



**CRITICAL
CRIMINOLOGIST
SPOTLIGHT**
DR. VALERIA VEGH
WEIS



**CRITICAL ISSUE
SPOTLIGHT**
DR. SHELLEY
CLEVINGER



**CRITICAL BOOK
SPOTLIGHT**
DR. ROBERT
CHASE



**CRITICAL
ACTIVISM
SPOTLIGHT**
DR. RAGNHILD
SOLLUND



**GRADUATE
STUDENT
SPOTLIGHT**
HALEY BATES

THE CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGIST: SPOTLIGHT



Message from the DCCSJ Board

DCCSJ Members,

We hope you will find inspiration and some joy in this newsletter. Our communications directors, Cassandra and Alexandra, have produced another fine piece of work. This edition highlights our 2021 awards winners and their achievements. We want to specifically thank the awards committees for their dedication and diligence in giving their time and attention to the important work of the division. This year we had 29 submissions for the book award! Kudos to all of you who put out a new book this year and make sure to send us a blurb so we can include those in our social media announcements.

The ASC Conference was certainly smaller this year but was full of robust and meaningful conversations and connections. It was wonderful to see many of you there and to meet so many of our newest members. We sure did miss many of you though. Our social was held in the historic Empire Ballroom which has been graced by the musical stylings of legends Ella Fitzgerald, Liberace, Louis Armstrong and others. Now we can add Eddy Green, Kevin Steinmetz to that list.

Our business meeting resulted in a few changes: regarding awards-to be considered for an award the nominee must be a member of the division (with a few exceptions). We elected to provide a donation to the Illinois Labor History Society. Many thanks to the LHS, Larry Spivak and Eddy Green for providing us with a guided tour of the history of Haymarket, and the stories of the Haymarket Martyrs. Finally, we have been informed that there will be a new representative from Springer and that we will be negotiating a new contract for the Journal. Our contract is now 10 years old and needs an update. We will keep you posted as that develops.

We would like to express our gratitude to our colleague Avi Brisman for the exceptional work he has provided as the Editor-in-Chief of Critical Criminology: An International Journal. We are excited to see the success continue and are intrigued by the exciting directions the journal will take under the leadership of our newest Editors-in-Chief David Brotherton and Jayne Mooney.

This year we welcome Favian Guertin-Martin and Deena Isom to the Executive Board as our newest Executive Counselors. We also thank Luis Fernandez and Lindsey Upton for their service over the past two years.

The DCCSJ Executive Board



Donna Selman,
Chair



Jayne Mooney,
Vice-Chair



Ashley Farmer,
Secretary/Treasurer

Finally, join us in Congratulating long time DCCSJ member David O. Friedrichs who received the Division on White Collar & Corporate Crime Gilbert Geis Lifetime Achievement Award. Thank you, David, for your seminal contributions to the field, teaching all of us so much and extending your friendship and mentorship to so many members of the division.

Wishing you all a healthy new year.

In Solidarity,

Executive Board Members,

Donna L. Selman

Jayne Mooney

Ashley Farmer

Shelley Clevenger

Deena Isom

Favian Guertin-Martín

The DCCSJ Executive Board



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Message from the Communications Team

Dear Members of the DCCSJ,

We are thrilled to present our most recent issue of the newsletter, which highlights the 2021 DCCSJ award winners. These include Drs. Ragnhild Sollund, Robert Chase, Valeria Vegh Weis, Shelly Clevenger, and graduate student Haley Bates. Many thanks for all the work that you do as DCCSJ scholars.

Dr. Valeria Vegh Weis, co-author of *Bienvenidos al Lawfare* and *Criminalization of Activism*, kicks off the newsletter via the “Critical Criminologist Spotlight.” She is the recipient of the 2021 DCCSJ Critical Criminologist Award, which honors an individual’s distinguished accomplishments that have embodied the spirit of the division in some form of scholarship, teaching, and/or service.

Next, Dr. Shelly Clevenger is featured in the “Critical Issue Spotlight,” which discusses the impact COVID-19 has had on our lives and those who experience victimization. Her piece is titled “*Empathy and assistance for victims in the pandemic*.” Dr. Clevenger is also this year’s Praxis Award winner, which recognizes achievements in teaching, activism, and scholarship.

Following is Dr. Robert Chase, who is featured in the “Critical Book Spotlight.” His book titled “*We Are Not Slaves: State Violence, Coerced Labor, and Prisoners’ Rights in Postwar America*” is the winner of this year’s Critical Criminology Book Award. In his contribution piece, Dr. Chase describes the premise of his book, which is also available for purchase at <https://uncpress.org/book/9781469653570/we-are-not-slaves/>, along with his future book projects.

Dr. Sollund’s contribution piece titled “*The persistent need for a green, critical, activism criminology*” can be found under the “Critical Activism Spotlight.” Dr. Sollund is also the recipient of the DCCSJ

Lifetime Achievement Award, which honors an individual's sustained and distinguished scholarship, teaching, and/or service in the field of critical criminology.

Haley Bates, of Eastern Kentucky University, is featured in the "Graduate Student Spotlight." Her paper titled "*Standing Rock: The Erosion of Indigenous Sovereignty and Environmental Protections*" is the winner of this year's Graduate Student Paper Award.

Dr. Carla Barrett is the recipient of this year's Teaching Award. This award recognizes contributions that have made a significant impact on the teaching of critical criminology at the local, state, regional, national or international level. Dr. Barrett's accomplishments are featured in the Recipients of the 2021 DCCSJ Awards section. And lastly, this year's Journal Article Award goes to two papers: 1) "*A Political Ecology Contribution to Green Criminology*" by Laura Bedford, Laura McGillivray and Reece Walters; and 2) "*Broken Windows Ideology and the (Mis) Reading of Graffiti*" by Stefano Bloch. Congratulations and thank you for your sustained contributions to the field of critical criminology.

This issue concludes with a Call for Papers (CFPs), which includes a series proposal entitled "*Criminology Explains...*" and a book proposal titled, "*Mass Incarceration in the 21st Century: Realities and Reflections*." The "What we are Reading" section is also included here and features articles recently published in the Journal of Critical Criminology.

Our next issue is scheduled to be released in May 2022. If you would like to be a featured contributor or nominate an individual for the DCCSJ newsletter, please email me at bejinari@unlv.nevada.edu or my colleague Cassandra at boyerc1@unlv.nevada.edu.

Thank you and best wishes!

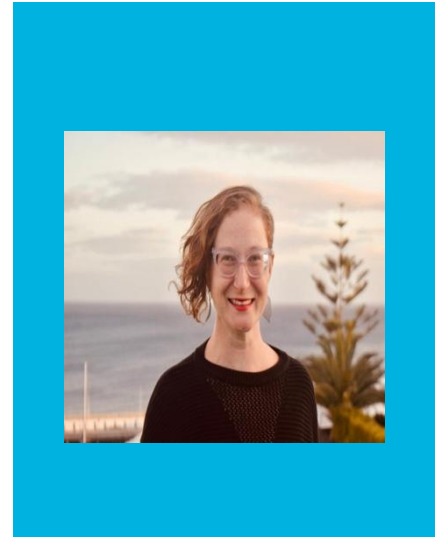
- Alexa Bejinariu & Cassandra Boyer

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Critical Criminologist Spotlight: Dr. Valeria Vegh Weis

Dr. Valeria Vegh Weis teaches Criminology and Transitional Justice at Buenos Aires University (UBA) and National Quilmes University (Argentina). She is currently a Research Fellow at Universität Konstanz Zukunftskolleg, where she researches the role of human rights and victims' organizations in the confrontation of state crimes. She is also an Associate Researcher at the Max Planck Institute for European Legal History in Germany where she co-directs the research group on Transnational Criminal Law in Transatlantic Perspective (1870-1945), which looks into the role of the Global South in the conformation of transnational criminal regimes and. From 2019 to 2021, Vegh Weis was an Alexander von Humboldt Post-Doctoral Researcher at Freie Universität Berlin, where she still teaches courses on the legacy of the Nazi regime and structural injustice.



She holds a PhD in Law and an LL.M. in Criminal Law from UBA and an LL.M. in International Legal Studies from New York University. She has held different fellowships including the Fulbright and the Hauser Global Scholarships. Her book *Marxism and Criminology: A History of Criminal Selectivity* (BRILL 2017, Haymarket Books 2018) was awarded the Choice Award by the American Library Association and the Outstanding Book Award by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. She is also the co-author of *Bienvenidos al Lawfare* (Capital Intellect 2020) and *Criminalization of Activism* (Routledge 2021), which focuses on the repression of dissent. Valeria has written many articles and book chapters on the topics of criminology, transitional justice and criminal law. She has fifteen years of experience working in criminal courts and international organizations

Statement

Besides my recent enriching experiences abroad (2015 to today), I have conducted most of my teaching and research work in Argentina, where, like the rest of my colleagues, I have had to reconcile academic and professional tasks and where time and material resources for team collaboration are scarce.

Financially, most Argentinean professors not only cannot make a living, but many receive just pocket money for their academic work or no payment at all. Furthermore, there are almost no tenure-track or full-time positions, but almost exclusively informal contracts. My home institution, Buenos Aires University Law School, is in a particularly severe situation: among the 600 formally appointed academic staff in the Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, only nine correspond to the category of full professor, while the larger proportion is in the lowest teaching assistant positions which receive no compensation at all. In terms of gender, only one of these nine professors is a woman.

In such conditions, I was always obligated to combine different career and academic obligations: studying Law (completing a degree) and Sociology (3 of 5 years) while working as a clerk in criminal courts, and for a master's degree while serving at the Ministry of Health to foster a paradigm change toward a communitarian health system instead of the asylum-type approach. I also undertook my PhD while working at the Criminal Public Defender Office, where I coordinated an interdisciplinary group aimed at minimizing the effects of social vulnerability among defendants. I also took part in several research teams

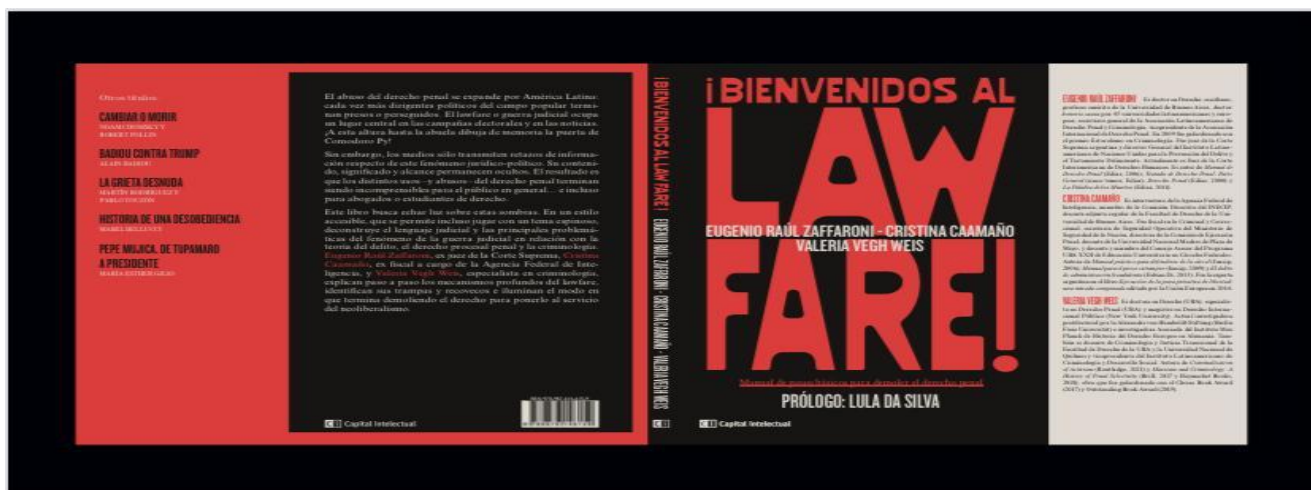
where even the most committed students were forced to make great efforts to sustain their career and their job.

Such a challenging situation gave me, therefore, the opportunity to earn relevant professional practice and learn that passion can be a powerful inspiration. Indeed, I am hardly an exception: despite all the referred challenges, Buenos Aires University is among the top 50 law schools worldwide! Moreover, the main lesson learned as an Argentinean is that injustice demands to be fought back! Just to provide an example, we did not give up on gender inequality within the university. Instead, we created the Network of Female Professors to demand change!

Of course, Karl Marx had made things pretty clear: passion cannot do everything. Financial and structural shortcomings are major challenges for the development of a truly southern and decolonial criminology where the valuable voices of those in the South, particularly women and queer, can be actually heard. Now that I have the chance of being a full-time scholar at Konstanz University in Germany, enhancing these voices is, thus, one of my priorities.

Actually, my whole research has been driven by a strong interest in the interdependencies of law and social inequality.

In my first book, I further developed the concept of "criminal selectivity" to make visible the systematic criminalization of peoples because of their socio-economic status, gender, religion, and ethnicity, tracing this phenomenon back to the 15th century in Western Europe and the USA. I have also published on the over-criminalization of Indigenous Peoples and the under-criminalization of green crimes as case studies of criminal selectivity in Latin America. Focusing also on southern criminology, I have also been working on the Latin American contributions to the conformation of transnational criminal law regimes, which, until now, have been conceived as a solo US-European creation. More recently, I have been engaging with science communication, particularly via the publication of *Bienvenidos al Lawfare* together with two incredibly amazing co-authors: Raúl Zaffaroni and Cristina Caamaño. The book is devoted to the criminalization of progressive politicians in Latin America and is written in a friendly language accessible to the general public. The preface has been written by former Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and will be released in Portuguese (Tirant Le Blanch 2021) and English (Brill and Haymarket Books 2022).



Along with these research projects, I had the chance to work at the International Center for Transitional Justice in Kenya (2016/7), the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in Washington DC (2019), and Freie Universität Berlin in Germany (2018 and 2020). In these places, I had mentors and colleagues who generously shared unique academic and non-academic knowledge. Particular thanks go to David O. Friedrichs, whose personal support and committed scholarship have been a remarkable inspiration, particularly now that I am working on the still insufficiently explored Criminology of the Holocaust.

I am also currently working on the conceptualization and testing of what I refer to as the *Victim-Driven Approach*. I propose to go beyond the dominant concepts of *victims' participation* and *victims' resistance/contestation* – focused on a victim-centred or a victim-oriented perspective - to address the leadership role that victims can encompass to overcome the shortcomings of top-down processes. This task involves digging into mixed methods and building bridges among transitional justice, criminology and social movement theory to explore how to better resist state crime and foster a transformative transition in the aftermath of atrocities. I already conducted archive work concerning victims' organizations in Argentina, Kenya, and Germany, and gathered 76 interviews with victims, including the Mothers, and Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo. These women are the mothers of those who have been abducted and enforced disappeared during the last dictatorship in Argentina. Their ground-breaking fight for justice throughout the last 40 years has achieved major transformations in the country and the world. I hope to learn, conceptualize, and disseminate their experience within the critical criminology scholarship to expose how much the south, the organized victims and female power can do for radical social change.



Critical Issue Spotlight: Dr. Shelly Clevenger

Dr. Clevenger grew up in Pennsylvania. She received her PhD from Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP). She considers herself an activist through her research. She has authored peer-reviewed journal publications and books on the topics of sexual assault, intimate partner abuse and cyber victimization. Dr. Clevenger presented her research on the cybervictimizations of survivors of sexual assault and intimate partner violence at the United Nations Women in New York City in December 2016. She has also done speaking engagements throughout the state of Illinois and other universities. Dr. Clevenger is also the recipient of the 2016 Feminist Criminology Article of the Year Award. She

has recently published in 2018 *Understanding Victimology; An Active Learning Approach*. She has two forthcoming books, *Teaching Criminological Theory* (2018) and *Gendering Criminology; Crime and Justice Today* (2019). She has also been recognized for her teaching in these areas by Illinois State University with both college and university Faculty Teacher of the Year Awards and the 2016 American Society of Criminology, Division of Victimology, Outstanding Teacher of the Year Award and 2017 American Society of Criminology, Division of Critical Criminology and Social Justice Teacher of the Year Award.

Empathy and assistance for victims in the pandemic

The pandemic has changed our lives dramatically and many of us are still dealing with those consequences. We have had our lives turned upside down and many of us have lost people we loved dearly. Some of us have had to take on additional childcare or caregiving responsibilities while still having a full-time job that transitioned online or as is the case for many, worked through the pandemic at great risk to personal safety. There has also been people struggling financially, increases in unemployment and stressors mounting. As the weight of these issues pushed down on people, we saw many different consequences, one of which was that rates of domestic violence and child abuse increased and people were suffering. Victim service workers have been working overtime to help victims throughout the course of the pandemic. People have been pushed to the limits and many are still suffering, and for a lot of people things are not better as we approach the two-year mark of the pandemic. As a result, the most pressing issue from my perspective is having empathy for others and treating people with kindness, but especially for those who experience victimization and the people working to assist them. For this Critical Issues section, I want to focus on having empathy for victims and helping them during this pandemic. I will share what I have personally been doing to try to instill and promote empathy in my department, within my university, community and to help the community organizations that have been on the frontline helping victims throughout the pandemic.

During the COVID-19 pandemic (May 2020), I became the Chair of a new department, the first and only Department of Victim Studies in the nation. It was a hard time to come into academic leadership.

However, I decided as a leader of a new department, I wanted to focus on promoting empathy and working to help the community as people were suffering in the pandemic. Through this role, I was able to facilitate activism and assistance to vulnerable populations and raise community awareness about issues relating to victimization such as gender, race, and class. We have done many projects, but today I will share only a few to highlight how our department is focused on promoting critical issues, empathy, and community assistance for victims.

As child abuse has been on the rise during the pandemic, a critical issue I saw was to help children in the local community who may be suffering. I worked to organize a department-sponsored event with SAAFE House (local rape crisis center) to sew doll clothes to go on 18-inch dolls (similar to American Girl dolls) that are distributed to girls who must undergo a sexual assault kit who have endured sexual abuse. A local organization, Children's Safe Harbor, will distribute the dolls along with a bag filled with clothes to comfort the girls while at the hospital and after the experience. Many of these young girls are placed in foster care or transitional/temporary housing, and these dolls are one of the only possessions they get to take as they are often immediately placed into a home or shelter after the exam at the hospital. For this event, students gathered to cut fabric and sew dresses and clothes on campus. It is important to note that there is an alternative comfort item for young boys which is a sewn race care track and toy cars as boys are also victims of sexual abuse and endure sexual assault kits.



A doll with a handmade dress and bow made by a student at the event and students working to create the clothing.

I also worked with the department to organize a now bi-annual event with SAAFE House to have students, faculty, staff, the community, and local law enforcement construct Aftercare kits for children, females, males, and non-binary individuals who have to undergo a sexual assault kit at the local hospital. Individuals who were experiencing abuse and coming to the hospital often were not able to have anyone come with them during the pandemic. Individuals who endure sexual assault kits often have their clothes and shoes taken as evidence and were left with nothing. There was also a shortage of supplies and donations as a result of the pandemic. These kits had essential items such as clothes and toiletries, but they also had comfort items such as blankets, toys, coloring books and adult word searches or coloring books. We collected items from the community to be put in the kits. We had a day long event where we packed the bags. We also created cards that included a hand-written word of encouragement for a survivor to read. The Victim Studies Department partnered with the SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners) nurses in Huntsville, Texas, who will distribute the Aftercare kits to victims at the hospital.



Creating the kits and dropping off the Aftercare kits to the local hospital.

In addition to creating items to help victims during the pandemic, we have worked to raise funds for the local rape crisis and domestic violence center through a fundraiser and self-care event. The Department of Victim Studies hosted a survivor and student art event where survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault could come and paint with students. The Department of Victim Studies provided the materials. Individuals who came to create art had the option to keep their art or to donate it to be sold at the SAAFE House annual fundraising event to raise money to build a new shelter.



Students and survivors creating art.

As we continue on in the pandemic, it is important to acknowledge the suffering of those impacted in many ways and to understand that victimization has also been impacted.

The things that I have worked to do in the new Department of Victim Studies are small ways to help. I encourage anyone who has an interest in helping victims to get involved in their local community as victim service agencies have been hit hard and need resources and volunteers.

*All pictures were taken by me and I had the permission of those in the photograph.

Critical Book Spotlight: Dr. Robert Chase



Robert T. Chase is associate professor of history at Stony Brook University, State University of New York (SUNY). He is the author of *We Are Not Slaves: State Violence, Coerced Labor, and Prisoners' Rights in Postwar America* (UNC, 2020). He is also the editor of *Caging Borders and Carceral States: Incarcerations, Immigration Detentions, and Resistance* (UNC Press, 2019). His work has been published in the *Journal of Urban History*, the *Journal of American History*, the *Boston Review*, "Facing South", and CNN.com. His research has been funded through postdoctoral fellowships with Southern Methodist University's Clements Center, Case Western Reserve University, and Rutgers University. In 2017, he was a research fellow at the Humanities Institute at the University of Connecticut. Currently, Chase is also the co-director of the national organization Historians Against Slavery (HAS). As a public intellectual, his work on the history of prison and policing reform and state violence has been featured on national media programs through radio, newspapers, and television (MSNBC, CNN, and NPR, Newsweek, Washington Post). His next book project is a history of sheriffs in the U.S. South and South West.

Tell us a little bit about yourself and your research interests.

I am an associate professor of U.S., African American, and Latinx history at Stony Brook University. My specialty and field of research is the rise of mass incarceration and the carceral state, its sources, origins, mechanisms, and current dynamics. The intellectual aim of my research is to offer an intervention to carceral studies that considers prisons and policing in the U.S. South and Southwest alongside histories that reveal social justice movements that confront carceral states. My work demonstrates how different scales of governance, the federal, state, and local policing powers, must be considered as multiple arms of carceral states, rather than a singular, top-down federal carceral state.

As a doctoral student at the University of Maryland, College Park, my dissertation took up the study of prisoners' rights movements in the American South, particularly in Texas, because of the massive omnibus civil rights case *Ruiz v. Estelle* (1972-1980). As a student of slavery having studied with Ira Berlin, I wanted to explore how twentieth century mass incarceration, particularly in the U.S. South, drew upon the history and legacy of nineteenth century slavery. And, as a student of the civil rights revolution and state-building having studied with Gary Gerstle, I was also interested in how prisoners turned to civil rights and Black and Brown empowerment to confront the emerging mid-twentieth century carceral state. With John H. Laub's encouragement, I took up the study of a southern prisoners' rights movement through oral histories with incarcerated people.

In addition to *We Are Not Slaves*, I also published *Caging Borders and Carceral States: Incarcerations, Immigration Detentions, and Resistance* (UNC, 2019), which is an anthology that brings together scholars of immigration with those studying the carceral state.

Can you provide readers with some insight into the contents of your book?

We Are Not Slaves is the first study of the southern prisoners' rights movement of the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980 and the subsequent construction of what many historians now call the era of mass incarceration. This project is a regional study of civil rights cases across the American South, but the book's narrative is centered on the social movement that resulted in the landmark case *Ruiz v. Estelle*, which was a massive omnibus civil rights lawsuit that resulted in the long running civil rights trial over the southern practice of having select prisoners, often white, act as openly armed convict/trustee guards. This southern trustee system was a hierarchical racial regime that empowered and privileged white prisoners to conduct a vicious sex trade in which convict guards were given the tacit approval from the prison administration to use their power to rape other prisoners and engage in the buying and selling of prisoner bodies as a sexual commodity that signified cultural standing and societal power. *We Are Not Slaves* draws upon court documents, affidavits, depositions, prisoner letters, and over sixty oral histories to excavate how prison violence was state-orchestrated. I argue that the social structure of prison violence in the American South, particularly Texas, rendered prisoners to a state orchestrated system of double enslavement—a slave for the state in prison fields and an enslaved body and servant within prison cells.

To reveal this carceral regime, prisoners forged an alliance with the NAACP-LDF to contest the constitutionality of Texas prisons. Behind bars, a prisoner coalition of Chicano Movement and Black Power organizations publicized their deplorable conditions as "slaves of the state" and initiated a prison-made civil rights revolution and labor protest movement.

My manuscript shows that this civil rights rebellion, while mounting a successful legal challenge, was countered by a new prison regime—one that utilized paramilitary practices, promoted privatized prisons, endorsed massive prison building programs, and embraced 23-hour cell isolation—that established what I call a militarized "Sunbelt" carceral states approach that became exemplary of national prison trends. By analyzing the transition from southern prison plantations to a Sun Belt militarized prison system, I demonstrate that the prison system itself is an inherently violence space that consciously changes the shape, form, and modalities of its punishment regime as a way to perpetually reproduce new arrangements of carceral violence and power.

What inspired you to explore this topic?

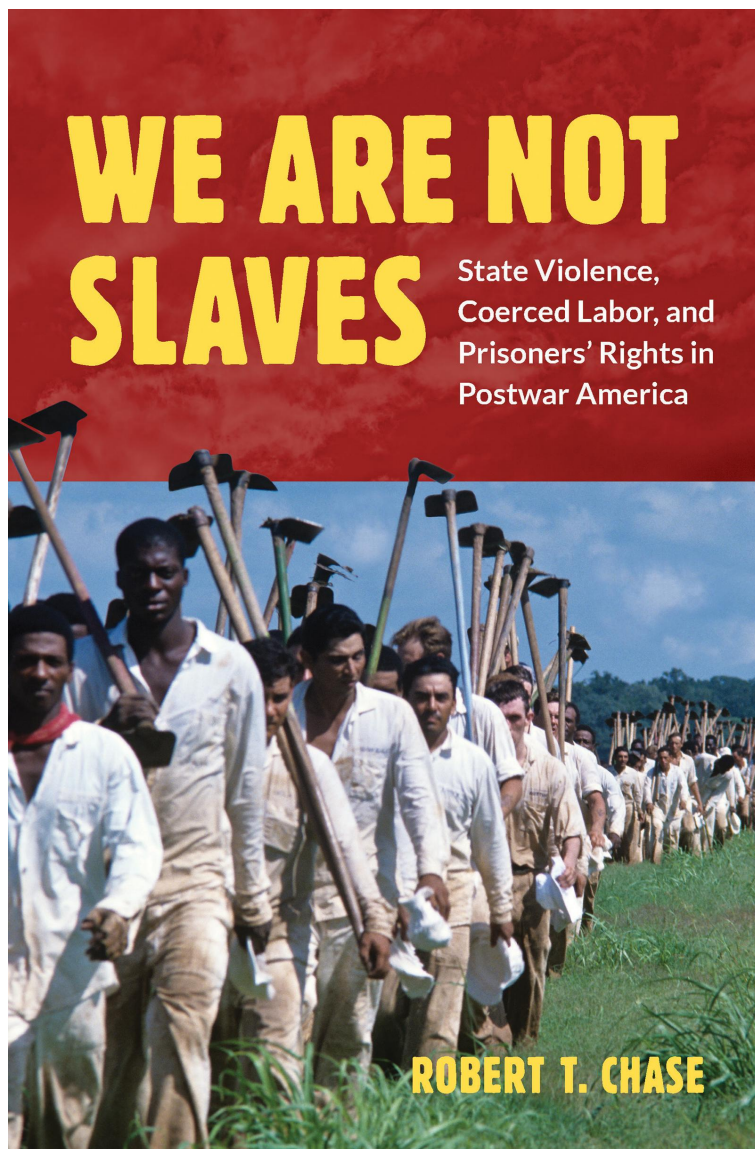
As a historian of civil rights and carceral states, I was immediately interested in challenging declension narratives for late twentieth century civil rights and racial empowerment. Rather than see a declension of social justice movements in the post-civil rights era, I wanted to chart the origins of mass incarceration and its impact on Black and Chicano/a Power movements. What I found was that as more and more Black and Latinx people were swept into prison through mass incarceration, they took their protest organizing experiences for civil rights and racial empowerment into the prisons. What I didn't expect to find, however, was the ways in which civil rights cases in the American South, particularly Texas, focused on prison rape as state orchestrated and a systemic part of the coercive labor system. Discovering how sexual violence operated on the southern prison planation was a new revelation that came about only because of the sixty oral histories that I conducted and the legal affidavits that incarcerated people wrote as a matter of their own truth telling and legal documentation project.

If you want readers to take away a key message from the book, what would it be?

Three key messages: 1) Most studies of prisoner organizing and radicalism look to the urban North (Attica) and the far West (George Jackson in California), and therefore overlook prisoner organizing and protest in the American South. My analysis of southern prisoner organizing, however, demonstrates that prison labor and profitability are critical and understudied aspects of mass incarceration. I conclude that southern prisons constituted a system of double enslavement through coerced labor in prison fields and through the buying and selling of prisoner bodies in an effective slave market. As such, prison rape was not a product of an individual prisoner's pathology, but rather functioned as state orchestrated in a carceral regime of Jim Crow-era discipline. 2) Prisoner documentation, litigation, and legal testimony was not just a legal product; rather, it fostered a transformative and political process that evolved through cumulative phases of individual consciousness, truth telling, solidarity, and collective resistance. 3). Even the most far-reaching and successful prison reform case (*Ruiz v. Estelle*) was countered by what I call "carceral massive resistance" where states resisted federal court orders and then radically reinterpreted them as the political rationale to expand the prisons system through mass incarceration and militarization. Seeing prisons through the historical lenses of enslavement, labor coercion, sexual violence and racial degradation calls into question whether "reform" of punitive regimes are ever really possible—and therefore grounds abolitionism in the history of the prison's ability to uphold Jim Crow systems of carceral White supremacy well beyond 1965. From Attica (1971) to the *Ruiz* trial (1980) to the most recent nationwide prison strikes in 2016 and 2018, prisoners have offered a repeated historical refrain that prisoners are not slaves, that incarceration cannot deny people their right to humanity, and that coerced prison labor remains a constitutional that requires a reconsideration of what constitutes a prisoners' civil rights.

What is next for you?

My next book project takes up the history of sheriffs through the lens of militarized policing and anti-insurgent thought. Currently titled *Cold War Sheriffs: Policing the Domestic Insurgent and the Criminalization of Race During Mass Incarceration*, this project takes up the role of sheriffs as an understudied but critical political and policing force that shaped racialized criminalization and punitive politics. This new project promises to build upon my last book project to further explore how anti-insurgent thought, practices, and policies policed both immigration and Blackness from the late 1970s through the 1990s. I will analyze how sheriffs control political power to police African American communities and migrant Latinx populations, particularly during moments of social, labor, and political protest.



Critical Activism Spotlight: Dr. Ragnhild Sollund

Dr. Ragnhild Sollund is professor at the University of Oslo, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law. She has in the last decade primarily done research within the field of green criminology, more specifically wildlife crimes. She was a partner to the European Union funded research project EFFACE, <https://efface.eu/> European Action to Fight Environmental Crime (2012-2016). She has received the Energy globe award for her research into the Illegal wildlife trade and the Choice Outstanding Academic Title Award for Green harms and crimes. Critical Criminology in a changing world. (2015). Palgrave. She has authored The crimes of wildlife trafficking, Issues of justice, legality and morality (2019) Routledge, and edited and co-edited various books in green criminology and special issues of journals, including Theoretical Criminology (2018), Critical Criminology (2017) and International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy (2019).



The persistent need for a green, critical, activism criminology

When I began my studies in criminology at the University of Oslo's then Institute of Criminology and Penal Law, the revolutionary spirit of the discipline and the personal dedication of the professors struck me. I did in fact wonder how a discipline so critical of authorities was even allowed to exist and teach new generations of students to be critical to exploitative power structures we are socialised to take for granted, whether within a society or in North-South relations. Revolutionary ideas permeated Norwegian criminology, and our professors wrote much of the curriculum.

Nils Christie was the founding father of Norwegian criminology and influenced the social justice system not only in our country, but worldwide through his article *Conflict as property* (1977) which led to the establishment of alternative conflict resolution and restorative justice in many countries, e.g. in Cuba. Nils Christie constantly sided with the weak, whether disabled children or children more generally, with prisoners, or people under for drugs. He criticised the demonization of offenders – “monsters don't exist” – believing that all people are profoundly good if given a chance. The book he wrote about the Nordic draconic punishment of drug addicts made a lot of influence and today many addicted to drugs receive treatment rather than prison, although there is still a long way to go. He wrote about the meaning of words and how wording constructs the ways in which we perceive people and phenomena, for example, punishment is intended to inflict pain, in Christie's (2004) terminology.

Another highly influential professor was Thomas Mathiesen, the author of the *Defences of the weak* (2012) and *Prison on trial* (2005). Like Christie, Mathiesen took the perspective of the prisoner communities and worked for them with burning dedication until shortly before his death in 2021. Mathiesen and Christie persistently worked with a bottom-up perspective and Mathiesen was co-founder of the Norwegian organisation for criminal reform (KROM) in 1968 and led and participated in their work for decades.

Christie and Mathiesen were both prominent action researchers. Both published widely and influenced criminology and sociology of law around the world for many decades.

Both were also important role models through their participation in civilian disobedience. They protested shoulder by shoulder with the Saami population in Norway against the construction of the dam and power plant on the Alta river in Finnmark, northern Norway, a river and area the Saami utilized for wild salmon fishing and reindeer herding. They both participated in the sit down action in Stilla in Alta in January 1981. Christie and Mathiesen had secret negotiations with the police authorities to avoid violence and bloodshed in the confrontations between the police and demonstrators. Many of the demonstrators were willing to die for the cause and the protests included a bomb attack and hunger strike. Several hundred persons had chained themselves to the ground or to each other in Stilla in 1981. More than 600 police officers came from all over Norway to remove the demonstrators and they sawed off the chains and peacefully carried the protestors away (Sand 2014).

The protests against the dam coincided with my own entry into university and to the study of Criminology. What I saw and experienced then has shaped my view of my role as an academic, and this was further strengthened through my participation in the conferences of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social control (Sollund 2021¹). Most conferences end with the formulation of the group's supportive statement for a good cause and conferences often take place in conflict zones, such as in Crossmaglen in Northern Ireland, where the conference took place in 1995. In a Weberian sense, I do my research and teaching in order to contribute to change; to a better world for humans, nonhumans and the natural environment.

The Alta dam is a lost cause. No matter the protests, the Saami and Norwegian population lost and the dam was built. Then prime minister Gro Harlem Brundtland later admitted it was a mistake to build the dam. There are, however, currently fights we cannot lose in which critical, activist criminologists are still sorely needed. The climate COP 26 meeting in Glasgow illustrates the ideological inertia (Sollund and Goyes 2021) by which world leaders treat the urgent catastrophic effects of human created global warming. We stand midst a nature crisis with racing extinction of non human species, in which one million animal and plant species are threatened with extinction (UN 2019), yet in this situation Norwegian prime minister Jonas Gahr Støre proudly states that Norway will continue its drilling for oil and gas, and all Norwegian wolves are due to be killed in 2021².

If we cannot take direct part in protests, we can support and ally with those who do, with activist groups, such as Extinction rebellion and indigenous people fighting for nature and their existence against oil extraction, deforestation and mining (Goyes et al 2021), harms that exemplify state corporate crime (Tombs and Whyte 2020). Now green, critical criminology is particularly important. The least we can do as

¹ [European Group \(european-group.org\)](https://european-group.org/)

² – [Dette er ren utryddelsespolitikk - naturvernforbundet.no](https://www.naturvernforbundet.no/nyheter/2021/03/dette-er-ren-utryddelsespolitikk/)

academics and critical criminologists is to keep documenting harms and crimes by the powerful, support the victims of exploitation, oppression and neglect, work for change and actively protest. This means we must preserve a bottom-up perspective and that we cannot limit our writing to academic journals but must reach out to the public with our findings through participation in public debate. Being in privileged positions as academics, we have a responsibility for contributing to change for the better of all.

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Critical Graduate Student Spotlight: Haley Bates



Haley Bates is a second-year master's student of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Eastern Kentucky University (EKU) in Richmond, Kentucky. She holds a B.S. in Criminal Justice and a B.A. in Spanish from EKU. Haley is the recipient of the 2021 American Society of Criminology's Division on Critical Criminology and Social Justice's Best Graduate Student Paper Award. She has multiple research interests including state crime/crimes of the powerful, violence against the LGBTQ+ community, violence against women, and the reentry experiences of women. Haley plans to continue her work on state crime in her thesis where she will explore state-perpetrated crimes and harms against the LGBTQ+ community.

Email: haley_bates@mymail.eku.edu

What are you currently working on?

I am currently working on two separate papers with Dr. Betsy Matthews of Eastern Kentucky University. For the first paper, women serving their sentence in local Kentucky jails were interviewed about their perceptions of punishment and incarceration experiences. Due to overcrowded prisons, many states have resorted to housing low-level offenders in local jails. This policy disproportionately impacts women. Although past literature has noted the significant increase in the incarceration of women over the past several decades, little attention has been paid to the rise of the female population in US jails. We aim to fill this gap in the literature. The results suggested that, while women perceived their sentence to be deserved punishment that allowed them a chance to get clean and reevaluate their lives, there were aspects of their incarceration that were perceived to be inherently unfair and detrimental to prospects for desistance upon their release. Our paper also includes policy recommendations relevant to the incarceration of women in local jails.

The second paper notes that increased attention has been paid to the role of technical violations of probation and parole in recidivism and mass incarceration. There is some evidence to suggest that women, in particular, struggle to succeed under community supervision due to rigid conditions of release, lack of transportation and childcare, and inability to pay supervision fees. This paper reports the findings from interviews with women serving state time in local jails. We found that the majority of women in our sample had cycled in and out of local jails as the result of probation or parole violations. During our interviews, women spoke candidly about their past experiences on probation and parole and their expectations of supervision upon their impending release. Despite high levels of self-efficacy about their ability to desist from crime, they expressed concern about being able to meet the expectations of probation and parole. The paper closes with a discussion about the tenuous link between technical violations and new crime and challenges the current approach to the supervision of women on probation and parole and the response to technical non-compliance.

Additionally, I am working on my master's thesis that explores state-perpetrated crimes and harms against the LGBTQ+ community. Despite the exponential increase in queer criminology scholarship over recent years, the state crime literature has been slow to integrate this perspective.

Within state crime, there has been very limited criminological exploration of the relationship between the state and LGBTQ+ persons that explicitly frames the state as the primary criminal actor. This paper will include case studies to highlight the ways in which the state directly and indirectly perpetrates harm against the LGBTQ+ community. It is the intention of this work to link the literatures of queer theory, queer criminology, and state crime to advance the state crime literature. I hope that the focus on this vulnerable and understudied population will increase the awareness of their systemic victimization by states, state organizations, and their actors.

What accomplishments are you most proud of and why?

I was so honored to be chosen as the recipient of the 2021 American Society of Criminology's Division on Critical Criminology and Social Justice's Best Graduate Student Paper Award. This is by far the best accomplishment of my academic career thus far. My paper is titled "Standing Rock: The Erosion of Indigenous Sovereignty and Environmental Protections". In this, I argue for the events of Standing Rock to be labeled a state-facilitated, state-corporate crime and a crime against humanity.

My piece intends to highlight the ways in which the United States continues to infringe upon indigenous land for the purpose of profit.

Also, I specifically explore the events of Standing Rock as exacerbating environmental harm contributing to climate change. I am so excited to continue to work on this paper for publication!

Who has influenced your career? How did you become engaged with critical criminology specifically?

Dr. Victoria Collins has been an amazing mentor throughout my time at EKU. I am so thankful for her constant support and guidance. She is also a main reason I became engaged with critical criminology. I took her class on state crime/crimes of the powerful as an undergraduate student. This class completely changed my conceptions of power and violence. It was then I understood the need for a critical criminology that is not bound by conventional or state definitions of crime. It is important to question these definitions by questioning their ideological and political foundations. I've always understood the importance of taking a social justice-oriented approach that focuses on harm and the perspectives of marginalized groups, so I felt right at home within critical criminology. Other EKU professors of mine, Drs. Betsy Matthews, Bill McClanahan, and Judah Schept have also influenced my career. They too have been great teachers, mentors, and supporters. Their work in critical criminology has inspired my own work.

I feel very privileged to be in a program with such renowned scholars of critical criminology to learn from.

What are some of your favorite academic publications? Why?

Since my primary research interest focuses on the intersection between state crime and the victimization of the LGBTQ+ community, some of my favorite academic publications are closely aligned to those topics. My work has been inspired by Dr. Victoria Collins' work on *State Crime, Women and Gender* (2016). Before her work, there was very little focus in the state crime literature about state-perpetrated gender violence despite its prevalence. She demonstrated how the structure of the state facilitates, directly and indirectly, systematic harms based on gender. This work filled a major gap in the state crime literature and laid the foundation for future research like my own. Her work made me think about the other ways in which the state has certain power relations and hierarchies based on identity. It is now why I am exploring the ways in which the state facilitates harm based on queer and gender non-conforming identities.

Another favorite publication of mine is *Queer Criminology* (2015) by Carrie L. Buist and Emily Lenning. *Queer Criminology* is a new and underdeveloped subfield. In this, the authors shine a light on the negative experiences that queer people experience at the hands of the police and carceral state. Queer and gender non-conforming individuals are often over-policed and criminalized for their queerness. Globally, this community faces discriminatory and abusive treatment by their respective states. This book is a crucial first step and foundation to push the field of critical criminology to recognize and critique the systems that lead to the oppression of the community. Buist and Lenning argue that without the integration of queer experiences and perspectives, criminology is incomplete. We must continue the focus on this vulnerable population in the future.

Recipients of the 2021 DCCSJ Awards

Lifetime Achievement Award



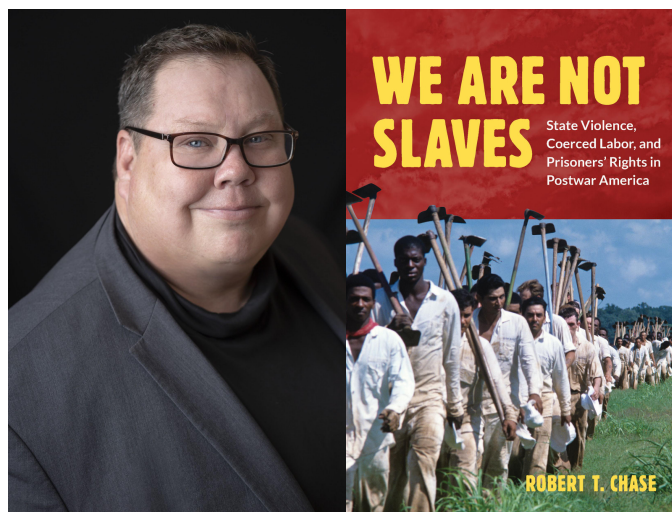
Ragnhild Sollund
Professor
University of Oslo,
Dept. of Criminology and Sociology of Law

Dr. Sollund's Biography

Dr. Ragnhild Sollund is professor at the University of Oslo, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law. She has in the last decade primarily done research within the field of green criminology, more specifically wildlife crimes. She was a partner to the European Union funded research project EFFACE, <https://efface.eu/> European Action to Fight Environmental Crime (2012-2016). She has received the Energy globe award for her research into the Illegal wildlife trade and the Choice Outstanding Academic Title Award for Green harms and crimes. Critical Criminology in a changing world. (2015). Palgrave. She has authored The crimes of wildlife trafficking, Issues of justice, legality and morality (2019) Routledge, and edited and co-edited various books in green criminology and special issues of journals, including Theoretical Criminology (2018), Critical Criminology (2017) and International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy (2019).

The **Lifetime Achievement Award** honors an individual's sustained and distinguished scholarship, teaching, and/or service in the field of critical criminology.

Book of the Year Award



Robert T. Chase, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Department of History
Stony Brook University

“We Are Not Slaves: State Violence, Coerced Labor, and Prisoners’ Rights in Postwar America”
Publisher: Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 2020. 525 p.

Dr. Chase’s Biography

Robert T. Chase is associate professor of history at Stony Brook University, State University of New York (SUNY). He is the author of *We Are Not Slaves: State Violence, Coerced Labor, and Prisoners’ Rights in Postwar America* (UNC, 2020). He is also the editor of *Caging Borders and Carceral States: Incarcerations, Immigration Detentions, and Resistance* (UNC Press, 2019). His work has been published in the *Journal of Urban History*, the *Journal of American History*, the *Boston Review*, “Facing South”, and CNN.com. His research has been funded through postdoctoral fellowships with Southern Methodist University’s Clements Center, Case Western Reserve University, and Rutgers University. In 2017, he was a research fellow at the Humanities Institute at the University of Connecticut. Currently, Chase is also the co-director of the national organization Historians Against Slavery (HAS). As a public intellectual, his work on the history of prison and policing reform and state violence has been featured on national media programs through radio, newspapers, and television (MSNBC, CNN, and NPR, Newsweek, Washington Post). His next book project is a history of sheriffs in the U.S. South and South West.

The **Critical Criminology Book Award** is intended to recognize and publicize a recent book published within the last 2 years that best serves to further the goals of the DCC by providing an outstanding example of an effort to highlight relevant research, topics, frameworks, theories, etc. The book can be sole or co-authored, edited or co-edited. Textbooks are disqualified.

Critical Criminologist of the Year Award



Dr. Valeria Vegh Weis, LL.M. (New York University)
Research Fellow, Zukunftskolleg, Universität Konstanz
Associate Researcher, Max-Planck-Institut für Rechtsgeschichte und Rechtstheorie
Professor of Criminology, Universidad de Buenos Aires
New Book: *Bienvenidos al Lawfare!*
<https://www.editorialcapitalintelectual.com.ar/productos/bienvenidos-al-lawfare/>

Dr. Vegh Weis's Biography

Dr. Valeria Vegh Weis teaches Criminology and Transitional Justice at Buenos Aires University (UBA) and National Quilmes University (Argentina). She is currently a Research Fellow at Universität Konstanz Zukunftskolleg, where she researches the role of human rights and victims' organizations in the confrontation of state crimes. She is also an Associate Researcher at the Max Planck Institute for European Legal History in Germany where she co-directs the research group on Transnational Criminal Law in Transatlantic Perspective (1870-1945), which looks into the role of the Global South in the conformation of transnational criminal regimes and. From 2019 to 2021, Vegh Weis was an Alexander von Humboldt Post-Doctoral Researcher at Freie Universität Berlin, where she still teaches courses on the legacy of the Nazi regime and structural injustice.

She holds a PhD in Law and an LL.M. in Criminal Law from UBA and an LL.M. in International Legal Studies from New York University. She has held different fellowships including the Fulbright and the Hauser Global Scholarships. Her book *Marxism and Criminology: A History of Criminal Selectivity* (BRILL 2017, Haymarket Books 2018) was awarded the Choice Award by the American Library Association and the Outstanding Book Award by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. She is also the co-author of *Bienvenidos al Lawfare* (Capital Intellect 2020) and *Criminalization of Activism* (Routledge 2021), which focuses on the repression of dissent. Valeria has written many articles and book chapters on the topics of criminology, transitional justice and criminal law. She has fifteen years of experience working in criminal courts and international organizations.

The **Critical Criminologist of the Year Award** honors an early-to-mid-career individual's distinguished accomplishments that have symbolized the spirit of the DCC in some form of scholarship, teaching, and/or service in recent years.

Praxis Award



Shelly Clevenger, PhD (Pronouns: she/her)
Department Chair & Associate Professor
Coordinator of the Master of Science in Victim Services Management Program
Department of Victim Studies
Sam Houston State University

Dr. Clevenger's Biography

Dr. Clevenger grew up in Pennsylvania. She received her PhD from Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP). She considers herself an activist through her research. She has authored peer-reviewed journal

publications and books on the topics of sexual assault, intimate partner abuse and cyber victimization. Dr. Clevenger presented her research on the cybervictimizations of survivors of sexual assault and intimate partner violence at the United Nations Women in New York City in December 2016. She has also done speaking engagements throughout the state of Illinois and other universities. Dr. Clevenger is also the recipient of the 2016 Feminist Criminology Article of the Year Award. She has recently published in 2018 *Understanding Victimology; An Active Learning Approach*. She has two forthcoming books, *Teaching Criminological Theory* (2018) and *Gendering Criminology; Crime and Justice Today* (2019). She has also been recognized for her teaching in these areas by Illinois State University with both college and university Faculty Teacher of the Year Awards and the 2016 American Society of Criminology, Division of Victimology, Outstanding Teacher of the Year Award and 2017 American Society of Criminology, Division of Critical Criminology and Social Justice Teacher of the Year Award.

The **DCC Praxis Award** recognizes an individual whose professional accomplishments have increased the quality of justice for groups that have experienced class, ethnic, gender, racial and sexual disparities in policing and punishment. The DCC Praxis Award honors unique achievements in activism, commitment, persuasion, scholarship, service and teaching in areas that have made a significant impact on the quality of justice for underserved, underrepresented, and otherwise marginalized populations.

Teaching Award



Carla Barrett, Ph.D.
Academic Director, Prison-to-College Pipeline
Associate Professor, Sociology
John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Dr. Barrett's Biography

Carla's early interests in the challenges faced by urban youth led her to investigate the ways in which urban young people encounter structures of social control, namely juvenile and criminal justice systems. Her early research focused on the criminal prosecution of adolescents in New York City. This led to an exploration of the efficacy of Alternative to Incarceration programs and problem-solving courts. Carla continues to be interested in the ways youth are criminalized and the impact of criminal justice policies on court-involved youth, particularly young men of color. Carla is a fierce advocate for reform of juvenile and criminal justice policies and practices, and for practices that help 'humanize' justice systems. Carla has always been interested in the "law in action" and in how court workers go about the day to day application of law within criminal court case processing and how they explain what they do. Recently, Carla has been focusing her case processing research on mass misdemeanors, specifically misdemeanor adjudication and plea bargaining.

In June 2019, Carla became the Academic Director for John Jay's Prison-to-College Pipeline program (an initiative of John Jay's Prisoner Reentry Institute), which provides credit-bearing college classes at the Otisville Correctional Facility.

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

- exemplary classroom teaching and/or student engagement activities
 - leadership and innovation in teaching developments such as the preparation of teaching and curriculum-related materials and publications
 - contributions to the scholarship on teaching and learning
 - contributions to the enhancement of teaching within state, regional or national associations
-

Best Journal Article(s) of the Year Award



Laura Bedford, Laura McGillivray, & Reece Walters

"Ecologically Unequal Exchange, Transnational Mining, and Resistance: A Political Ecology Contribution to Green Criminology"

Abstract

This article draws on discourses in political ecology and green criminology to critique the ways in which transnational mining is legitimated and advanced with significant impacts on natural environments and local communities in the Global South. It examines an ongoing case of environmental conflict related to Australian mining in South Africa and explores processes of *ecologically unequal exchange*. It identifies how the corporate tentacles of transnational mining corporations circumvent and subvert regulatory oversight to exploit people, land and natural resources—with devastating environmental and social impacts. Finally, it discusses the perils and prospects faced by affected communities, as well as localized movements of resistance and environmental activism when confronting state and corporate power.

Access the article here: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10612-019-09464-6>

Best Journal Article(s) of the Year Award



Stefano Bloch

Assistant Professor, Graduate Program in Social, Cultural, and Critical Theory
"Broken Windows Ideology and the (Mis)Reading of Graffiti"

Abstract

In this article, I discuss the misreading of graffiti and misidentification of graffiti writers as part of anti-gang policing informed by broken windows ideology. Based on personal observation and

autoethnographic reflection, analysis of gang identification protocol, and interviews with graffiti writers who negatively define themselves against gang members as part of constructive identity formation, I argue that relying on graffiti as an indicator of gang activity calls into question the merits and efficacy of anti-gang policing. I situate this discussion within a cultural criminological framework and critique of broken windows policing.

Access the article here: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10612-019-09444-w>

The **Best Journal Article Award** will be given annually for the best peer-reviewed article, published in *Critical Criminology* in the previous year, that, in the opinion of the award committee, makes an outstanding original contribution to knowledge.

Graduate Student Paper of the Year Award



Haley Bates

Eastern Kentucky University (EKU)

"Standing Rock: The Erosion of Indigenous Sovereignty and Environmental Protections"

Haley Bates is a second-year master's student of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Eastern Kentucky University (EKU) in Richmond, Kentucky. She holds a B.S. in Criminal Justice and a B.A. in Spanish from EKU. Haley is the recipient of the 2021 American Society of Criminology's Division on Critical Criminology and Social Justice's Best Graduate Student Paper Award. She has multiple research interests including state crime/crimes of the powerful, violence against the LGBTQ+ community, violence against women, and the reentry experiences of women. Haley plans to continue her work on state crime in her thesis where she will explore state-perpetrated crimes and harms against the LGBTQ+ community.

Introduction

The United States has a long legacy of settler colonialism and impeding on indigenous sovereignty (Whyte, 2017). In 2016, the construction of the Dakota Access Pipeline (DAPL) on Standing Rock Sioux territory involved the government, in direct collaboration with corporations, that continued this legacy of infringing upon Native land and rights for the purpose of profit. Corporations argued that the pipeline was essential to the economy of the US, would create jobs, and was a more environmentally conscious option (The Associated Press, 2017). The Standing Rock Sioux tribe dismissed these claims, arguing that the DAPL was disrespectful to their culture as it crossed over ancient burial grounds. Environmental activists were also opposed to the idea of a pipeline as they argued that the pipeline contributes to climate change and a spill would bring about ecological destruction (Whyte, 2017). A legal battle ensued between the tribe and the Texas-based Energy Transfer Partners (ETP). The tribe also took a physical stand, defending the river and their land. Protestors experienced state-sanctioned violence as police and the National Guard administered tear gas, freezing water, and rubber bullets on them (The Associated Press, 2017). The demonstrations quickly became part of a social media movement. Outrage from citizens and celebrities across the nation drew attention to the cause. Protestors eventually earned a short-lived victory as then President Barack Obama halted construction and ordered an environmental impact study to be conducted (Hersher, 2017). Not long after, newly sworn-in President Donald Trump reversed the Obama administration's decision and ordered the expedited completion of the pipeline. With the certain defeat of the movement issued by the state, protests and the movement faded from public awareness.

Although not readily labeled as such, the actions of the US government and the Energy Transfer Partners constitute criminal behavior. This paper argues for the events of Standing Rock to be labeled a state-facilitated, state-corporate crime and a crime against humanity. This paper also explores the events of Standing Rock as an environmental crime, noting the ways in which these institutions, in collaboration, exacerbate environmental harm and contribute to climate change. This case also involves the phenomenon of environmental racism as specific policies target poor, minority populations that disproportionately impact their resources and exacerbate negative health outcomes. State-sponsored terrorism will also be explored as social movements are often met by militarism and violence from the government.

The structure of this paper first provides a literature review of state-corporate crime, environmental crime, and introduces the integrated model of state crime for subsequent analysis. The social, political, and historical events leading up to the state crimes at Standing Rock will then be examined. After the history and current condition of the Sioux tribe, the integrated model will be applied to the Standing Rock case that examines the motivations, opportunities, constraints, and controls that facilitated the continued erosion of indigenous sovereignty and denial of climate change.

Email Haley to access the full paper at haley_bates@mymail.eku.edu

The **Graduate Student Paper Award** recognizes and honors outstanding theoretical or empirical critical criminological scholarship by a graduate student.

Call for Papers (CFPs)

Criminology Explains...

Series Co-Editors | [Dr. Robert A. Brooks](#), Professor, Worcester State University
[Dr. Jeffrey W. Cohen](#), Associate Professor, University of Washington Tacoma

Colleagues,

You are invited to submit a proposal for a volume in the University of California Press's exciting series entitled [Criminology Explains...](#)

Each volume in this series of coursebooks provides a concise, targeted overview of criminology theories as applied to specific criminal justice-related subjects. The goal is to bring to life for students the relationships among theory, research, and policy. Applying different (and sometimes wildly divergent and conflicting) explanatory models to the same phenomenon highlights the similarities and differences among the theories, and allows linkages across explanatory levels and across time and geography.

Books in the series are designed to fit neatly alongside the major criminological theory textbooks so that instructors may adopt one or more volumes as supplementary. In addition, each book's topical focus makes it suitable as primary or supplementary reading in a range of standard and special-topics courses.

Each book features a consistent, easy-to-follow format and animates theoretical concepts with real-life applications to issues of crime and deviance.

The series launched in 2020 with [Criminology Explains Police Violence](#), by Philip Matthew Stinson Sr. and [Criminology Explains School Bullying](#), by Robert A. Brooks and Jeffrey W. Cohen.

Two additional volumes are currently under contract:

Criminology Explains White Collar Crime, by Nikos Passas and Anamika Twyman-Ghoshal
Criminology Explains Sexual Violence, by Shelly Clevenger and Karen Holt

The series editors invite proposals on any timely and relevant topics within the discipline, with a preference for volumes focused on:

Substance Use and Abuse
Homicide
Cybercrime
Domestic Terrorism/Hate Groups
Environmental Crime
Youth Crime

We particularly welcome proposals from early-career academics and scholars from historically marginalized groups.

You can learn more about the series and our incredible Advisory Board on the [UC Press Criminology Explains](#) website and in a [recent interview with the series co-editors on the UC Press Blog](#).

To get a sense of what is expected in a proposal, you can also download our easy-to-follow [Proposal Guidelines and Manuscript Template](#).

If interested in proposing a volume in the series, please reach out to either of the series editors with a brief description of your idea prior to submitting a full proposal.

We look forward to hearing from you!

Sincerely,

Series Co-Editors

Dr. Robert A. Brooks, Professor, Worcester State University (rbrooks@worchester.edu)

Dr. Jeffrey W. Cohen, Associate Professor, University of Washington Tacoma (jwcohen2@uw.edu)

Call for Book Chapter Proposals

Mass Incarceration in the 21st Century: Realities and Reflections

Edited by:

Addrain Conyers, PhD

Marist College

Vanessa Lynn, PhD

Marist College

Margaret Leigey, PhD

The College of New Jersey

MassIncarcerationReader@gmail.com

Mass Incarceration is a concept used to describe the exponential prison growth in the United States of America that began in the 1970s. Over the last half century, the nation's jail and prison population increased by 500% (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2020). While there has been a slight decline in the prison population in recent years, the effects of the Mass Incarceration era in the United States has been nothing short of catastrophic, resulting in disparities in incarceration rates that plague the poor, communities of color, and women. Mass Incarceration is more than mass imprisonment, it is a culmination of policies and practices that benefits the privileged praxis and consequently disproportionately disenfranchises marginalized communities. It is an ideology, and every stage of the criminal justice system, from policing to release, contributes to this social and public health problem; therefore, in order to have a complete understanding of the history of Mass Incarceration, it is essential to expand one's examination beyond the department of corrections. Mass Incarceration is also the administration behind laws, bias practices, and an unforgiving societal stigma.

Chapter proposal submissions are invited from researchers, practitioners, and individuals directly impacted by mass incarceration (i.e. under correctional control, formerly incarcerated, loved ones, etc.).

All content must be original and not previously published. We welcome book chapter contributions focused (but not exclusively) on the following themes:

- Theories of Mass Incarceration
- Laws and Policies
- Life Inside
- Reentry
- Collateral Consequences
- Global Perspectives on Mass Incarceration
- Ending Mass Incarceration

PROPOSALS

Please submit your chapter proposal as an email attachment at your earliest convenience to MassIncarcerationReader@gmail.com by January 10,, 2022. Please include a brief, one-page outline of your chapter identifying one or two learning outcomes that focuses on knowledge, skills and abilities a student should be able to demonstrate upon completion of the chapter. The chapters should be comprehensible for the aforementioned audience. Please be sure to identify your institutional or organizational affiliation.

The proposal can be a traditional book chapter that focuses on the realities of Mass Incarceration or a narrative that focuses on reflections from those with firsthand experience of Mass Incarceration as a practitioner, scholar, or directly impacted individual (i.e. under correctional control, prior history of justice system involvement, loved ones, etc.).

Two Categories of Proposals:

1. A traditional chapter will focus on the realities of Mass Incarceration. The proposal should be approximately 250 words with one or two learning outcomes. If accepted, the final submission will be approximately 5000 words including learning outcomes, discussion questions, references, tables and figures. Here are examples of learning outcomes:
 - a. Upon successful completion of this chapter, students will be able to:
 - i. Understand how mass incarceration has contributed to the growth of private prisons.
 - ii. Explain why individuals with prior justice system involvement are 10 times more likely to experience homelessness than the general public.
2. A reflection chapter will be a personal narrative that focuses on direct experience with any of the previously mentioned themes. The proposal should be approximately 250 words. These chapters will not need learning outcomes, but discussion questions are encouraged. If accepted, the final submission will be approximately 1500- 2000 words.

INTENDED AUDIENCE

Intended for undergraduate and graduate students, practitioners, and academics, this edited reader is designed to review the contemporary realities of Mass Incarceration in the 21st century. The reader will be an appropriate text for a variety of academic disciplines, including Criminal Justice, Criminology, Sociology, Social Work, Public Policy, Public Administration, Political Science, Legal Studies, Community Corrections, and Public Health.

TENTATIVE TIMELINE

Proposal due: January 10, 2022

Prospective authors notified: January 24, 2022

Chapter due: June 15, 2022

Authors notified of decision: August 1, 2022

Call for Participation

University of Arkansas at Little Rock (UA Little Rock)

The School of Criminal Justice and Criminology at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock (UA Little Rock) has been awarded a **National Science Foundation (NSF)** grant to establish a **Research Experiences for Undergraduates (REU) program**. Over the next three summers, we will be inviting 30 outstanding undergraduate students (10 new students per year) to our campus to enhance their research and professional skills through workshops, faculty mentoring, and hands-on field research. A description of the REU is provided below.

University of Arkansas at Little Rock - The Scope and Consequences of Hate Crime Victimization in the South.

This **Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) Program** offers 30 talented undergraduates a funded opportunity to engage in research to understand the 1) experiences, perceptions, and concerns of Muslims in Arkansas with regard to stigmatization and victimization based on religion, 2) the extent and scope of anti-Muslim hate crimes in Arkansas, 3) policies, procedures, and decision-making processes of the law enforcement who handle hate crime incidents in Arkansas, and 4) perceptions of lawmakers as to the extent of hate crimes against Muslims, as well as the obstacles in passing hate crime legislation in Arkansas. In this 8-week summer program, each student will also receive a **\$600 stipend** per week (\$4,800 total), **\$300** per week for meals (\$2,400 total), and **free** university housing.

More detailed information about this program, along with directions for how to apply for this REU, can be found at: <https://ualr.edu/criminaljustice/reu/>. For inquiries about this REU program, feel free to contact the Program Director - Dr. Tusty ten Bensel at nsfreu@ualr.edu or ixzohra@ualr.edu.

Program Flyer



SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY

.....
Funded by the National Science Foundation:
Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU)



June 6, 2022
July 29, 2022

*The Scope and Consequences of Hate
Crime Victimization in the South*

10 exceptional students will
be selected to engage in:



For 8 summer weeks:
Stipend: \$600 per week
Meals: \$300 per week
Free campus housing

- First-Hand Research Experience
- Faculty Mentor Meetings
- Research and Professional Developmental Workshops
- Professional Talks and Discussions
- Graduate Student Presentations and Interactions
- Site Visits and Social Activities



Learn more by visiting our [website](#) or
contact us at nsfreu@ualr.edu.

What we are Reading

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

Volume 29, September 2021, Issue 3: Special Issue

Part 1: Special Issue: Southern Criminologies: Methods, Theories and Indigenous Issues (first 8 articles), Part 2: Regular Papers (last 7 articles)

Editors' Introduction to the Special Issue, "Southern Criminologies: Methods, Theories and Indigenous Issues"

By David Rodriguez Goyes, Nigel South, Ragnhild Sollund, Salo de Carvalho.

To access the full article, please visit: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10612-021-09586-w>

Decolonizing Southern Criminology: What Can the "Decolonial Option" Tell Us About Challenging the Modern/Colonial Foundations of Criminology?

By Eleni Dimou.

Abstract

Southern criminology has been recognized as a leading theoretical development for attempting to overcome the perpetuation of colonial power relations reflected in the unequal flow of knowledge between the Global North and Global South. Critics, however, have pointed out that Southern criminology runs the risk of recreating epistemicide and colonial power structures by reproducing colonial epistemology and by being unable to disentangle itself from the hegemony of Western modern thought. This article introduces the approach of the "decolonial option," which suggests that all our contemporary ways of being, interacting, knowing, perceiving, sensing, and understanding are fundamentally shaped by coloniality—long-standing patterns of power that emerged because of colonialism and that are still at play (Maldonado-Torres 2007; Quijano 1992). The "decolonial option" seeks ways of knowing and being that heal, resist, and transform these deeply harmful and embedded patterns of power. Drawing on the "decolonial option," this article aims to provide a constructive critique of Southern criminology by facilitating a better understanding of "coloniality" and offering an epistemological shift that is necessary to move toward global and cognitive justice. The rupture and paradigm shift in criminological knowledge production

offered by the “decolonial option” dismantles criminology’s Western universalist narratives and its logic of separation that lie in modernity. By doing so, it provides a different understanding of modernity that looks behind its universalizing narratives and designs (e.g., development, progress, salvation) to expose “coloniality”—modernity’s dark, destructive side. While the “decolonial option” does not entail a universalizing mission, it is *an option*—one of the many paths that one can select to undertake decolonial work—and this article argues that if Southern criminology were to incorporate the decolonial epistemological and conceptual framework, it could better insulate itself from certain consequences of “coloniality” that it risks embodying.

To access the full article, please visit <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10612-021-09579-9>

Truth and Method in Southern Criminology

By Mark Brown

Abstract

What does it mean to “do” southern criminology? What does this entail and what demands should it place on us as criminologists ethically and methodologically? This article addresses such questions through a form dialogue between the Global North and the Global South. At the center of this dialogue is a set of questions about ethical conduct in the pursuit of knowledge and understanding in human relations. These develop into a conversation that engages South Asian scholars working at the forefront of critical social science, history and theory with a foundational text of European hermeneuticist theory and practice, Hans-Georg Gadamer’s *Truth and Method*, published in 1960. Out of this exercise in communication across culture, histories and knowledge practices emerges a new kind of dialogue and a new way of thinking about ethical practice in criminology. To give such abstractions a concrete reference point, the article illustrates their possibilities and tensions through a case study of penal reform and the question of whether so-called “failed” Northern penal methods—like the prison—should be exported to the Global South. The article thus works dialogically back and forth through these scholars’ accounts of ethical conduct, research practice, the weight of history, and the work of theory with a very concrete and common criminological context in sight. The result is what might be understood as a norm of ethical engagement and an epistemology of dialogue.

To access the full article, please visit <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10612-021-09588-8>

Southern Green Cultural Criminology and Environmental Crime Prevention: Representations of Nature Within Four Colombian Indigenous Communities

By David Rodríguez Goyes, Mireya Astroina Abaibira, Pablo Baicué, Angie Cuchimba, Deisy Tatiana Ramos Neñetofe, Ragnhild Sollund, Nigel South, and Tanya Wyatt.

Abstract

This exploratory study develops a “southern green cultural criminology” approach to the prevention of environmental harms and crimes. The main aim is to understand differing cultural representations of nature, including wildlife, present within four Colombian Indigenous communities to evaluate whether they encourage environmentally friendly human interactions with the natural world, and if so, how. The study draws on primary data gathered by the Indigenous authors (peer researchers) of this article via a set of interviews with representatives of these four communities. We argue that the cosmologies that these communities live by signal practical ways of achieving ecological justice and challenging anthropocentrism.

To access the full article, please visit: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10612-021-09582-0>

Indigenous People, Organized Crime and Natural Resources: Borders, Incentives and Relations

By Daan P. van Uhm and Ana G. Grigore

Abstract

This article explores the relationship between the *Emberá–Wounaan* and *Akha* Indigenous people and organized crime groups vying for control over natural resources in the Darién Gap of East Panama and West Colombia and the Golden Triangle (the area where the borders of Laos, Myanmar (Burma), and Thailand meet), respectively. From a southern green criminological perspective, we consider how organized crime groups trading in natural resources value Indigenous knowledge. We also examine the continued victimization of Indigenous people in relation to environmental harm and the tension between Indigenous peoples’ ecocentric values and the economic incentives presented to them for exploiting nature. By looking at the history of the coloniality and the socioeconomic context of these Indigenous communities, this article generates a discussion about the social framing of the Indigenous people as both victims and offenders in the illegal trade in natural resources, particularly considering the types of relationships established with dominant criminal groups present in their ancestral lands.

To access the full article, please visit: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10612-021-09585-x>

Medicinal Marijuana, Inc.: A Critique on the Market-led Legalization of Cannabis and the Criminalization of Rural Livelihoods in Colombia

By Irene Vélez-Torres, Diana Hurtado, and Bladimir Bueno.

Abstract

In Colombia, Law 1787 of 2016 legalized marijuana for medicinal and scientific purposes. The law promotes social inclusion in two ways: (1) establishing mechanisms to incentivize rural marijuana production; and (2) protecting and strengthening small producers in the context of governmental efforts to voluntarily substitute illicit crops. These commitments are consistent with the peace agreement reached in 2016 between the guerrilla group, *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia—Ejército del Pueblo* (FARC-EP) and the Colombian government, in which a solution to the problem of illicit crops based on voluntary substitution and rural development was proposed. What has happened, however, is that instead of the proposed “inclusion,” the legalization of marijuana has benefited the corporate sector almost exclusively. Employing a southern criminological approach, we first analyze the punitive rationale in the so-called “War on Drugs” and the shift to a purportedly more benign pro-poor and pro-health legalization discourse. From here, we critique the legal architecture to regulate the production of marijuana. In so doing, we illustrate how uneven power relations and governmental capitalist favoritism have been utilized by corporate ventures located in the political and economic bureaucratic heart of Colombia, reproducing the historical marginalization of impoverished mestizo *campesinos* (peasant farmers), whose livelihoods have been dependent on illicit crops.

To access the full article, please visit: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10612-021-09589-7>

Coronial Inquests, Indigenous Suicide and the Colonial Narrative

By Belinda Carpenter, Megan Harris, Steph Jowett, Gordon Tait, and Rebecca Scott Bray

Abstract

This article explores the over-representation of Indigenous people in suicide statistics internationally as indicative of the broader impacts of colonialism. The purpose of this discussion in a special issue of critical criminology is to widen the focus beyond criminal justice over-representation and to explore the ways in which research, social policy, and legal institutions align to transform systematically the colonial condition into a medical one. This transformation occurs in three ways. First, a lower evidentiary standard of proof for suicide determination by coroners when the victim is Indigenous is based on a coronial supposition that Indigenous Australians cannot produce a workable response to their disadvantage. Suicide is then interpreted as an understandable response, if not a reasonable one. Second, a focus by suicide researchers on individual risk factors is treated by coroners as an indication of vulnerability to suicide and ignores the collective rates of risk among Indigenous people that cannot equate with the pathological weaknesses of the individual. Third, a paternalistic approach to Indigenous people and communities in social policy positions them as failing subjects of modernity, supposedly requiring a range of government interventions to ensure Indigenous wellbeing. Based on interviews with thirty-two coroners across Australia, as well as an exploration of inquests into clusters of Indigenous suicide in Australia, we argue that differential treatment of Indigenous people in coronial practice is a contemporary feature of the Australian legal, policy, and social landscape, and that the insights are as relevant to criminal justice jurisdictions, as they are to coronial or medico-legal ones.

To access the full article, please visit: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10612-021-09578-w>

Medicalized Metamorphosis: Biological Rehabilitation of Criminal Offenders

By Jennifer A. Chandler, Jennifer Kilty, and Dave Holmes

Abstract

Convicted offenders who consent to medical treatment may secure a preferable sentence. They make these decisions within a hybrid medico-legal system that often views offenders as neurobiological subjects and deviant behavior as a medical problem that may be addressed, in part, through biological intervention. In this article, we use Foucault's concepts of biopower and governmentality to explore how 15 men and 10 women convicted of criminal offenses view "coerced" consent to biological interventions in the criminal justice context. The participants largely accepted the key components of the medico-legal system of social control, including the medicalization of criminalized behavior, the utility of rehabilitation via medical treatment, and the internalization of the governmental ideals of self-control and responsibility. None challenged the use of biological treatments, although many rejected invasive and risky therapies, and most felt that biological approaches should be accompanied by psychological counseling. While governmental ideals were largely internalized, the participants expressed resistance in several ways, through statements of distrust of the system and resentment of pressure to consent to treatment.

To access the full article, please visit: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10612-019-09479-z>

The Strategy of Tension: Understanding State Labeling Processes and Double-Binds

By Matt Clement and Vincenzo Scalia

Abstract

Criminologists can enhance their theoretical grasp of their subject through an understanding of contemporary political economy because this provides insights into politics, crime and state policy within and across nation-states. Understanding how this plays out is very much part of the "research agenda for global crime" (Hall and Scalia 2019). In this article, we present a comparative study of European statecraft during the Cold War and today, noting the parallels and contrasts in the construction and demonization of the "enemies of the west." We present detailed analysis of how a "strategy of tension"—by which we mean the use of violent criminal actions by state agents to engender a climate of fear that blames the violence on a dangerous "public enemy"—was enacted by the secret services of the United States and the United Kingdom, in alliance with the Italian government, between 1946 and 1980, alongside some more fragmentary evidence of the way in which contemporary policies are framed around the "War on Terror," forming the contours of a contemporary "strategy of tension."

To access the full article, please visit: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10612-020-09494-5>

Governing Through Partnerships: Neoconservative Governance and State Reliance on Religious NGOs in Drug Policy

By Nicole Kaufman

Abstract

This article examines states' pursuit of partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as a strategy of governance in drug policy. State actors have used partnerships with *religious* NGOs to provide treatment services and disseminate messages about prevention. I investigate the emergence of such partnerships, drawing attention to neoconservatism as a political rationality associated with the rise of the New Right. I analyze officials' justifications and strategies for including religious NGOs in such partnerships, using archival data on drug policies in Ohio and beginning with the formation of the statewide addiction services agency in 1989. The results demonstrate how officials have increasingly recognized the characteristics of the religious community by emphasizing their social service delivery and by framing religious leaders as health educators. Given the results, I consider the impacts of partnerships for the autonomy of organizations, the oversight of care, and the generation of images of an engaged community.

To access the full article, please visit: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10612-020-09492-7>

"I Can Be Big Sister, Even If You Can't Be Big Brother:" Spectatorship and Punishment in Anti-trafficking Efforts

By Corinne Schwarz

Abstract

Anti-human trafficking efforts by both state and non-state actors are proliferating across the United States (US). While there is ostensibly some merit in widespread awareness to generate social change, the reality is that the majority of these efforts rely on and support the violence of the carceral state. Using interviews with anti-trafficking stakeholders in the Midwestern US, I argue that anti-trafficking efforts depend on the policing of particular notions of criminality, femininity, sexuality, and victimhood that foster an environment where carceral measures are the only solutions to the exploitation of trafficking. Weaving together key theories from critical trafficking studies (Hill [2016](#); Kempadoo [2015](#); Musto [2016](#); Shih [2016](#); Srikantiah [2007](#)) and penal spectatorship (Brown [2009](#)), I argue that justice cannot exist in current punishment-centered approaches to ending human trafficking. A more expansive, structurally founded concept of accountability and recourse, not imprisonment (Davis [2003](#)), is necessary to truly stop human trafficking and to meet the needs of trafficked persons in ethical ways.

To access the full article, please visit: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10612-020-09530-4>

Onward and Upward: the Significance of Mentorship for Formerly Incarcerated Students and Academics

By Grant Tietjen, James Burnett, and Bernadette Olson Jessie

Abstract

In the era of mass incarceration, millions of American citizens have been disenfranchised by the social stigma of a felony conviction. Mentorship of formerly incarcerated (FI) students by FI academics—many of whom identify with Convict Criminology (CC)—is slowly forging a pathway out of the social wasteland of past felony convictions. A common goal of CC is to help FI students and academics overcome the social and structural barriers that severely limit their life chances, as well as those of millions of FI citizens in the world's largest prison system. In this article, three FI criminology faculty members focus on the vital importance of mentorship presented through individual autoethnographic writings. We emphasize four prominent narratives or themes: (1) common narratives of the role of mentorship: encouragement, inclusion, and social capital; (2) differing narratives of the role of mentorship; (3) common narratives of the role of mentorship: experiences of mentoring as activism and advocacy; and (4) common narratives of the role of mentorship in reducing professional fragility. We also consider other dynamics that might emerge in the mentor–mentee relationship involving FI individuals, including the complexities of “coming out” as FI and the fragility of FI identity in the academic world. We conclude with recommendations for future research on the role of mentorship for FI individuals and make suggestions for other areas of study for CC, more generally.

To access the full article, please visit: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10612-020-09507-3>

Speak About It, Be About It: Spoken-Word Poetry Communities and Transformative Social Justice

By Lori Walkington

Abstract

“Spoken-word poetry” and the knowledge we can gain from the poets who perform it are integral to the successful recovery of members of oppressed communities. Also known as “performance poetry,” these powerful testimonials often mirror oral traditions, such as speaking circles from the African diaspora, Indigenous oral traditions in the Americas, and the spoken-word poetic communities of color and marginalized peoples. Poets within the spoken-word poetry communities of San Diego, California, who have been oppressed by interpersonal and state violence, mass incarceration, militarized policing, poverty, racism, sexism, the War on Drugs, and other systemic inequalities, learn from and support one another. This article views spoken-word poetry as public testimonials that may add to transformative social justice

models for structurally-oppressed communities. It seeks to understand critical criminological approaches and analysis that add to the growing scholarship centering structurally-oppressed communities without pathologizing them in order to inform programming, policy and funding toward transformative social justice initiatives focused on healing communities and their members.

To access the full article, please visit: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10612-020-09510-8>

Hadar Aviram: Yesterday's Monsters: The Manson Family Cases and the Illusion of Parole

Book Review by Rita Shah

To access the full article, please visit: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10612-021-09584-y>
