

Crime, Law, and Deviance News

Newsletter for the Crime, Law, and Deviance section of the American Sociological Association

Not the Eastern State Penitentiary You Know and Love

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There is a *lot* of lore surrounding Eastern State Penitentiary: some of it is right, some of it is wrong, and some of it is just kind of overemphasizing the wrong things. This lore was very much in my mind while researching Eastern for, and then writing, my book, *The Deviant Prison: Philadelphia's Eastern State Penitentiary and the Origins of America's Modern Penal System, 1829–1913* (Rubin 2021). One of the book's major themes is the gap between what people thought about Eastern, or what people said about it (including Eastern's administrators), and what the reality was—and how the myths about Eastern shaped the development of American prisons, and how some of those myths still shape how we think about prisons today.

The Quaker Prison

Some of the myths about Eastern reveal some of the simplicity in our long-standing assumptions about penal change. For example, Eastern is often described as the Quaker prison, a prison that relied on a model of incarceration (long-term solitary confinement) preferred by Quakers, or in the most general version, a heavily religious prison organized around opportunities for a kind of spiritual reflection. Much of this is overstated, misses the diversity of opinion among the Society of Friends, and overlooks the widespread popularity of solitary confinement (of various kinds) back then.

This myth of Quakerism underlying Eastern can be traced to two factors: 1) the Society of Friends' longstanding opposition to "sanguinary" corporal

and capital punishments and their preference for incarceration instead and 2) the fact that Eastern was built just outside of Philadelphia and was advocated for on behalf of a penal reform society, a plurality (but not majority) of which were members of the Society of Friends.

The first point can be traced back to William Penn who spoke of his own incarceration (for political and religious offenses) fondly for its ability to allow for reflection. Scholars later linked the reflective opportunities in incarceration to elements of religious worship in Quaker meetings that included silent reflection before speaking collectively before the group. However, Penn's influence over subsequent prison development was primarily limited to the Crown's repeal of his Great Law (that called for prisons in lieu of execution for a series of crimes), which revolutionary-era reformers described as typical monarchical bloodlust counteracting American's innate mercy and temperance.

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As for the second point, Quakers were more mixed on the subject than the myth allows. The Quaker-heavy penal reform society debated at length the merits of solitary confinement. Moreover, the biggest supporters of solitary confinement were not always Quakers and some Quakers opposed solitary in preference for other approaches. The penal reform society eventually criticized solitary confinement after about two decades of operation, arguing that it was too strict and unhealthful. Eastern's few Quaker wardens were also active in assigning prisoners to out-of-cell labor, violating the principle of solitary confinement.

So much for the Quaker prison.

The Influential Prison

People sometimes describe Eastern as an incredibly influential prison—lending credence to this idea, it was one of the first major prisons, it was incredibly well known, and it was the descendant of a truly influential prison, Philadelphia's Walnut Street Prison. But if anything, Eastern was a negative model—an example of what not to do. That's not to say states or their representatives never considered the Pennsylvania System of which Eastern was the exemplar; rather, they considered it and almost always chose not to adopt it.

People today overestimate the Pennsylvania System's popularity because of the great debate over "prison discipline." For much of the nineteenth century, the two approaches to incarceration available were the Pennsylvania System and the Auburn System. Under the Pennsylvania System, prisoners would spend the duration of their prison sentences in solitary cells, where they worked, ate, prayed, and received visits from prison staff and local penal reformers who offered education and mentorship of a sort. The Auburn System, named for Auburn State Prison in upstate New York, used congregate factory-style labor during the day and solitary confinement during the night, with prisoners marching in lockstep between work and cell, all while maintaining a rule of silence. Penal reformers, politicians, journalists, and other members of the social elite hotly debated the two approaches. However, the intensity of the debate hides the concrete reality that state after state selected New York's Auburn System.

I argue that the major reasons for Auburn's popularity over Eastern has to do with lasting consequences of earlier failed experiments with solitary confinement, and prisons more generally, combined with Eastern's fairly late start relative to Auburn. As a result, Eastern was closely scrutinized and heavily criticized. In fact, Eastern was often held up as an example of what not to do. As I argue in the book and in a prior article (Rubin 2015), criticism of Eastern and its Pennsylvania System encouraged other states to follow the Auburn System rather than copying Eastern or trying to innovate their own method. (To the extent that states deviated from the Auburn System, they weren't terribly vocal about it, and reformers tended to overlook smaller modifications in order to claim those states as Auburn devotees.) That is the way in which Eastern was influential: it encouraged states to adopt an entirely different system than the one for which Eastern was famous.

But even Eastern's negative influence was grounded on misconceptions at the time that continue to shape debates about prison today. The fact that Eastern was so heavily criticized helped to pull attention away from other prisons' many problems: prisoners became ill and died at substantial rates across the country. Auburn-style prisons were not the profitable prisons people then and now believed them to be. Every prison punished misbehavior with corporal punishment, or arguably torture. No prison was run (for long) the way it was described. No prison lived up to the theories that propagated it. Many of these deviations were documented by penal reformers who often brushed them aside as one-offs, unique to a particular, wayward administrator or staff member or to a badly run prison. But such events were rarely seen as evidence of the Auburn System's systematic limitations or the limitations of the prison as an institution more generally.

Indeed, one consequence of the criticism of Eastern's Pennsylvania System was the assumption that specific models of incarceration were better than others, and because they were better, they were essentially good enough. Without the rivalry between the two approaches, there may have been greater recognition that all prisons at the time were failing to achieve their stated goals, and experiencing significant rates of death, insanity, and disease, all while failing to actually profit.

Instead, in comparison to Eastern, they were doing better, at least according to Auburn's more plentiful supporters, and as such were good enough. A lasting consequence of this criticism is the continued belief that Eastern's greater use of solitary confinement—not the routine nightly use of solitary confinement in every other prison at the time or long-term confinement generally—was harmful prisoners' mental and physical health, a limitation we still see reflected in debates over solitary confinement or specific interventions to reform prisons.

The Deviant Prison

There is one final myth to consider. While Eastern is often discussed as highly influential, it is also sometimes ignored or downplayed in national-level accounts because it was so different. I refer to it as a "deviant prison" both because it was so unique in the penal field and because it was heavily criticized, a quintessential example of deviance, especially if you take seriously my argument that Eastern wasn't uniquely harmful relative to other prisons at the time. However, these discussions that emphasize Eastern's uniqueness risk running into a tendency to fetishize Eastern's quirky difference (e.g., the Quaker prison) to the extent that we lose sight of what we can actually learn about prison development from Eastern.

I wanted to use Eastern as a lens into U.S. prisons and the nineteenth-century penal field, precisely because it was clearly a deviant case in the major dimensions people typically care about (it didn't follow the Auburn System, it faced greater criticism, it was not copied by many nor did it copy others, it does not fit many of our explanations for the spread of prisons, etc.). However, Eastern was representative of a very important dimension of the nineteenth-century penal field, a dimension I didn't realize was present in the field generally until I saw it first at Eastern (because it was more obvious there) and later in the field more broadly (once I knew what to look for). That dimension was anxiety.

Penal reformers, prison administrators, politicians, and other commentators were incredibly anxious about the new prisons. It helps to remember that while we had jails around since the beginning of European and Asian civilization (or thereabouts), prisons as places of punishment, via long-term

confinement, for people convicted of serious offenses are pretty new in human history. While some European countries had been gesturing in this direction since the 1500 and 1600s, we did not see facilities like this on a large scale until the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.

Because this "experiment" with long-term confinement (as people called it at the time and for a large chunk of the nineteenth century) was so new, it created a number of unknowns that made people especially anxious. Foremost among them was the question of how well a human being could exist in this type of captivity for months or years at a time. This question was exacerbated when solitary confinement was used on a large scale in the second-generation prisons (1820s–1860s). Other questions existed about practicality (How do you enforce order in such places?), finances (What's the best way to cut costs effectively?), and efficacy (What's the best way to prevent recidivism or deter would-be criminals?). But the questions about the mental and physical health were especially anxiety inducing.

Reformers desperately wanted to believe that the prison would work, but their first experiences with it suggested otherwise. Disastrous early experiments with solitary confinement with no distractions, usually in tiny, dank, and/or poorly ventilated cells exacerbated the reformers' anxieties. It is actually surprising that they pushed through to try new variations until they found something that was good enough. It is also surprising that this anxiety, which had been so strong in the early decades (roughly 1800s–1840s), had basically disappeared by about the 1850s. Having been around for several decades, working well enough, prisons were, essentially, no longer controversial; the question had rapidly shifted to what type of prison is best, what approach, what routines, what rules, etc., rather than *should* we keep people in long-term confinement.

More than any other prison, Eastern's history helps reveal this anxiety, in part because people were most anxious about the Pennsylvania System, but importantly they were not only anxious about it. Every prison kept human beings in long-term confinement, so every prison posed a degree of risk hitherto unknown. But while anxiety about this risk was fairly subtle elsewhere, Eastern crystalized

it in part because Eastern became such a lightning rod for this concern and thus a kind of relief valve for reformers' anxieties about the other prisons.

Conclusion

Eastern is much more than the prison you know and love from textbooks and museum exhibits. While some of the myths we learned about Eastern turned out to be incorrect, it is useful to think about why they persisted and with what consequences. In each case, the reality behind Eastern is so much more interesting and important, hammering home lessons about penal change. The variation in the Society of Friends' support reminds us that penal policies are always contested and the result of numerous exchanges, depending largely on various groups' differential power and status, and yet the resulting policy rarely captures what goes on behind closed doors (Goodman, Page, and Phelps 2017). The way claims made about Eastern still haunt our debates about supermaxes, or that early experiments with solitary shaped later debates over nineteenth-century prisons, illustrates past punishments' legacy effects on future policy choices (Rubin 2019). Hopefully these examples suggest some of the ways that caricatured penal

history can lead to much richer discussions about punishment and penal change. Indeed, it is worth thinking about other canonical examples of events or places that loom large in how we teach criminology, deviance, the sociology of law, or interdisciplinary punishment studies, that are similarly misunderstood and why and what else we might learn from them.

References

Goodman P, Page J and Phelps M (2017) *Breaking the Pendulum: The Long Struggle Over Criminal Justice*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Rubin AT (2015) A neo-institutional account of prison diffusion. *Law & Society Review* 49(2): 365–399.

Rubin AT (2019d) Punishment's legal templates: A theory of formal penal change. *Law & Society Review* 53(2): 518–553.

Rubin AT (2021) *The Deviant Prison: Philadelphia's Eastern State Penitentiary and the Origins of America's Modern Penal System, 1829–1913*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Crime, Law, and Deviance Section Information

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Submit to our Awards!

Please consider nominating yourself or a colleague for one of our awards. Information for each listed below.

James F. Short Jr. Distinguished Article Award

The American Sociological Association's section on Crime, Law, and Deviance invites submissions for the 2022 James F. Short Jr Distinguished Article Award. This award is presented every other year for a distinguished article in crime, law, and deviance published in the preceding two years. Papers published during the calendar years 2020 and 2021 are eligible.

Committee: Matthew Clair (chair), Sanna King, Michael T. Light, Evelyn Patterson, and Brianna Remster

Submission information: Please send nomination letter and copy of the article to Committee Chair, Dr. Matthew Clair (mclair@stanford.edu) by March 1, 2022.

Crime, Law, and Deviance Distinguished Student Paper Award

The American Sociological Association's section on Crime, Law, and Deviance invites submissions for the 2022 Distinguished Student Paper Award competition. This award is presented every year for the best paper authored by a graduate student. Papers may be empirical or theoretical and can address any topic in the sociology of crime, deviance, law, or criminal justice. Submissions may be sole- or multiple-authored, but all authors must be students at the time of submission. Papers should be article length (approximately 30 double spaced pages) and should follow the manuscript preparation guidelines used by the American Sociological Review. Papers accepted for publication at the time of submission are not eligible. The winner will receive \$500 to offset the cost of attending the 2022 ASA meeting.

Committee: Sarah Brayne (chair), Sadé Lindsay, Leslie Paik, Benjamin Weiss

Submission information: Please send a PDF of the article and a brief (no more than one page) nomination letter to the Committee Chair, Dr. Sarah Brayne (sbrayne@utexas.edu). Self-nominations are acceptable. Deadline for receipt of nominations is April 1st, 2022.

Peterson-Krivo Mentoring Award

The Peterson-Krivo Mentoring Award is awarded every two years by the Crime, Law, Deviance and the Sociology of Law Sections of the ASA. It was established to recognize sustained work and/or innovative approaches in the service of facilitating the success of undergraduate students, graduate students, and/or other scholars, particularly younger scholars. Examples of such activities could include the development of a mentoring website, publication of articles or books on mentoring, or creating programs geared toward mentoring. Members of either section are invited to nominate themselves or others by submitting a letter describing the nominee's qualifications for the award and any supporting material that would assist the award committee in assessing the nominee's suitability for the award.

Committee: Anthony Peguero (chair), Fiona Kay, Ethan Michelsen, Sara Wakefield

Submission information: Please send nominating letter and any supporting materials to Committee Chair Dr. Anthony Peguero (Anthony.peguero@asu.edu). Deadline for nominations is April 15, 2022.

Submit to our Panels!

The ASA Annual Meeting submission portal is now open for the 2022 meetings in Los Angeles. The deadline for submissions is February 9. Please consider submitting your papers to CLD Section sessions! This year we will have three open panels (plus a roundtable session) and one invited panel. A description of each is found below.

Panel 1: Immigration and Crime

Session Organizer: Daniel E. Martínez

This panel will discuss recent research examining the intersections of immigration, immigrant communities, crime, and public safety from diverse methodological approaches.

Submission: Open

Panel 2: Challenges and Innovations in Researching Crime, Law, and Deviance

Session Organizer: Ashley Rubin

The ongoing pandemic has raised new issues on ethics and practicalities of conducting research on issues related to crime, law, and deviance. Beyond this, the field has faced broader challenges of accessing hard to reach populations, limitations of administrative data (in terms of quality, access, and what it measures), and ethical challenges of research on crime and punishment. This panel will focus on both challenges and innovations in the ethics, practicalities, and applications of researching crime, law, and deviance.

Submission: Open

Panel 3: Intersectionality in Crime, Law, and Deviance

Session Organizer: Jennifer Carlson

This panel will highlight a broad range of research in crime, law, and deviance as it touches on themes of interconnected social categories and interlocking systems of oppression.

Submission: Open

Panel 4: Paying for your time: Economies of Displacement in the Criminal Legal System

Session Organizer: Brittany Friedman

This invited panel discussion brings together the latest innovative research on economies of displacement, as created through policies and practices endemic to the criminal legal system in the United States. This group of scholars examines how the criminal legal system generates revenue by extracting payment from criminalized populations—most often communities of color—for the cost of their own surveillance and incarceration. With research highlighting the facets of “paying for your time” through the lens of criminal justice predation, financial extraction, captive markets, and rent-seeking, the panel discussion centers on the creation and proliferation of economies of displacement and the implications for inequality.

Submission: Invited

Roundtables: Crime, Law, and Deviance Roundtables (1 hour)

Session Organizers: Chris Smith and Andrea Leverentz

Submission: Open

Student Travel Funding Available

In addition, the Section on Crime, Law, and Deviance will offer a one-time travel grant to CLD section student members whose papers are accepted for presentation (any panel or roundtable) at the 2022 annual meeting in Los Angeles. Applicants must be active members of the section but need not be presenting on a CLD section panel. We will offer up to five awards of \$300 to offset travel costs (if the conference is virtual, we will offer an amount equivalent to the student registration fee). Priority will be given to students without access to other travel funds. The application deadline for this travel grant will be March 15, 2022. We will send additional details on the application process in the coming months.

Member News and Awards

Mary Rose was promoted to full professor at the Department of Sociology at UT-Austin.

Kenneth Sebastian León was awarded the 2021 Young Career Award by the American Society of Criminology, Division on White Collar and Corporate Crime.

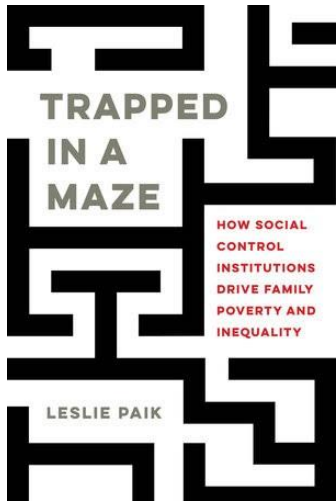
Chris Smith (University of Toronto) and **Sharon Oselin** (University of California Riverside) received a two-year grant from the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada for their new project Vice for Sale: Illicit Markets and Neighbourhood Change.

Tara Sutton was selected as the New Scholar Award recipient for the Division of Women and Crime of the American Society of Criminology.

Dikla Yogev was awarded the Richard Ericson Paper Award 2021 for her article "Social capital transformation and social control: what can we learn from the changing style in communication between religious communities and the police during COVID-19." *Policing & Society*, 1-22. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2021.1965141>

Member News and Awards

Trapped in a Maze by Leslie Paik: Virtual Book Launch



Wednesday, December 8, 2021

12:30- 2pm Pacific

1:30 – 3pm Mountain

2:30 – 4 pm Central

3:30 -5 pm Eastern

Register:

https://asu.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZAkceqsrTkrG90t-s_be0visTHXXPNcAGfG

Author:

Leslie Paik, Arizona State University

Commentators:

Patricia Fernandez-Kelly, Princeton University

Susan Sered, Suffolk University

Maureen Waller, Cornell University

Moderator:

Rebecca L. Sandefur, Arizona State University

Trapped in a Maze provides a window into families' lived experiences in poverty by looking at their complex interactions with institutions such as welfare, hospitals, courts, housing, and schools. Families are more intertwined with institutions than ever as they struggle to maintain their eligibility for services and face the possibility that involvement with one institution could trigger other types of institutional oversight. Many poor families find themselves trapped in a multi-institutional maze, stuck in between several systems with no clear path to resolution. Tracing the complex and often unpredictable journeys of families in this maze, this book reveals how the formal rationality by which these institutions ostensibly operate undercuts what they can actually achieve. And worse, it demonstrates how involvement with multiple institutions can perpetuate the conditions of poverty that these families are fighting to escape.

Call for Proposals

Call for Proposals for University of California Press's *Criminology Explains...* series

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

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

Books in the series are designed to fit neatly alongside the major criminological theory textbooks so that instructors may adopt one or more volumes as supplementary. In addition, each book's topical focus makes it suitable as primary or supplementary reading in a range of standard and special-topics courses. Each book features a consistent, easy-to-follow format and animates theoretical concepts with real-life applications to issues of crime and deviance.

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

Two additional volumes are currently under contract:

Criminology Explains White Collar Crime, by Nikos Passas and Anamika Twyman-Ghoshal

Criminology Explains Sexual Violence, by Shelly Clevenger and Karen Holt

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

Substance Use and Abuse

Domestic Terrorism/Hate Groups

Homicide

Environmental Crime

Cybercrime

Youth Crime

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

You can learn more about the series and our incredible Advisory Board on the [UC Press Criminology Explains](#) website and in a [recent interview with the series co-editors on the UC Press Blog](#). To get a sense of what is expected in a proposal, you can also download our easy-to-follow [Proposal Guidelines and Manuscript Template](#).

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

Series Co-Editors

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

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

Call for Papers

2022 Junior Theorists Symposium

*Held as a hybrid in-person/zoom event on August 4th (additional details TBD)**

SUBMISSION DEADLINE: Friday, February 25, 2022 by 11:59PM PST

We invite submissions of précis for the 16th Junior Theorists Symposium ([JTS](#)). The annual symposium will be held in person on August 4th (additional details TBD) prior to the 2022 ASA Annual Meeting. The JTS is a conference featuring the work of up-and-coming sociologists, sponsored in part by the Theory Section of the ASA. Since 2005, the conference has brought together early career sociologists who engage in theoretical work, broadly defined.

It is our honor to announce that Steven Epstein (Northwestern University), Saskia Sassen (Columbia University), and Mario Small (Harvard University) will serve as discussants for this year's symposium. Paul Joosse (Hong Kong University) and Robin Willey (Concordia University of Edmonton), winners of the 2021 Junior Theorist Award, will deliver a keynote address. Finally, the symposium will include an after-panel titled "Theorizing Intersections," with panelists Tey Meadow (Columbia University), Tianna Paschel (UC Berkeley), Vrushali Patil (Florida International University), Mary Romero (Arizona State), and Adia Harvey Wingfield (Washington University St. Louis).

We invite all ABD graduate students, recent PhDs, postdocs, and assistant professors who received their PhDs from 2018 onwards to submit up to a three-page précis (800-1000 words). The précis should include the key theoretical contribution of the paper and a general outline of the argument. Successful précis from last year's symposium can be viewed [here](#). Please note that the précis must be for a paper that is not under review or forthcoming at a journal.

As in previous years, there is no pre-specified theme for the conference. Papers will be grouped into sessions based on emergent themes and discussants' areas of interest and expertise. We invite submissions from all substantive areas of sociology, and we especially encourage papers that are works-in-progress and would benefit from the discussions at JTS.

Please remove all identifying information from your précis and submit it via [this Google form](#). Tara Gonsalves (University of California at Berkeley) and Davon Norris (The Ohio State University) will review the anonymized submissions. You can also contact them at juniortheorists@gmail.com with any questions. The deadline is Friday, February 25th. By mid-March, we will extend 9 invitations to present at JTS 2022. Please plan to share a full paper by July 5, 2022. Presenters will be asked to attend the symposium in its entirety in order to hear fellow scholars' work. Please plan accordingly.

**Presenters should plan to attend in-person, though this may change based on the Covid-19 pandemic.*

Job Openings

Postdoctoral Scholar - Criminal Justice - Berkeley Institute for Data Science

Working with multiple collaborators, the Berkeley Institute for Data Science (BIDS) proposed a platform to increase accountability in the criminal justice systems. The envisioned platform will leverage machine learning and other approaches from data science to dramatically improve access to and analysis of police misconduct records and related data. It will serve as a fundamental national resource for criminal justice reform and the acceleration of anti-racist and social justice initiatives. The system builds upon seminal work on a database and app for public defenders at the Legal Aid Society in New York and now at the National Association for Criminal Defense Lawyers (NACDL).

BIDS is now seeking a creative and driven post-doctoral researcher for an Independent Postdoctoral scholarship to conduct independent, self-directed research using the latest data science methods and tools to answer questions related to equity in criminal justice and law enforcement accountability. The scholar will have the opportunity to utilize the data and infrastructure developed via the new platform, and to collaborate with leading journalists, data scientists, researchers, and defense lawyers who form the Community Law Enforcement Accountability Network (CLEAN). Successful candidates will bring a strong background in social sciences, law, and/or criminal justice and in performing data intensive research. Program management experience is also helpful.

For more information and to apply: <https://aprecruit.berkeley.edu/JPF03173>

Graduate Students on the Market

Katie's research examines the transition of criminalized markets into legal industries in the United States. She uses qualitative methods to study the interactions, institutions, and discourses that encompass the legalization process with the goal of understanding who structurally benefits and who is left behind. Applying intersectional approaches to organizational theory, her work contributes to interdisciplinary scholarship on the sociology of race and ethnicity, criminology, culture, and women's and gender studies. Katie's dissertation project is an ethnographic case study of cannabis legalization in the United States. Funded by the National Science Foundation, she spent 13 months immersing herself in the nation's largest state-regulated cannabis industry. She conducted content analyses of cannabis marketing and legalization campaigns; 55 interviews with workers, executives, and entrepreneurs; and 500+ hours of participant observation in 17 dispensaries. Her research investigates three facets of legalization: 1) how the meaning of consuming cannabis has changed; 2) how consumers are socialized into these new meanings; and 3) how entrepreneurs make inroads into the new legal cannabis industry. Her analysis examines how race, gender, and class shape the meanings and practices associated with legalization. By foregrounding the roles and experiences of differently racialized women at different levels of this multibillion-dollar industry, this project reveals benefits, but also limitations, of legalization for redressing the harms of prohibition.



Name: Katie Kaufman Rogers
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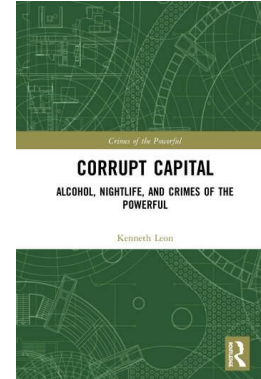
Name: Dikla Yogev
Degree: PhD expected 2022
Institution: University of Toronto
d.yogev@mail.utoronto.ca

Dikla Yogev holds a master's degrees in Sociology, is in her fifth year of a doctoral degree at the University of Toronto (graduation expected in 2022) and has published in top peer-reviewed journals. Her areas of interest are inequality, social networks, marginalized communities, and research methods. In her research, informed by theories of policing, informal social control, social capital, and networks she explores (1) the role of religion in relation to policing among minority communities; (2) the relationship between policing and internal social control among marginalized communities; (3) the association between crime trends and global inequality; and (4) the transnational nature of leadership networks in community organizations and their role in informal social control. Dikla is well versed in quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods; and gave courses in the topic of Israel Studies and Social Control for undergraduate students at the University of Toronto in 2020-21. She also serves as research manager for Dr. Naomi Seidman's "Bais Yaakov Project".

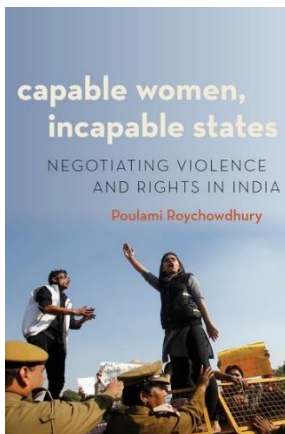
Member Books

This book offers a deep dive into the social, political, and economic forces that make white-collar crime and corruption a staple feature of the nightlife economy. The author, a former bouncer-turned-bartender of party bars and nightclubs in a large U.S. city, draws from an auto-ethnographic case study to describe and explain the routine and embedded nature of corruption and deviance among the regulators and the regulated in the nightlife environment.

This text offers a contemporary and incisive theoretical framework on the criminogenic features and structural contradictions of capitalism. The author both describes and explains how the dominant political economy is rife with structural contradictions that, in turn, generate various manifestations of white-collar crime, organizational deviance, and public corruption. The author uses the bar and nightlife environment to empirically anchor these claims. Methodologically, the research is innovative in advancing inquiry into ethically and logistically challenging environments. The style of writing and framing of the text is one that punches upward and avoids the voyeuristic and reductionist tropes historically associated with "dangerous fieldwork."



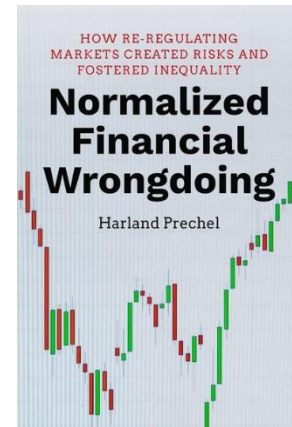
León, Kenneth Sebastian. 2021. [*Corrupt Capital – Alcohol, Nightlife, and Crimes of the Powerful.*](#) Routledge – Crimes of the Powerful Series.



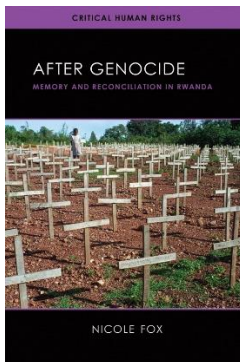
Roychowdhury, Poulami. 2020. [*Capable Women, Incapable States: Negotiating Violence and Rights in India.*](#) Oxford University Press.

In recent decades, the issue of gender-based violence has become heavily politicized in India. Yet, Indian law enforcement personnel continue to be biased against women and overburdened. In *Capable Women, Incapable States*, Poulami Roychowdhury asks how women claim rights within these conditions. Through long term ethnography, she provides an in-depth lens on rights negotiations in the world's largest democracy, detailing their social and political effects. Roychowdhury finds that women interact with the law not by following legal procedure or abiding by the rules, but by deploying collective threats and doing the work of the state themselves. And they behave this way because law enforcement personnel do not protect women from harm but do allow women to take the law into their own hands. These negotiations do not enhance legal enforcement. Instead, they create a space where capable women can extract concessions outside the law, all while shouldering a new burden of labor and risk. A unique theory of gender inequality and governance, *Capable Women, Incapable States* forces us to rethink the effects of rights activism across large parts of the world where political mobilization confronts negligent criminal justice systems.

In *Normalized Financial Wrongdoing*, Harland Prechel examines how social structural arrangements that extended corporate property rights and increased managerial control opened the door for misconduct and, ultimately, the 2008 financial crisis. Beginning his analysis with the financialization of the home-mortgage market in the 1930s, Prechel shows how pervasive these arrangements had become by the end of the century, when the bank and energy sectors developed political strategies to participate in financial markets. His account adopts a multilevel approach that considers the political and legal landscapes in which corporations are embedded to answer two questions: how did banks and financial firms transition from being providers of capital to financial market actors? Second, how did new organizational structures cause market participants to engage in high-risk activities? After careful historical analysis, Prechel examines how organizational and political-legal arrangements contribute to current record-high income and wealth inequality, and considers societal preconditions for change.



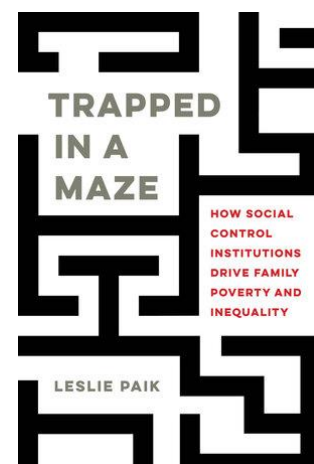
Prechel, Harland. 2021. [*Normalized Financial Wrongdoing: How Re-regulating Markets Created Risks and Fostered Inequality*](#). Stanford University Press.



Fox, Nicole. 2021. [*After Genocide: Memory and Reconciliation in Rwanda*](#). University of Wisconsin Press.

In the wake of unthinkable atrocities, it is reasonable to ask how any population can move on from the experience of genocide. Simply remembering the past can, in the shadow of mass death, be retraumatizing. So how can such momentous events be memorialized in a way that is productive and even healing for survivors? Nicole Fox's 2021 book *After Genocide: Memory and Reconciliation in Rwanda* (University of Wisconsin Press) investigates such questions through extensive interviews with survivors' decades after mass violence has ended. *After Genocide* reveals the relationship survivors have to memorial spaces and uncovers those voices silenced by the dominant narrative—arguing that the erasure of such stories is an act of violence itself.

Trapped in a Maze provides a window into families' lived experiences in poverty by looking at their complex interactions with institutions such as welfare, hospitals, courts, housing, and schools. Families are more intertwined with institutions than ever as they struggle to maintain their eligibility for services and face the possibility that involvement with one institution could trigger other types of institutional oversight. Many poor families find themselves trapped in a multi-institutional maze, stuck in between several systems with no clear path to resolution. Tracing the complex and often unpredictable journeys of families in this maze, this book reveals how the formal rationality by which these institutions ostensibly operate undercuts what they can actually achieve. And worse, it demonstrates how involvement with multiple institutions can perpetuate the conditions of poverty that these families are fighting to escape.



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Accomplishments: Promotions, honors, and awards.

Publications: Recently published books and articles.

Current Events: Issues affecting crime, deviance, justice or law of current interest.

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