



Digitizing Justice:
Law, Crime, and Order in an Online World
May 15 – 17, 2019
University of Winnipeg
Hosted by: the Centre for
Interdisciplinary Justice Studies
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Wednesday, May 15th 2019
Eckhardt Gramatté Hall 3rd floor Centennial
Registration, Opening Remarks,
Featured Speaker, & Reception

6:00-6:40 p.m. Registration

6:40-7:00 p.m. Welcome to Territory & Opening Remarks

Meagan Malcolm, *President, UWSA*

Dr. Steven Kohm, *Chair of Criminal Justice, University of Winnipeg*

7:00-8:00 p.m. FEATURED SPEAKER

Introduction: S. Kohm (UWinnipeg)

Jane Bailey: “Digitization and Access to Justice: What do Privacy and Equality Have to do with Them?”

University of Ottawa, Faculty of Law

Thinking through the impacts of digital technologies on justice systems and the stakeholders within them can help to bring relationships between privacy, equality and access to justice into sharp relief. In some cases glimpses into these relationships arise from the way in which existing laws are interpreted and applied to tech-facilitated crimes. In others, they result from the introduction of digitized systems and associated algorithmic processes into the justice system itself. In both situations, we can learn much about the connections between privacy and equality, as well as the fundamental roles they play in underpinning access to justice in this online world. This presentation will draw on the examples of tech-facilitated voyeurism and e-justice initiatives to explore these connections.

8:00-9:30 p.m. Welcome Reception

Complementary wine and cheese. Sponsored by CIJS.

Thursday, May 16th 2019

8:00-8:30 a.m. Coffee and Registration

Eckhardt Gramatté Hall 3rd floor Centennial

8:30-9:30 a.m.

Panel 1.1 DIGITAL CRIME AND JUSTICE

2M70 - 2nd Floor, Manitoba Hall

Chair: Fernando Avila, (UToronto)

Amelia Curran (Carleton):

Dial-a-Dealing and the Prolongation of Gang Boundaries

Modern society is on the move and cell phones are making this true, to some degree, even for gang members, who have traditionally been associated with the confines of territory. Based on a larger qualitative research project exploring the material practices that enact gang territories in multiple ways, this paper looks at the ways that dial-a-dealing—the use of cell phones for executing drug deals—has changed the space of gang boundaries. Through interviews conducted in Winnipeg, Manitoba with gang members, police and residents who live in gang territories, I explore the relationship between digital mobile technologies, bodies, gang territory, and its boundaries. Today, drug sellers with cell phones visit customers throughout the city, undermining the immobility typically associated with gang territorial boundaries. However when we look more closely, I argue that these boundaries are less eroded than reconfigured. Rather than a dispersal of boundaries or the declining importance of territory, dial-a-dealing offers a bringing-with of territory through the prolongation of gang territorial boundaries: as a topological space, gang territory expands to other parts of the city for a period of time and then contracts again. I conclude by suggesting that the effect of this digital technology on the boundaries of gang territories is the increased motility, rather than mobility, of gang members.

Bronwyn Dobchuk-Land (UWinnipeg):

Data-driven discrimination and the codification of police racism in Winnipeg's Smart Policing Initiative

The Smart Policing Initiative (SPI) is a framework the Winnipeg Police Service (WPS) has been using to analyze data about crime and people known to the police since 2012. The SPI is central to "proactive" policing: attempts to reduce crime rates by intervening in the lives of "high risk" people or areas before crimes occur. Since 2014, SPI-Max projects have expanded community and institutional partnerships toward collecting information to inform a "concentrated, sustained, targeted police presence" in particular Winnipeg neighborhoods. I argue that an understanding of SPI and SPI-Max projects is urgently important for community organizations and social services who have been recruited to partner and share information with the police. One of the techniques of the

SPI is to use a digital records management system to make sure that general patrol officers are aware of the names, faces, and addresses of people in their patrol areas with outstanding warrants or who are living under court-imposed conditions. This is one way that the SPI creates evidence that directs police to people and places who are 'trouble' using data that is actually just a measure of where police have already been. The community outreach arm of the WPS is a core component of the SPI and relies on community information and access to people who are accessing services and community organizations. I argue that in this context, community-police partnerships are likely to be a source of increasing imprisonment of poor Indigenous people, rather than the antidote many community partners imagine.

**Sandrine Prom Tep (UQAM), Florence Millerand (UQAM),
Alexandra Parada (LawUQAM) Pierre Noreau (UdM) and Anne-
Marie Santorineos (LLM): Unintended Uses of Digital Court Records**

In Quebec, the digitization of court records was motivated by the will of modernizing the justice administration and of improving access to these records. However, interviews and observations conducted in the context of our research about access to dockets, shed light on many important issues such as practical limitations, awareness and knowledge obstacles, along with privacy challenges. Our research also revealed a diversity of uses of the dockets. Law professionals regularly access their clients' court records to have information about their case. With no surprise, in a context of self-representation, litigants tend to make the same use of their records. Nevertheless, our study also showed a great diversity of uses of court records by citizens, sometimes even out of the justice context. For example, litigants sometimes access the docket's consultation system to check on a third person's background. There are also cases where citizens need their dockets to answer a request from their potential insurance, employer or landlord. We even encountered cases where litigants were in possession of their dockets without being aware or knowing what they were for. Next to the challenges of accessing digital court records, our research thus shows an evolution regarding the use of court records that we need to acknowledge. Our paper will present the inductive data analysis method that led us to emphasize the increasingly diverse uses of court records and will discuss the importance of considering this evolution when reflecting about access to dockets.

9:45-10:30 a.m. FEATURED SPEAKER

Eckhardt Gramatté Hall 3rd floor Centennial

Introduction: B. Dobchuk-Land (UWinnipeg)

Sarah Lageson: “Digital Punishment Through Online Criminal Records in the U.S.”

Newark School of Criminal Justice - Rutgers University

The unregulated and widespread digital release of arrest and booking information, court records, and criminal histories is creating new forms of punishment and social control in the United States. The government production and sale of criminal records to big data vendors has effectively created a new class of criminal record consumers who obtain and spread this information through social media, websites, and commercial background check reports. This study analyzes the forces that have led to this state of affairs and the consequences for understanding criminal punishment in the digital age.

10:45 a.m.-12:00 p.m. CONCURRENT SESSIONS

Panel 2.1 POLICING THE DIGITAL AND BEYOND

2M70 - 2nd Floor, Manitoba Hall

Chair: Bailey Gerrits, (Queen's)

Sarah Britto, Rick Ruddell and Nicholas A Jones (URgina): Constructing Retributive Sentiments: Offence Characteristics and Crime Causation on Canadian Police Procedurals

Scholars have long noted that crime on U.S. fictional television programs is often reduced to bad people doing bad things and these portrayals have been linked to punitive sentiments. While much has been written about American crime dramas, few studies have explored the increasing popularity of Canadian police procedurals. This study uses a content analysis, with quantitative and qualitative measures, of over 100 episodes of three of the most popular recent Canadian police procedurals – 19-2, Rookie Blue, and Motive – to examine the portrayals of crime, offenders, and crime causation in prime time Canadian television. Our findings include that crimes on Canadian police procedurals are overwhelmingly violent, motivated by individual factors such as greed and revenge, and come with an implied message that offenders should be treated severely by the criminal justice system. The implications of these portrayals are discussed in terms of their possible influence on punitive sentiments and public policy in Canada.

Kristi Brownfield & Courtney Waid-Lindberg (Northern State U): Concern Trolling: The Nature of Digitized Public Discourse Encompassing Police-Citizen Interactions

“Concern trolling” is defined as the act of falsely expressing concern about an issue to derail or undermine discussion in online forums and communities. Concern trolls express the opinion of “I support you but you’re doing it wrong,” whether “it” might be surviving cancer, participating in the online gaming community as a woman, or walking down the street in a hoodie as a black man. In this research, we took a case study approach to better understand the forms in which concern trolling can take during online discussions of police interactions by examining a sample of comments surrounding three newsworthy negative police interactions that occurred in the past two years. We examined newspaper articles characterized by three main status interactions: (1) race/ethnicity, (2) gender, and (3) ability, and used comments posted on these news stories from major newspapers as defined by the PEW Research Center. These comments will serve as a proxy for public attitudes surrounding the selected police interactions for analysis. By examining those comments over a diverse range of reports of police interactions, we will better understand the prevalence, form, and contexts in which concern trolling occurs online.

Dylan Marcoux (FireEye): An Introduction to Digital Forensics Talk

An Introduction to Digital Forensics will provide an overview on how information security professionals are able to use digital evidence to catch real criminals. The presentation starts with a background on digital forensics and incident response in order to familiarize the audience with common terminology and the incident response workflow. With that understanding, the speaker then covers common methodologies for evidence acquisition and analysis in order to provide context on how different scenarios can lead to different pieces of evidence being available. The audience will then be shown the depth of information that is stored within the evidence acquired, and what anti-forensic measures are available for criminals to help cover their tracks. Lastly, real-world examples of cases where criminals were brought to justice due to digital forensics are covered with explanation of how it was done.

Rosemary (Rose) Ricciardelli (MUN) and Dale C. Spencer (Carleton): Policing sexual violence in Digital Worlds: Interpreting perceptions of victims of sexual violence

Despite some positive developments, many serious issues remain in police responses to victims of sexual violence as the percentage of cases considered “unfounded” continues to remain higher than for other crimes and continues to vary widely between provinces. Concomitantly, there remains a lacuna in empirically founded knowledge on the perceptions of police in units that singularly respond to and investigate forms of sex crimes. In response, we draw on interviews with sex crime-related police units (including Internet child exploitation, sex crimes, and sexual assault/child abuse units) in 10 Canadian police services at various levels to understand how police investigate and interpret child, youth, and adult victims of sex crimes. Data from 70 interviews and 2 focus groups with police are analyzed to probe the hierarchies that inform and enframe how police understand and respond to “online” and “offline” sex crime victims, the designation of ideal versus ‘bad’ victim, and how such victim hierarchies translate into different responses in terms of how the victim is treated during the investigation. In

addition, we highlight the ways in which some investigators engage in reflexive dispositions towards victims and rebuff the use of stereotypes and victim blaming. Unpacking the interpretations and approaches of officers, whose primary mandate is to investigate and respond to child, youth, and adult victims of sex crimes is a particularly valuable endeavor, as the dispositions of police officers can have the greatest impact on how victims judge the justice meted out in the wake of their victimization.

Panel 2.2 BIG DATA AND ALGORITHMIC JUSTICE

3M59 – 3RD Floor, Manitoba Hall

Chair: Sarah Lageson, (Rutgers)

Fernando Avila, Kelly Hannah-Moffat and Paula Maurutto (UToronto): Algorithmic fairness in Criminal Justice System

With the salience of machine learning in society, algorithms heavily influence our lives and dictate a broad scope of decision-making practices and processes. CJS that have historically relied on the practice of risk assessments is not beyond the reach of this phenomena. Big data informed algorithms and machine learning techniques represent another attempt to achieve fair, objective, and unbiased criminal justice outcomes. The introduction of machine learning and big data technologies are nuancing and expanding scholarly debates about algorithmic risk determinations, and more specifically the possibility of producing more 'fair', accurate and less biased in decisions. We argue that the claim that more accurate and fair decisions can be produced by using algorithms and big data is problematic since there is little precision or consistency about conceptual and operational understandings of fairness in the interdisciplinary intersection of machine learning, big data and criminal justice decision making. Further, the fields of computer science and criminal justice tend to decontextualize and abstract the functional capacities of these technologies, overstate mathematical correction, obfuscate the significance of ethics/social values and risk reproducing discriminatory effects or 'data harms'.

Alex Luscombe (UToronto): Anti-Corruption Research in the Age of Big Data

In criminology, many scholars debate what the emergence of "big data" and "big data analytics" means for the future of their field. In this paper, I suggest the emergence of these new data sets and analytic strategies presents criminologists with an opportunity to "reset" their focus of inquiry. Since the 1970s, criminology has become ever more preoccupied with "studying down" rather than up; with crimes of the streets rather than crimes of the suites. Research on financial crime is one area where criminologists serve to benefit from embracing recent developments in big data and big data analytics.

Katie Szilagyi (UOttawa):

Digitally Delegated Law Enforcement and the Rule of Law

Legal structures have traditionally imposed rule of law limitations on the delegation of authority: repeatability, non-arbitrariness, general application. Yet, in a world that fears the so-called singularity is near, delegation of decision-making authority to algorithms is increasingly anticipated—and automated. Simultaneously, data-hungry business models have transformed the availability of information about individuals, with aggregated, agglutinative power. In the age of artificial intelligence, two parallel tensions emerge for digitally delegated law enforcement and the rule of law. First, aggregated information permits the identification of generalized patterns en masse, emboldening new techniques for the prediction and pre-emption of behaviour—at the risk of bias and discrimination. Second, big data allows for a never-before-seen level of availability and specificity about human movements and behaviours—at the risk of privacy and liberty. Will laws remain non-arbitrary and squarely in the sphere of general application, notwithstanding the shiny allure of individualized data? Through the lens of sentencing software, this paper examines digital law enforcement's impact on the rule of law. I investigate tensions that digitally delegated law enforcement presents, examining how the centrality of the rule of law is threatened by approaches that relegate legal rule-following to mere algorithms: what Mireille Hildebrandt has called "If This Then That" (IFTTT) regulation. Building upon work on algorithmic discrimination⁴, this paper asks and answers hard questions about the function law enforcement serves—whether and to what extent that function can be delegated while, at the same time, respecting the rule of law.

Yasmine Virani (Ryerson): Adaptive Algorithms and Counter-Radicalization: A Technological Approach To Countering Radicalization Propaganda

Terrorism and violent extremism are words that strike fear and anger into society. The increased focus on international attacks coupled with the innate fear that anyone could become a victim of extremist violence without warning has governments heavily invested in countering extremist activities. Due to the pervasive use of the internet and social media by teens, young adults, and recruiters to violent extremism (Greenberg, 2016, p.165), it would be optimal to focus research initiatives towards the internet as a field of recruitment. This presentation will examine the use of the internet and algorithms to implement counter-radicalism efforts. The digitization of the recruitment process has transcended the need to tailor customized content to the individual's position (Conseil du statut de la femme, 2016, p.49). The internet has reshaped the recruitment process as a powerful platform to introduce and facilitate radicalization. Conversely, it can be harnessed and utilized for pro-social purposes to proactively protect individuals from radicalization to violent extremism (Ducol et al., 2015, p.8). This presentation will demonstrate that the development and employment of adaptive algorithms and machine learning can optimize the detection of inciteful radicalization propaganda content. Through interdisciplinary collaboration, algorithms can be leveraged to facilitate in-depth analyses and contribute to invaluable information to support the creation of proactive harm reduction strategies. Machine learning and adaptive algorithms could be leveraged to generate real-time, web-based counter-measures against radical propaganda. By bridging together a technological, web-based approach and proactive measures of countering violent extremism, further insight can be provided into applying counter-measures that use the same medium used by radical extremist recruiters.

12:00-12:45 p.m. LUNCH – sponsored by CIJS
Eckhardt Gramatté Hall 3rd floor Centennial

12:45-1:30 p.m. FEATURED SPEAKER

Eckhardt Gramatté Hall 3rd floor Centennial

Introduction: Michelle Bertrand (UWinnipeg)

Lara Karaian: “In Defence of Offence: Sex Dolls, Deepfakes, and the Criminalization of Fantasy in the Digital Age”

Institute of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Carleton University.

Artificial Intelligence, robotics, and 3D printers, have contributed significantly to the development of new representational practices (deepfakes), sexual ontologies (sex dolls/robots), and sexual subjectivities (digisexuals). While these developments can be viewed as iterations of extant modes of sexual expression and sources of fantasy---namely pornography---it is now also widely acknowledged that virtual and non-virtual worlds and their products, are not discrete entities. On-line and virtual experiences, for example, are now being "claimed as practically real: that is, they are not 'just' fantasies, they have an authority which would not apply to overtly 'fantastic' activities such as day-dreaming" (Ferreday, 2009, p. 50). This talk draws on the examples of deepfakes and sex dolls (child and adult) in order to grapple with the criminalization of emerging modes of sexual fantasy. Drawing on affect theory, sexuality studies, legal theory and case law, I offer a defence of offence and complicate legal calculations of consent, exploitation, and harm and as pertain to sex 3.0.

1:45-2:45 p.m. CONCURRENT SESSIONS

Panel 3.1 THEORY, METHODOLOGY, AND THE DIGITAL

2M70 - 2nd Floor, Manitoba Hall

Chair: Andreas Tomaszewski (Mount Royal U)

Patrick Dwyer (York U): Risk, Digital Technologies, and STS:

Addressing methodological challenges in criminal justice research

Recent developments in science and technology have led to substantial changes in criminal justice operations, including the adoption of big data and algorithmic technologies for risk management purposes. This presentation explores the conceptual and methodological challenges introduced by the implementation of digital technologies in the criminal justice system. To address the limits of existing approaches for studying risk assessment, I examine how insights from Science and Technologies Studies (STS) can further our understanding of risk and prediction in the criminal justice system. I explore how STS approaches provide methods of inquiry that address many of the challenges digital technologies produce. This presentation outlines how many STS approaches can be used to study digital technology production, the role of digital technologies in risk knowledge production, and the relationship between discretion and agency in risk assessment processes. The presentation concludes by considering how existing approaches can address the limitations of STS approaches, as well as what challenges remain for scholars studying digital technologies.

Alexandra Bahary-Dionne (Université du Québec à Montréal):

L'ethnographie juridique sur les médias sociaux: une contribution méthodologique aux études sur la justice

Dans un contexte de problèmes d'accès à la justice, l'utilisation des médias sociaux à des fins de recherche d'information et de support juridique fait l'objet de plusieurs hypothèses. Plusieurs pensent qu'ils pourraient atténuer plusieurs obstacles financiers et informationnels en fournissant des ressources accessibles aux justiciables et en permettant la mise en commun de ces ressources. D'autres considèrent plutôt qu'ils constituent une menace à la fiabilité de l'information. Il implique pourtant de comprendre comment ces plateformes numériques sont utilisées pour établir dans quelle mesure cette information par et pour les justiciables permet de faciliter l'accès et la compréhension de l'univers juridique.

Cette communication visera donc à présenter les résultats de ma recherche ethnographique sur les groupes Facebook de partage d'information juridique. Nous verrons que le partage d'expériences et de connaissances traduit des réalités émergentes dans l'accès à l'information, soit une véritable « jurisprudence de l'expérience ». Or, ces résultats sont également l'occasion de montrer comment les méthodes et les terrains numériques peuvent contribuer à mieux cartographier les phénomènes juridiques, y compris les pratiques et les représentations du droit. Si les personnes devant les tribunaux ne sont qu'une partie de celles qui ont des besoins juridiques, l'ethnographie

en ligne peut constituer une manière d'étudier la partie immergée de l'iceberg que constitue la légalité en rejoignant des personnes autrement invisibles pour la recherche - avec les limites et les défis méthodologiques que cela implique. Elle permet ainsi de comprendre l'impact des médias sociaux sur la capacité d'agir en justice, mais aussi de comprendre la capacité d'agir par le biais des médias sociaux.

Dale Spencer (Carleton): The Face of/in Visual Representations of Children

In this article I take on the problem of the face in digital images and research on children. This is a problem that is engendered through the digital representations of children and the act of deploying the visualizing techniques associated with visual methods (pictures, video, etc.). It nevertheless is a problem, I argue, that has been couched singularly within a question of ethics in child studies, criminology and sociology, among other disciplines. Here I utilize the work of Emmanuel Levinas and Gilles Deleuze, to scrutinize the tendency to reduce the problem of the face as a matter of ethics. To trouble and reconceptualize the problem of digital representations of children, I assert that this problem is intimately connected to power, conceptuality, repression, and politics. For illustrative purposes, I analyze how children are represented in Today's Child advertisements and Roman Vishniac's Children of a Vanished World. The paper concludes with a broader discussion of the (child's) face, digital images, and justice

Panel 3.2 DIGITAL CULTURES
3M59 – 3RD Floor, Manitoba Hall
Chair: Alan McGreevy (UWinnipeg)

Andrew Woolford (UManitoba): Digitizing Memory: Empathy Tropes and Unsettlement in a Virtual Indian Residential School

The Embodying Empathy Virtual Indian Residential School (vIRS) was created through a partnership between residential school Survivors, computer programmers, and university researchers. Based on in-depth, semi-structured interviews with twenty students who were immersed within the vIRS, and supplemented with field observations drawn from exhibiting the vIRS at five local high schools, this presentation details the empathy tropes young people employ to make sense of what they experienced as secondary witnesses through the vIRS. As well, we look at the moments when they appeared to move from performative empathy into an experience of what Dominic LaCapra refers to as "empathic unsettlement." With empathic unsettlement, the secondary witness goes beyond "acting out" the past in a way that reconfirms the present and instead grapples with information that "poses a barrier to closure in discourse and places in jeopardy harmonizing or spiritually uplifting accounts of extreme events from which we attempt to derive reassurance or a benefit."

Kevin Walby (UWinnipeg) and Justin Piché (UOttawa): Digital Displays at Police Museums as Camouflage

Museums are key sites where members of the public learn about history and dominant social institutions. One little examined cultural and heritage site in Canada is the police museum. There are approximately 22 such museums across Canada. These museums are full of relics from the early 20th century, and focus primarily on the establishment of police services. To put it diplomatically, these museums depict a partial version of the history of public police in Canada. One recent trend we have discovered in our fieldwork and interviews, however, is that police museums across Canada are moving toward digitizing their displays. According to police themselves, this digitization initiative is an effort to draw from best practices in the field of museum design and curation. It is also an attempt to reach broader, more diverse audiences and connect with more people whom the police are supposed to serve. Drawing from critical media and information studies (Fuchs 2011) we liken these new digital displays at police museums in Canada to a kind of camouflage designed to (1) deter critiques, (2) distract from major controversies that are unfolding concerning police, as well as (3) boost the perception of police legitimacy and transparency. In our discussion, we draw attention to critical museum and curation practices that could be used to disrupt the current maintenance and promotion of the police and social control status quo happening in these cultural and heritage sites.

Regina Licarte (Carleton): "Playing Criminology: Exploring Crime and Criminal Justice in Video Games"

In the twenty-first century, video games have become a major feature in the global entertainment industry. More recently, there has been a growing interest within academic circles which acknowledge video games as a popular cultural text and a rich, contemporary area of study. Within criminology however, scholars have primarily focused on examining "media effects" and inclining concerns around video games' association with criminality, aggression, and violence, particularly in youth. Moreover, while several studies have examined other forms of media such as films, television shows, and comic books, very little research pay attention to messages about crime and criminal justice present in video games (cf. Groombridge, 2008; Steinmetz, 2018; Rowlands et al., 2016). Guided and informed by theoretical and methodological approaches in cultural criminology, visual criminology, and game studies, my graduate research aims to fill this gap within the existing criminological literature by exploring this understudied form of popular media. Using autoethnography and ethnographic content analysis, I examine two video games to meaningfully interpret images, themes, and narratives which emerge in this context. In situating my study within this digital and highly interactive space, I consider the ways in which mediated/cultural representations in video games can offer useful and important insights and challenges to understanding crime and justice in contemporary times. Hence, the objective of this paper is to demonstrate how a popular/cultural criminology of video games can be achieved, and to establish the academic relevance of video games and popular culture within criminology.

3:00 – 3:45 p.m. FEATURED SPEAKER

Eckhardt Gramatté Hall 3rd floor Centennial

Introduction: Kelly Gorkoff (UWinnipeg)

Max Haiven: “Infinite scroll: Awakening the Dead Zones of the Imagination in an Age of Digitized Injustices”

Canada Research Chair in Culture, Media and Social Justice & Co-director of the ReImagining Value Action Lab (RIVAL)
Departments of English & Social Justice
Lakehead University

This presentation asks us to think again about the dead zone: those areas of lakes, rivers and oceans that become lifeless. Ironically, tragically and revealingly, dead zones typically occur because of eutrophication: an overabundance of synthetic nutrients that feed an opportunistic life form (blue-green algae) that ends up killing the ecosystem that gave it life. In the metaphor of the dead zone I find a fitting "real allegory" for our age of ecological, economic and social crisis, one that I link to other social sites where an overabundance of capital or content creates a missing centre: empty gentrified city cores full of towers built purely for transnational speculation, the deadened state of being hacked by social media's addictive "infinite scroll," or the resentful half-life of the colonizer. While all these phenomena have their origins in the past, today a digitalized form of global capitalism accelerates and amplifies them. To prevent or defeat the dead zone we need to develop and rekindle practices for fundamentally reimagining value so as to end the release of poisonous wealth into our ecological and sociological worlds. This requires the work of the radical imagination in theory and in practice.

4:00-5:15 p.m. CONCURRENT SESSIONS

Panel 4.1 SOCIAL MEDIA AND ONLINE COMMUNITIES

2M70 - 2nd Floor, Manitoba Hall

Chair: Lara Karian (Carleton)

Melody Devries (Ryerson U): Mapping Violent Online Publics: Affordances and the Collective Avatar

From the Pittsburg Synagogue shooting, the Quebec City Mosque shooting and the Toronto Van Attack – Mass attacks are often discussed as lone-wolf violence, driven by psychological mishaps. Yet, a socio-cultural analysis reveals that in the West, acts of mass symbolic violence since the 1990s have been overwhelmingly committed by white, suburban class men (Kimmel 2013), and are increasingly paired with racial or gendered hatred. This paper pushes past explanations of psychological profiling, and neither settles with a strictly cultural approach. Instead, I describe such violence as the product of a unique compilation of affordances – a series of potentially combined possibilities enabled by features of class, race, gender, and more recently, digital platforms. Using a theoretical structure of compiled affordances that incorporates the digital not as an exhaustive determinant, but added feature of social life, allows us to better understand this violence as an embodied assemblage of factors, and the discursive processes that weave them together. Tragic events in New Zealand force attention to this, as the perpetrator referenced rhetoric both of online communities and traditional white supremacy. Informed by case studies and ethnographic work involving infamous online communities like 4chan.org and Incel culture, I develop the concept of the collective avatar: a fluid figure that is both discursively produced, and continuously re-produces online participants in their work to posit shared aggrieved entitlement and community belonging. These circumstances show that when discussing justice and contemporary solutions for hate, we must consider how online practice and culture-making can evolve capacities for violence.

Erika Willows (Independent Scholar): Social Media and Sexual Assault: The Impact of Rape Myths on Constructions of Sexual Assault on Twitter

My research focused on tweets using the hashtag #beenrapedneverreported. This hashtag was developed as a way to use networked media to foster alternative dialogue about sexual assault, seemingly so women who had experienced rape could control the conversation and say how they understood their own experiences. The literature on sexual assault suggests that discussions of rape involving members of the public are shaped by myths that reinforce victim blaming and lead to survivors being silenced about the assault. My research looked at whether or not posters created an alternative discourse around rape by comparing constructions of rape on the hashtag with the common rape myths present in mainstream conversations. I employed a social constructionist lens to approach the data to allow for multiple interpretations of these myths and to explore the way posters discussed sexual assault. More specifically, I conducted a qualitative content analysis of 8250 tweets that were posted to the hashtag between October 30, 2014 and June 26, 2016. The findings indicate that each myth identified in the literature was reproduced in the discussion, suggesting that they

continue to have salience in the ways that all people, including victims, understand rape as a crime. I believe that this research would be an important addition to the dialogue at the conference, particularly regarding the conversation around stigma.

Rick Ruddell, Nicholas A. Jones, and Sarah Britto (URegina): Police and Social Media: What Factors Influence a Police Service's Twitter Followers?

The adoption of social media by Canadian police services has fundamentally changed their relationships with the public, and the rapid diffusion of Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram applications outpaced the introduction of other technological innovations adopted by police services. Although these applications are increasingly popular with the public, the use of these applications has implications for the public's understandings of police operations as their messages are not being filtered or scrutinized by the media and social media has often become a one-way method of communicating with the public. As such, the topic of police use of social media should be closely scrutinized. We examined the number of Twitter followers for the largest English-speaking Canadian police services, and found there is a significant variation in the popularity of these sites in terms of the number of followers per 100,000 city residents. We question whether there were specific factors that contributed to this variance, and this qualitative study examines the factors influencing the number of Twitter followers. Implications for further research, policy, and practice are examined in light of our findings.

Phillip Mai (Ryerson U): How Misinformation spreads on Social Media and Implications for Law, Crime, and Order in an Online world

Social media moves us, amuses us, connects us and teaches us, but sometimes it also deceives us. Thanks to the 2016 US election, misinformation ... aka "fake news", is now a household word. It's often associated with state actors sowing division and discord online using coordinated disinformation campaigns. But many of the technologies and techniques are beginning to filter down to the everyday criminals and common online "trolls". In this presentation, I will show how information and misinformation spread through online social networks such as Twitter and Facebook and will discuss some of the implications for law, crime, and order in an online world.

Panel 4.2 CREATING ART AND THE DIGITAL
3M59 – 3RD Floor, Manitoba Hall
Chair: Max Haiven (LakeheadU)

Sheryl Peters (UManitoba): Just art? – Using the Digital Arts in your Research and Programs Work

Why are creative digital approaches to justice issues so powerful? Why should you plan arts-based knowledge exchange into your research and programs budgets? Personal stories and videos make a case in this talk for embracing creative digital approaches to understanding and engaging with justice issues.

Allison Stevens (Documentary Film Maker): Documenting Justice: The Power and Potential of Making Documentaries and the Experience of Justice

How do documentaries allow people to express their own narratives in ways that would otherwise be impossible? How do they allow us to challenge the status quo and offer a way of knowing that may not be represented in other discourses? How do they allow us to offer a critique of (in)justice? And in doing so, how do they allow people to heal? Via a discussion of personal experience with documentary making, including accessing personal information, experiences of healing, interpretation, and justice are revealed.

Jessica Jacobson-Konefall (UToronto): MethStop: In/Visibility, Transformation, and Creative Infrastructures

Jessica Jacobson-Konefall will speak about her most recent art project examining issues around meth, in/visibility, and stigma in Winnipeg.

5:00 - 10:00 pm

**EVENING SOCIAL EVENT: UNIVERSITY CLUB
4TH FLOOR WESLEY HALL**

5:00-6:00 Complementary wine, appetizers & snacks

**6:00-6:40 Screening & Official Launch *Frozen Justice: Canadian Crime Films, Culture and Society*
YouTube Series**

7:00-10:00 Cash bar and Karaoke.... Prizes and fun!

Friday, May 17th 2019

8:00-8:30 a.m. Coffee and Snacks

Eckhardt Gramatté Hall 3rd floor Centennial

8:30-9:30 a.m. 5.1 FEATURED PRESENTATION:

2M70 2nd Floor Manitoba Hall

Introduction: Michael Weinrath (UWinnipeg)

Phillip Mai: “Digital Methods Demonstration”

Co-Director, Ryerson Social Media Lab, Ted Rogers School of Management

Philip Mai will provide an overview of how to use Netlytic (Netlytic.org) a social media data collector, text analyzer, and social networks visualizer. It is designed for social media researchers and educators to study public discourse on social media.

9:45 - 10:30 a.m. FEATURED SPEAKER

Eckhardt Gramatté Hall 3rd floor Centennial

Introduction: Steven Kohm (UWinnipeg)

Kishonna Gray: “Race, Deviance and Digital Injustice”

Department of Communication and Gender and Women's Studies at University of Illinois at Chicago.

This presentation explores how many marginalized users of digital technologies are labeled as deviant. Many women and people of color utilize digital technologies for means beyond what they were intended. For instance, gaming technologies and their associated online environments are often used as spaces to foster community among queer gamers who are not 'out' in their physical spaces but have the opportunity to be 'out online'. Social media and other technologies afford Black users the means to resist physical oppression and mobilize around social justice issues. Ethnographic observations and narrative interviews reveal this Black digital praxis uncovering what Black cyberfeminists would articulate as the liberatory potentials of digital technologies and their use.

10:45-11:45 a.m. CONCURRENT SESSIONS

Roundtable 6.1 DIGITIZING ACADEMIA

2M70 – 3RD Floor, Manitoba Hall

Chair: Alex Luscombe (UToronto)

Derek Silva (Kings UC at Western): The “Serial” Effect: Reflections on Podcasting as a Pedagogical Tool in Criminology and Criminal Justice

Podcasting has become one of the most popular forms of new media communication. In 2018, for example, podcasts reached an estimated audience of 124 million listeners in the United States and, for the first time, surpassed satellite radio in terms of in-car audio preference (Edison Research 2018). In the Canadian context, more than 10 million people listen to at least one podcast per year and 46% of men and 31% of women aged 18-34 listen to at least one podcast per month (Audience Insights Inc. and Ulster Media 2018). Of these, 23% of Canadian women and 15% of Canadian men report that they listen to podcasts within the “Society & Culture” genre (Audience Insights Inc. and Ulster Media 2018) – a category that includes many scholarly and academic podcasts. Given the unique popularity of intellectual podcasts amongst university aged people, it is relatively surprising that such a medium has not yet been widely adopted as a pedagogical tool in the university setting. In this paper, I sketch out some of the strategies and techniques in developing and delivering podcasting as a pedagogical instrument in an undergraduate criminology program. Based on experiences, participant observation, interviews, and survey questionnaires, this paper seeks to highlight the benefits of adopting podcasts as a method of teaching and learning that effectively translates complex course material as well as prepares young students for post-graduate professional or academic endeavors. Beyond a mere ‘fad’ of communication, podcasts present an opportunity to at once develop keen understanding of criminological concepts and research, as well as help students gain experience with new media that would otherwise elude them.

Andreas Tomaszewski, Pattie Mascaro, Madelaine Vanderwerff, Lori Barrett (Mount Royal U): Criminal Justice Education in a Digital World: Prospects and Challenges Related to the Online Delivery of Practicum Tutorials in a Bachelor’s Degree Program

Traditionally, tutorials accompanying many degree programs’ practicum courses are delivered face-to-face. This is challenging when many students are unable to attend in-class tutorials regularly, for example because the agencies they are placed with are not located in commuting distance to campus (and some of the most exciting ones fall into this category) or tutorial schedules conflict with their practicum placement schedules, their other courses, and/or schedules for their paid work, which many students need to pursue to make ends meet. Associated with this is an increased demand by learners for more flexibility in post-secondary education, including for individual courses and complete programs to be offered online – in various ways, offering post-secondary education is becoming more digitized.

In an effort to address what is often experienced as a dilemma, a few academic years ago, we started offering online sections for the tutorial in addition to face-to-face sections. Funded by an internal Teaching and Learning Enhancement Grant that lasted two academic years, a research team was assembled that consisted of the faculty member teaching the tutorial as the lead, a university instructional design consultant, a university librarian, and two research assistants who were practicum students in the program. Together, examined the following questions: (1) What role should and does the tutorial play in a practicum? (2) What are the pedagogical rationales for delivering the tutorial in face-to-face, blended, or online formats? and (3) Can (and if so, how can) online tutorials accomplish the same pedagogical goals as the alternative delivery formats? To identify best practices, we conducted an environmental scan of BA programs in criminal justice / criminology and related fields in North America (with a particular focus on Canada), compiled a literature review on the topic, and administered surveys to students after they completed the practicum. This presentation discusses our methodological approach, findings and conclusions, as well as our experiences, including critical reflection and next steps. Our discussion is enhanced by the experiences of a colleague from our institution's teacher education Bachelor's program who also taught at various levels herself.

Alan McGreevy (UWinnipeg) Publish and/or perish: Digital dissemination of dual-use life science research through academic journals.

The term dual-use refers to research with legitimate scientific applications, such as the development of vaccines, but could also be used to harm people, the environment or society, such as a terrorist attack. While regulating the practice and distribution of dual-use research is appropriate, framing these policies as a matter of national security can also have a chilling effect on scientific progress, international collaborations and beneficial uses. A significant avenue for dual-use technology proliferation is through legitimate academic journals and conferences. In 2011, the Dutch government required a group of researchers studying avian influenza to receive an export permit to distribute their findings, which was the first instance of a government framing publication as exportation of controlled goods. Since 2016, Australia requires researchers to apply to the Department of Defence prior to sharing dual-use research with international collaborators or academic journals. Canada's current strategy focuses on education and outreach to academic institutions to minimise dual-use risks throughout the research process, including eventual publication. However, the Canadian government's legacy of muzzling scientists has led to some researchers being skeptical of policies that could be used to silence them for political reasons. In an era of unprecedented opportunity for global partnerships, securitization threatens to smother legitimate efforts to fight disease. The threat of bioterrorism based on proliferation of new dual-use technologies is negligible compared to the ongoing suffering and death caused by natural infectious diseases. Canada's policies must not fixate on potential fears of tomorrow at the cost of saving lives today.

Panel 6.2 NIGERIA AND INDIA: DIGITAL RIGHTS, FREEDOMS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3M59 – 3RD Floor, Manitoba Hall

Chair: Jane Lothian (UWinnipeg)

This panel seeks to examine the effects of the digital age on the judiciary in India, the prison system in Nigeria and consider the possibility of Nigeria enacting the first comprehensive digital rights legislation in Africa. The panel explores the rights that should be claimed in this digital age, to be to be educated in its workings, and to exercise the right to communicate on the internet, and to be protected in so doing. However, the paper on India illustrates the inherent dangers in unfettered use of social media, especially its effects on the judicial process. The freedom of expression that the internet and social media provide must be exercised responsibly. Governments are now beginning to recognize their new duties in this digital age. New duties to protect citizens from online interference, surveillance, fraud and identity theft need to be balanced with a concomitant need for citizens to exercise their freedoms of expression with caution. In postcolonial societies where the views of ordinary citizens were only rarely heard in the past, this is a complicated balance. Nonetheless, we hope, with these papers to engender a wide-ranging discussion on digital rights and freedoms in India and Nigeria and beyond.

Emma Alexander (UWinnipeg): Digital Juridical Duress in India: A warning from the past *There is mounting evidence in recent years that judges at lower court levels in India are facing significant pressure from the discussion of cases on social media. The media certainly used to play an important part in reporting trials and appeals to the higher courts, but the immediacy of social media has changed the face of lower court decision-making particularly. Now judges are subject to withering barrages of criticism and defamation. Previously, the judiciary responded by indicting the media with contempt of court proceedings. It is noticeable that judges today seem to utilize this strategy less, even in situations of grave violation. There seems to be a "huge blur between news and fake news, news and opinion, citizens and journalists" according to the Additional Solicitor General Madhavi Goradia Divan. In this paper, I intend to examine the current concerns over the independence of the judiciary in cases such as that concerning the Sabarimala temple case and freedom of the press in the context of the 1975 Emergency in which freedom of the press was very effectively muzzled by political interference, largely from Indira Gandhi who wished to cover up corruption that had led to her successful re-election. Then, as now, the functions of press freedom were undermined by a different kind of political thuggery, but demonstrated their relative weakness in a postcolonial state. Unfortunately, forty-four years later, constitutional safeguards still seem inadequate in the face of the new social media pressures with judges routinely defamed in an increasingly vitriolic political discourse.*

Ogunwale Adeniyi John (UWinnipeg): Assessment of Rehabilitation Effectiveness in a Digital World: Case of the Nigerian Prisons Service

The aim of this paper is to present part of my doctoral research on offenders' perceptions of rehabilitation effectiveness in the Nigerian Prisons Service. I examined the types of vocational training facilities available; analyzed how offenders gain access to the available facilities; how they evaluate prison officers' knowledge of vocational training and their views on the general condition of the prison. Finally assessing how well offenders feel the vocational training prepares them for reintegration. My study analyzed data from over 300 prisoners in two medium security prisons (Keffi in Nasarawa state and Kuje in the Federal Capital Territory).

Data shows that the vocational training facilities available in Nigerian prisons are grossly inadequate. Unfortunately, most offenders do not gain regular access to the vocational training facilities. The general condition of the prison is not conducive to training and rehabilitation. Offenders had negative perceptions of the knowledge of the prison officers concerning vocational training, and most offenders perceived the training they did receive as inadequate. One of the most important aspects is the lack of technological training and preparation for integration into a highly-digitized world. In most cases, offenders find it difficult if not impossible to find employment on their release, and this results in a great tendency towards re-offending.

My research recommends that the government of Nigeria should ensure proper reformation of the prison system by providing adequate and contemporary training, including digital training facilities, employ competent officers and make available amenities that could make the prison environment more conducive to training and rehabilitation.

Chukuemeka Nduabuike (Nigeria): Digital Rights and Freedom Bill: Nigerians and their digital rights

In March, the National Assembly in Nigeria finally sent the Digital Rights and Freedom Bill for Presidential assent. This proposed law, aims "to provide for the protection of the human rights online, to protect internet users in Nigeria from infringement of their fundamental freedoms and to guarantee application of human rights for users of digital platforms and/or digital media and for related matters". This is essential since there are 103 million Nigerians using the internet according to the most recent data from the Nigerian Communication Commission. There have been several important data breaches and other invasions of privacy, some of which the government of Nigeria and state governments have been complicit in. The Digital Rights and Freedom Bill is designed to be a framework for safety of Nigerians on the internet and in digital spaces, amplifying constitutional rights to suit the exigencies of digital representation, communication and surveillance. The bill is drafted to protect Nigerians against the appropriation of their data, protection of online identity, the violation of free speech online, for the regulation of digital surveillance, and in theory, protection for whistleblowers. However, there are important loopholes, while complying with EU law, the bill seems not to safeguard citizens against surveillance sufficiently, and to address issues such as net neutrality or provide sufficient special enforcement mechanisms.

11:45 a.m.-12:30 p.m. LUNCH - sponsored by CIJS
Eckhardt Gramatté Hall 3rd floor Centennial

12:30-1:15 p.m. FEATURED SPEAKER

Eckhardt Gramatté Hall 3rd floor Centennial

Introduction: Katharina Maier (UWinnipeg)

Robert Werth: "Digitizing Dangerousness: Risk Devices and the Realities they Create"

Department of Sociology, Rice University

This presentation examines the ways in which technologies of penal risk assessment do not only describe reality, but play a role in constituting and altering the penal field. Risk devices -- including algorithmic risk instruments and risk taxonomies -- create the conditions for a self-fulfilling prophecy where, for instance, individuals classified as 'high risk' are managed in ways (e.g., subjected to additional rules) that makes confirmation of their risk more likely. Further, independent of the beliefs of penal actors, risk devices automatically trigger bureaucratic regimes and practices that reify the idea of a defective and dangerous subject. In this way, although risk techniques are undergirded by a probabilistic logic that embraces uncertainty, they operate in a way that makes the dangerousness of penal subjects an institutional 'fact' and certainty. This presentation also reflects on how these effects interact with the unstructured, moral and affective knowledges of ground-level penal personnel.

1:30-2:45 p.m. CONCURRENT SESSIONS

Panel 7.1 HAUNTING JUSTICE: FROM THE DIGITAL TO BEYOND

2M70 - 2nd Floor, Manitoba Hall

Chair: Sonia Bookman (UManitoba)

Andrea Braithwaite (University of Ontario Institute of Technology): Ghosts in the Machine: *Pretty Little Liars* and the Technogothic

Teen drama *Pretty Little Liars* (ABC Family 2010-2017) is a show about secrets. It follows four young women as they deal with the disappearance of one of their friends, and we watch these women be watched by someone else: a mysterious, malevolent figure known only as "A." Through surveillance and strategic text messaging, "A" threatens to reveal the young women's secrets unless they follow "A"'s instructions. These characters are trapped by what Wendy Chun, in *Updating to Remain the Same* (2016) calls our "wonderfully creepy" digital technologies, making *Pretty Little Liars* an example of the technogothic: the Gothic genre updated for the digital age. Like other Gothic stories, *Pretty Little Liars* prominently features ghosts and hauntings: ciphers for gendered experiences of networked digital environments, and examples of what Fred Botting (2015) describes as "techno-spectral media." One character, missing and often presumed dead, exists not only in her friends' memories but also in an array of lost and found digital files, a ghostly absent presence following the protagonists thanks to their habitual technologies, their cellphones and laptops tucked into pockets and purses. These young women are also haunted by their choices and actions – who to date, how to study, what to wear – captured by "A" and repurposed as shameful secrets. Dramatizing the new normal of surveillance and sous-veillance in young women's lives, *Pretty Little Liars* uses the technogothic to interrogate the ways in which digital technologies rewrite young women's autonomy and agency as always-already suspect.

Christina Fawcett (UWinnipeg): Consumed by Guilt – Retribution and Justice in *Until Dawn*

Until Dawn, from Supermassive Games, is set in an isolated cabin in the Rocky Mountains and centres around a narrative of transgression and retribution. After a young woman is embarrassed by her friends, flees out into the wood and falls with her sister to their deaths, the game jumps a year, to their younger brother bringing those friends back to the cabin for his own plans of revenge. His strategy falls apart as *Wendigo* close in on the cabin. The characters uncover the myth explaining how consuming human flesh results in the person becoming a *Wendigo*: the monstering becomes a visible retribution for past crimes. The game's narrative of retributive "justice" focuses the player on the consequences for actions. Game mechanics amplify this element: the *Butterfly Effect* is a marker of moments of choice and impact. What seem like small moments, like checking another character's phone or throwing a snowball, have real impact on later options and, potentially, whether a character will survive the night. These choices are trackable, letting the player know what choices she has made that have caused her current outcome. Participation in these choices draws the player into the experience of suffering consequences and questions the justice of the outcomes.

The balance between narrative and game mechanics situate sin and punishment, core concepts in horror, at the game's centre. The anxiety of choices, mistakes and outcomes invests the player in the horrific experience of justice and retribution.

Murray Leeder (UCalgary): #NotAllSpiritualists: Spiritualist Responses to Anti-Spiritualist Films in the Silent Era

Scholars have explored the reception of early cinema as an "anti-spiritualist medium," suited for exposing fraudulent mediumship. This association continued into subsequent decades in both fiction and non-fiction filmmaking but was not without resistance from spiritualists themselves. This presentation examines anti-spiritualist films in the silent era and the reaction from the spiritualist movement as it gained in prestige and power in the 1910s and 1920s, its ranks swelled by war-era grief and visible, vocal converts like Arthur Conan Doyle and Oliver Lodge. But anti-spiritualist voices equivalently grew, and were more prepared to use cinema as weapon in their fight. My case study is two British films that both initially bore the same title: *Spiritualism Exposed*. Spiritualists were outraged, because while they did not deny the existence of predatory and fake mediums, they also did not want their entire faith to be implicated in the actions of frauds and were concerned about bad publicity. In an eerily similar set of events, the producers of both films eventually changed the title after pressure from spiritualist groups (including threads of bans), becoming respectively *Fraudulent Spiritualism Exposed* (1913) and *Fake Spiritualism Exposed* (1926). The spiritualist press, including periodicals like *The Two Worlds* and *Light*, was full discussion of these two films (including inflammatory headlines condemning it as "AN OFFENSIVE TRAVESTY OF THE TRUTH") but were ambivalent about how seriously to take them, and whether to treat the title changes as a victory.

Steven Kohm (UWinnipeg): From Beyond the Grave: Supernatural and Monstrous Justice in Canadian Horror Film

Criminology has begun to incorporate the ghostly and monstrous into its analyses in a variety of creative ways. Linnemann (2015) invokes Derrida's term "hauntological" to describe his analysis of true crime literature and the ghosts that linger in certain places and in our cultural imagination. Likewise, the concept "spectral" has appeared in criminological analyses. Giddens (2017), describes *Batman in Arkham Asylum* as "a spectral and uncertain form" (p. 327) in contrast to the rationality of forensic psychology. Furthermore, the monstrous figure of the zombie has been invoked literally and metaphorically in cultural criminological analyses, such as Kavanaugh and Biggers' (2018) exploration of the moral panic around abuse of bath salts and in Linnemann, Wall and Green's (2014) use of the term "zombification" in the context of police violence in America. The present paper adds to this developing interest in the monstrous and the ghostly within criminology and criminal justice studies by interrogating feature length Canadian fictional films incorporating hauntings and monsters as popular meditations about justice. We interrogate horror films such as *The Changeling* (1980) and *The Marsh* (2006) as popular criminological texts that explore the causes and consequences of crime and injustice. We conclude that horror films, read as a distinct sub-genre of the crime film category, offer a rich popular criminology concerned with the origins of crime and transgression, criminal victimization, injustice and retribution. We urge criminologists and criminal justice scholars to take horror films seriously as a popular discourse about crime and its consequences in society.

Panel 7.2 CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CORRECTIONS

3M59 – 3RD Floor, Manitoba Hall

Chair: Robert Werth (Rice University)

Rosemary (Rose) Ricciardelli (MUN) and James Gacek (MUN): Carceral Boundaries and Transgender Positioning: Unpacking Correctional Officer Candidates' Interpretations of Transgender Prison Placement in the Federal Prison System

Drawing upon semi-structured interviews with forty correctional officer candidates, actively in training at the National Training Academy, in our paper we reflect on candidate interpretations of transgender prisoner placement with federal prison institutions—particularly in light of recent changes instigated by Prime Minister Trudeau (based on his comments at a Town Hall meeting in Kingston, ON in 2018). Recognizing prison is a carceral yet gender binary space, we assert that to alleviate current stressors within correctional work, transgender prisoner lives and experiences must be appropriately recognized and included in prison policy and prisoner management procedures; without which discrimination and prejudice both developed and exasperated. Our findings reveal that correctional officer recruits without experience working in prisons are supportive and appreciative of the complexities of transgender experiences, they are without stigma or prejudice. However, correctional officer recruits with experience working in the institutions, given the underdeveloped policy, experience occupational strain. In essence, what we find is that transgender prisoner lives have been afforded inadequate attention within Canadian prison policy and prison studies. Our work provides a conceptual entry point for prison researchers, gender scholars and punishment researchers to further interrogate the consequences of where, how, why, and what happens when transgender lives, correctional work, and the gender binary prison environment in Canada collide.

Katharina Maier (UWinnipeg), Ryan Fox, Rain Frankemolle, Kyle Hinds, Muskan Kumar, and Gabriella Wilson (UWinnipeg): Visualizing Community Supervision: Photography as a Pedagogical Tool in Criminal Justice Teaching.

In this paper, we reflect on the value of photography as a pedagogical tool in facilitating critical and creative thinking about the role of community supervision and punishment. Unlike the prison—the subject of countless movies and documentaries—, community supervision tends to eschew our imagery. It is hard, if not impossible for many of us, to imagine what community supervision looks and feels like (Robinson, 2016). To enhance the “visibility” of community supervision, students in a 2nd-year undergraduate class on community corrections were assigned to work in groups to produce a photo script that speaks to and captures different spaces, places, and objects of community punishment and supervision and/or prisoner reentry. The goal of this assignment was to encourage students to visually and imaginatively bring to life the experiences of criminalized populations and front-line workers involved in supervision work. Students were encouraged to take note of seemingly mundane spaces (e.g., a park, a bus stop), and consider the meaning of these spaces in light of the research discussed in class. Based on student surveys and reflections, this presentation discusses the value and effectiveness of

integrating photography in undergraduate teaching. A selection of students' photos will be shown to highlight spaces and places of community corrections in Winnipeg.

James Gacek (UEdinburgh and MUN):

In the Era of E-Carceration: Criminal Justice Trends and Concerns with Electronic Monitoring

Often considered as an 'alternative to incarceration,' electronic monitoring (EM) is widely promoted as a central method of reducing incarceration costs while ensuring public safety. Yet there remain research gaps in the use of EM, which requires further academic attention. Drawing upon a litany of cross-jurisdictional EM literature, this paper focuses on the ongoing trends and concerns of EM. At present there remains growing EM debates pertaining to privatization; the perspectives from offenders, operators, victims, media, and the public about EM; and finally, the ethics of EM, which ultimately progress the debate forward. In Canada the evolution of EM has been relatively slow and intermittent compared to its American and European counterparts; however, we are not immune to the challenges facing the use of EM as a 'carceral fix' to criminal justice system crises. The paper concludes with a reflection on EM as an alternative form of incarceration; in the era of 'E-Carceration' we are witnessing the use of technology to deprive people of their liberty and punish them (Kilgore, 2018). Challenging EM requires us to support humane solutions to human problems, rather than resorting to the carceral fix EM provides.

Michael Weinrath (UWinnipeg) Caroline Tess & Jennifer Carrington:

Isn't Motivation Enough? Treatment Readiness, Program Provision and Reoffence

Critics of offender programming have argued that it is individual motivation, and not taking treatment that results in post-release success for offenders. So long as someone is determined to avoid future crimes, they will succeed regardless of whether or not they receive treatment for substance abuse, anger management or impulse control. This paper tests this assumption and adds to the literature on treatment motivation by assessing the association between treatment motivation, undertaking follow-up treatment, and involvement in reoffence. The study sample of 221 provincial prisoners who completed the Client Evaluation of Self and Treatment (CEST), were followed up in custody and on probation to see if treatment was undertaken, asked for and not provided, or simply not sought by offenders. Study results show that treatment motivation indicators of treatment readiness, needs and desire for help were not associated with reoffence. In a subset of cases where offenders requested treatment but practitioners were unable to provide successful placement, high reoffence rates were evident. Study results indicate that treatment motivation alone may not predict reoffence, but in situations where motivated offenders are not provided treatment, lack of programming will increase the likelihood of new crimes.

3:00-3:45 p.m. FEATURED SPEAKER

Eckhardt Gramatté Hall 3rd floor Centennial
Introduction: Kevin Walby (UWinnipeg)

Fuyuki Kurasawa: “Digital Citizenship and the Birth of Evidentiary Activism: On Gender-Based Online Violence and Struggles for Justice”

York Research Chair in the Department of Sociology at York University,
and Director of the Global Digital Citizenship Lab

The rise of the #metoo movement has thrust the issue of gender-based harassment and abuse into the spotlight. Growing public recognition of this injustice has overlooked one of the dynamics underpinning it: struggles surrounding evidence of gender-based online violence (GBOA) between neo-masculinists found at the intersection of what is dubbed the 'alt-right' and 'men's rights activism', on the one hand, and a host of feminist, digital rights, and human rights organizations opposing such violence, on the other. Via an empirical analysis of these two groups' content on social media platforms and websites, the presentation focuses on the symbolic repertoires that they employ when creating, and contesting evidence. The presentation examines how feminist NGOs are inventing forms of digital citizenship grounded in evidentiary activism against GBOV, which involves the use of artifacts and practices denouncing the online redeployment of modes of misogynistic speech and conduct while articulating intersectional and transnational understandings of gender-based justice.

4:00-4:45 p.m.

Panel 8.1 LAW AND COURTS IN THE DIGITAL REALM **2M70 - 2nd Floor, Manitoba Hall** **Chair: Fuyuki Kurasawa (YorkU)**

Alexa Dodge (Carleton): What's New about “Revenge Porn”?: Judicial Understandings of Digital Harm in Cases of Non-Consensual Intimate Image Sharing

The 2015 Protecting Canadian's from Online Crime Act officially made it a criminal offence to distribute an intimate image without the consent of the person depicted. This law was marketed as a necessary legal response to the new issue of “cyberbullying” and to the “dark side” of new digital technology (Puzic, 2015). However, non-consensual intimate image distribution (NCIID) pre-exists the popularization of digital technology and can be traced back to at least the 1970s (Salter & Crofts, 2015). Based on my analysis of 49 Canadian legal cases of NCIID, including cases where digital technology was not utilized, my proposed presentation will interrogate conceptions of NCIID as a new issue caused by digital technology and will explore the ways judges have understood the impact of digital technology on the harm of this act. I find that judicial interpretations of digital technology include understanding NCIID as easier to commit—with the simple “click of a mouse”—and as increasing the amount of harm caused by this act—as digital nude/sexual photos are seen as lasting “forever” and thus as resulting in ongoing and immeasurable harm to victims. As a result of these findings, I argue that it is necessary to trouble the—often simplistic and even “panicked”—underlying understandings of digital technology that influence these framings of NCIID. Additionally, I ask how emerging issues regarding “deepfake” technology—which allows for the creation of realistic fake nude images and sexually explicit videos—will further challenge legal understandings of digital technology and “cyber” forms of harm.

Diana Young (Carleton): The Assemblages of Voyeurism, Visibility, and Privacy

This paper will consider the recent Supreme Court of Canada decision in R. v. Jarvis (2019). Jarvis was a teacher who was caught using a concealed camera to take videos of students in the public areas of the high school where he worked. He was charged with voyeurism under section 162 of the Criminal Code. A key issue in the case was whether the students in the circumstances had a reasonable expectation of privacy. It is by now trite to observe that in the digital age traditional concepts of privacy – many of which are based geographical space and a person's legal relationship to that space – fail to capture the interests many people think the law ought to protect. One of the complicating factors in Jarvis was the fact that it involved seeing and being seen in public spaces. To have the ability to shield oneself from the public gaze is widely regarded as an important element of autonomy and the preservation of dignity. However, autonomy and dignity may also be associated with visibility. In this paper, I will draw on the assemblage theories of Latour, Puar, and Deleuze and Guattari to analyze Jarvis in light of the fluid significance of images and contemporary conceptions of privacy in criminal law.

EVENING SOCIAL EVENT

5:00 p.m. drinks and post-conference conversation

6:00 p.m. DINNER (Sponsored by CIJS)

SORRENTOS RESTURANT 529 ELLICE AVENUE

We acknowledge the support of SSHRC Connections Program; The Justice Research Institute (JRI); the University of Winnipeg Faculty of Arts, VP Research and innovation, and Departments of Classics, Criminal Justice, English, Political Science, Rhetoric, Writing, and Communications, and Sociology; and the University of Winnipeg Criminal Justice Students' Association.

Thank you for attending our conference!!