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The Push to become ASC's Newest Division



Editors' Welcome:

The Division of Convict Criminology (DCC) believes that the voices of the formerly-incarcerated and system-contacted have been ignored in the disciplines of criminology, criminal justice, and corrections research, policy and practices. The purpose of DCC is to provide an intellectual home for all scholars/scientists who are interested in the study of Convict Criminology.

The members of the DCC are students, researchers, and faculty members from diverse backgrounds—both with and without criminal records—that mentor formerly-incarcerated students and junior faculty, conduct relevant research, and advocate for progressive justice reform for formerly incarcerated individuals and all of society. DCC firmly believes that a focused, rigorous, and scholarly examination of the system-impacted perspective in criminology can bring an exciting relevance to convict criminology in a manner which informs and educates the discipline of criminology and informs policy both now and in the future.

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If you would like to be a featured contributor, or would like to nominate an organization or individual to be featured in *Criminology with Conviction*, then please send us a message. Address all correspondence concerning newsletter materials and advertising to Daniel Kavish (daniel.kavish@swosu.edu) or Doshie Piper (dpiper@uiwtx.edu).

A Letter from the Chair

Hello everyone, I want to welcome you to the Division of Convict Criminology within the American Society of Criminology, and profusely thank you for your gracious support. The Division of Convict Criminology within the American Society of Criminology, formed with broad support from multiple ASC divisions, to provide an intellectual home for all scientists who are interested in the study of Convict Criminology. In addition, this division aims to attract a wide range of scholars who are directly system-contacted (formally convicted of crime, may or may not have experienced incarceration), those who have no system contact (Allies are welcome! Having direct system contact is in no way a requirement of this group), and those who have indirect-system contact (system-impacted family members or loved ones). The journey towards a division has been long. In 1997, out of the chaos and social upheaval of tough-on-crime era, a group of system-impacted students and scholars of criminology, criminal justice, and political science, convened with several scholars/academic allies. The impetus for meeting and forming a group of self-proclaimed “convict criminologists” came from the anger and vexation that convicts and ex-convicts experienced when prison administrators, politicians and society, more generally, ignored their concerns, voices, and wisdom. Accepting the term *convict criminologist* (CC) is self-ascribed, and is not applied to others unless they have made the personal decision to accept it.

The CC group of affiliated ally scholars, academics, and activists focuses on bringing the voice of the incarcerated, formerly incarcerated, and system impacted to the academic fields of criminology and criminal justice. CC focuses on three primary issues, (1) producing rigorous research; (2) mentoring of system-impacted scholars, and (3) advocating for progressive justice reform. Many CC affiliated scholars and justice advocates have also produced publications and work that also branch out into the issues of systematic CJS inequality outside of academia. CC seeks to both bring relevance to the lived-experience perspective in criminology, and inform progressive justice reforms in criminal justice policy and practice. We are moving forward towards a diverse, inclusive and progressive future for system-impacted people within criminology and society, and we welcome you to join us!

Sincerely,



Chair of Division of Convict Criminology



Meet the Editors



Daniel Ryan Kavish, Ph.D. — *Southwestern Oklahoma State University*

Daniel Ryan Kavish is an assistant professor of sociology and criminal justice and serves as an executive counselor for DCC. In addition to his service for DCC, Dr. Kavish also serves as a member of the editorial board for DCCSJ's journal, *Critical Criminology*. His research interests include juvenile delinquency, stigma, masculinity, deviant subcultures, and racial disparities in the criminal justice system.

Dr. Kavish's work has been featured in academic journals such as *Crime & Delinquency*, *Contemporary Justice Review*, *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, and *Qualitative Criminology*. Likewise, he is featured in books such as *Convict Criminology for the Future*, *Routledge Handbook of Street Culture*, and *The Encyclopedia of Racism in American Films*. Dr. Kavish hopes that DCC is able to grow as a division of ASC and that *Convict Criminology* will continue to evolve as a discipline.

Doshie Piper, Ph.D. — *University of the Incarnate Word*

Dr. Doshie Piper is an Associate Professor of Criminal Justice at the University of the Incarnate Word. A specialist in community corrections, Dr. Piper is particularly interested in the intersection of reintegration and faith community's capacity to deal with reentry challenges. Her courses typically include a service learning component to expose students to the realities of justice work.

As a scholar, Dr. Piper has published research in numerous books, peer-reviewed journals, and newspapers. Her research agenda has primarily been gender specific and responsive. She is currently researching gender in juvenile justice and schools.

Dr. Piper is a member of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS). She participates within these organizations as a member of multiple sections/divisions and serves as DCC's Treasurer/Secretary. Dr. Piper is also a member of many regional associations and local community organizations such as the Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice (SWACJ) and the San Antonio Police Department Recruitment and Training Advisory Board. Dr. Piper believes that criminal justice policy should reflect a commitment to providing opportunities for redemption and forgiveness.



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Oregon Social
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DCC 2020 Division Awards

John Keith Irwin Distinguished Scholar Award

Jeffrey Ian Ross, Ph.D.

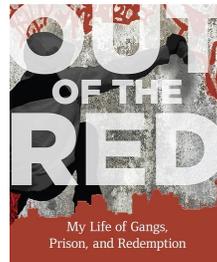
University of Baltimore



Frank Tannenbaum Outstanding Book Award

Christian L. Bolden, Ph.D.

Loyola University New Orleans



Young Career Award

James M. Binnall, Ph.D.

California State University, Long Beach



DCC 2020 Division Awards

Outstanding Article or Book Chapter Award

Jennifer Ortiz, Ph.D.

Indiana University Southeast



“The System Is Not Broken, It Is Intentional: The Prisoner Reentry Industry as Deliberate Structural Violence”

The Prison Journal

Outstanding Teacher Award

J. Renee Trombley, Ph.D.

Claflin University



Outstanding Mentor Award

Ronald L. Simons, Ph.D.

University of Georgia



JOB WOES SHOW PUNISHMENT DOESN'T END WITH PRISON

Doshie Piper, Ph.D.

University of the Incarnate Word

One of the lasting and harmful consequences of the era of mass incarceration is the large number of our neighbors returning from jails and prisons with a permanent felony record — an estimated 7,000 per year in Bexar County alone.

Many observers have rightly questioned the morality and the efficacy of the War on Drugs and other tough-on-crime policies primarily waged in poor communities of color, but not enough attention is given to the challenge of reintegrating our returning neighbors who have already paid their “debt to society.”

Tough-on-crime policies extend well beyond harsh sentencing. There is a series of invisible sanctions we impose after the official sentence is met. People with felony records, especially drug-related cases, are legally discriminated against when seeking jobs, public housing, food assistance and student loans, not to mention voting and jury duty. One of the most harmful of these sanctions may be the discrimination of employment because a stable job with a living wage is a critical factor in keeping former convicts from relapsing into the criminal justice system.

The Nehemiah Reentry Project hosted its 3rd annual community forum on July 30, 2006 at the Barbara Jordan Community Center on the East Side. Leaders from congregations and community organizations met with dozens of returning neighbors and their family members to ease their reentry after serving a sentence. I met a former nurse who talked about his obstacles to getting a job. “I am in a Catch-22 situation,” he said; “On one hand there are so-called ‘felon friendly’ employers who won’t hire me because my previous nursing career makes me overqualified, and on the other hand, I don’t get past the background check for a professional job.”

Imagine filling out a job application that asks you to “check the box if you are married or have children.” Or “check the box that best describes your sexual orientation.” Or even “check the box if you have physical disabilities of any kind.” No, we cannot imagine it because we have made that illegal. Our policies reflect our conviction that it is wrong to determine a candidate’s ability to do a job based on those criteria.

The Nehemiah Reentry Project leaders believe that it is also wrong to severely and permanently curtail opportunities for someone who has been convicted of a felony, without regard for the type of crime, how long ago it happened, or any extenuating circumstances.

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In a recent study, researchers tracked 88,000 people arrested in 1980 for the following 25 years. They compared the results with citizens of the same age who had never been previously arrested and found that there is a period of time after which an ex-offender should be considered “redeemed.” The probability that someone would re-offend based on offense type and age is known as the “hazard rate.” The hazard rate for 18-year-olds arrested for burglary declined to that of the general population in 3.8 years; for aggravated assault in 4.3 years; and for robbery 7.7 years.

After a relatively short time, some ex-offenders are no more likely to commit a crime than any of us, but they are labeled for the rest of their lives. That is why civil rights groups and advocates for formerly incarcerated individuals promote fair chance hiring through a “Ban the Box” campaign. This national effort encourages employers to remove from their job applications the box that applicants must check if they have ever been convicted of a crime. Checking the box essentially ends the chance of being considered for the job.

The federal government has “banned the box” from its job applications and so has Bexar County. In fact, the county has done much more; it opened the Bexar County Reentry Center in May and made numerous changes to the Community Supervision and Corrections Department (CSCD) with its East- and West-side offices to accommodate the needs of returning citizens. The county is also coordinating numerous faith-based reentry initiatives.

Unfortunately, the city of San Antonio and the state of Texas continue to ask the question of all applicants for all their jobs. All private sector employers in this state are legally allowed to ask the question and most do. This 87th Texas legislative session State Rep. Toni Rose, D-Dallas, introduced a “Ban the Box” bill House Bill (HB) 2542, that is a pretty progressive bill, once passed this statutory law will require businesses to remove the question, “have you ever been convicted of a crime” from their hiring application and allow the criminal conviction question to be asked only after the applicant has been offered a conditional offer of employment. This is important because, while it will not prevent employers from discriminating against system impacted people who apply for hire, it will give the applicant an opportunity to be shown eligible for employment. An estimated 12 million Texans are directly affected by the criminal record question, which severely limits the pool of applicants.

In 2008, the city of Austin passed a resolution amending its employment applications to “no longer require the disclosure of past criminal history during the initial job application process.” And more recently, the Austin City Council’s Economic Opportunity Committee introduced the “fair chance hiring” ordinance. Austin joins several others cities and states that have extended the “Ban the Box” requirement to private employers.

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Cities and states that have banned the box stand on firm legal ground. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has policies that prohibit employers from discriminating solely on the basis of a criminal record. In January 2012, the EEOC announced that Pepsi Beverages agreed to pay \$3.13 million based on a finding of reasonable cause that their criminal background check policy discriminated against African American applicants. Pepsi's former policy disproportionately excluded black applicants from employment based on arrests for certain minor offenses, even if they had never been convicted.

It is time for the San Antonio community to have a real conversation about the many obstacles we have placed in front of our neighbors returning from jails and prisons. It is in our best interest to promote their rehabilitation and reintegration as full members of the community. That means exploring real solutions such as affordable housing, public transportation, living wages and "fair chance hiring" policies. The federal government has begun raising its entry-level wages to \$15 an hour, promoting fair chance hiring policies should also be considered. Through our community forums we have heard how people in our neighborhoods struggle with the consequences of a permanent criminal record. This stigma, which is borne disproportionately by poor people of color, dehumanizes them and leaves them and their families vulnerable.

The Division of Convict Criminology invite the community to join us in grappling with all these issues and to help us create an effective, broad-based institutional response to this crisis. We believe in redemption and forgiveness; it is time our policies reflect our beliefs.

*** This article is an adaptation of an op-ed written by Doshie Piper and originally published by the San Antonio Express News. The original article can be found on [San Antonio Express News' website](#). ***



Interviews with criminologists across the world

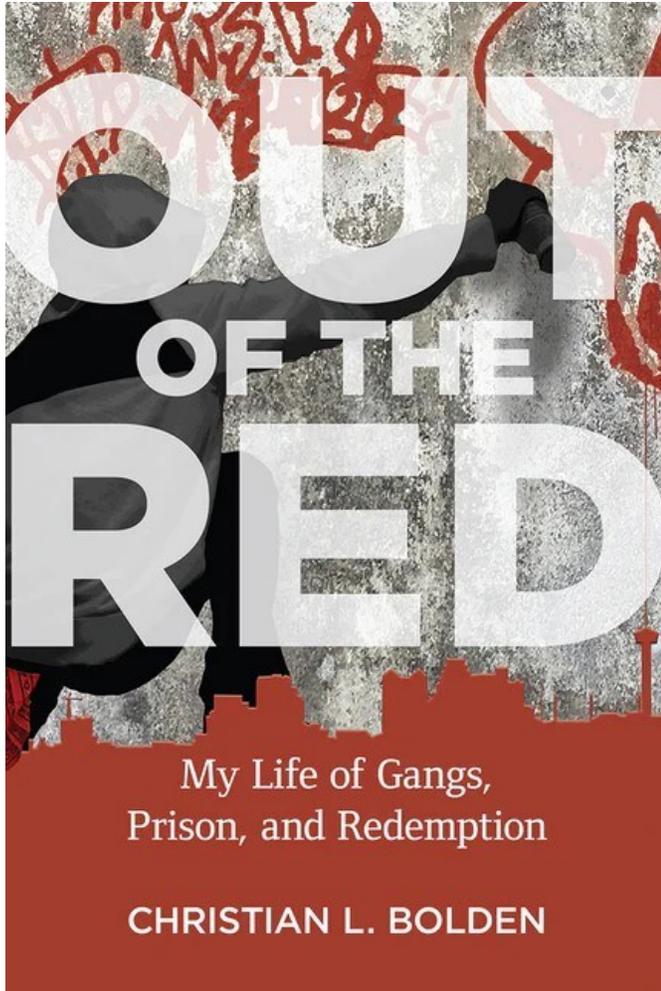
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- Jody Miller, Ph.D.

Distinguished Professor, Rutgers School of Criminal Justice

- DCC’s Frank Tannenbaum Outstanding Book Award
- Faculty Senate Award for Research from Loyola University New Orleans

The Division on Convict Criminology as a Haven for Radical Racial Exploration

*Jason M. Williams, Ph.D.
Montclair State University*

On the Importance of Division on Convict Criminology

It is with great joy that I welcome the Division on Convict Criminology (DCC) into the lexicon of divisions that help to make up the American Society of Criminology (ASC). The fight for institutional recognition has been a long and tedious journey for those who identify as Convict Criminologists. The founding leaders (and members) of this Division have had to face immense erasure within the discipline. It should be noted that some of these scholars also face hardship during their normal matriculation throughout life and society. Therefore, this deletion of their perspectives, academic contributions, and bodies has led to a criminology that has been less informed, scientific, and democratic. Now that the DCC has arrived, I am optimistic about a different kind of future for Convict Criminologists, as well as the broader discipline.

While we praise the DCC's much-needed welcome, we must never forget the storm through which its members have had to survive to get to this moment. Frankly, the fight is not yet over as the struggle for recognition continues. It is on the backdrop of the above acts of violence that the DCC now stands as an institutional fixture within the ASC. Although the division exists, the fight to keep it above the fray has now begun. Proponents of the DCC must be on board to see fit that it becomes a vibrant, sustaining haven for those whose positionality, scholarship, and aspirations are apropos to its existence and mission.

Moreover, the mere approval of the DCC is likewise a stunning act of revolutionary activism and will. When one puts in perspective the voices that have arisen, they must be clear to highlight the epistemological battle that has been won. While the discipline of criminology is obsessed with individual engagement in crime, those contributions under the foci of the DCC would likely be more concerned with grander explanations of crime—and society's response to criminality. The DCC will help provide and promote those perspectives and scholarship that forces one to consider the fundamental role structural inequality, racism, and oppression play in the commission of crime and the state's response to criminalized behavior. Moreover, the DCC would also embrace a deeply intersectional and comprehensive approach to the carceral state itself.

The mere presence of Convict Criminology is a by-product of the extraordinary power the state has to

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enact intersectional and comprehensive damage and inequality through its prongs of “justice.” Because of the carceral state’s naked commitment to white supremacy, gender inequality, classism, and other societal impediments, the DCC will be a fully inclusive site of collaboration and inspiration, especially for minoritized scholars. Notably, the division will be a quintessential haven for the foregrounding of those who have once been (and continue to be) victims of the carceral state. While many often locate the carceral state within the confines of traditional law and order apparatuses, I would argue that the boundaries of carcerality push far beyond the criminal legal system. Therefore, we can expect riveting new theoretical explorations from the DCC that fully contextualizes carcerality in all of its orientations.

The Division as a central location for Black graduate students and Faculty

The DCC provides another haven for those who do research on the state as a master distributor of oppression. Far too often, Black scholars point to discursive anti-Black aspirations and mechanisms encoded in state power and behavior. Many Blacks are drawn to such scholarship mainly because of their standpoint epistemologies’ (Haraway, 1988; Hill Collins, 2013). Being Black and living with and through oppression makes it nearly impossible for them to disconnect from their self-awareness. The DCC would provide a much-needed safety net for those faculty and students in need of genuine community with those committed to radically unpacking racist and vicious carcerality.

In this regard, the DCC is led by Winlow and Hall’s (2012) notion of self-awareness when they accent, “what makes us human is a fundamental self-awareness that allows us to make active decisions relating to our identities and social activities” (p. 403). Their supposition is crucial mainly in how Blacks navigate the academy. Critical and radical Blacks face more extensive bans from academic space precisely because of their scholarly orientation. Not only must these Blacks contend with the natural carcerality that comes with being Black, but they must also face the sure threat of violence within the academy (Matthew, 2016; Subbaraman, 2020; Wilson, 2020) as well. Thus, in this regard, Winlow and Hall’s (2012) argument is coordinated with my sentiments around the carcerality of Blackness:

While slavery and Jim Crow served carceral purposes against Blacks, it is important to note that these systems materialized from the construction of race. Thus, it is Blackness itself that was (and is) criminalized (Muhammad, 2010), and, therefore, just existing as Black contemporaneously identifies one with a carcerality of Blackness—which is the expectation of racialized never-ending punitiveness, especially when in contact with the ‘justice’ system and even as one navigates traditionally non-punitive geographies...(Williams, 2019, p. 389).

Therefore, the DCC can be a most hopeful space in which future criminologies around carcerality may be

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born. These criminologies may be contextualized within the intellectual and lived boundaries of those under carceral supervision (Fernandez, 2015; James, 2003; Ross & Vianello, 2020)—or from those who walk within the everyday prison of white imperialist capitalist patriarchy (hooks, 1996) outside the prison walls. The DCC poses as a new beacon of intellectual engagement in which Black scholars may grow and embrace their inner activism. I do not doubt that Black graduate students may find new and genuine opportunities for mentorship and the deliberation of ideas within the DCC. I am proud to welcome the new division into the ASC, and I look forward to seeing its impact on the body of knowledge and the professional organization.

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Haraway, D. (1988). Situated Knowledges: The Science Question in Feminism and the Privilege of Partial Perspective. *Feminist Studies*, 14(3), 575–599. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3178066>

Hill Collins, P. (2013). *On intellectual activism*. Temple Univ. Press.

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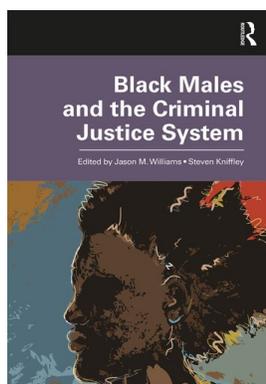
Matthew, P. A. (2016). *Written/Unwritten: Diversity and the Hidden Truths of Tenure*. UNC Press Books.

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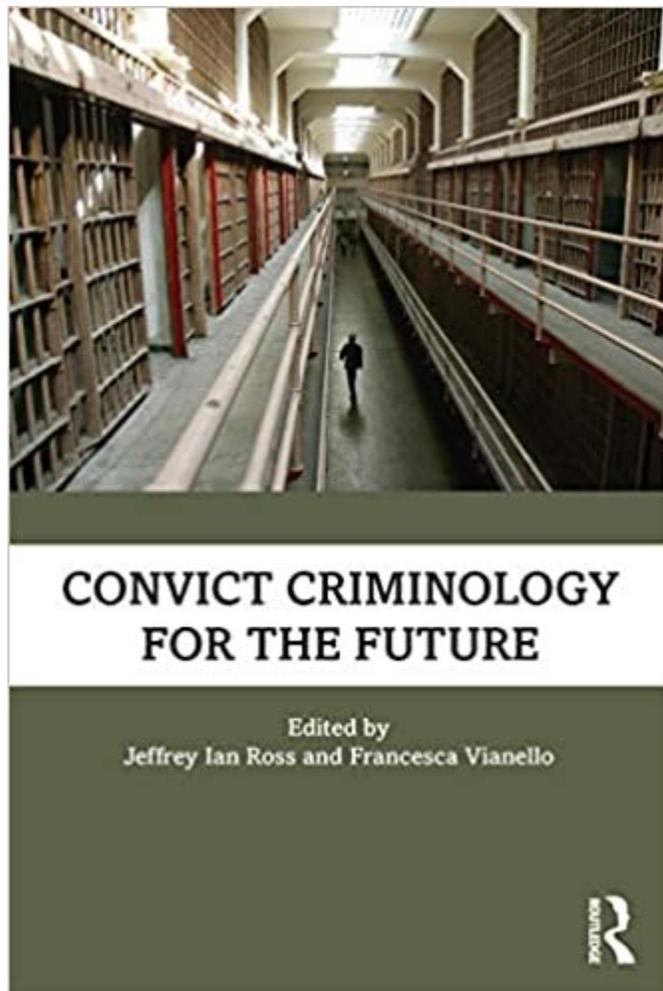
Wilson, S. (2020, September 30). *Surviving Academic Karens While Black*. #CrimComm. <https://www.crimcomm.net/post/surviving-academic-karens-while-black>



Jason Williams is co-editor of a great new book that is now available from [Routledge](https://www.routledge.com).

Black Males and the Criminal Justice System

Edited By Jason M. Williams & Steven Kniffley



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Middlesex University**

"There could hardly be a more pertinent moment or a more fertile political context in which to pay close attention to this growing network of compelling voices."

**- Jessica Bird, Ph.D.
University of Illinois at Chicago**

-
- Historical underpinnings of Convict Criminology
 - Adaptations to prison life
 - Longstanding challenges for prisoners and formerly incarcerated people
 - Post-secondary education behind bars
 - The expansion of Convict Criminology beyond North America
 - Conducting scholarly research in carceral settings

Many Rivers to Cross: Why I'm not a Convict Criminologist

Jason Warr, Ph.D.
De Montfort University

"I'm pleased to announce that with us today is Jason Warr, a Convict Criminologist, who ..."

"Sorry, I'm not a Convict Criminologist"

"Oh ..."

This is an exchange I've had too many times to count. Many put me in the Convict Criminology camp, not because I look like a Lombrosian wet dream (unfortunately, I do), but because my history is known to many in UK criminology. I don't hide it. Read any of my works on prison, its right there, being reflexively discussed. Once, at a conference with my other half (also a criminologist), I was returning to her with a couple of carefully snaffled bottles of wine (the publisher's reception was beginning to wind up and they were hiding the booze) when a colleague of hers framed me as a Convict Criminologist. My partner had to correct them, and say that was not how I identified. Awkwardness ensued. Wine was shared. We moved on. Why not acquiesce and embrace the label, the 'otherness' of it? Why not claim that which is imposed?

This is the question I was asked to address.

In April 2004, at the Cropwood Conference on the Effects of Imprisonment held at the University of Cambridge, I met the late John Irwin and Barbara Owen. We hit it off immediately. I was, technically, still in prison. I had been inside for 12 years. I had been invited by Shadd Maruna, Alison Lieblich, and Ben Crewe (who's research I had been a participant in only a few years before). I'd been granted a Home Leave (furlough) in order to attend, and was thoroughly enjoying myself amongst the hallowed and wonky halls of Oxbridge. John was very encouraging, he told me of Convict Criminology, something I had not heard of. At the last supper he sat me down and told me that I needed to be in criminology. He said the field needed someone like me. He said that I, with my criminological 'otherness', "...would have a unique perspective that would allow me to ask the questions that need to be asked". Weeks later, a few days shy of my 30th birthday, I was paroled. I knew that one day I would be a convict criminologist.

First, I needed to establish a life. I did not want to come out onto a life licence (I was sentenced to what is known, in this antiquated part of the world, as Her Majesty's Pleasure – a mandatory indeterminate sentence for children where the post release licence lasts for the rest of one's life) and straight into a criminology degree. I needed

(Continued on page 17)

space from the brutality and sadness. I went to the London School of Economics to study Philosophy, Logic and Scientific Method (a ridiculously pompous title I know). It gave me the opportunity to set up a life, but to also study and develop a critical mind outside of criminology and the world I knew. Whilst studying I kept track of what was going on in criminology and, more widely, in the criminal justice/reform sector. What I saw caused me some concern. Concern about the way the notion of 'lived experience' was being used and framed here in England & Wales (Scotland is different), and the way that some ex-cons were positioning themselves within the criminal justice commentariat. Eventually, I graduated and embarked on my criminology career studying at the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge. My concerns grew.

These concerns fall into three core areas: the claims-making and fetishization of lived experience and convict criminology here in England, the labelling effects of Convict Criminology within the discipline, and the problems of an essentialist convict criminological positionality. I explored the first of these on Twitter (not the best platform for such a nuanced conversation). It did not go well. In fact, it went so badly that I was accused of being a white, middle class, positivist who did not understand qualitative work, who was dismissing the 'voice' of the marginalised, the powerless. People seemed to think that I was critiquing the value of an individual's experience of the criminal justice system. I wasn't. Given that I am mixed-ethnically, from a working-class background, a former prisoner, whose work is largely qualitative and/or ethnographic and based in prisons, I didn't take the ratio too seriously. However, two people contacted my employers querying my position as a Lecturer – that I took a little more seriously. As such, I hesitate to explore that again here but I feel that we need to cast a critical eye over how the notion of lived-experience and convict criminology has been used on this side of the pond.

The idea of 'lived-experience', the 'convict voice', has been hijacked and heavily fetishized here in the UK. Firstly, criminal justice and reform entities jumped on the bandwagon of 'service user involvement'. The idea being that you bring in those with 'lived-experience', with an authentic voice, to inform the design/delivery of services. Some good has come from this. Explaining to those cogs within wheels of power the impact they can have on their fellow humans has been fruitful. However, what occurs more often is that those with 'lived-experience' have been wheeled in to provide rhetorical justifications for, and lend legitimacy to, already planned punitive practices. In the promotion of the concept of lived experience came the exploitation of it both as a mechanism of further control, and as a neutralisation of power. An abstracted fetish of the 'users voice'.

On the back of this abstracted fetish came those ex-cons who tried to establish themselves as 'experts' within the criminal justice commentariat. Of course, lived experience can provide someone with unique insights into the criminal justice system, but it is not necessarily a justified source of authority on that topic. Nevertheless, what I

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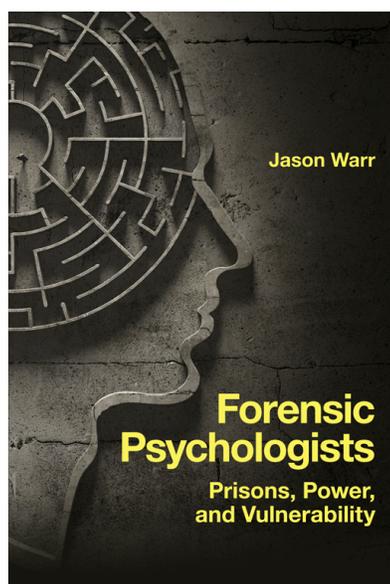
saw was the ideation of lived experience being subverted in an attempt to elevate it, in and of itself, as a means of conferring expertise and authority. The convict voice became almost unassailable, undisprovable, in the hands of these 'experts'. As if there was some monolithic 'lived-experience' with which we all must identify. To highlight the multiplicity of experiences, to critique, or provide alternative accounts to, their regimes of truth was to deny the validity of *their* lived experiences. To deny the validity of *any* lived experience. There is power in that. Power that was exploited. Power that was often used to silence more critical, more vulnerable, others with lived experience. Given the male, whiteness, of these powerful voices (bearing in mind that here we incarcerate young black men more disproportionately than the US) this caused me unease.

The second issue relates to the labelling effects of Convict Criminology. I have been negatively labelled in one way or another all my life. That has made me wary of embracing a label, an otherness, that can have negative effects; and there can be negatives to being a Convict Criminologist here in the UK. This is not always a criminalised stigma (though that certainly exists in some quarters) but a much more pernicious, academic stigma. The judgements are not necessarily about your past and status but about the nature and quality of your work. I have had my work on prisons dismissed out of hand. Prejudged, as if I am just claims-making from a subjective standpoint, rather than producing grounded, empirical work. I have seen the same allegations made towards others in BritCrim who do explicitly identify as convict criminologists. Part of the problem is the legacy of those powerful voices mentioned above. However, part is that it is only recently that people here have started to produce a body of empirical work from an explicitly Convict Criminological perspective. Previously it had little legitimacy, as there was little tangible product beyond abstracted justifications for its inclusion as a criminological field. This is changing. However, the stigma has stuck. I see academia as an ongoing conversation, an iterative process of discussion and critique, in which we produce future knowledges. Any label or stigma that militates against being taken seriously in that conversation is a problem.

Thirdly, there is the epistemological issues that come from the essentialism that permeates the positionality of convict criminology. Lived experience, like any experience, becomes a lens through which one views the world. It is a positionality. There is nothing wrong with that, as long you are rigorous in reflexively considering how that lens informs, and may bias, your research. In this regard I, harking back to the advice given to me by John Irwin, do use my positionality and lived experience to generate questions about the prison. I use my criminological 'otherness' as an interrogatory lens from which to generate unique or necessary lines of inquiry. It does not ground my knowledge or expertise (what little I may claim). Nor should it be the lens through which the validity of my work is judged. However, for others it does seem to be the essentialist hook upon which they hang their

(Continued on page 19)

criminological identity. This identity is, in and of itself, the basis of their authority or expertise, and as such, becomes essential to both them and their work. This is deeply problematic. I may be seen as a convict criminologist. But is that positionality essential to my work? What of my philosophical work exploring the technicalities of theorising? My first book is on the problem of causation in criminological theory. There is no lived experience lens adopted there, and nor should there be. There is nothing CC orientated about that work and about other work that I wish to explore in the future. What is better then? To hang my academic identity on the essentialist hook labelled Convict Criminologist, or the one labelled just Criminologist?



Jason Warr is the author of an insightful new book that is now available from [Emerald](#).

Forensic Psychologists: Prisons, Power, and Vulnerability

By Jason Warr, Ph.D.

Recent DCC Executive Board Statements

The Division of Convict Criminology's Executive Board recently issued the following statements. Links are provided below for digital readers, but all division statements can be found on our website:

www.concrim.org

[Statement against Police Brutality towards Black, Indigenous, and People of Color](#) — 06/09/2020

[Statement on COVID-19 and the Carceral System of the United States](#) — 07/07/2020

[Statement on the Violent Attempted Coup by Donald J. Trump Supporters](#) — 01/11/2021

[Statement on Banning the Box on College Admissions and Employment Applications](#) — 01/22/2021

Upcoming Conferences

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

Virtual Meeting
April 13-14, 2021

<https://www.acjs.org/page/2021virtualmeeting>

LAW AND SOCIETY ASSOCIATION

Chicago, IL
May 27-30, 2021

<https://lawandsociety.site-ym.com/news/522961/LSA-2021-Chicago-Annual-Meeting-Theme-Announced.htm>

CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES IN CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Quebec City, Canada
June 17-18, 2021

<https://www.criticalcriminology.ca/>

BRITISH SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

London, United Kingdom
July 7-9, 2021

<https://www.britsoccrim.org/conference/>

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Virtual Meeting
August 4-7, 2021

https://www.ssspl.org/index.cfm/m/839/2021_Annual_Meeting/

SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

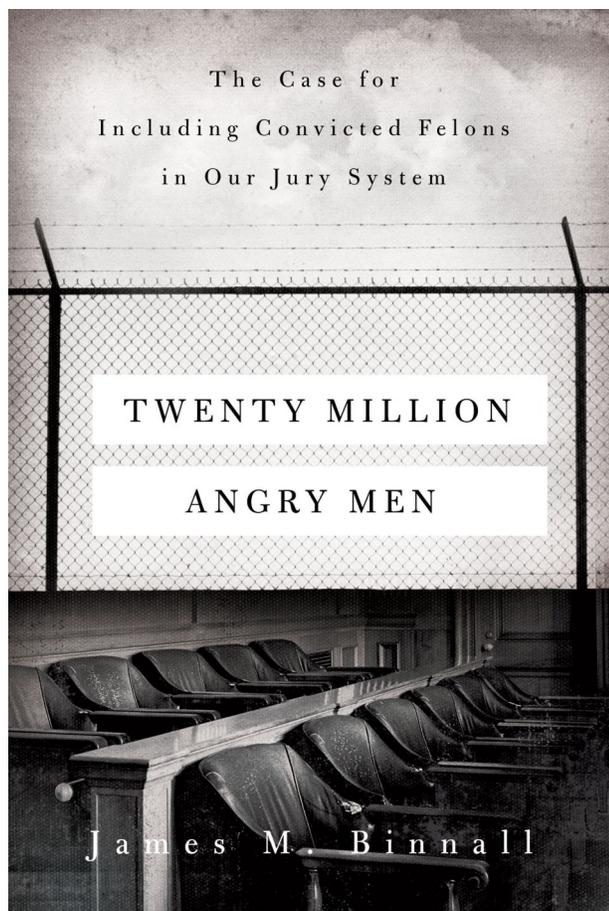
Little Rock, AR
October 13-16, 2021

<https://www.swacj.org/swacj2021>

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE

Virtual Meeting
November 5, 2021

<http://www.ipsonet.org/conferences/crim-conf>



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Recent Publications

Theses/Dissertations

Dietsche, L. A. (2020). Poetic justice: Juvenile justice alternatives and the road to a poetic criminology.

Journal Articles

Binnall, J. M., & Petersen, N. (2020). They're just different: the bifurcation of public attitudes toward felon-jurors convicted of violent offenses. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 1-17.

Binnall, J. M., & Petersen, N. (2020). Public perceptions of felon-juror exclusion: An exploratory study. *Criminology & Criminal Justice*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1748895819898518>

Carson, L., & Kavish, D. (2018). Scaffolding rubrics to improve student writing: Preliminary results of using rubrics in a sociology program to enhance learning and mechanical writing skills. *Societies*, 8(2), 34.

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Huerta, A. H., McDonough, P. M., Venegas, K. M., & Allen, W. R. (2020). College is...: Focusing on the college knowledge of gang-associated Latino young men. *Urban Education*, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0042085920934854>

Ortiz, J. M. (2019). Gangs and environment: A comparative analysis of prison and street gangs. *American Journal of Qualitative Research*, 2(1), 97-117.

Ortiz, J. M., & Wrigley, K. (2020). The invisible enclosure: How community supervision inhibits successful reentry. *Corrections*, 1-16.

Ortiz, J. M., & Jackey, H. (2019). The system is not broken, it is intentional: The prisoner reentry industry as deliberate structural violence. *The Prison Journal*, 99(4), 484-503.

Ross, J. I. (2019). Getting a second chance with a university education: Barriers & opportunities. *Interchange*, 50(2), 175-186.

Tietjen, G. (2019). Convict criminology: Learning from the past, confronting the present, expanding for the future. *Critical Criminology*, 27(1), 101-114.

Tietjen, G., Burnett, J., & Jessie, B. O. (2020). Onward and upward—The significance of mentorship for formerly incarcerated students.

Tietjen, G. E., Garneau, C. R., Horowitz, V., & Noel, H. (2018). Showing up: The gendered effects of social engagement on educational participation in US correctional facilities. *The Prison Journal*, 98(3), 359-381.

Woodall, D. (2019). We are all criminals: The abolitionist potential of remembering. *Social Justice*, 45(4), 117.

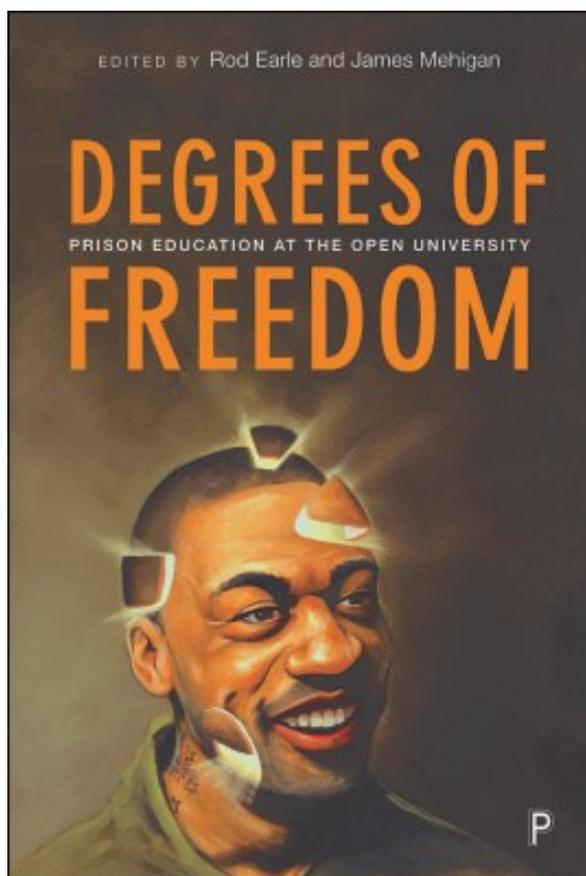
Contributions to Professional Books

Binnall, J. M., & Inglis, M. (2020). Coalition building on campus: Creating and maintaining student organizations for students with criminal convictions. In *Higher Education Accessibility Behind and Beyond Prison Walls* (pp. 125-151). IGI Global.

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Ortiz, J. M., & Jackey, H. (2020). Educational and skill-based programming. *Routledge Handbook on American Prisons*, 261-270.

Piper, D. (2019). Girls' pathways to crime. *The Encyclopedia of Women and Crime*, 1-8.



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<https://www.concrim.org/>

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Consider supporting DCC by officially joining the division as part of your ASC membership.

For information concerning ASC membership, contact the American Society of Criminology.

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2021 ASC ANNUAL MEETING

Venue: Palmer House Hilton

Location: Chicago, IL

Date: 11/17/2021-11/20/2021

Chairs: Charlotte E. Gill & Thomas Anthony Loughran IV

Theme: Science and Evidenced-Based Policy in a Fractured Era

Visit the [2021 Annual Meeting](#) page on the [ASC Website](#) for more details.