

Chair's Message

Dear Members of the DCC:

I hope that your spring semester went well and that you are making progress on your summer plans.

As always, there is much of interest for the members of our division. At the very least the recent events happening in the United Kingdom with the Brexit Vote, and the revelations of the Chilcot Report has respectively questioned the UK's place in the European Union and the world. In the United States, the murder of 49 people in Orlando, at a gay nightclub, and of Alton Sterling and Philando Castile at the hands of the police, the shooting of five Dallas Police Officers, and the presidential campaigns of democratic hopeful Hillary Clinton, republican Donald Trump, and Jill Stein of the Green Party has peeked some of our members' interests and activism.

With respect to the Division on Critical Criminology the following developments have occurred.

First, between May 7 and June 7, a vote of the members of the DCC to include social justice in its name, constitution, and mission occurred. As mentioned in previous communications, this change needs to be formally approved by the ASC Executive that will meet in early fall. Once this is accomplished all name changes in our constitution and communication vehicles will take place immediately following the November ASC/DCC meeting. Again, thanks to Kevin Steinmetz and Donna Selman for supervising the vote.

Second, we have instituted three new awards and rationalized the process by which awards will be adjudicated (see DCC website). These awards are for best book, best article, and a teaching award. Each committee adjudicating these awards will have a separate chair. Thanks to Emily Troshynski for spearheading this initiative. One of the items we are experimenting with this year is having the applications of individuals who were nominated but did not receive an award, automatically carry over to this year. . This year the chair of the award committee is the very capable Ray Michalowski.

Third, Springer, the publisher of *Critical Criminology: An International Journal* (our division based journal) has indicated that the impact factor score of the journal has once again improved. This time it increased from .316 in 2014 to .651 in 2015. No doubt this is because of the very capable leadership of our editor David Kauzlarich, the quality of the manuscripts that are being submitted has improved, the work of special issue editors, and the service of numerous members who have taken time out from their busy schedules to review the manuscripts that have submitted.

Fourth, during the spring a conference on Critical Criminology was organized by DCC member Michelle Brown, and held at University of Tennessee that saw a considerable number of our membership in attendance to present papers and socialize. There is also a forthcoming conference on Critical Criminology to be held at University of Leicester later this month.

Fifth, 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. Make sure that you have received a confirmation of acceptance.

Finally, if you have not already, please remember to renew your membership in the ASC and DCC.

Again, thanks 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.

Speak to you in the early fall.

Cheers,

Jeffrey Ian Ross, PhD,
DCC Chair



DCC COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE

Hello Friends,

We hope you are enjoying the summer vacation!

Many events have occurred since the last DCC newsletter. From the gay nightclub massacre in Orlando to the bombing at the Istanbul airport, these events are causing anxiety and uncertainty about the future. Additionally, Black Lives Matter protesters have descended unto the streets to protest the unrelated murders of two black males by law enforcement. To further exacerbate problems, we are increasingly witnessing xenophobia and nativism, which is evident in the successful Brexit movement and the rise of Donald Trump as the presumptive Republican nominee for president. Given these realities, it is important that we (as critical criminologists) continue to deconstruct these disturbing and unsettling events through our teaching and academic writing. Perhaps, through these channels we can promote a discourse on addressing hate and violence? We are sure that there will be a space at the upcoming ASC conference for us to share our thoughts and perspectives about these troubled times.

On a lighter note, we are honoring the historical legacy of the DCC by establishing an oral history project. We hope to establish a long standing column in the newsletter by featuring historical anecdotes about the early days of the DCC. We will be creating a space on the DCC website to preserve these narratives for future generations of critical criminologists. Special thanks to Ray Michalowski, Michael Lynch, Marty Schwartz, and Walter Dekeseredy for their contributions for this issue.

Lastly, the next DCC newsletter will be gearing up for the annual ASC conference in New Orleans! For more information about the conference, please see the official ASC website, <https://asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm>. In the upcoming months, we will be releasing information pertaining to panels of interests and the DCC social so that you can plan accordingly. Be sure to make lodging accommodations as rooms are quickly being reserved. We present to you the Summer 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 have a safe summer holiday,

Favian, Annie, & Kyle

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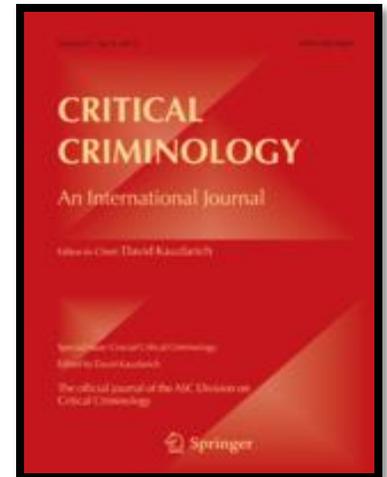
CRIT CRIM NEWS

Critical Criminology: An International Journal

A message from David Kauzlarich (Editor-in-Chief):

I bring good news! The 2015 Impact Factor scores are out and Critical Criminology continues to climb the charts, despite its niche and oppositional mission which work against a high impact score. Our 2015 score is .651 compared to .316 in 2014 and .191 in 2013. This represents a 106% increase from 2014 to 2015 and a 240% increase since 2013. Thanks to all authors, Board members, area editors, reviewers, and special issue editors for their fine work in helping make Critical Criminology a more powerful and visible force!

Dave



Richard Quinney Tribute

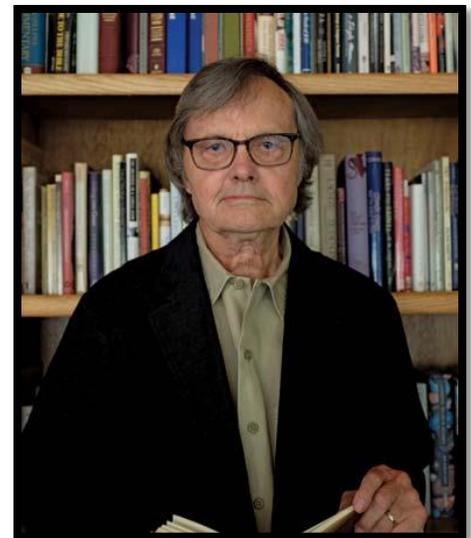
A message from Dragan Milovanovic & Clemens Bartollas:

Clemens Bartollas and I are doing a much needed biography of Richard Quinney. We would like to elicit brief written comments about (1) how his work impacted your early development as a critical criminologist (any "ah ha" moments? turning points? etc.), and/or (2) how, over the years to the present, his work has contributed to your work, and/or (3) how it has contributed to the development of critical criminology. We would like to select some quotes from your comments. Of course, you will be recognized in the book as the contributor.

Thanks much in advance.

Please send your comments to Dragan Milovanovic, NEIU, Chicago, IL.

Email: draganmilovanovic@neiu.edu





More News!

Critical Pedagogy Collective

Carl Root, current member of the division's Critical Pedagogy Collective, has agreed to serve on the ASC Teaching Award Committee for 2017. The Teaching Award committee is responsible for nominations to the board for the society's teaching award. Carla Barrett, current chair of the collective, has agreed to serve on the ASC Teaching Committee for 2017. The ASC Teaching Award Committee oversees the Teaching Tips Column in *The Criminologist* and the collection of web-based syllabi and other teaching tools, as well as working to organize sessions for the annual meetings.

New Edition Forthcoming

Walter DeKeseredy and Molly Dragiewicz are editing the second edition of the *Rutledge Handbook of Critical Criminology*. According to Walter, "there will be some new additions [to the handbook], we are in the process of inviting people." The second edition of the book is slated to be released next year.

The Atlantic's Rethinking Crime and Punishment: A Next America Forum

This event occurs during the DNC on July 26, 2016 in Philadelphia, PA.

According to the press release, "across the country, cities and states are changing policies and procedures to address the challenges facing our criminal justice system. From reforming mandatory minimum sentences and reducing pretrial incarceration to creating diversion programs and addressing racial disparities, there is growing bipartisan support to tackle the overuse and misuse of jails. For Philadelphia, the urgency to bring reform is even greater. With nearly seven of every thousand city residents behind bars, Philadelphia has the highest incarceration rate of the country's 10 largest cities. The city has recently embarked on an effort to reduce the prison population by 34% over the next three years. What are the solutions Philadelphia is exploring and what other strategies are being considered nationally? The Atlantic will engage with city leaders, law enforcement officials, advocacy groups, academics, and former inmates for a robust conversation about the crisis of mass incarceration."



For more information, please visit:

<http://www.theatlantic.com/live/events/rethinking-crime-and-punishment/2016/>



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/>



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NAME CHANGE

Voting Results on Name Change for the DCC:

On Tuesday June 7, 2016, voting for changing the name of the Division from the Division on Critical Criminology (DCC) to the Division on Critical Criminology and Social Justice, (including the constitution and all communication vehicles where the name appears) closed.

The results were as follows:

- 59 voted yes.
- 13 voted no.

Thus the motion passes.

Note: There were 15 ineligible votes that were eliminated from the final count.



This information has been transmitted to the American Society of Criminology Executive. In the early fall they will meet to consider this change.

All changes will be enacted after the November 2016 American Society of Criminology Business Meeting.

The DCC Executive Committee wants to thank Kevin Steinmetz and Donna Selman for supervising the vote.





Award Season!

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

- The *Lifetime Achievement Award* honors an individual's sustained and distinguished scholarship, teaching, and/or service in the field of critical criminology.
- The *Critical Criminologist of the Year Award* honors an early-to-mid-career individual's distinguished accomplishments that have symbolized the spirit of the DCC in some form of scholarship, teaching, and/or service in recent years.
- The *DCC Praxis Award* recognizes an individual whose professional accomplishments have increased the quality of justice for groups that have experienced class, ethnic, gender, racial and sexual disparities in policing and punishment. The DCC Praxis Award honors unique achievements in activism, commitment, persuasion, scholarship, service and teaching in areas that have made a significant impact on the quality of justice for underserved, underrepresented, and otherwise marginalized populations.
- The *DCC Practice Award* recognizes the activist/practitioner who has participated in publicly promoting and working towards the ideals of equality, justice and rights as they relate to the differential distribution of power in criminal justice and throughout society more generally.
- The *Graduate Student Paper Award* recognizes and honors outstanding theoretical or empirical critical criminological scholarship by a graduate student.
- The *Undergraduate Student Paper Award* recognizes and honors outstanding theoretical or empirical critical criminological scholarship by an undergraduate student.

NEW AWARDS (starting 2016)

- The **Teaching Award** recognizes contributions that have made a significant impact on the teaching of critical criminology at the local, state, regional, national, or international level.

- These contributions may include a) exemplary classroom teaching and/or student engagement activities, b) leadership and innovation in teaching developments such as the preparation of teaching and curriculum-related materials and publications, c) contributions to the scholarship on teaching and learning, d) contributions to the enhancement of teaching within state, regional or national associations.
 - **Nomination process:** Typically, someone – or a group of people – submit a letter, along with the CV of the nominee. Multiple letters of support are encouraged but not required.
 - This award is adjudicated by the Critical Pedagogy Collective. Please send all required materials to Carla Barrett coteachingcritcrim@gmail.com.
- The *DCC Book Award* is intended to recognize and publicize a recent book published within the last 2 years that best serves to further the goals of the DCC by providing an outstanding example of an effort to highlight relevant research, topics, frameworks, theories, etc. The book can be sole or co-authored, edited or co-edited. Textbooks are disqualified.
 - The *Best Journal Article Award* is intended to recognize and publicize a recent journal article published (either in-print or on-line) within the last 2 years that best serves to further the goals of the DCC by providing an outstanding example of an effort to highlight relevant research, topics, frameworks, theories, etc.

Nominations for the Lifetime Achievement Award, Critical Criminologist of the Year Award, DCC Praxis Award, and DCC Practice Award must be submitted electronically and include letter(s) of nomination/support, as well as the nominee’s curriculum vitae. Nominations for the student paper awards must be submitted electronically and include the student’s unpublished paper. In order to further the careers of critical student scholars, the DCC Awards Committee may, in consultation with the Editor-in-Chief, invite student paper awards winners to publish their papers in *Critical Criminology: An International Journal*.

Nominations for the Lifetime Achievement Award, Critical Criminologist of the Year Award, DCC Praxis, DCC Practice, Graduate Student Award, and Undergraduate Student awards must be sent to Dr. Raymond J. Michalowski (Raymond.Michalowski@nau.edu) by September 15, 2016.

Nominations for the book, article, and teaching awards should be sent to respective chairs of the committees. Contact information will be available approximately August 1, 2016 and due September 15, 2016

The DCC Awards Committee reserves the right to give no award in a particular year if it deems this appropriate.



Ray (1996, 2012) provides two excellent descriptions of the birth of the DCC and thus, it is beyond the scope of this piece to revisit his accurate versions. Rather, I would like to add some information that has been seldom mentioned in discussions about the history of the DCC. Given that my chronicle is included in this newsletter, I think a good place to start is by offering a history of *The Critical Criminologist* because it was, and continues to be, one of the most important components of the DCC.

At a meeting organized by Susan Caringella and Bob Bohm to discuss the creation of the DCC at the 1988 American Society of Criminology conference in Chicago, Bernard Headley and Dragan Milovanovic suggested starting a newsletter to disseminate information and to connect critical criminologists around the world. Their proposal was unanimously endorsed and Dragan and Bernard started the process. Brian MacLean then enthusiastically joined the team and these three pioneering scholars created *The Critical Criminologist*. Bernard and Dragan were primarily responsible for soliciting articles and Brian did all of what was then called the “desktop publishing.” This is not to say, however, that he was not an equal intellectual force in this project. He certainly was, and he contributed some thought-provoking articles and helped recruit manuscripts and announcements. In 1991, Dragan moved on and I joined the editorial team and managed to secure financial support from Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada where I was based from July 1989 to December 2000. My tenure as Co-Editor only lasted from September 1991 to December 1993, but I must emphasize that these were among the best years of my academic life and it was an honor to help produce what many people referred to as the “glue” that bonded DCC members together.

At the risk of revealing my age, this newsletter emerged in an era when computerized means of communicating with colleagues were in their infancy and so my editorial assistant Neil Slattery and I used Carleton’s “snail mail” system to send it to subscribers. As well, *Critical Criminology* did not then exist and thus *The Critical Criminologist* was a much needed source of progressive information about a variety of issues and events of importance to our colleagues. It also helped to launch what were then four new directions in critical criminology: left realism, feminism, peacemaking, and postmodernism. Many of the essays on these variants of contemporary critical criminology ended up being published in the 1991 anthology *New Directions in Critical Criminology* edited by Brian and Dragan and some DCC members used this book in their graduate and senior undergraduate classes.

Little known, too, is the fact that Michael Lynch’s (1990) article in *Critical Criminologist* was, as Avi Brisman and Nigel South (2013) observe, “the springboard for much of the research on environmental harm and crime in the last 20 years” (p. 3). Other new fields of critical inquiry emerged with the assistance of their appearance in *The Critical Criminologist* and space limitations preclude me from mentioning all of them. The most important point to consider here is that this newsletter was then, and still is, an integral part of critical criminology’s intellectual project and should be viewed as producing progressive scholarship that meets the highest critical disciplinary standards.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, it was very difficult for early critical scholars to find venues to publish their work and *The Critical Criminologist* was a periodical that offered people at the criminological margins an opportunity to express their voice. First, second, and third generation

critical scholars are likely to recall that there were basically only three peer-reviewed journals solely dedicated to publishing critical criminological scholarship: *Crime, Law and Social Change*; the *Journal of Human Justice* (JHJ), and *Social Justice*. Thus, *The Critical Criminologist* functioned as a journal and included book reviews at a time when it was difficult to get recognition for devoting considerable time and effort to producing monographs that went well beyond mainstream thinking about crime, law, and social control. What is more, critical criminologists around the world were encouraged and solicited to contribute short “think pieces” to the newsletter that were more works in progress than fully developed articles.

Another seldom discussed part of the DCC’s history is that the journal *Critical Criminology* was once titled the JHJ and has strong roots in the Human Justice Collective (HJC) born in Canada in 1989. The HJC consisted of nearly 35 Canadian progressive academics based at post-secondary institutions across the country and from a variety of disciplines. Although the main focus of the HJC was Canadian, many members were also concerned with providing a more international focus. Hence, a panel consisting of roughly 22 scholars was appointed from the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand. Their role was to advise the HJC about international developments and to help JHJ editors maintain an international perspective while in Canada (Chesney-Lind, DeKeseredy, MacLean, & Milovanovic, 1996). However, some HJC members’ interest in making global connections and engaging with international scholarly and political contributions was not well received by those who worried about the JHJ losing its Canadian identity.

Major conflicts between two prominent HJC members based at the same institution, and with one of them denied reappointment at this school, contributed to even more tension within the HJC. Ratner (2006) recalls that “News of the disaffection spread quickly, people took sides, and, for many, the Collective became an embattled site or a sour memory” (p. 653). Further, the JHJ had financial challenges. After three years of operation, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) Aid to Scholarly Publications Program awarded the JHJ a three-year grant, but shortly after classroom adoptions decreased and the subscription list shrank. The SSHRC also decided that journals with less than 200 subscribers would no longer receive funding. Consequently, the HJC was forced to disband and the JHJ was on life support (DeKeseredy, 2012).

In 1995, the DCC adopted the JHJ and it became *Critical Criminology*. The first issue was published in 1996, and the Editor of the JHJ (Brian MacLean), Meda Chesney-Lind, Dragan Milovanovic and I served as Co-Editors of this journal for a few years. As Ray Michalowski (1996) notes in the first issue, “*Critical Criminology* is not an entirely new journal – rather it emerges from the chrysalis of the former *Journal of Human Justice* thanks to the efforts of Brian MacLean and the editorial collective of that journal” (p. 9).

This is one of what I hope to be many stories about the history of the DCC. Before ending my rendition, I would like to strongly emphasize that the DCC always played a key role in welcoming and mentoring early scholars. In my own case, my career would not be what it is today without experiencing the kindness and support of well-seasoned critical academics I met during the early days of the DCC. The names that immediately come to mind are Gregg Barak, Bob Bohm, Susan Caringella, Elliott Currie, Meda Chesney-Lind, Karlene Faith, Bernard

Headley, Drew Humphries, Dorie Klein, Brian MacLean, Ray Michalowski, Dragan Milovanovic, Hal Pepinsky, Richard Quinney, Claire Renzetti, Martin Schwartz, Betsy Stanko, and Jock Young. I could easily name many more who made my critical criminological journey easier than it otherwise would have been and I think they know who they are.

I would also like to mention that I have hard copies of *The Critical Criminologist* that were produced prior to, and during, my tenure as Co-Editor. It has always been my dream that one day the articles featured in these volumes that did not appear in *New Directions in Critical Criminology* would surface in another book. If not, I will work with my colleagues to help post them online because they are products of what I see as one of the most stimulating eras in the history of the DCC. May today's early critical scholars have as much fun as I did, and continue to have, working with DCC colleagues.

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Ray Michalowski

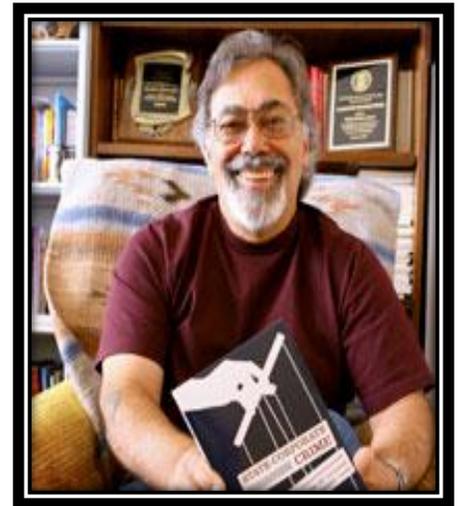
Northern Arizona University

(An Interview about the Origins of the DCC)

Q: What was your first DCC meeting like (or your earliest recollection of a DCC meeting)?

A: At the risk of sounding flip, my first meeting with the DCC occurred before there was a DCC. Specifically, it took place at the 1988 ASC meeting in Chicago, when a collection of Marxist, radical, feminist, left-oriented, progressive, and activist criminologists met to discuss creating an ASC Division that would recognize and support the emergence of alternatives to the dominant criminological paradigm that accepted state definitions of crime, with all of the gender, class, and racial consequences hidden in those definitions.

Some of us still active in today's DCC attended this birth. As this history recedes further into the past, this is probably a good time to preserve the backstory of the DCC's origins.



In 1987, Bill Chambliss was elected ASC president, and he asked me to serve as Program Chair. For several years, some of us had been discussing whether we should seek a division for a more radical version of criminology. When Bill was elected, we figured that the stars were about as aligned in favor of a new division as they would ever be, so I created a meeting slot explicitly for this discussion. Bob Bohm organized the session, and about 40 progressive criminologists, some of whom are still active in the division today, met to discuss the advisability of requesting ASC approval.

Those who know the DCC only through its formal history as part of the American Society of Criminology, may not know that its roots reach back 14 years early, and are inseparable from efforts to suppress the development of radical criminology, the progenitor of today's critical criminology.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, a group of Marxist criminologists created a center for radical criminology linked to the UC-Berkeley School of Criminology. Key among these were Julia Schwendinger, Herman Schwendinger, Tony Platt, Paul Takagi and Barry Krisberg (Shank, 1999). Along with their graduate students and a few other Berkeley colleagues, they established the first concentration of radical criminologists in the United States. Among other things they

formed the Union of Radical Criminology and transformed the graduate student journal, *Issues in Criminology*, into *Crime and Social Justice* (now *Social Justice*). This new journal was an expressly Marxist forum dedicated to "the search for socialist solutions to the problem characterized as 'crime' in the U.S." (*Crime and Social Justice*, 1975:1)

In 1974, many of the key radical players in the Berkeley School of Criminology sponsored a panel on radical criminology at that year's ASC meeting. It was heavily attended and tumultuous, with sharp exchanges between the radical panelists and some mainstream criminologists in the audience. The highlight that sticks in my memory is when one of the radicals called a well-known mainstream penologist a "racist pig." In today's more tolerant criminological world, it is sometimes easy to forget in the emotional intensity (and sometimes, intemperance) of the early struggle to establish an alternative to orthodox criminology.

Some of those in attendance wanted to keep the discussion going. So, a group of about 20 leftist criminologists gathered in an empty meeting room to continue the discussion. The upshot of this was that many of us who had been drawn to radical analyses, but were not part of the Berkeley nexus, realized that there was a community of like-minded criminologists scattered all around the country.

This was in the pre-email days, so I collected the addresses of everyone there so we could keep in touch. That morphed into an informal newsletter among a group that, with equal informality, came to be known as the Radical Criminology Collective, a latter-day reincarnation of the earlier Union of Radical Criminology. For a short time the collective helped facilitate the publication of *Crime and Social Justice* during the tumultuous period after the Berkeley School of Criminology was shuttered, and all of its non-tenure track faculty fired, in effort to kill off the emergent radical movement.

Collective members frequently contributed to *Crime and Social Justice*, came together in sessions and informal social gatherings at the annual ASC meeting. In those days the group was small enough to cram into someone's hotel room, drink smuggled in libations (hotels were a lot stricter on controlling outside beverages then), and have a community sing accompanied by one or more of the guitars people brought. At one meeting, several years before Bill Chambliss became president we gathered in his room. Our singing led to a noise complaint...from the hotel next door.

As this informal association expanded over the next ten years, intellectual connections were made, life-long friendships were forged, ideas were generated and social action plans hatched. Between 1977 and 1987 the number of people directly or tangentially connected to the radical collective grew, I would guess, from the initial twentyish to as around 60, although there are no records because it was an entirely informal grouping. Many of those who came together in Chicago in 1988 to discuss creating a division were from the core of this initial radical criminology collective within the ASC.

When the group met in 1988, there were two issues on the table. The first was whether it was advisable to seek division status. The other was, if we wanted a division, what should we name it?

The advisability of a division was not a foregone conclusion. Some worried that creating a division within the ASC was essentially capitulating to “the man” since criminology was fundamentally part of the problem, not part of the solution. They worried that creating a division, rather than advancing the cause of radical criminology, would discipline and subdue the radical edge of what they saw, not simply as an intellectual project, but as a movement for social transformation.

Others countered with the idea that if criminology was part of the problem; the first step was to transform criminology. They also argued that division status would both increase the legitimacy of alternatives to mainstream criminological inquiry, and provide more opportunities for meeting participation for radical criminologists. This latter point was of particular interest to the newer, pre-tenure scholars in the group. Eventually, arguments for a division won out.

The question of naming was more difficult. While all of those in the room were committed to the critique of domination, they came to it from different directions. Some were explicitly Marxist criminologists. Others saw their intellectual goals defined more by feminism than Marxism. Others straddled the divide through socialist feminist analyses. Some were more closely rooted in the penal abolition movement, and others saw their approach as more left-liberal than radical. [My memory could be failing me here, but I do not recall anyone expressly articulating critical race, queer theory or cultural criminology standpoints. This probably reflects the nascent stages of those approaches in 1988.]

So what would we call ourselves? At the beginning of the meeting, there had been an implicit assumption that we would seek a division of “radical criminology.” That was the original name inherited from the founding Berkeley movement, the one that continued with the collective, and a term that many in the room embraced as their standpoint. There were two objections to this name, however. Both of these were linked to the fact that the term “radical” was closely linked to Marxist criminology.

While most of those at the meeting were familiar with and sympathetic to Marxian political-economy, some were also critical of its emphasis on social class above other forms of domination. They felt the term “radical” (aka Marxist) did not adequately reflect their concerns with gender, race, direct social action, or liberal political solutions to the crime problem.

The other concern was that radical (again, aka Marxist) was just too provocative. Faced with a presumptively Marxist division, some argued, the ASC board would deny the request for division status out of hand. At that time, many of the ASC executive counselors were either doubtful or openly hostile to Marxist analysis in criminology (Bill Chambliss’s election as President, notwithstanding). Under these conditions, the request for a Division of Radical Criminology would be DOA, they predicted.

Without reconstructing the discussion, suffice it to say that after considerable back-and-forth in which broader and less threatening terms like “progressive,” “alternative,” and “critical” were considered, critical criminology won out because it seemed to provide the biggest, and yet, least threatening tent. Indeed, some at the meeting hoped that “critical” would be misunderstood by

the ASC leadership as referencing “critical reasoning,” rather than “critical” as signifying oppositional.

In this sense, “critical” was not chosen for any substantive meaning of the word, but for its utility. The choice was political and strategic. Political in that it enabled anti-criminologists of different standpoints to see themselves as fitting within its orbit. Strategic because many thought it probably had the best chance of getting Board approval. Yet, naming the division “Critical Criminology” began a process of inventing a meaning for the term.

Q: During the early meetings, what are some positive (or negative) memories of the Division?

A: So many years, so many meetings, that it is hard to sort through all the memories. Whenever I think back to these meetings, though, what stands out is the social rather than the business part. I have always thought that one of the best things we do is provide a chance for face-to-face connections among scholars and activists who have ideas, projects and personal histories to share with one another.

Q: In your opinion, is there a person that really changed the course of the DCC? How did it happen?

A: So many people played important roles over the history of the division that it is hard for me to single out any one actor. This may also be the wrong question since the DCC’s fundamental ethos, IMHO, ought to be, a collectivist one. However, if I were to identify any one person it would have to be Bill Chambliss because he used his position in the ASC leadership to convince a reluctant board to accept the creation of the DCC. But even here, the collectivity matters. Bill became president in significant part because a group of progressive criminologists maneuvered to have him nominated, and then worked to ensure he would get enough votes to be elected.

Q: How has the DCC changed over the years?

A: In my estimation the DCC has changed in two ways. One of them is troubling and the other encouraging.

The troubling change is the estrangement from the division of many of the feminist criminologists who were part of its creation. In the early years, a number of feminist criminologists, including Susan Caringella-MacDonald (the division’s first Chair), Meda-Chesney Lind (a division vice-chair), Drew Humphries, Dorie Klein, Nancy Wonders, Mona Danner, Marjorie Zatz, and Kate Stout, were contributors to the DCC’s development. Many of them, however, have said that they came to feel increasingly that the division was not particularly hospitable to them either intellectually or interpersonally. Eventually, many of them shifted their energies to the DWC and the DPC. This was a serious loss of intellectual and organizational talent to the DCC, the consequence of what I felt was an environment dominated by masculine performativity.

The encouraging changes are the growth of the DCC, and the fact that it is attracting brilliant young scholars. When I look out over the sea of faces at the DCC social, I realize there are many I do not recognize, so many young critical criminologists I do not know. And this is a good thing. It means that those of us who were at the birth can know that the division will move forward in good hands and continue to contribute to genuinely radical inquiry – radical in the fundamental sense of the word, which is to search for the deep roots of injustice, domination, and inequality.

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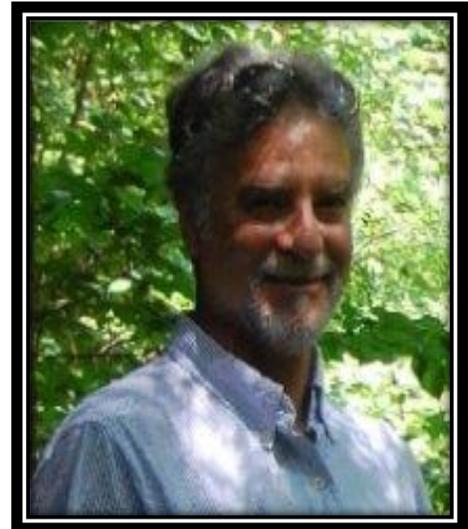
Michael J. Lynch

University of South Florida

(An Interview about the Origins of the DCC)

Q: How did you become involved with the DCC?

A: Well, that's 30 years ago, so I may not completely recall the specifics. At the time I went to the first meeting to discuss the existence of the DCC, I was a graduate student, and attended with W. Byron (Casey) Groves who was an assistant professor at U-Wisconsin-Green Bay. We had just published (the month before) the first edition of *Primer in Radical Criminology*, and Casey argued it was a good idea to go to the meeting to see what transpired and how our interests in radical/Marxist criminology would be represented. Further, Casey had a personal interest in the idea having just published a paper (with Robert J. Sampson) called "Critical Theory and Criminology" in *Social Problems*, which I believe was the first published criminological manuscript to make significant reference to the use of the term "critical" in a criminological context. This idea (a critical theory approach) had been mentioned earlier in works by Bob Bohm and David Friedrichs, but Groves applied those ideas more extensively and differently. In Groves' view, that meant referring to the work of the critical social theorists of the Frankfurt School. He was interested in seeing how, if we adopted the term "critical," it would relate to the broader critical school of scholarship.



Q: What was your first DCC meeting like (or your earliest recollection of a DCC meeting)?

A: As I recall the first meeting was hectic. I only knew a few people (besides Casey, Herman and Julia Schwendinger, Hal Pepinsky, Dragan Milovanovic, and Ray Michalowski). So there were a lot of introductions and mostly me being awe-struck by meeting so many people whose work I had been reading. Moreover, there was a lot of division about the specifics of the name that should be used, and conversations were breaking out all over the place about different proposals for names.

Q: During the early meetings, what are some positive (or negative) memories of the Division?

A: I was a new comer and really a no-body among these intellectual founders of this approach, and generally, everyone was polite and willing to discuss all kinds of crime-justice issues, even if they didn't agree with my early empirical work. So it was intellectually stimulating. There was much more interest in radical/Marxist analysis in those days, and in related discussions I met a number of people who I continued to interact with over the past three decades (Piers Beirne, Bob Bohm, David Friedrichs, Ron Kramer, Gregg Barak, Marty Schwartz).

Q: In your opinion, is there a person that really changed the course of the DCC? How did it happen?

A: Clearly, that honor goes to Dragan Milovanovic and Brian MacLean who really took charge and led the division in the early years. They also started the newsletter, and latter (1992-93) recruited me to be the next editor – and it was no small task following their success. Part of that plan involved me finding external funding for the newsletter to save the DCC money so we could launch a journal. Fortunately, I managed to get Florida State University to pay for printing and mailing the newsletters, which meant I didn't need any budgetary resources from DCC for the newsletter which, prior to that time, was nearly the entire DCC expenditure budget. This was no easy journey, and due to constant turnover at the FSU press, the newsletter was almost always late (but free!) leading to me spending a lot of time apologizing to division members (and Dragan!!!).

Q: How has the DCC changed over the years?

A: In too many ways to describe easily. It went from being a small group where everyone more or less knew each other, to a very large division, and to representing in some way everyone who wasn't doing something mainstream. Over time the big loss, in my view, was the significant decline in radical/Marxist scholars and analysis among division members, which is now almost non-existent.

Ah! Sordid! Memories of Martin D. Schwartz

Martin D. Schwartz, Ph.D.

George Washington University

(An Interview about the Origins of the DCC)

Q: How did I become involved?

A: I was one of the many folks involved at the beginning, when there was a critical mass of people who felt that there should be a division. In fact there was more energy and more interest in taking part than I have ever seen again in the division. Some of the mental energy from the start came from the Canadians, who themselves formed shortly afterwards The Human Justice Collective.

Susan Caringella and Bob Bohm were very active in bringing people together at the 1988 ASC meetings in Chicago, with the help of a lot of other folks. When we met my memory was that everything was pretty positive. Dragan Milovanovic and Bernard Headley volunteered to put out a newsletter, Susan Caringella was elected the first chair, and Drew Humphreys and I volunteered to put together a constitution and by-laws. Susan, of course, was in charge of working with ASC to get the formal approval to be a Division. Other people, like Walter DeKeseredy, Ray Michalowski, David Friedrichs, Ron Kramer, Brian MacLean and Kate Stout come to mind as being present and vocally active in supporting the new endeavor, but there were others as well. At that point, my recollection (30 years old, of course, and no doubt highly selective) was that there were no negatives at all. We all agreed on the idea of critical criminology as an umbrella term for a variety of related approaches, and there were people volunteering for each of the identified tasks.



Q: Was there a person responsible for changing the course?

A: I don't think that there was a single person who was that important. Of course, there were important people. In the first couple of years Susan Caringella took an important leadership role in organizing and keeping it all together, plus doing paperwork to start it up, but there were others volunteering and helping out. Brian MacLean did an enormous amount of physical work. Just as he was the person who did all of the physical labor for the Journal of Human Justice, when he joined the team to put out the newsletter he did editing, proofreading, input the entire thing into the computer, did physical layout work, etc.

The newsletter, more than an individual person, set the tone of the organization. From the first, it was not only a place to brag about achievements and publicize events, but more importantly a central place where all of the constituent components of critical criminology could publish important content essays. With Dragan soliciting specific essays, and later Walter DeKeseredy, the newsletter became a central feature in establishing the DCC as the theory-based division in

ASC. My own first newsletter piece came as the lead article in the second issue, when Dragan asked me to sort out all of these influences and show how they tied together ("The Undercutting Edge in Critical Criminology." *The Critical Criminologist* 1(2): 1 5, 1989).

Q: How has the DCC changed?

It can't say this without sounding like an old man. But I am an old man. In the early years, we were starting up, getting organized, and in general working out just what critical criminology might be. This is true of many organizations, but the DCC was very leadership dependent. In the years when we had an active and engaged leader, we accomplished things. This included a good newsletter, setting up a journal with an active and engaged editor (first Jeff Walker, and then Barb Sims), getting the journal in the hands of a major publisher, and many other things. In the hands of a weak leader, we barely had a business meeting, and no presence in ASC whatsoever. Today, because of the very hard work of Dave Kauzlarich, the journal is rising again in quality and presence in the field, and Jeff Ross and Donna Selman have been picking up the pieces that have been neglected and scattered over the years. The newsletter editors have been doing an excellent job.

OK, the old man stuff: the early days were marked by a group of enthusiastic people, more or less engaged in a group effort. Through benign neglect, and occasional rancor caused by a few people, the DCC pretty much lost a generation. Divisions often run on harnessing the energy of the younger, enthusiastic members. While we are today doing more with up and coming criminologists than in many years, to my mind it is more than a cliché to say that herein lies the future of the DCC.





Critical Teaching Column

Teaching Critical Criminology at Community Colleges: Notes on Stigma, Elitism, and Subversive Potential

Colleen Eren

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I am a tenure track professor in the Criminal Justice Program at CUNY's LaGuardia Community College. Such a status, I rapidly found out after obtaining my position in the months after defending my PhD in Sociology, does *not* play so well at cocktail parties nor in even the most progressive academic circles. The comments I've received by non-academics over the past three years have included: "You have a PhD and you're teaching at a community college? What's wrong with that picture?" "Oh, you **HAVE** a PhD?" "Well, you can look at working there as a stepping stone." Those in my academic circles have asked in hushed, almost embarrassed tones: "Don't you think being there will wreck your career?" "I've heard community Colleges are the *academic kiss of death*. Is that true? Do you think it will affect your career?" "Maybe you should wait for a better job to come along?" "You're *good*. So don't worry, you'll get out of there soon." A student, upon learning about the forthcoming publication of my book, asked "You'll be leaving LaGuardia then soon, Professor? Moving on *up*?" And among my colleagues with PhDs teaching in community colleges, there is the frequent confessional once trust is gained about looking for the nearest exit, relentlessly padding the publication ledger in order to land that plum, coveted, this-is-what-I-have-worked-so-long-and-hard-for tenure track job in a (preferably) SLAC in the NY Metro region, but if not, then settling for a position in almost *any* 4 year college.

As a sociologist, ample theoretical tools exist for me to cognitively understand how stigma functions to confer a "spoiled identity" in the context of community college students and professors. Goffman posits that stigma is an "attribute that is deeply discrediting," it is "a failing, a shortcoming," and is defined within the context of social relationships that condition our reactions. In other words, the attribute itself is constituted as stigma in relation to other socially constructed categories that confer normativity, status and privilege. Although more than half of all US college students have received some community college education, these students are widely perceived as having failed or lacking the intelligence needed for four-year college work, therefore "forced" to attend such "13th grade" type schools. (Indeed, typing "community college students are" into a google search yields two suggestions: "are stupid" and "are dumb".) For those of us who teach at 2-year colleges, we are likewise viewed as having failed in relation

to our SLAC tenure track or 4-year College peers. The pernicious aspect of stigma for those who are constructed as stigmatized, however, is that it is difficult to escape the emotional impact it confers, the feelings of *shame*. I can cognitively understand that stigma is socially constructed to shame those who do not attain the agreed-upon indicia of “real” success (usually delineating class status). It is another thing to try not to *feel* stigmatized. That feeling, I know, is no small part of what has led myself and my colleagues to relentlessly scour the job search digests.

There are several underlying, unvoiced implications behind the persistent notion that 2-year colleges are places of last resort or any kind of stigmatized “kiss of death” for those of us who are in graduate school or who have obtained PhDs. Many progressive academics would shudder to acknowledge or vehemently deny the degree of elitism that pervades, which informs our sensibilities of what a “good,” non-stigmatized academic job is, even in an era when tenure track jobs are becoming an elusive Holy Grail. There is an implicit message when we ask whether or not a community college will “wreck” our careers that the students in community colleges are *less deserving of our intellectual and affective labor* and our CVs are tainted by association. These students, who are disproportionately poor, disproportionately the first to go to college from their families, disproportionately from failed high schools, disproportionately of color, disproportionately immigrants and/or undocumented and in need of remediation *won't understand the brilliance of what we have to offer or do something with that brilliance that is worth the time investment we've made*. “I’ve worked so hard, I spent years in a PhD program. I didn’t do that to teach future cops!” one 2-year college professor quipped in frustration.

My purpose in writing this brief note is twofold. The first is to hopefully inspire introspection/reflection among critical criminologists on the question of what we consider to be a “successful” academic career and how this corresponds or conflicts with our theoretical, ideological, and political orientations which presumably are rooted in challenging existing configurations of power. Jock Young wrote that social scientists spend our time peering down, not up, the class structure. It has struck me that the *felt* aversion to becoming faculty at a community college is a kind of liberal/progressive voyeurism such as that Young described: an academic NIMBY-ism where we are willing to *study* the poor (particularly those of color) and their ‘problems’, to *study* inequalities, to devote our writings and lectures on denouncing racism and classism. But to mark our careers with time at community colleges in urban areas which are often ground zero for such inequalities – where the students’ lived experiences are *exactly* what we are writing about – is still a step many are hesitant to take. It is seen as a temporary fix, a Visiting Assistant Professorship of sorts, a placeholder to prevent the dreaded blank space in our work experience. I am not asserting this out of any position of moral superiority. I live every day fully in the contradiction that the work I do with my students at LaGuardia *is* praxis, is politically and socially important, much more important than that I would do with a classroom of primarily middle class or affluent students, but *feeling*, still, bougie stigma.

My second purpose is to propose that we critical criminologists “coopt” the meaning of community college – to embrace the community colleges for what they can be and what they are, to see these colleges as places for subversive potential in awakening political and critical consciousness among those most affected by mass incarceration. Indeed, the roots of the American community college suggest it is an ideal place for such an endeavor: the mushrooming of 2-year colleges across the country in the 1960s and 1970s was largely attributable to the

combined influence and pressure of progressive, democratizing social movements: the Civil Rights, Women's, and Anti-War Movements.¹

Critical Criminologists are desperately needed in community college departments, and particularly in their burgeoning Criminal Justice programs which are being fueled by the rapacity of the prison industrial complex. We are needed to set educational agendas that go far beyond vocational "cop shop" approaches which merely reproduce the institutional cultures of law enforcement. We are needed to challenge configurations of power and problematize the very system itself, exposing it as socially/historically situated and able to be changed. At LaGuardia Community College, the director of Institutional Research estimates that at any given time, 1 in 50 of our student population is formerly incarcerated, and 1 in 3 has a direct family member who has been incarcerated. 90% of them are of color, and most have family incomes below the poverty line. Many, many more have been directly affected by Broken Windows-style aggressive policing of minor quality of life 'offenses' in their over-policed communities. These students deserve the best critical analytical tools, pedagogical strategies, and research we can provide with which to understand their world. To study and objectify their communities, to write about their oppression but then stigmatize them as failed students, and show aversion to colleges they attend versus the colleges attended by the elite is the worst form of intellectual hypocrisy. We as critical criminologists must be the ones to strike the first blow against that stigma.

"Oppressors' [tranquility] rests on how well people fit the world the oppressors have created, and how little they question it," Freire wrote in his *Pedagogy of the Oppressed* (57). Transformative education affecting working class students who then will go on to work in criminal justice professions has the subversive potential of denying the prison industrial complex compliant, unquestioning, unreflective workers. It furthermore has the potential to, in a reciprocal process, affect critical criminological research and pedagogy, as the professor learns in a dialogic process from his/her students, and works *with* them to help delineate areas for study that are significant to the students, to involve them in research, to privilege the integration of knowledge. Freire continued, "What could be more important than to live and work with the oppressed? In this communion [revolutionary leaders] should find not only their *raison d'être*, but a motive for rejoicing!" I think for those of us drawn to critical criminology by a humanistic desire for transformation and for reducing the inequalities we study, the opportunity to work with community college students can indeed be thought of as perhaps a role that instead of being a kiss of death, is the one providing more lasting happiness and with more radical potential.



¹ See Chapter 1 in Mellow & Heelan (2008) *Minding the Dream*. NY. Roman & Littlefield



Crit Crim Scholar Spotlight

By Favian Guertin-Martín

Lisa Monchalin is a graduate of Eastern Michigan University where she obtained her Bachelor's degree in 2004 and her Master's degree in 2006, both in Criminology. In 2012, she graduated with her Doctorate in Criminology from the University of Ottawa, making her the first Indigenous woman in Canada to hold a Ph.D. in Criminology. Lisa is of Algonquin, Métis, Huron, and Scottish descent. Proud of her Indigenous heritage, and driven by personal and family experiences, she is determined to reduce the amount of crime that affects Indigenous peoples through education. Dr. Monchalin currently teaches in the Criminology Department at Kwantlen Polytechnic University in Surrey, British Columbia, Canada. Dr. Monchalin recently published *The Colonial Problem: An Indigenous Perspective on Crime and Injustice in Canada*, here is her interview with the DCC Communication committee:



Q: How does this research (your new book) expand our understanding in the field of critical criminology?

A: *The Colonial Problem* is a book that aims to bring Indigenous injustice issues to the forefront of criminology and beyond. There is a lack of attention paid to Indigenous peoples in the field of criminology—including critical criminology. This is a current reality even though Indigenous peoples are grossly overrepresented in terms of victimization and criminalization—both in Canada and the United States (and elsewhere). This lack of attention to Indigenous peoples also continues despite the fact that all of North America is Native land.

This book exposes the crimes the state has committed, and continues to commit against Indigenous peoples, and outlines the continuing negative impacts of this. It outlines the outright lies, and deception by the government. It analyzes the consequences of assimilation policies, dishonoured treaty agreements, manipulative legislation, and systematic racism. It considers the historical underpinnings that have shaped the current reality for Indigenous peoples in Canada and argues that with historical amnesia, an understanding of why Indigenous peoples face injustice cannot be fully understood. Canada is still very much predicated on an existence, and understanding of that existence, based on colonial and colonizing mindsets.

Indigenous perspectives and histories can no longer be pushed to the periphery of educational systems—notably in the field of criminology, and undoubtedly in criminology in North America (and in other Indigenous territories). Thus, this book is also an attempt to legitimize a place and space for Indigenous knowledge's in the field of criminology, and critical criminology is the natural fit for this work given the social justice focus, and its challenge to state definitions of crime.

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

A: After reading this book I hope people will be motivated to act and speak up about Indigenous injustice. This includes challenging stereotypes and misconceptions, exposing colonialism, and raising awareness about issues pertinent to Indigenous peoples—such as the crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls.

Q: What's next for you?

I am currently touring my book at several universities in Canada and the United States until the end of 2016 in an attempt to educate, raise awareness about Indigenous injustice issues, and inspire people to take action. I was also recently invited to write a forward and a chapter in two upcoming criminology books.





Graduate Student Spotlight

By Favian Alejandro Guertin-Martín

This edition's graduate student spotlight is Viola Sawyer. Viola is a Master's student in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Northern Arizona University. She received her undergraduate degree in Criminal Justice as well as a minor degree in Global Security and Emergency Management at Arcadia University in Philadelphia. Viola has presented her research at the American Society of Criminology's annual conference in Washington DC in 2015 and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences' annual conference in Philadelphia in 2014. She is currently the Vice-President of the Criminology and Criminal Justice (CCJ) Graduate Student Association at Northern Arizona University. Her research interests are in the following areas: race and crime, white collar crime, social movements, and social inequality



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

A: I have always been attracted to the field of criminology, but my attraction to critical criminology emerged from an experience I had while in London, England. While taking a course that examined the environmental and social implications of capitalism, the course instructors encouraged us to participate in the Occupy Movement at St. Paul's Cathedral. In fact, we were encouraged to interview people about their participation in the movement. The interactions I had during my many visits to St. Paul's cathedral challenged my understanding of how the social world is organized, and how different institutions in society maintain their superiority.

Q: What are your current research projects?

A: Currently, I am working on research, which I will be presenting at the upcoming ASC meeting. For this research project, I will be examining the differences in news reports between African American victims of police shootings and White victims of police shootings. Additionally, I am also coauthoring a paper which examines the use of the popular television show *Weeds* as a teaching tool for criminological theories.

Q: What are your goals upon graduating from your program?

A: My goal is to get accepted to a PhD. program for the Fall of 2017. I am currently examining programs that suit my research interests.

Q: Who has influenced your academic career?

A: Aside from the many people at Arcadia University and Northern Arizona University who have both overtly and subtly guided me along this path, I have been influenced by various scholars and writers over the course of the last few years. Books such as Michelle Alexander's *The New Jim Crow* as well as Reiman and Leighton's *The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison* encouraged me to critically think about the function of the criminal justice system. The ideas and arguments presented in Sandro Mezzadra and Brett Neilson's *Border as Method, or Multiplication of Labor* have been useful tools to examine the reinforcement of internal borders and boundaries. Recently, I have been reading works by Dr. Cornel West, Ta Nehisi Coates, and Patricia Hill Collins, which continues to influence my academic career, and shape my worldview.





Crit Crim Meets the Arts

By Favian Alejandro Guertin-Martín

In response to the Orlando shooting, many people displayed their support for the LGBT community by holding rallies, creating pride t-shirts, and writing songs. At the same time, others turned to artistic expressions to initiate a discourse on gun violence. For example, CJ Hendry, a New York based artist, created “a 3,000-square-foot banner featuring a blood-stained outline of a gun and the hashtag #EndGunViolence [which flew] over the skylines of New York, Chicago, and Orlando” (O’Leary, 2016 p. 1). A native Australian, Hendry noted, “20 years ago, we had our biggest mass shooting...[a] year later, [Australia’s] gun laws changed, and we haven’t had a mass shooting since...It’s my small belief that maybe Australia is a really good country to look at for inspiration” (O’Leary, 2016 p. 1). As seen below, the art piece displays a t-shirt in a shape of a handgun. Hendry claims “a T-shirt represents all genders, all ages, all cultural beliefs...It’s very representative and accumulative of everyone” (O’Leary, 2016 p. 1). Symbolically, Hendry suggests that “the work intends to imply that the American manufactured gun violence epidemic is a problem facing all humanity, [and she] hopes that the exhibition will, at the very least, inspire people to continue having the conversation about gun law reforms” (O’Leary, 2016 p. 1).



O'Leary, S. (2016, June 24). One Artist’s Heartbreakingly Perfect Response to the Orlando Attacks. Retrieved from http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/this-artists-response-to-the-orlando-attacks-will-amaze-you_us_576c2330e4b0d575ae421669

ANNOUNCEMENTS | (WHAT'S HAPPENING)

Employment Opportunities!

Humboldt State University:

Faculty Tenure-Track Position
Department of Sociology – Criminology and Justice Studies
Law, (Im)migration and Social Control
Job #7702

Job Description: The Department of Sociology at Humboldt State University invites applications for a tenure track Assistant Professor Position that will support a new major in Criminology and Justice Studies (CJS). The faculty in our Department are committed to teaching excellence, social justice and change. The successful candidate will be the person who best demonstrates a similar commitment along with other position requirements. The appointment will begin August of 2017.

For more information, please visit: http://www2.humboldt.edu/aps/docs/jobs/2017-18%20Vacancies/7702_1718_SOC_CJS_Law-Imm-SC_Vacancy_REVISED.pdf

Framingham State University

Job Description: The Department of Sociology at Framingham State University invites applicants for two (2) one-year full-time temporary faculty positions at the rank of assistant professor beginning September 2016. As an established sociology department with a growing criminology major, we seek criminologists who can teach courses on crime, inequality, race, and social problems. As a department we are highly collegial, active on campus, and engaged as teachers and scholars. The ideal candidates are teacher-scholars, who are good departmental citizens and have demonstrated a commitment to public higher education and principles of diversity, inclusion, and social justice.

For more information, please visit: <http://www.asc41.com/dir3/ads/framingham0716.pdf>





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.





The Colonial Problem: An Indigenous Perspective on Crime and Injustice in Canada

By Lisa Monchalin

Book Description:

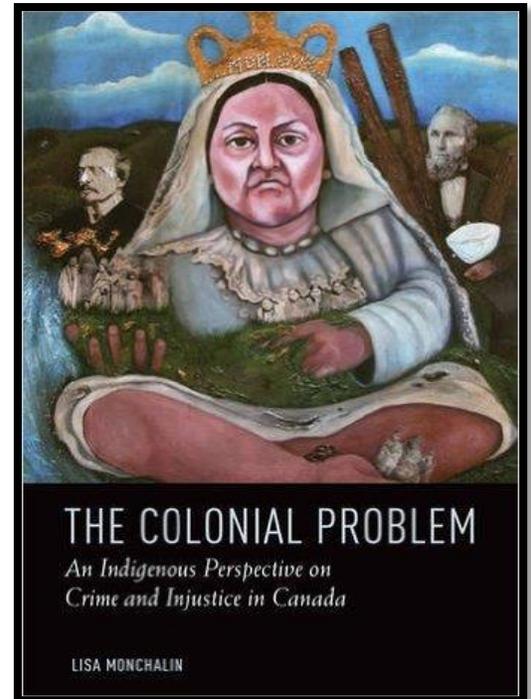
Indigenous peoples are vastly overrepresented in the Canadian criminal justice system. The Canadian government has framed this disproportionate victimization and criminalization as being an "Indian problem."

In *The Colonial Problem*, Lisa Monchalin challenges the myth of the "Indian problem" and encourages readers to view the crimes and injustices affecting Indigenous peoples from a more culturally aware position. She analyzes the consequences of assimilation policies, dishonoured treaty agreements, manipulative legislation, and systematic racism, arguing that the overrepresentation of Indigenous peoples in the Canadian criminal justice system is not an Indian problem but a colonial one.

Review(s):

Monchalin's timely and innovative book exposes ugly truths about Canada's 'colonial problem' in a comprehensive and compelling way. With a clear focus on the restoration of justice and harmony for Indigenous peoples, Monchalin provides pathways for reimagining and decolonizing current relationships via land-based resurgence, artistic resistance, community campaigns, and ultimately reclaiming the rebellious dignity of Indigenous nations and peoples. This is an important read for anyone seeking Indigenous perspectives on justice and the impacts of ongoing, shape-shifting colonization on Indigenous communities.

Jeff Corntassel, University of Victoria



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

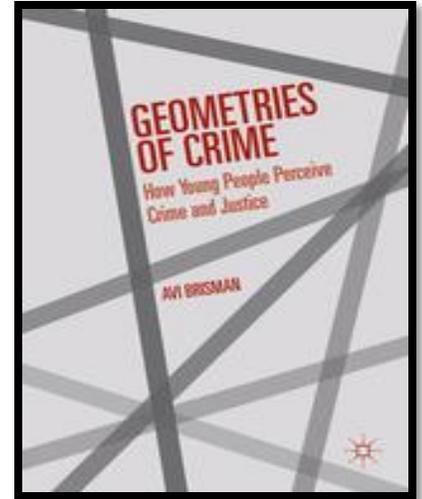
<http://www.utppublishing.com/The-Colonial-Problem-An-Aboriginal-Perspective-on-Crime-and-Injustice-in-Canada.html>

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

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

<http://www.palgrave.com/us/book/9781137546197#aboutBook>

Progressive Punishment: Job Loss, Jail Growth and the Neoliberal Logic of Carceral Expansion

By Judah Schept

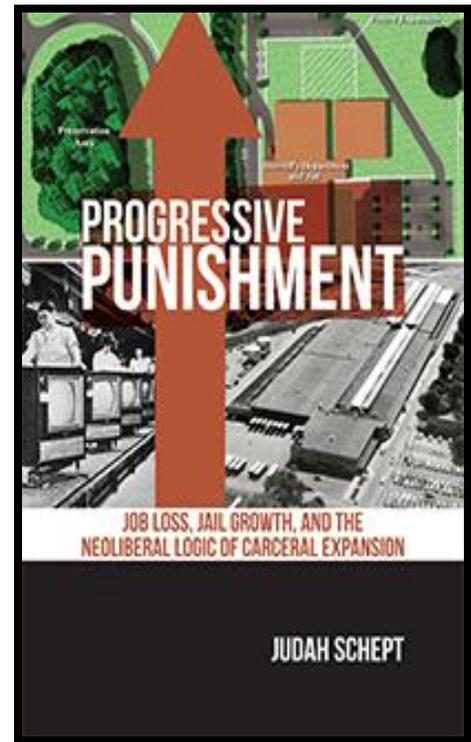
Book Description:

The growth of mass incarceration in the United States eludes neat categorization as a product of the political Right. Liberals played important roles in both laying the foundation for and then participating in the conservative tough on crime movement that is largely credited with the rise of the prison state. But what of those politicians and activists on the Left who reject punitive politics in favor of rehabilitation and a stronger welfare state? Can progressive policies such as these, with their benevolent intentions, nevertheless contribute to the expansion of mass incarceration?

In *Progressive Punishment*, Judah Schept offers an ethnographic examination into the politics of incarceration in Bloomington, Indiana in order to consider the ways that liberal discourses about therapeutic justice and rehabilitation can uphold the logics, practices and institutions that comprise the carceral state. Schept examines how political leaders on the Left, despite being critical of mass incarceration, advocated for a “justice campus” that would have dramatically expanded the local criminal justice system. At the root of this proposal, Schept argues, is a confluence of neoliberal-style changes in the community that naturalized prison expansion as political common sense among leaders negotiating crises of deindustrialization, urban decline, and the devolution of social welfare. In spite of the momentum that the proposal gained, Schept uncovers resistance among community organizers, who developed important strategies and discourses to challenge the justice campus, disrupt some of the logics that provided it legitimacy, and offer new possibilities for a non-carceral community. A well-researched and well-narrated study, *Progressive Punishment* offers a novel perspective on the relationship between liberal politics, neoliberalism, and mass incarceration.

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

<http://nyupress.org/books/9781479808779/>



Women Doing Life *Gender, Punishment and the* *Struggle for Identity* By Lora Bex Lempert

Book Description:

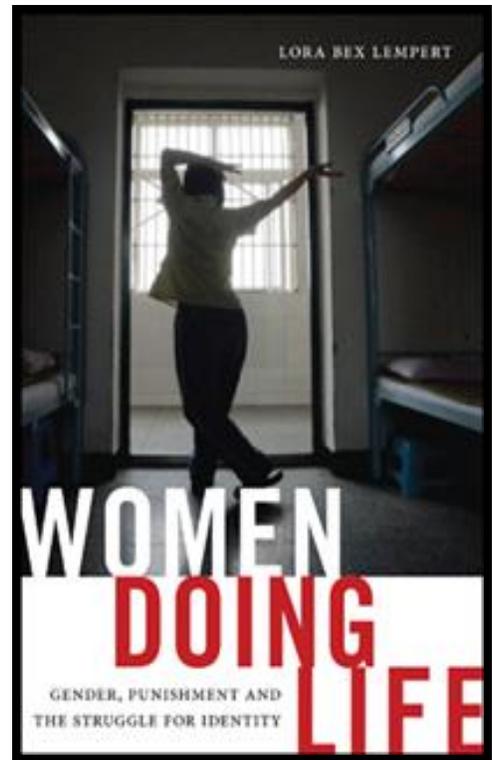
How do women – mothers, daughters, aunts, nieces and grandmothers -- make sense of judgment to a lifetime behind bars? In *Women Doing Life*, Lora Bex Lempert examines the carceral experiences of women serving life sentences, presenting a typology of the ways that life-sentenced women grow and self-actualize, resist prison definitions, reflect on and “own” their criminal acts, and ultimately create meaningful lives behind prison walls. Looking beyond the explosive headlines that often characterize these women as monsters, Lempert offers rare insight into this vulnerable, little studied population. Her gendered analysis considers the ways that women “do crime” differently than men and how they have

qualitatively different experiences of imprisonment than their male counterparts. Through in-depth interviews with 72 women serving life sentences in Michigan, Lempert brings these women back into the public arena, drawing analytical attention to their complicated, contradictory, and yet compelling lives.

Women Doing Life focuses particular attention on how women cope with their no-exit sentences and explores how their lifetime imprisonment catalyzes personal reflection, accountability for choices, reconstruction of their stigmatized identities, and rebuilding of social bonds. Most of the women in her study reported childhoods in environments where violence and disorder were common; many were victims before they were offenders. Lempert vividly illustrates how, behind the prison gates, life-serving women can develop lives that are meaningful, capable and, oftentimes, even ordinary. *Women Doing Life* shows both the scope and the limit of human possibility available to women incarcerated for life.

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

<http://nyupress.org/books/9781479827053/>



Violence against Women in Pornography

**By Walter S. DeKeseredy
& Marilyn Corsianos**

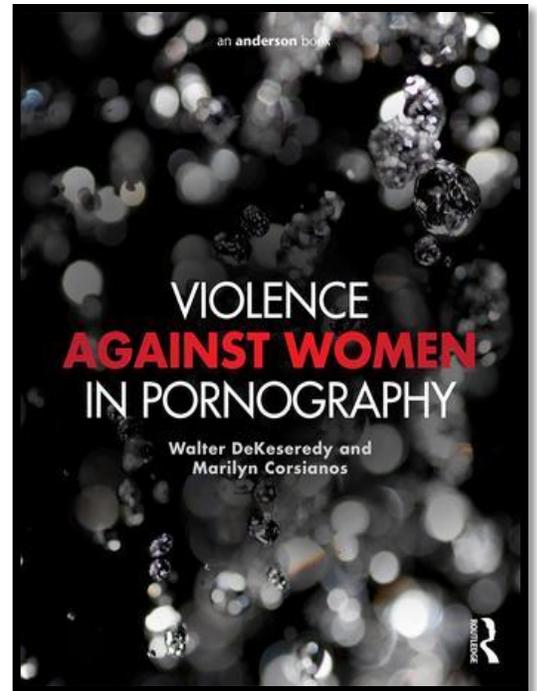
Book Description:

Violence against Women in Pornography illuminates the ways in which adult pornography hurts many women, both on and off screen. A growing body of social scientific knowledge shows that it is strongly associated with various types of violence against women in intimate relationships. Many women who try to leave abusive and/or patriarchal men also report that pornography plays a role in the abuse inflicted on them by their ex-partners. On top of these harms, male pornography consumption is strongly correlated with attitudes supporting violence against women. Many researchers, practitioners, and policy makers believe that adult pornography is a major problem and offer substantial evidence supporting this claim.

Violence against Women in Pornography, unlike books written mainly for scholarly and general audiences, specifically targets students enrolled in undergraduate criminology, deviance, women's studies, masculinities studies, human sexuality, and media studies courses. Thoughtful discussion questions are placed at the end of each chapter, and appropriate PowerPoint slides and suggestions for classroom exercises will be available to aid student understanding. The main objective of this book is to motivate readers to think critically about adult pornography and to take progressive steps individually and collectively to curb the production and consumption of hurtful sexual media, including that from the "dark side of the Internet."

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

<https://www.routledge.com/products/9781455775422>



State Crime, Women and Gender

By Victoria E. Collins

Book Description:

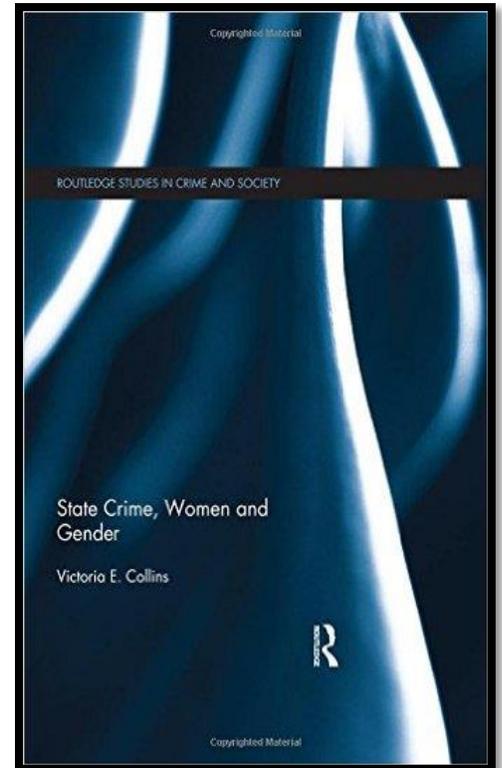
The United Nations has called violence against women "the most pervasive, yet least recognized human rights abuse in the world" and there is a long-established history of the systematic victimization of women by the state during times of peace and conflict. This book contributes to the established literature on women, gender and crime and the growing research on state crime and extends the discussion of violence against women to include the role and extent of crime and violence perpetrated by the state.

State Crime, Women and Gender examines state-perpetrated violence against women in all its various forms. Drawing on case studies from around the world, patterns of state-perpetrated violence are examined as it relates to women's victimization, their role as perpetrators, resisters of state violence, as well as their engagement as professionals in the international criminal justice system. From the direct involvement of Condoleezza Rice in the United States-led war on terror, to the women of Egypt's Arab Spring Uprising, to Afghani poetry as a means to resist state-sanctioned patriarchal control, case examples are used to highlight the pervasive and enduring problem of state-perpetrated violence against women.

The exploration of topics that have not previously been addressed in the criminological literature, such as women as perpetrators of state violence and their role as willing consumers who reinforce and replicate the existing state-sanctioned patriarchal status quo, makes State Crime, Women and Gender a must-read for students and scholars engaged in the study of state crime, victimology and feminist criminology.

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

<http://www.tandf.net/books/details/9781138023550/>



The Routledge Handbook of Graffiti and Street Art

Edited By Jeffrey Ian Ross

The Routledge Handbook of Graffiti and Street Art integrates and reviews current scholarship in the field of graffiti and street art. Thirty-seven original contributions are organized around four sections:

- History, Types, and Writers/Artists of Graffiti and Street Art;
- Theoretical Explanations of Graffiti and Street Art/Causes of Graffiti and Street Art;
- Regional/Municipal Variations/Differences of Graffiti and Street Art; and,
- Effects of Graffiti and Street Art.

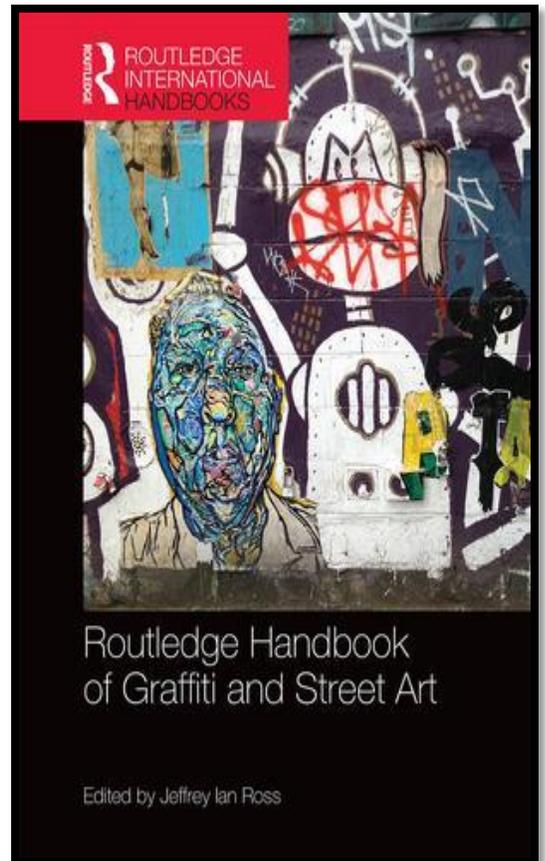
Chapters are written by experts from different countries throughout the world and their expertise spans the fields of American Studies, Art Theory, Criminology, Criminal justice, Ethnography, Photography, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology, and Visual Communication.

The Handbook will be of interest to researchers, instructors, advanced students, libraries, and art gallery and museum curators.

This book is also accessible to practitioners and policy makers in the fields of criminal justice, law enforcement, art history, museum studies, tourism studies, and urban studies as well as members of the news media. *The Handbook* includes 70 images, a glossary, a chronology, and the electronic edition will be widely hyperlinked.

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

<https://www.routledge.com/products/9781138792937>



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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.