CJCCJ*. The Journal is owned by the Canadian Criminal Justice Association (CCJA). The Editor will be appointed by the Board of Directors of the CCJA, on the recommendation of the Editorial Committee and the Executive Director of the CCJA. The new Editor will take up her or his position on July 1, 2014 for a term to be negotiated with the Editorial Committee.

The Journal accepts submissions and publishes articles in English and French. Preference is given to articles with Canadian content and to those related in some way to a Canadian project, institution, practice, etc. The Journal is published four times a year, with occasional special issues, by the University of Toronto Press on behalf of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association.

The Editor, in consultation with the Editorial Committee, is responsible for all editorial content of the Journal. The Editor's principal duties include managing the review process for submitted manuscripts, selecting articles for publication in the Journal, and providing the publisher in a timely manner with the contents of each forthcoming issue. In addition, the Editor solicits manuscripts, provides support to the publisher as needed in the production process and the triennial funding application to SSHRC, selects and works with guest editors of special issues, and chairs the Editorial Committee. In consultation with the Editorial Committee, the Editor

develops and implements the Journal's editorial policies, manages the membership of the Editorial Advisory Board, and ensures the high professional standards and scientific integrity of the Journal.

The Canadian Criminal Justice Association provides the part-time services of a bilingual Editorial Secretary who works at its Ottawa office. Nominations in English and/or French, should be submitted electronically to the editorial office of CJCCJ, at [wright\\_nancy@rogers.com](mailto:wright_nancy@rogers.com), and copied to the Executive Director of the CCJA, at [irvingkulik@rogers.com](mailto:irvingkulik@rogers.com). Self-nominations are welcome. Nominations should include full contact information for the nominator and nominee, a statement that the nominee is willing to be considered for the position, the nominee's CV, and a statement about the nominee's qualifications for the position. The Editorial Committee is looking for a new Editor who has an established record of Canadian criminological scholarship, an understanding of the mission of the Journal, indicated by experience with the Journal in any of a variety of activities (e.g. manuscript submission, reviewing, editorial board experience), and organizational skill and intellectual leadership. **Nominations must be received by February 28, 2014.**

Informal inquiries may be made to the current Editor, Peter Carrington, at [pjc@uwaterloo.ca](mailto:pjc@uwaterloo.ca) or [519-888-4567 ext. 33961](tel:519-888-4567), or to any member of the Editorial Committee; the members are listed on the back cover of any issue of the Journal, and on the Journal's website, at:

<http://www.utpjournals.com/Canadian-Journal-of-Criminology-and-Criminal-Justice.html>

### **Call for Nominations of Forgiving Prisoners**

The Fetzer Institute's project on "Learning from Experience: Forgiving Prisoners" invites individuals and organizations working on social justice and prison reforms to nominate former political prisoners whose work exemplifies the practices of love and forgiveness in governance. The aim of the forgiving prisoners project is "to examine the connection between imprisonment and prisoners perspective on love and forgiveness" for individuals who had spent part of their life in prison while struggling for justice and peace for their communities and nations at large. From Gandhi to Mandela, from Aung San Suu Kyi to Martin Luther King Jr., many prominent leaders in governing professions spent a part of their life in prison.

The forgiving prisoners project was conceived on the premise that individual leader's capacity to shape government and communities through insights, reflections and inspiration acquired while in prison is extremely important for governance. The nominees can be well known, less-known, still in active service, retired or posthumous. Profiles of selected nominated individuals will be created and featured in an online platform to enable interaction and comments about how they engaged in the practices of love and forgiveness. A symposium on love and forgiveness in governance will be organized in Georgetown, Washington DC in 2014.

If you would like to nominate an individual who meets the criteria of "Forgiving Prisoner" please send an email to: [forgivingprisoners@gmail.com](mailto:forgivingprisoners@gmail.com), with name, contact, short profile of your nominee and your reasons for nominating the individual. The nominees can be well known, less-known, still in active service, retired or posthumous. The deadline for submission of nomination is **December 30, 2013**. For more information more about the Fetzer Institute's project on Learning from Experience: Forgiving Prisoners, please contact Dr. Borislava Manojlovic and Ernest Ogbozor via email, [forgivenprisoners@gmail.com](mailto:forgivenprisoners@gmail.com)

## Critical Scholarship

### Male Peer Support and Violence Against Women The History and Verification of a Theory

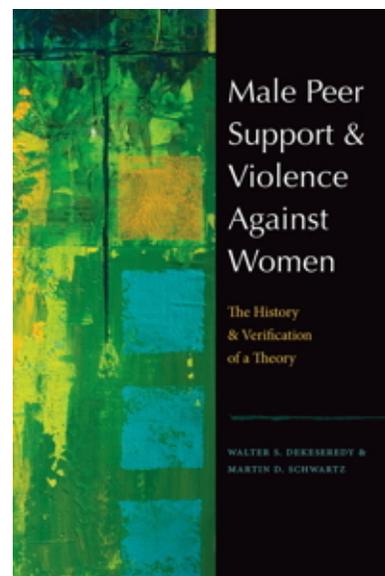
**Walter S. DeKeseredy and Martin D. Schwartz**

Northeastern University Press Series on Gender, Crime, and Law

<http://www.upne.com/1555538323.html>

*An important and timely reassessment of a crucial theory in male violence against women*

In 1988, Walter S. DeKeseredy announced Male Peer Support (MPS) Theory, which popularized the notion that certain all-male peer groups encourage, justify, and support the abuse of women. In 1993, DeKeseredy and Martin D. Schwartz modified and expanded MPS Theory. Today, after twenty-five years of research, numerous studies from a diverse range of fields and practitioners support the original claim, providing a powerful explanation for the mechanism that underlies much of North America's violence against women. This book provides a history of the theory, traces its development and uses over a quarter century, and offers an update on Internet-generated abuse.



#### Endorsements:

“The work of DeKeseredy and Schwartz covers ground from several decades regarding violence against women. The authors present historical context, follow the development of male-peer support theory, identify definitional battles in the field, and outline what we know about this topic. Going beyond most treatments of the topic, the authors offer progressive policies and personal actions derived from theory to stop violence against women. While all of these contributions are commendable, the book's greatest contribution is making clear for the reader that the real source of the problem of violence against women is not the victims or their behaviors – rather a key source is patriarchal male peer support.”

- Callie Marie Rennison, Ph.D University of Colorado Denver, School of Public Affairs

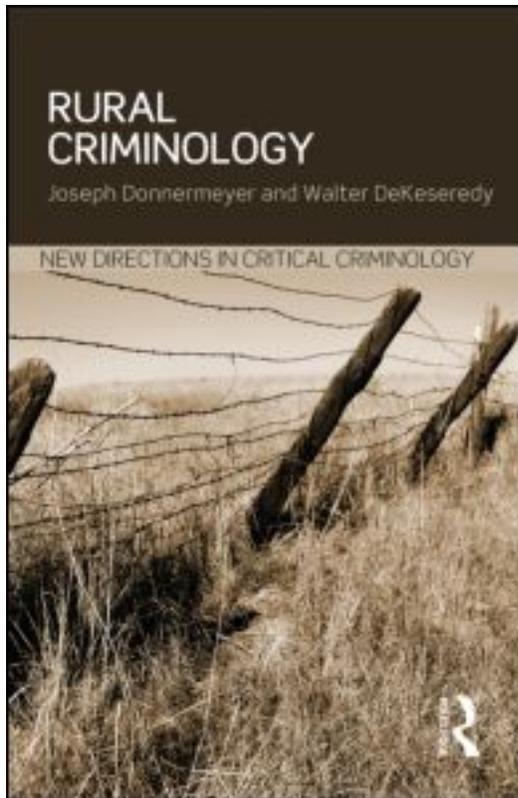
### Rural Criminology

**Joseph F. Donnermeyer and Walter S. DeKeseredy**

Routledge Series: New Directions in Critical Criminology

<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415634380/>

*This is a richly rewarding book covering numerous topics from crime prevention to indigenous justice, and from rural policing to the impacts of the crimes of the powerful.*



Rural crime is a fast growing area of interest among scholars in criminology. From studies of agricultural crime in Australia, to violence against women in Appalachia America, to poaching in Uganda, to land theft in Brazil – the criminology community has come to recognize that crime manifests itself in rural localities in ways that both conform to and challenge conventional theory and research. For the first time, *Rural Criminology* brings together contemporary research and conceptual considerations to synthesize rural crime studies from a critical perspective.

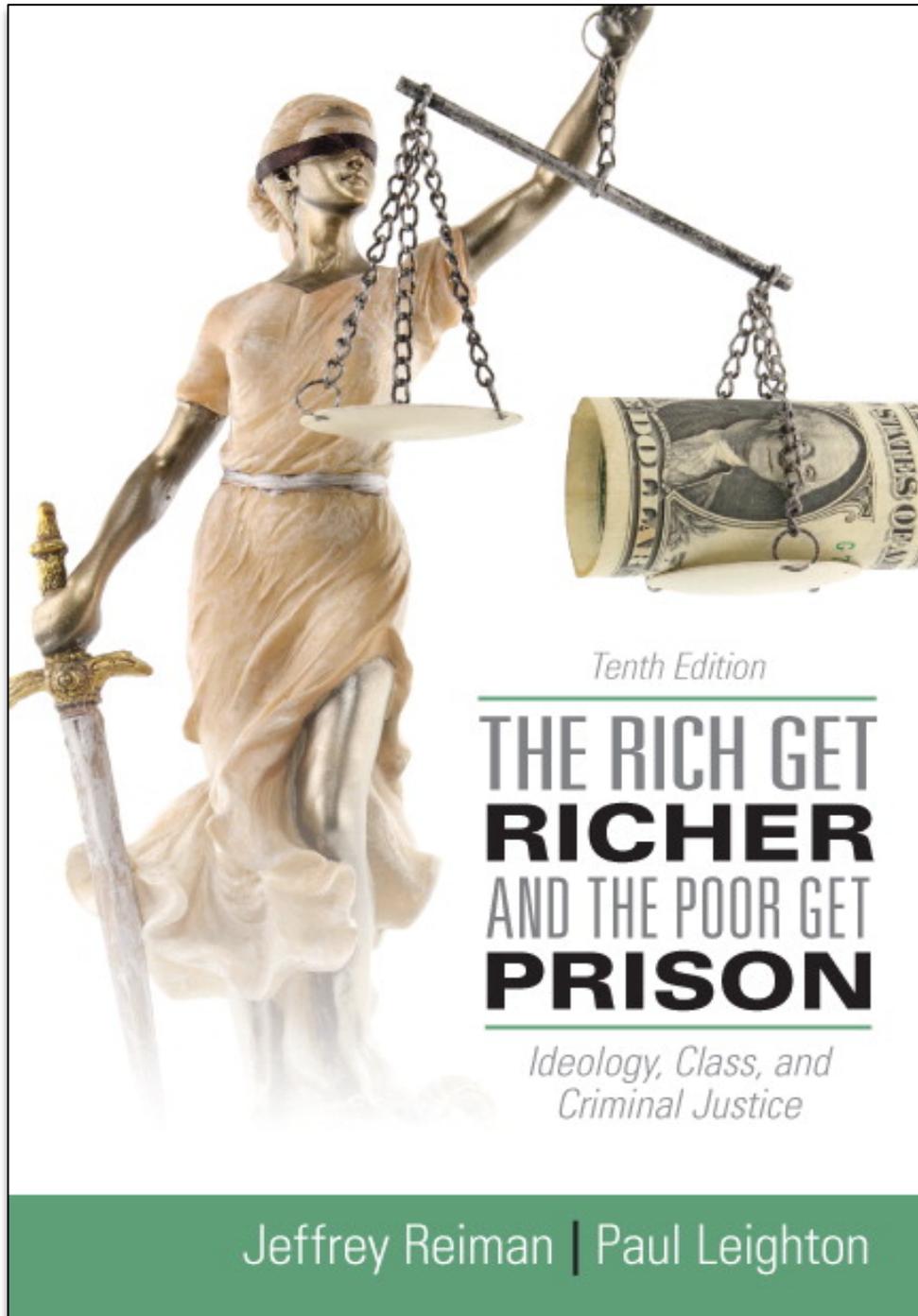
This book dispels four rural crime myths, challenging conventional criminological theories about crime in general. It also examines both the historical development of rural crime scholarship, recent research and conceptual developments. The third chapter recreates the critical in the rural criminology literature through discussions of three important topics: community characteristics and rural crime, drug use, production and trafficking in the rural context, and agricultural crime.

Never before has rural crime been examined comprehensively, using any kind of theoretical approach, whether critical or otherwise. *Rural Criminology* does both, pulling together in one short volume the diverse array of empirical research under the theoretical umbrella of a critical perspective. This book will be of interest to those studying or researching in the fields of rural crime, critical criminology and sociology.

### **Endorsements:**

“This book explodes the many myths that abound about rural crime and violence; illustrates how to think critically about rural crime and localised systems of social control; and advances novel ways of re-conceptualising policy and practice in divergent (not homogenous) rural contexts. *Rural Criminology* challenges criminological and sociological assumptions that have been ingrained in these disciplines for more than a century. It is a welcome and much overdue contribution, which extends criminology beyond its historically narrow focus on crime in cities. *Rural Criminology* is essential reading for a wide range of students, policy analysts and scholars across criminology, sociology, cultural studies, gender studies, and social policy more generally.”

- Professor Kerry Carrington is Head of the School of Justice at the Queensland University of Technology in Brisbane, Australia.



10<sup>th</sup> ed ISBN-10: 0205137725 ~ ISBN-13: 9780205137725  
(2013 Allyn & Bacon/Pearson)

E-book (180 day rental - \$21) ISBN-13: 978-0-205-13772-5 (via coursesmart.com)

## ***Critical Calls***

### **UPCOMING CONFERENCES**

#### **NATIONAL DEVIANCY CONFERENCE 2014**

Teesside Centre for Realist Criminology is set to host the **2014 National Deviancy Conference**, which takes place across two days on 25 and 26 June. The theme of the two day conference is 'critical criminology and post-crash capitalism'. It will provide a constructive and supportive meeting place for leftist sociologists and criminologists to debate the social harms, injustices and the deep inequalities associated with 21st century liberal capitalism.

The previous National Deviancy Conference was held in York in 2011 and generated a huge amount of interest from around the world. It included plenary presentations by Stan Cohen, Jock Young, Frances Heidensohn, Tony Jefferson, Pat Carlen and Jeff Ferrell.

The 2014 National Deviancy Conference will differ quite significantly from the 2011 conference. Rather than looking back at the development of various aspects of critical criminology from the 1960s onwards, it will look to the future of critical criminology and critical social analysis. It seeks to ask searching questions about what twenty-first century critical criminology wants, and what influence it can have upon government, politics and the academic disciplines of sociology and criminology.

How can critical criminology make sense of the current conjuncture and how can it renew itself and develop the new ideas that might allow us to take the lead on analysing and making sense of the deep social harms that accompany the continued movement of capitalism further into the 21st century?

Please submit an abstract as soon as you can. This will enable us to publish the final conference programme promptly. Your abstract should be no more than 300 words long and must contain your name, institution, email address and the title of your paper. All papers will be peer reviewed. For more information, please see

[http://www.tees.ac.uk/sections/Research/social\\_futures/deviancy.cfm](http://www.tees.ac.uk/sections/Research/social_futures/deviancy.cfm)

### **EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

#### **UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, PARKSIDE**

The Criminal Justice Department at the University of Wisconsin–Parkside invites applications for two tenure/tenure track positions beginning August 2014: 1) Associate Professor/Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice and 2) Assistant Professor. For more information about the Criminal Justice Department link to: <http://www.uwp.edu> Keyword: criminal justice

At the rank of **Associate Professor** the applicant must meet the required qualifications and provide evidence of an active research/publication record that is commensurate with departmental requirements for this rank. There is an opportunity to become department chair.

At the **Assistant Professor** level an ABD will be considered for a one-year terminal appointment as a Lecturer with conversion to tenure-track Assistant Professor if all requirements for the degree

have been successfully completed by March 1, 2015.

**Qualifications: Required:** Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology or a closely related field (a law degree is not appropriate for this position); Demonstrated ability to teach race/crime, corrections and/or introduction to criminal justice; Evidence of scholarly record or scholarly promise; Demonstrated interest in implementing curricula that address multicultural issues; Experience with a variety of teaching methods and/or curricular perspectives at the College level. **Preferred:** Other areas of interest are community corrections and correctional intervention

**The University:** The University of Wisconsin-Parkside is a comprehensive campus of the University of Wisconsin System with approximately 4800 students, 120 faculty, and 70 instructional academic staff offering 33 undergraduate majors and 3 master's degrees in 22 academic departments. The campus is located between the cities of Kenosha and Racine in southeastern Wisconsin, within the Chicago-Milwaukee corridor.

The university is situated on 700 acres of prairie and woodland approximately two miles west of Lake Michigan. Consisting of 15 buildings, the coherence and unity of the original campus design within its natural landscape has been sustained over four decades of development. Recent additions include a renovated and expanded student center, a 250 bed suite-style residence hall, and a greatly expanded and renovated center for the arts and humanities.

**Review of Applications:** Applications received by *December 10, 2013* are ensured full consideration; position is open until filled. Representatives from UWP will be attending the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in Atlanta to promote these positions.

**To Apply:** Interested candidates should submit the following in electronic format. Each bullet point should be sent as a separate file/attachment: a cover letter of application – (note the rank for which you are applying Associate Professor or Assistant Professor); curriculum vitae; statement of teaching philosophy; course syllabi; teaching evaluations; examples of scholarly work; names and contact information for three references.

**Go to:** [www.careers.wisconsin.edu](http://www.careers.wisconsin.edu) Click the "Apply Now" button. You must create an account and login before you can apply. If you have not yet registered, click on the "Click here to Register" link to begin the registration process. If you are already a registered user, input your "User Name" and "Password" and select "Login."

## **UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, DARTMOUTH**

The newly created Department of Crime & Justice Studies at the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth invites applications for a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level starting Fall 2014. The faculty in Crime & Justice Studies comes from multiple disciplines including sociology, law and society and criminology, and our curriculum emphasizes an innovative integration of approaches. The department is striving to become a leader in interdisciplinary teaching and research on matters of justice.

The selected candidate will be expected to teach both core and elective courses within the Crime & Justice Studies Department. Specifically, the successful candidate should have a strong theoretical foundation in social theory and the ability to teach a mixed methods research course. There is the opportunity to assist in designing, creating and growing an innovative and progressive program, with the future prospect of creating/contributing to graduate studies.

The successful candidate will be expected to be an effective undergraduate classroom instructor, have developed a strong research program, and exhibit a commitment to service in the community and the University. We are especially interested in candidates who focus on critical theory through the intersectionality of race, gender, sexuality, class, nation, and empire. Applicants are invited from Criminology, Sociology and related fields, as well as interdisciplinary fields drawing upon Ethnic or Women's & Gender Studies.

**Minimum Requirements:** ABDs will be considered, but the Ph.D. must be completed by September 1, 2014, for contract renewal. Teaching experience is required with documented proficiency.

To apply, submit online a cover letter that outlines qualifications and interests, curriculum vitae, a published or unpublished manuscript, 3 letters of reference, statement of teaching philosophy, evidence of teaching effectiveness including course syllabi and student course evaluations, and a graduate transcript to <http://www.umassd.edu/hr/employmentopportunities/>.

Review of applications begins December 2, 2013, and continues until the position is filled.

*The University of Massachusetts Dartmouth reserves the right to conduct background checks on potential employees. UMass Dartmouth is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity, Title IX Employer.*