The Critical Criminologist:

American Society of Criminology
Division on Critical Criminology and Social Justice

SPOTLIGHT

Member Newsletter
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Shining a spotlight on critical topics since 1998
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MESSAGE FROM THE DCCSJ CHAIR

It has been a busy two-years for the Division of Critical Criminology and Social Justice during my term of office as Chair of the DCCSJ. I am particularly grateful to Michael Coyle, Kerry Carrington, Kyle Mulrooney and Marty Schwartz for their dedication, advice and hard work over this period. Thanks as well to Rita Shah for tweaking the Division Logo in line with the ASC Logo (for which we obtained permission), and the many participants who were actively involved in the Division Committees.

Division Highlights
Among the highlights has been the joint social event with the Division of White-Collar and Corporate Crime at the 2018 ASC Conference in Atlanta; support for and endorsement of research into sexual harassment in higher education in the lead-up to the 2018 ASC Conference; the appointment of Avi Brisman to editorship of Critical Criminology: An International Journal; publication of our very substantial electronic Newsletter twice a year under the guidance of communications manager Kyle Mulrooney; establishment of a DCCSJ Fellowship scheme that provides honoraria for members of the communications team (comprised mainly of postgraduate students and early career academics); providing a grant to Rita Shah and colleagues as a contribution toward the critical criminology focused conference at Eastern Michigan University in April 2019; initial work by our official Division archivist, Jane Mooney, in gathering and analysing historical documents relating to the Division; and preparation of an ‘orientation’ package for members of the DCCSJ Executive team.

Recent Executive decisions have included a grant to assist an informal setting for discussion of strategies for addressing the topic of race in the criminal justice system in the classroom. This event at the 2019 ASC is titled: ‘Difficult Discussions and a Drink Series Presents: Teaching about Race and Crime in the Criminal Justice System’. The Executive also provided a small grant towards supporting the participation of legal scholar Bill Ong Hing to participate as a discussant at a session on immigration legal work at the 2019 ASC conference. These initiatives reflect the DCCSJ’s ongoing concern to continue to broaden engagement and activities. They also reflect previous discussions at the 2018 AGM to establish ‘public forum funding grants’, to be used to foster the public profile of critical criminology, and to be used in conjunction with events such as the Eastern Michigan conference held earlier in 2019.
MESSAGE FROM THE DCCSJ CHAIR

2019 Ballot
The 2018 AGM agreed to proposals to change the DCCSJ Constitution, and these were ‘approved’ by the DCCSJ membership in the 2019 elections ballot. Specifically, the membership approved constitutional amendments as follows:

That the membership of the Executive Board include the Communications Manager, the Chair of the Critical Pedagogy Collective, and the Journal editor as non-voting members.

That the membership of the Executive Board include a Student Representative, voted in by student members of the division, who will be a voting member of the board. The student representative shall be an additional board member.

The 2019 Nominations Committee chaired by Kerry Carrington, the Vice-Chair, attracted considerably more nominations than in the recent past. All positions were contested with the exception of the secretary/treasurer. There were 7 applicants for counsellor which is a great result for the division. The newly elected executive is more diverse than in the past and perhaps for the first time ever has a female majority with both Chair and Vice-Chair being women. The Vote garnered about a 40 percent turnout (normal for the Division). We congratulate the following people elected to the next Executive Board:

Chair: Donna L Selman
Vice-Chair: Jayne Mooney
Secretary/Treasurer: Lindsey Upton
Counsellors:
  Shelly Clevenger
  Ashley K Farmer
  Luis Fernandez

The other two members of the incoming board are Past Chair (Rob White) and Student Representative (to be decided).

Important Member Issues
2018 ASC Conference
DCCSJ Table

An anonymous person placed a two-page ‘manifesto’ about MeToo Criminology

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MESSAGE FROM THE DCCSJ CHAIR

on the DCCSJ Division table the night before the ASC conference was to begin in Atlanta. The document consisted of named accusations of sexual abuse by male members of the ASC. We were alerted to this by a member who emailed our Communications Manager to express her concern that this was happening. This was my response to Executive members. “To be clear: while the DCCSJ does endorse research into sexual assault in the higher education sector, we do not endorse a document that (1) has not been provided to us beforehand and for which permission has not been sought in regards its distribution; and (2) that includes anonymous accusations that names names.” In any event, the document was no longer on our table by the next morning.

Predatory Behaviour
Claims were made in a workshop session about male predatory behaviour within the DCCSJ. These public claims were made without any substantiating evidence. My response to several concerned members to this was: “Division member behaviour is quite diverse and includes ‘good’ and ‘bad’. As I myself experienced, there are loud and rather obnoxious members, who think nothing of disrupting and/or dominating proceedings (regardless of sex/gender); there are some who are attracted to each other (same sex and opposite sex) and demonstrate it during social events (it’s how they do so that counts); there are ‘nice’ and ‘not so nice’ people depending upon personality and disposition. Illegal, oppressive and offensive behaviour should never be tolerated. BUT, these actions of the few and/or the occasional transgressions of an individual, should not be generalised to the whole Division – this, too, is an injustice. What we end up with is smear and innuendo, and complete disregard of all the good things and good people associated with our Division. This, too, is wrong and counter-productive. My main concern is ‘where to from here’? While we cannot ignore specific past wrongdoings (which need to be specified, and concretely dealt with rather than abstractly voiced), from the point of view of the Division as a whole, what we need and want is to move things forward positively and productively. We wish to celebrate diversity including unusual people who are ‘characters’, as well as maintain respect for basic human and social rights – life is nuanced and complicated”.

Upon further reflection about these incidents, it is clear that both are indicative of the need to work collaboratively in opening up spaces for marginalised members to feel heard and contribute to change. It further needs to be acknowledged that formal complaint processes are difficult at the best of times. Complaint making is never easy, particularly and precisely because of the vulnerabilities and power

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MESSAGE FROM THE DCCSJ CHAIR

dynamics involved. The MeToo movement has been so powerful because it has enabled the voiceless to contribute their stories without the consequences of formal complaint procedures that most commonly come with more costs than the initial behaviour that gave rise to the complaint. Given this, the above issues should also alert us to more closely examine the way the Division works, and how it can be more inclusive.

Allegations of Racism
One member of the Division contacted the Executive alleging another division member engaged in racist slights and behaviour during the course of their interactions. The Executive Board investigated these claims. Over a number of weeks, the Executive as a whole carefully reviewed all the documentation (consisting of a large number of emails). All the contact between them was via email. Based on this information, we concluded that there was no evidence of conscious or unconscious racial bias of any kind. This specific case needs to be put in the context of Executive and Division efforts to be supportive of initiatives pertaining to ‘race’ and anti-racism (as outlined earlier, under recent grants).

Conclusion
A crucial observation that I would like to finish with is this. The DCCSJ is intrinsically about progressive politics – that is the very basis of its membership and reason for being – and so we expect members to share this orientation. We are also entirely reliant upon the hard work of volunteers who are frequently juggling a number of competing demands. If there are issues and concerns involving member matters, then it is up to each of us to tackle these by stepping up our engagement and doing so in ways that go beyond hearsay and gossip, to consider specific evidence against claims, to make sure that justice includes due process, and, ultimately, that helps to forge better pathways in building solidarity and alliances.

We cannot choose our birth and ascribed status (for example, I am a white, older male) – but we can choose our politics (by writing about and acting on matters of inequality, discrimination, oppression and subjugation). Important struggles dominant the political landscape today (climate change being the greatest existential threat) and we need strength, determination and collective effort to make a significant difference. We need to do this together. This is precisely why we exist as a division of ‘critical criminology and social justice’.

Rob White
Chair – Division on Critical Criminology and Social Justice
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MESSAGE FROM THE DCCSJ COMMUNICATIONS TEAM

Dear members of the DCCSJ,

The communication team has been working hard to put together what we hope you will find to be an another engaging and informative edition of *The Critical Criminologist: Spotlight*. Once again, we are fortunate to have fantastic contributions from a variety of scholars. The DCCSJ is thankful for their willingness to contribute to the Division and we are appreciative of the dedication of their time.

First up, we have featured Dr. Amanda Hall-Sanchez, a member of the DCCSJ executive, in the 'Critical Criminologist’ spotlight. This is followed by two outstanding ‘Critical Issues' pieces; one by Dr. Ragnhild Sollund on ‘green criminology, critical criminology and concern for nonhuman species and the other by Dr. David Goyes who explores environmental destruction and Indigenous neglect.

Next up, we have a Q&A with Dr. Alyce McGovern exploring her new book Craftivism and Yarn Bombing: A Criminological Exploration and an interview with non other than Dr. Dario Melossi, conducted by Valeria Vegh Weis.

We conclude this edition with our ‘Critical Teaching’ spotlight and Critical Graduate’ spotlight where Dr. Betsy Matthews unpacks how to prepare graduate students for the teaching experience, while Averi Fegadel tells us a little bit about herself and her work.

As always, we have included a variety of important news items and announcements and have highlighted some of the achievements of our DCCSJ members of which we are very proud.

On a personal note, this will be my last newsletter as manager of the DCCSJ communications team. I am proud of what we have accomplished these past two years. Thank you all who have made contributions to the newsletter, not least the communication team members. Without your active input and engagement, the Division can not thrive.

We present to you Vol. 27, Issue 2 of The Critical Criminologist: Spotlight

Best wishes,

*Kyle, Alexa & Cassandra*
THE DCCSJ COMMUNICATIONS TEAM

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Dr. Mandy Hall-Sanchez is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Social Sciences and Director of the Criminal Justice Graduate Program at Fairmont State University in Fairmont, West Virginia. Her teaching and research interests include violence against women, sexual assault on college campuses, feminist, critical, and rural criminologies, gender and sexualities, and women’s incarceration, trauma, and victimization experiences. Her current work focuses on male hunting subcultures and violence against women in rural areas and justice-involved women and the intersections of race, gender, sexuality, trauma, and victimization.

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CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGIST SPOTLIGHT

Please tell us about yourself and what you are currently working on.

Currently, I am an Assistant Professor in the Department of Social Sciences and Director of the Criminal Justice Graduate Program at Fairmont State University in Fairmont, West Virginia. I received a B.A. in Sociology and Psychology from Muskingum University and M.A. in Sociology with a specialization in Criminology from Ohio University. I earned my Ph.D. in Sociology with a specialization in Criminology and Women’s Studies from the University of Hawai’i at Manoa, with the incomparable Dr. Meda Chesney-Lind as my dissertation Chair. I completed a post-doctoral fellowship at West Virginia University, under the direction of my mentor, Dr. Walter DeKeseredy.

I have been a member of the American Society of Criminology for over 20 years and am currently serving on the 2019 ASC Program Committee and Sub-Area Chair for Rural Criminology. I am a member of the Division on Critical Criminology and Social Justice, Division on Women and Crime, and the new Division of Rural Criminology. For the DCCSJ, I am currently finishing my term as an Executive Counsellor and the Chair of the Book Award Committee.

My teaching and research interests include violence against women, sexual assault on college campuses, victimization and trauma, feminist, critical, and rural criminologies, gender and sexualities, and women’s incarceration experiences. I am a trained facilitator of the Inside Out Prison Exchange Program and facilitate classes on trauma/victimization in the federal Bureau of Prisons Secure Female Facility in Hazelton, West Virginia.

I have been involved with volunteer programmatic efforts at the Federal Bureau of Prisons United States Penitentiary, Federal Correctional Institute, and the Secure Female Facility in Hazelton, West Virginia. I facilitate the first female Think Tank, Voices United, in a federal facility in the country. I serve on the federal drug court in Clarksburg, WV and am currently assisting with their programmatic evaluation efforts.

Currently, I am working on expanding my previous research on male hunting subcultures and violence against women in rural areas, utilizing a qualitative back-talk focus group methodology in rural West Virginia. This methodology has also proven useful in my work with justice-involved women and the intersections of race, gender, sexuality, trauma, and victimization, as they navigate safe spaces personally and communally.

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CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGIST SPOTLIGHT

How does your research expand our understanding in the field of criminology?

This research suggests new directions in which to continue to study violence against women in a variety of spaces. Both projects focus attention to researching rural spaces to listen to women’s experiences of violence as they navigate and perceive their own safety in their relationships, homes and communities, be it in their own prisons or actual carceral facilities. Continued commitment to critical feminist research methods is an integral component to doing research on violence against women in rural areas. Moreover, it is imperative to continue to theorize place and multiple, layered intersectionalities within the context of women’s lived realities.

What accomplishment are you most proud of and why?

As an emerging scholar, I am most proud of the work my colleagues and I have done with regard to contributing to understandings of sexual assault on college campuses. The Campus Quality of Life Survey project that we have published on in the last few years is a one that I hold very near and dear to my heart and soul. Since the great Mary Koss in the late 1980s, feminist researchers have been investigating sexual harassment, assault, and violence on campuses across the country. I am proud of the critical lens to which we have utilized to uncover and discuss perceptions of safety on campus, especially as it relates to students who identify or are identified as feminist, members of the LGBTQ+ campus community, and international students.

Tell us a little bit about your mentors and perhaps why you find mentorship important.

I am extremely privileged to have had absolutely wonderful mentors who have exposed me to critical feminist understandings of crime, place, and lived experiences. My introduction to Dr. Walter DeKeseredy was nearly 20 years ago, as he handed me back a “crap” paper in one of my first graduate classes in my Master’s program at Ohio University. He not only told me the truth; that it was crap, but explained why it was and how to make it better and after I did make it better, he eventually asked me to join his research team, who was launching a qualitative study of women’s experiences with separation/divorce sexual assault in rural Ohio. We have been working together as colleagues ever since and his guidance, support, and mentorship is one of the things I hold most dear to me.

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On Walter’s highest recommendation, I left Ohio shortly after and travelled 3,000 miles to study with Dr. Meda Chesney-Lind, “the best of the best.” Meda’s mentorship and support throughout my doctoral program is unmatched. She not only taught me how to think on a deeper, critical level in general but she demonstrated how it can be done to really challenge deeply ingrained ideologies of patriarchy by giving a public voice to marginalized girls and women. She believed in me and fought for me and she pushed me to do the same! Mentorship to young scholars is invaluable as it can change the direction and course of lives – in a time where you are surrounded by pressures of life and academia and battle self-doubt (and maybe worth), a mentor can quite literally save your life (and academic career)!

What is next for you?

I will be launching the new Social Justice Research Center at Fairmont State University this Spring with my colleague and fellow critical criminologist, Dr. Jeri Kirby. This Center will be one of the first of its kind for postsecondary institutions in the state of West Virginia. Innovative, collaborative, and transdisciplinary social justice education, research, practice, and advocacy has the potential to address and resolve complex social problems, organize social change efforts, influence public policy, meet community-based needs, develop community collaboration on campus, and transform institutions in local and global communities. There has never been a more pressing time in our local Fairmont community, state of West Virginia, and the nation to work together to create and sustain a more socially just, equitable, and humane world – and we are elated provide a much-needed space to individuals and communities through support, advocacy, diversity, inclusion, and equity.

Is there anything else you would like to tell us?

I am honoured to have shared a little bit of my life, successes (and failures), and to show appreciation for the mentors who have allowed me to be the critical, feminist, social justice warrior I have always been – thank you for the space to be me!
Dr. Ragnhild Sollund is a 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 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 coedited 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).

Green criminology, critical criminology and concern for nonhuman species
CRITICAL ISSUE SPOTLIGHT

Green criminology, with origins in critical criminology (Lynch 1990), has developed significantly over the past three decades (e.g., Beirne and South 2007; Beirne et al 2018; Brisman 2014; Brisman and South 2018; Goyes 2018; South 1998; Sollund 2015). One of the uniting features has been a broader concern with environmental harm, rather than with what is treated as crimes by criminal justice systems. As anthropogenic crimes and harms to the natural environment, nonhuman species and humans have increased in frequency, impact and scope, additional attention by critical criminologists is urgently needed.

The 2019 report from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) provided a series of bad news. Humans extract more from the Earth than ever before—60 billion tons of renewable and non-renewable resources since 1970. Over the last three decades, global extraction of fossil fuels, minerals, and metals rose 80%, while the land devoted to urban area has doubled since 1992. The human population has doubled over the past 50 years. Half of agricultural expansion has transformed what were once biodiverse tropical forests into farmland for crops for human consumption. Evidence of global climate change is pronounced and profound, with extreme temperatures in Europe, Australia and the US over the last few years. Since 1980, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have doubled, raising the average global temperature by at least 0.7 degrees. More GHG in the atmosphere has meant warmer conditions, which has increased the frequency and magnitude of wildfires; these fires pump more GHGs into the environment, destroying our “carbon sinks,” and leading to more warming and more fires—a vicious feedback loop. This also severely harms and threatens the survival of the nonhuman species living in the forests, such as those in the Amazon.

In addition, industrial fishing has destroyed huge swaths of the Earth’s oceans and plastic pollution has increased exponentially. Today, a full 75% of the terrestrial environment, 40% of the marine environment, and 50% of streams manifest severe impacts of degradation (IPBES 2019). Significantly, human activities in the past 40 years alone have caused a 60% decline in the population of vertebrate species and around 1 million animal and plant species are now threatened with extinction. At least 680 vertebrate species have been driven to extinction since the 16th century (IPEBS 2019; WWF 2018).

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CRITICAL ISSUE SPOTLIGHT

In sum, green criminologists have much work ahead of them—not only for humans and the problems related to climate change (see White 2018), but for the nonhuman world. Although we can gain inspiration from young people, such as Greta Thunberg, we cannot reject the responsibility we have to use our education and our positions to point to the harms that are part and parcel of our society and so-called “civilization.” This also entails a duty to make suggestions for how to solve the problems of environmental crimes and harms.

For a good portion of my career, I have been committed to these issues and for more than a decade, I have been devoted to the situation of free-born animals in this world—the ways in which we exploit and kill them, and the reasons for why this behavior has been and continues to be condoned (e.g., Sollund 2016). While loss of habitat is a huge threat to many species, so, too, are all the forms of deliberate harming and killing of animals within their habitats—for hunting, for use in human experiments, for entertainment, or as other means to an end (see, e.g., Lynch et al 2015; Maher et al 2017; Sollund 2019).

To be sure, there are international conventions in place to protect such free-born animals, who are often referred to as “wildlife”—an anthropocentric and alienating term (e.g., Beirne 1999; Sollund 2015, 2019). These international instruments include the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES) and the Council of Europe’s Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (known as the Bern Convention). My concern, however, has been that these conventions fail to protect endangered fauna species. As such, I applied for and received funding from the granting Committee for the Humanities and Social Sciences (FRIPRO) of the Research Council of Norway (Norges Forskningsråd) to undertake a project (#289285), entitled “Criminal Justice, Wildlife Conservation and Animal Rights in the Anthropocene” (CRIMEANTHROP). (More information is available at the project’s website: https://www.jus.uio.no/ikrs/english/research/projects/crimeanthrop/.)

The project received nearly 10 million NOK (approximately US$1.1 million) and will run for four years, starting in April 2019. I am serving as the project manager; my colleague in the Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law at the University of Oslo, Per Jørgen Ystehede, is serving as the project administrator.

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Researchers in the project include Professor Christoph Stefes (University of Colorado Denver and the Ecologic Institute, Berlin), Associate Professor Teresa Fajardo de Castillo (University of Granada), Professor Tanya Wyatt (University of Northumbria), as well as Dr. David Rodríguez Goyes, a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Oslo, and Martine Synnøve Bergesen Lie, a doctoral research fellow at the University of Oslo. Associate Professor Avi Brisman (Eastern Kentucky University, Queensland University of Technology, and the University of Newcastle) and Professor Nigel South (University of Essex, Queensland University of Technology) constitute the project’s advisory board. CRIMEANTHROP involves research in Norway (as the primary site of investigation (Sollund, Goyes, Lie), Germany (Stefes), Spain (Fajardo de Castillo) and the United Kingdom (Wyatt). Based on qualitative research in these four locations, the researchers will undertake a comparative study of the successes and failures of the implementation of the conventions.

Our research questions pertain to the ambiguity of the conventions with respect to wildlife protection and animal welfare, and to how the conventions are unclear as to the scope and extent of legislation, regulation and enforcement that must occur at the national level by parties to the conventions. We hypothesize that the unclear normative messages conveyed by CITES and the Bern Convention hinder implementation and compliance, as well as frustrate efforts to raise awareness regarding the protection of nonhuman animal species and their habitats.

As part of the project, we intend to publish one monograph (Sollund), one anthology (edited by Sollund and Goyes), and five journal articles, in addition to the three articles by Goyes and the PhD of Lie, which will include four articles. In addition, we will produce articles in popular news media (in the form of op-eds) and policy briefs. Over the course of the project, we will hold public seminars, in Granada in September 2020, in Berlin in September 2021 and in Oslo in September 2022, which will be open to the public. Readers of this newsletter are welcome and encouraged to attend.

It is my hope that this research will add significantly to the green criminology literature, and that we will be able to provide suggestions for improvements to the current state of affairs of wildlife conservation.
CRITICAL ISSUE SPOTLIGHT

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Critical Issue
SPOTLIGHT

DR. DAVID R. GOYES

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DAVID RODRÍGUEZ GOYES is a post-doctoral researcher at the University of Oslo, Norway. He holds a PhD in criminology from the same institution. He is a lawyer by training, with postgraduate studies in criminal law and a masters in sociology. His main field of research is green criminology, with a focus on biopiracy. His greatest contribution to the field is in the development of a Southern Green Criminology.

Cultures of Exclusion: Environmental Destruction and Indigenous Neglection

Images of a burning rainforest invaded social media for a week. The eyes of the world turned, for a few days, to the devastation transpiring in one of the most biodiverse regions of the world. The BBC titled its frontpage article as ‘The Amazon is on Fire.’ Among the material included in the news outlets were pictures and testimonies of the Indigenous inhabitants of the Amazon. The Norwegian public broadcasting company, NRK, declared the event as a ‘fateful moment for the Indigenous peoples and the environment.’ Regrettably, the attention that the Amazon and its Indigenous peoples received during those few days in August and September 2019 is an exception. Meanwhile, the destruction of the jungle and the victimisation of its inhabitants is the rule.

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Raiders have plundered the Amazon ever since the Portuguese and Spaniard invaders reached those territories. From nonhuman animals to rubber, to timber, to plants, the merchants have been pillaging everything with potential commercial value. Historically, invaders have victimised Indigenous communities throughout the world and across the times — and the invaders are reaching at a faster pace the still ‘uncontacted’ regions and peoples. Yet, criminologists have remained mostly impervious to Indigenous exploitation.

Based on some popular — however criticisable— journal quality indicators, such as the Scimago Journal Rank and Scopus CiteScore, I recently conducted a thorough database exploration. I browsed through every single issue of the 24 most influential — according to the indicators— criminology journals. I was mildly surprised when I discovered that those outlets have only published 155 articles about Indigenous issues ever. Only mild because I had already witnessed the disinterest of many criminologists when confronted with the topic — despite the atrocities experienced by Indigenous peoples. Nevertheless, crunching some numbers contributed to increasing my astonishment. My sample of 24 journals has been running for a total added of 796 years, which means that — if taken as a continuum — an article about Indigenous issues is published every five years. The low figure of criminological undertakings of Indigenous studies is in stark contrast with the production in other areas like prison studies and drugs research.

Nevertheless, to compensate for this shortage of knowledge, it is not enough to publish about Indigenous issues: it is necessary to do it from a critical perspective. Of the 155 articles, 43.64% have the violence and crimes performed by Indigenous peoples as the topic, 33.54% deal with the Indigenous interactions with the criminal system, and 9.67% explore how to govern Indigenous communities. Meanwhile, only 11.61% are about the violence against Indigenous people, and 5.8% about the development of Indigenous criminology. I provide more details about the characteristics of those texts in a forthcoming article. However, the point is already clear: the systemic and systematic violence that Indigenous peoples have historically experienced does not add up with the criminological responses to the issue. Our discipline mirrors the historical marginalisation of Indigenous peoples in society.

Furthermore, as Johan Galtung taught us, violence is not only direct; it is also structural and cultural. And Boaventura de Sousa Santos added one more type of violence: cognitive.

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CRITICAL ISSUE SPOTLIGHT

Of the 155 articles I found, less than 10% have an Indigenous author—we are also excluding Indigenous people from knowledge production. The efforts of scholars like Juan Tauri and Chris Cunneen in conducting critical research on Indigenous victimisation are laudable. But we need to further engage with—and research to prevent—the perpetration of harms against First Nations around the globe.

Green criminology is a well-suited intellectual location to engage with Indigenous matters. It is the Indigenous communities that suffer the most from environmental destruction: they depend on fishing, hunting and agriculture to fulfil their medicinal, nutritional and spiritual needs. Prominent green criminologists like Rob White, Tim Boekhout van Solinge and Michael Lynch have led the way. White demonstrated that every practice of resource extraction harms Indigenous communities. Boekhout van Solinge analysed the harms inflicted by timber traffickers to Amazonian communities. Lynch showed that an unavoidable outcome of the capitalist treadmill of production is the victimisation of Indigenous peoples. Those pieces are a springboard for more research on the topic. Nevertheless, criminological undertakings should also involve Indigenous peoples as researchers.

The Brazilian newspaper *El País* reported that the Amazonian Indigenous communities, upon the destruction of their rainforest, declared that ‘we will keep on resisting.’ Those communities further reminded the world that they have been resisting for over four centuries, and they are willing to keep doing so. More than four hundred years of resistance means vast knowledge about the causes and dynamics of environmental destruction, and about the ways to prevent and confront it. The exclusion of Indigenous issues from the core of criminology—beyond being an instance of cognitive violence—is an epistemicide. We are wasting a myriad of valid and useful knowledge.

Norwegian sociologist Thomas Mathiesen eloquently said that social outcry is ‘silently silenced’ by everyday dynamics. We embark on errands, procedures and tasks, and forget about the events that outraged us and that we promised to fight. Nonetheless, the media platform *Wagingnonviolence.org*, faithful to its positive spirit, stated that the fires in the Amazon rainforest were ‘making the invisible visible.’ Those fires showed the world the human faces that inhabit the Amazon—those that we hurt with every act of reckless consumerism. Hopefully, we will learn from the fires in the Amazon that we must put Indigenous victimisation in the spotlight of our research agenda once and for all.
Critical Book

SPOTLIGHT

Craftivism and Yarn Bombing: A Criminological Exploration by Dr. Alyce McGovern

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CRITICAL BOOK SPOTLIGHT

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

I’m an Associate Professor in Criminology and the Deputy Head of School (Learning & Teaching) at UNSW Sydney, Australia. My research is broadly interested in the relationship between crime, digital/social media, and culture. I’ve written extensively on the police-media relationship, looking at how police try to control and manage their public image. In particular, I’ve examined the ways police have engaged with social media platforms and ‘reality tv’ production as a public relations strategy. I have also researched young people and sexting in the Australian context and, more recently, the phenomenon of yarn bombing and craftivism.

What is craftivism and yarn bombing and how does it relate to Criminology?

Craftivism is a portmanteau of the words ‘craft’ and ‘activism’ and has been used to describe an activist movement that uses craft as a weapon of protest. While the term itself is quite new – popularised by American crafter Betsy Greer in the early 2000s – there is actually a long history of crafts being used for activist purposes. Women and marginalised people in particular have used crafts to protest, take a stand, or comment on a whole range of social, environment, and political concerns (to name a few). The most recent craftivism movement taps into many of these historical considerations, as well as new concerns, such as raising concerns about capitalism or the environment, giving voice to victims of sexual violence, or highlighting social justice issues and advocating for human rights. The term itself, however, evokes much debate about the degree to which craft is political, and how politically engaged individuals or groups are or should be in their craftivism.

Yarn bombing – also known as knitting graffiti, guerrilla knitting and yarn storming – is the practice of attaching knitted or crocheted yarn to public objects, such as street signs, benches, trees, statues and bike racks. Yarn bombing is arguably a modern-day craftivist practice, although one that has faced some criticisms, which I explore in the book. Aside from the general question over the legal status of yarn bombing, yarn bombing and craftivist acts more generally have much to offer those of us interested in analysing social, political, environmental, and economic questions that characterise contemporary society, core themes in the work of critical and cultural criminologists in particular.

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Additionally, I think studying the intersections between craft and criminology provides us with an opportunity to reflect on the way we present and communicate our work, including what Close (2018: 867) terms ‘participatory politics’ and intersectional activism, as well as acknowledge, as Porter (2019: 132) states, ‘the contributions of First Nations scholars, artists and activists [who have been] overwhelmingly ignored in criminological research and curricula’.

**What inspired you to explore this topic; why now?**

I was initially inspired to explore the topic following a conversation with a fellow crafter. In discussing how I might bring together my interests in criminology and craft – a seemingly unlikely pairing – I recalled this ‘new’ trend of yarn bombing, which I thought raised a number of questions that criminologists might be interested in, such as who is attaching knitting to public objects?, why do police appear apathetic about yarn bombing when other forms of graffiti are criminalised?, and what are the motivations of yarn bombers?. Over the next few years I decided to speak with yarn bombers about these and other questions, which introduced me to the wider craffivist movement, which has attracted global attention through examples such as the pink knitted ‘pussyhats’ worn at the 2017 Women’s March in Washington DC and the Tiny Pricks Project, which documents and protests statements made by Donald Trump in the form of embroidered textiles.
Can you provide readers with some insight into the contents of the book?

The book presents the findings of an ethnographic study of yarn bombing, situating the practice within a broader history of craftivist acts. I begin by discussing the origins of craftivism, using historic and contemporary examples to show how craft has been used as a medium for activism on a range of issues including the environment, colonisation, gendered violence, war and social justice, to name a few. This sets the scene for my analysis of the phenomenon of yarn bombing as an example of contemporary craftivism. In this analysis I explore what motivates yarn bombers. This ranges from personal motivations, such as the fun excitement of the act, to community motivations, such as wanting to reclaim public space, through to political motivations, such as raising awareness and championing for change on a range of social issues. In unpacking these motivations, I also consider a range of criminological and other perspectives. Following this I examine how yarn bombing is framed, both by yarn bombers themselves, as well as in wider public discourse. This includes an analysis of the ways in which yarn bombers articulate yarn bombing as a deviant, subversive act, and a critical examination of the ‘exceptional status’ (Hahner and Varda 2014) granted to yarn bombers as well as the ‘aesthetic authority’ (Ferrell 1993) that deems yarn bombing harmless in the eyes of law enforcement and the public alike.

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

I think the main thing I’d like readers to take away from the book is the contribution that arts and crafts bring to our discipline, not just as a site of study, but as an important contributor to knowledge and understanding in the discipline and avenue through which to communicate our research.

What is next for you?

I am presenting a roundtable at the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference this December in Perth, where those who attend will participate in some craftivism, which I am quite excited about. I am also developing a new research project exploring social justice craftivism, which will extend on some of the ideas I discuss in the book.
CRITICAL BOOK SPOTLIGHT

DR. ALYCE MCGOVERN
Associate Professor, University of New South Wales
Email: a.mcgovern@unsw.edu.au

Dr Alyce McGovern is an Associate Professor in Criminology and the Deputy Head of School (Learning and Teaching) in the School of Social Sciences, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, UNSW, Sydney, Australia. She has researched widely in the area of crime and media, including police-media relations, police use of social media, young people and sexting, and craftivism. She is the co-author of Policing and Media: Public Relations, Simulations and Communications (2013 with Lee, Routledge), Sexting and Young People (2015 with Crofts, Lee and Milivojevic, Palgrave) and author of the forthcoming Craftivism and Yarn Bombing: A Criminological Exploration (Palgrave). In 2015 Alyce guest edited the Current Issues in Criminal Justice journal's Special Issue on Crime, Media and New Technologies.
Could you tell us a little bit about your background, how did you get to be interested in criminology and how did your career develop?

Well, that is an interesting question because my career developed a bit by chance. I was enrolled in the faculty of law in 1967 because, basically, there was no sociology, which was my first choice. I mean, there were a few sociology programs in Italy, but they had just started, and they were not in Bologna, so I enrolled in the faculty of law. It was an intense moment because I enrolled in 1967, the academic year was from fall 1967 to spring 1968 and in the spring of 1968 everything, you know, exploded, metaphorically at least. We occupied the faculty for three months and so on and so on. So my favorite, I mean, my first choice, that was sociology, was even more confirmed in that kind of situation, but the fact was that I was in the law school and so only a few professors tolerated some kind of exploration of sociological perspectives, the professor of labor law, Federico Mancini and the professor of criminal law, Franco Bricola. They were also the only two who actually accepted to offer seminars during the occupation of the law school. I became more interested in criminal law and my thesis was on criminal law, trying to work out some kind of connection between criminal law and sociology. That is how my work came out as criminology. I worked with Bricola at the University of Bologna and I wrote together with Massimo Pavarini The Prison and the Factory in 1977. A few years after obtaining my degree, I got the chance of going to the United States and I chose California.
CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGIST SPOTLIGHT

I found myself at the University of Santa Barbara doing a Ph.D. in sociology. When I arrived in Santa Bárbara in 1979, Donald Cressey, the author of the best-known criminology textbook of the 20th century, invited me to work for him as a teaching assistant. I was completely unaware about criminology, academically speaking, even more about American criminology and so I didn’t even know who he was. But, in a sense, I started to increasingly recognize myself as a criminologist. The relationship with Cressey turned out to be wonderful, he became the head of my PhD Committee.

And from Santa Barbara, did you go back to Bologna?

No. Actually at the end of my Ph.D. in Santa Barbara in 1986, all my colleagues in the Ph.D. were applying for jobs in the United States so I said “why should I not apply if everyone is applying?”, so I applied for a job in the United States and I got a position in the department of sociology in the University of California Davis where Edwin Lemert had been teaching. Lemert was already an Emeritus Professor at the time and they were looking for somebody to replace him. I was very happy to get in touch with him and we had a very good relationship. I was there as an Assistant Professor and then I became an Associate Professor, at Davis. But then, around 1993, by some kind of application I had done in Italy some years before and that I had almost forgotten about, I had the chance to become an Associate Professor in Italy. I decided to return to Bologna.

Looking back, was it a good decision?

Well, yes, especially as far as students are concerned, because I like teaching to Italian students, students in Bologna, students of law. When I was in Davis (in Santa Barbara), I had a good time, but the students were undergraduates, which is a different kind of situation. Also, at Davis, there were conflicts in the department between qualitative and quantitative colleagues, and there were not many graduate students interested in criminology. Also, in social sciences, it is not very easy to research in another culture: references, background and so on have very much to do with the environment, with the history of the place; it is not like in mathematics or physics. I was very curious about what was going on in Italy. Several things were going on in Bologna that were quite exciting. Even though he was not teaching in Bologna, Alessandro Baratta had a lot of connections with Bricola, because for some time they had been very good friends, and had set up a new journal, La questione criminale, in 1975, that became the main expression of the critical criminology movement in Italy.

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CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGIST SPOTLIGHT

Alessandro Baratta convinced the faculty of Bologna to introduce the teaching of criminology in the faculty of law. This was one of the reasons why I decided to go back to Italy. I was going to be able to do criminology, to teach criminology. Bologna is not as large as Buenos Aires but is quite large. We have now 80,000 students, you know, and in the Faculty of Law at the time there must have been about 10,000 or 12,000 students, something like that. There were many, many students not particularly interested in law and they were thus happy doing, instead, social sciences, or a kind of sociology, or criminology. So, I got very good students – very ignorant students, because they knew nothing about social sciences! – but very smart and very committed. I particularly enjoyed the relationship with the students.

You recently released a re-edition of the Prison and the Factory. Could you share with us a few thoughts about it and the relationship between political economy and punishment today?

The Prison and the Factory came out in Italian as the first edition by Il Mulino (a social science publisher giant that still exists in Bologna), in 1977. It came out after that in 1981 by Macmillan in England. The year 2017 was the 40th anniversary from the release of the Italian edition and I have been working on the idea of a publication. It came out in English and Italian, more or less at the same time. Massimo Pavarini, who sadly left us in 2015, prepared a sort of Postfaction and I wrote the Introduction. The book was presented at the American Society of Criminology and the European Society of Criminology where we discussed the English version of the book with younger people and they were quite interested. My idea is, essentially, that the basic reconstruction that we made in the book about the origins of the prison, based on a Marxist reading of the history of the institution and especially on the function of the institution within the capitalist system, is still appropriate. A rather different issue is, to wonder how things have been developing, how useful is this reading nowadays to understand what is going on now. My introduction to the new edition is an attempt to answer this and it is very much an outline or a sketch rather than any kind of detailed reconstruction. One of the points that I try to make in my introduction of The Prison and the Factory, is that there are two Marxist traditions (about this subject): one is the tradition linked to Rusche and Kirchheimer and that was continued in the 1970s by people doing quantitative analysis, specially time series analysis (especially in the United States and United Kingdom, but not only there). These people try to see whether the Rusche and Kirchheimer idea could be “operationalized”.

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I have also tried to work with it. I don’t know if this is specifically Marxist. The other tradition finds the work of Michel Foucault and especially Discipline and Punish more genuinely Marxist or anyway more interesting in the perspective of a Marxist theory than other contributions. Finally, the book that we published with Massimo Sozzo and José Brandariz, The Political Economy of Punishment Today: Visions, debates and challenges, is an effort to approach the discussion about political economy and punishment today.

The idea you present in the Introduction is that the link between the prison and the factory is still on, although the factory is not the central item of the economy anymore because the discipline mechanism of the labor market remains intact, is that right?

Yes, that is, in essence, the kind of hypothesis I propose, the kind of “hunch” that I try to present in the Introduction. Especially, I was trying to come to terms with some of the analyses made by many very good people, interesting analyses from the 1970s by people like Stanley Cohen or Jonathan Simon and others who tried to develop the idea of a post-disciplinary world. They thought that this post-disciplinary world would be substantially different from the prior institutions of the 16th and 17th centuries in Europe. Of course, on the one hand, this is obvious, because society has changed a lot. On the other hand, however, I think that the disciplining core of the institutions has not changed as much.

By Dr. Valeria Vegh Weis
Post-Doctoral Fellow, Max Planck Institute in Legal History
Email: valeriaveghweis@derecho.uba.ar

Dr. Valeria Vegh Weis is an Argentinean/German criminal lawyer and criminologist. She is a Professor at Buenos Aires University (UBA) and Quilmes National University at the graduate and postgraduate levels and a Fellow Researcher at New York University (NYU). She is currently working as a postdoctoral fellow at Freie Universität and the Max Planck Institute in Legal History. She holds a Ph.D. in Law and an LL.M. in Criminal Law from UBA and an LL.M. in International Legal Studies from NYU. She has been awarded the Fulbright and Global Hauser scholarships, the Transitional Justice and the International Law and Human Rights Fellowships, among many others. She has twelve years of experience working in different criminal courts in Argentina and, since 2012, she co-coordinates an interdisciplinary team aimed at reducing social vulnerability within the Buenos Aires Public Defender Office (on leave). She has published extensively in the areas of criminology, criminal law, transitional justice and mental health law.
Preparing Graduate Students for the Teaching Experience: From Trial and Error to Evidence-Based Teaching

How many of you received formal training on learning theories, course design, or pedagogical practices prior to your first teaching experience? Like me, your schooling was probably designed to make you a subject-matter expert. And, like me, most of you were probably thrown into a teaching situation with very little guidance or support.

In some universities, up to 26 percent of undergraduate courses are taught by graduate instructors (U.S. News and World Report, 2017). According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (2018), there were over 135,000 graduate teaching assistants (GTAs) in 2017. Without proper training, the likelihood of delivering rigorous, student-centered instruction is diminished.

As a first step toward addressing this problem, we included a course called Teaching in the Discipline in our Master’s level Criminology and Criminal Justice Program. The primary goal of the course was for the students, as future educators, to begin developing the knowledge, skills, and confidence needed for effective classroom teaching. The target audience was students interested in pursuing a Doctorate who would likely be thrust into a classroom as a teaching assistant. The class, we believed, would help our students be more competitive and less anxious.

Student learning outcomes for the course were:

- Students will discuss the basic assumptions of popular learning theories and how they translate into classroom practices.
- Students will debate the merits of various pedagogical approaches for undergraduate teaching in the fields of Criminal and Social Justice.
CRITICAL TEACHING SPOTLIGHT

• Students will describe the characteristics of inclusive learning environments.
• Students will apply selected pedagogical strategies to a variety of practical learning exercises.
• Students will begin formulating their personal teaching philosophy.

We started by reading and discussing Pedagogy of the Oppressed by Paulo Freire. This laid a great foundation for the course by highlighting some potential flaws in our traditional approaches to teaching which Freire characterized as “banking education.” It also challenged us to think about the knowledge and experiences that our students bring to the learning environment and the importance of engaging them in their own education.

We then explored some questions that we, as a faculty, rarely explore. Each is discussed below.

How do students learn?
According to Mayer (2002) learning is a process that leads to changes in what we know, believe, and do. This change occurs as a result of experience and increases the potential for improved performance and future learning. It is a process that unfolds over time. We discussed four mainstream learning theories: behaviorism, cognitivism, connectivism and constructivism.
For the behaviorist, learning occurs via external processes. Stimuli prompt certain behaviors, for example the recall of key concepts, and then learning is shaped by its consequences; whether or not a particular behavior is repeated depends on whether someone receives positive reinforcement or punishment (Ertmer and Newby, 1993). For the cognitivist, the emphasis is placed on how knowledge is acquired, processed, stored, retrieved and activated by the learner (Yilmaz, 2011). Connectivism is based on belief that formal education no longer comprises the majority of our learning. According to Siemens (2005), the abundant knowledge available through other people and the internet requires the rapid evaluation of knowledge and the ability to synthesize and recognize connections and patterns. Teaching these skills, he argues, should be at the core of curriculum and course design.

The literature points to constructivism as the favored theory in both K-12 and higher education (Krahenbuhl, 2016). Constructivists argue that knowledge is derived in a meaning-making process through which learners construct individual interpretations of their experiences and thus, construct meaning in their minds. Four focal characteristics are believed to influence all learning in the constructivist model (Brunning, Schraw, and Ronning, 1995):

• Learners construct their own meaning
• Social interaction plays a key role
• Learning is dependent on existing understanding
• Authentic learning tasks are crucial for meaningful learning

The model focuses on active learning for students and facilitation, rather than instruction, by the teacher.

There are some criticisms of constructivism. Even radical constructivists accept that there is some general consensus as to what truth is. Novice learners may not have the experience and knowledge needed to fully engage in constructivist pedagogical practice (Krahenbuhl, 2016). Acting in this capacity they are likely to discover things that are simply untrue, incorrect, and may become misconceptions stored in long-term memory that are even more difficult to rectify.

What motivates students to learn?
We all love motivated, self-regulated learners. The reality is, however, that most of our students, even the good ones, are extrinsically motivated by the number of points earned, course grades, and the belief that earning a college degree will land them the job of their dreams. So how do we build that bridge from extrinsic to intrinsic motivation?

Existing research highlights the role of faculty-student interactions (Komarraju, Musulkin Gargi Bhattacharya, 2010). Students who feel respected by faculty, perceive faculty to be approachable, and report feeling connected to at least one faculty member report higher levels of intrinsic motivation. Other research suggests that providing constructive feedback, using real world learning scenarios, stretching students’ abilities, using collaborative learning techniques, and providing meaningful choices promote higher levels of intrinsic motivation (McKeachie, 2014).

What is the role of the teacher?
Should we perform as the sage on the stage, the expert, or should we function as a facilitator of collaborative and active learning situations? The reality is, that we need to be skilled at performing both roles, at shifting roles as the content and learning context dictate.

What is the role of the student?
Is the role of the students to act as empty, passive vessels to be filled with knowledge by wise Professors? Or should we engage them in active learning strategies that require them to do something and reflect on what they learned? According to constructivism we should recognize that students come to us with prior knowledge and ways of knowing that, if invoked, can enhance their current learning experiences.

Other Course Topics
The remainder of the course focused on specific pedagogical practices including: The class lecture, engaging students through discussion, collaborative learning, team-based learning, experiential learning, and technology supported pedagogy. We explored the merits of each practice and discussed specific strategies for their implementation. Other topics covered throughout the course included promoting critical thinking, assessment, and ethics of teaching.
Course requirements
The course requirements engaged other faculty in the teaching and mentoring process exposing students to various attitudes about teaching and instructional styles. They also provided students with the opportunity to apply what they were learning in the course and demonstrate newly acquired teaching skills. The assignments included:

• Class observation papers: This assignment required students to observe two faculty of their choosing and write a reflective essay about what they observed, applying what they learned in class about theory and pedagogical practices.

• Class facilitation: The first opportunity to practice new teaching skills occurred in the classroom with their peers. Pairs of students selected a topic and worked together on presenting the materials and facilitating class discussion.

• Teaching session: This assignment provided students with a real classroom experience. They worked with a faculty member of their choosing who was willing to have them teach one class session on an agreed upon topic. They were required to prepare a lesson plan, deliver the lesson, and write a self-evaluation of their teaching.

• Course development: Students were required to develop an undergraduate level course. They prepared a syllabus, identified the required reading for the course, devised one online lesson for the course, and prepared one student evaluation method (e.g., test, writing assignment).

• Personal teaching philosophy: At the end of the semester, students wrote an essay that described their teaching philosophy. The essay was to reflect what they learned about various pedagogical approaches and their values as an educator.

Course Outcomes
Course evaluations suggested that students appreciated the hands-on learning, particularly the opportunity to teach a class session. Many students commented on the confidence they gained from the experience. Others stated that, once fearful of the prospect of teaching, they now looked forward to their next teaching opportunity. Several students who have moved on to teaching assignments have indicated that knowledge gained from the course made the process of course development more manageable.
Although it can take years to develop effective teachers, this course appears to provide a step in the right direction by teaching fundamental knowledge about learning theories and pedagogy. At the very least, it puts a more confident teaching assistant in the classroom which goes a long way toward creating an effective learning environment.

Dr. Betsy Matthews’ primary areas of focus are community corrections and correctional rehabilitation. She has published several articles and book chapters on both of these issues. Dr. Matthews joined the EKU faculty in 1999 and received her Ph.D. in criminal justice from the University of Cincinnati in 2003. Dr. Matthews has a blend of practical and academic experience. She began her career as a child care worker in a residential treatment facility for behaviorally disordered adolescents before moving into an adult probation officer position in Greene County, Ohio. After earning her master’s degree, Dr. Matthews accepted a position with the American Probation and Parole Association, serving as a research associate on federally funded grant projects.

References
Averi Fegadel is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Criminology at the University of South Florida (USF) where she teaches an upper-level undergraduate special topics course she designed. She received her B.A. in Anthropology and her M.A. in Criminology from USF as well. Her research focuses on the impact of environmental crimes on Indigenous/Native People.

What are you currently working on?

I am happy to say that I recently defended my dissertation prospectus and am moving forward working on that. My dissertation focuses on the intersectionality of state-corporate crime, environmental and social justice, racial inequality, and genocide and human rights. Using qualitative research methods, I examine the genocidal impacts of government and corporate actions on Native Americans. Specifically, I utilize the political-economic treadmill of production theory to focus on the adverse effects of uranium mining on the environment and how it impacts Native American culture, health, and well-being. Few criminologists have addressed environmental justice issues and this research is especially rare focusing on underrepresented populations like Native Americans. In addition to my dissertation research, I authored a manuscript that is currently under review at the Journal of Genocide Research exploring the intersectionality of state-corporate crime and the ecocide-genocide nexus in Nigeria, alongside Dr. Michael Lynch and Dr. Michael Long. I am also currently working on a piece which uses a green criminological perspective to assess meth lab pollution in Florida, in collaboration with Dr. Michael Lynch, Dr. Scott Allen, and a fellow doctoral candidate. Currently, research examining meth lab pollution over exaggerates the seriousness of pollution produced by meth labs compared to pollution generated by other industries and extractive processes.
The goal of this piece is to highlight the extant harms associated with pollution generated by government and corporate agendas, and discuss the reality of the minimal harms associated with meth lab pollution.

Who has influenced your career?

I have been fortunate to receive the guidance and support of several faculty members (current or prior) in the criminology department at USF throughout my academic career, without whom I would not be where I am today. First and foremost, my current mentor and chair of my dissertation, Dr. Michael Lynch, has played a pivotal role in my academic career. Since the day I met him, he has encouraged and supported my research interests, and helped me pursue these interests, providing me with critical and valuable feedback along the way. In addition, he is always willing to collaborate on research projects, and has provided me with opportunities to do so with him and other prominent green criminology scholars. He is an incredible mentor and I am beyond grateful for all he has done, and continues to do for me, to ensure my success. Second, my Master's mentor and chair, Dr. Kathleen Heide, continues to contribute to my academic career. Her guidance and support over the years has been instrumental to my development as a researcher, and I know that she is always available to me for mentorship and advice. Lastly, it would be remiss of me to not mention Dr. Wesley Jennings, who assisted with the creation of a super dataset that was used for my Master's thesis (and the publications that followed). Although he has since left USF, we have kept in touch over the years. Dr. Jennings continues to follow and support my academic success, and I am lucky to call him a friend. In addition to the faculty mentorship and support I have received at USF, it is important to mention the collegiality of my fellow graduate students. Our department is full of bright scholars who encourage one another and celebrate each other's successes, which make our department feel like a safe space and a family. I am grateful to have spent my entire graduate career in this department, surrounded by unwavering support from faculty and students, and hope to bring these attributes to my future department as I transition from graduate student to assistant professor.
What first attracted you to the field of criminology?

My undergraduate degree is in anthropology, and my original plans for graduate school were anthropology with a focus on forensic identification, homicide investigation, and human rights. However, when I applied for anthropology programs, I did not get in, but always knew that graduate school was a part of my future. After a few failed attempts to get into an anthropology program, I searched around and found criminology programs that aligned with my interests in homicide research and began my graduate career at USF working under the mentorship of Dr. Kathleen Heide. Following the completion of my Master’s degree, I found myself questioning whether criminology was right for pursuing my doctoral degree, as I still felt passionate about human rights research. After spending a year taking courses and participating in field training in human rights research at the University of Tennessee, I came back to USF and was introduced to Dr. Michael Lynch, who has helped me explore my research interests in human rights within green criminology. Thanks to support from him, and many others in the criminology department, I have been able to pursue my goals and bring attention to the importance of human rights research.
CALL FOR CHAPTERS

Activism thought the language of criminality: Historical perspectives in the criminalization of social and political engagement
by Valeria Vegh Weis and John Lea

Criminal justice and political and social activism have been systematically interrelated throughout history. The use of criminal law, criminal justice agencies and the mass media to define and prosecute political and social activism as ‘criminal’ has been a significant tool of powerful elites in the modern period.

This collaborative book will aim to explore aspects of the the criminalization of activism from the beginning of the 19th century through to the present. It will seek to reflect the diversity of perspectives on the issue by including contributions from:

- scholars and activists from different disciplinary backgrounds reflecting the diversity of theoretical and political perspectives necessary for a full understanding of the complexity of criminalization and the diversity of political and social activism. Obviously critical criminology and its relevant sub-themes of feminist, southern, convict and green criminologies will be of importance. Other disciplinary orientations such as gender studies, indigenous studies, labour and social movement studies will be crucial contributions. Particularly welcomed are chapters by:

- activists from a diversity of struggles including feminist and LGBTQ, labour, migrant, prisoners and ecological movements;

- those who have experienced criminalization themselves and are able to share their experiences through their personal narrative;

- collaborations between authors from the Global North and the Global South, and chapters co-authored by scholars and activists together.

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CALL FOR CHAPTERS

The underlying motivation for this volume is to contribute to an exploration of historical patterns in the criminalization of dissent. We see the topic as of particular relevance in the current context of the rise of populist movements in Europe and America, and the increasingly contested nature of both politics and criminal justice. We also invite studies of attempts by social movements to use criminalization as a defensive weapon against the interests of the powerful.

The book is divided in six (6) topics:

1. Theoretical perspectives on the criminalization of activism
2. Historical patterns in the criminalization of riots, experiences of resistance and class struggle
3. Historical patterns in the criminalization of prison-related struggles
4. Historical patterns in the criminalization of women and LGBTQ+ communities
5. Historical patterns in the criminalization of political activities
6. Historical patterns in the criminalization of green activism

Please submit abstracts (100-300 words max.) for your proposed chapter indicating the topic in which it is framed by March 1, 2020.

The decision about the chapters to be included will be informed by May 1, 2020. Final chapters (4,000 words max.) are expected by October 1, 2020. Kindly keep in mind that this is an invitation by the editors but that the final acceptance of the chapter will be dependent of the peer-reviewed process of the publisher.

We look forward to receiving your proposal!

Valeria Vegh Weis: valeriveghweis@derecho.uba.ar
John Lea: J.Lea@gold.ac.uk
CALL FOR PAPERS for the International Journal of Rural Criminology, 2020, Special Issue Male Violence Against Women in Rural Places: New Directions in Research, Theory, and Policy

Background

The social scientific literature on violence against women in rural places has rapidly grown since the latter part of the last decade. Still, much more work needs to be done. This special issue aims to illuminate new perspectives on, and potential solutions to, various types of woman abuse in private and public places.

Guest Editor Dr. Walter S. DeKeseredy invites scholars to help fill some major gaps in the extant literature. More specifically, he invites contributions that:

• suggest new theoretical perspectives on off-line and on-line variants of violence against women in rural places;
• advance innovative methods of gathering and analyzing both qualitative and quantitative data;
• bring to light substantive areas that have been overlooked in the extant literature and that warrant attention; and that
• propose policies that target the key social, cultural, and economic forces that motivate men to abuse women and that preclude survivors from receiving much needed social support.

Submission Instructions

Potential authors are invited to submit abstracts of up to 250 words by December 31, 2019. Abstracts should include an outline of the proposed paper, including its empirical, theoretical, or policy basis.

Abstracts should be emailed to: Walter S. DeKeseredy
Anna Deane Carlson Endowed Chair of Social Sciences,
Director of the Research Center on Violence, and
Professor of Sociology
Email: walter.dekeseredy@mail.wvu.edu
Please join us for

COCKTAILS & CONVERSATIONS

West Virginia University's Research Center on Violence & Department of Sociology & Anthropology & the ASC's Division of Rural Criminology cordially invite you to a reception at the 2019 ASC annual meeting.

Friday, November 14, 2019
7:00 - 9:00 p.m.
San Francisco Marriott Marquis
Juniper, B2 Level

Cocktails will be available for purchase.
Hor d'oeuvres will be provided.
During Social Sciences Week 2019, the University of New England (UNE) officially launched the world’s only research centre dedicated to rural criminology. The Centre aims to help tackle the rising cost of rural crime and develop evidence-based solutions to this growing issue by leading research in the field of rural criminology; facilitating collaborative research and academic output; informing progressive policies related to rural crime and producing valuable information that can enhance the health and wellbeing of rural communities.

This collaborative spirit of the Centre was on display the night of the launch. Held in the Armidale town hall as an effort to bridge the gap between researchers, industry partners and the community, attendees, including a number of academics, farmers, police officers and curious residents of Armidale, had the opportunity to hear from three leaders in the field of rural criminology.

First up, Deputy Commissioner and acting Commissioner of the New South Wales Police Force Gary Worboys spoke on issues in rural crime, some of the novel responses of the NSWPF and specifically the work of the Rural Crime Prevention Teams. This was followed by Dr. Bridget Harris who spoke on how rurality shapes experiences of and responses to domestic and family violence, pointing to some opportunities and challenges in this arena presented by technology. Last but not least, Dr. Alistair Harkness spoke on ‘farm crime in the 21st century’, presenting empirical research on the matter of farm crime victimization and highlighting opportunities for prevention.

A recording of the launch and the three guest speakers can be viewed here: https://www.kaltura.com/index.php/extwidget/preview/partner_id/424421/uiconf_id/25157362/embed/iframe?flashvars[playlistAPI.kpl0ld]=0_qwfastsg

For more information about the Centre for Rural Criminology or if you are interested in becoming a member please see https://www.une.edu.au/about-une/faculty-of-humanities-arts-social-sciences-and-education/hass/humanities-arts-and-social-sciences-research/centre-for-rural-criminology and/or contact Dr. Kyle Mulrooney (co-director) at kmulroon@une.edu.au.

Kyle Mulrooney
BA (hons), MA, PhD
Lecturer in Criminology
Co-Director Centre for Rural Criminology
UPCOMING EVENTS

A conference on "Social and Ecological Infrastructure for Recidivism Reduction" is set to take place March 12-15, 2020 at the Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies in New Haven, CT.

The conference will explore links between ecological sustainability, prisons, and communities.

Contact lead conference organizer, Matt DelSesto (delsesma@bc.edu), with any questions about the event.

UPCOMING EVENTS

In the spring of 2020, the Prison University Project will host its second academic conference at San Quentin State Prison. The conference, conceived and planned by a committee of Prison University Project College Program students and staff, will take place inside San Quentin on Friday, April 17, 2020, from approximately 8AM-5PM and will involve panels of incarcerated and nonincarcerated scholars. Last year’s conference demonstrated the influential perspective shifts that can occur when different communities contribute to dialog around central debates. We welcome proposals for individual papers (20 minutes in length) and full panels.

This year, our theme is “We Are All Directly Impacted: Mapping Societal Wellness, Institutions, and Self.” Starting with the observation that both self and institution are socially constructed, our conference aims to explore the ways in which pathways to reaching our individual full potential intersect and conflict with the various social contracts and norms that we are born into. Some institutions, like marriage, effectively create more rights for many participants, while others, like prison, purport to create a safer society by denying rights to those people within its confines. In a similar vein, some institutions like higher education are exclusive to varying degrees, while others, like gender, are largely assigned at birth and difficult to opt out of.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
UPCOMING EVENTS

At various times throughout the history of this nation, the freedom to drink alcohol, love or marry whom one wants, have various medical procedures, and travel freely, have been deemed detrimental to a healthy society, at the expense of personal wellness. Conversely, institutions that perform policing, military operations, border control, and health or education are considered by many to be essential to our personal wellness.

We hope to discuss these topics and more at our conference:

- What is wellness? Is it possible in the context of institutions?
- How do the individual and the institution intersect?
- What roles can institutions play in helping individuals reach their full potential?
- What institutions are missing from our society?
- What are some empirical indicators of societal wellness? How could these indicators be improved?
- What are pathways for people with different political ideologies or identities to dialog more effectively?
- How do wellness and freedom play out across societal structures, identities, and communities?
- How do different social ways of being affect personal wellness?
- What roles can or should individuals play to help systems or institutions reach their full potential?
- How should society respond to people who don’t conform to our institutions or norms?
- How can institutions of education be reimagined to help more people reach their full potential?

The Prison University Project has been running a college for people incarcerated at San Quentin State Prison since 1996. We run twenty classes each semester and have over 700 active students. The mission of the Prison University Project is to provide an intellectually rigorous, inclusive Associate of Arts degree program and college preparatory program, free of charge, to people at San Quentin State Prison; to expand access to quality higher education for incarcerated people; and to foster the values of equity, civic engagement, independence of thought, and freedom of expression.

To propose a paper or panel please send a 300-500-word proposal, 100-word abstract (for the conference program), and a 50-word biography to conference@prisonuniversityproject.org by November 5, 2019 (We realize this is very soon; we will accept submissions through November).

**Please note that it may be difficult or impossible to get clearance from CDCR if you are currently on parole, if you are under the age of 21, or if you currently make personal visits or correspond to anyone in San Quentin State Prison. If you have questions/concerns about your eligibility, please indicate this on your proposal.)
Reasons to choose our program...

Western Michigan University has been designated by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching as a research university with high research activity. The department offers one of the University's oldest and strongest graduate programs, dating back to the mid-1960s. We are committed to building a diverse community of scholars, each dedicated to quality teaching and innovative research. Program options include:

The Master of Arts in Sociology (M.A.) aims to develop an advanced understanding of the significant features and processes of human society through a focus on both research and teaching. The program prepares competent professionals for careers in research, education, government and private enterprise.

WMU juniors and seniors can apply for the Accelerated Graduate Degree Program in Sociology (M.A.) to begin accumulating as much as 12 credits (four courses) toward the completion of a master's degree while completing their bachelor's degree. Students pay undergraduate tuition rates for these courses.

The Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology (Ph.D.) includes a strong core curriculum of theory and methods. Areas of concentration include: comparative sociology, criminology, gender and feminism, power and inequality, race and ethnic relations, research methods/applied sociology, and sociology of religion.

The Kercher Center for Social Research is the research arm of the department. It was founded in 1956, and it has since operated as a research and consultation center.

Currently, the Kercher Center houses the Western Michigan University Wrongful Conviction Program, the public education section of The Western Michigan University-Cooley Law School Innocence Project, funded in part by grants from the National Institute of Justice. Several other federal, state and locally-funded projects are also in progress.

Points of Pride

- Ph.D. graduates since 2002: 95.7 percent are employed full time and 88.6 percent hold tenure-track/tenured positions in colleges and universities, with 50 percent being in institutions that award graduate degrees.
- The Kercher Endowment funds additional research, evaluation, travel and teaching opportunities.
- Graduate students present their research at prestigious professional associations like the American Society of Criminology, Society for the Study of Social Problems and the Midwest Sociological Society.
- We offer a low faculty:student ratio.
- The Department of Sociology is housed in Sangren Hall, a state-of-the-art classroom building with LEED gold certification as a ‘green’ building.
Human Enhancement Drugs by Katinka van de Ven, Kyle J. D. Mulrooney & Jim McVeigh

For more information, see: https://www.routledge.com/Human-Enhancement-Drugs-1st-Edition/van-de-Ven-Mulrooney-McVeigh/p/book/9781138552791
Endorsements

“Gregg Barak has brought autoethnography from the social sciences and humanities to the field of criminology with this fascinating odyssey of his lifelong commitment to social justice. From the United States to Europe and South America, he co-mingles the personal and the political by relating his own experiences to outside struggles from the 60s to the present, exemplifying the trials and tribulations of academia along the way. A must-read for historians of criminology itself.”

Lynn Chancer, Sociology Program, Graduate Center of the CUNY

“Chronicles of a Radical Criminologist is part memoir, part intellectual history and part theoretical integration, synthesis and analysis; it is also a call to action, as well as a blueprint for praxis-oriented teaching and scholarship. Gregg Barak accomplishes all of this in a book written so lucidly that it could be read at the beach—which I did.”

Avi Brisman, Editor-in-Chief, Critical Criminology

“In this candid and thought-provoking account, Barak takes the reader on a captivating journey that begins with his critical roots in the renowned Berkeley School of Criminology. By detailing his many travels, tribulations, and triumphs as a respected scholar, university administrator, community activist, political candidate, and frequent newsmaker, Barak’s rich narrative conveys an enduring message: challenging the power elite, combatting inequality, and promoting social justice are all battles worth fighting.”

Kristy Holtfreter, Editor-in-Chief, Feminist Criminology

If you are going to be at the ASC Meetings in San Francisco and want to learn more about this book project, please attend the session, Critical Criminological Reflections on Institutions, Crime, and Justice, Wed. Nov 13, 3:30 to 4:50, Marriott Marquis, Foothill C, 2nd level, where I will present a PowerPoint presentation: Autoethnography, Social Justice, and the Criminological Memoir. GB
Lecturer in Criminology: The University of Essex

https://www.jobs.ac.uk/job/BVS167/lecturer-in-criminology

Assistant Professor in Criminology (x2 tenure track): Simon Fraser University

http://www.sfu.ca/criminology/employment.html

Lecturer in Criminology: Simon Fraser University

http://www.sfu.ca/criminology/employment.html
Difficult Discussions and a Drink Series Presents: Teaching about Race and Crime in the Criminal Justice System

Join your colleagues in an informal setting where we will be discussing strategies for addressing the topic of race in the criminal justice system in our classrooms. Move around the room from table to table to engage in different discussions on this topic, while enjoying a drink from the cash bar and a bite to eat.

Please note this is a back-to-back round table session. You are welcome to stay for the entire event or to drop in and out as your schedule permits.

Wed, Nov 13, 3:30 to 6:20pm, Pacific G, 4th Level
Sponsored by: ASC’s Division of Critical Criminology and Social Justice, ASC’s Division on People of Color & Crime, Kansas State University Sociology Program, Northern Kentucky University University Criminal Justice Program, and University of Louisville Department of Criminal Justice

Jason Williams, Montclair State University
Cherie Dawson-Edwards, University of Louisville
Kevin Steinmetz, Kansas State University
Kimberly Dodson, University of Houston–Clear Lake
Danielle McDonald, Northern Kentucky University
The journal Critical Criminology explores social, political and economic justice from alternative perspectives, including anarchistic, cultural, feminist, integrative, Marxist, peace-making, postmodernist and left-realist criminology. Rather than limit the scope of its coverage to state definitions of crime, Critical Criminology focuses on issues of social harm and social justice, including work exploring the intersecting lines of class, gender, race/ethnicity and heterosexism. The journal will benefit professionals interested in alternative methodologies and theories, including chaos theory, non-linear analysis, and complex systems science as it pertains to the study of crime and criminal justice. The journal offers works that focus on creative and cooperative solutions to justice problems, plus strategies for the construction of a more inclusive society.

Submit your articles online: [https://link.springer.com/journal/10612](https://link.springer.com/journal/10612)

Editor of Critical Criminology: Dr. Avi Brisman, Eastern Kentucky University

Contact: avi.brisman@eku.edu
The DCCSJ Awards Committees 2019 are pleased to announce the following award winners:

**Lifetime Achievement Award**  
Chair: Rob White  
Committee Members: James Messerschmidt, Emily Troshynski  
Awardees: Mark Hamm

**Critical Criminologist of the Year**  
Chair: Michael Coyle  
Committee Members: Travis Linnemann; Marty Schwartz; Daniel Kavish  
Awardee: Victoria Collins

**Teaching Award**  
Chair: Carl Root  
Committee Members: Carla Barrett; Shelly Clevenger, Stanislav Vysotsky; Michael Coyle; Elyshia Aseltine,  
Awardees: Lisa Carter

**Graduate Student Paper Award**  
Chair: Kyle Mulrooney  
Committee Members: Kaitlyn Selman; Sarah Kaufman; Trent Steidley  
Awardee: Christopher Thomas

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
The DCCSJ Awards Committees 2019 are pleased to announce the following award winners:

**Praxis Award**
Chair: Rob White
Committee Members: Jeff Ferrell, James Messerschmidt, Justin Piche, Emily Troshynski
Awardee: Gregg Barak

**Best Journal Article Award**
Chair: Vincenzo Ruggiero
Committee Members: Valeria Vegh Weis, Avi Brisman

**Book Award**
Chair: Amanda Sanchez
Committee Members: Mike Gibson-Light; Travis Linnemann; Emily Lenning
If you would like to contribute a written piece or if you have a news item you would like featured in the next edition of ‘The Critical Criminologist: Spotlight, please email us at DCCSJcommunications@outlook.com or message us on social media Facebook: @DivisionCriticalCriminology Twitter: @ASC CriticalCrim