

Chair's Message

Dear Members of the DCC:

I hope that your fall semester has been going well, that the first stack of midterms or assignments have been graded, and that you are making the final touches on that paper you will be presenting at the upcoming American Society of Criminology meetings November 16-19, in New Orleans, Louisiana.

As always, there is much of interest for members of our division that is going on beyond the academy including the tumultuous presidential election and the down ballot races and initiatives.

With respect to the Division on Critical Criminology (DCC) the following recent developments have occurred.

To begin with, as previously mentioned, our name changes to include "social justice" in our formal name, constitution, banner, and social media is now in the hands of the ASC Executive that will meet in the next week. Once the ASC Executive approves the name changes in our constitution and communication vehicles these changes will take place immediately following the November ASC/DCC meeting.

Additionally, as both the on-line program for the conference and the highlights included in this newsletter will attest, there are numerous panels that will be of interest to our membership.

Moreover, please do not forget to attend the DCC General Business Meeting to be held on Thursday November 17, from 4:30-5:50 (Hilton, River, Riverside Complex) where we will further update you on our activities, most of which take place behind the scene, and new initiatives we are planning. We have a handful of them planned for the New Year and we are always looking for DCC members to volunteer to assist with these initiatives. Shortly after the business meeting will be the annual social (6:00 -10:00 pm in the same room as the General Business meeting) that will include the annual DCC awards presentations.

Speaking of awards, the adjudication of the DCC awards was completed this week, and the winners were recently announced through our Facebook page, and a mass e-mail. The results are also repeated in the contents of this newsletter. Again thanks to the chairs of the separate awards committees, including Ray Michalowski, Nigel South, Walter DeKeseredy and Carla Barrett, and the members of the DCC who diligently served on these committees.

Furthermore, as you prepare for the meeting please consult the American Society of Criminology website for information on the papers you submitted, panels and roundtables, proposed. Finally, if you have not already, please remember to renew your membership in the ASC and DCC.

Thanks once again to Favian, Annie, and Kyle for assembling, editing and distributing this newsletter and to all the members of the DCC who help us to run this organization. It is with sadness that we will be saying goodbye to Annie who is stepping down. Those of you who are interested in assisting on the communication team are greatly appreciated

See you in New Orleans.

Cheers,
Jeffrey Ian Ross, PhD,
DCC Chair



DCC COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE

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Donna Selman
Indiana State University

Hello Friends,

We hope you are enjoying the fall semester!

Many events have occurred since the summer DCC newsletter. We have seen the alt-right movement come into prominence with the accession of Donald Trump as the Republican nominee. Photos of refugee bombing victims, more specifically of Syrian children, are materializing on social media, which is raising awareness about the ongoing conflict in Syria. Lastly, the failure of the criminal justice system to adequately address rape and sexual assault continues as evident in the Brock Turner and David Becker cases. However, not all is doom and gloom. In recent months, there have been some strides in achieving social justice. For example, Governor Terry McAuliffe defied the Virginia Supreme Court by vowing to sign over 220,000 executive orders to reinstate voting rights to convicted felons. In Arizona, Sheriff Joe Arpaio is charged with criminal contempt of court for refusing to stop his department's illegal immigration patrols. Given these realities, critical criminology (and by extension the DCC) creates a space to discuss these social problems and think about ways to achieve social justice. We are sure that many of the panels and roundtable discussions will touch on these issues and many more during the upcoming ASC conference.

On the topic of the upcoming ASC annual conference in New Orleans, this edition of the newsletter will focus on providing conference information as well as honoring the rich cultural legacy of the city while remembering its tumultuous history. For more information about the conference, please see the official ASC website, <https://asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm>.

Lastly, the DCC communication committee wishes to thank Annie Mahar for three years of service to the committee. Annie has been instrumental in revamping the newsletter and other committee initiatives. Thank you Annie!

We present to you the Fall Edition of the Critical Criminologist. We hope you find this edition to be informative. As always, please email us at DivisiononCriticalCriminology@hotmail.com to submit materials for future editions of the newsletter.

Be well and safe travels to the Big Easy,

Favian, Annie, & Kyle

CRIT CRIM NEWS



Special Issue Announcement:

The International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy:

The latest issue of the International Journal for Crime Justice and Social Democracy has just been published online. Volume 5, No 3 is a special edition on 'Left Realism Today,' providing provocative analyses of the relevance of Left Realism to Critical Criminology, with Dr. Walter DeKeseredy as guest editor. This issue also features an interview section contributed by Adjunct Professor Maximo Sosso and Dr. David Fonseca. It records their interview with the late Jock Young, the distinguished academic identified with laying the foundations for Left Realism thinking.

To access this special edition, please click on the link below:

<https://blogs.qut.edu.au/crime-and-justice-research-centre/2016/09/01/latest-issue-of-the-international-journal-for-crime-justice-and-social-democracy-available-now-3/>

Rural Criminology:

The Routledge International Handbook of Rural Criminology (editor -- Joseph F. Donnermeyer) was recently published. IHRC includes 42 chapters on significant criminological and criminal justice issues associated with crime in a rural context, including sections on the intersectionality of rural criminology and green criminology, violence, farmers as both the victims of crime and the offenders (including human trafficking), substance production, trafficking and use, community and crime, and rural policing and criminal justice. Authors come from nearly two dozen countries and the chapters themselves focus on crime in the rural context of three dozen countries around the world.





2016 DCC AWARDS

The DCC Awards Committee announced this year's recipients. The following individuals were selected and will be honored for their achievements at the DCC Social in New Orleans.

This year's winners:

Graduate Paper Award:

Jordan Mazurek, University of Kent
"Nemo's Plight: Political Economy, green-Cultural Criminology and Fish Abuse."

Best Journal Article:

Tyler Wall, Eastern Kentucky University.
"Ordinary Emergency: Drones, Police, and Geographies of Legal Terror,"
Antipode: A Radical Journal of Geography (2016)

Teaching Award:

Liz Bradshaw, Central Michigan University

Praxis Award:

Peter Kraska, Eastern Kentucky University
Rita Shah, Elizabethtown College.

Critical Criminology Book Award: Queer Criminology, Routledge (2015)

Carrie L. Buist, Grand Valley State University
and Emily Lenning, Fayetteville State University.

Critical Criminologist of the Year:

Michelle Brown, University of Tennessee

Lifetime Achievement Award:

Vincenzo Ruggiero, Middlesex University





Help!

We are seeking volunteers to help out with the DCC table during the ASC conference in New Orleans.

Please consider volunteering for an hour as this helps in recruiting members to the division. By attracting a newer generation of criminologists, we continue to grow as a community of individuals seeking to achieve social justice. Additionally, by welcoming new members to the division brings a set of new ideas and perspectives, which contributes to the intellectual growth of critical criminology. Lastly, we are able to promote ideals that are rooted in critical criminology to a newer audience.

Once again, we are using volunteerspot to keep track of volunteers and coverage at the table.

Here's how it works in 3 easy steps:

- 1) Click this link to see our Sign-Up on VolunteerSpot: <http://signup.com/go/uH7LHL>
- 2) Review the options listed and choose the spot(s) you like.
- 3) Sign up! It's Easy - you will NOT need to register an account or keep a password on VolunteerSpot.

Note: VolunteerSpot does not share your email address with anyone. If you prefer not to use your email address, please contact us (DivisiononCriticalCriminology@hotmail.com) and we can sign you up manually.





UPCOMING EVENTS

American Society of Criminology

The 2016 meeting – the 72nd Annual Meeting – will occur from November 16-19, 2016 in New Orleans, Louisiana. The theme for the meeting is *The Many Colors of Crime and Justice*. For additional information, please visit:

https://www.asc41.com/Annual_Meeting/2016/2016annualmeetinginfo.html



ACJS 54st Annual Meeting

The 2017 meeting, which is titled “Linking Teaching, Practice, and Research” Will take place on March 21-25, 2017 at the Kansas City Marriott Downtown in Kansas City, MO. The abstract submission system is now open:

https://convention2.allacademic.com/one/acjs/acjs17/#selected_tag

Requested Submission Deadline: September 15, 2016

Final Submission Deadline: September 30, 2016



Crime and Justice in Asia and the Global South: An International Conference

Crime and Justice in Asia and the Global South: An International Conference Co-hosted by the Crime and Justice Research Centre & the Asian Criminological Society. The conference will take place on July 10-13, 2017 in Cairns, Australia. For more information, please click on the link:

<http://crimejusticeconference.com.au/>



To stay updated with the latest news, events & publications, subscribe to the Crime and Justice Research Centre blog: <https://blogs.qut.edu.au/crime-and-justice-research-centre/>



ASC SESSIONS OF INTEREST

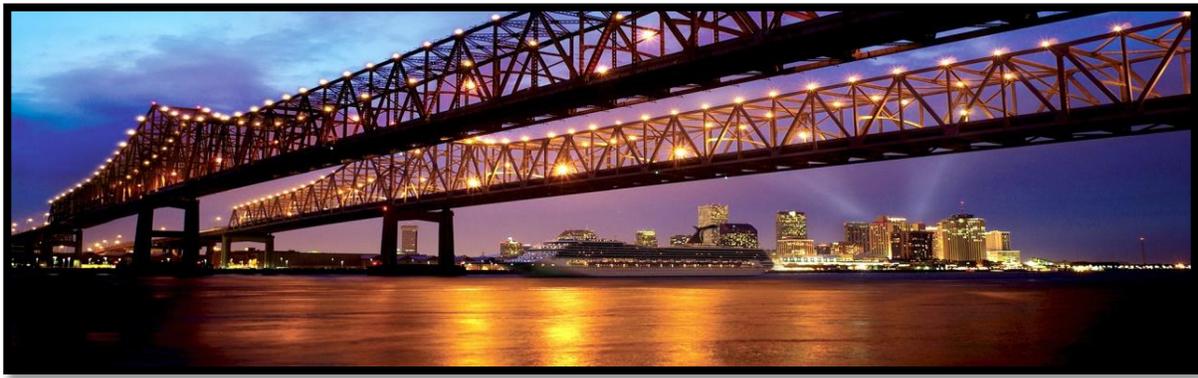
The DCC Executive Committee identified criminal criminology panels that may be of interest among division members.

Session Title	Start Time	End Time	Day	Location
Visual Approaches in Green Criminology	2:00 PM	3:20 PM	Wed 11/16/16	Hilton, Grand Salon 7, 1st Level
Visualizing crime, policing and evidence	9:30AM	10:50AM	Wed 11/16/16	Hilton, Grand Salon 3, 1st Level
Carceral Cultures, Spaces and Knowledge	3:30PM	4:50PM	Wed 11/16/16	Hilton, Chart C, Riverside Complex
Activism and Criminal Justice	9:30AM	10:50AM	Wed 11/16/16	Hilton, Grand Salon 19, 1st Level
Visualizing crime, policing, and evidence	9:30 AM	10:50 Pm	Wed. 11/16/16	Hilton, Grand Salon 3, 1 st Level
Roundtable: Critical teaching: teaching critically about race and policing	11:00AM	12:20PM	Wed 11/16/16	Hilton, Norwich, 3rd Level.
State and Corporate Environmental Crime Victimization	3:30PM	4:50PM	Wed 11/16/16	Hilton, Grand Salon 21, 1st Level
Students-Meet-Scholars: Queer Criminology	3:30PM	4:50PM	Wed 11/16/16	Hilton, Eglinton Winton, 2nd Level
Critical Perspectives on Violence and Gender	5:00PM	6:20PM	Wed 11/16/16	Hilton, Grand Salon 6, 1st level
Doing Visual Criminology; New Empirical and Theoretical Directions	5:00 pm	6:20 pm	Wed. 11/16/16	Hilton, Quarterdeck B, Riverside Complex
Back from the Dead: Old Concepts for New Times	5:00 pm	6:20 pm	Wed. 11/16/16	Hilton Cambridge 2 nd Level

Students-Meets-Scholars: Social Justice in Academia and Practice	8:00AM	9:20AM	Thu 11/17/16	Hilton, Eglinton Winton, 2nd Level
State Crime/Crimes of the Powerful	9:30AM	10:50AM	Thu 11/17/16	Hilton, Chart B, Riverside Complex
Cultural Criminology: Trajectories	9:30 AM	10:50AM	Thu 11/17/16	Hilton, Grand Salon 15, 1st Level
Methods in Visual Criminology	11:00AM	12:20PM	Thu 11/17/16	Hilton, Eglinton Winton, 2nd Level
Roundtable: Graffiti and Street Art	11:00 am	12:20 pm	Thurs. 11/17, 16	Hilton, Trafalgar, 3 rd Level
Deviant Leisure, Resistance and Harm	11:00AM	12:20PM	Thu 11/17/16	Hilton, Magnolia, 3rd Level
Cultural Criminology: Trajectories	9:30 AM	10:50AM	Thu 11/17/16	Hilton, Grand Salon 15, 1st Level
Tenth Annual Workshop on State Crime and Beyond: Crimes of the Powerful	2:00 pm	3:20 pm	Thurs 11/17/16	Hilton, Chart B, Riverside Complex
Theory and Application in Critical Criminology	8:00 am	9:20 am	Fri 11/18/16	Hilton Grand Salon 13, 1 st Level
Author Meets Critics: Convict Criminology: Inside and Out	8:00 am	9:20 am	Fri 11/18/16	Hilton Grand Salon 18, 1 st Level
Gender, Race and Pathways in Crime	8:00 am	9:20 am	Fri 11/18/16	Hilton, Quarterdeck B, Riverside Complex
A Tribute to the Scholarship and Spirit of the Late Nicole Hahn Rafter	9:30AM	10:50AM	Fri 11/18/16	Hilton, Port, Riverside Complex
Transgressive Criminology	12:30 pm	1:50 pm	Fri 11/18/16	Hilton, Prince of Wales, 2 nd Level
Grand Challenges Panel Discussion: Critical Criminology in Unjust Times	12:30 pm	1:50 pm	Fri 11/18/16	Hilton, Chart A. Riverside Complex
Roundtable: Critical Teaching: Teaching Critically about race, racism, and Criminal Justice	2:00 pm	3:20 pm	Fri 11/18/16	Hilton Warwick, 3 rd Level

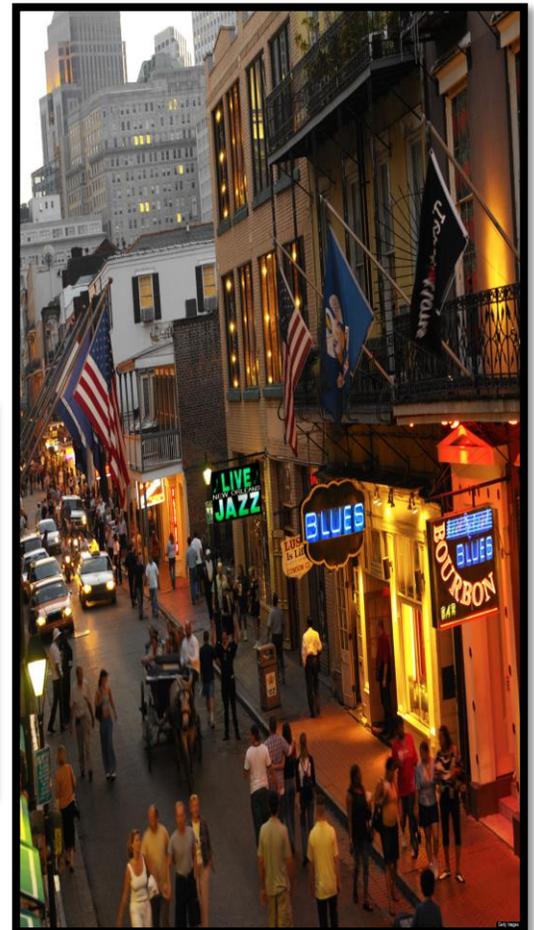
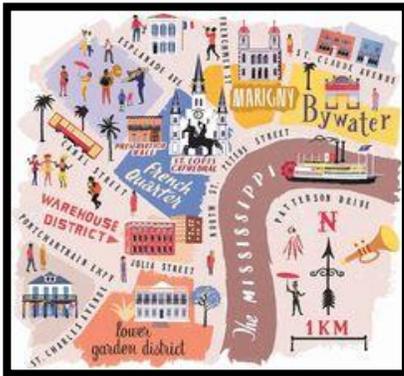
The Future of Capital Punishment in the United States	8:00 am	9:20 am	Sat 11/19/16	Hilton Gran Salon,7, 1 st level
Author Meets Critics: Routledge International Handbook of Rural Criminology	8:00 am	9:20 am	Sat, Nov 19	Hilton, Marlborough B, 2nd Level
Violence Against Women Internationally	9:30 am	10:50 am	Sat Nov. 19	Hilton, Chart C, Riverside Complex
Queering Policing	9:30	10:50	Sat. Nov. 19	Hilton, Jefferson Ballroom, 3rd Level





New Orleans

Given that the upcoming ASC conference is taking place in New Orleans, the DCC Communication Committee is providing some space within the newsletter to honor the cultural legacy of the “Big Easy” as well as contributing some thought provoking essays about the city of New Orleans.





Gone with the Wind? : Rewriting Plantation Life in New Orleans (and its nearby environs)

By Favian Guertin-Martín, PhD

Many tourists visiting New Orleans are drawn to many of the city's historical and cultural attractions. For some of these individuals, to fully immerse themselves into the "southern way of living," is to visit a nearby plantation. After perusing various online New Orleans tourism sites, there appears to be over thirteen plantation attractions that cater to the needs of tourists who want to experience the "southern way of living." In fact, one New Orleans tourism website suggests, "they [plantations] were once the mainstays of a regional agrarian economy, as well as the bastions of a genteel culture. Now they are major tourist attractions offering windows into a bygone past. They are the plantations, and in southern Louisiana there are a good number of them within easy driving distance of New Orleans" (New Orleans Official Guide, 2016). While trying to revisit "a bygone past," tourists are exposed to the glamorization of plantation life and the aristocracy of the Old South. Indeed, some of the plantation websites pay homage to the past occupants' taste in exquisite furniture and chandeliers. However, there appears that some of these plantations pay little attention to plantation's reliance of slave labor during the antebellum period. In fact, New Orleans was one of the major points for the slave trade during the 1700s. For example, during the Middle Passage, the city was one of the main entry ports for the slave trade (Abrams, 2015). In fact, by the 1850s, over fifty slave markets were scattered around the city of New Orleans (Pope, 2015). The city's prosperity was built on the backs of slaves throughout the 1700s and 1800s. After being auctioned, slaves found themselves facing the horrible realities of plantation life. As Frederick Douglas (1845/2000) revealed:

There were no beds given the slaves, unless one coarse blanket be considered such, and none but the men and women had these...They find less difficulty from the want of beds, than from the want of time to sleep; for when their day's work in the field is done, the most of them having their washing, mending, and cooking to do, and having few or none of the ordinary facilities for doing either of these, very many of their sleeping hours are consumed in preparing for the field the coming day; and when this is done, old and young, male and female, married and single, drop down side by side, on one common bed,--the cold, damp floor,--each covering himself or herself with their miserable blankets; and here they sleep till they are summoned to the field by the driver's horn.

Douglas' narrative is one out of hundreds, if not thousands that describe the horrible conditions that slaves endure during the antebellum period in the South. These narratives also describe the use of corporal punishment at the hands of the plantation overseer, families being torn apart after

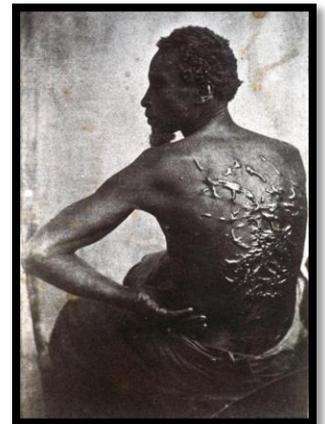
being sold at auctions, and sexual assault committed by plantation owners. Despite these realities, it appears that tourists are still enthralled by the grandeur of plantation life. Plantations should be treated as cultural artifacts that serve as reminders of slavery and social oppression. Instead of honoring a “bygone past,” plantation attractions should educate tourists the legacy of slavery in New Orleans and elsewhere that contributed to purchase of exquisite furniture and chandeliers.

Abrams, E. (2015, July 18). Remembering New Orleans' Overlooked Ties To Slavery. Retrieved October 15, 2016, from <http://www.npr.org/2015/07/18/423803204/remembering-new-orleans-overlooked-ties-to-slavery>

Douglass, F. (2000). Narrative of the life of Frederick Douglass, an American slave. Random House

New Orleans Official Guide (2016) “Plantations.” Retrieved October 15, 2016, from <http://www.neworleansonline.com/neworleans/attractions/plantations.html>

Pope, J. (2015, March 27). Slavery in New Orleans is the subject of a harrowing exhibit at the Historic New Orleans Collection. Retrieved October 15, 2016, from http://www.nola.com/arts/index.ssf/2015/03/slavery_in_new_orleans_is_the.html





Before Orlando: The UpStairs Lounge Massacre

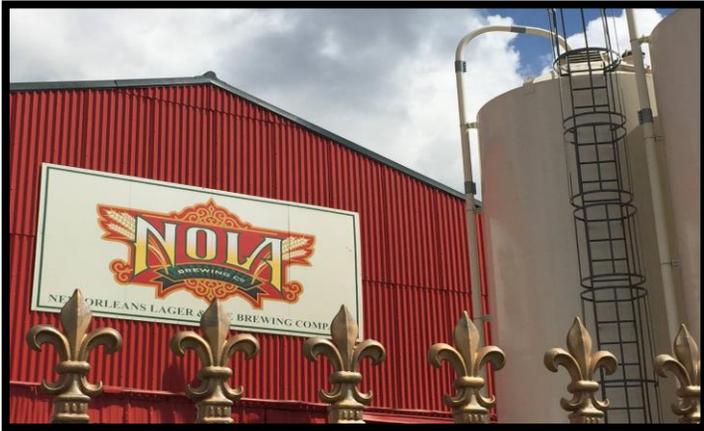
By Favian Guertin-Martín, PhD

On June 12, 2016, Omar Mateen walked into Pulse, a popular gay nightclub, located in Orlando and murdered 49 and wounded 53 individuals. This would be the deadliest attack against the LGBT community in American history. In the days following the attack, there was a national outpouring of grief for the victims and a public discourse on bias attacks against the LGBT community. Prior to the Pulse Shooting, the deadliest attack on the LGBT community took place on June 24, 1973 in the form of an arson attack at a French Quarter gay bar called The UpStairs Lounge. The arson attack was responsible in the deaths of thirty-two individuals. Unlike in the Pulse incident, there were no public acknowledgement of the attack on The Upstairs Lounge fire. Given that the attack took place in the 1970s, homosexuality was considered immoral and criminalized in many places in the United States. Following the attack, many family members of the deceased refused to claim the bodies as it was thought their homosexuality will bring shame onto the family. In fact, the media coverage of the event was virtually non-existent and the local government refused to recognize the massacre. As Firma (2013) reported, “the few respectable news organizations that deigned to cover the tragedy made little of the fact that the majority of the victims had been gay, while talk-radio hosts tended to take a jocular or sneering tone: What do we bury them in? Fruit jars, sniggered one, on the air, only a day after the massacre.” Today, a small plaque on a three-story building located at 141 Charles Street commemorates the attack.



Firma, T. (2013, July 24). Remembering the UpStairs Lounge: The U.S.A.'s Largest LGBT Massacre Happened 40 Years Ago Today. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <http://www.patheos.com/blogs/friendlvatheist/2013/06/24/remembering-the-upstairs-lounge-the-u-s-a-s-largest-lgbt-massacre-happened-40-years-ago-today/>

Kopplin, Z. (2016, June 18). Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2016/06/19/the-deadliest-attack-on-gays-before-orlando-was-treated-like-a-joke.html>





Critical Teaching Column

“Why doesn’t she just leave?” Tackling the most common student question about intimate partner violence victimization in the classroom

By Victoria Collins, Associate Professor, Eastern Kentucky University

Much has been written about critical pedagogical approaches as it relates to feminist content and the feminist classroom (Gore, 2003; Mayer & Tetreault, 2001; Shrewsbury, 1987). Yet, the enduring resistance of students to academic research that illustrates the embedded nature of patriarchy, in my experience, is particularly hardened in courses that tackle subjects of violence against women. Here, due to the dominance of heteronormative patriarchy within the broader society, students are often confronted with academic knowledge that challenges their everyday life-experiences and world view.

Included in many of my courses is the topic of intimate partner violence, a crime that impacts more than ten million people annually (Breiding, et al., 2014) and impacts women at a higher victimization rate than men (Garcia & MacManimon, 2011). Interestingly, and probably not surprising to those who also tackle this subject, there is one question that is guaranteed to be asked: “Why doesn’t she just leave?” While recognizing that the question itself is inherently problematic as it situates blame and responsibility with the victim and also reinforces larger structures of patriarchal privilege, having a principled response is not practical when the threat of violence still exists behind closed doors.

As many of you are aware, a victim’s decision to stay is complex and can be readily explained by examining the structural, institutional, cultural, religious, and personal barriers they face in making such a decision (i.e. lack of education, job skills, fear, economic dependence, children in common with their abuser, fear, love, PTSD etc.) (Garcia & McManimon, 2011). However, lecturing or simply telling students about the complexities of this decision often elicits a surface level understanding of these barriers, and sometimes evokes a subtle resistance to accepting that the decision could have terrible ramifications for both the victim and her children (many students are adamant that if they were in a similar situation they would “just leave”). As a result, I have developed an interactive exercise that coupled with the aforementioned lectures and discussion in class, allows the student to empathize and comprehend the difficulties associated with making the decision to leave an intimate partner who is abusive. It is not my suggestion that this exercise is prescriptive in tackling this question, rather, it is an approach that has generated organic pedagogical instances where students have transformative learning moments that then enable them to glean a deeper appreciation of the challenges battered women face.

The Exercise

I begin by telling the class that we are doing an interactive exercise that requires them to share information with their peers. I caution them that during the course of the exercise they will be asked a series of questions. They are under no obligation to include any personal information that they are not comfortable sharing. By this point in the semester I am usually aware of the students that may have triggers because of past-abuse and take a moment (privately) before class to explain the nature of the exercise so they may participate as much or as little as they want, offering an alternative assignment if they wish to leave. I then handout a questionnaire that contains the following questions:

1. Do you have a pet? If so, what type of animal is it, and what is its name?
2. How long have you been in school? If so how long do you have to graduate? Do you have career aspirations that are dependent on your degree?
3. Do you have children? If so, how many do you have and are you their primary caregiver?
4. Do you own your own home, or rent your own apartment? If so how long have you lived there?
5. Do you have a job? If so, is it part time, full time, and is it your primary source of income?
6. Do you have a cell phone, blackberry, or similar device? How often would you say you use it?
7. What is your favorite possession? Is it something you have had since childhood? Something a relative gave to you? What is it, and why is it important to you?
8. Do you have a car, or have access to a car you drive regularly?
9. Do you have photographs of your family and friends that are important to you?
10. Do you have a best friend? If so, how long have you known them and what is their name?
11. Are you close with your family? Do you see them regularly or talk to them on the phone frequently?
12. Do you have a hobby? Something you do regularly, like going to the gym, playing sports, etc? Do you belong to a club? If so, what is it?
13. What is your favorite thing to do? Do you have a favorite restaurant or bar you like to frequent? If so, what are these things?

After giving the students 15 minutes to complete the questionnaire, I then tell them to imagine themselves in the following situation.

You have been in a relationship with your significant other for the last two years. When you met this person they were charming, charismatic, caring and exciting to be with. Shortly after moving in with them, you found out that they had a temper, started calling you names, and began to be physically abusive. After they have hurt you they often apologize and promise not to do it again. However, despite these assurances the physical violence has increased both in prevalence and intensity. On a number of occasions you have felt very scared of your partner.

You wake up one morning and your partner is in a very bad mood, they start yelling at you, calling you names, and then punch the wall near your head. As you try to leave, your partner grabs a gun and holds it to your head and says “if I see you again, I am going to kill you.” Your partner waves the gun one more time and leaves the home. You believe the threat your partner made against your life, and leaving is your only option as you are certain they will kill you. You call the local domestic violence shelter who offer you a space, but there are a number of parameters and rules in place that you have to agree to in order to be eligible for a bed.

After relaying the scenario, I then ask the class to return to their surveys. Beginning with the first question, I ask all of the students who have a pet to raise their hands. I then ask for volunteers to tell the class about their pets. Many students go into considerable detail describing them, sharing their names, how long they have had them and some of the amusing things their pets do. I then tell the students that the shelter has a “no pets” policy, so they would have to leave their pets behind with the abuser. There is usually considerable protest from the students, so we then discuss why this decision evokes such a reaction, and how hard such a decision is especially if the abusive person has previously harmed their pet/s, or has threatened to hurt them in some way. I then ask the students how this would impact their decision to leave their abusive partner.

Moving on to the next question, I then ask the students when they are due to graduate, what their career aspirations are, and how long they have been in school. This often leads to conversations about time, resources and energy spent in pursuing a specific career. I then point out to the students that if they were to leave their partner, he/she would cut them off financially which would prevent them from continuing their education. Even if they were still able to attend, I inform them that the shelter staff are insistent that they take a semester away from classes as the abuser knows where they attend school and could show up there at any time. This poses a significant threat to their safety. Again, I ask the students whether and how this may impact their decision to leave their abusive partner.

The following question does not apply to all students, but for those who have children, I ask them to consider that if they leave their abuser, they would also have to make arrangements to take their children with them. For students who have older children, I point out that many shelters have strict policies about admitting teenage boys over the age of 15 years. I also point out that they would have to collect the children from their school or daycare before entering shelter and explain to their children that they have to leave behind all their toys, possessions and their home. In addition, it is a possibility that the abuser may have found out that they are planning to leave and has already collected the children from school. I inform the class that as there is no current custody or protective order in place, he has a legal right to do this. I then ask whether this would impact their decision to leave.

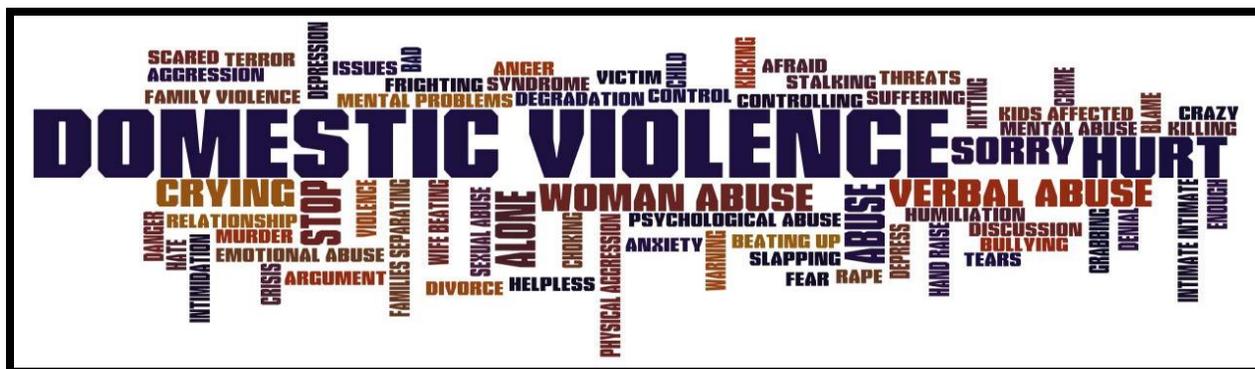
I continue down the list of questions with scenarios that make the students think about sacrificing certain possessions, adjusting familial relationships for safety reasons, and giving up many things that are important to their lives. For example, when students talk about their current jobs, I tell them that the abuser keeps showing up at their work threatening their boss and co-workers. Even though there are provisions that are supposed to protect them under the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, because of the abuser’s behavior their employer decides to let them

go. I also argue that during the course of their relationship with their abuser, he/she has gained complete control over their finances, only allotting them an allowance for specific tasks (i.e. grocery shopping). This means that their cellphone, vehicle and home are in the abusers name and when they leave for the shelter he shuts off the phone, repossesses the car (or worse reports it stolen), and prevents them from re-entering the home. In addition, I argue that the abuser knows what their favorite possession is and has threatened to destroy it if they leave. I often add in examples of real-life situations that women were confronted with when I worked as a victim advocate helping victims of gender-based violence. These examples include abusers destroying photographs of family members who are no longer alive, killing pets, and having the victim arrested for stealing a vehicle.

As we work through the questions, students become more and more conflicted in their choice between important things in their lives versus remaining safe and free from violence. The reality of making the decision to leave an abusive partner becomes more personal and has a greater meaning when they are forced to examine what they would have to give-up if they were in a similar situation. I end the discussion by asking the students to consider that they may have to give up multiple things they have listed on their questionnaires due to shelter rules, threats to safety, and because of the control the abuser has gained over their lives. Again, I ask how many students would “just leave” and very often, more students elect to stay and “risk it” than when we first started the exercise. This then provides the foundation for further discussion on the societal and structural response to intimate partner violence, and what resources victims need to leave an abusive situation.

References

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Time to Get (Ultra) Real: The Future of Critical Criminology

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Now more than ever the myriad global challenges of the 21st century demand the continued dialectical development of a truly *critical* criminology. As anyone paying attention will be aware, these challenges are significant to say the least, and stem predominantly from issues of advanced capitalist political economy and its associated cultural logic of consumerism. As we attempt to manage the looming threat of a global economy that is systemically prone to crisis, we are witnessing widening gaps of socio-economic inequality across both the global North and South. Despite the celebratory clamour around the claim of an alleged ‘crime decline’, violent and entrepreneurial criminality in deprived urban wastelands mutates and intensifies (Contreras, 2013; Ellis, 2016; Hall et al, 2008; Winlow and Hall, 2006). Climate change is creating globalised forms of both immediate and ‘slow’ violence (Nixon, 2011), manifesting in resource wars, geopolitical turmoil and instrumental forms of violence (Parenti, 2011). These disturbances are displacing millions of people, forcing populations to migrate North and fuelling tensions in Western societies in which life is already characterised by a scarcity of stable employment, precariousness and a sense of ‘objectless anxiety’ (Hall, 2012). This has prompted the rise and intensification of far-right nationalism across the UK, Europe and USA that has moved from the periphery to the mainstream of Western politics as exemplified by the recent Brexit vote and hyperbole surrounding Donald Trump’s presidential campaign (Winlow et al, 2015; 2016).

These problems are amplified by complex urban crises around housing, employment and socially exclusionary spaces; developing from a decades-long neoliberal urban land-grab and the need to dispose of over-accumulating surplus capital (Harvey, 2012; Madden and Marcuse, 2016). Recent criminological and psychological study has revealed the harms of consumerism’s reification as the primary means of establishing identity and being a mediator of social relations (Smith, 2014). Many of the socially *included* are experiencing paralysing ‘objectless anxiety’ and depression that is, in many cases, directly related to the precariousness of advanced capitalist labour markets (Lloyd, 2012). In the absence of stable collective identities; the contemporary subject is forced to assuage the systemically-induced anxieties of late-capitalism through ever-shifting consumer markets, off-the-peg identities and instrumental networks of friendships organised around tenuous circuits of consumption (James, 2010; Raymen and Smith, 2016; Smith, 2014).

All the while, there doesn’t appear to be a viable political pathway out of this state of seemingly permanent crisis. To use Mark Fisher’s notion of the negative ideology of *capitalist realism*: we

are all too aware of capitalism's problems. We know that it is fundamentally predicated upon inequality and, as Willem Bongers once wrote, its inherently competitive 'egoistic character'. We have witnessed first-hand that it is systemically prone to periodic crises and corruption. However, despite this knowledge we remain committed to its continued existence as the 'least worst' of all systems.

Why then do individuals appear more committed than ever to the sign-value system of consumer capitalism? Why do 'the people' not rise up in any meaningful way that extends beyond the essentially false 'resistance' of do-it-yourself lifestyle politics which merely feeds the existing *doxa* of the consumer project (Hayward and Schuilenberg, 2014)? When harm is embedded within legitimate and celebrated commodified leisure markets and financial practices, to what extent is the concept of 'social deviance' still useful to criminologists? These are difficult questions that critical criminology has been relatively inept at answering, or, for the most part, has simply avoided altogether. The fundamental domain assumptions about human nature, subjectivity and its relationship to ideology and 'power' that are at the heart of existing 'critical' criminological theory has often precluded both the asking and answering of some of these questions. However in the UK there are the rumblings of new critical criminological movements which attempt to do just this and that are worth sharing with a more global audience. Namely, this is an *ultra realist* criminological theory which has informed the study of violence (Ellis, 2016), emerging criminal markets (Antonopolous and Hall, 2016; Treadwell, 2012); far-right politics (Winlow et al, 2016), and an emergent *deviant leisure* perspective that critically explores the harms embedded within the most legitimate, normalised and celebrated forms of commodified leisure (Smith and Raymen, 2016).

Ultra-realism is a theoretical project that has been developed over the past decade by British criminologists Steve Hall and Simon Winlow. The constraints of space prevent an in-depth outlining of ultra-realism, its intellectual roots and how it has built upon and departed from the legacy of existing projects. It is enough to say here that one of its ontological starting points is that of Roy Bhaskar's (1997) critical realism—the notion that the empirical world and actual lived experiences of individual subjects exist suspended above a range of deeper real processes and structures which are, under our existing social relations, inextricably tied to advanced capitalism. For Hall and Winlow, it is this *real* layer of reality that we must understand if we are to provide causative rather than symptomatic accounts of crime.

However, what this observer views as ultra-realism's most significant contribution to the criminological field is their reconceptualization of human nature and subjectivity as a means of addressing criminology's 'aetiological crisis'. For Hall (2012: 245), this is the "palpable failure to explain why liberal-capitalist life constitutes and reproduces through its social structure conspicuous and influential subjectivities that reject solidarity for a form of competitive individualism, one which is willing to risk harm to others as it furthers its own interests". For ultra realists, this requires a much-neglected acknowledgment of the unconscious within our accounts of subjectivity, drawing upon developments in Lacanian psychoanalysis and continental philosophy through the likes of Slavoj Žižek and Adrian Johnston (2008). As Smith and Hayward (forthcoming) observe, the conservative-right depicts an inherently sinful, hedonistic and immoral subject that requires control and responsibility. The liberal-left, on the other hand, depict individuals as inherently good and moral, oppressed by economic structures,

resulting in a conscious cognitive response of criminality which is read as either a normal response to the strains and pressures of society or as an act of 'resistance'. These perspectives are mirror-images of one another, insufficient in that they overstate the extent of a rational and fully conscious agency and fail to pay adequate attention to the role of the unconscious in shaping subjectivity (Hall and Winlow, 2015: 6).

Ultra-realists argue that human beings are actually hard-wired for plasticity. Put simply, much like Bauman, Hall and Winlow see morality as manipulated by social structures and systems through the individual's unconscious need to actively solicit and identify with a symbolic order—a set of customs, laws and codes into which the individual is socialised. This is not done by coercion, the discursive exercise of power, or through the manufacture of consent on a 'reluctant subject' who is averse to power or ideology. The need to identify with a symbolic order is rather an unavoidable and fundamentally necessary aspect of identity-formation and socialisation. However, our current symbolic order is relentlessly shaped and characterised by neoliberal individualism and consumer capitalism, which hijacks the socialisation process and leaves individuals pursuing the unattainable specular images of *ego-ideals* presented in the external world. For ultra-realists, the impact of consumer culture, the changes in global economy and the rise of the neoliberal ethos of individualism has been catastrophic for contemporary societies which are at their very root, oriented toward instrumental forms of harmful behaviour. By developing this 'transcendental materialist' conceptualisation of subjectivity, ultra-realism offers a novel way of addressing criminology's aetiological crisis by 'returning to motivation' (Hall et al, 2008) and understanding how, despite its harms on the subject, advanced capitalism continues to be successful and actively shapes harmful and aggressively individualistic forms of subjectivity.

This strand of theoretical criminology has grown apace over the last few years, with numerous examples that extend into both familiar and unfamiliar criminological waters. Recent ethnographic work by the likes of Ancrum and Treadwell (2016); and Hall et al (2008) have displayed that the violent entrepreneurial criminals who occupy our most deprived spaces and communities do not *deviate* from the central values of our society. Nor is their behaviour a particularly radical departure from the behavioural *norms* of society. While perhaps controversial to say, such behaviours display a conformity to society's central values of hedonistic consumption and the ostentatious display of cultural capital; whilst reflecting a cruder form of aggressive 'by any means necessary' capital accumulation that is practiced in boardrooms and has metastasised throughout society. Winlow and Hall, criminologists by trade, have produced one of the most innovative and provocative books on the much-commented issue of 'social exclusion' (Winlow and Hall, 2013). Quite simply, they question whether there is a 'social' to be excluded from under 21st century neoliberal capitalism, thereby challenging what we mean by the term social exclusion. If advocating for social inclusion, what kind of 'social' are we selling? Can social exclusion be eradicated in a capitalist society? Or does the 'exclusion' of particular groups serve a fundamentally necessary political, economic and cultural function for the economy and the socially included worker-consumer? Moving to a more traditional topic, Anthony Ellis (2016) has returned to the question of masculinities and violence to try and provide explanations for why men commit violence and do so only some of the time. With ethnography and depth interviewing central to the ultra-realist project, Ellis provides riveting life biographies of his participants that go into a meticulous depth, detailing the influence of early

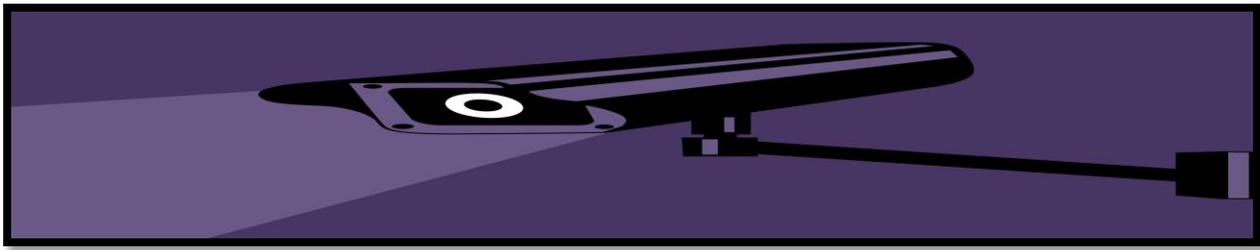
childhood violent trauma on the shaping of subjectivity. Far from psychoanalytic determinism, Ellis situates these events alongside the wider lived context of socio-economic deprivation in the North of England in the wake of neoliberal capitalism's evisceration of industry and traditional working class life. A perfect example of quintessential story-telling and theorisation, the result is a sophisticated and critical criminology of male violence that considers how, from cradle to grave, humiliation, shame and violence are ubiquitous features of life in the deprived wastelands of Northern England. Violence and humiliation is inflicted early and reinforced often in a variety of physically immediate and systemic ways. Moving into the realm of politics, ultra-realists have looked the rise of far-right nationalism in 21st century Britain. Winlow et al (2015; 2016) locate this not through the literature of 'hate crime' but through what they argue to be the death of genuine leftist politics. For them, this is intimately connected to the global economy, as the rise of neoliberalism eviscerated these now post-industrial communities. These processes simultaneously dismantled the collectivist socialist politics that provided a narrative and an appropriate enemy in global capitalism toward which the individual could direct and express their frustration and discontent.

Deviant leisure, on the other hand, is a theoretical perspective on the relationship between commodified leisure and harm that is fundamentally informed by ultra realism. While criminology has a long history of looking at 'leisure' behaviours, to date it has overwhelmingly been focused on the practices of the young and the marginalised; looking at leisure only when it contravenes the law or suggests the slightest whiff of transgression, rebellion or risk-taking. For a deviant leisure perspective, it is imperative to move beyond the concept of social deviance and toward a notion of *harm* (Smith and Raymen, 2016). Social deviance's conceptual roots in that which contravenes 'norms and values' means that there are a range of problematic behaviours that, due to their legality and conformity to consumer capitalism's core values, have rendered them all but invisible to the critical criminological gaze in the 21st century. As Smith and Raymen (2016) have argued, what could within a more ethical social order be conceptualised as *deviant* is today being harnessed, pacified and repositioned as a very specific form of dynamism that serves to propel desire for symbolic objects and experiences, irrespective of the harms brought onto others or the self. A deviant leisure perspective has therefore addressed and problematized a wide range of familiar behaviours, such as the real and symbolically violent harms of the NTE (Smith, 2014); the routine and annually predictable violence of Black Friday shopping (Raymen and Smith, 2016); the environmental harms of the global tourism industries that threaten the ecological sustainability of entire nations such as the Maldives; the harms surrounding the commodification of violence within ice hockey; the socially corrosive harms of the competitive environs of social media; and the existential harms, anxieties, and financial precarity that emerges from gambling's democratised embedding within existing circuits of consumption and attachment to wider leisure identities (Raymen and Smith, forthcoming). When such harms are not unfortunate side effects but a constituent element of celebrated life-affirming leisure cultures; criminology must look beyond what is socially defined as 'deviant' and advance to a notion of harm which, with its 'one foot in reality', can interrogate the nature of leisure and its relationship with an increasingly liberalised consumer capitalism. This is a research network that is developing a critical mass across the UK, Europe, USA and Australia, drawing scholars from a range of disciplinary backgrounds that reflect the transcendent nature of our contemporary social problems (see www.deviantleisure.com).

Recently, criminologists from these perspectives (among others), established a critical criminology committee under the auspices of the British Society of Criminology. In July 2016, they held their first critical criminology symposium at the University of Leicester, attracting criminologists from across the UK, Europe and North and South America. The conference posed delegates an important question: *The Future of Critical Criminology: Where do we go from here?* This is a question that forces us not only to think about our future, but about our present and our past. The critical criminological perspectives discussed here are engaged in exactly this kind of dialectical movement, critiquing the domain assumptions of older ideas for the specific purpose of developing new ones (Hall and Winlow, 2015). Where we will go as a discipline from here is uncertain, but the criminological frameworks that are discussed above are at least arming us with the intellectual tools that can help us confront the harsh realities of our times.

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TROPICALIZING SURVEILLANCE: HOW BIG DATA POLICING “MIGRATED” FROM NEW YORK TO SÃO PAULO

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Two years ago Geraldo Alckmin, the governor of São Paulo, announced a bold anti-crime measure: his government had acquired the license of the *Domain Awareness System* (DAS), a state-of-the-art big data policing tool co-developed by Microsoft and the NYPD. Amongst the features highlighted in the advertisements (the acquisition formed an integral part of Alckmin’s re-election campaign) was an automatized recognition of “suspicious” situations – such as people walking between cars in a traffic jam or somebody trying to enter private property while wearing a motorcycle helmet. The tool was thus introduced as a revamped, automatized embodiment of actuarial justice and preemptive efficiency (Harcourt 2007). Ironically enough, in São Paulo the DAS goes by the name of *Detecta*, even though the promises it was sold with have very little in common with the clue-based, reconstructive style of investigation which is at the core of a detective’s work (Boltanski 2014; Ginzburg & Davin 1980). Rather, given its future-oriented as well as risk-based approach to crime, *Preventa* or *Predicta* would most certainly have been more adequate monikers for the “smart” policing scheme which is currently being implemented in Brazil’s major city.

For a globally oriented criminological research agenda, *Detecta* is a stimulating case – crucially so because, as mentioned above, the system “migrated” from one policing context into another. Given its origin in New York City, an obvious parallel suggests itself immediately: “zero-tolerance”, the controversial policing agenda attributed to mayor Giuliani, which was adopted by various Latin American policy makers in the past decade (LaSusa 2015). While its “success” in NYC was dubious from the very beginning, its implementation in countries such as Brazil, Guatemala or Mexico has led to truly devastating consequences: against the backdrop of stark social inequalities, high levels of urban informality, and underpaid as well as overworked police forces, “zero-tolerance” could not but exacerbate the proliferation of violent practices – especially aimed at those already at the margins of society (Swanson 2013).

In the given context, what might be most significant about “zero-tolerance” is that it was praised as an anti-crime panacea which could be de- and re-contextualized at will without incurring major costs – at least according to Giuliani and those paying court to him in Latin America. For various reasons, “zero-tolerance” articulated an alliance of interests strong enough to enforce its implementation, even in those settings where the disastrous implications were foreseeable from the very beginning. It thus turned into a policy-fetish par excellence, obscuring the fact that its respective “local” impacts had differed widely from the start.

It is from such a vantage point that one might start to think about the “migration” of DAS/*Detecta* from New York to São Paulo, remaining suspicious of official discourse which suggests the system is and does the same thing in both places: just like “zero-tolerance” does not exist outside the specific assemblages in which it materializes, “big data policing” is but a buzzword unless it is put to work within a particular setting. This applies all the more when a policy or a technology (how are we to classify DAS/*Detecta*?) “travels” from one of the world’s main financial centers into the semi-periphery of globalized capitalism, which necessarily interferes with the vectors of global power imbalances – on a material as well as on a more symbolic level. Conceptually, the challenge thus consists in conceiving of DAS/*Detecta* as a research object “beyond imported magic” (Marques 2005; Medina et al. 2014), that is: to crack open its glossy surface, to depict its malfunctions and incoherences, to analyze the work it performs “on the ground” and the knowledges, practices, and controversies it engenders along the way.

Heuristically, I would like to address these dynamics as the system’s “tropicalization”, a term I was first confronted with while interviewing a member of the São Paulo police force. In common language, *tropicalizar* designates the adaptation of industrial products so as to make them fit for the Brazilian market, mostly by means of minor technical adaptations. In the given context, what I find intriguing about the concept is the fact that, as opposed to the u-topian notion of “globalization”, it indicates a phenomenon which is explicitly located (albeit not necessarily localized) within the circuits of the (post-)colonial global order and its enduring juxtaposition of “central” and “peripheral” settings. This configuration, instead of being a politico-economic given, is indeed enacted and held in place by a plethora of entities, many of them non-human, whose capability to dominate others depends on their enrolment in stable actor-networks (Law 1986). From such a perspective, power relations attain a much more “assembled” character and globalization turns into a “problem-space” in which the dividing lines between ethics, politics, and technology become increasingly blurred (Collier & Ong 2005).

From this angle, DAS/*Detecta* would have to be analyzed in terms of the techno-social *translations* to which it is subject and which it brings about in turn. A major issue in this sense consists in the kind of threat it is supposed to fend off and the fears it plugs into: in New York, the DAS was presented and legitimized as a measure of counter-terrorism, designed to catch the “lone wolf” or to identify the “suspicious bag” before the situation gets out of control (New York Police Department n.d.) whereas, in São Paulo, *Detecta* was introduced as a silver bullet against street crime such as robberies and car theft. Importantly, these different threat scenarios mobilize quite distinct typologies of suspicion and the corresponding epistemological promises: terrorists, for one, are threatening because there are hardly any “markers” by which they can be recognized beforehand – as in the case of Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, one of the “Boston bombers”, who was described as “one of us” by his fellow students (Williams & Elder 2013). In this sense, the promise of big data policing is to apprehend those crucial, yet minuscule clues which would otherwise escape the investigators – counter-terrorisms “unknown unknowns”, as Donald Rumsfeld once put it (in)famously.

Something quite different applies in São Paulo, where the perceived threat is anything but anonymous and, instead, carries the face of the *marginal*, the young, poor, and mostly dark-skinned “other” of the *pessoa do bem*, the hard-working and law-abiding citizen (Caldeira 2001). A substantial part of the city’s inhabitants is thus earmarked as potentially dangerous – and as can be

witnessed by its staggering death toll among the very same group (Caldeira 2002), in Brazil “the enforcement of the class order and the enforcement of public order are merged” (Wacquant 2003: 199). Under such circumstances, *Detecta*’s utilization as a tool for the control and containment of undesirable populations seems an educated guess – however, just like the streamlined governmental discourse ought to be distrusted, it is advisable not to rush into a hermetic counter-narrative leaving little space for variations and contingencies. As pointed out by Barry (2006: 241), the “construction of technological zones generates active and passive forms of resistance” which, in the given context, could be confirmed by São Paulo’s board of audit: in a recently published report on *Detecta*’s implementation, it listed a whole catalogue of shortcomings running the gamut from incompatible operating systems and a deficient infrastructure to an insufficiently trained police staff unwilling to adapt its working routines to the new program. The auditors conclude that, as yet, *Detecta* “does not present effective results for public security” (Tribunal de Contas do Estado 2016: 75).

Acknowledging the system’s many imperfections thus helps to stay clear of overly teleological depictions; meanwhile, it should neither encourage a “technoskeptic” account which fundamentally disputes the governmental significance and/or novelty of algorithmic policing. The (otherwise perfectly legitimate) question to which extent it actually “works” does not quite grasp what is at stake insofar as it already buys into a certain economy of means and purposes which might obscure more than it reveals. Put more polemically, maybe “predictive crime software has nothing to do with preventing crime” (Scannell n.d.; cf. also Clough et al. 2015, Rouvroy 2013) – and it might have nothing to do with any straightforward notion of class oppression either, one could add. Instead, keeping in mind Michel Foucault’s (2003: 103) remarks on the “boomerang effects” of colonial policing, *Detecta* might function already even where, measured by the promises it was sold with publicly, it does not actually “work” – namely, as a huge data mining *dispositif* feeding back into the perfection of Microsoft’s algorithms. In fact, as I was told by an insider, various IT routines and protocols which were developed in São Paulo did already “travel back” to New York. In this sense, any kind of “local” difference (which, at the outset, may well manifest itself as a fault, a bug, a maladjustment) would make the system more versatile and, therefore, more desirable on the booming market for predictive policing “solutions”. The question who is served by whom (and with what) thus attains a whole new dimension, the implications and consequences of which are yet to be fathomed by scholars and activists alike.

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Crit Crim Scholar Spotlight

By Favian Guertin-Martín

Dr. Travis Linnemann is an Assistant Professor of Justice Studies. He earned a Ph.D. in sociology from Kansas State University in 2011. His first book, tentatively titled *Drug War Death Wish* is under contract with New York University Press. He and co-author Yvonne Jewkes are also currently at work on an as of yet unnamed media and crime volume for Sage Publications.

Dr. Linnemann has written on a variety of broad topics including police and state violence and drug control. These articles appear in *British Journal of Criminology*, *Theoretical Criminology*, *Crime, Media, Culture*, *Critical Criminology*. Most recently, Dr. Linnemann took on Truman Capote's *In Cold Blood* to discuss how cultural production by way of true crime reporting is productive of distinct forms of affective landscapes and criminal subjectivities. His ongoing work concerns the linkages between the war on drugs and terror, so-called "narcoterror", psycho-geographies and landscapes of violence and the policing imaginary, such as that found on HBO's *True Detective* series.

Dr. Linnemann recently published *Meth Wars: Police, Media, Power*, here is his interview with the DCC Communication committee:



Q: How does this research expand our understanding in the field of critical criminology?

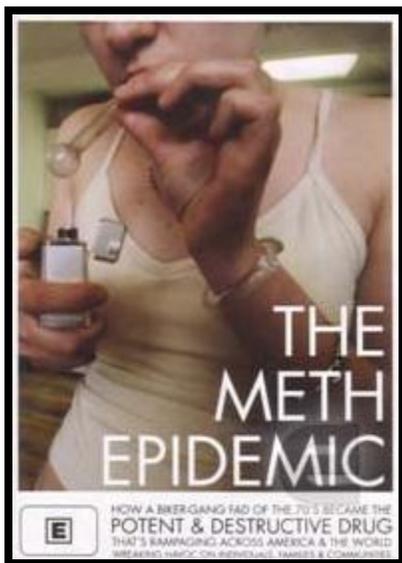
A: I think the book engages a pretty unique problem space—drugs, whiteness, rurality, policing, border politics and how all these things play in the media. In order to illustrate the interplay between fantasy and reality in the realm of drugs and drug control—what I call the methamphetamine imaginary—the book begins with a discussion of the popular television program *Breaking Bad*. Chapters then carry on to the symbolic politics of anti-drug laws, the racial politics of anti-drug crime control programs and the cultural work of small town police. The last two chapters combine components of the previous four, offering an analysis of how drug control and the drug war produce everyday understandings of rural space and a discussion of how the drug war links to and undergirds the war on terror. So the book certainly overlaps with critical criminology, but I hope that it is received as an interdisciplinary project as well.

Q: What do you hope that people will get from this book?

A: Well I hope the book does its part to make issues of whiteness/rurality visible more within critical criminology. Beyond that, I hope readers find it interesting.

Q: What's next for you?

A: I am fast at work on another book, “The Horror of Police”, which uses the horror film genre as a motif to make an argument about police violence, reform and the prospects for social change.





Crit Crim Meets the Arts

By Favian Guertin-Martín

In 2015, the Huffington Post featured an article on provocative photos taken in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. McGonigal (2005) states that “in 2015, any one of these pictures would go viral. In 2005, they slipped through the cracks.” Here, we provide those images as a reminder of the lost and destruction from Hurricane Katrina.





UPROOTING CRIMINOLOGY SUBMISSION CALL

Have an idea blossoming that isn't long enough to be a journal article yet (and it might not ever be)?

Consider submitting it to the Uprooting Criminology blog!

- Uprooting Criminology (<http://uprootingcriminology.org/>) is a social justice website focusing on crime, justice, inequality, social harm and substantial structural social change. We invite original blog submissions, critical or photo essays and pedagogical (In the Classroom) submissions (<http://uprootingcriminology.org/submissions/>). Research, social commentary, teaching materials and cultural reviews are more than welcomed. Submissions are editor reviewed.
- Blog posts should be around 300 words (may include images as well as creative content such as songs or poetry). Only original submissions will be accepted, meaning content previously published elsewhere will not be considered.
- Critical essays are formal essays, over 1000 words in length, on any theme in line with our mission statement and consistent with our mandate (may include tables, figures, etc.). Only original submissions will be accepted.
- In the Classroom is a forum for critical academics who understand the dialectics of a classroom is as important to challenge, as is the knowledge we produce outside the classroom. We encourage teachers to share resources and ideas for fostering critical thinking in the classroom.





ANNOUNCEMENTS & UPCOMING EVENTS

Critical Intersections of Crime and Social Justice Conference
Old Dominion University
April 7-8, 2017

Social inequalities structure our lived experiences of crime and the criminal justice system. Intersections of race/ethnicity, gender, class, sexuality, nationality, and other critical social dimensions condition the multiple realities of crime and justice. The search for social justice requires interrogation of harm in its many forms, whether recognized as crime or not. The struggle for social justice also calls forth community in acts of resistance and (re)building.

A growing number of scholars working in various criminological camps – often under critical, feminist, anti-racist, and queer criminologies – envision their scholarship as a part of this struggle. While the number of criminologists doing social justice-oriented work has arguably never been greater, there remain few venues for progressive and critical scholars of crime and punishment to share ideas, frustrations, and inspirations. The aim of this conference is to provide such a venue in hopes of reinvigorating intellectual and policy debates about the links between social justice and issues of crime and punishment.

Critical Intersections of Crime and Social Justice is modeled on the “New Directions in Critical Criminology Conference” held at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville in May 2016. Building on the success of that conference, we welcome scholars, students, practitioners, and activists to Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia, April 7-8, 2017. With this conference, we hope to create a space that sparks dialogue about how matters of crime and punishment intersect with issues of social injustice—and how our field can throw light on those intersections and work to bring about greater equality.

Keynote speakers at the event will include Hillary Potter, Judah Schept and Elliott Currie. Please consider submitting an individual paper or a complete thematic panel by **December 9th 2016**. For more information about the conference and a link to the submission site, please visit the conference website at: <http://www.criticalintersectionsodu.com/>



Justice Studies Association

2017 Annual Meeting

Wayne State University, Detroit MI

June 1-3 2017

Theme: Water, Sounds, and Justice on the Ground: Intersecting Lives and Social Transformation

This year our meeting will emphasize the struggle for justice around healthy food and water. We will also celebrate the use of music and the arts toward social transformation. As always, we welcome work devoted to promoting transformative, restorative, social, economic and political justice in all areas of our lives – from the local to the global. The Justice Studies Association (JSA) embraces inclusivity and welcomes presentations from teachers, activists, professionals, students, and community members on justice, teaching strategies, research, personal experiences, and artistic expressions. The organization, broadly, remains oriented around aspects of criminal, restorative, and transformative justice.

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- How are communities affected by water and food insecurity?
- How do environmental justice and restorative justice intersect?
- What do successful efforts to protect land, water, and air look like?
- What is the environmental impact of prisons?
- What are the intersections of climate change and violence?
- How does water intersect at different levels of our lives?
- How does food justice relate to crime and law?
- How is art working to create social transformation to support water and food justice?
- How can we “de-colonize sustainability”?
- What are recent advances in Green Criminology?

Please submit a paper abstract or propose an entire panel session (200 word maximum) via email by March 10, 2017: jsacall2017@gmail.com





Meth Wars: Police, Media, Power **By Travis Linnemann**

Book Description:

From the hit television series *Breaking Bad*, to daily news reports, anti-drug advertising campaigns and highly publicized world-wide hunts for “narcoterrorists” such as Joaquin “El Chapo” Guzman, the drug, methamphetamine occupies a unique and important space in the public’s imagination. In *Meth Wars*, Travis Linnemann situates the “meth epidemic” within the broader culture and politics of drug control and mass incarceration.

Linnemann draws together a range of examples and critical interdisciplinary scholarship to show how methamphetamine, and the drug war more generally, are part of a larger governing strategy that animates the politics of fear and insecurity and links seemingly unrelated concerns such as environmental dangers, the politics of immigration and national security, policing tactics, and terrorism. The author’s unique analysis presents a compelling case for how the supposed “meth epidemic” allows politicians, small town police and government counter-narcotics agents to engage in a singular policing project in service to the broader economic and geostrategic interests of the United States.

Reviews:

"A scholarly page-turner, *Meth Wars* takes us on a journey through the cultural imaginary surrounding drug crime, policing, and punishment in the most thorough and illuminating way to date. Poetic, critical, and rigorous, Travis Linnemann frames how we 'see' meth – and how our views lead others to 'see' meth as well – through the power of misplaced drug war rhetoric. This study of whiteness, class, and privilege in drug imagery and drug wars is a profound contribution." —Michelle Brown, author of *The Culture of Punishment*

To find more information about this book, please visit:

<http://nyupress.org/books/9781479800025/>



Exiled in America: Life on the Margins in a Residential Motel

By Christopher P. Dum

Book Description:

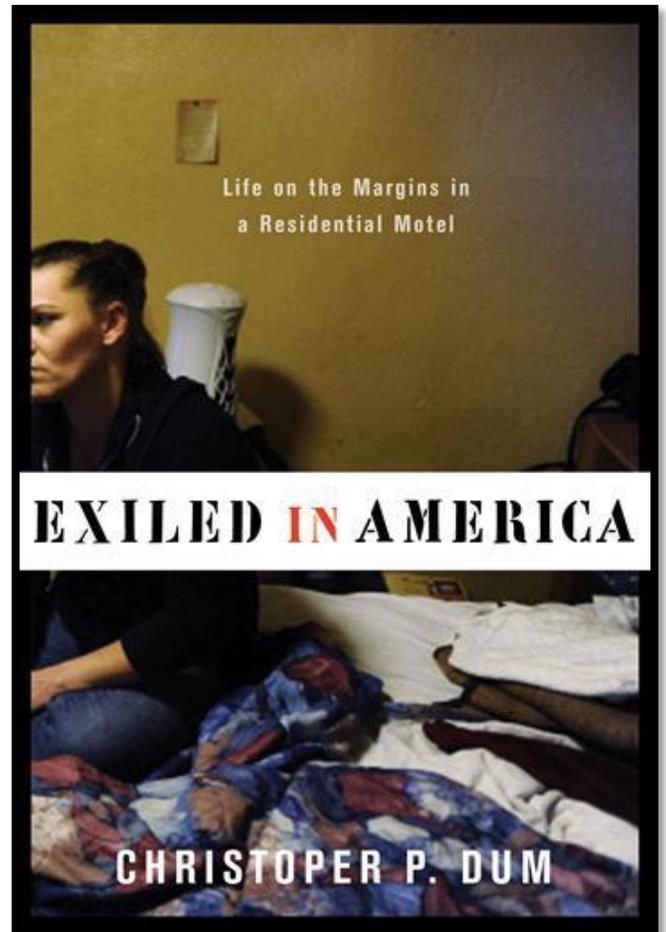
Residential motels have long been places of last resort for many vulnerable Americans—released prisoners, people with disabilities or mental illness, struggling addicts, the recently homeless, and the working poor. Cast aside by their families and mainstream society, they survive in squalid, unsafe, and demeaning circumstances that few of us can imagine.

For a year, the sociologist Christopher P. Dum lived in the Boardwalk Motel to better understand its residents and the varied paths that brought them there. He witnessed moments of violence and conflict, as well as those of care and compassion. As told through the voices and experiences of motel residents, *Exiled in America* paints a portrait of a vibrant community whose members forged identities in response to overwhelming stigma and created meaningful lives despite crushing economic instability.

In addition to chronicling daily life at the Boardwalk, Dum follows local neighborhood efforts to shut the establishment down, leading to a wider analysis of legislative attempts to sanitize shared social space. He also suggests meaningful policy changes to address the societal failures that lead to the need for motels such as the Boardwalk. The story of the Boardwalk, and the many motels like it, will concern anyone who cares about the lives of America's most vulnerable citizens.

To find more information about this book, please visit:

<https://cup.columbia.edu/book/exiled-in-america/9780231176422>



The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison

Ideology, Class, and Criminal Justice, 11th Edition

By Jeffrey Reiman & Paul Leighton

Book Description:

For nearly 40 years, this classic text has taken the issue of economic inequality seriously and asked: Why are our prisons filled with the poor? Why aren't the tools of the criminal justice system being used to protect Americans from predatory business practices and to punish well-off people who cause widespread harm?

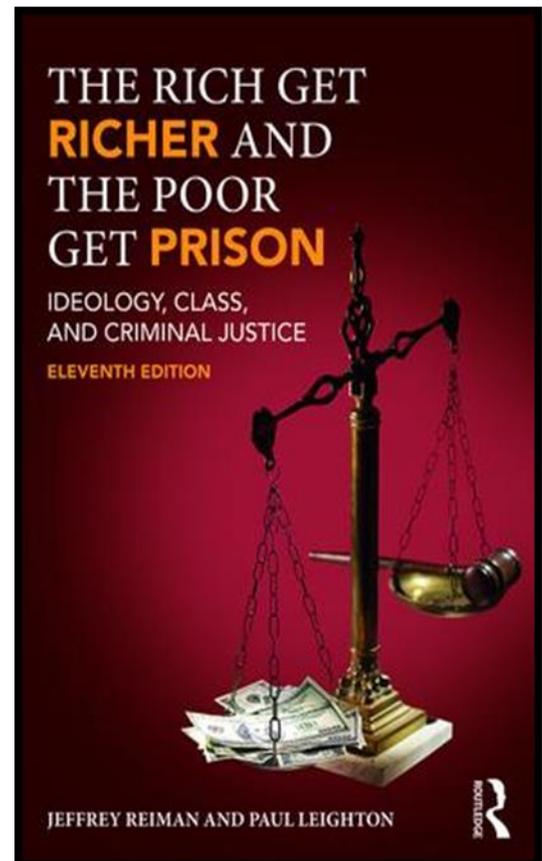
The Rich Get Richer shows readers that much that goes on in the criminal justice system violates citizens' sense of basic fairness. It presents extensive evidence from mainstream data that the criminal justice system does not function in the way it says it does nor in the way that readers believe it should. The authors develop a theoretical perspective from which readers might understand these failures and evaluate them morally—and they to do it in a short and relatively inexpensive text written in plain language.

New to this edition:

- Presents recent data comparing the harms due to criminal activity with the harms of dangerous—but not criminal—corporate actions
- Presents new data on recent crime rate declines, which are paired with data on how public safety is not prioritized by the U.S. government
- Updates statistics on crime, victimization, wealth and discrimination, plus coverage of the increasing role of criminal justice fines and fees in generating revenue for government
- Updates on the costs to society of white-collar crime
- Updates and deepened analysis of why fundamental reforms are not undertaken
- Streamlined and condensed prose for greater clarity

To find more information about this book, please visit:

<https://www.routledge.com/The-Rich-Get-Richer-and-the-Poor-Get-Prison-Ideology-Class-and-Criminal/Reiman-Leighton/p/book/9781138193963>



The Routledge International Handbook of Rural Criminology

Edited by Joseph F. Donnermeyer

Book Description:

Forty-nine percent of the world's population lives in small towns, villages and farms, yet until recent years criminological scholarship has focused almost exclusively on urban crimes. *The Routledge International Handbook of Rural Criminology* is the first major publication to bring together this growing body of scholarship under a single cover. For many years rural criminology has remained marginalized and often excluded from the mainstream, with precedence given to urban criminology: this volume intends to address that imbalance.

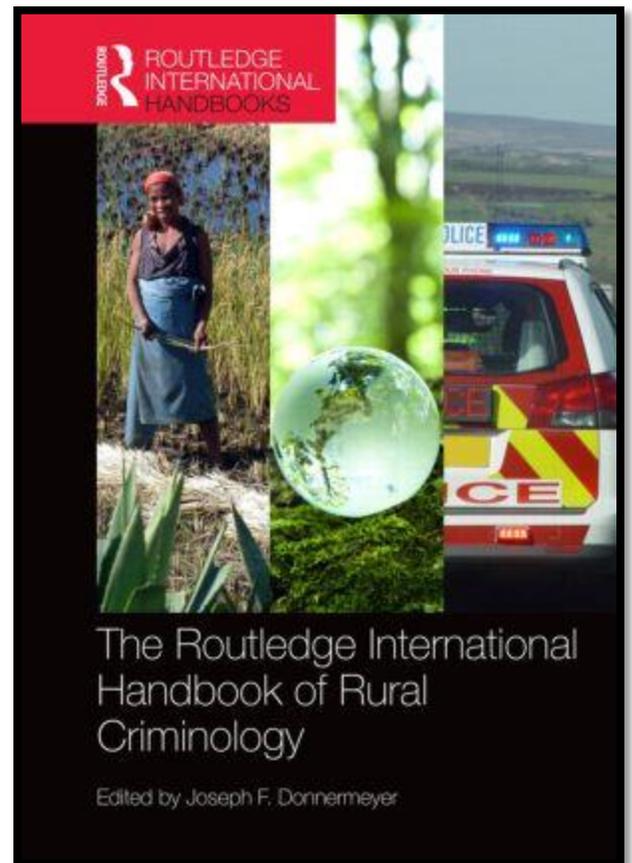
Pioneering in scope, this book brings together leading international scholars from fourteen different countries to offer an authoritative synthesis of theoretical and empirical literature. This handbook is divided into seven parts, each addressing a different aspect of rural criminology:

- Rurality and crime
- Criminological dimensions of food and agriculture
- Violence and rurality
- Drug use, production and trafficking in the rural context
- Intersections between rural and green criminology
- Policing, justice and rurality
- Teaching rural criminology

Edited by a world renowned scholar of rural criminology, this book explores rural crime issues in over thirty-five countries including Japan, Sweden, Brazil, Australia, Tanzania, the US, and the UK. This is the first Handbook dedicated to rural criminology and is an essential resource for criminologists, sociologists and social geographers engaged with rural studies and crime.

To find more information about this book, please visit:

<https://www.routledge.com/The-Routledge-International-Handbook-of-Rural-Criminology/Donnermeyer/p/book/9781138799745>



Unchecked Corporate Power: Why the Crimes of Multinational Corporations are Routinized Away and What We Can Do About It

By Gregg Barak

Book Description:

Why are crimes of the suite punished more leniently than crimes of the street? When police killings of citizens go unpunished, political torture is sanctioned by the state, and the financial frauds of Wall Street traders remain unprosecuted, nothing succeeds with such regularity as the active failures of national states to obstruct the crimes of the powerful.

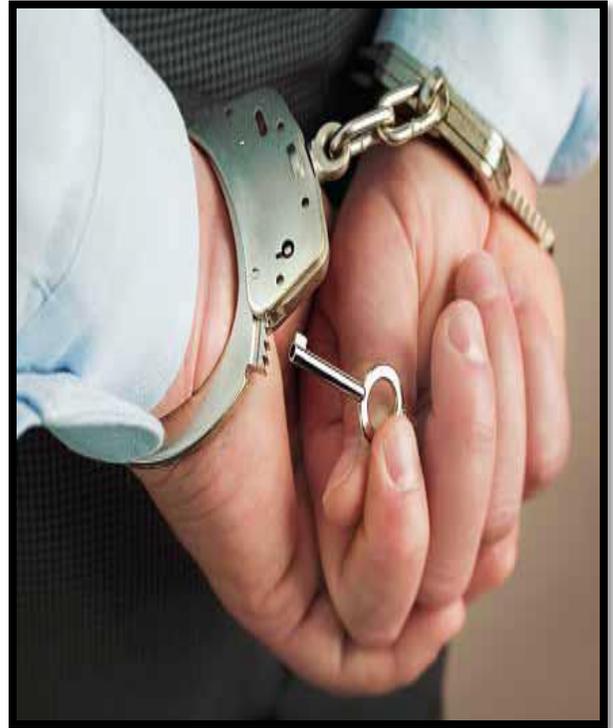
Written from the perspective of global sustainability and as an unflinching and unforgiving exposé of the full range of the crimes of the powerful, *Unchecked Corporate Power* reveals how legalized authorities and political institutions charged with the duty of protecting citizens from law-breaking and injurious activities have increasingly become enablers and colluders with the very enterprises they are obliged to regulate. Here, Gregg Barak explains why the United States and

other countries are duplicitous in their harsh reactions to street crimes in comparison to the significantly more harmful and far-reaching crimes of the powerful, and why the crimes of the powerful are treated as beyond incrimination.

What happens to nations that surrender ever-growing economic and political power to the globally superrich and the mammoth multinational corporations they control? And what can people from around the world do to resist the criminality and victimization perpetrated by multinationals, and generated by the prevailing global political economy? Barak examines an array of multinational crimes - corporate, environmental, financial, and state - and their state-legal responses, and outlines policies and strategies for revolutionizing these contradictory relations of capital reproduction, criminality, and unsustainability.

To find more information about this book, please visit:

<https://www.routledge.com/Unchecked-Corporate-Power-Why-the-Crimes-of-Multinational-Corporations/Barak/p/book/9781138951440>



Geometries of Crime: How Young People Perceive Crime and Justice

By Avi Brisman

Book Description:

This book explores how young people perceive the severity of crime and delinquency. It particularly addresses whom or what they consider to be the victims of crime and delinquency, how they analyze and assess appropriate responses by the criminal justice system, as well as their place within it. The book proposes tools for developing a more elaborate and robust understanding of what constitutes crime, identifying those affected by it, and what is deemed adequate or appropriate punishment. In so doing, it offers thick description of young peoples' conceptions of and experiences with crime, delinquency, justice and law, and uses this description to interrogate the role of the state in influencing - indeed, shaping - these perceptions.

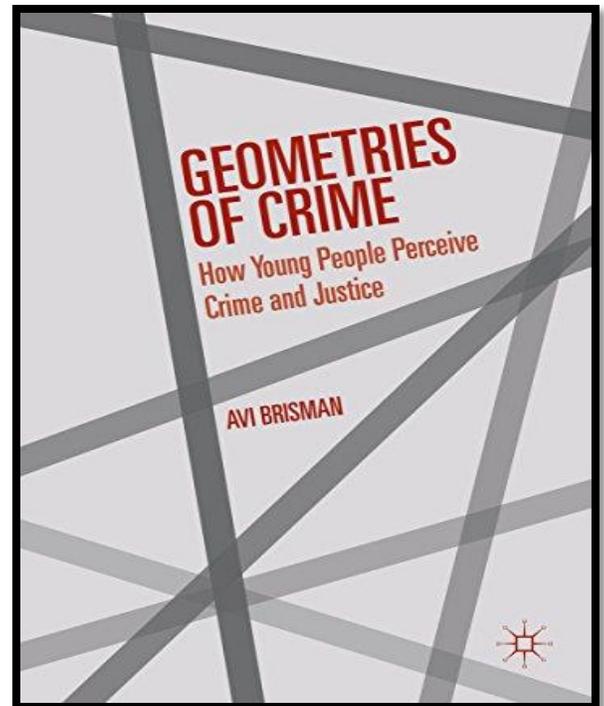
Reviews:

“This perceptive ethnography offers a rare look into the inner workings of a diversionary Youth Court program, providing important insights into how young participants make sense of notions of law and order and how the court operates to construct definitions of criminality, delinquency and meaningful justice. Throughout the book, Brisman raises salient and much needed questions about the complicated role of community courts and therapeutic jurisprudence, more generally.”
(Carla J. Barrett, Assistant Professor, Sociology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

“Justice is in the eye of the beholder and criminal justice likewise depends upon the angle from which we view it. How people think and feel about criminal justice, including criminologists, is forged within particular social, cultural and institutional settings and contexts. This fascinating book asks us to open our ears to the voices of young people caught up in the juvenile justice system. If and when we do so, the architecture of the system will never be seen the same again. A must read.” (Rob White, Professor of Criminology, University of Tasmania, Australia)

To find more information about this book, please visit:

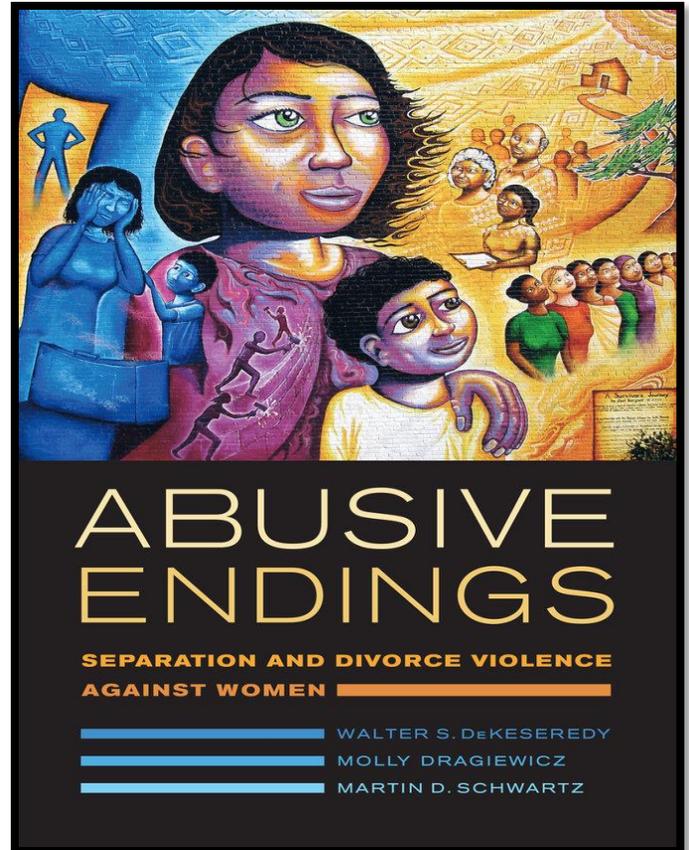
<http://www.palgrave.com/gb/book/9781137546197>



**Abusive Endings:
Separation and Divorce Violence against Women**
By Walter S. DeKeseredy, Molly Dragiewicz, & Martin D. Schwartz

Book Description:

Abusive Endings offers a thorough analysis of the social-science literature on one of the most significant threats to women's health and well-being today—abuse at the hands of their partners. The authors provide a moving description of why and how men abuse women in myriad ways during and after a separation or divorce. The material is punctuated with the stories and voices of both perpetrators and survivors of abuse, as told to the authors over many years of fieldwork. Written in a highly readable fashion, this book will be a useful resource for researchers, practitioners, activists, and policy makers.



To find more information about this book, please visit:
<http://www.ucpress.edu/book.php?isbn=9780520285750>

Key Issues in Corrections

By Jeffrey Ian Ross

Book Description:

Key Issues in Corrections is a fascinating book that critically analyzes the most important challenges affecting the correctional system in the United States. Jeffrey Ian Ross, an expert in the field, builds on his acclaimed book *Special Problems in Corrections* to examine both long-standing and emerging issues, grounding the discussion in empirical research and current events.

This fully updated edition integrates new scholarship, lawsuits, and the use of technology; introduces and evaluates new corrections policies and practices; and features two new sections, “The Privatization of Prisons” and “The Death Penalty,” as well as links to a companion website. Offering a no-nonsense approach to the problems faced by correctional officers, correctional managers, prisoners, and the public, this solutions-focused book will be a vital resource for students of criminology.

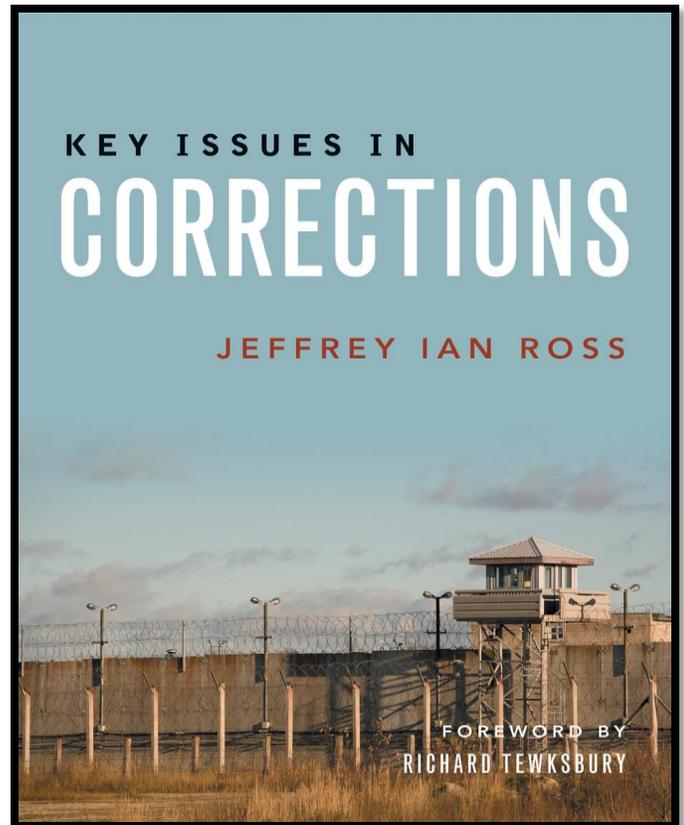
Reviews:

“The updated and thoroughly revised book does an excellent job of analyzing the contemporary challenges in the field of corrections and suggesting meaningful and realistic solutions to them. Moreover, unlike standard textbooks, *Key Issues in Corrections*, because of the way it is researched, written, and organized is easy to build a course around. The problems and solutions approach will facilitate classroom discussion, and provide the opportunity to integrate supplementary articles that would allow for further reading.” - Rick Jones, Marquette University, coauthor of “*Doing Time: Prison Experience and Identity Among First-Time Inmates*”

“This is one corrections textbook where the author takes the reader inside the fence and behind the wall and does not candy coat the truth. Ross writes with eyes wide open.” - Stephen C. Richards, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

To find more information about this book, please visit:

<http://press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/distributed/K/bo20229113.html>





FACULTY VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Sociology Department, which administers the Dispute Resolution Certificate and Minor at John Jay College of The City University of New York, invites applications for a tenure-track position specializing in conflict resolution beginning Fall 2017. The hiring rank is at the Assistant or Associate Professor level. The successful candidate will be part of one of the nation's pioneer programs offering coursework in conflict resolution since 1981 to over 600 undergraduate students each year. In addition to having an active research agenda in conflict resolution, the successful candidate will bring enthusiasm, innovation, and commitment to teaching and curriculum development.

Applicants must demonstrate that they have substantive knowledge about conflict resolution and are qualified to teach undergraduate courses that introduce students to interdisciplinary conflict resolution coursework. In particular, the successful candidate will teach core and skills courses in addition to special topics courses developed in the applicant's area of specialty in conflict resolution. Additional responsibilities of the position include advising students and serving on College and department committees and performing other assignments.

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, a senior college of the City University of New York (CUNY), is an internationally recognized leader in educating for justice, committed to the advancement of justice and just societies. It is a public liberal arts college that enriches the entire learning experience by highlighting themes of justice across the arts, sciences, humanities, and social sciences. Located steps from Lincoln Center at the cultural heart of New York City, the college offers bachelors and masters degrees and participates in the doctoral programs of the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. Under the leadership of its fourth president, Jeremy Travis, the college has experienced unprecedented faculty hiring, an expansion of its curricular offerings, and the opening in 2011 of a new 600,000 square foot building with a black-box theater, state-of-the-art lab space for students and faculty, a moot courtroom, and a variety of virtual learning settings.

QUALIFICATIONS

The Ph.D. discipline is Sociology or one where candidates are demonstrably part of the conflict resolution scholarly community. Also required are the demonstrated ability to teach successfully, commitment to productive scholarship, and ability to cooperate with others for the good of the institution. Area of research focus is open, though candidates will be expected to advance conflict resolution research.

COMPENSATION

CUNY offers faculty a competitive compensation and benefits package covering health insurance, pension and retirement benefits, paid parental leave, and savings programs. We also provide mentoring and support for research, scholarship, and publication as part of our commitment to ongoing faculty professional development.

HOW TO APPLY

If you are viewing the job posting on any website other than CUNYfirst, please follow the instructions below:

- Go to www.cuny.edu and click on "Employment"
- Click "Search job listings"
- Search by job Opening ID number 15632
- Click on "more options to search for CUNY jobs"
- Click on the "Apply Now" button and follow the instructions

Once you have registered or logged in with your user name and password, upload the following required information as a single document: a letter of application with statement of teaching philosophy and scholarly interest, a CV/resume, a writing sample, and evidence of teaching experience and effectiveness as one document electronically through CUNYfirst

The three recommendation letters ONLY should be emailed to: sociologysearch@jjay.cuny.edu.

Questions should be sent via email to: sociologysearch@jjay.cuny.edu, with your name in the subject line.

CLOSING DATE

Posting closes on November 29, 2016.

Review of the resumes will begin on October 21, 2016.

JOB SEARCH CATEGORY

CUNY Job Posting: Faculty

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

CUNY encourages people with disabilities, minorities, veterans and women to apply. At CUNY, Italian Americans are also included among our protected groups. Applicants and employees will not be discriminated against on the basis of any legally protected category, including sexual orientation or gender identity. EEO/AA/Vet/Disability Employer.



Northeastern Illinois University
Assistant Professor of Justice Studies



The Justice Studies Department seeks well-qualified candidates who focus on an intersectional understanding of gender, class, race/ethnic, and other inequalities, and how these identities and subject positions relate to the criminal justice system. We seek candidates with a demonstrated ability to involve students in the community and help them develop practical skills related to citizen engagement, including community organizing for social justice, advocacy for marginalized communities, and citizen involvement in just policy creation. The person chosen will also be expected to teach some required justice studies courses. We are particularly interested in candidates who can teach a writing-in-the-discipline course focused on inequalities.

The Justice Studies Department has a strong focus on social justice at the local and global levels, including studies of social inequality, violence, immigration, human rights and transformative justice. Critical criminology is a strong component of the curriculum. Candidates must be able to work in a culturally diverse environment; have a related critical scholarly research agenda; and have a commitment to working with groups outside of the academy. Required qualifications: Ph.D. in a social science or related field, and a strong commitment to teaching, scholarship, and service.

Northeastern Illinois University is a comprehensive state university of just over 9,000 commuter students located on a 67-acre campus in a residential neighborhood on the northwest side of Chicago, with several outreach campuses in the metropolitan area. Along with quality academic programming consistent with the University's mission of excellence and access, the University is known for its support of the fine arts, global educational opportunities, a strong track record in receiving external grant funding, and leadership in teacher preparation and education. NEIU is nationally recognized as having one of the most ethnically diverse student bodies in the Midwest, and it is a Hispanic-Serving Institution (HSI) under Title V of the Higher Education Act (as reissued under the Higher Education Opportunities Act of 2008). The main campus has recently added a residential life component. The Chicago area offers a wide range of research opportunities related to social justice and inequality.

Northeastern Illinois University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer and invites applications from Women, Minorities, Veterans, and Persons with Disabilities, as well as other qualified individuals. Northeastern Illinois University positions are contingent upon the University's receipt of its State of Illinois appropriation. This tenure-track position begins August 15, 2017.

Review of applications will begin November 1st and continue until the position is filled.

Submit the following:

- a letter of application
- official copies of all university transcripts
- a curriculum vitae with current e-mail address
- statement of teaching philosophy
- a research plan
- a sample of scholarly writing
- a sample syllabus • teaching evaluations (if available)
- three letters of reference (at least one addressing teaching effectiveness).

Address your submission to:

Dr. Cris Toffolo Chair, Justice Studies Department College of Arts and Sciences Northeastern Illinois University 5500 N. St. Louis Ave. Attn: Justice Studies Search Chicago, IL 60625-4699. 773-442-4761 Electronic submissions can be sent to C-Toffolo@neiu.edu.

For additional information about the Justice Studies Department go to:

<http://www.neiu.edu/academics/college-of-arts-and-sciences/departments/justice-studies>





DCC COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE MEMBERS



Favian Alejandro Guertin-Martín is an assistant Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arcadia University located in metropolitan Philadelphia in PA. He earned his B.S. and M.A. in Criminal Justice from Pennsylvania State University and his Ph.D. in Criminology and Criminal Justice from Old Dominion University. Dr. Martín's research interests are in the areas of race and crime, immigration, restorative justice, hate crimes, and social justice.



Anne M. Mahar, is an assistant Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arcadia University located in metropolitan Philadelphia in PA. She earned her B.S. and M.A. in Criminal Justice and Criminology at Eastern Michigan University and her Ph.D. at Old Dominion University. Her research interests include corrections, prisoner reentry, communities and crime, and research methods.



Kyle Mulrooney is a Ph.D. Fellow with the Doctorate in Cultural and Global Criminology, an Erasmus Mundus program of the European Union. His research is devoted to the sociological study of punishment and penal control. In particular, his Ph.D. dissertation explores the evolution of criminal justice policy in Canada with specific attention to the ways in which distinct and culturally embedded characteristics have been decisive in the shape and impact of penal policies. Following this line, he has also taken an interest in the doping phenomenon, examining the consumption and regulation of human enhancement drugs, and in particular the trend towards zero-tolerance. Kyle Mulrooney holds a MA in the Sociology of Law from the International Institute for the Sociology of Law, Spain, and a BA (Honours) in Criminology and Justice from the University Of Ontario Institute Of Technology, Canada.