

A2: Kritik F/L

DON'T LOOK DOWN, YOUR ALTERNATIVE HAS LOST ITS MOJO: HERE AT THE TOP OF THE IVORY TOWER, INSULATED FROM MAINSTREAM POLITICS, THE CRITICISM FOUND REFUGE IN THE TOMES OF ACADEMICS, BUT LEGITIMATION CAME AT A PRICE: OFF THE STREET, THE TRANSFORMATIVE POWER OF YOUR CRITIQUE HAS BEEN RENDERED BENIGN.

Caradelli and Hicks, 93

[Albert P., Senior Fellow at the John McCormack Institute of Public Affairs at UMass, Stephen C., Prof of Law at Suffolk University Law School, "Criminology Radicalism in Law and Criminology: A Retrospective View of Critical Legal Studies and Radical Criminology," Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Fall]

It would seem that once revolutionary forces in the Academy enter the public realm, as CLS did with its response to the nihilism charge, they are transformed and spent as forces acting from within, exactly to the extent that the Academy is insulated from society. Despite the commercialization of the university, the Academy within it remains to some extent an ivory tower isolated from society at large.

Thus, the only people outside academia who cared about the trials and tribulations of the appointment and tenure process at Berkeley and Harvard were its alumnae and alumni. Even when the American Bar Association investigated charges that four teachers at the New England School of Law in Boston were denied tenure because of their involvement in CLS, nothing came of it, and it remained a local incident. Although there were other such instances across the country, these too remained parochial in scale, and did not arouse the concern of the general public.

To the degree that radical movements are unable to invoke external social and cultural forces in their struggles, the debates are likely to be confined to the Academy, with much effort directed toward legitimization under the principles of academic freedom: Such efforts are likely over time, however, to result in the transformation of radical movements to a stage in which radical ideas are incorporated into a traditional canon, or worse, tolerated in some benign fashion.

The transformation of radicalism is evident for both CLS and Radical Criminology, and indicates once again the importance of viewing radicalism within the historical context of intellectual ideas central to world views that are themselves continually evolving over time. Thus, for example, in light of the previously discussed controversy generated from the failure of the American Society of Criminology to publish a more balanced issue of "Radical Criminology" in the early 1980s, concern began to be voiced about the role of the Academy in the exclusion of ideas purely because they were threatening to the status quo of American Criminology.

In the heat of battle, victors often exaggerate their successes. This is true for intellectual warfare as well. Whether one agrees with the point/counter-point arguments of the radical criminologists or their critics, the writings of both parties show a debate largely polemical in content, undoubtedly stemming in part from some of the more general and non-intellectual critiques and comments on both sides.

Perhaps this is why there appears to have been a concerted effort to include criminologists identified as "radical" or "Marxist" in orientation in the decision-making process of the ASC.239 This accommodation was further symbolized by the election of William Chambliss to the Presidency of ASC in 1988. The election of Chambliss, a respected scholar and, researcher long associated with Radical Criminology, indicates to some extent the transformation that Radical Criminology underwent within the discipline of Criminology. From a traditional view of academic freedom, it also draws attention to the need for a more inclusive approach to dissenting opinions within the Academy. In this respect, it is not difficult to expect that challenges made to traditional orthodoxy will result in intellectual challenges and criticism; this should be the nature of the Academy, even if it no longer resembles a community of scholars.

INTELLECTUAL MOVEMENTS DON'T SPILL OVER

Caradelli and Hicks, 93

[Albert P., Senior Fellow at the John McCormack Institute of Public Affairs at UMass, Stephen C., Prof of Law at Suffolk University Law School, "Criminology Radicalism in Law and Criminology: A Retrospective View of Critical Legal Studies and Radical Criminology," Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Fall]

Today, the role of the academic in society is largely informative rather than transformative.287 Intellectuals are no longer able to articulate the boundaries of culture or its common purposes so as to generate a sense of social belonging. Because our culture, as a whole, espouses an ideology of individualism that is largely therapeutic, there is no need for specialists to perform what is now so largely a private enterprise. The intellectual's creativity in redeeming lost causes and providing new symbols for their replacement has passed to other social actors. As a result, the role of the radical or the intellectual in the Academy has become redundant. Academics are merely the medium of the maintenance of the status quo through the important role that universities now have in the institutionalization of politics. Post-modernism recognizes this and passes it by. Law and politics are now situated in the landscape of culture. Radical movements in the Academy, henceforth, will have to begin not with false consciousness or class exploitation but with the changing configuration of moral demands that provide meaning to the everyday events of people's lives.