



CHAIR'S MESSAGE

Dear Members of the DCC:

Hope that your semester is going well. It was great attending the American Society of Criminology meetings in November, seeing so many of you, and having a chance to speak to many of you.

This past meeting was exciting for numerous reasons. At the close of the Division on Critical Criminology (DCC) executive and business meetings, held at the ASC conference, a proposal was put forward indicating that given current events, in order for the DCC to be more interdisciplinary, inclusive, and timely, that the DCC should rebrand itself to include social justice in its mission and name (see minutes of the business meeting in this issue of the newsletter).

Not only would this change be reflected in our name, constitution, website, newsletter, banner, info tablecloth, and social media, but we would have to consider whether we would retain the title of the division journal as *Critical Criminology: An International Journal*. This motion passed unanimously at both meetings.

Before making these changes, we spoke to Chris Eskridge at ASC, who would be responsible for introducing this change at the late spring ASC board meeting.

Chris advised, that in order to minimize possible contention, we should subject this decision to a survey type vote of the entire membership.

More importantly, Article I, which deals with changing the name of the division and Article IX that deals with Amending the Constitution, are relevant here. Both require a vote of the membership.

This spring, in advance of changing the website, newsletter, etc. of the DCC, we will be making a concerted effort to inform the membership, by announcing this development on our Facebook page, through a division wide e-mail, and our newsletter. Then we will hold the vote shortly after this.

Similar to the recent vote (Spring 2015) for a new executive, we will have a third party organization administer the vote. So, if you have not already, please remember to renew your membership in the ASC and DCC.

Best of luck for a productive semester.

Cheers,

Jeffrey Ian Ross, PhD, DCC Chair

Minutes from Division on Critical Criminology General Business Meeting

Thursday November 19th, 2015, 4:30-5:20pm, Washington, DC.

Jeff and Donna reviewed the Division's attempts to connect with the membership through the newsletter, e-mail, and our social media efforts, including how we are increasing the number of people who are following us on Facebook and Twitter. There was also a brief discussion on the importance of the DCC table and staffing it with volunteers at the meeting. Also mentioned was the viability of *Critical Criminology: An International Journal*, the Pedagogy Committee Report, the Membership Report, and the Division's finances.

A Motion was made and seconded: To take the first steps towards changing the name and focus of the Division on Critical Criminology to include Social Justice and to have the incoming Chair talk with Chris Eskridge, Executive Director, American Society of Criminology, about the procedures involved in formally changing the name of the division.

Vote:

17 in favor

0 against

0 abstentions



Follow us on FB and Twitter!

DCC COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE

DCC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

Chair:

Jeffrey Ian Ross
University of Baltimore

Vice Chair:

Emily Troshynski
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Sec/Treasurer:

Victoria Collins
Eastern Kentucky University

Executive Counselors

At Large:

Kathryn Henne
The Australian National University

Travis Linnemann
Eastern Kentucky University

Jayne Mooney
City University of New York

Past Chair

Donna Selman
Indiana State University

Greetings fellow DCC Members!

At the last ASC conference, the DCC communication committee met and discussed various methods to maintain division engagement throughout the year. As many of you have seen, we decided to post news related articles on DCC social media sites and we have been getting a lot of activity with these posts. Additionally, we decided that each newsletter should focus on a subsection within critical criminology. For example, in this edition, we devoted a space to discuss queer criminology, and in the fall 2016 edition of the newsletter the focus will be on rural criminology. We hope that this (and future) newsletters will inform members and foster a growing appreciation for all areas of critical criminology.

Another project we decided to tackle is the *DCC History Project* (which was inspired by Travis Linnemann). This is a bit of an ambitious undertaking; however, we wanted to preserve and celebrate the historical legacy of the DCC and critical criminology. Currently, we are reaching out to DCC members to determine whether they would be willing to help us record the legacy of the DCC. The goal is to create a page on the DCC website to chronicle the history of the DCC. With that said, the upcoming summer 2016 edition of the newsletter will focus on the historical legacy of the Division. Although we are talking to fellow members about contributing to the summer newsletter, if you are interested in providing a brief narrative or remarks about the early days of the DCC, please contact us at DivisiononCriticalCriminology@hotmail.com

Also, we want to thank David Friedrichs, Dawn Rothe, and Victoria Collins for providing us with commentaries/reflections for this edition of the newsletter.

Lastly, the following are anticipated dates for future releases of the Critical Criminologist:

- July 15, 2016 – Summer 2016
- September 30, 2016 – Fall 2016
- April 5, 2017 – Spring 2017

We present to you all the Spring 2016 edition of the Critical Criminologist!

Be well,

Favian, Annie, Kyle, & Ken



CRIT CRIM NEWS

Accolades!

Professor Vincenzo Ruggiero (Middlesex University, London) has been successful in a Horizon 2020 application for research funds. The project, financed by the European Commission, will focus on the processes leading to involvement in organized crime and terrorist networks. Ten European partners compose the research consortium and the project will last three year.

The following individuals were presented with an DCC award during the 2015 American Society of Criminology 's annual conference in Washington DC: Lifetime Achievement - Bruce Arrigo; Critical Criminologist of the Year - Avi Brisman; Praxis Award - David Brotherton; Graduate Paper Award - Kaitlyn Robison; Undergraduate Paper Award - Maya Weinstein.

Congratulations once again on your achievements!





More News!

Rural Criminology Update:

A new listserv is now active for scholars interested in crime and justice issues in the rural context. With the release of the Routledge International Handbook of Rural Criminology later this year, and plans for several thematic sessions and roundtables on rural criminology topics for the American Society of Criminology, interest in rural issues continues to grow. If you wish to join this listserv, either contact Joe Donnermeyer (donnermeyer.1@gmail.com) directly, OR go to ruralcrime@lists.service.ohio-state.edu and request listserv membership.

Call for Book Proposal Announcement!

New Routledge Series: Victims, culture and society
Series Editors:
Professor Kerry Carrington, QUT, Brisbane, and
Professor Sandra Walklate, University of Liverpool

About the Series:

Concerns about victims have grown extraordinarily over the last fifty years. Those concerns cut across disciplinary boundaries and range from psychological pre-occupations with trauma, to more specific debates around the impact of crime on victims, to macro issues relating to genocide, to the growth and development of survivor literature.

Victimology in many ways echoes the limitations of mainstream criminology insofar as much of its work is bounded by the pre-dominance of positivist victimological work. This dominance pushes to the side-lines other, more critical perspectives, as well as diminishing the potential influence of theoretical and empirical work developing out of the crime victim agenda. This series will provide a much-needed space for this kind of work that will as a consequence convey important messages for policy and practice.

This series will provide an outlet for innovative, critical, boundary pushing work both of a theoretical and empirical nature. The editors are seeking proposals for research monographs and edited collections that fall outside of the standard textbook approach. They are also seeking contributions that have a position, are engaged and push debates rather than simply constituting a review of the existing literature. To submit a proposal click on this link (<https://www.routledge.com/resources/authors>) for guidelines.

For further details please contact
Kerry.carrington@qut.edu.au or
S.L.Walklate@liverpool.ac.uk



UPCOMING EVENTS



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

This event is being co-hosted by the Crime and Justice Research Centre (QUT) and the Asian Criminological Society. This conference takes place on **July 10-13, in Cairns, Australia at the Shangri-La Hotel**. For additional information, please visit

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



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



A FEW REMARKS...

The following is “a word of thanks,” which were given by Jeffrey Ian Ross, Ph.D. Chair, Division on Critical Criminology, delivered at the DCC Social, November 19, 2015.

“I want to thank all of you for coming to this year’s American Society of Criminology Meeting, and participating in the activities of the Division on Critical Criminology. I also am pleased that so many of you could attend our Business Meeting and social. It is great to see so many friends and colleagues. On behalf of the executive, we want to thank all of you who have participated in DCC activities.

First, I want to thank Donna Selman for her incredible service as co-chair of the DCC.

Second, my gratitude also extends to our outgoing executive, consisting of Pete Kraska, Paul Leighton, Dawn Rothe, Victoria Collins (who is re-elected as treasurer and secretary) and Kerry Carrington (who could not attend this year).

Third, we also want to thank David Kauzlarich, who was unable to attend the meeting this year, but has done an outstanding job editing *Critical Criminology: An International Journal*, and Gregg Barak for capably serving as the book review editor. As some of you know Gregg is stepping down in January and after a comprehensive search we have selected Avi Brisman and Sappho Xenakis to take Gregg’s place.

Fourth, we also want to thank Favian Martin, who along with his capable team consisting of Annie Lee, Ken Leon, and Kyle Mulrone, have done an excellent job in managing our social media, and newsletter, making sure that has great content, and that it comes out on a regular basis.

Fifth, kudos to Carla Barrret for leading the Division’s pedagogy committee.

Sixth, we also want to thank our awards committee originally chaired by Avi Brisman and later chaired by Kerry for the hard work that they did.

Finally, I also want extend our appreciation to the numerous people behind the scenes who have devoted their time.

- From leading committees to serving on them.
- From submitting papers and panels, to their willingness to chair and/or serve as discussants.
- Sending us content for our Facebook page and newsletter

- Serving on the moving DCC table in the hotel concourse level.
- And to the numerous members who work behind the scenes to make everything we do seem flawless to the outside observer.

We could have not done it without you.

Before I temporarily stop talking, I want to thank you for electing me to serve as your chair for a second term and to introduce the other members of the new Executive of the DCC. Again, please stand up, and/or waive your hand when I call your name.

Vice Chair: Emily Troshynski

Secretary/ Treasurer: Victoria Collins

Executive Counselors: Kathryn Henne, Travis Linnemann, & Jayne Mooney

Past Chair: Donna Selman

Congratulations to the incoming DCC Board Officers

The new Executive Board of the DCC will take office immediately following the close of the 2015 ASC Conference.

In closing, keep doing great work in terms of scholarship, activism, and pedagogy and we will do our best to draw attention to it in our numerous communication vehicles. Also, keep sending us your questions and suggestions and we will do our best to respond and incorporate them. That is how we can best serve you and the entire membership.”





Different Threads of Critical Criminology: Celebrating Diverse Critical Criminological Thought

By Anne Lee

Queer Criminology

In this section, the DCC Communication Committee chose to recognize queer criminology due to the release of Carrie Buist and Emily Lenning's new book, *Queer Criminology: New Directions in Critical Criminology*. To further our understanding of queer criminology, we asked Carrie and Emily questions about this perspective within critical criminology.



Q: What is queer criminology?

A: Overall from our standpoint, queer criminology seeks to center the research focus on LGBTQ folks as victims, offenders, and criminal legal professionals who work in the field in some capacity, from the police officer to the researcher. It really comes down to inclusivity in the world of criminology and beyond. We continue to see LGBTQ people in the U.S. and abroad not only marginalized and discriminated against, but murdered because of their sexual orientation and/or gender identity. In our opinion, it is important to use our research as a means of activism and we hope that what we've done with our book and our future research in the field will contribute to making positive change not only in criminology but in the lives of the people most affected by these injustices we continue to fight against. "

Q: How does queer criminology expand our understanding of crime and the field of critical criminology?

A: Queer criminology expands our understanding of how power structures and intersecting identities shape our experiences within the criminal legal system. Queer criminology moves research beyond simply adding sexual or gender identities as independent variables in our research ("add Queer and stir") and instead "seeks to both move LGBTQ people, to borrow from bell hooks, from the margins to the center of criminological inquiry, and to investigate and challenge the ways that the criminal legal system has been used as a tool of oppression against Queer people" (Buist & Lenning 2015: 1). It's important to remember that radical criminology,

what many have come to identify as critical criminology, developed because of the lack of attention paid on the experiences of class primarily, but later race, gender, but very rarely, sexual orientation. For us, queer criminology playing a part in critical criminology is a no-brainer – yet critical criminologies have historically forgotten about LGBTQ folks.

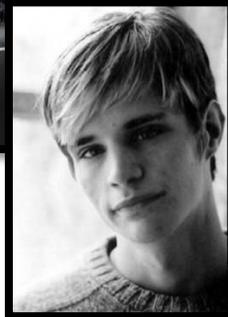
Q: What do you hope that people will get from this book?

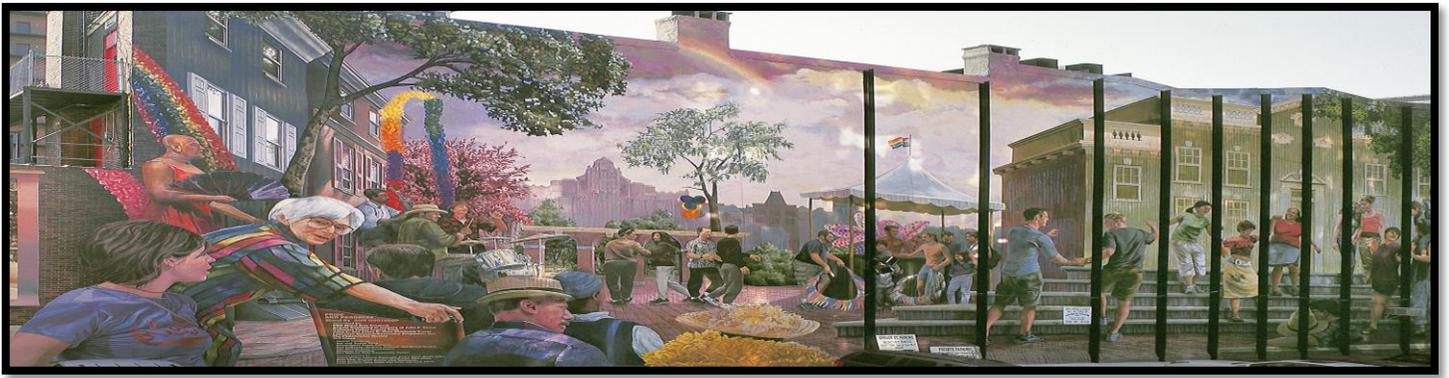
A: We wanted to write a book that was accessible to a broad audience and that could be understood by undergraduate and graduate students while still being useful for seasoned scholars. Our goal in writing the book was to provide examples of Queer (in)justice from all over the world, in order to demonstrate the myriad issues that could be a part of queer criminological inquiry. We hope that the book captures the attention of students and convinces them of the need for and importance of queer criminology and that it inspires scholars to continue growing this important field.

Q: What's next for you?

A: We are currently working on some book chapters to be included in edited anthologies. I (Carrie) am finishing up a qualitative research project on LGBTQ criminal legal personnel.

Author Bios: Carrie Buist, Ph.D., and Emily Lenning, Ph.D. are leading scholars in the field of queer criminology, with numerous articles and a new book on the topic. Further, they are both active members in the Division of Critical Criminology and ASC's Division on Women and Crime. Late 2015 Dr. Buist and Dr. Lenning published a new book, *Queer Criminology: New Directions in Critical Criminology*.





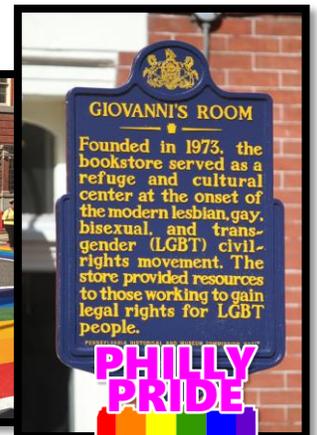
Pride and Progress

By Favian Martín

Although Philadelphia is known for being the “cradle of liberty” due to the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, the city is also the birthplace for the Gay Rights Movement in the United States. Unfortunately, many individuals are unaware that the “first major U.S. protest for LGBT equality took place in front of Independence Hall on July 4, 1965” (Visit Philly 2015). Notably, “the protest marked the first time activists from multiple cities openly identified themselves as gay and called for equality” (Visit Philly 2015). The protesters demanded equality and civil rights in front of the iconic building and the Liberty Bell, both are symbols of freedom and independence. Additionally, the first Gay Pride Parade also took place in Philadelphia in 1969. Many scholars and activists suggest that these events in Philadelphia during the 1960s served as a catalyst for the Gay Rights Movement.

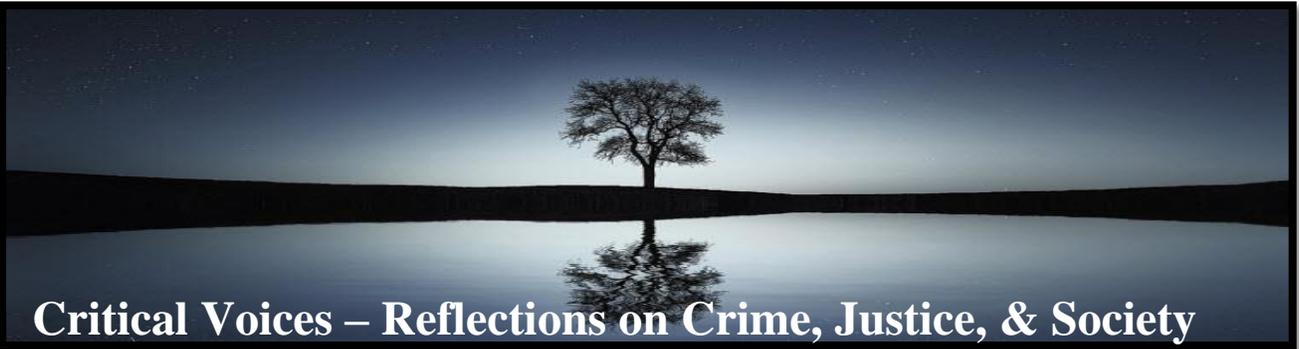
In years to come, Philadelphia has emerged one of the most “gay-friendly” cities in the United States. In fact, the city produced a tourism commercial targeting the LGBT community which promoted Philadelphia’s hospitality for all individuals. The *Get Your History Straight And Your Nightlife Gay* commercial can be seen here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1WxTkIc7gVc>. Although the city is at the forefront for equality, the state of Pennsylvania appears to be stubborn in recognizing LGBT rights and issues. For instance, Pennsylvania was one of the last states within the mid-Atlantic region to recognize same-sex marriage. Additionally, the state does not have any statute recognizing hate crimes against the LGBT community. Despite the progress that has been made on the streets of Philadelphia, more progress needs to be made in terms of advancing equality for all within the state of Pennsylvania and beyond.

Aside from these realities, the city of Philadelphia prides itself for being the birthplace of the Gay Rights Movement. In fact, several markers and murals let visitors and locals recognize the historical significance that the LGBT activists played in promoting equality within the city.



Visit Philly. (2015). Marking 50 Years of LGBT Activism in Philadelphia. Retrieved April 03, 2016, from <http://www.visitphilly.com/articles/philadelphia/50-years-lgbt-activism-philadelphia/>





Critical Voices – Reflections on Crime, Justice, & Society

CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY AND THE 2016 U. S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

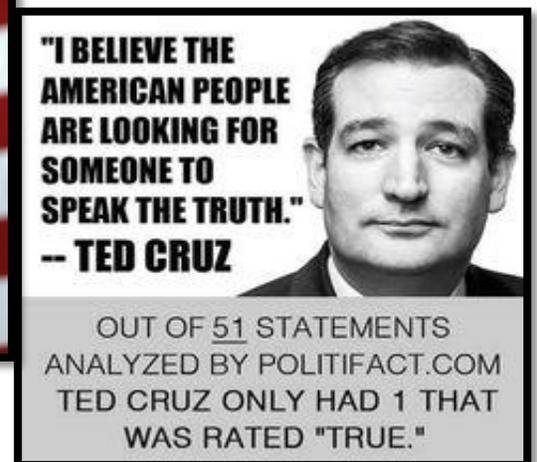
David O. Friedrichs
University of Scranton

It has surely been a long-standing source of frustration among critical criminologists that too few of our fellow citizens share our way of looking at the world. And presumably from our point of view far too many voters have long supported political candidates and public policies that are at odds with their own interests as well as the broader goal of realizing a more just and sustainable society. And then there are many citizens who have disengaged from the political realm entirely, not participating in any way. Marx's classic notion of "false consciousness" is part of the explanation, and religion persists even today as among the "opiates" of the masses. As do actual "opoids" and other escapist substances. All too many young people in particular are immersed with "weapons of mass distraction" (i.e. social media). And there are other explanations for enduring resistance to commitments toward policies and practices promoting justice, broadly defined, including "diversionary reframing" of the core issues.

But at this writing we are in the midst of the most unanticipated and sometimes surreal presidential campaign in our lifetime. For those of us who lived through the 1968 presidential campaign – Eugene McCarthy's dramatic challenge of President Johnson in the New Hampshire primary, followed by Johnson taking himself out of the race, Bobby Kennedy stepping in and being assassinated, the earlier assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., and the demonstrations and violence at the Chicago Democratic convention – yes, there were unusual events in all of that, but the 2016 presidential campaign is even more unreal and unusual. We have the surfacing of huge levels of anger and anxiety about present circumstances and future prospects for all too many Americans. The great expansion of income inequality and economic insecurity is one core source of this anger and anxiety, although hardly its only source. Anger at a "power elite" – including the political establishment – is surely justifiable, as for too long it has put the highest priority on maintaining its power and preserving or extending its privileges. The political establishment is structurally corrupt, far too beholden to its sponsors (Corporate America and Wall Street). The electoral success of two "outsiders" in relation to the political establishment – Donald Trump and Bernie Sanders – is a largely unanticipated consequence of the percolating anger and frustration of broad swaths of the electorate. In the case of Trump he has exploited resentments and prejudices in ugly ways, and directed them toward the wrong targets. As criminologists, we recognize that he has been especially successful in his adoption of the enduring political tactic of blaming "the other" for alleged crime spikes (e.g., "Mexican rapists" and "All Muslims are terrorists threats"). In the case of immigrants, we know that the immigrant as a major criminal threat has been discredited by criminological research, but it resonates with many citizens. And in all of this we also have two leading candidates – Trump and Cruz – unambiguously calling for the commission of crimes of states: carpet bombing and torture. The

election of either Trump or Cruz as president has the potential to usher in an era of neo-Fascist policies. In the case of Bernie Sanders, it is remarkable and hugely heartening to many of us that a 74-year old avowed democratic socialist has attracted vast support and a very large number of young voters, who correctly discern that his characterization of Wall Street as informed by a business model of greed and fraud is on the mark. And that there is a pressing need for a “revolution” to address the core sources of the vast income inequality trends. These young voters recognize that their own future prospects are very much at stake in how this all play out. At this writing it seems far more likely that centrist Hillary Clinton rather than Bernie Sanders will be elected the next president – and the symbolic impact of the first women president on enduring gender equity issues would at least be something to celebrate – but in a year that has defied so many informed predictions, anything remains possible.

Some thirty-five years ago I published on “the legitimacy crisis” and “the crisis of confidence.” The emerging dimensions of these interrelated crises identified then have expanded. It remains to be seen whether we are now headed toward a full-blown legitimacy crisis, and the collapse of the core architecture of the existing political economy. But foundational premises of our polity are increasingly being called into question today. The inherent failures of criminal justice policies and practices that several generations of critical criminologists have addressed – including systemic abuses of power by justice system personnel, deeply ingrained racist, sexist and classist biases, the “war” on drugs, and mass incarceration – are becoming ever more evident to growing numbers of citizens. Critical criminologists should avail themselves of every opportunity to engage, on all levels, with highlighting the interconnections between the range of such failures and the dramatic rhetorical (and physical) conflicts surfacing in the 2016 presidential campaign. Yes, it remains to be seen whether we are now on the threshold of a transformative circumstance in our history. But much is surely at stake in how this all plays out.





BEYOND THE FLINT WATER CRISIS¹

Dawn L. Rothe
Old Dominion University
&
Victoria E. Collins
Eastern Kentucky University

The devastating events of the Flint, Michigan water crisis highlight the environmental, green, and state crimes that continuously occur across the United States. As images of children with rashes resulting from bathing in the water, brown liquid spilling from faucets, and reports of the long term repercussions of exposure to the water have spread through social media, national outcry over the crisis has also escalated. This has led to an outpouring of social and charitable support to provide bottled water for citizens of Flint. Yet, in Michigan, Flint is not the only city with potent neurotoxins (including copper and lead) in the local water supplies. In all there are 22 water systems across the state, including but not limited to, Kalamazoo, Muskegon Heights, Benton Harbor, and Owosso. While we do not discount the importance of reporting on the growing attention to Flint and other cities, or the outpouring of support and the millions of bottled water donations, it seems to us that the focus and responses, while important, miss an important discussion by critical criminologists. There is a deeper more insidious issue-the overall quality of water across the United States and our willingness to accept a neoliberal consumerist 'solution' to our foul smelling and tainted water supplies. In this sense, we hope this commentary contributes to a growing counter-hegemonic resistance to the current neoliberal acceptance and responses to our unhealthy water.

In a Michigan Live (MLive) report, Garret Ellison (2016) states that, "the statewide lead records underscore a widespread problem with American drinking water infrastructure" (p.2). The problems are not merely lead, copper, and neurotoxins in water supplies as was the case in Flint Michigan, as there as many as 80 contaminates in our water that are regulated by the government, including arsenic, fluoride, herbicides, mercury, chlorine and even perchlorate, a component found in rocket fuel (Global Healing Center, 2016). The number of chemical and drugs that are viewed by the Unites States Environmental Protection Agency as being at either at an acceptable level or as having 'unknown' long-term health risks, should result in public outcry. Consider that we have willingly accepted for decades that pharmaceutical drugs including, but not limited to, prozac, triclosan (antibacterial ingredient), estrogen, zanax, painkillers, blood thinners, chemotherapy agents, cocaine, hormone replacement drugs and methadone (that results in carcinogen *N*-nitrosodimethylamine) are present in our municipal and privatized drinking water (Akpan, 2015; Crowe, 2014). As troubling as this is to us, perhaps even more disconcerting is what is absent in discussions of our failed water infrastructures.

¹ We acknowledge and thank Travis Linnemann for his thoughts and suggestions on an earlier draft.

There are indeed various social movements opposing the privatization of water globally by large conglomerates (e.g., Bechtel, Nestle Coca-Cola and Veolia), as well as efforts to conserve current water supply usage. There is social recognition and rejection by some, of the environmental harms and the financial costs of privatized bottle water². Likewise, there are resistance groups, “water warriors”, opposing the “ecologically irrational American water habitus” by promoting reuse systems including greywater (McClanahan, 2014). Our intent is not to diminish or disparage these efforts, yet, even these movements do not address the overall quality of our water or the treatment processes used. While there has been acknowledgment of the failed policies of neoliberalism (i.e. a lack of democracy) as a dominant focus in understanding what has led to the water crisis, this is as far as the discussions go. For example, there has been criticism of the neo-liberal politicians that have manipulated situations of “emergency” to execute policies of austerity through the implementation of emergency management – i.e. declaring a state of emergency (Democracy, 2016). Consider that, in Michigan Governor Rick Snyder signed Public Act 4 installing an emergency financial manager for economically distressed cities. Unelected emergency managers were then installed across cities in Michigan voiding the power of elected officials such as mayors and city councils. It was at this time when residents of Flint made complaints about the taste, color and odor of the city’s water (Lederman, 2016). Since the story broke nationally, the position on the left seems to have focused upon the media and public scrutiny on the emergency manager and the electoral politics surrounding the decision to take water from the Flint River (Democracy, 2016). The placing of blame and narrowing the understanding of this particular crisis devolves to rooting out singular actors deemed most at fault for the harm, while ignoring the broader and much more damaging neo-liberal policies that gave birth to the crisis (see Potter, 2016 for an exception).

Social media outcry has also resulted in mass donations of bottled water. Consider that the Flint school district alone has received thousands and thousands of donations of bottled water since the crisis began, and on January 15, 2016 the United Way of Genesee in conjunction with the Food Bank of Eastern Michigan reported having purchased 11,000 water filter systems, 5,000 replacement filters, as well as thousands of bottles of water (Lacy, 2016). Furthermore, there are numerous non-profit organizations seeking donations for bottled water, active social media campaigns requesting assistance, as well as high profile celebrities, including Cher, and high profile corporations, including Wal-Mart and Coca Cola, garnering national media attention for donating bottled water (Kaplan, 2016). While all of these efforts are commendable and necessary due to the imminent health risks posed by the contaminated water in Flint, we believe the problems of tainted water are far broader and do not receive the same level of scrutiny and attention.

Less media attention has been on the broader issue of austerity measures that have not only taken hold in Flint Michigan, but have become normal practice all across the United States. Even less attention has been paid to the role that neoliberal commoditized consumption plays in the facilitation and reproduction of what we see as systematic and symbolic violence. After all, inherent in the social conditions of neoliberalism, along with the subsequent symbolic violence, is the naturalization of systemic violence. As noted by Bourdieu and Wacquant (1992), symbolic violence is “the violence which is exercised upon a social agent with his or her complicity”

² See as an example a recent article in the Economic Times (2016) that denotes the chicanery of Coca Cola and Pepsi and “the marketing trick of the century” Additionally, the article notes that bottled water costs as much as “2,000 times as much as tap water” (p. 2).

(p.167). They refer to this complicity as “misrecognition: recognising a violence which is wielded precisely inasmuch as one does not perceive it as such” (pp.167-168). It is therefore ironic, that neoliberal commoditized consumption is at the core of the solution to foul smelling and tainted water across the United States and has been normalized as *the* response. It becomes the abnormal normality. As noted by Renner (2002) “most consumers don’t know that a number of common purchases bear the invisible imprint of violence” (p.53). This includes the commoditized products readily available to us as *the* solution to our less than stellar water in our households. Rather than recognizing the violence and harm of our water infrastructure systems across the United States that are tainted with harmful chemicals, we participate in the neoliberal corporate profiteering and commodification of water. Moreover, we are willing to address the problem of our tainted water through consumption of a host of products promising to make our water in our homes safer and cleaner. However, as noted by Ayers and Saad-Filho (2014) “Neoliberalism cannot be challenged effectively through the political institutions and modalities of dissent which neoliberalism itself has put into place” (p.610). They further argue that neoliberalism has to be challenged, yet not in the current structure of our system.

So we close by asking, why do we accept the commoditization of corporate products as *the* solution to cloudy, foul or tainted water supplied across the United States? Why is our response to the quality and taste of our tap water to buy bottled water from large corporations including Coke and Pepsi—or to buy refrigerators with built in water filters—or individual filters for our faucets or pitchers? Why do we continue to buy these products but bemoan how safe and good quality water should be provided to all citizens? We see these everyday responses to our water quality (lack thereof) as the tools of corporate profiteering that are inherent within the banality of our neoliberal capitalistic system. However, we are not suggesting our low quality water infrastructures are tied solely to the privatization of water, as the problem extends beyond corporatization to include public water systems. We are suggesting that our everyday acquiescence of corporate products to address the issues of our water supplies makes us complicit in the reproduction of this systemic and symbolic violence. So we ask, why are there not greater challenges to such issues as the ‘acceptable’ levels of toxins and lead, according to the EPA, allowed in our water systems? Why is there not a demand for our water infrastructure systems to include the process of reverse osmosis that would clear near all toxins and harm in our water systems? We are reminded of a quote by Lewis Black (2007), “*When a country wants television more than they want clean water, they’ve lost their grip*”.

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Critical Teaching Column

Black Lives Matter, Police Violence and the Criminological Imagination

Carl Root

Eastern Kentucky University

“Without such an imagination, the focus on the local milieu and the obfuscation of the wider structure, personal troubles remain as they are—personal, individual, isolated pains often tinged with self-blame and doubt, with imaginative help, the personal troubles of the many become collective issues: the personal becomes the political.”

Jock Young, *The Criminological Imagination* (2011)

As someone who found their way to the fields of criminology and criminal justice by way of sociology, it was delightful to hear Jock Young profess the importance of extending C. Wright Mills’ “sociological imagination” to our work. Mills explained the imperative of illustrating how personal troubles can be symptomatic of public issues with the example of unemployment. Essentially, he pointed out that if one person is unemployed it is easy to explain this as a result of something personal, perhaps a poor work ethic or laziness. On the other hand, if a million people are unemployed this argument becomes tenuous, almost absurd. Here, the sociological imagination allows for one to recognize the systemic nature of the problem and the broader social forces at work. Critical criminologists have long been working toward elucidating this side of crime and justice issues. Lately, I have been attempting to make the connection for upper-level undergraduate Criminal Justice and Police Studies students using recent events in Ferguson, Missouri, Baltimore, Maryland and beyond.

For several semesters now, nearly all of my students are aware of the killing of Michael Brown by Officer Darren Wilson of the Ferguson Police Department. I am a white male as are most of my students. The vast majority had never heard of Ferguson, Missouri prior to this incident and therefore have based their opinions on the place, and its people, based upon very limited information. Many, if not most, come to class with preconceived ideas about what happened between Michael Brown and Darren Wilson. Some are more informed than others. Nearly all believe that the protests and the riots that occurred in the aftermath were entirely in response to the killing of Michael Brown. Quite a few side strongly with Officer Wilson and believe the killing to have been justified and many more tend to view the resulting protest (and particularly the associated property damage) as unjustified and irrational. Some have formed negative opinions of the Black Lives Matter movement based upon limited and biased media and social media reports. Using a clip from John Oliver’s HBO show *Last Week Tonight* as a spoonful of sugar and the Department of Justice (DOJ) report on Ferguson as medicine, I have had great

success with awakening the criminological imagination, and even the criminological verstehen, of these students.

The course begins with a pair of foundational readings on the history of US policing: Kelling and Moore's (1988) "The Evolving Strategy of Policing" and Williams and Murphy's (1990) "The Evolving Strategy of Police: A Minority View". The revelation that the first formal policing organizations in the United States were slave patrols is always an "a-ha" moment as is the recognition of the role of police in maintaining segregation. Early on they are asked the question: "whose law?" Also, "whose order?" By the time we make our way into Bull Connor's Birmingham, the Civil Rights Movement and the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense they report starting to understand the racial disparities related to perceptions of police and policing. Still, this is "ancient history" in the minds of most of the traditional students. But, the killings of Michael Brown, Freddie Gray and others are much more recent and relevant. They want to know why these events resulted in the unrest and protest seen both in Ferguson, Missouri and Baltimore, Maryland.

This is where the personal troubles of Michael Brown and Freddie Gray become public issues. There are so many materials available it is difficult to decide what to use. I offer them a packet of readings (included in references) that provide some insight. A brief interview from Moyers and Company with Richard Rothstein entitled "How a Century of Racist Policies Made Ferguson Into a Pocket of Concentrated Despair" explains problems with the culture of poverty thesis and instead provides a political-economic explanation for the ghettos of St. Louis. An Atlantic article titled "The Brutality of Police Culture in Baltimore" provides evidence that Freddie Gray is only the latest victim in Baltimore. Finally, a POLITICO piece, "The Man Who Foresaw Baltimore" goes back in time to the Kerner Commission report from 1967 that warned how "our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal." The readings put these more recent events into a broader historical context and prepare the class for a more macro-level discussion of the events in Ferguson and Baltimore.

Sometimes a little humor can go a long way toward creating the necessary climate to discuss such heavy topics. Fortunately for criminologists, John Oliver's HBO show "Last Week Tonight" has provided plenty. Two relevant bits include his reporting on the militarized response to Ferguson protests (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KUdHIatS36A>) as well as a piece on municipal violations (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0UjpmT5noto>). After viewing these, students are assigned the DOJ report on the investigation of the Ferguson Police Department. The assignment requires them to simply read the Executive Summary of the report, but most students report an inability to stop there. Even those who feel compelled to report that they still believe Officer Wilson was justified in his killing of Michael Brown come back to class shocked and outraged at what they've read. Between the racial bias and the reliance on Ferguson PD to fund the rest of the municipal government with arrests, fines and fees, there is more than enough disturbance to fuel a vigorous class discussion. Even the most resistant to conversations on race and racism recognize that the killing of Michael Brown (Freddie Gray, etc.) is simply the proverbial "spark that started a fire". Likewise, that the Black Lives Matter movement is not a result of a few isolated incidents, but instead a response to systemic, public issues.

This recognition and this exercise have allowed me to save a great deal of time otherwise spent combatting the “not ALL police” critique. In the past, resistance to any discussion of police issues has been fast and furious primarily relying upon the idea of a few bad apples. Providing the class with enough historical context to understand how widely individual experiences may vary according to time and place seems to mitigate this tendency considerably. This also creates a convenient segue into the distinctions between individual police misconduct, corruption and brutality and institutional systemic varieties of the same problems. Young (2011) illustrated the sociological imagination, and by extension the criminological imagination, as “this fundamental triangle of the individual placed in a social structure at a particular place and time” (p. 2). Without a doubt, asking students in my class to consider these intersections has made my work in my particular place and time much more fruitful.

If you have had similar (or different) experiences in the classroom or have any questions or suggestions on how to improve upon this set of assignments, I would love to hear from you at carl.root@eku.edu

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Crit Crim Scholar Spotlight

By Anne Lee

Judah Schept, Ph.D., is a leading scholar in the field of critical carceral studies, with numerous articles and a new book on the topic. Further, he is an active member in the Division of Critical Criminology. In late 2015 Dr. Schept published a new book, *Progressive Punishment: Job Loss, Jail Growth and the Neoliberal Logic of Carceral Expansion*. We took this opportunity to ask Dr. Schept a few questions on the recently released book.

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

A: I think *Progressive Punishment* makes a few important contributions to a critical understanding of the carceral state. First, in the book's focus on significant carceral expansion justified through the discourse and politics of therapeutic justice are important cautions against the kinds of reform efforts that characterize the current historical moment. The major expansion project that the book examines, a "justice campus," would have exponentially expanded the carceral capacities of the community through building a new jail, juvenile detention facility and work release center. Despite the scale and scope, the project had the full support of the community's liberal and progressive leadership. In their vision, the justice campus would embody community benevolence. *Progressive Punishment* insists that kinder and gentler cages mark neither political progress nor progressive politics but rather disguise punishment in the rhetorical façade of humanization. At the same time, the book questions the utility of punishment as a metric for diagnosing the carceral state or offering a prognosis regarding either its health or demise. The justice campus nearly came to fruition without relying on the punitive discursive register that was hegemonic at the time of its conception. In fact, the campus was imagined and proposed explicitly *against* that register, as many proponents sought to centralize welfare services on site with the various carceral institutions. In the placement of the carceral facility as the central organizing mechanism of poor people's lives, as a kind of centrifugal force that brings poor people into its orbit and which collapses the community safety net into the carceral apparatus, the justice campus vision



suggests the carceral state's adaptability beyond punishment and implicates the complicity of humanization politics in steadying, rather than destabilizing, its foundation.

Second, and related, the book looks to the historical geography of the community to consider the broader patterns of uneven development that set the political, economic and spatial conditions of possibility for the justice campus to be imagined. The city lost a major employer when Radio Corporation of America left for Ciudad Juarez in 1998. The 85 acre justice campus, designed in part as a socio-spatial fix for the industrial brown zone left by RCA and in need of redevelopment, again suggests the importance of considering carceral growth outside of punishment regimes and in relationship to the neoliberal restructuring of the state.

Third, the book considers important questions of knowledge production. Supporters of the justice campus rhetorically rejected the punitive politics of mass incarceration and yet replicated its materiality in the community. The book traces the circulation of technocratic discourses by corrections consultants and local political and civic leaders that acted both to softly criticize mass incarceration while insulating its local expression from critique by providing glosses of benevolence, objectivity, and expertise. In recognizing expertise and knowledge production as contested terrain with very real, material implications, the book suggests the importance of paying attention to how discursive registers intimately tied to neoliberalism remake the carceral state.

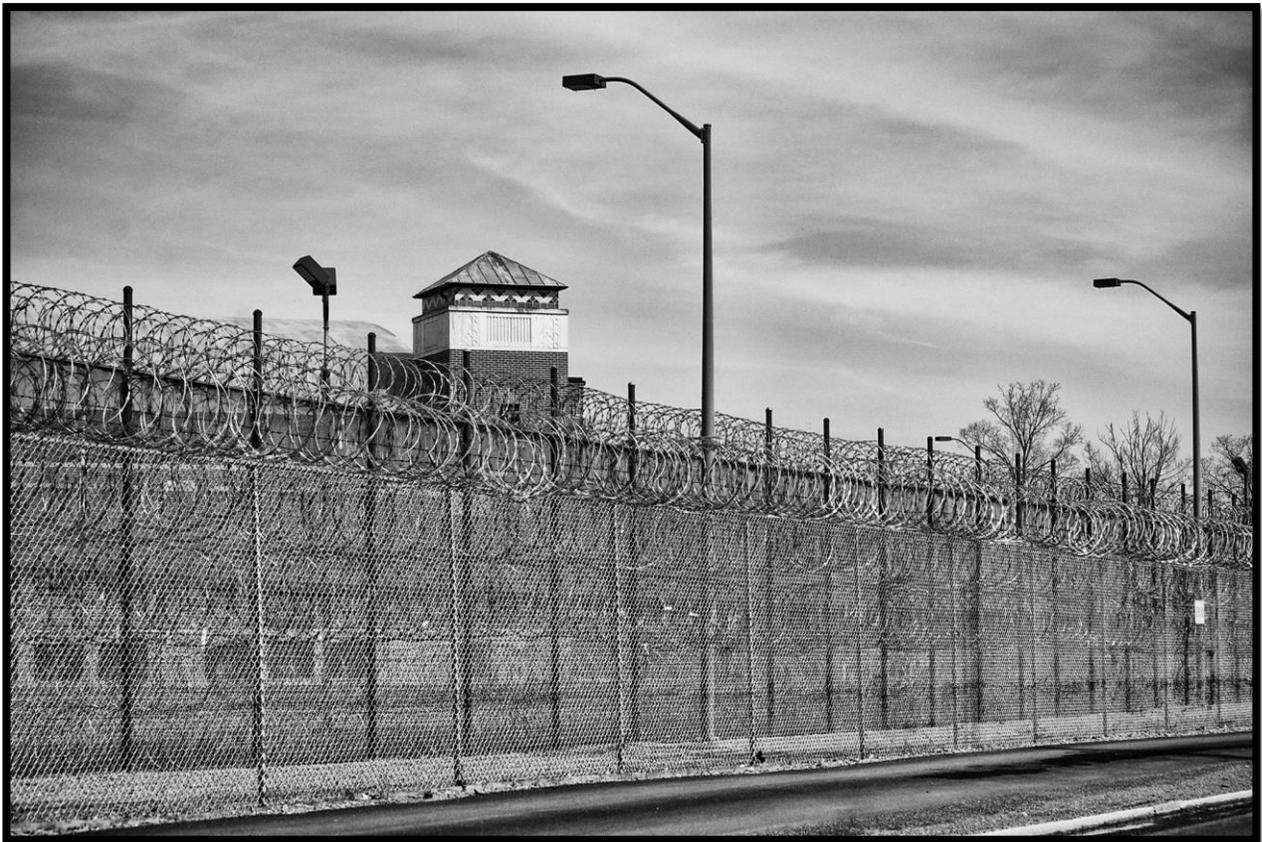
Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the book profiles the work of community organizers to disturb the common sense of carceral expansion and to bring into the realm of discussable politics a non-carceral future for the community.

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

A: I think the story that the book tells is both cautionary and activating. First, the book argues that the logics and materiality of the carceral state are more entrenched than the incremental policy proposals emerging out of the so-called bi-partisan consensus might suggest. As Marie Gottschalk has recently argued, what we should actually see in the ways that reform is playing out is the tenacity of the carceral state, including its ability to shift its contours and stabilize even amidst some critical attention. *Progressive Punishment* offers a case study of this obstinacy, showing the ways that carceral logics and practices calcify into and structure community and individual dispositions, including those with intentions of instituting progressive change. But that's not the only lesson of the book. I hope that readers also read in my work evidence of the carceral state's contestability. Community organizers worked hard to make abolitionist change discussable in the community and succeeded in some campaigns against expansion. Ultimately, I hope people get from the book important insight into the operations and contradictions of the state at different scales, the ways that carceral logics and practices reproduce themselves materially and ideologically, and the importance of efforts to destabilize the logics on which the stability and legitimacy of the carceral state rests.

Q: What's next for you?

A: I'm a few years into a research project looking at extractive and carceral economies in Central Appalachia. The region, and Eastern Kentucky specifically, is home to many prisons and I am interested in studying the historical geography that finds them often built on top of former mines and mountain top removal sights and built in to the local imagination as the next form of rural economic development. Like my work in *Progressive Punishment*, I am interested in thinking about the prison in relationship to state capacities, changes in labor and capital under neoliberalism, and the broader patterns of uneven development that seem to underwrite the health of the carceral state even during periods of so-called reform. This project integrates critical visual studies, historical geography, and ethnography to think about the production of the carceral landscape, the available vocabularies we have for perceiving it, and the relationships between prisons and the industries they neighbor and replace, which is often elided by a focus on crime and punishment.





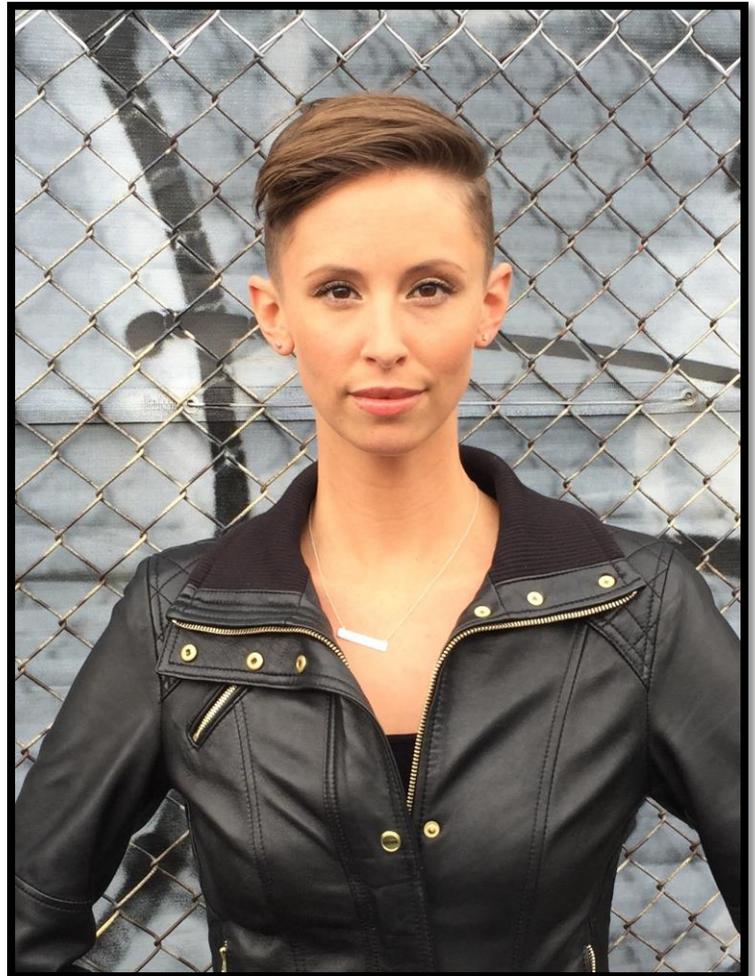
Graduate Student Spotlight

By Ken Leon

This edition's graduate student spotlight is Carolyn Zeppa. Carolyn has a BFA in Dance from Fordham University and The Alvin Ailey School, an M.A. in Criminology and Criminal Justice from Eastern Michigan University. Currently, Carolyn is working towards her PhD within Public Policy and Administration with a concentration in Criminal Justice at the L. Douglas Wilder School of Government & Public Affairs at Virginia Commonwealth University.

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

A: My path to the field of criminology, and more specifically critical criminology has been a circuitous one. I come from an arts and entertainment background and while living in Los Angeles and working with Academy Award winning writer Bobby Moresco (*Crash*, 2004) whom I was assisting with research for the development of a crime-based TV show, I was graciously allowed to go on a ride-along with the LAPD's South Bureau Criminal/Gang Homicide Division. I say "graciously" because there is a two year wait for civilians just to go on a regular patrol ride-along with the LAPD, but I was able to surpass this wait because Detective Supervisor Sal LaBarbera was also on Moresco's development team. Long story short, the ride-along I was sent on with Detective Supervisor LaBarbera's star homicide detective, Sam Marullo of Southeast Division changed my life. It was the first hand experience of seeing a truly gifted and unique homicide detective at work within one of the most violent districts of South Central, LA that made me decide to return to school to pursue a master's degree in criminology and criminal justice so that I could contribute to



improving the social conditions of neglected urban populations and their interactions with the criminal justice system. Oddly, when looking back at my formative dance and academic education at Interlochen Arts Academy there was a critical and transformative aspect to the learning environment I participated in that has instilled a drive to make the world a better place, whether that is through the arts or through research. Life is certainly full of surprises and criminology – specifically critical criminology – has turned out to be a wonderful melding of the many seemingly disparate elements of my life into work that is fulfilling personally but more importantly, I hope my current and future research will inspire others to critically question the status quo.

Q: What are your current research projects?

A: I am currently in the process of setting up research with the Richmond Police Department on their newly implemented body-worn camera program in which the department itself is in the early stages. I am working on this project with VCU faculty, Dr.'s William Pelfrey Jr., Robyn McDougle, and Amy Cook. A portion of this large program evaluation will form the data for my dissertation. What is most exciting about this particular research plan is that we hope to add to the burgeoning field of body-worn camera studies with not only a departmental evaluation of the program but also community response to the Richmond Police Department's use of body-worn cameras. Related to the larger body-worn camera study, I am also working on content analysis of how police organizational rhetoric regarding the utilization of body worn camera technology and its perceived benefits has changed to regain control over the police/community media narrative. Beyond my policing interests, I enjoy critical analyses of entertainment media and I have been revising a paper on the cultural governmentality of zombie media in preparation to submit for publication. Gregg Barak, Avi Brisman, Travis Linnemann, and Kevin Karpiak have all been kind enough to offer excellent constructive criticism and suggestions thus far. My pet project is my blog, the Hollywood Criminologist, where I attempt to bridge the gap between academic cultural criminology and the public by providing accessible but critical analysis of crime-related entertainment media.

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

A: Once I finish at VCU, my goal is to earn a tenure track position at a research university where I can continue to build upon my current research and develop an extensive publication record. My immediate goal after finishing my program will be to take a really nice vacation where I can sit on a beach and read fiction for no less than 14 days!

Q: Who has influenced your academic career?

A: I feel I have been very fortunate to have had many excellent teachers in my life, but returning to school to pursue my master's and my PhD was highly influenced by my best friend, Judy Ho, who is basically super woman. Not only is she a psychology professor at Pepperdine University but she also has a highly successful private practice that is very diverse in the roles she fills. Judy has definitely been a major influence in supporting me to reach my fullest academic potential And has lead by example with her career. I also feel supremely lucky to have been mentored by Gregg Barak who has done so much to guide me along my criminological path, and

he is still someone I turn to for advice. Certainly Paul Leighton and Donna Selman have also been influential, as well as my mentors from VCU, Blythe Bowman and Hayley Cleary.

Q: What are some of your favorite academic publications? Why?

A: There are a handful of academic publications that I turn to regularly. My very favorite would be *The Criminological Imagination* by Jock Young. One of my favorite quotes that beautifully applies to the intersection of crime and media is, “the vast hall of mirrors, where the street scripts the screen and the screen scripts the street”. I also use Michel Foucault’s *Discipline & Punish: The Birth of the Prison* and Giorgio Agamben’s *Homo Sacer: Sovereign Power and Bare Life* and *State of Exception* regularly. Both Foucault and Agamben provide excellent theoretical frameworks for exploring the changing cultural norms of privacy and police use of technology such as social media and body worn cameras. I’m a big fan of the article “The walking dead and killing state: Zombification and the normalization of police violence” by Travis Linnemann, Tyler Wall, and Edward Green that gives a powerful and unique critical and cultural exploration of the normalization of violence through images and rhetoric, and “Staring Down the State: Police Power, Visual Economies, and the “War on Cameras”” also by Tyler Wall and Travis Linnemann. *Theft of a Nation: Wall Street Looting and Federal Regulatory Colluding* by Gregg Barak has certainly found its way into many policy discussion had within my PhD program as it gave me a strong understanding of the 2008 Financial Crisis that I would otherwise not have.

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

A: Most of all, I have greatly enjoyed the camaraderie of inquisitive and like-minded scholars. I also appreciate that criminology has allowed me to utilize my life experience to explore the questions I have about policing, crime and media, and the broader culture we live in. Criminology has also brought some truly wonderful people into my life, and I hope to pass on the inspiration I have received to other young scholars and potential scholars to achieve their full potential.





Crit Crim Meets the Arts

By Favian Martín

In 1986, the City of Philadelphia Mural Arts Program was established to address vandalism and graffiti within Philadelphia. To prevent graffiti vandals from practicing their “trade” on private and public buildings, the city hired them (and other artists) to paint murals on designated buildings. Currently, there are over 600 murals throughout the city of Philadelphia that address a wide range of topics such as immigration and LGBT rights.

With the recent release of Judah Schept’s book *Progressive Punishment*, I thought it would be appropriate to showcase a mural created in response to mass incarceration that was supported by the City of Philadelphia Mural Arts Program. The mural is entitled, “Family Interrupted,” which illustrates the negative impact that mass incarceration has on families. The goal behind this mural was to “[spark] a dialogue around the impact of incarceration on families and the community” (CPMAP). According to the Mural Arts Program, “the justice system is a one-way street, where loved ones are locked away, serving time in isolation without outlets to express their emotions, offer regrets, or make amends to the communities and families they have harmed” (CPMAP).

The mural is located on 709 West Dauphin Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19130



City of Philadelphia Mural Arts Program. (2012). Family Interrupted. Retrieved April 02, 2016, from [//www.muralarts.org/familyinterrupted](http://www.muralarts.org/familyinterrupted)



ANNOUNCEMENTS | (WHAT'S HAPPENING)

A word from our fellow Critical Criminologists....

The Division on Critical Criminology's Teaching Committee, the Critical Pedagogy Collective, is calling for participation in a series of "Critical Teaching" roundtables we are planning for the ASC meetings in New Orleans. This will be our fifth year organizing pedagogy roundtables. In addition to the ASC meetings we are also working toward building a reader out of the best pedagogical presentations from across all the sessions.

The committee has identified the following as possible topics for 2016:

- Teaching Critically about Race, Racism, and Criminal Justice
- Teaching Critically about Race and Policing
- Critical Approaches to Teaching the Legalization of Drugs
- Critical Approaches to Teaching Terrorism

Participation could include sharing of assignments or course modules that have worked well with your students, a discussion of pedagogical approaches, tools and sources you have used to help students think about these issues critically, as well as reflections on challenges and obstacles confronted.

Roundtable participation does not count toward ASC panel participation limits.

To be involved in any of these roundtables – or to suggest additional topics please contact the Critical Pedagogy Collective at teachingcritcrim@gmail.com

The ASC submission deadline for roundtables is Friday, May 13th. In order to have time to organize, compile and submit, please send us your ideas **NO LATER THAN MAY 2nd**

Past Pedagogy Roundtables:

2015 – Washington, DC

- Teaching Ferguson, Teaching Garner
- Teaching About Race and Racism in Criminal Justice Classes
- Serializing Criminology: Using the Serial Podcast in Teaching Critical Criminology

2014– San Francisco

- Directly Engaging Students with Critical Themes
- Helping Students Critique and Challenge Data
- Swimming up the Mainstream: Developing Teaching Tips on Critical Issues for The Criminologist

Graduate School Opportunity at WMU:

As the Director of Graduate Studies in the Department of Sociology at Western Michigan University (WMU), I invite all prospective graduate students to consider our M.A. and Ph.D. programs for advanced study. We are currently accepting applications for the Fall 2017 cohort. We accept online applications through February 1, 2017 and all accepted candidates will be considered for our various sources of funding.



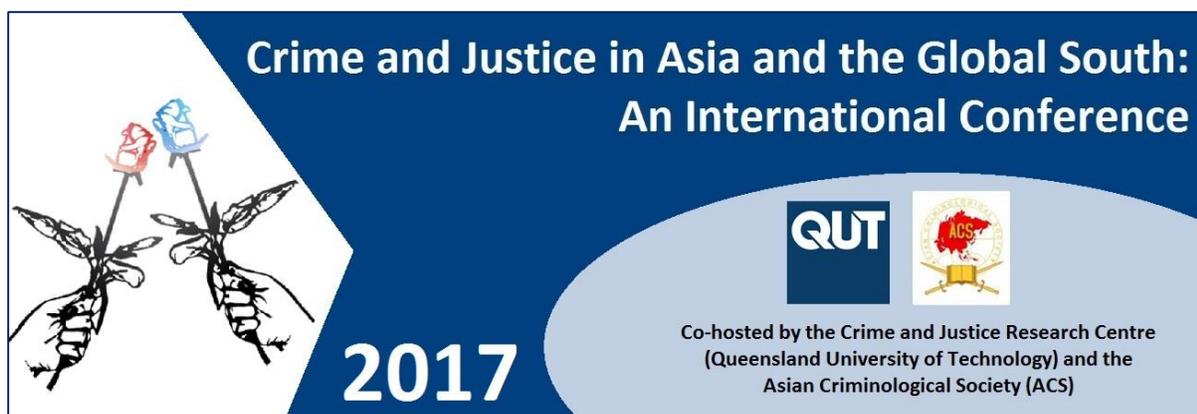
We have a diverse and reputable faculty who are engaged in various levels of scholarship. We have a strong core of critical criminologists who are actively engaged in teaching and research, and criminology is one of our most in demand areas of specialization. We are known for producing well-rounded graduates who are equipped for various lines of employment in the public and private sectors. Our curriculum is theoretically and methodologically rigorous, with an expectation for the development of individual lines of inquiry.

WMU is located in Kalamazoo, Michigan, a vibrant city equidistant from Detroit and Chicago on the I-94 corridor (Southwest Michigan). We are just 40 minutes from the sandy shores of Lake Michigan and few hours south from year-around recreation in the ever-green landscape of northern Michigan.

I invite you to learn more about our graduate programs at www.wmich.edu/sociology and to contact me directly with any inquiries or questions (269/387-5278 or zoann.snyder@wmich.edu).

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“Crime and Justice in Asia and the Global South: An International Conference”
Co-hosted by the Crime and Justice Research Centre (QUT) and the Asian Criminological Society

Date: 10-13th July 2017

Location: Cairns, Australia, Shangri-La Hotel

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

Call for papers: TBA

About the conference: This unique international conference is co-hosted by the Crime and Justice Research Centre, Queensland University of Technology and the Asian Criminological Society. The conference brings together the 9th Annual Conference for the Asian Criminological Society and the 4th biennial International Conference for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy. The purpose of co-hosting the two conferences is to promote a global criminology more befitting of the contemporary world in which we live.

Criminology has concentrated mainly on problems of crime and justice in the metropolitan centres of the Global North, while the global south has remained largely invisible in criminological thinking. This is an historical legacy of the dominance of the social science in the northern hemisphere. This joint conference aims to redress this imbalance by providing an expansive overview of criminologies of the global periphery. Rather than being held in a city centre, the conference is being convened in the picturesque coastal city of Cairns in the far north of Queensland, Australia. It has an international airport and is within close proximity to Asia and other parts of the global south, as well as the Great Barrier Reef, Daintree Forest and a number of Indigenous communities.

This conference creates a globally connected space to enhance the dialogue between scholars and practitioners across the global south and with the global north. The conference welcomes scholars from the global north - as a critical aim of the conference is to link northern and southern scholars in a collective project that will radically transnationalise the discipline into the future.



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.

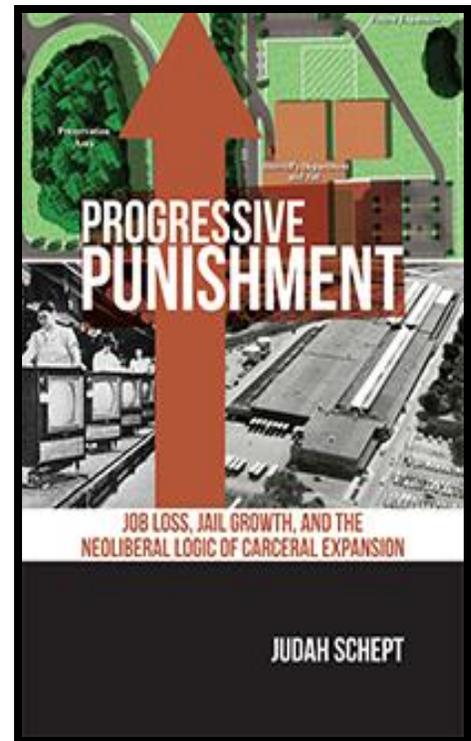


Progressive Punishment: Job Loss, Jail Growth and the Neoliberal Logic of Carceral Expansion By Judah Schept

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

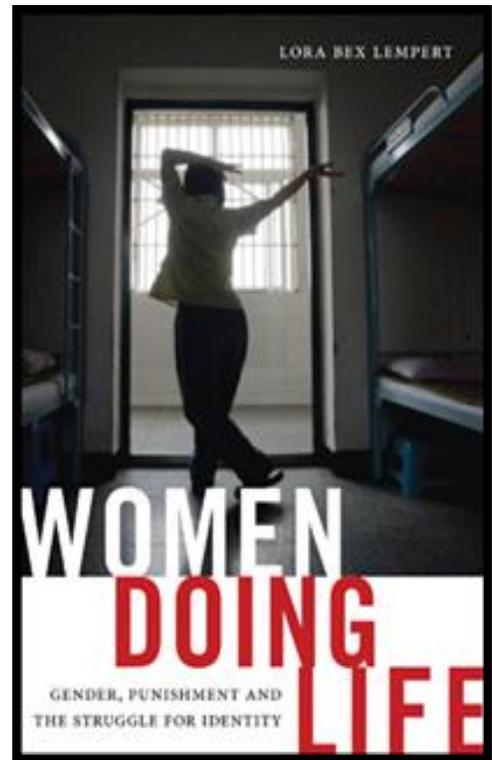
Book Description:

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:

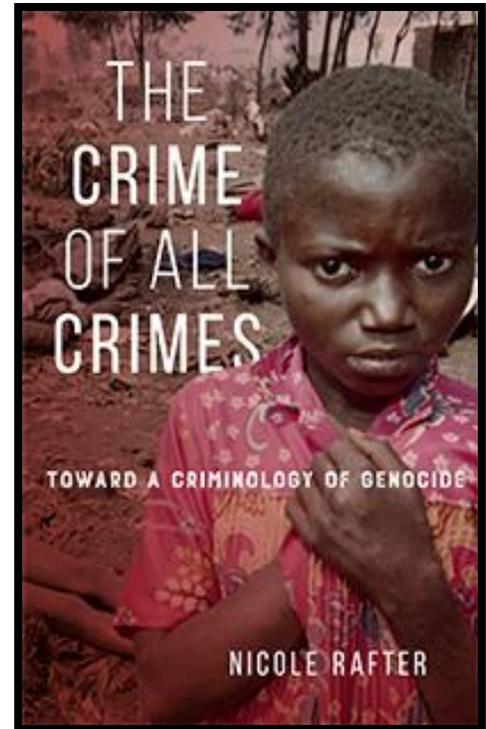
<http://nyupress.org/books/9781479827053/>



The Crime of All Crimes Toward a Criminology of Genocide By Nicole Rafter

Book Description:

Cambodia. Rwanda. Armenia. Nazi Germany. History remembers these places as the sites of unspeakable crimes against humanity, and indisputably, of genocide. Yet, throughout the twentieth century, the world has seen many instances of violence committed by states against certain groups within their borders—from the colonial ethnic cleansing the Germans committed against the Herero tribe in Africa, to the Katyn Forest Massacre, in which the Soviets shot over 20,000 Poles, to anti-communist mass murders in 1960s Indonesia. Are mass crimes against humanity like these still genocide? And how can an understanding of crime and criminals shed new light on how genocide—the “crime of all crimes”—transpires?



In *The Crime of All Crimes*, criminologist Nicole Rafter takes an innovative approach to the study of genocide by comparing eight diverse genocides—large-scale and small; well-known and obscure—through the lens of criminal behavior. Rafter explores different models of genocidal activity, reflecting on the popular use of the Holocaust as a model for genocide and ways in which other genocides conform to different patterns. For instance, Rafter questions the assumption that only ethnic groups are targeted for genocidal “cleansing,” and she also urges that actions such as genocidal rape be considered alongside traditional instances of genocidal violence. Further, by examining the causes of genocide on different levels, Rafter is able to construct profiles of typical victims and perpetrators and discuss means of preventing genocide, in addition to delving into the social psychology of genocidal behavior and the ways in which genocides are brought to an end. A sweeping and innovative investigation into the most tragic of events in the modern world, *The Crime of All Crimes* will fundamentally change how we think about genocide in the present day.

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

<http://nyupress.org/books/9781479859481/>

Violence against Women in Pornography

By Walter S. DeKeseredy & Marilyn Corsianos

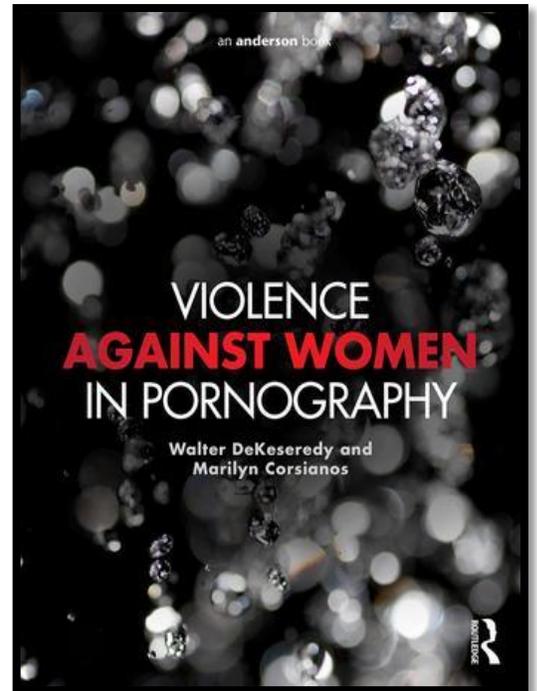
Book Description:

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:

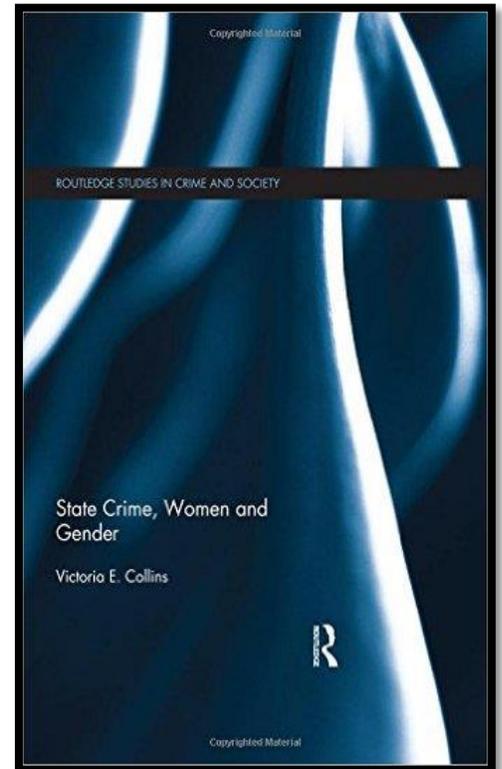
The United Nations has called violence against women "the most pervasive, yet least recognized human rights abuse in the world" and there is a long-established history of the systematic victimization of women by the state during times of peace and conflict. This book contributes to the established literature 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/>



Queer Criminology

By Carrie L. Buist & Emily Lenning

Book Description:

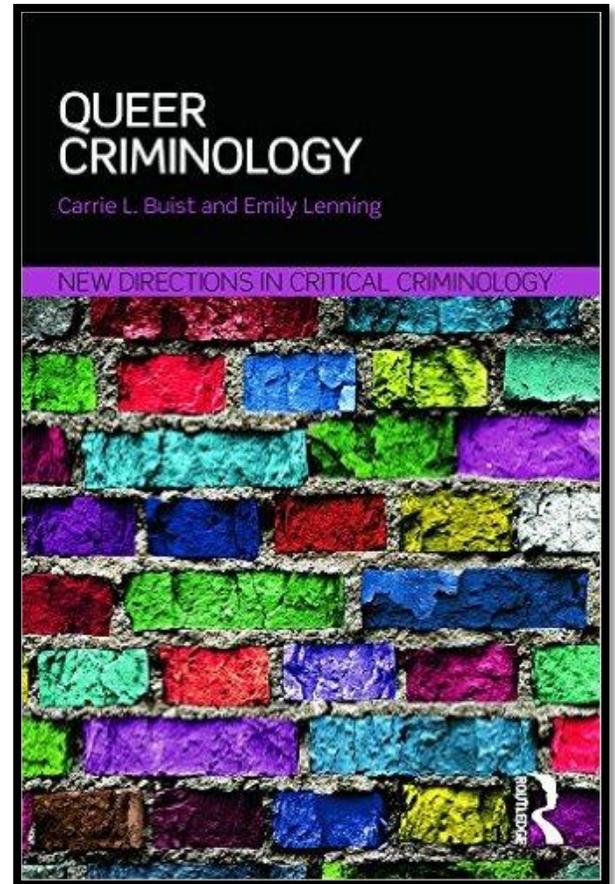
In this book, Carrie L. Buist and Emily Lenning reflect on the origins of Queer Criminology, survey the foundational research and scholarship in this emerging field, and offer suggestions for the future. Covering topics such as the criminalization of queerness; the policing of Queer communities; Queer experiences in the courtroom; and the correctional control of Queer people, Queer Criminology synthesizes the work of criminologists, journalists, legal scholars, non-governmental organizations, and others to illuminate the historical and contemporary context of the Queer experience.

Queer Criminology offers examples of the grave injustices that Queer people face around the world, particularly in places such as Russia, Kyrgyzstan, England, India, Thailand, Nigeria, and the United States. These injustices include, but are not limited to, selective enforcement, coerced confessions, disproportionate sentencing, rape, extortion, denial of due process, forced isolation, corporal punishment, and death. By highlighting a pattern of discriminatory, disproportionate, and abusive treatment of Queer people by the criminal legal system, this book demonstrates the importance of developing a criminology that critiques the heteronormative systems that serve to oppress Queer people around the world.

Buist and Lenning argue that criminology is incomplete without a thorough recognition and understanding of these Queer experiences. Therefore, Queer Criminology is a vital contribution to the growing body of literature exploring the Queer experience, and should be considered a necessary tool for students, scholars, and practitioners alike who are seeking a more just criminal legal system.

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

<http://www.taylorandfrancis.com/books/details/9781138824379/>



Crimes of the Powerful An Introduction

By Dawn L. Rothe and David Kauzlarich

Book Description:

As politicians and the media perpetuate the stereotype of the ‘common criminal’, crimes committed by the powerful remain for the most part invisible or are reframed as a ‘bad decision’ or a ‘rare mistake’. This is a topic that remains marginalized within the field of criminology and criminal justice, yet crimes of the powerful cause more harm, perpetuate more inequalities, and result in more victimization than street crimes.

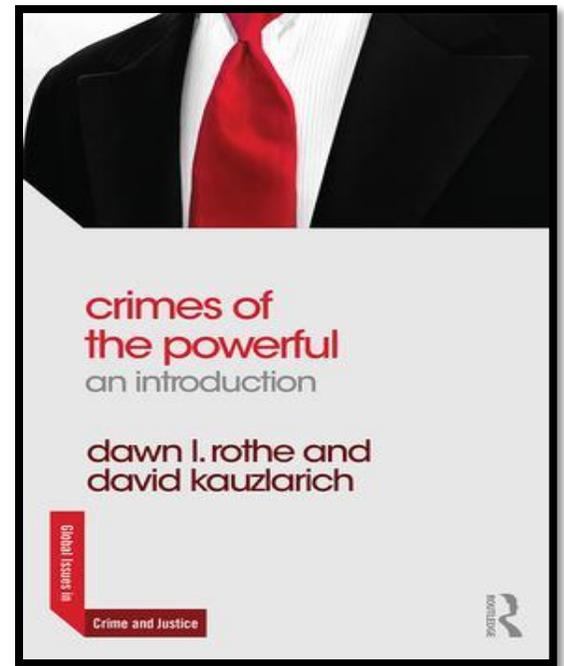
Crimes of the Powerful: An Introduction is the first textbook to bring together and to show the symbiotic relationships between the related fields of state crime, white collar crime, corporate crime, financial crime, organized crime and environmental crime. Dawn L. Rothe and David Kauzlarich introduce the vast types of crimes, methodological issues associated with research, theoretical relevance, and issues surrounding regulations and social controls for crimes of the powerful. Themes covered include:

- media, culture, and the Hollywoodization of crimes of the powerful,
- theoretical understanding and the study of the crimes of the powerful,
- a typology of crimes of the powerful with examples and case studies,
- victims of the crimes of the powerful,
- the regulation and resistance of elite crime.

This is the first textbook to bring together the related fields of state crime, corporate crime, white collar crime, financial crime, environmental crime, and organized crime. An ideal introductory text for both undergraduate and postgraduate students taking modules on the crimes of the powerful, white collar crime, state crime and green criminology, this text includes chapter summaries, activities and discussion questions, and lists of additional resources including films, websites, and additional readings.

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

<https://www.routledge.com/products/9781138797949>



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:

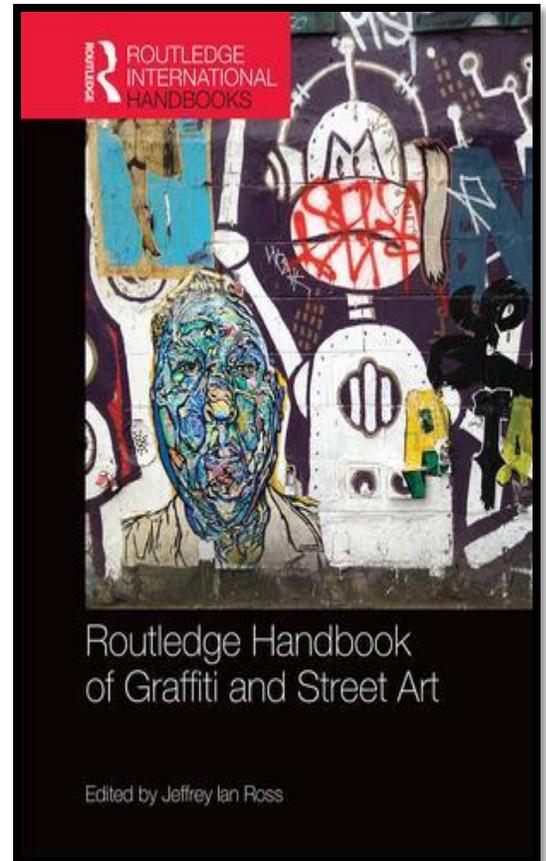
- History, Types, and Writers/Artists of Graffiti and Street Art;
- Theoretical Explanations of Graffiti and Street Art/Causes of Graffiti and Street Art;
- Regional/Municipal Variations/Differences of Graffiti and Street Art; and,
- Effects of Graffiti and Street Art.

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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Anne M. Lee, 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.



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



Kyle Mulrooney is currently 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 state processes and penal actors translate social forces into penal effects. Following this line he has also taken an interest in the doping phenomenon, examining the trend towards “zero tolerance” and the criminalization of performance and image enhancing drugs. Kyle 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.