

The Critical Criminologist Summer 2014 Newsletter

Issue 22, Volume 3

CHAIR'S MESSAGE

The spring semester has ended, the final grades have been submitted, and now we have a few moments to breath, to take stock of things.

Although some of us will be teaching during the summer, and other responsibilities they cannot neglect, we want call your attention to the inaugural edition of the new newsletter produced by our highly responsive communication team (Favian Martin, chair, Annie Lee, Ken Leon, and Kimberlee Waggoner).

Along with information that you would typically expect in a newsletter, about upcoming events and recent publications, the editors have included interviews with criminologists and graduate students. Both are important additions to this communication vehicle.

It is also with sadness that we include obituaries of five well known criminologists (Chambliss, Cohen, Schwendinger, Turk, and Young), whose scholarship, teaching, and activism was intimately tied to the work of the division.

Rounding out the newsletter is Gregg Barak's piece on the importance of going it alone, writing sole authored articles.

Planning for this years' conference in San Francisco is in full swing. We will have panels devoted to the major components of our field and discipline. There will be opportunities for intellectual engagement, exchange and fun.

Best wishes for a productive and equally relaxing fun filled summer.

Jeffrey Ian Ross, Ph.D. and Donna Selman, Ph.D.
Co-Chairs, Division on Critical Criminology

The Division on Critical Criminology is part of the American Society of Criminology. The Purpose of the Division is to foster research and theory development in the field of critical criminology.



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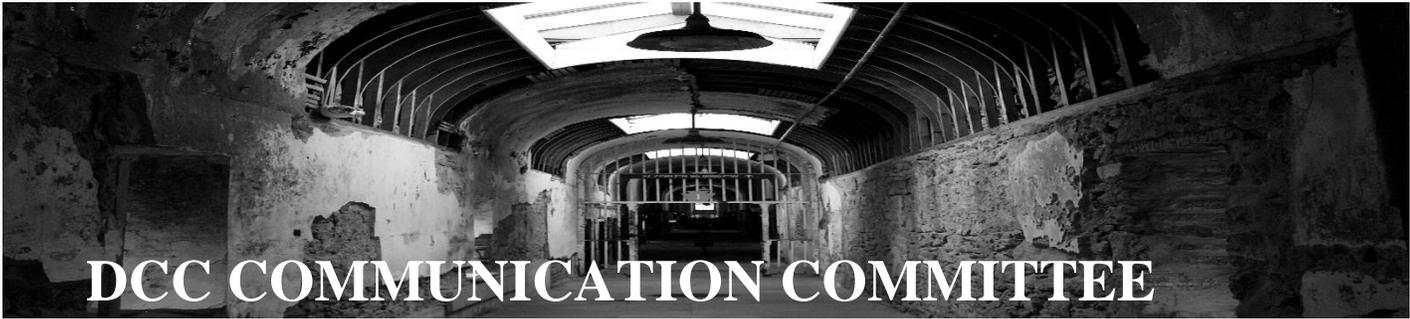
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Greetings!

This is the inaugural newsletter edition for the new DCC communication team. Let us take a moment to thank Emily Troshynski and Kate Henne for their tireless work in brining news to division members.

As you can see, there have been some changes to the Critical Criminologist, which we hope to continue in future editions. First, the newsletter will be having a section highlighting a critical criminologist and their scholarly work. Second, the newsletter will also devote space to helping students within the division navigate graduate school and academia. Lastly, we will feature a section on the intersection of art and critical criminology. We hope that you find this new format enjoyable and informative.

In addition to the newsletter, the DCC communication team will also manage the division’s Facebook page and twitter account. If you have any information to share with the division, we will be more than happy to spread the word through social media. Please email us your information to: divisiononcriticalcriminology@hotmail.com

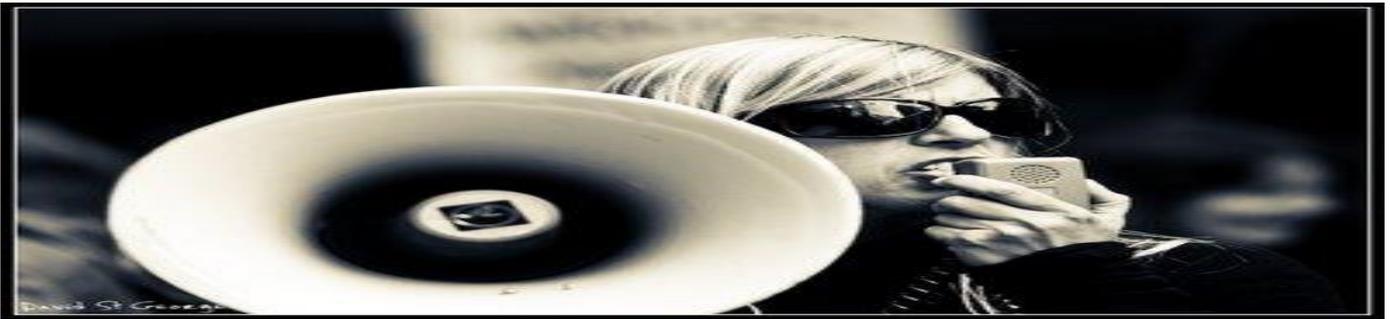
We also hope that you enjoy the summer newsletter and that you have a restful summer.

Take care,

The DCC Communication Team,

Favian, Annie, Ken, & Kimberlee

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CRIT CRIM ANNOUNCEMENTS

-The School of Justice Studies at ECU is very pleased to announce the hiring of Dr. Travis Linnemann – currently at Old Dominion University’s Department of Criminal Justice. Dr. Linnemann earned a PhD in sociology from Kansas State University in 2011, and has worked as an Assistant Professor at Old Dominion’s Ph.D. granting criminal justice program – distinguishing himself as an award winning teacher and prolific scholar. He also has over ten years experience working in corrections and juvenile justice agencies. His research concentrates on the cultural politics of crime and insecurity and the intrusions of the wars on drugs and terror in everyday life. His writing has appeared in prestigious academic journals such as the *British Journal of Criminology*, *Crime, Media, Culture*, and *Theoretical Criminology*. His first book titled, *Beyond the Ghetto: Methamphetamine, White Trash and the Rural War on Drugs* is forthcoming and is being published by New York University Press. He recently published a fascinating article with ECU’s Tyler Wall and former ECU graduate student Eddy Green titled, “The Walking Dead and Killing State: Zombification and the Normalization of Police Violence.”



-West Virginia University's Department of Sociology and Anthropology has created the Center for Research on Violence. Dr. Walter S. DeKeseredy is serving as designated Director. They are looking to collaborate with academics and practitioners. For more information, contact Dr. DeKeseredy @ wsdekeseredy@mail.wvu.edu



DCC AWARDS 2014

INFORMATION

The ASC Division on Critical Criminology (DCC) invites nominations for this year's awards. This year, the DCC will sponsor six (6) awards:

- The Lifetime Achievement Award honors an individual's sustained and distinguished scholarship, teaching, and/or service in the field of critical criminology.
- The Critical Criminologist of the Year Award honors an early-to-mid-career individual's distinguished accomplishments that have symbolized the spirit of the DCC in some form of scholarship, teaching, and/or service in recent years.
- The DCC Praxis Award recognizes an individual whose professional accomplishments have increased the quality of justice for groups that have experienced class, ethnic, gender, racial and sexual disparities in policing and punishment. The DCC Praxis Award honors unique achievements in activism, commitment, persuasion, scholarship, service and teaching in areas that have made a significant impact on the quality of justice for underserved, underrepresented, and otherwise marginalized populations.
- The DCC Practice Award recognizes the activist/practitioner who has participated in publicly promoting and working towards the ideals of equality, justice and rights as they relate to the differential distribution of power in criminal justice and throughout society more generally. Nominees need not be criminologists or even academics, for that matter. Nominations should include specific documentation of public service and should describe in detail how this person's activism has raised awareness and interest in the issues that concern the DCC.
- The Graduate Student Paper Award recognizes and honors outstanding theoretical or empirical critical criminological scholarship by a graduate student.
- The Undergraduate Student Paper Award recognizes and honors outstanding theoretical or empirical critical criminological scholarship by an undergraduate student.

Nominations for the Lifetime Achievement Award, Critical Criminologist of the Year Award, DCC Praxis Award, and DCC Practice Award must be submitted electronically and include letter(s) of nomination/support, as well as the nominee's curriculum vitae. Nominations for the student paper awards must be submitted electronically and include the student's unpublished paper. In order to further the careers of critical student scholars, the DCC Awards Committee may, in consultation with the Editor-in-Chief, invite student paper awards winners to publish their papers in *Critical Criminology: An International Journal*. All nomination materials or paper submissions must be sent to Avi Brisman at avi.brisman@eku.edu by 15 September 2014. The DCC Awards Committee reserves the right to give no award in a particular year if it deems this appropriate.





UPCOMING EVENTS

Green Criminology Conference in London

On July 7-8, 2014, the London South Bank University will be hosting a two-day Green Criminology conference. The conference will also include a roundtable discussion on future considerations for green criminology concepts, theories and methods, and future research collaborations.

Confirmed keynote speakers: Rob White (University of Tasmania), Reece Walters (Queensland University of Technology), Ragnhild Sollund (University of Oslo), Nigel South (University of Essex), Avi Brisman (East Kentucky University), and Damien Short (University of London).

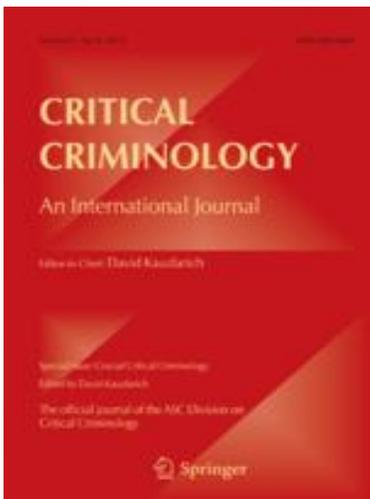
For more information, contact Dr. Gary Potter at potterg@lsbu.ac.uk

6th Annual International Crime, Media, & Popular Culture Studies Conference: A Cross Disciplinary Exploration

On September 22-24, 2012, Indiana State University will be hosting the Crime, Media, & Popular Culture Conference in Terre Haute, Indiana. This conference is sponsored by the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Indiana State University.

Confirmed Keynote Speakers: Jeff Ferrell (Texas Christian University & University of Kent), SpearIt (Texas Southern University), Travis Linnemann (Eastern Kentucky University), Michael Chemers (University of California), Emily Satterwhite (Virginia Tech), Tukufu Zuberi (University of Pennsylvania), Jon Simons (Indiana University Bloomington), Jen Schradie (University of California Berkley), and Kishonna Leah Gray (Eastern Kentucky University).

For more information, contact Dr. Frank Wilson at fwilson2@indstate.edu



Critical Criminology: Special Issue Queer Criminology



This special issue is a groundbreaking contribution to criminological and criminal justice debates on sexuality and gender. It offers one of the first truly international attempts (contributions are drawn from Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States) to explore how critical criminologies might be able to assist in increasing criminological engagement with lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) communities, and how the experiences and perspectives of these communities might be introduced into criminological conversations.

The special issue consists of a wide variety of contributions, ranging from theoretical pieces to those that present empirical research on specific experiences. It opens with two broad theoretical pieces that chart possible directions for a “queer criminology” – whether that is a “queer realism” (Woods), or a more deconstructive approach to “queering” (Ball). These are followed by contributions that offer detailed analyses of key issues facing specific communities or groups, including the experiences of transgender people in the U.S. criminal justice system (Buist and Stone) or as victims of hate crimes in Canada (Perry and Dyck), the experiences of young LGBTQ people in Australia with regard to personal safety (Fileborn) or with the police (Dwyer), and the negotiation of masculinity, sexuality, and violence for gay male gang members in the United States (Panfil). The special issue then closes by returning to contributions that offer theoretical and conceptual development in specific areas, and ask critical questions of criminologists on topics such as the role of hate crime legislation in expanding social control and intensifying inequalities (Meyer), the state’s role in reinforcing heterosexual hegemony and binary conceptions of gender (Gledhill), and the necessity of further theoretical development in cultural criminology in order to account for transgressive behavior among gay men (Frederick). Collectively, these innovative contributions open up a variety of exciting and groundbreaking avenues for further research in criminology, all with a view to furthering struggles to achieve justice, eliminate inequality, and challenge subordination for LGBTQ communities.

Matthew Ball, Carrie L. Buist, and Jordan Blair Woods
Guest Editors

Crit Crim Scholar Spotlight

By Anne Lee

Dr. Dawn Rothe, is a leading scholar in the field of state crime, with numerous articles and books on the topic, and is the director of the International State Crime Research Center. Further, she is a committed and active member in the Division of Critical Criminology. This summer Dr. Rothe and her co-author, Dr. David O. Friedrichs are publishing a new book on *Crimes of Globalization*, available in July. In February of this year *Towards a Victimology of State Crime* was published, edited by Dr. Rothe and Dr. David Kauzlarich. We took this opportunity to ask Dr. Rothe a few questions on her new edited book.



Why is victimology of the state important?

The field of victimology typically is concerned with victims of street crime. While such victimization is important, we felt that victims of state crime merited inclusion. Additionally, the field of state crime has had a glaring absence of discussion of victims, as the focus had remained on the acts of the state, marginalizing the victimization process of state criminality. On a more fundamental level, states victimize people far more often than through 'street crimes'. This includes direct (oppression, torture, rape, death, etc.) and indirect (corruption, denial of basic services, inequality, state policies such as immigration) victimization. As such, not focusing on the victims of state crime, reproduces the inequalities generated by the state.

How is it different from other forms of victimology?

Being a victim of any 'crime', harm, or even life event carries with it the impact of the victimization, for some this will be more than others given the same type of victimization. We generally believe that criminologists far too often attempt to overgeneralize what can or cannot be explained, what is or is not similar or different. Of course, being a victim of a purse snatching, or home invasion may cause trauma, but how does this compare to a victim that continues to be victimized for months or years in a war torn area, displaced in a refugee camp where there is systematic violence or a victim of state policy that creates systematic targeting and inequalities? Though we do point out that victims of state crime are generally denied the label of victim and/or any recourse.

What do you hope that people will get from the book?

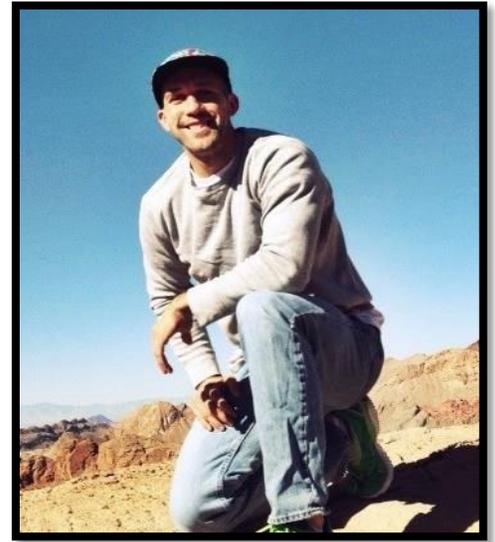
We hope we can begin a conversation where victims of state crime are a focus of scholars of victimology and criminology.

Information on both recent publications by Dr. Rothe and her co-authors is available at the end of this newsletter.

Crit Crim Graduate Student Spotlight

By Ken Leon

Every newsletter edition will feature an up and coming graduate student who has specializations in critical criminology. This summer features Chris Maloney, a doctoral student and adjunct instructor in the Department of Sociology & Center for the study of Crime and Justice and Colorado State University. Ken Leon, a member of our communication team interviewed him, and his responses will provide some insight as to how he has developed as a critical criminology scholar.



What initially attracted you to critical criminology, and the field of criminology in general?

Originally, I thought I wanted to be a cop. I entered into an internship with the Miami-Dade County Police Department, which lasted for around five months. Several events stick out in my mind from that time as being especially salient to my critical interest in the study of crime now. On one occasion we responded to a robbery call in southern Dade County. As we approached the neighborhood, I noticed the green street signs were faded beyond comprehension. The neighborhood, known as the “Stump”, had a bad reputation for crime, especially drug related violent crimes and, apparently, the local drug crews had intentionally faded the street signs using paint thinner to make navigating the neighborhood difficult for the police. The symbolism of those faded street signs was incredibly powerful, signaling that the community was a veritable island unto itself—isolated despite being surrounded—while also indicating that it was in many ways a place beyond the law—a fact supported by the reluctance of the police to patrol it. Another time I was attached to a patrol unit charged with transporting some women arrested for purchasing drugs, mostly crack, during a sting on a drug house. I can still vividly recall how frustrated I was by the lunacy of processing those women into the criminal justice system and punishing/stigmatizing them for being the victims of an addiction. Without question the system would eventually spit them back out into the same neighborhoods from which they were removed without addressing the underlying problem(s)—both personal and structural—leading to their arrests in the first place. So, I guess a variety of experiences sensitized me to different issues related to crime and justice. Embracing a critical orientation toward the study of crimes and crime control policies was thus a natural personal and intellectual evolution.

What are your current research projects?

A critical perspective underlies (and sometimes unites) my interests in green criminology and the field of state crime. Before his death, Bill Chambliss and I assembled a massive collection of researches on the topic of state crime—1,700 pages spread across four volumes. Hopefully, that work, which encompasses foundational pieces, classic works and newly written materials, will

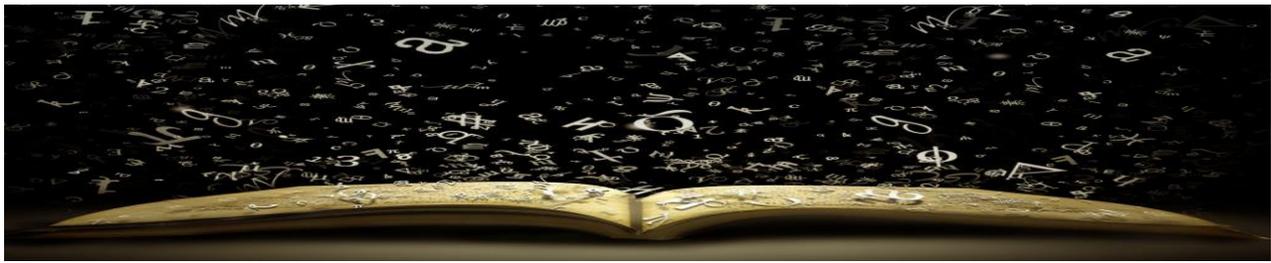
find wide use as a reference source on the topic and inspire new thinking on state crimes. I am especially interested in exploring how, in our current digital age, various technologies and technologically situated interactions (i.e. social media) simultaneously enable various crimes and harms to occur, while thwarting others, thus challenging how we think of crime and calling into question the taken-for-granted notion of crime as a strictly negative occurrence. There is an important link here to the field of state crime. The cases of Bradley Manning and Edward Snowden, along with the actions of groups like WikiLeaks and Anonymous, demonstrate that “criminal” conduct may in some instances actually enable resistance toward potentially more harmful and pernicious crimes that might have been occurring covertly. Another item on my agenda is promoting a visual paradigm for the study of crime, especially “green” crimes and harms. That interest has brought Dr. Melissa Jarrell of Texas A&M Corpus-Christi and I together and fits nicely with a larger project of concern to us both: promoting a more publicly engaged approach to the study of green crimes and harms. Tapping into our current green culture and utilizing emerging technologies/visual media to promote greater public awareness of green criminological researches, while also helping empower communities and victims to resist various ecological and social harms is an important goal. Finally, Dr. Prabha Unnithan (Colorado State University) and I are working together to study the impact of the Colorado Criminal Justice Reform Coalition’s (CCJRC) employer training sessions to see what effect they have on the hiring and retention of individuals with criminal histories in the Denver Metro Area. That project has the potential to be quite interesting and important given the negative effects that a criminal record has on one’s long-term life chances.

Who has influenced your academic career?

I have been extremely fortunate in my life to learn from, and work with, a host of excellent sociologists and criminologists. I had the great pleasure and privilege to befriend, learn from and work with Bill Chambliss—one the greatest critical minds in either sociology or criminology. Despite being separated in age by several generations, Bill and I shared much in common, including a desire to do meaningful research on our terms. Among the many things I learned from Bill, foremost were to never be afraid to stand up for what you believe in and never shy away from an argument or position out of fear of being labeled “too polemical.” He was a wonderful person who will be missed very much. As a student in Miami, I also took a white-collar crime course with Dr. Gary Feinberg. I was always impressed with Dr. Feinberg’s graceful, engaging teaching style and his many entertaining anecdotes. He does not know this, but he modeled some excellent classroom skills that I now try to incorporate into my own work.

Tell us three things that you really enjoy about your field of study.

- (1) It is relevant to social life—something new and interesting is always going on.
- (2) Creativity is encouraged!
- (3) Through our work there is always the potential to affect positive social change.



WORDS OF WISDOM FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS FROM GREGG BARAK

Doctoral students will often be presented with opportunities to co-author with fellow graduate students and professors within their department. Upon reviewing the vitae of older graduate students and job talk candidates, it is not uncommon to observe several jointly-authored publications. As a graduate student, perhaps you have considered the pros and cons of co-authoring within your department, or have larger questions regarding how to even select collaborators for larger projects that you are interested in.

The following text is an excerpt from Professor Gregg Barak's 2013 publication regarding collaborative research and joint publishing. Dr. Barak's message is clear: wherever possible, publish alone. Despite a seeming trend of increased co-authorships, Dr. Barak challenges the assumption that joint publishing should be prioritized, and instead advocates for independent work.

“At the tail end of the Vietnam War when I first began writing for publication, it was still customary for scholars to write articles alone, although co-authored work was probably as common then as now. By contrast, multiple (three or more authors) or joint-authored articles are certainly more common today. This has probably been the case for nearly twenty years or since the publication of multi-authored articles began to “take off” with the adoption of the almost exclusive use of quantitative research and large data sets by mainstream criminologists and criminal justices. Without doing any calculations, however, I would argue that while the number of joint-authored publications has definitely grown, these still do not constitute anything approaching the majority of published works, especially when one considers the exhaustive list of publishing venues.

More generally, the inexact science or rather art of publication and the proper or fair recognition of the achievement obtained by two or more authors are even more complex to assess if and when consideration is given to the various activities that might (or might not) have taken place with a manuscript during the editing processes.

For these and other reasons, I pragmatically encourage young scholars to go it alone whenever possible. If one can publish by oneself, then one can bring something of value to a research project when the opportunity or time comes to collaborate and jointly publish. Those who publish primarily or exclusively as members of teams of five or six without learning to do so alone, often find it difficult to make the transition to solo publishing, which vastly limits opportunities for disseminating their work.”

Source:

Barak, Gregg. 2013. “Comparative Observations on Collaborative Research and Join Publishing: A Response to Gilbert Geis.” *Western Criminology Review* 14(1): 80-83.

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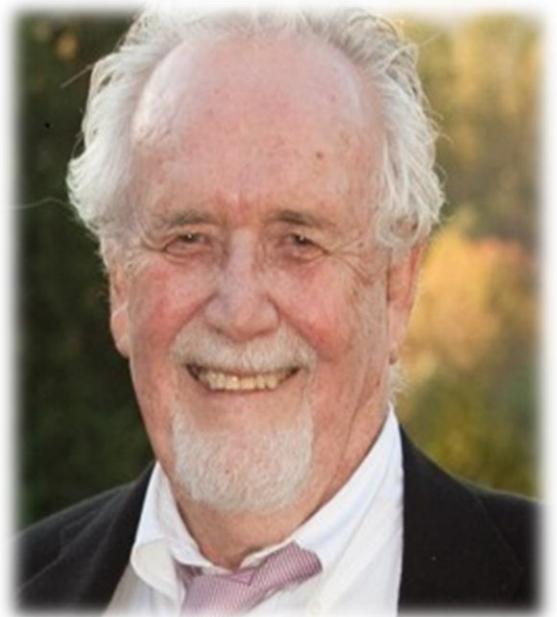
Critical criminology has lost several beloved pioneers. While Bill Chambliss, Stan Cohen, Julia Schwendinger, Austin Turk, and Jock Young will be missed tremendously, their work continues to inspire us. Future generations of scholars will also benefit from the path breaking work done by each of these exemplary critical scholars. Here, we take a moment to reflect on their legacies.

Bill Chambliss (1933-2014)

For over a half-century, Bill Chambliss was a powerful intellectual force in that effort to speak truth to power we call critical criminology. Nor, were his accomplishments artifacts of the past. Bill remained an active thinker, speaker, writer and educator until his passing in February 2014, at the age of 80.

Bill Chambliss was one of the intellectual founders of what is known today as critical criminology. Given that his influence has touched scholars ranging from political economists to ethnographers, Bill Chambliss may be *the* most influential of the first generations of anti-criminologists that emerged in the 1960s. From his 1964 publication of “A Sociological Analysis of the Law of Vagrancy” to his forthcoming anthology on state crime, Bill Chambliss’s writings shaped a legion of critical criminologists. As an educator and mentor he sent an even larger number of students in search of social justice in their work and daily lives outside of the Academy.

Bill Chambliss’s life and career may have ended in February 2014. His influence will continue for generations of criminologists to come.



Bill Chambliss, however, was much more than a powerful thinker and astoundingly productive author. I had the great good fortune to serve as ASC program chair the year Bill was president of the American Society of Criminology. Although Bill's writings had, by that time, significantly influenced my own thinking, it was only working closely with him during his ASC presidential year that year that I came to appreciate the man behind that powerful intellect.

Bill was a grand human being with a remarkable capacity to search for joy and beauty in life. Perhaps it was those cold, lonely night watches as a soldier during the Korean war that convinced him that if he ever got out of there he would grab ahold of as much life as he could. Or maybe it was just the essence of the man himself. Whatever the source, Bill's love of life made his laugh infectious, his ability to connect with people from many different social worlds, cultures and places impressive, and his willingness to pay attention, really pay attention, to anyone he spoke with is a model for us all.

John Donne was right. The bell does indeed toll for us. From where I stand, however, it tolls not simply because critical criminology has lost Bill Chambliss, the intellect. It tolls because the world has lost a fine human being. That said, we are fortunate to have had 50 years to learn from Bill's scholarship, his commitment to social justice, his humanity, and his ability to once lead a group of critical criminologists in such raucous song that we got a complaint from the hotel *next door*.

Raymond Michalowski, PhD
Northern Arizona University

Stanley Cohen (1942-2013)

Looking briefly at Stan's work is not a simple undertaking. While he most certainly produced an impressive and fascinating volume of published work, many of his ideas, deliberations and discussions took place in conversations, lectures and informal meetings. His major intellectual foci revolved around issues of moral panics, crime and the media, social control, the use of qualitative research methods and human rights. First came, obviously, moral panics. Focusing on social behavior that constructs and exaggerates moral threats, turns some people into folk devils, and uses this as a justification for persecutions was - and still is - an absolutely brilliant insight. The analytical and empirical implications and usage of moral panics broke the



disciplinary boundaries of sociology and criminology and became a sensitizing concept used in communications, mass media and the law as well. His work on moral panics will definitely stay with us for a very long time. Indeed it should. Interesting that when Erich and I finished writing the first edition of our book on moral panics we felt that the book should be dedicated to Stan. I asked Stan's permission to use the following phrase in the dedication: "To Stan Cohen, a rebel with a cause." Stan liked the idea of the dedication, but asked that we not use the "rebel with a cause" clause. His wish, of course, was respected. If anything, I took his response as yet another indication to his modesty which I have learnt to cherish and deeply respect. Then came his work on social control. Breaking away from micro conceptions of control, his integrated view of control on the macro level, that is viewing society as a giant and pervasive control organ that affects the life of each and every one of us in numerous and sometime complex ways, certainly added an important and significant insight into our understanding control. A third insightful contribution consisted of his observations on the deviance-media nexus. Stan was among the very first who paid attention to this fascinating phenomena and contributed significantly to the crystallization of this field of research. One cannot end this short text without noting Stan's intellectual passion and interest in human rights, both on the analytical and practical levels. While his personal experience with Apartheid South Africa and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict certainly had an influence, on a much deeper level, his commitment to what humanity should be all about as well as respect and appreciation of the "other" coupled with his view of cultures necessarily directed him into this promising research vista. And indeed, Stan's deep concern about the future of human rights was evident to everyone who knew him; the theme seems to have dominated much of his thoughts in the last few years. Finally, the angle through which he approached *escape attempts* and *visions of social control* implies that living in a culture entails a chronic tension, a struggle, between domiciling oneself in that culture, involving oneself in it, become committed, and caring, yet wanting to break free as well, to turn around, gaze upon that same culture, and reflect critically upon it. Who but a sociologist like Stan could construct such a dilemma and simultaneously live in and through it?

Nachman Ben-Yehuda, PhD
Hebrew University

Julia Schwendinger (1926–2013)

When Julia R. Schwendinger died in October 2013 at the age of 87, radical and critical criminology lost another foundational figure. Born in 1926 in New York City, Julia became a political activist during World War II. After earning degrees in sociology and social work between 1947 and 1950, she raised two children and in 1975 returned to the academy to complete her doctorate in the School of Criminology at the University of California, Berkeley. Her dissertation, *The Rape Victim and the Criminal Justice System*, was intimately connected with her work in co-founding BAWAR, the first anti-rape group in the United States, which arguably established the model for such work internationally. This approach sought to improve the treatment of victims of intimate violence by highlighting the psychosocial and economic factors underlying violent behavior in the United States and understanding the ways in which the criminal justice system aggravated the harm already done.



In 1974, Julia helped to co-found the journal *Crime and Social Justice*, which served as coordinating center for the emergent radical criminology movement, both organizationally and theoretically. She was a smart, warm, and skillful editor who provided leadership outside the limelight. Collaboration with her husband Hi Schwendinger had begun in their college days. Her work with children and teens in a poor, high-crime New York community meshed well with Hi's experience and fieldwork with street gangs while a social group worker. This culminated in their seminal ethnographic work on adolescent social types and delinquent gangs, which began in earnest while they were associated with the sociology department at UCLA in the early 1960s. Julia and Hi published a series of noteworthy articles on rape, delinquency, prison living standards, and social class and the definition of crime. With Tony Platt and Paul Takagi, Julia helped to initiate an international discussion centered on Bertram Gross's essay, "Some Anticrime Proposals for Progressives." Julia's period of "exile" after the politically motivated closure of the Berkeley School of Criminology led her to work in parole and as the director of resources for the San Francisco Jail. Eventually, she taught sociology, criminology, and criminal justice at Vassar, the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, SUNY (New Paltz), and finally at the University of South Florida. Her accomplishments are all the more remarkable considering her decades-long struggle with life-threatening cancer.

Gregory Shank
Co-Managing Editor of *Social Justice: A Journal of Crime, Conflict & World Order*
San Francisco, California

Austin T. (Theodore) Turk (1934- 2014)



Born in 1934 in Gainesville, Georgia, since 1988 Austin T. Turk was a Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Riverside (UCR). Turk earned his Bachelors' degree in 1956 from the University of Georgia, Masters from University of Kentucky in 1959, and Doctorate from University of Wisconsin, Madison in 1962. In addition to UCR, he held positions at Indiana University (1962-1974), Rhodes University in Grahamstown, South Africa, and the University of Natal, in Durban, South Africa, and University of Toronto (1974-1988).

While at UCR, Turk served in many capacities in the Department of Sociology, including chair. "He served on the CHASS Executive Committee, the Committee on Charges, the Law and Society Program Committee and a host of other boards and committees. In the community of Riverside, he was an avid supporter of the California Museum of Photography and the Citizens' University Committee, and he also volunteered with the Riverside Police Department" (<http://sociology.ucr.edu/people/faculty/turk/index.html>)

Turk's research and writing focused primarily on relationships among law, power, inequality, and social conflict. As a conflict theorist and researcher in the field of political crime, his most well known publications include: *Criminality and legal order* (1969), *Legal sanctioning and social control* (1972), and *Political criminality: The defiance and defence of authority*.

Growing up in the Deep South, Turk experienced and observed the power of segregation and institutional practices that supported this inequality, particularly as they related to questions of crime, order and social control. As an undergraduate student, he worked a civilian job with the Gainesville (GA) Police Department. Some of his early experiences motivated him during the 1960s to travel to South Africa to both teach and conduct research there. During this time he saw first-hand other examples of state terror and intimidation that he would comment on in his scholarly work.

Among his numerous professional service activities, Turk was a Fellow and former President of the American Society of Criminology and President of the North Central Sociological Association. He was also a Trustee of the Law and Society Association, as well as Chair of the American Sociological Association's Section on Crime, Law and Deviance.

Turk was a mentor and/or chair of several graduate students who have gone on to academic careers including Kathleen Auerhahn (Temple University), Valerie Callanan (The University of Akron), Cory R. Lepage (University of Alaska, Anchorage), and Jeffrey Ian Ross (University of Baltimore).

In November 1996, Turk was interviewed by Richard Moran and Hugh Barlow, as part of the American Society of Criminology and Academy of Criminal Justice Science's Oral History Project.

Turk is survived by his spouse, Dr. Ruth-Ellen Grimes, and two children from a previous marriage. Turk's impact on critical criminology, as well as those that grew from his intellectual foundations has been significant. He will be missed.

Jeffrey Ian Ross, Ph.D.
University of Baltimore

Jock Young (2013 – 2013)

Jock Young passed away this past weekend in the company of his family and his loved ones in New York City -- far too early, of course.

His wife, and sadly now widow, Jayne, and some of his British friends asked if I might say a few words to let you know about that, and just a brief comment or two about Jock. So, I want to do that.

In thinking about what to say, it struck me that metaphors like "monumental" or "towering" seemed appropriate. Jock certainly was a towering global figure in critical criminology, and certainly his work is monumental. Yet it seems to me this is also inappropriate. Jock if nothing else, all the years I knew him and certainly knew of his work, was always I think an iconoclast, a radical egalitarian, a bit of an anarchist. It strikes me that "monumental" and words like that suggest a kind of hierarchy, suggest someone towering over others -- and perhaps that's inappropriate both to Jock's work and to us as critical, progressive criminologists.

So, in thinking about another metaphor I came upon the notion of light. And what strikes me about Jock's forty years of work was a remarkably consistent, brilliant light in the world. A remarkable kind of illumination of issues that needed to be talked about and seen but were not being seen, a remarkable kind of critical intellect that could shine light in the darker corners of capitalism and bureaucracy and the modern world.

Moreover, it strikes me that light was so brilliant that at times it was all but blinding. Jock was a remarkable scholar in his ability to bring intellectual force to issues – sometimes in ways that



were all but overwhelming in all the best senses of the word. It strikes me also that this light was—and this is to me the highest praise—kaleidoscopic. Jock was a kaleidoscope; he spun off types of analysis, ideas, concepts at a remarkable rate. The colors, the fracturing of that light, were consistently brilliant in their own terms.

Another thing that I would say, perhaps that doesn't come to mind first of all for many people, is also to me some of the highest praise I can offer to Jock, and for those again who are perhaps only beginning to be aware of his work: Jock was an historian. One of the things I learned from Jock's work was to always situate crime and justice, not just in social structures, not just in cultural dynamics, but in the historical political economy of the world, and in the way in which that world changes as economic and cultural social arrangements change as well.

As Jock always was eager to point out, the concept of moral panic that he developed with Stan Cohen was not simply an idea of misplaced anger or something not really mattering. It was the idea that something *was* mattering, something *was* changing, something *was* indeed an issue, but the issue was masked by the panic, and to dig beneath that was to uncover the nature of, for example, post war Britain's changing relationships between generations, and changing forms of policing and social control.

Later in life, Jock became, for me, one of the great theorists of late modernity. His notions of the exclusive society, of the tensions between exclusivity and inclusivity, of the vertigo of late modernity – the sort of dizzying, disorienting nature of global culture amidst rapid social change – helped, again, to illuminate the nature of crime and justice in that sort of world.

So, it strikes me that among his great strengths was Jock's remarkable ability to understand and analytically engage with history. And in that sense I think his loss is a double one; not only do we lose Jock as a friend and a colleague, but we lose him for the future. I wish that I could know what Jock would say five years from now, ten years from now, as the world changes again. No doubt it would be brilliant, and we will be without that.

One more bit of praise, to my mind, is that Jock was brilliantly and intentionally inconsistent. Jock never was bound by his own prior work. This was not a matter of ambiguity or a matter of indecision; it was a matter of ongoing engagement with the world as the world emerged. Jock was among the great scholars I know, along with perhaps Stan Cohen, Howard Becker and others, who was willing to in fact confront not only everyone else's work, but to confront his own work critically as well. And to move beyond and even, perhaps, give up cherished notions that he now began to think were outdated, were incomplete, needed to be revised and even revolutionized. So, Jock was, again, an intellect that became more of an intellect as his life went on. If anyone could have rested on their earlier work and simply made of their life a museum, where they put forth and examined their own work, Jock could have gotten by with that. He never did. In fact, he threw out his earlier work, sometimes as refuse, rather than making it into a kind of mythology.

One of my favorite nuggets from my own intellectual life was some years ago, when a criminology theory textbook came out and tried to explain the great breadth of critical thought and critical criminology and, in fact, how contradictory much of it was. The line that I will

always remember was in the concluding chapter; it said, “critical criminology ranges all the way from Jock Young’s left realism to Jeff Ferrell’s romantic anarchism”. A year or two later, Jock and I and Keith Hayward were writing the book on cultural criminology. So much for dualities; so much for dichotomies; so much for static thinking. In fact it was the engagement that mattered, not those kinds of divisions. So it seems to me entirely appropriate that Jock’s last major work was *The Criminological Imagination*. It would be easy to say Jock embodied that imagination; I think he embodied it, but I think he animated it also. He gave life, he breathed life into our ability to understand our world, both as a series of personal issues and broader social concerns. And, as been talked about, as Avi Brisman just mentioned, he did that across borders, across the scope of historical periods -- across the Atlantic as well.

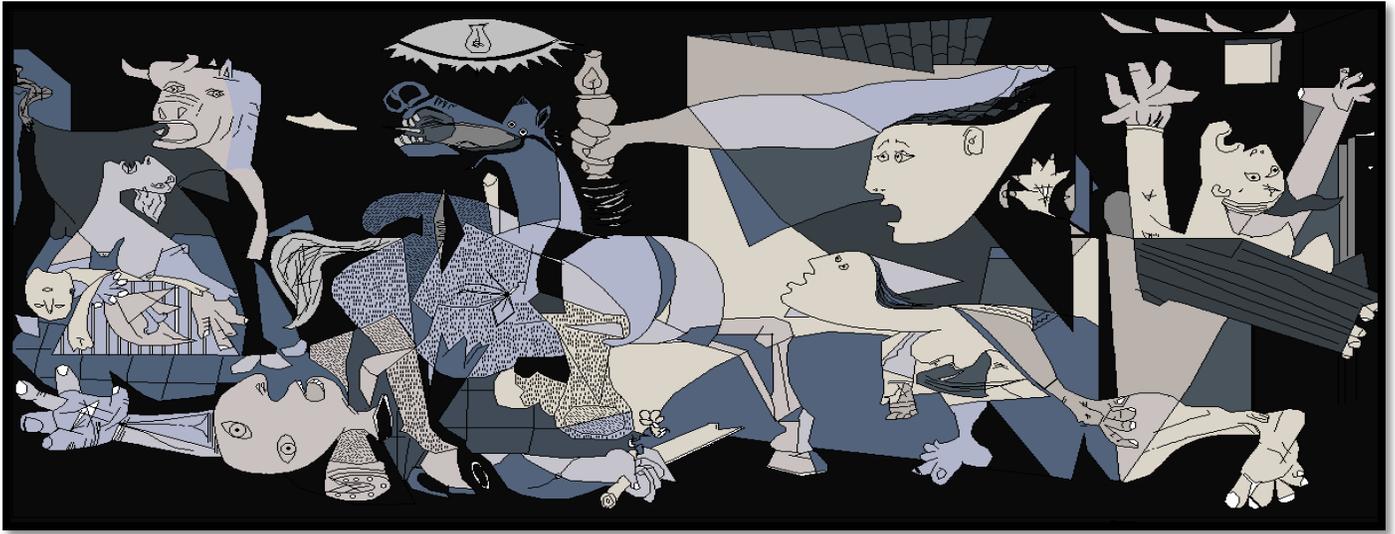
To close now I want to offer you some words from Jayne Mooney, his wife and partner, that she asked me to pass along on her behalf and on Jock’s behalf. The first of these was her sincere gratitude for the support over the last month or two, or few months, and for what she is now receiving in terms of support and gracious offers of help. She wanted me to express her sincere thanks for that. Secondly, she wanted me to remind you that along with all his scholarly accomplishments, Jock was a loving, gracious, generous father and husband. He took care of and tended to those who were dear to him as well as he attended to larger social issues. And the last thing she asked me to emphasize, I very much appreciated. She said that if Jock were here he would no doubt ask you to do a couple things: keep fighting the good fight, keep working towards a more just world, and, in Jayne’s exact words, *never, ever be boring*.

Jock Young was never, ever boring. As those who read his books or knew him, knew, the sparks in that kaleidoscope were too beautiful, the light shown too brightly, the critique was too deep, the humor was too deep as well. Jock, to his great credit, never was boring.

The great British band, The Smiths, some years ago sang ‘Fifteen minutes with you, ah, I wouldn’t say no.’ What would we give for fifteen more minutes with Jock, to just talk with him again?

**Jeff Ferrell, PhD.
Texas Christian University
DCC gathering at ASC, Atlanta, November 2013**

Crit Crim Meets the Arts



This Edition's Art Selection: *Pablo Picasso's "Guernica"*

By Favian Martín

Pablo Picasso's famous painting "Guernica" captures the human suffering and tragedies that are associated with war. On April 26, 1937, the town of Guernica was bombed by the Nazis due to the overwhelming presence of the Republican resistance movement, which opposed General Francisco Franco and The Nationalists (supporters of Adolf Hitler). The bombing of Guernica resulted in the deaths of hundreds of innocent civilians. In response to the attack, Picasso painted Guernica as a political statement about the bombing of civilians. In doing so, he created an anti-war symbol.

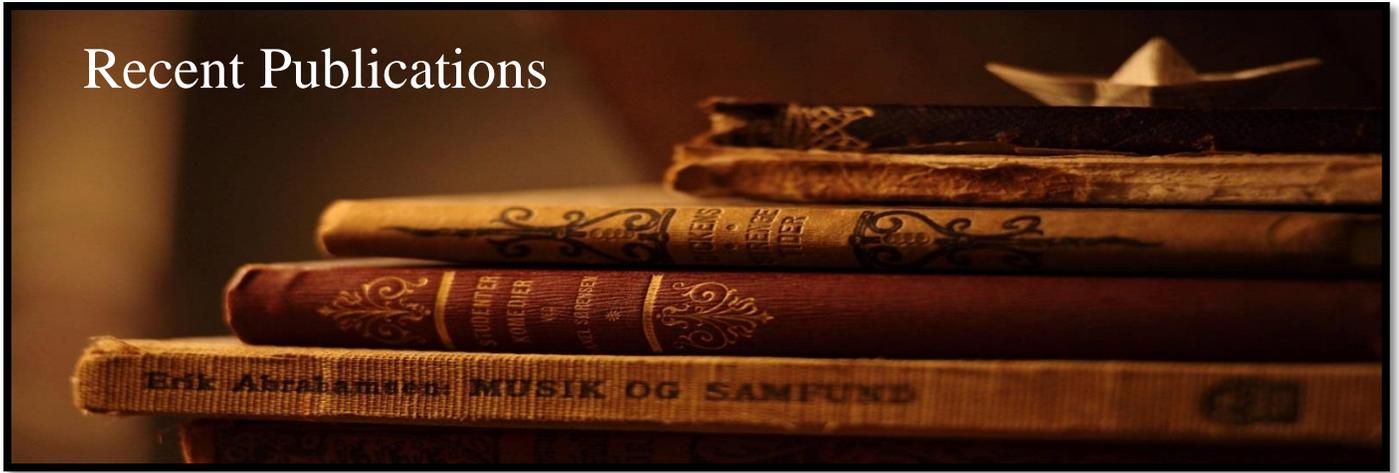
Despite the atrocities surrounding the bombing of Guernica, the attack ushered in another form of state criminality - aerial bombing. As Kramer (2010:119) noted:

...the massive violence of the global human catastrophe that was World War Two, the terror bombing of civilian populations, often referred to as 'area bombing,' became both commonplace and morally acceptable to many of the same political leaders and publics that had condemned the horror of Guernica. The wartime erosion of social and moral restraints on the state crime of bombing of civilians was evidence on all sides by the tragedies of the air attacks on the coastal cities of China, the Blitz of London...

The concept of aerial bombing continues into the present. For example, the War on Terrorism has relied on aerial bombing to kill "terrorists," however, these bombings are responsible for the deaths of many civilians. With that being said, "Guernica" continues to serve as a reminder about the horrors of war and the loss of innocence that persists into the present-day.

Kramer, Ronald C. (2010). From Guernica to Hiroshima to Baghdad: The Normalization of the Terror Bombing of Civilians. . In W. J. Chambliss, R. Michalowski & R. C. Kramer (Eds.), *In State Crime in the Global Age* (pp. 118-133). Portland: Willan Publishing.

Recent Publications



Steven E. Barkan

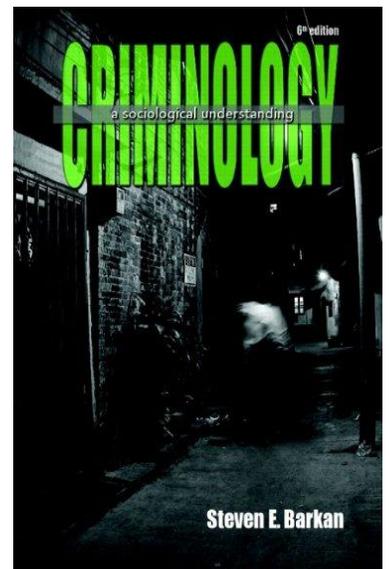
Criminology: A Sociological Understanding

6th edition

Pearson

Book Description:

Criminology: A Sociological Understanding, 6e, provides a sociological perspective on crime and criminal justice by treating social structure and social inequality as central themes in the study of crime—and major factors in society's treatment of criminals. It gives explicit attention to key sociological concepts such as poverty, gender, race, and ethnicity, and demonstrates their influence on crime. Moving beyond simple “get tough” approaches, the book emphasizes the need to understand social causes of criminal behavior in order to significantly reduce it. This sixth edition continues to include certain chapters that remain uncommon in other criminology texts, including Chapter 2: Public Opinion, the News Media, and the Crime Problem; Chapter 11: Violence Against Women; Chapter 14: Political Crime; and Chapter 18: Conclusion: How Can We Reduce Crime? In addition, the book’s criminal justice chapters, Chapter 16 (Policing: Dilemmas of Crime Control in a Democratic Society) and Chapter 17 (Prosecution and Punishment), continue to address two central themes in the sociological understanding of crime and criminal justice: (1) the degree to which race and ethnicity, gender, and social class affect the operation of the criminal justice system; and (2) the extent to which reliance on the criminal justice system can reduce the amount of crime. Throughout the text, key concepts are supported with a comprehensive package of pedagogical material and teaching/learning aids.



For more information on purchasing this book, please click on the link below:

www.pearsonhighered.com/educator/product/Criminology-A-Sociological-Understanding/9780133458992.page

Nicholas L. Parsons
(2014)

**Meth Mania: A History of
Methamphetamine**

Lynne Rienner Publishers.

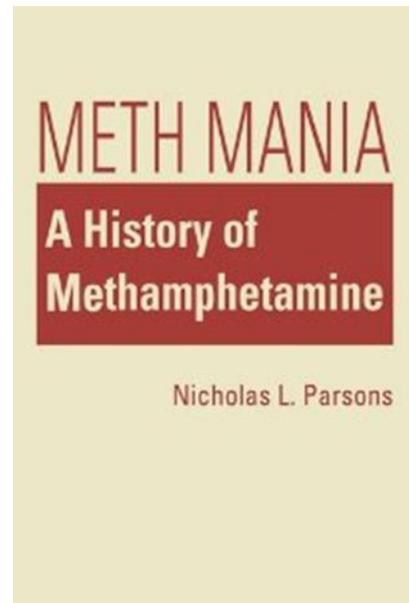
Book Description:

Recently released by Lynne Rienner Publishers, *Meth Mania* examines the social, legal, and cultural evolution of methamphetamine in the United States. Placing the drug in its historical context, Parsons shows how many of today's meth-related harms (e.g., "meth labs", the increased popularity of smokable methamphetamine) have unintentionally resulted from a series of policies designed to curtail supplies of illicit *and* licit stimulants. Because many of these policies have been enacted during periods of heightened public fear and attention toward drugs, Parsons also studies national news media coverage of methamphetamine. From a social constructionist perspective, he reveals, compares, and contrasts three separate methamphetamine panics that have unfolded in the U.S. over the past half-century: "Methedrine" of the late 1960s/early 1970s, "ice" in 1989, and "crystal meth" of the late 1990s/early 2000s. While the book's primary focus is on methamphetamine, Parsons also discusses meth in relation to other amphetamines, cocaine (including crack), and so-called bath salts. *Meth Mania* might appeal to persons interested in drug policy, black markets, media constructions of drug problems, and the curious relationship between "street drugs" and pharmaceutical "medicines."

Nick Parsons, Ph.D., is an assistant professor of sociology at Eastern Connecticut State University.

For more information on purchasing this book, please click on the link below:

https://www.rienner.com/title/Meth_Mania_A_History_of_Methamphetamine



Dawn L Rothe & David O. Friedrichs
(2014)

Crimes of Globalization
Routledge Press

Book Description:

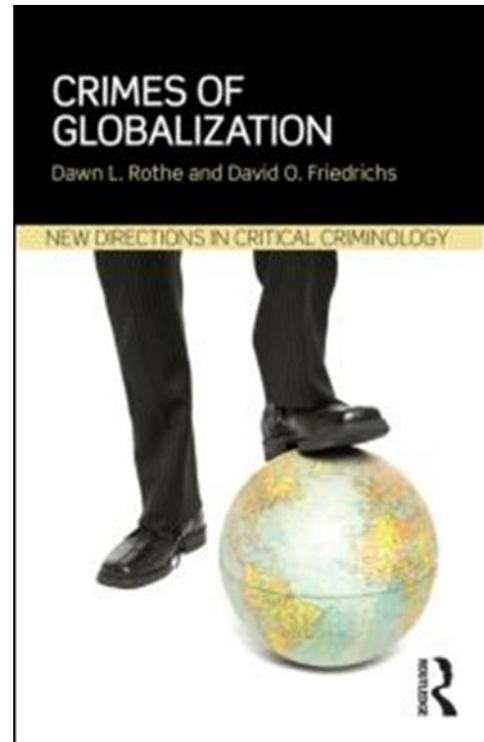
This book addresses immensely consequential crimes in the world today that, to date, have been almost wholly neglected by students of crime and criminal justice: crimes of globalization. This term refers to the hugely harmful consequences of the policies and practices of international financial institutions – principally in the global South. A case is made for characterizing these policies and practices specifically as crime. Although there is now a substantial criminological literature on transnational crimes, crimes of states and state-corporate crimes, crimes of globalization intersect with, but are not synonymous with, these crimes.

Identifying specific reasons why students of crime and criminal justice should have an interest in this topic, this text also identifies underlying assumptions, defines key terms, and situates crimes of globalization within the criminological enterprise. The authors also define crimes of globalization and review the literature to date on the topic; review the current forms of crimes of globalization; outline an integrated theory of crimes of globalization; and identify the challenges of controlling the international financial institutions that perpetrate crimes of globalization, including the role of an emerging Global Justice Movement.

The authors of this book have published widely on white collar crime, crimes of states, state-corporate crime and related topics. This book will be essential reading for academics and students of crime and criminal justice who, the authors argue, need to attend to emerging forms of crime that arise specifically out of the conditions of globalization in our increasingly globalized, rapidly changing world.

For more information on purchasing this book, please click on the link below:

<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415856317/>



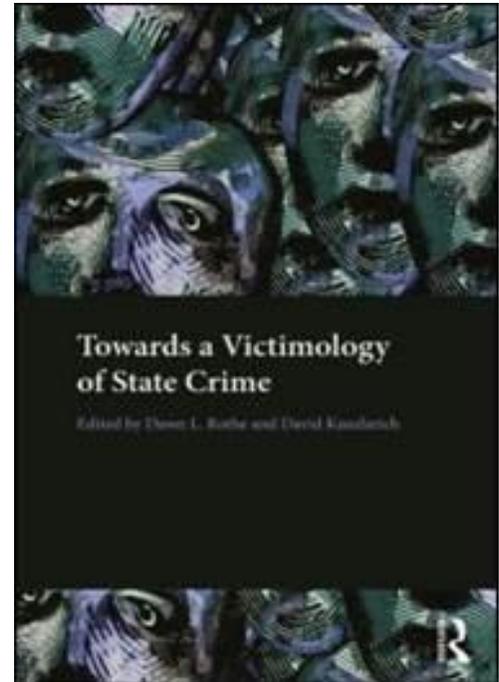
Dawn L. Rothe & David Kauzlarich
(2014)

**Towards a Victimology of State
Crime**

Routledge Press

Book Description:

Millions of people have been victimized by the actions and omissions of states and governments. This collection provides expert analyses of such victimizations across the world, from Europe, the United States, and Africa to New Zealand and South America. Leading scholars in the area of state crime describe the nature, extent, and distribution of state crime victimization, as well as theoretical and practical paths for understanding, explaining, and aiding victims of massive harms by governments.



Cases of state crime and state victimization are presented on Brazilian, Native American, and New Zealand children, Somalian Pirates, Columbian, South African, and Bosnian civilians, United States immigrants, and war crime victimization in World War II. Other chapters delve into formal and informal ways to address victimization through the European Court of Human Rights, the International Criminal Court, and provide analyses of justice processes around the world.

This anthology bridges the latest thinking, theory and research in the fields of state crime and victimology and provides a general resource concerning basic issues related to victimization - particularly victims of state crime. As such, it fills a major gap in the literature by providing the first text and scholarly book focused solely on a victimology of state crime. This book is essential reading for undergraduates, postgraduates, socio-legal jurists and academics with an interest in state crime and victimology.

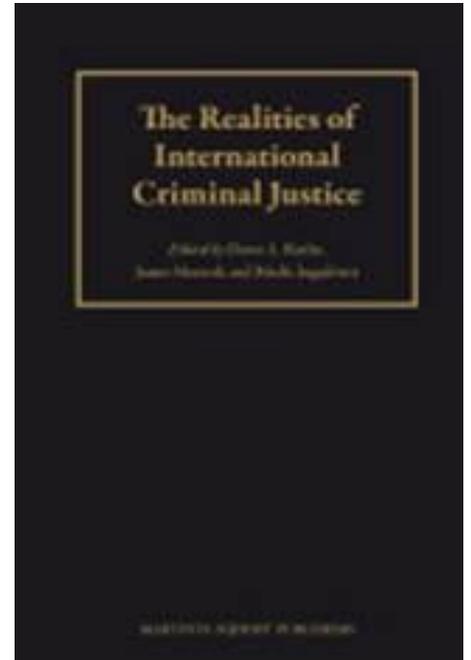
For information on purchasing this book, please click on the link below:

<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415639002/>

Dawn Rothe, James Meernik, & Thordis Ingadóttir
(2013)

**The Realities of the International Criminal
Justice System**

Brill Academic Publishers, Inc.



Book Description:

In *The Realities of the International Criminal Justice System*, Rothe, Meernik, and Ingadóttir bring together expert scholars from the disciplines of law, criminology, sociology and political science to critically analyse the current state of and impact of the international criminal justice system. Through a systematic evaluation of the existing courts and their effects in the real world on states, victims, and offenders, and their impact on the development of the law related to their jurisdictions, both on the international and national level, the authors hope that lessons can be drawn for a more promising future delivery of criminal justice by international and domestic judicial bodies.

Chapters:

- Alette Smeulers, Barbora Hola & Tom van den Berg: Sixty-Five Years of International Criminal Justice: The Facts and Figures
- Stephan Parmentier & Elmar Weitekamp, Punishing Perpetrators or Seeking Truth for Victims: Serbian Opinions on Dealing with War Crimes
- Kenneth A. Rodman, Justice is Interventionist: The Political Sources of the Judicial Reach of the Special Court for Sierra Leone
- Giorgia Tortora, The Financing of the Special Tribunals for Sierra Leone, Cambodia and Lebanon
- Cedric Ryngaert, State Cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
- Rosa Aloisi, A Tale of Two Institutions: The United Nations Security Council and the International Criminal Court
- James Meernik, Justice, Power and Peace: Conflicting Interests and the Apprehension of ICC Suspects
- Dawn Rothe & Victoria Collins, The International Criminal Court: A Pipe Dream to End Impunity?
- Isabella Bueno & Andrea Diaz Rozas, Which Approach to Justice in Colombia under the Era of the ICC
- Steven C. Roach, Multilayered Justice in Northern Uganda: ICC Intervention and Local Procedures of Accountability
- Jonathan O'Donohue, Financing the International Criminal Court
- Mark Findlay, Enunciating Genocide: Crime, Rights and the Impact of Judicial Intervention
- James Meernik, Public Support for the International Criminal Court

For information on purchasing this book, please click on the link below:

<http://www.brill.com/realities-international-criminal-justice-system>

DCC COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE MEMBERS



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Kenneth Sebastian Leon is a PhD student in the Department of Justice, Law, and Criminology at American University in Washington, D.C. with a dual emphasis in sociological studies and criminology. His primary research interests include drug policy, deviance, state power and control, classical sociological theory, and qualitative methods.



Kimberlee Waggoner is a PhD student at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, VA. She is presently working on her dissertation titled: *Banal Penalties: Spectacles of Punitivity and the Everyday Culture of Meanness*. Her interests include: comparative criminology and social welfare as it relates to matters of crime and justice.