

## CHAIR'S MESSAGE

Dear DCCSJ Members:

As the arrest warrants from Robert Mueller's investigation into the Trump Russia probe go out, and we have a constant changing of the guards in the Trump administration, I write you during what I hope are the final days of our 45<sup>th</sup> president's administration.

This is also the last chair's message I write in this newsletter. I want to thank you for the opportunity to serve as chair for the past two years (and co-chair for the two years preceding). I will say more about this at the DCCSJ social in Philly (but I promise to make it short). To begin with, we delayed sending out this newsletter for a variety of organizational reasons, but we hope that it will be of use to you and your network. Over the last few months the Division has accomplished a handful of important tasks. We now have an official Division archivist (Jane Mooney, John Jay College of Criminal Justice). As a result of forming a search committee for a new Executive Editor of *Critical Criminology: An International Journal*, we have selected Avi Brisman (Eastern Kentucky University). He will officially assume his duties in January 2019. During the spring the DCCSJ membership elected a new executive committee with Rob White, Ph.D. (University of Tasmania) as the chair, Vice Chair: Kerry Carrington; Sec/Trea: Travis Linneman; and Executive Counselors: Amanda Hall-Sanchez, Michael Coyle, & Vincenzo Ruggiero. Meanwhile I move to "past chair status," and my role will be to "provide organizational stability and continuity over time." We have managed to secure a new chair of the communications committee, Kyle Mulrooney, (University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia), who will be taking over from Favian Martin who has done an excellent job.

The adjudication of the DCCSJ awards was completed in October, and the winners were recently announced through our Facebook page and a mass e-mail. The results are also repeated in the contents of this newsletter. Again thanks to the chairs of the separate awards committees, including Martin Schwartz, Rob White, Carla Barrett, and the memberthe members of the DCCSJ who diligently served on these committees. Other potential items of interest include a new retractable banner and table banner/cloth reflecting our new name and in the case of the table cloth, a more modern design. Please sign up and serve at the table as this is one way that we demonstrate to others attending the ASC conference who we are and what we do. Our membership is holding steady and the number of followers to our Facebook and twitter pages is growing steadily. For those of us preparing to attend the ASC meeting in Philadelphia (November 15-18), as the on-line program for the conference will attest, there are numerous panels that will be of interest to our membership.

Moreover, please do not forget to attend the DCCSJ General Business Meeting to be held on Thursday November 16, from 3:30-4:50 (Marriot, Liberty Ballroom Salon B, Headhouse Tower 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor) where we will further update you on our activities. Shortly after the business meeting will be the annual social (6:00 -10:00 pm in Marriot, Liberty Ballroom Salon A, Headhouse Tower 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor), that will include the annual DCCSJ awards presentations. Furthermore, as you prepare for the meeting please consult the ASC website for information on the papers you submitted, panels and roundtables, proposed. Finally, if you have not already, please remember to renew your membership in the ASC and DCCSJ.

Thanks once again to Favian and Kyle Mulroony for assembling, editing and distributing this newsletter and to all the members of the DCCSJ who help us to run this organization.

Thanks to all for your assistance in the smooth administration of the DCCSJ, your scholarship, and activism. I encourage you all to get involved. We are always looking for members to volunteer to assist with these initiatives.

See you in Philly.

Cheers,

Jeffrey Ian Ross, PhD,

Chair, DCCSJ

# DCC COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive officers are responsible for the smooth running of the division, including setting the annual dues for the Division, reviewing the budget and expenditure of the Division, and being the policy-making body of the Division.

### Board Members

*Chair:*

Jeffrey Ian Ross  
-University of Baltimore

*Vice Chair:*

Emily Troshynski  
- University of Nevada, Las Vegas

*Secretary/Treasurer:*

Victoria Collins  
-Eastern Kentucky University

*Executive Counselors At Large:*

Kathryn Henne  
- Australian National University

Travis Linnemann  
- Eastern Kentucky University

Jayne Mooney  
- John Jay College of Criminal Justice

*Past Chair:*

Donna Selman  
- Indiana State University

Greetings Friends,

We hope that you all had a productive and enjoyable fall semester!

Since the 2016 election, the United States has experienced an increase in hate crimes and bias incidents, and this past summer, white supremacist and nationalist groups have taken to the streets to promote their propaganda. From Gettysburg to Charlottesville, groups are clinging to their guns to defend and protect monuments that commemorate the legacy of white supremacy. For these groups, they found validation in Trump, as he continues to side with their ideology. Moving beyond white supremacist groups, there has been a significant increase in LGBT hate crimes. In fact, there has been more murders of transgender women of color this year, than there was for the entire year of 2016. In Philadelphia, seven transgender women of color were murdered over the past six months. Without a doubt, Trump has contributed to the hatred and bigotry that is taking place in our communities. From calling Mexicans rapists, to questioning Muslims, as well as banning the Transgender community from serving in the military, his actions further alienated these groups and allows them to be vulnerable to be victimized. We have seen many DCCSJ members take on bigotry by marching in the streets and having conversations in the classroom. Keep up the work!

Also, things are changing within the DCCSJ Communication Committee. Kyle will be taking over the chair position of the communication committee, and we wish him well with keeping Division members up to date with all matters relating to the DCCSJ.

With that said, we present the Fall Edition of the DCCSJ Newsletter. We hope that you find it informing and stimulating. Somewhere in between your research and writing, we also hope that you find the time to enjoy the fall weather.

Be well,  
Favian & Kyle  
DCCSJ Communication Team



## CRIT CRIM NEWS

### Now Hiring!

The Communication Committee is looking for new committee members. If anyone is interested in helping out with the DCCSJ Communication Committee, please email us at [DivisiononCriticalCriminology@hotmail.com](mailto:DivisiononCriticalCriminology@hotmail.com)



### Social Media!

As many of you may know, the communications team has been working to include social media to keep in contact between newsletters! If you have any information that you would like shared through one of these please email the information to [divisiononcriticalcriminology@hotmail.com](mailto:divisiononcriticalcriminology@hotmail.com) Please follow us:

**Facebook:** ASC Division on Critical Criminology

**Twitter:** ASCCriticalCrim

**Instagram:** ASCCriticalCrim



# More News!

## CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY: AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

The Division on Critical Criminology and Social Justice is pleased to announce that Springer, in consultation with the executive of the DCCSJJ, and the DCCSJ editor selection committee (David Kauzlarich, Kerry Carrington, David Friedrichs, Claire Renzetti, and Nigel South) has selected Avi Brisman, an Associate Professor at Eastern Kentucky University and an Adjunct Associate Professor at Queensland University of Technology, to be the new editor of CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY: AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL. Avi will assume this role January 1, 2019, but will start working with Dave Kauzlarich January 2018 to ensure a smooth transition.



## Volunteers Needed!

We are seeking volunteers to help out with the DCC outreach table during the upcoming ASC conference in Philadelphia.

Please consider volunteering for an hour as this helps in recruiting members to the division. By attracting a newer generation of criminologists, we continue to grow as a community of individuals seeking to achieve social justice, which we desperately need given the current climate.

Once again, we are using VolunteerSpot to organize our sign-ups.

Here are the instructions in 3 easy steps:

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

Please note: VolunteerSpot does not share your email address with anyone.

If you prefer not to use your email address, please contact us and we can sign you up manually.



## International Hate Studies: Contexts and Consequences of Hate Conference

We are pleased to invite you to submit a proposal to participate in the third biennial INHS conference, "International Hate Studies: Contexts and Consequences of Hate", which will be held on May 29-31, 2018.

Dr. Barbara Perry will be hosting next year's conference at the University of Ontario Institute of Technology in Oshawa, Ontario, Canada. We are hoping for another diverse and engaging series of papers and presentations from academics, practitioners and policy makers who share an interest in enhancing our understanding of and capacity to respond to hate in its many guises: language, policy, violence, or other actions intended to exclude and marginalize.

Please follow the link

at <http://sites.uoit.ca/inhs/index.php> <<https://internationalhatestudies.us4.list-manage.com/track/click?u=13c694e8d1c586bcc895c6803&id=70469ebbf&e=ef282a93b4>> to submit your proposal. Proposals can be submitted to take part in a discussion session; a problem solving workshop; or by presenting a seminar paper.

The deadline is January 22, 2018.

Registration details (including fees) will follow later this year.





## UPCOMING EVENTS

### **American Society of Criminology's Annual Conference**

**Theme: "Crime, Legitimacy and Reform: Fifty Years after the President's Commission"**

**Philadelphia, PA**

Date: November 15 - 18, 2017

Location: Philadelphia Marriott Downtown.

For more information, please visit: <https://www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.html>

### **30<sup>th</sup> Annual Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC)**

**Theme: Acknowledging the past, imagining the future: Celebrating 50 years of criminology in Australia and New Zealand**

**Canberra, Australia**

Date: December 5-8, 2017

Location: QT Hotel, Canberra, Australia

For more information, please visit: <http://www.anzsoc2017.com.au/>

### **ACJS 55th Annual Meeting**

**Theme: "So What? Understanding What It All Means"**

**New Orleans, LA**

Date: February 13-17, 2018

Location: Hilton New Orleans Riverside

For more information, please visit: <http://www.acjs.org/page/2018AnnualMeetin>



# New Directions in Critical Criminology Conference April 11-12, 2018

EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF JUSTICE STUDIES  
COLLEGE OF JUSTICE AND SAFETY

*Sponsored in part by the journal of Critical Sociology*

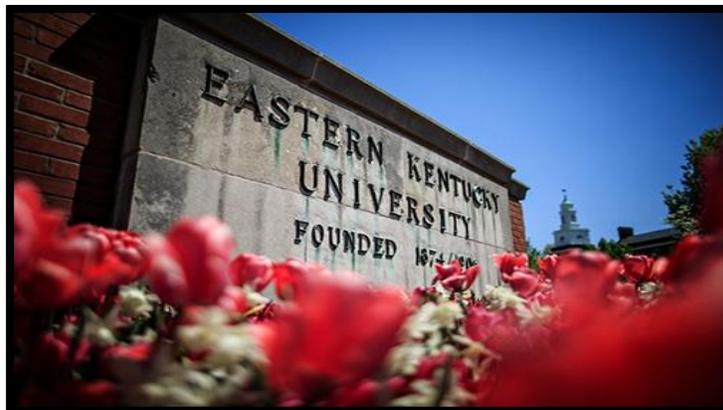
**KEYNOTE SPEAKERS:  
REUBEN MILLER  
ALESSANDRO DE GIORGI**

ABSTRACTS DUE BY  
JANUARY 15, 2018

NDCC.EKU.EDU

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

[http://ndcc.eku.edu/#\\_ga=2.161678332.1941296036.1507656176-1673062837.1507656176](http://ndcc.eku.edu/#_ga=2.161678332.1941296036.1507656176-1673062837.1507656176)



# Recipients of DCCSJ Awards for 2017



Below are this year's DCCSJ Awards recipients:

**The Lifetime Achievement Award** (The committee voted to award two prizes this year, as both winners were seen as pioneers, top theorists, and pathbreakers in their respective fields [Listed alphabetically]):

- *Joseph F. Donnermeyer, Ohio State University*
- *Robert D. White, University of Tasmania*

**The Critical Criminologist of the Year Award:**

- *Travis Linnemann, Eastern Kentucky University*

**The DCCSJ Praxis Award:**

- *Melissa L. Jarrell, Texas A&M University, Corpus Christi*

**The Best Journal Article Award:**

- *Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill and Victor St. John. (2017). Manufactured "mismatch": Cultural incongruence and Black experience in the academy. Race and Justice, 7(2): 110-126.*
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**The Graduate Paper Award (two awards):**

- *Brenden Beck, "Broken Windows in the Cul-de-Sac? Race and Quality-of-Life Policing in the Changing Suburbs." City University of New York,*
- *Michael Gibson-Light, "Ramen Politics: Informal Money and Logics of Resistance in the Contemporary American Prison." University of Arizona.*

**Undergraduate Paper Award:**

- No Award

**The DCCSJ Practice Award:**

- No Award

**Teaching Award:**

- *Shelly Clevenger, Illinois State University*

**Best Book Award**

- *Judah Schept for his book Progressive Punishment.*

Be sure to attend the DCCSJ Social to celebrate the achievements of this year's awardees.



# The Latest from *Critical Criminology: An International Journal*

The official Journal of the ASC Division on Critical Criminology and the ACJS Section on Critical Criminology

## Latest Articles:

*Portraying Those We Condemn with Care: Extending the Ethics of Representation*

By Sarah Wright Monod

*(Re)entry from the Bottom Up: Case Study of a Critical Approach to Assisting Women Coming Home from Prison*

By Melissa Burch

*Food Fraud and the Partnership for a 'Healthier' America: A Case Study in State-Corporate Crime*

By Kenneth S. Leon & Ivy Ken

*The Role of Denial in the 'Theft of Nature': Comparing Biopiracy and Climate Change*

By Tanya Wyatt & Avi Brisman

*Communities at Large: An Archaeological Analysis of the 'Community' Within Restorative Justice Policy and Laws*

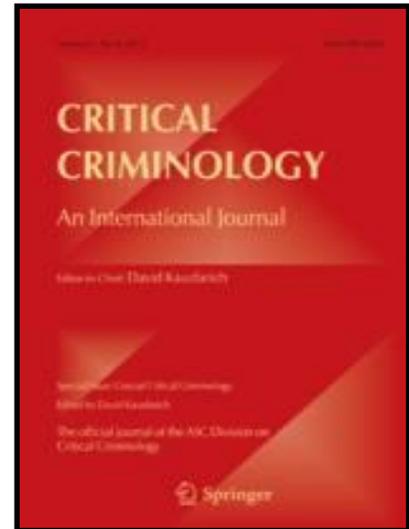
By Giuseppe Maglione

*Does Hypocrisy Matter? National Reputational Damage and British Anti-Corruption Mentoring in the Balkans*

By Sappho Xenakis & Kalin Ivanov

*From "Junkies" to "Soccer Moms": Newspaper Representations of Overdose, 1988–2014*

By Katherine McLean



To submit papers for consideration for publication to *Critical Criminology: An International Journal*, please click on the link below:

<http://www.springer.com/social+sciences/criminology/journal/10612>



## **The Stockholm Criminology Symposium Controversy**

**By Biko Agozino, Virginia Tech**

It was a privilege and an honor to be invited to present a paper on the decolonization perspective in criminology at the Stockholm Criminology Symposium, June 19-21, 2017. The organizers offered to cover the costs of my participation and asked me to invite another scholar from a developing country to join my session. Luckily for me, I had presented a similar paper on indigenous perspectives in the decolonization of criminology at the Forum for Indigenous Research Excellence (FIRE), University of Wollongong, Australia in November and again at the Decolonizing Social Science Seminar, University of Padua, Italy, December 2016 with a focus on Gramsci's relevance to the decolonization paradigm in criminology.

I accepted the invitation and sent off the abstract. The organizers wondered if I could change my topic to something like race and gender in criminology but I assured them that the decolonization perspective covers race-class-gender issues intersectionally or in articulation. A colleague from the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus, Law Faculty proposed a paper on the problematic colonial origin of statutes and procedures in post-colonial Nigeria. Unfortunately, the Swedish embassy in Nigeria outsourced visa processing to a private firm and they said that they did not have enough time to process his visa. So, I was the only presenter at the session and I tried to summarize his paper as well.

During questions and answers, I found that the Swedish audience shared something within the Australian and the Italian audiences. In response to my call for criminologists to support an end to the war on drugs as part of the strategy of the withering away of law and the use of administrative regulation to reduce the harms of drug abuse, one Swedish man in the audience who claimed to be a correctional officer, was vehement in opposing the legalization of marijuana, believing that it was more dangerous than heroin. After a brief call and response with me on the relative safety of marijuana compared to tobacco and alcohol, I broadened the call for the withering away of the law to be extended to sex work, abortion, same-sex relations, and the death penalty which were all introduced into Africa by European colonizers but continue to be embraced by post-colonial regimes in Africa long after the colonizers had abolished such laws in their own jurisdictions. The man later joked that maybe I wanted to get some nice Swedish ladies. I told him that I was married, but that I would like to thank all the Swedish Red Cross volunteers who risked their lives to bring relief to children like me during the genocide in Biafra. Thanks for your Kwashiokor Combat Teams.

The debate reminded me that during the ‘Yarning Circle’ workshop led by a medical doctor on the second day of the Wollongong symposium in Australia, I was told by the medical doctor that the symposium would be made the laughing stock if we came out with a recommendation for penal abolitionism especially with reference to marijuana. He was of the view that juvenile delinquency was strongly linked to drug abuse in Australia especially among Aboriginal youth. I suggested that the policy implication was to legalize marijuana and give the youth a legal alternative that is reported by medical researchers to be safer than alcohol and tobacco. The colonizers should stop using drugs as the excuse for the criminalization of Aboriginal youth who wept during the symposium. I called for a campaign group to be launched to demand the decolonization of the prohibition of marijuana so that educators could use education to get young people to say no to all drugs; let doctors treat addicts in hospitals while people who needed marijuana based on their physicians’ recommendations would not need to patronize violent drug gangs for their medications.

I told the audience that the law was being pushed back through voter-led ballot initiatives in many states in the US just as decolonization involved struggles because the colonizer would never give up power without a demand, never has and never will, as Frederick Douglas put it. Colleagues who attended the symposium from New Zealand also told me privately that many Maori youth were criminalized simply for being found with small quantities of marijuana. I encouraged them to launch campaigns for legalization but they were doubtful if their elders would support them. The Italian colleagues told me that even a doctoral student was jailed for the possession of marijuana though the law was changing gradually with the Italian army authorized to grow and supply medical marijuana for prescription by doctors.

During the networking lunch at the Stockholm Symposium, I shared a table briefly with four Swedish ladies who were among the organizers. They said that they heard about my exciting presentation earlier that day and wanted to find out more. I told them that I called for Swedish citizens to set up campaign groups to demand that the control-freak state should end the prohibition of marijuana and regulate it like the more dangerous alcohol and tobacco products that kill millions of people worldwide while marijuana has not killed anyone. They all said that they would never dream of supporting such a campaign because they might be fired from their jobs. I am pleased to say that at least one social worker from a town in Sweden where youth violence and homicide was on the rise agreed that she would support some of the youth to start a campaign to legalize marijuana with a slogan that I suggested, ‘Legalize Sweede’, to enable them to earn money legitimately by setting up shops as is done in Amsterdam without violence.

The Critical Criminology, Crime and Social Justice Division of the American Society of Criminology should come out with a press release in support of the struggle to end the prohibition of marijuana for it was the excuse for the arrest of more than 800,000 US citizens annually with the over-representation of African Americans and ethnic minority youth at a huge cost to taxpayers. When two professional associations of African American scholars received a similar call from me to join the NAACP and other organizations in supporting legalization ballot initiatives, they refused to support them. Only Cornel West signed on to support a 2011 press release on a resolution that I drafted for the African Criminology and Justice Association condemning the war

against African Americans in the guise of the war on drugs. I was one of 100 professors who signed the online petition supporting the Colorado ballot initiative in 2012 and one writer online wondered if we were going to lose our jobs or our universities lose funding for allowing ourselves to lose credibility by supporting a dubious campaign. I got similar warning about possible career obstacles due to my conclusion in my dissertation on *Black Women and the Criminal Justice System* that since over 90% of Black women in prisons in the UK were there for drugs offences, the women and their supporters should launch campaigns to legalize the drugs because those drugs would not be criminalized if it was European women who were being arrested and incarcerated in Africa at such a high rate for stuff much safer than alcohol and tobacco. I am glad that I persisted and made similar calls in my *Counter-Colonial Criminology* in 2003 for the times they are changing (apologies to Bob, 'Everybody Must Get Stoned', Dylan): Marijuana law is withering away worldwide as predicted by Peter Tosh.

Back to the Stockholm Criminology Symposium, I found that the presentations by the Stockholm Criminology Prize winner, Professor Richard E. Tremblay (University of Montreal, Canada and University College, Dublin, Ireland) sounded like a science fiction narrative. He stated that early childhood profiling should start in the womb and even before conception to create a sound genetic environment as part of the intervention to predict future incarceration tendencies due to mental illness and thereby help to prevent adult violent criminality. According to him, programming for parents (especially for mothers because prevention funding was more likely to be spent on the more violent males when more should be spent on mothers, in his view) might prove more helpful because funding for longitudinal studies are scarce since policy makers tend to prefer what works now. He said that his research yielding over 500 publications with over 200 co-authors proved that there were more than 50 predictors of violence that could allow the prediction of predisposition to homicide in communities that vary tremendously in risk factors and protective factors. The Swedish Minister for Justice and Migration, Morgan Johansson, replied that Sweden was a Social Democracy and so welfare, healthcare and early childhood education were offered to all but that the problem was that the population was becoming more diverse (yet immigrants were not more crime-prone than home-grown citizens). Swedes told me that the Alt-Righters were on the rise in their country.

During question time, I asked Professor Tremblay why his research on violent criminality focused exclusively on those who had mental illness when we have been reminded by Thomas Merton that it is the sane people that we should be worried about since crazy people are so busy being crazy that they lack the capacity to plan how to invade distant lands and kidnap millions of people, enslave and rape them for four hundred years, then colonize survivors for another 100 years, while waging a genocidal tribal war among themselves designed to kill millions in the struggle over who should have the largest share of colonies? He answered that aggression was necessary for human evolution and for the domination of nature by human beings. Many participants came to me later to say that they liked my question and found Tremblay's response self-contradictory. One participant from South America told me privately that he agreed with me but that a scientific presentation was not the place to express politics as if science fiction was not political.



## **USA and Latin American Criminology Then and Now (1970s to the Present): What are the Similarities and Dissimilarities?**

### **PART I**

Gregg Barak  
Eastern Michigan University  
Mondo Cane, Porto Alegre  
June 24, 2017

In the 1970s the birth of a radical criminology in the United States and by the late 1980s its eclipse within a broader, less threatening, and more popular yet relatively small critical criminology as contrasted with the dominant and much larger state focused positivist criminology, can be traced back to the tail end of the political and social protests that started with the Montgomery Bus boycott in 1955 and ended with the wind down of the Vietnam War in 1975. While the movement for a radical and/or a critical criminology in the US was born in praxis and in conjunction with the struggles outside of academia, it was also the product of internal struggles within academia over the composition of faculty and students, diversifying the curriculum, creating space for ethnic and women's studies, and trying to change the university's organizational culture. Of course, in the States we did not have our own fascist crackdown like in Argentina or in Brazil. Nevertheless, by the late 60s and early 70s US repression both inside and outside of academia was quite fierce as many Marxists, academic and non-academic, lost their jobs, were jailed, killed, or went into exile.

Originally, radical criminology consisted of a small number of students led by a handful of faculty members who were teaching in the first School of Criminology in the United States, founded in 1950 at the University of California, Berkeley. These radical criminologists included Tony Platt, Herman Schwendinger, and Paul Takagi. At the time, there were two other criminologists Richard Quinney at Brown University and William Chambliss at the University of California, Santa Barbara who were also developing Marxist analyses of crime and justice and who were loosely affiliated with the Berkeley radicals. In 1972 these criminologists formed a small Union of Radical Criminologists based in Berkeley and in 1974 they established an independent journal and published the first issue of *Crime and Social Justice*, which continues to this day as *Social Justice: A Journal of Crime, Conflict, and World Order*, which is still based in the San Francisco Bay Area. Two years later, the School of Criminology was terminated by the higher education administration of California Governor Ronald Reagan.

In addition to these high profile Marxist criminologists, there were the more numerous left liberal and progressive criminologists who were also taking on the “good old boys” in academia as well as in the criminal justice professions. In other words, the leftist movement in criminology was a diverse one and at no time did the Marxists ever take it over. Quite the contrary, in fact by the late 1980s left criminology had been taken over by a milder and kinder and by a relatively moderate and reformist liberal enterprise in American criminology as class analyses of crime and justice all but disappeared.

As already suggested, when radical criminology first appeared on the US scene, it was influenced by and owed its “revolutionary” roots to the social actions of the inner city poor, to radicalized black and brown people, to the American Indian movement, to second wave feminism, and to those war resisters who were all organizing one way or the other against the anti-democratic and exclusionary politics of American institutions. Importantly, radical criminology was also developing a global perspective, informed by the importation of ideas from living and nonliving academics working outside of the United States, including such luminaries as Rosa del Olmo, Stuart Hall, Wilhelm Bonger, Georg Rusche and Otto Kirchheimer.

More specifically, the praxis of these radical criminologists was moving beyond the hallow halls of academia to align itself with grass-roots movements, community organizers, and social mediators found in the ghettos and barrios of urban America. We were also hooking up with representatives from leftist political parties and social organizations. No longer satisfied with serving merely as armchair social scientists, we were taking to the streets to change the criminal justice and mental health systems, working for example on community initiatives to control the police, efforts to change the practices pertaining to prisons and parole, and establishing rape crisis and domestic violence centers.

Simultaneously, we radical and critical criminologists were altering our research, scholarly, and writing agendas moving away from the state-sponsored agendas of positivism to reflect instead the material conditions and contradictions of both capitalism and American society. This meant focusing our attention on abortion laws, on female victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, on racism and classism in the CJS, on neocolonialism at home and on imperialism abroad. Lastly, as radical and critical criminologists we were becoming occupied with domestic and exported tactics of counterinsurgent policing as well as with the technological developments for controlling and repressing prisoners and parolees alike.

In bringing my opening remarks to a close, it should be noted that what radical and critical criminologists both then and now share in common are our analytic and polemical writings that counteract the hegemonic and ideological bases of bourgeois criminology. Thus, over the decades both our definitions of crime and our standards of professional conduct have continued to evolve, in the process prodding the state and its practitioners alike, trying to hold them accountable for their repressive and less than humanistic approaches to crime and justice. Moreover, what distinguishes radical and critical criminologists from traditional criminologists is that the former criminologists tend to obsess on the crimes of the powerful that harm and injure consumers, workers, and the environment as well as on structural violence that does the same. In contrast, the latter positivist criminologists tend to obsess on the crimes of the powerless that harm and injure the relations of both property and interpersonal violence.

As for what differentiates radical from critical criminologists in the past as well as in the present is that the former continue to incorporate analyses of the political economy of crime and crime control and of the distributions of power informed by Marxist theories of the social relations of production in general and of the capitalist state in particular. Accordingly, radical/Marxist criminology believes that in order to move beyond crime and the contemporary forms of repressive crime control and towards peace, justice and sustainability for all, we must pursue at the same time those social and structural transformations that will change the fundamental relations of capital accumulation and reproduction.

Critical criminology, inclusive of many types of criminologists, from feminists to post-modernists to left realists to anarchists to Green environmentalists to critical race theorists and so on, constitutes the largest camp of North American non-positivistic oriented criminologists. This eclectic group may or may not believe in the absolute necessity of overthrowing the capitalist relations of production. For many if not for most of these criminologists, they tend to believe that in order to prevent perpetual growth in harm and victimization, the establishment of social economies based on “fair” rather than “free” exchanges of production and distribution should be sufficient to accomplish this objective.

Finally, I should note dialectically that despite these darkened days of nationalism and Trumpism that this is also historically a hopeful moment. For we are bearing witness to the resurgence of the latest version of a New Leftist politics in the United States, and of criminologists both inside and outside of the university, who are pushing back against the neoliberal policies of our two political parties—Democrats and Republicans alike. In other words, for several years now there has been developing a new generation of activist intellectuals who are involved in a collectivist social praxis not unlike the rebellious days of the 1960s. For the first time in a long time, this younger generation is engaging the older generation in a revitalized conversation that has been sparked by contemporary social movements like Black Lives Matter and the Bernie Sanders Revolution.

## PART II

Marília de Nardin Budó  
IMED Passo Fundo

Differently from Gregg, I will talk about critical criminology in Brazil without a fundamental basis that he has about United States: life experience. So, I will divide my presentation in two parts. In the first one, I will talk about the reception of critical criminology in Brazil. In the second one, I will talk a little bit on how this field is organized here nowadays.

For this first part, I will base my presentation in some books we usually read for understanding this process mostly in the post-graduation. Some of them are: by Rosa Del Olmo, *Latin America and its Criminology*; by Lola Aniyar de Castro, *Criminology of Liberation*; by Juarez Cirino dos Santos, *Radical Criminology*, by Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni, *Criminology: An Approach from One Margin*, and by Vera Regina Pereira de Andrade, *By the Hands of Criminology*.

The origins of criminology in Brazil and in Latin America are the same as in the US: the positivism, mainly in the Italian tradition (Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, Raffaele Garofalo). Early on, Brazilian theorists of crime were constructing colonized versions. For example, we can read Nina Rodrigues an important criminologist from Bahia who produced his theory of criminal men based on the thesis of degeneration of the mixture of races, and the criminogenic feature of the genetic formation of the “mulatos” and black people in Brazil. Criminology came to this margin, argues Zaffaroni, reaffirming and legitimating colonialism and neocolonialism, all kinds of racism always supporting privileges for white people.

In the Law field, where most of us here come from, criminology is not a subject that really matters for the mainstream schools. We are taught to reproduce common sense in criminology, only where it is necessary to relate it to criminal law. One example is when we study the application of penal law to judicial decisions.

We can say that sociology of deviance and crime is a subject way more studied traditionally by the sociology field, but Critical and Radical Criminology were underdeveloped in this area of study.

In the law field, we can affirm that the Italian criminologist Alessandro Baratta is an important link between critical criminology and Latin America. It was in the 70s and mostly in the 80s that many Brazilian students and professors travelled to Italy and Germany to study with Baratta. He came to Brazil often during the 90s, advising thesis and dissertations, always interested in the specificities of Latin America reality of crime and social control.

The first group founded in critical criminology in Latin America was in Maracaibo Venezuela, in 1974, in the University of Zulia, by Lola Aniyar de Castro. The journal created for publishing the new ideas was *Capítulo Criminológico*. Then it spread to Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Panamá, México and Brazil

In terms of context it is necessary to understand that the end of the 60s and the beginning of the 70s was the most violent and repressive period of our civil-military dictatorship based on the National Security Doctrine. Inside the universities there were spies and books could not be published in a critical way. Censorship worked limiting music, literature, cinema and, of course, academic publications. Many scholars went to exile, others were pursued, tortured, disappeared, or were killed in the dictatorship dungeons. So, our May of 68, thinking in rights for minorities, contraculture, social movements etc. was in the 80s, as sang Jorge Drexler, in the context of Uruguay, in the song “Aquellos tiempos” when, finally, those repressive regimes ended.

If it is true that it was almost impossible to discuss in a Marxist way the criminal system publicly, including the political crime and persecution, some scholars did it. We can cite the pioneers Roberto Lyra Filho, who published *Dialectic Criminology* in 1972, and Juarez Cirino dos Santos who firstly published the book *Criminology of Repression* in 1979 (a critical analysis of positivist criminology) and Radical Criminology (his Ph.D. dissertation in 1981). Cirino says during the late 70s “the democratic resistance was growing in every segment of the civil society and Brazilian politics.” In some Universities, the Unions of Professors and Students guaranteed

some freedom for the defense of Marxist thesis. It was the case of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, where he presented his Ph.D. dissertation.

In his literature review, Cirino met some of the main scholars who were producing criticisms to social control of criminal justice system, as Michel Foucault, and Radical and Critical criminologists from US, Italy, Germany, UK, and Venezuela as: Otto Kirchheimer; Alessandro Baratta, Massimo Pavarini, Dario Melossi, Tony Platt, William Chambliss, both Schwendingers, de Castro and del Olmo. In 1980, Juarez Cirino dos Santos and Sérgio Tancredo translated the collection *Critical Criminology*, organized by Taylor, Walton and Young. The criminalists Heleno Fragoso, Nilo Batista, Juarez Tavares and others were at that time discussing this new criminology and of course the impacts of critical criminology for a critical criminal law, as Juarez Tavares did for the first time.

The most important issue besides the struggle for democracy was to construct an authentic Latin American criminology: with different proposals, the idea was to think of a criminology that really tried to construct a collective project for this region of the globe, mainly in the 90s. This project was in part frustrated, as de Andrade has stated, there were no lasting consequences. Although that collective project did not succeed as planned, the criminological criticism has grown a lot in the last 20 years.

Criminology, in Latin America, could not be converted in a reception of North American and European Criminologies. Vera Andrade says that differently from positivist criminology, critical criminology did not come to Latin America in a colonizing way: it was a cooperation, an interchange of experiences, mainly through Alessandro Baratta and the School of Bologna.

Nowadays we have many research groups in all regions of Brazil. This is very new here, because until 10 years ago we had just 5 or 6 universities where students could go to study in this field. Today, there are two important institutes, the *Instituto Carioca de Criminologia*, headed by Vera Malaguti Batista and Nilo Batista, and the Instituto de Criminologia e Política Criminal, headed by Juarez Cirino dos Santos.

In associations like ABRASD (Brazilian Society of Sociology of Law), there is a group on Crime, Violence and Social Control; in IPDMS (Research Institute on Law and Social Movements) there is a Work Group called Critical Criminology and Social Movements; in REED (Network of Empirical Research in Law) there are groups of criminology; and recently, since 2014 there has been the presence of the Brazilian Group of Critical Criminology, which congregates the research groups working in comprehending and constructing what can be called Brazilian Critical Criminology. Vera Regina Pereira de Andrade also has an important research group that is called *Brasilidade criminológica*. Her students and she are developing an interesting work on recovering documents and publications in different Brazilian journals from 20<sup>th</sup> century, in order to reconstruct the history of criminology here in Brazil, mainly the reception and translation of European and North American criminology during this time.

In terms of methodologies and contents, I can say that these critical Brazilian researchers take into consideration the structural criticisms and analyses of the Capitalist State; the institutional violence against poor and black people; they are also increasing the number and the quality of research on the workings of gender and race as categories as important as social class for

understanding the way in which our criminal justice system has worked in our colonized and slavery culture.

There are also works trying to deal with State Crimes both during the dictatorship and democracy; the growth of prison population has been an important subject too.

In conclusion, I can see that we are only now going deep to the need of epistemological criticism of our own critical criminology, as we have way more people thinking on it, we have a very interesting political moment of crisis, and we are witnessing an unprecedented systemic political violence on the streets. It is time to join our forces in order to really face this monster way older than criminology.



## REPORT BACK: CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA

**Tammy Castle**  
**Associate Professor**  
**Department of Justice Studies**  
**James Madison University**

I am still trying to process the events that unfolded on August 12 so this reflection will be brief. Earlier this year I confronted members of the Traditionalist Workers Party, the National Socialist Movement (NSM), and other White supremacists as they descended on a small town in my home state of Kentucky in an effort to recruit and ‘Unite the Right’ by bringing together a number of extremist groups. On July 8, I stood alongside members of Black Lives Matter, ANTIFA, Show Up for Racial Justice Charlottesville (SURJ), other ally groups, and the local community as we confronted members of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) who rallied in Justice Park. The KKK were vastly outnumbered by protestors and left the rally early under police protection from local officers and the Virginia State Police. The Unite the Right rally, however, was estimated to be a much larger showing by extremists, so protest planning had been ongoing for weeks.

On Saturday, an unlawful assembly (and later state of emergency) would be called before the rally even began due to violent skirmishes instigated by baton and shield-wielding fascists. By the end of the day, Heather Heyer would be murdered and 19 others injured in a terrorist attack by one of those fascists. During and immediately following the terrorist attack, smaller groups of fascists taunted protestors as they left, attacked some in the parking garage, and drove into a city apartment complex to harass the black residents. Due to how the events unfolded, and my own participation in the protests, I was unable to document much of the day. Here are some of the photos taken by myself and Lantz Shifflett of James Madison University. I present them in the order that they were taken with a brief description of events.



Figure 1: The Clergy Collective, including Dr. Cornel West, links arms and blocks the entrance to the Unite the Right rally in Emancipation Park.



Figure 2: Members of the Proud Boys, Vanguard America, and other far-right groups patrol Justice Park to taunt and intimidate protestors, which is being protected by armed members of Redneck Revolt (seen here in the red bandana).



Figure 3: About forty minutes later, the same entrance to Emancipation Park shown in the first photo was swarmed by fascists and protestors.

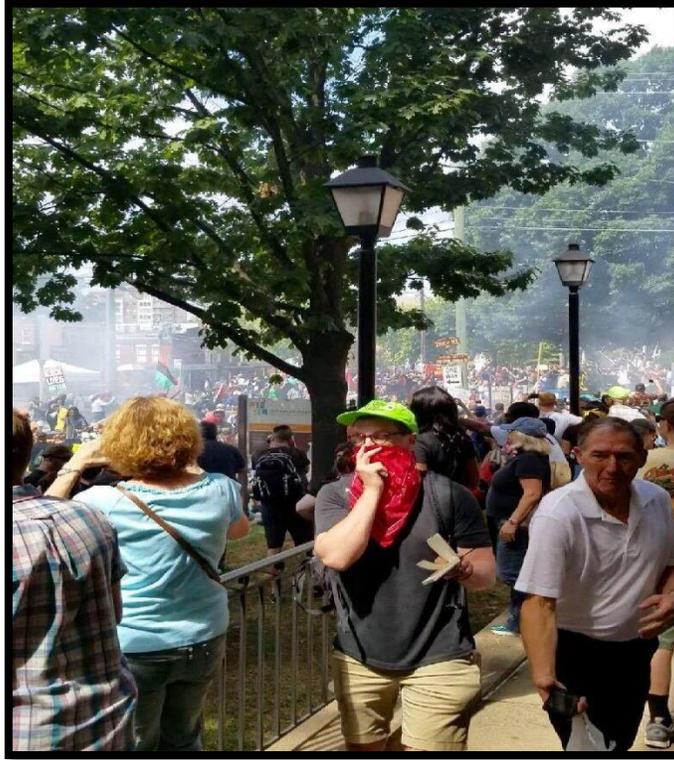


Figure 4: A legal observer covers his face to avoid tear gas released by the police.



Figure 5: Groups of fascists meet the ANTIFA line blocking their entrance to Emancipation Park.



Figure 6: As we patrolled Friendship Court and looked for other protestors, we noticed some commotion down the block. A group of protestors had mobilized in response to reports of fascists harassing local residents, and were on their way to join us when they were hit a car. While people are still being treated, VSP and the National Guard deploy an LRAP and sniper.

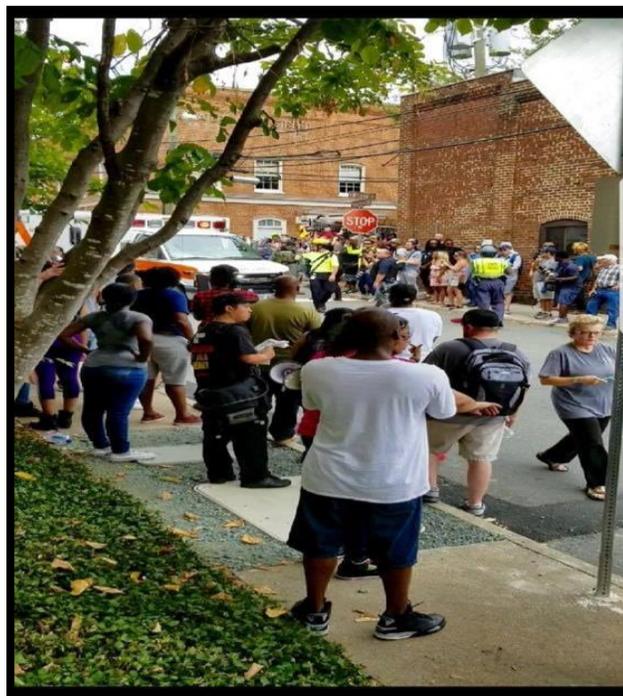


Figure 7: A picture of the scene as the last victim was taken to the hospital. Protestors cheered and clapped for each victim as they were loaded into the ambulance. Black Lives Matter activists and clergy worked to keep people from obstructing the scene as people gathered, some still unaware of what had transpired. After the last victim was taken away, activists requested people leave the crime scene and area of the terrorist attack.

# **Learning from Each Other: Reflections on Teaching in the Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program**

**By Elizabeth Bradshaw**

**Associate Professor of Sociology, Central Michigan University**

**Email: [brads2ea@cmich.edu](mailto:brads2ea@cmich.edu)**

Over the past twenty years, an increasing number of critical criminologists have become involved with the National Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program (Inside-Out), which brings together university students (outside students) with incarcerated men and women (inside students) for a semester-long course held inside the walls of a correctional institution. This differs radically from the traditional criminology course and the approach of many mainstream criminologists who intentionally remain removed from those that are most directly and punitively impacted by the criminal justice system: incarcerated men and women. Inside-Out encourages scholars and students to move beyond the stereotypes and stigmatizations of prisoners to see them as human beings.

As of 2017, the Inside-Out program has held 50 International Instructor Training Institutes with nearly 800 educators worldwide from 45 states in the U.S. and nine other countries. In total, more than 22,000 inside and outside students have participated in more than 600 courses. Courses have been offered on a range of topics including sociology, criminology, anthropology, philosophy, economics, literature, theatre arts and urban planning. The Inside-Out program makes clear that it does not exist to conduct research on inside students, to act as a “scared straight” program for the outside students, to serve as a whistle-blowing program to expose problems within the facility, or as a venue for developing relationships beyond the parameters of the class. Rather, the goal is to pursue community-based learning that seeks to transcend the walls separating ‘us’ from ‘them’ (The Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program 2017).

With the motto of “Social Change through Transformative Education,” Inside-Out pedagogy centers on engagement, dialogue and critical reflection on social issues. As a symbol of inclusiveness and community students sit in a circle within the classroom, alternating between inside and outside students. Rather than relying on instructor-dominated lectures to teach core concepts, Inside-Out courses embrace a discussion-based approach that emphasizes active participation. While the instructor still dictates the topics of the course, the material to read and the assignments produced, their role is one of a facilitator guiding the students through the learning process. Instead of imparting knowledge onto students, the role of the instructor is to create an environment conducive to shared learning. Knowledge drawn forth from students’ perspectives and opinions is as important as the topics and materials covered in the course. In this approach, students learn much more from each other and their own experiences rather than directly from the instructor themselves (For more information on the pedagogy of Inside-Out see Davis and Roswell (2013) and the Special Issue on the Inside-Out Program Exchange Program (2013) in *The Prison Journal* 93(2)).

Within the classroom, icebreaker activities form a base to build trust and community among inside and outside students. Conducted on the first day of class, the Wagon Wheel activity is one

strategy for students to get to know each other individually in a relaxed, non-threatening manner. Students are arranged in two concentric circles with the inner circle facing outward (comprised of the outside students) and the outside circle facing inward (comprised of the inside students), so that each student is facing another. The instructor provides an unfinished sentence such as, “My favorite movie is...,” “If I were an animal I’d be a...,” “I think the most beautiful place in the world is...,” to spark conversation among the dyads. After 1-2 minutes have passed, the instructor prompts the students seated in the outside circle to shift one seat to the right. This process continues until everyone has met the students seated in the opposite circle. Equally successful in both Inside-Out and traditional university courses, students consistently report that the Wagon Wheel activity breaks down initial barriers and prepares students to have substantive discussions on more contentious social issues with their fellow classmates throughout the semester.

One unique facet of many Inside-Out courses is the diversity of the students in terms of race, class, age, and life experience. Compared to colleges and universities that predominantly cater to white, middle-class 18-24 year olds, correctional institutions are disproportionately filled with people of color from poor and working class backgrounds. Moreover, because of the age range of the incarcerated students, older inside students are able to bring an intergenerational perspective to the classroom, something sorely missing from a traditional college course. The diverse life experiences of the inside students combined with the formal education of the outside students come together to produce a unique learning environment unlike any the students have previously experienced.

### *Reflections on teaching social inequality*

As part of the Inside-Out program, I have had the opportunity to teach four sections of the course *Social Issues through the Prism of a Prison (SOC330)* since 2014. The course is designed to survey a range of contemporary social issues. We discuss topics related to criminology and criminal justice such as mass incarceration, social control, victims and victimization and restorative justice, in addition to, more sociological topics including race, class and gender inequality, as well as, collective action and social movements. The course is taught through a mid-size, rural public university in the Midwest. While some of the outside students are economically privileged, others come from the working class. In each of the four cohorts, the vast majority of outside students tend to identify as female and almost all are white. Most of the outside students selected for the course major in sociology, social and criminal justice, youth studies, social work and psychology. Overall, many of the university students lack exposure to people of other races and different class backgrounds. Located in predominantly white, rural community not far from the university, the course is held at a minimum-security state correctional facility for men, one of the largest in the state. Compared to the outside students, the inside students are predominantly black men who come from poor or working class backgrounds and often originate from urban areas.

For many students, as well as myself, this course is likely one of the most diverse spaces for dissecting, debating and addressing social inequalities. Throughout the courses I have facilitated, I have observed students drawing on their lived experiences and perspectives to educate each

other on race, class and gender inequalities. The more students that are willing to open up to the group and share their perspective, the more deeply we were able to explore each topic. When discussing racial inequality, many of the students of color, both inside and out, share their stories of discrimination and oppression throughout society with white students. Some white students even share their examples of stereotypes, racism and white supremacy espoused by close friends and family members. While many of the outside students have read about these realities in their traditionally structured sociology courses, hearing examples vividly illustrated by their fellow classmates creates a profound impression. During our discussions on class inequality, inside students frequently divulge to the group the challenges endured while living in poverty. This includes substance abuse, addiction and mental illness to the stigma and humiliation associated with receiving public assistance. After hearing the lived experience of their peers, many of the middle class outside students report just how much they have taken their economic privilege for granted. When the class reaches the topic of gender inequality, the female students take the lead in educating the inside students about feminism and relatedly LGBTQ rights. Pervasive hegemonic masculinity and homophobia behind the prison walls prevents some inside students from recognizing the discrimination endured by women and members of the LGBTQ community. However, the female outside students are able to draw on both their lived experience as well as what they've learned through their formal education to help the male students gain an appreciation for the harms perpetrated by gender inequality.

After examining race, class and gender inequalities, inside and outside students consistently offer education as a solution to addressing the problem. Some students have even suggested that the Inside-Out program be implemented as a model for diversity education not only within universities, but across correctional facilities as well. Whether following in the example of the Inside-Out program or developing other models for transformative education, there is a need now more than ever for diverse forums for discussing divisive issues. Perhaps this pedagogical approach can help break through the walls that divide us.

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The Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program. 2017. Accessed 10/15/17.

<http://insideoutcenter.org/home-temp2-slides.html>





## Crit Crim Spotlight

Vanessa R. Panfil is an assistant professor in the department of Sociology and Criminal Justice at Old Dominion University. Prior to joining ODU, she was a post-doctoral associate at Rutgers University-Newark, and received her Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from the University at Albany. Her research explores how intersections of gender and sexuality structure individuals' experiences with gangs, crime, victimization, and the criminal/juvenile justice systems. She is centrally involved in developing the emerging field of queer criminology, and coedited the *Handbook of LGBT Communities, Crime, and Justice* (Springer, 2014). Her book, *The Gang's All Queer: The Lives of Gay Gang Members*, was published in July 2017 with NYU Press.



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

*The Gang's All Queer* explores how gay gang- and crime-involved young men construct and negotiate masculine and gay identities through gang membership and crime commission. They do so by marshaling both normative and non-normative resources; for example, one way they combated anti-gay harassment was to “fag out,” by acting in aggressive and flamboyant ways simultaneously. They actively challenged and sometimes subverted stereotypes about gang members and gay men. Indeed, within criminological scholarship and society at large, there are many assumptions about gay men, which often don't intersect with expectations that gang members and “offenders” are hypermasculine and exclusively heterosexual. Until fairly recent advances in queer criminology, our discipline has virtually excluded LGBTQ people. Thus, my book takes up a central issue in contemporary critical criminology: directly confronting damaging, reductive, and exclusionary assumptions. However, the book certainly speaks to

issues of broad criminological interest, such as gangs and interpersonal violence, and engages with these themes by building upon prior research in these areas. I also utilize an interdisciplinary perspective in my framing and analyses, drawing from criminology, sociology, queer/gender studies, and urban studies.

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

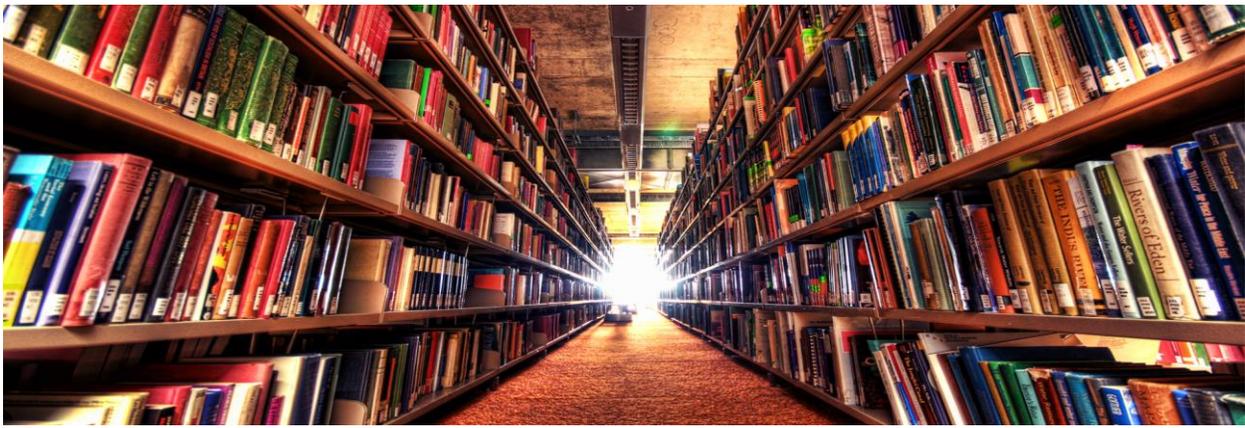
I absolutely hope that people will broaden their understanding of gay gang members, as their lives are complex. But more generally, I hope everyone will think more about the realities we encounter in our scholarship and advocacy that have implications for social justice concerns. For example, what social forces are at work when young gay people determine that a key path to empowerment and belonging is joining a street gang? What could we do better when we learn that they think the most important way to prevent future anti-gay harassment is to literally fight back and build a reputation for toughness? How can we move closer toward justice for queer people when issues such as access to consistent employment, quality healthcare, protection from discrimination, and basic recognition still plague LGBTQ communities? Although questions regarding queer experiences are near and dear to me, I hope that others can use my book as a lens through which they can think about the individuals, groups, and communities they interact with.

***What's next for you?***

My other ongoing projects all contribute to queer, feminist, and critical criminologies. One focuses on how urban LGBTQ young people of color navigate risk and enact resilience in their schools and communities. Another explores how gay and transgender identities have changed over time in Sri Lanka, and its relevance for community building within a criminalized state. Both of these projects are in collaboration with Jody Miller. I am also currently writing another book manuscript, co-authored with Dana Peterson, that presents a unified, multiracial feminist framework for understanding young women's gang involvement – including lesbian, bisexual, and transgender young women.

More information on Vanessa's book, *The Gang's All Queer: The Lives of Gay Gang Members*, can be found at the end of this newsletter.





## Graduate Student Spotlight – Kyle Mulrooney

Kyle Mulrooney's 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. He is currently a Ph.D. Fellow with the Doctorate in Cultural and Global Criminology, an Erasmus Mundus program of the European Union.



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

I had always dreamed of being a police officer. It ‘runs’ in the family I guess you could say and an undergraduate in Criminology offered a ‘fast-track’ to a highly competitive job. However, exposure to Criminology, and critical criminology especially, quickly replaced these aspirations with a life-long curiosity and interest in research. My attraction to critical criminology came a bit later. As an undergraduate I was fortunate enough to have Walter DeKeseredy as a professor. Needless to say, his passion for critical criminology was rather contagious and I found myself hooked. Prior to meeting Walter my exposure to Criminology had largely been ‘administrative’ or ‘mainstream’. Thus, what really attracted me to critical criminology is its central concerns, not simply with adjusting or tinkering with the current system, criminal justice, economic or otherwise, but with questioning the very nature of said system, its ideological and political foundations, and its taken-for-granted nature more generally. Moreover, I was encouraged by the way in which critical criminology offered a plurality of perspectives and in some cases combinations of perspectives, whether it be Marxist, feminist, left-realist, masculinities, and so on. Yet all were seemingly unified in their efforts to represent the economically and socially marginalized, highlighting the injustices of the status quo such as the unequal distribution of power and wealth in society and attendant issues of class, race and gender discrimination. For me then, critical criminology offered a scholarly outlet through which to express shared concerns, with the ultimate aim being to spur political and social change.

### ***What are your current research projects?***

I am a few weeks away from submitting my Ph.D. thesis. Naturally then my focus has been on this for the past several years. Put very simply, my thesis seeks to understand why it is that some countries ‘punish’ more than others. I will leave operationalizing ‘punishment’ to the thesis, but at its core it is questioning the factors and conditions that have seen some countries experience a surge in prison population, while other seemingly similar jurisdictions have not. More specifically, drawing on developments within Canada as a case study, the purpose of my research was to identify the necessary factors and conditions behind the varying ‘success’ of penal populism as a governing strategy. Post-submission research projects stemming from the thesis include a proposal for a monograph based on the study, as well as converting a number of chapters into journal articles and drawing on ‘surplus’ data that did not make it into the thesis. I am also currently quite active in research pertaining to human enhancement drugs (<https://humanenhancementdrugs.com>), and specifically steroid use. My research in this area has tended to focus on the overlap between anti-doping in sport and efforts to regulate ‘doping’ amongst the general public, as well as the use and sale of these drugs, particularly amongst amateur athletes and within the body-building community. In terms of research projects, two of my colleagues and I are working to complete an edited collection entitled Human Enhancement Drugs. Furthermore, a colleague and I have recently finished a pilot study on ‘doping’ or enhancement drug use within CrossFit communities and are currently publishing our findings and seeking further funding for a larger study.

### ***"What are your goals upon graduating from your program?"***

My ultimate goal for some time now has been to pursue a career in academia. Upon submission, I will be moving to Australia as my partner has taken up an academic position out there and I am looking forward to engaging in Australian critical criminology. As mentioned above, short-term scholarly goals include publishing several journal articles based on my thesis work and longer-term goals include writing a monograph and securing funding for a study exploring enhancement drug use within fitness environments.

### ***"Who has influenced your academic career?"***

Many have been influential in getting me to where I am today. Marty Schwartz was a fantastic MA supervisor, challenging me where necessary but always encouraging me to pursue my research goals. He furthered my education in critical criminology, introducing me to foundational radical criminology such as the work of Willem Bonger or Georg Rusche and Otto Kirchheimer. All in all, Marty was deeply influential, not only in my MA success and helping me to ground myself in critical criminology more generally, but in offering guidance and assistance as I continued to pursue academia into a Ph.D.

As mentioned above, perhaps the single greatest influence has been Walter DeKeseredy. He is a great mentor, never too busy to help out a junior student. For example, in 2011, when I was looking for doctoral program Walter invited me to attend the American Society of Criminology meetings in Washington with him. Here he introduced me to just about everyone he knew. One person Walter introduced me to was Keith Hayward who informed me about this really great

joint doctoral program called the Doctorate in Cultural and Global Criminology (The University of Kent, Universiteit Utrecht, Eötvös Loránd University, and Universität Hamburg). The rest, as they say, is history. Walter has become a great friend and colleague and I attribute much of the influence in my academic career to him.

Indeed, as a young undergraduate student, he introduced me to the work of those who would deeply influence my criminological thinking to this day such as Jock Young, Stuart Hall, Stan Cohen, Roger Matthews and many others. Moreover, through the Doctorate in Cultural and Global Criminology (<http://www.dcg.eu/>) I was fortunate enough to have studied under Jock Young and Roger Matthews during my time at the University of Kent.

***"Any words of advice to graduate students in the Division?"***

Reflecting on each question I found myself being reminded of the influence and assistance of those people who have helped me along my academic journey and set the stage for much of what was to come. I guess if that says anything it is to find a good mentor. Not just someone who is the 'best' in their field or renowned more generally, but someone who is giving of their precious time to junior colleagues and students.

Also, do not leave your thesis to the last minute. But in all seriousness, for me at least, time moved at warped speed during my Ph.D. I would suggest taking time to plan out short-term and long-term goals very early on and measuring your progress towards these goals throughout. Most institutions have mechanisms to help with this (i.e. supervision reports), but establishing a good supervisory relationship and developing a research/writing plan early on is key to success. Finally, self-care is important. A Ph.D. is a very difficult undertaking. It is often riddled with insecurity, bouts of extreme stress, rejection and fatigue, amongst other things. Paying attention to how you are feeling and doing things you enjoy (other than the Ph.D. hopefully!) is important to being successful. At the risk of sounding cliché, it is all about balance. This is where that plan I talked about above is quite helpful. Often a Ph.D. can feel like you are in work mode all of the time. That doesn't necessarily mean working 'hard' and putting in long hours all of the time, but having your brain and mind switched on to the Ph.D. constantly. Alternatively, good time-management allows for the space to completely put the Ph.D. aside, whether it be for the weekend or even a vacation, giving yourself much needed time to attend to yourself and other interests.



## ANNOUNCEMENTS | (WHAT'S HAPPENING)

### A word from our fellow Critical Criminologists....



#### **The University of North Carolina at Greensboro Assistant Professor – Criminology (Tenure Track)**

The Department of Sociology invites applications for a full-time tenure-track position at the rank of Assistant Professor with specialization in criminology, beginning in August 2018.

The successful candidate will be expected to teach a variety of courses in the department's criminology concentrations in the BA and MA programs in Sociology. Faculty in Sociology typically carry an annual five course load. Applicants must demonstrate promise of distinguished scholarship and excellence in teaching, as well as a commitment to seeking external funding.

Minimum Requirements:

Must hold or anticipate a Ph.D. in Sociology beginning August 1, 2018.

Candidates for whom the Ph.D. has not been conferred as of 08/01/2018 will be considered for an initial appointment at the rank of non-tenure track Instructor. Policies regarding appointment at the Instructor rank can be found at <http://provost.uncg.edu/documents/personnel/tenure.pdf>. Initial review of applications will begin October 11, 2017 and continue until the position is filled. UNC Greensboro, one of 16 campuses in the University of North Carolina system, is classified by the Carnegie Foundation as a research university with high research activity. UNCG is a Minority Serving Institution, with an undergraduate student body consisting of 28% African American and 8% Latino/a Americans.

UNCG and the Sociology Department foster an environment of collaboration across departments and schools and support community-engaged research. UNCG is proud of the diversity of its student body, and we seek to attract an equally diverse applicant pool for this position. UNCG is located in a metropolitan area of more than 1.6 million in the Piedmont region of North Carolina, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Blue Ridge Mountains.

To apply visit <https://jobsearch.uncg.edu> and click on "Faculty" and then posting 2437. Applications should include (1) letter of application, (2) current curriculum vitae, (3) examples of scholarly work, (4) teaching portfolio and (5) contact information for three or more references. All documentation must be submitted electronically through UNCGjobsearch. UNCG is an EOE/Affirmative Action/M/F/D/V employer and strongly committed to increasing faculty diversity.

## **The University of North Carolina at Greensboro Assistant Professor – (Tenure Track)**

The Department of Sociology invites applications for a full-time tenure-track position at the rank of Assistant Professor with expertise in quantitative methods for an August 2018 appointment.

The successful candidate will be expected to regularly teach statistics and methods courses in the department's BA and MA program in Sociology. Faculty in Sociology typically carry an annual five course load. Applicants must demonstrate promise of distinguished scholarship and excellence in teaching, as well as a commitment to seeking external funding.

Candidates must hold or anticipate a Ph.D. in sociology by August 1, 2018. Candidates for whom the Ph.D. has not been conferred as of August 1, 2018 will be considered for an initial appointment at the rank of non-tenure track Instructor.

To apply visit: <https://jobsearch.uncg.edu> and click on "Faculty," and then posting 2433. Applications should include a letter of application, teaching portfolio, curriculum vitae, examples of scholarly work, unofficial transcripts, and the contact information for three or more references. If you have any questions about the position, please contact the chair of search committee, Dr. Arielle Kuperberg at [atkuperb@uncg.edu](mailto:atkuperb@uncg.edu).

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## South Dakota State University

### Assistant Professor

The Department of Sociology & Rural Studies invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position to begin August 2018. We are seeking a colleague whose duties will include teaching policing and criminal justice courses, maintaining an active, independent research agenda that includes peer-reviewed publications, grant activity, and service to the department. The maximum teaching load is three courses per semester.

The Department of Sociology and Rural Studies is committed to increasing the diversity of the campus community. Candidates who have experience working with a diverse range of faculty, staff and students and who can contribute to the climate of inclusivity are encouraged to identify their experience in these areas. Women, veterans, persons with disabilities, and minorities are encouraged to apply.

#### RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Teach courses in undergrad Criminal Justice program. The successful applicant will teach courses in Policing, Juvenile Justice, and/or Social Justice.
- Teach courses in graduate sociology program. Courses may include Quantitative Analysis, Spatial Analysis and/or Social Justice.
- Undergraduate and graduate advising.
- Research/scholarship.
- Service.

**For more information, please click on the link below:**

<https://yourfuture.sdbor.edu/postings/8555>



**TWO FULL-TIME TENURE TRACK CRIMINOLOGY POSITIONS AT THE ASSISTANT PROFESSOR LEVEL, RYERSON UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA**

The Department of Criminology in the Faculty of Arts at Ryerson University **in the city of Toronto, on the territory of the Anishinaabe and Haudenosaunee peoples**, invites applications for **two full-time tenure-track positions**, at the Assistant Professor level, beginning July 1, 2018, subject to final budgetary approval. One area of specialization is **Critical Theories** (e.g., critical race, post-colonial, feminist, etc.) while the other area of specialization is **open, though preference will be given to applicants whose focus is international perspectives on crime and justice**. Successful candidates will be expected to teach large introductory courses in Criminology and Canadian Criminal Justice as well as other courses that contribute to our undergraduate (BA) program and our newly developed graduate (MA) program in Criminology and Social Justice. For more information, please see: <https://hr.cf.ryerson.ca/ams/faculty/>



**H.C.L. Faculty -Assistant Professor - Criminal Justice**  
**Henry C. Lee College of Criminal Justice and Forensic Sciences**

The Department of Criminal Justice in the Henry C. Lee College of Criminal Justice and Forensic Sciences at the University of New Haven invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor position. The expected starting date is August 2018.

**Qualifications:** A Ph.D. in Criminal Justice or Criminology is preferred. However, other appropriate academic doctoral degrees will be considered. Tenure-track positions require a Ph.D. A J.D. alone is not sufficient for this position. Ph.D. candidates ("A.B.D.") very near completion of their degree may also be considered for the Assistant Professor rank.

Expertise in Race, Class, Gender, and Crime Issues is strongly desired. This expertise can exist in the form of research, or expertise in teaching on these topics at the undergraduate and/or graduate level. Expertise in teaching Statistics, Research Methods, and Criminology at both the undergraduate and graduate level is also desirable.

All faculty positions require teaching, scholarship, service and other duties consistent with the University's Faculty Handbook. An appropriate level of scholarship and clear potential to publish is expected. Applicants should provide evidence of teaching scholarship, service, and any sponsored research (e.g. grants or contracts).

**Application Process:** All information on candidates will be kept confidential. Qualified candidates should submit:

- Letter of application, describing their academic and/or industry experiences relevant to the position,
- Teaching philosophy
- Research agenda
- Curriculum vitae
- Contact information for at least three references (name, affiliated institution, telephone, and e-mail)

**Application Deadline**

Review of applications will begin immediately. Applications received by October 1, 2017 will be given full consideration. Position is open until filled.

Or via email to [hrdept@newhaven.edu](mailto:hrdept@newhaven.edu) (electronic submission is preferred). Please be sure to reference search #17-30-F in the subject line of your email to ensure proper delivery.

UNH is an Equal Opportunity Employer

For more information, please visit: <https://www.newhaven.edu/about/employment/job-opportunities/faculty-positions.php>



## Recent Publications

*The Gang's All Queer*  
*The Lives of Gay Gang Members*  
**Vanessa R. Panfil**  
NYU Press – 2017

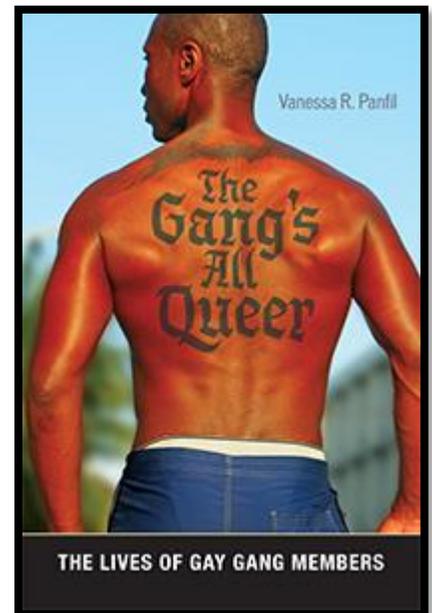
### Book Description:

Many people believe that gangs are made up of violent thugs who are in and out of jail, and who are hyper-masculine and heterosexual. In *The Gang's All Queer*, Vanessa Panfil introduces us to a different world. Meet gay gang members – sometimes referred to in popular culture as “homo thugs” – whose gay identity complicates criminology’s portrayal and representation of gangs, gang members, and gang life. In vivid detail, Panfil provides an in-depth understanding of how gay gang members construct and negotiate both masculine and gay identities through crime and gang membership. *The Gang's All Queer* draws from interviews with over 50 gay gang- and crime-involved young men in Columbus, Ohio, the majority of whom are men of color in their late teens and early twenties, as well as on-the-ground ethnographic fieldwork with men who are in gay, hybrid, and straight gangs. Panfil provides an eye-opening portrait of how even members of straight gangs are connected to a same-sex oriented underground world.

Most of these young men still present a traditionally masculine persona and voice deeply-held affection for their fellow gang members. They also fight with their enemies, many of whom are in rival gay gangs. Most come from impoverished, ‘rough’ neighborhoods, and seek to defy negative stereotypes of gay and Black men as deadbeats, though sometimes through illegal activity. Some are still closeted to their fellow gang members and families, yet others fight to defend members of the gay community, even those who they deem to be “fags,” despite distaste for these flamboyant members of the community. And some perform in drag shows or sell sex to survive. *The Gang's All Queer* poignantly illustrates how these men both respond to and resist societal marginalization. Timely, powerful, and engaging, this book will challenge us to think differently about gangs, gay men, and urban life.

**For more information, click on the link below:**

<https://nyupress.org/books/9781479870028/>



***The Routledge Companion to Criminological Theory and Concepts***

**Edited by Avi Brisman, Eamonn Carrabine, Nigel South**

Routledge – 2017

**Book Description:**

A comprehensive one-stop reference text, *The Routledge Companion to Criminological Theory and Concepts* (the ‘Companion’) will find a place on every bookshelf, whether it be that of a budding scholar or a seasoned academic. Comprising over a hundred concise and authoritative essays written by leading scholars in the field, this volume explains in a clear and inviting way the emergence, context, evolution and current status of key criminological theories and conceptual themes.

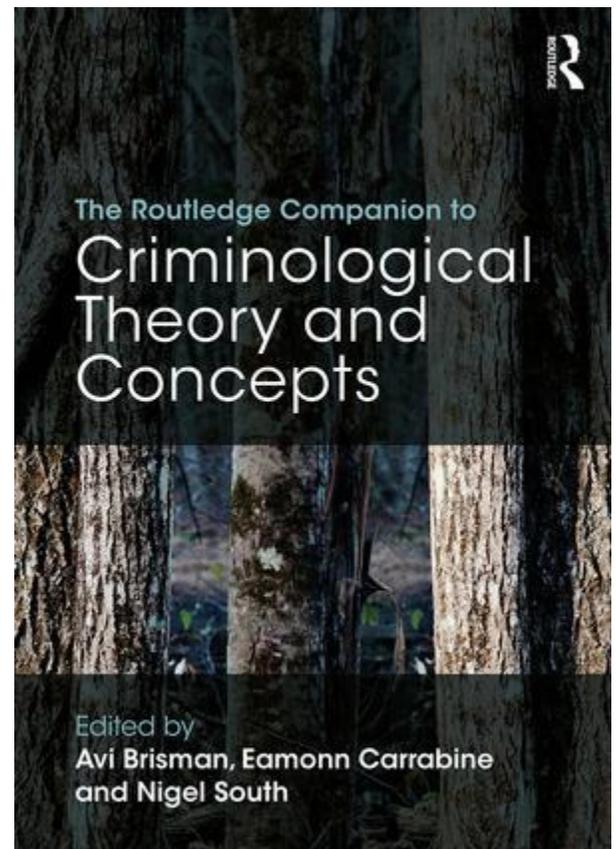
The Companion is divided into six historical and thematic parts, each introduced by the editors and containing a selection of accessible and engaging short essays written specifically for this text:

- Foundations of criminological thought and contemporary revitalizations
- The emergence and growth of American criminology
- From appreciation to critique
- Late critical criminologies and new directions
- Punishment and security
- Geographies of crime

Comprehensive cross-referencing between entries will provide the reader with signposts to later developments, to critiques and to associated theoretical developments explored within the book, and lists of further reading in every entry will encourage independent thinking and study. This book is an essential reference work for criminology students at all levels and is the perfect companion for courses on criminological theory.

**For more information, click on the link below:**

<https://www.routledge.com/The-Routledge-Companion-to-Criminological-Theory-and-Concepts/Brisman-Carrabine-South/p/book/9781138819009>



***The Meaning of Rehabilitation and its Impact on Parole***

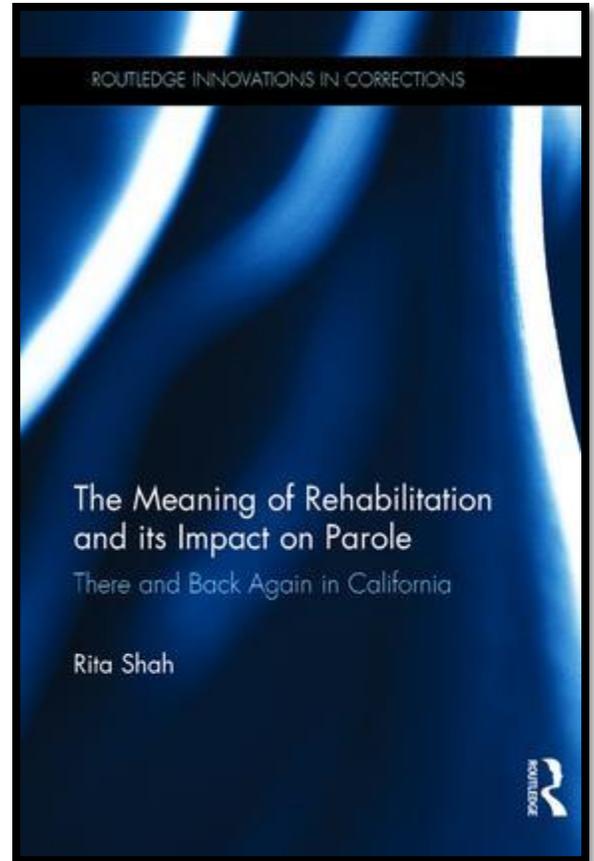
***There and Back Again in California***

**Rita Shah**

Routledge – 2017

**Book Description:**

This book queries the concept of rehabilitation to determine how, on a legislative and policy level, the term is defined as a goal of correctional systems. The book explores what rehabilitation *is* by investigating *how*, at different moments in time, its conceptualization has shaped, and been shaped by, shifting norms, practices, and institutions of corrections in California. The author calls for a rethinking of theoretical understandings of the corrections system, generally, and parole system, specifically, and calls for an expansion in the questions asked in reintegration studies. The book is designed for scholars seeking to better understand the relationship between correctional systems and rehabilitation and the full scope of rehabilitation as a legislative goal, and is also suitable for use as teaching tool for historical, textual, and interviewing methods.



**For more information, click on the link below:**

<https://www.routledge.com/The-Meaning-of-Rehabilitation-and-its-Impact-on-Parole-There-and-Back/Shah/p/book/9781138202191>

# DCCSJ COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE MEMBERS



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



**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.