

# ACJS Today

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

## Prison Sci-fi Films, Technocorrections, and Educational Methods

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Philosophies of crime and punishment have significantly changed over the last 200 years, embracing various correctional methods from the colonial model (1600's—1790's), solitary confinement (1790's—1860's), reformation (1870's—1890's), progressive (1890's—1930's), medical (1930's—1960's), community (1960's—1970's), and, most recently, the crime control model (1970's—2000's), (Cole & Smith, 2010). Despite the philosophical changes in crime and punishments, correctional innovations have remained rather stagnant. From a historical perspective, prisons have administered punishment, in one form or another. Historically, imprisoning an individual has not been a punishment in and of itself, but rather a way to detain criminals until the appropriate punishment (corporal or capital) was administered. Examples of punishment throughout history are too numerous to list, but some of the most common were the

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## President's Message



on Tuesday 5:30 p.m.–8:30 p.m.. The session *Author Meets Critics* which takes place on Thursday, February 25, 2010, 2:00 p.m.–3:15 p.m., will provide an exciting opportunity to meet and critically discuss the The Criminalization of Mental Illness, which is coauthored by Risdon Slate and William W. Johnson. The Research and Pictorial showcase, which consists of over 100 presentations, will provide a venue for attendees to share and discuss their latest research findings with colleagues and professionals at the conference.

Our keynote speaker for the conference is Nontombi Naomi Tutu whose presentation is entitled *Beyond our Boundaries: South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Model of Restorative Justice*. Her presentation will take place on Thursday, February 25, 2010, from 11:00 a.m.-12:15 p.m. A tour of the San Diego State University Visualization Laboratory (VIZ Lab), a research lab associated with San Diego State University Graduate Program in Homeland Security, is scheduled for Thursday, February 25, beginning at 1:00 PM.

The conference will be held at the Town and Country Resort and Convention Center in San Diego. It offers modern accommodations with beautiful picturesque gardens and scenic walkways. Located in the heart of Mission Valley, it is convenient to many of the city's famous attractions, such as the San Diego Zoo, Seaworld, and the San Diego International Airport. I would like to encourage you to make your hotel reservations early.

Finally, I want to thank the members of the program committee for their dedication and commitment. Special appreciation goes to the members of the Executive Board, ACJS Manager, Cathy Barth, and ACJS Executive Director, Mittie Southerland for their guidance, patience, and support.

See you in San Diego.

Janice Joseph

Happy Holidays and a prosperous and productive 2010!!!

The theme for the 2010 conference in San Diego is *Beyond Our Boundaries: The Inclusivity of Criminal Justice Sciences*. The conference will take place February 23-27, 2010. A preliminary program is on the website so I invite you to consult it and look at the exciting events that will take place at the conference. Over 490 panels, roundtables and area meetings have been scheduled starting at 8:00 a.m. on Wednesday, February 24, 2010 and concluding on Saturday, February 27, 2010 at 1:45 p.m. Here are some highlights of the program.

We received several submissions from countries outside of the United States, including Israel, Australia, Italy, South Korea, Jamaica, Trinidad, the United Kingdom, Germany, Taiwan, Brazil, South Africa, Turkey, the Netherlands, Japan, Thailand, China, Mexico, and Canada to name a few. There are also over 25 sessions dealing specifically with international issues.

The U.S. Department of Justice will offer a few very informative sessions. They are *National Institute of Justice's Graduate Research Fellowship Program*, Wednesday, February 24, 2010, 11:00 a.m.–12:15 p.m. and *Crime And Justice Research Within American Indian and Alaska Native Communities*, Wednesday, February 24, 2010, 3:30 p.m.-4:45 p.m.

There will be two professional development workshops, namely *Criminal Justice Program Evaluation Workshop*, on Tuesday, February 23, 2010, 4:00 p.m.–8:00 p.m. and *ACJS Professional Development Teaching Workshop*,

# ACJS 2010 Annual Conference

Preparations have begun for the 2010 Annual ACJS Conference in San Diego. This year's Meeting is titled "Beyond our Boundaries: The Inclusivity of Criminal Justice Sciences." The ACJS Program Topics/Sub-Topics have again been expanded in 2010 to include a broader range of topics to meet the needs and interests of our expanding membership.

Hotel Accommodations  
ACJS 47th Annual Meeting  
February 23-27, 2010

**Town and Country Resort and Convention Center**  
500 Hotel Circle North  
San Diego, CA 92108  
Main Phone: 619-291-7131  
Reservations: 619-291-7131 x3810//800-772-8527  
Fax: 619-294-4681

The hotel group rate of **Single and Double Occupancy: \$149.00 per night** is available three days prior to and following the conference dates of February 23-27, 2010. Group rates are available only until January 24, 2010, subject to available space in the ACJS room block. The room tax totaling 12.5% per night and any applicable state taxes are not included in these rates.



### Continued from page 1

stocks, the pillory, public whipping, pressing, and/or death.<sup>1</sup> It was not until the passing of the Penitentiary Act of 1779 and the efforts of social reformer John Howard that prisons and jails began to mete out more humane treatment, promote hard labor, and provide sanitary living conditions in correctional facilities (Cole & Smith, 2010). In 1790, sweeping reforms in the prison industry authorized the expansion of the Walnut Street Jail in Philadelphia, PA, to a penitentiary house with 16 cells to be built to carry out solitary confinement with labor for “hardened atrocious offenders” (Johnston, 2004, p. 21S). By 1829, the first U.S. prison was built, Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia, PA, and solitary confinement continued as the primary means of punishment.

As students learn about the American criminal justice system, criminal justice introductory textbooks provide a basic overview of corrections with corrections-specific chapters addressing the historical development of corrections, legal cases, the role of probation, parole and community supervision, prisons and jails, prison life, and types of punishment and sentencing procedures (Schmallegger, 2009; Siegel & Senna, 2008; and Reid, 2007). Those enrolled in corrections-specific courses typically use corrections-only texts and/or readers to provide a more detailed analysis of corrections and its context, practices, issues, and perspectives (Allen et al., 2007; Stinchcomb, 2005; Clear et al., 2006).

Within each of these introductory and corrections texts, there are discussions of implementing alternative methods to incarceration such as house arrest or electronic monitoring. In the criminal justice system, technological advances in our society have helped formulate new methods to combat crime and administer punishment. In the field of corrections, advances in technologies provide new and improved alternative sanction methods

such as electronic home monitoring (EHM) or a remote location monitoring system to track offenders (Lilly & Ball, 1987; Gainey & Payne, 2003). Additionally, electronic-type implants, cameras, and pharmacological breakthroughs are also advanced technological approaches for dealing with offenders (Fabelo, 2000). Stressing the need for the correctional community to embrace new and innovative ideas in technology for supervision, surveillance, and control, Fabelo (2000) terms this *technocorrections*. These innovative methods use advanced technologies in an effort to reduce the cost of punishment and reduce the risk to society.

In the classroom environment, a majority of criminal justice students are exposed to corrections through textbooks and lectures (Bordt & Lawler, 2005). In addition to these traditional methods of teaching and learning, film analysis provides the student with a unique visual learning experience about the criminal justice system. Utilizing films to examine, explain, and critique the criminal justice system is not a new practice, and the cinematic portrayals of punishment is quite common (Wilson & O’Sullivan, 2005). Leitch (2002) and Rafter (2000) provide an extensive analysis of a variety of crime film subgenres such as police films, gangster films, courtroom films, crime comedies, and prison films. In Rafter’s (2000) sociological analysis of prison-themed films, her focus is on movie plots that resonate about escapes (*Escape from Alcatraz*), capital punishment (*The Last Mile*), wrongful convictions (*Each Dawn I Die*), friendship (*The Shawshank Redemption*), sexual abuse (*Kiss of a Spiderwoman*), and “claims of accuracy” (*Brubaker*).

Simply reading concepts and issues related to the correctional field does not provide the same learning enhancement that a film can

provide. In other words, the use and recognition of film in criminal justice studies is “far from a new pedagogic practice” (Lichtenberg, Lune, & McManimon, 2004, p. 429). Rockell (2009) states that active learning techniques in the classroom to facilitate learning is hardly a new suggestion or idea (p. 77). Finally, Braswell (2003) analyzed criminal justice films in order to better understand the personal, social, and justice contexts.

While viewing popular criminal justice films that address police, courts and/or corrections, the Hollywood science-fiction (Sci-Fi) genre adds an additional yet unique perspective of visual learning because science-fiction films are fantasy-based. Generally speaking, Sci-Fi films are a unique genre in the film industry that typically focuses on futuristic scientific technologies and non-human encounters. It is this type of genre, more specifically prison-themed Sci-Fi films, that offer an intriguing look at technocorrections and shows how to maintain control, surveillance, and monitoring of individuals within the correctional industry as a form of punishment or an alternative to imprisonment. While the implementation of technocorrections seems futuristic, its fundamental ideas are very relevant to correctional practices of today.

The purpose of this paper is to present three film summations that distinctively address the correctional field within criminal justice studies, which illustrate the use of control, surveillance, and monitoring of incarcerated offenders. While the choice of these three films seems arbitrary, the selection is based on our personal preference and the failure of a number of prison-themed films to address technocorrections in a manner relevant for our purpose. B-rated Sci-Fi movies, once in black and white [e.g., *The Day the Earth Stood Still* (1951) and *War of the Worlds* (1953)] are vintage, low budget films within the Sci-Fi realm. We acknowledge that there are potentially other films one could argue for explaining the use of

control, surveillance, and monitoring of incarcerated offenders; however, as Rafter (2007) notes, academic research focusing on any type of film analysis will “almost immediately confront a methodological problem (p. 406). Based on previous studies of prison-themed films there is no reference of the technocorrections concept or how the use of control, surveillance, and monitoring of incarcerated offenders is applied and analyzed in a film. Thus, this analysis differs greatly from other research (see, e.g., Freeman, 2000) exploration into prison-themed film analysis because it does not center on escapes, riots, the death penalty, innocence, or various types of prison brutality. Though there are aspects of these above mentioned prison-themed elements in our three selected films, they are not the principle focus for this paper.

The three prison Sci-Fi films summarized in this paper which illustrate the innovative technologies of technocorrections are *Fortress* (1993), *Fortress 2: Re-entry* (1999), and *Control* (2004). These three films were produced in America and are available to rent at video stores, through postal mail services (e.g., Netflix, Blockbuster), and on-line. They are standard fare for the Sci-Fi satellite and cable channels as well.

While prison films are typically presented with a limited social constructionist view of control, surveillance, and monitoring within the corrections industry, *Fortress*, *Fortress 2: Re-entry* and *Control* undermine the truth while distorting reality (Bennett, 2006; O’Sullivan, 2001). These three prison films present a distortion of reality that lies in the application of the technology and not in the technology itself. Although there is a bit of fantasizing and glorification, most of the technology presented in the above-mentioned prison films already exist and are applicable to the field of corrections today.

**Fortress**

Released in 1993, *Fortress* stars Christopher Lambert (as John Brennick), and includes Kurtwood Smith (as Prison Director Poe), Loryn Locklin (as Karen Brennick), Jeffrey Combs (as D-Day, the Computer Geek), and Lincoln Kilpatrick (as Abraham). *Fortress* is set in a 2017 impoverished, oppressed, violent, polluted, and diseased society. Here maximum-security prisons are privately owned and operated. MenTel, one such corrections corporation, is a technocorrectional innovator. MenTel controls inmates using lasers, neutron-cannons, cameras, mind-scanners, and “intestinator” chips. The latter are implanted in inmates’ intestines and calibrated to cause great pain and even explode when the security system is breached. John Brennick is a U.S. Army officer who has violated the fertility policy, which limits procreation to one child. Brennick and his wife are expecting a second child. The couple’s first child died. Nevertheless, the couple is arrested, tried, convicted, and sent to MenTel’s penitentiary. While incarcerated, Brennick has to deal with an unreasonable environment. He is not allowed to dream in his sleep, and the sadistic Prison Director Poe routinely tortures him. MenTel now officially owns the Brennicks’s unborn child. Apparently, MenTel uses children to create cyborgs.

As the film progresses, Brennick befriends two fellow prisoners, D-Day and Abraham. D-Day, a computer-savvy captive, finds a way to remove the “intestinator” chips. Abraham, a MenTel collaborator, joins Brennick in formulating an escape plan. The three convicts, along with Brennick’s wife, upload a virus on the MenTel’s Computer, destroy the prison, and then escape. Ultimately, the Brennicks flee to Mexico, where their baby is born.

**Fortress 2: Re-entry**

*Fortress 2: Reentry*, released in 1999, stars

Christopher Lambert, reprising his role as John Brennick, Aidan Reahis (as Danny Brennick), his 10 year-old son, his wife, Beth Toussaint (as Karen Brennick), Willie Garson (as Stanley Nussbaum), and Peter Teller (as Patrick Malahide). Brennick, the former noble rebel and leader of the resistance and thorn in the side of the MenTel Corporation escaped from and destroyed MenTel’s high-tech inescapable prison in the original *Fortress*.

It has been ten years since *Fortress* and The Brennicks have themselves a house in the woods, and a number of horses. When resistance members find him and try to recruit him back into the cause, they unintentionally lead MenTel to the isolated retreat. After a series of action filled scenes, every member of the Brennick family, except Brennick, escape.

Once again, Brennick is incarcerated. This time the venue is MenTel’s brand-new prison, which orbits the Earth. Without a doubt, nobody could ever escape from this MenTel space prison, except, of course, Brennick. As in *Fortress*, Brennick is not a man to give in easily and he spends most of his time doing what most prisoners in futuristic Sci-Fi prison movies do; they chip away at potential escape routes. Brennick attempts one escape, but he fails. His punishment is “the hole,” which is an exposed area of the spaceship where captives, either are exposed to direct radiation from the sun, or suffer unbearable cold.

MenTel now subjects prisoners to other types of biological control, surveillance, and monitoring devices. Apparently, the “intestinator” has become obsolete. Now MenTel implants devices that allow administrators to see through their captives’ eyes. Additionally, prisoners get headaches of varying intensity when they

approach a specified secure area. These two methods of control, surveillance and monitoring, constitute the majority of security precautions in the prison. After a round of thrilling action scenes, the escapees destroy the space prison, hijack a shuttle and head back to Earth where Brennick is reunited with his family.

### **Control**

*Control*, released in 2004 was a direct to video film, starring Ray Liotta (as Lee Ray Oliver), Willem Dafoe (as Dr. Michael Copeland), and Michelle Rodriguez (as Teresa). The film addresses a sociopath (Liotta) on death row who is given a chance to live if he agrees to take part in a chemically-based behavioral modification program supervised by Copeland. Copeland thinks the drug transforms criminals by making them feel pity and remorse for their crimes while changing them from the inside out. Although the drug has potential serious or fatal side effects, Oliver opts for the drug trial (Phase 1) where he is administered a calming medicine on a daily basis and tested extensively to see if his sociopathic tendencies decrease. Over time, the medicine and psychological counseling lower his sociopathic tendencies that convince Copeland that Phase 2 should begin.

In Phase 2, a now remorseful and physically changed Oliver (tattoos and scars removed, dress and hairstyle changed) is reintegrated back into society. He is monitored with an ankle bracelet and a van follows him everywhere. The pharmaceutical group provides Oliver with an apartment, which is monitored by cameras continually. Though Oliver makes progress in establishing a new life (job, anger and violence in check), his past comes to haunt him. In a flashback scene, Oliver wounds an innocent bystander while fleeing a robbery. The victim is left mentally handicapped. Oliver is captured by the victim's brother, who kills one of Oliver's

pharmaceutical supervisors while kidnapping Oliver. Ultimately, hit men are sent to kill Oliver. Because Copeland believes that Oliver has made progress, he spares his life. Surreptitiously, Copeland tries to help him. Copeland eventually learns that Oliver's progress was not because of the medication. He was in a control group that received a placebo. Instead, Copeland's commitment and counseling motivated Oliver's willingness to change. Oliver attempts to flee the state, but ultimately is killed.

### **Technocorrections**

Although these prison-themed sci-fi film examples provide a futuristic view of technologies within the corrections industry, the correctional institution that takes advantage of new control, surveillance, and monitoring technologies as applied to correctional sanctions (intermediate or not) will define the field of technocorrections (Fabelo, 2000). Additionally, "three emerging technologies--electronic tracking and location systems, pharmacological treatment, and genetic or neurobiologic risk assessment--will change the face of sentencing and corrections by 2030" (Blumstein, Fabelo, Horn, Lehman, Tacha, & Petersilia, 2001, p.5). Below are three examples in the application of technocorrections: GPS tracking, invisible fences, and technological implants. While these methods are not necessarily new, the advancement of technology and borrowing the concepts from other industries, which had different intentions, is shaping technocorrections.

**GPS Tracking.** Consider the futuristic examples presented in *Fortress* and *Fortress 2: Re-entry* and the link to global positioning satellite (GPS) surveillance as one active monitoring device that tracks offenders continuously to ensure compliance with restrictions placed on them by the courts as a condition of their release from

prison (Neuby & Rudin, 2008). According to Fabelo (2000), “technology will also enable correctional officials to define geographic areas from which offenders are prohibited and to furnish tracking devices to potential victims (such as battered wives). The devices will set ‘safe zones’ that trigger alarms or warning notices upon approach of the offender” (p. 2).

It appears that the widespread use of GPS tracking and other cost-saving technocorrections are inevitable. Authorities have expanded their use of electronic monitoring (EM) in recent years. Moving beyond EMs early use in tracking the movements of sex offenders, subjects now include gang members on probation, those convicted of repetitive violence against women, and even truant students at schools (Kovach, 2008).

In addition, GPS with active radio-frequency identification (RFID) tag technology, “allows continuous inmate tracking to prevent escapes, reduce violence, and continuously monitor and record the location of inmates and guards within the prison” (Hunt et al., 2007, p. 77). A technological device that monitors and controls community-based offenders currently exists and could be easily integrated into more advanced devices. For example, Fabelo (2000) suggests the use of tiny cameras and miniature electronic implants to monitor everything from daily movements to video surveillance, and even alarms that “monitor key bodily functions that affect unwanted behaviors” (p. 2).

One film not mentioned, but applicable to this discussion is *Face/Off*. This film is relevant to the control, surveillance, and monitoring discussion because of the magnetic boots that inmates are required to wear while incarcerated. These devices enable a literal lock-down to occur by flipping a switch. Additionally, when the boots are not

magnetized, inmates are monitored through location signals implanted in each boot. Again, elements necessary for the control, surveillance, and monitoring of the incarcerated.

***Invisible Fences.*** Invisible electronic fences, similar to those used by pet owners, could potentially facilitate home confinement. Similar to a local cable company burying cable wire, an electronic wire could be buried along the property line of the yard. The offender would simply wear a bracelet. Comparable to ankle bracelets, the neck collar would vibrate, signal, or shock its wearer. In addition, acoustic fences would serve the same purpose as an invisible fence. Once an inmate enters a sonic barrier, the discomfort levels would become unbearable. The U.S. military has addressed this technique within the realm of less-than-lethal measures to control crowds. Although administering a shock or vibrating inner ears is arguably cruel, revisions of these processes are potentially more humane than incarceration (Arkin, 1997; Miller, 2001). Yet again, all current technologies based on futuristic correctional modes of control, surveillance, and monitoring.

***Technological Implants.*** We are not referring, specifically, to those individuals claiming to be visited, abducted, or otherwise by non-Earth beings and implanted with tracking devices. However, we are presenting the usage of devices surgically implanted within prisoners for the purposes of monitoring and surveillance. Obviously, this technology has had a history of controversy. In 1946, brain electrodes were inserted into the skulls of babies without parental knowledge. In 1974, the first brain implants were surgically inserted in Ohio and Sweden residents (Luukanen-Kilde, 2000). Although

regulations do not yet permit testing of implants on prisoners, it is conceivable that implanted persons can be followed and monitored because brain functions can be remotely monitored by computers and even altered through the changing of frequencies. Needless to say, implant technology was depicted in various *Star Trek* episodes, but it was not because chip implants were considered far-fetching-futuristic technology.

### Conclusion

Global Positioning Satellites and other modern day devices have benefited the correctional industry in offender control, surveillance, and monitoring. Whether futuristic or not, media-generated films provide one means to address these current issues within the corrections industry and provide a tool for classroom discussions. Although most prison films tend to concentrate its story line with escapes (e.g., *Escape from Alcatraz*, *Shawshank Redemption*) or issues surrounding the death penalty (e.g., *Dead Man Walking*, *The Green Mile*), according to O'Sullivan (2001) very few offer a look into the actual experience of incarceration. Yet, the most striking themes presented in the three prison films that were analyzed here are the technological advances of offender control, surveillance, and monitoring.

The prison films *Fortress*, *Fortress 2: Re-entry* and *Control* are science-fiction fantasy films that entertain the audiences. These films are futuristic, cruel and inhumane, and had far-fetched storylines; however, what was evident was the forward-thinking methods of correctional management in dealing with prisoners, the application of technocorrections. When it comes to control, surveillance and monitoring, these prison-themed films are good examples for criminal justice students to visually examine the nature of advance correctional technologies and the

utilization of technocorrections.

Prisons, jails, and community-based corrections must all come to recognize the technocorrections possibilities that are available, or possible, when addressing these issues. The future of prison management and reentry may lie with re-energized technological advancements as the demands for risk assessments of inmates increase. These demands will not only come from correctional staff under pressure to prevent recidivism, but also the demand of the public to ensure their safety for more effective and efficient means of control, surveillance, and monitoring capabilities of offenders.

Unquestionably these films utilize technocorrections in a cruel and unusual manner; however, it should not be inferred that the technocorrectional methods utilized in the films be actually applied, rather this paper argues for the development of these technocorrectional devices within the corrections community. With the rise of the prison population in the United States, technocorrections is a real issue for the correctional community as well as an important issue to address in the 21<sup>st</sup> century to reducing the cost of punishment and provide advance technological alternatives to imprisonment.

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## Announcements

### ACJS EDITOR POSITION

#### *Justice Quarterly*

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences is seeking applications for the position of **Editor** of *Justice Quarterly*: An official publication of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. The Editor will be responsible for administering a high quality academic journal for the ACJS membership. The Editor will set editorial policy, select deputy and associate editors, create a peer review system, and manage the journal. Applications must meet the following criteria:

- Demonstrated record of scholarly activity as measured by such indicators as publications in refereed journals, book publication, and research. Strong preference will be given to applicants who have published their research and scholarly activities in *Justice Quarterly*.
- Prior editorial experience as measured by such indicators as editorial responsibilities for other scholarly publications and past experience as a referee or associate/deputy editor of an academic journal, or other editorial experience demonstrating the applicant's ability to implement and maintain the integrity of blind review, to improve or maintain the quality of the publication, to communicate effectively, and to behave in a professional manner that is supportive of the mission and goals of the ACJS and consistent with the ACJS statement of ethics.
- Commitment to the ACJS Code of Ethics, particularly to Section III.C regarding research and publication.
- Earned Ph.D. or terminal degree in area of specialization.
- Senior (associate professor or above) academic rank at host institution.
- Formal declaration of support from host institution, including release time, space, and other support services the institution will commit to editorship.
- ACJS membership in good standing for three continuous years at the time of application.

Those interested in being considered should provide a formal proposal to the Editor Selection Committee no later than **January 5, 2010**. The proposal should include:

- Statement of editorial philosophy for *Justice Quarterly*;
- Statement of applicant's qualifications, including vita;
- Formal declaration of institutional support;
- A budget including a breakdown of the expenses that will be provided by the host institution and those expected for the Academy.

Beginning in 2010, *Justice Quarterly* will be published six times a year, with issues in February, April, June, August, October and December. The Executive Board of the Academy will appoint the Editor for a three-year term. The Editor's first issue will be February 2011. There is a \$5,000 summer stipend for the Editor. Proposals for co-editorship will not be considered.

**Applications and requests for further information should be directed to:** Melissa Barlow, Department of Criminal Justice, Fayetteville State University, 1200 Murchison Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina, (910) 672-1972, [mbarlow@uncfsu.edu](mailto:mbarlow@uncfsu.edu).

The ACJS policy regarding editor duties is available for review at [ACJS Editor Duties Policy 7-2009.pdf](#). The ACJS policies regarding editor selection are available for review at [ACJS Editor Selection Policies 7-2009.pdf](#).

**CONTEMPORARY JUSTICE REVIEW**

## CALL FOR PAPERS

**“ATTICA REDUX: Remembering Attica 40 Years Later”**

The editors of *Contemporary Justice Review* are honored to announce a special issue of CJR commemorating the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Attica Prison riot. Prospective authors are asked to re-examine the already-existing literature and filmography on “Attica” for the purpose of offering fresh insights into the state’s use of force to quell the “dissent run-amok” that represents twentieth-century American corrections at its worst.

Authors are encouraged to re-examine the conditions that led to groups of prisoners taking control of the prison from September 9-13, 1971; the negotiations that took place between prisoners and state officials; the “retaking” of the prison by the New York State Police; the retaliation of state officials during and after the retaking; the subsequent lawsuits of prisoners against the state; and the eventual exoneration of some prisoners.

Authors might focus on the decision-making of Governor Nelson Rockefeller in his reliance on key correctional personnel: Commissioner Russell Oswald; Deputy Commissioner Walter Dunbar; and Attica Warden Vincent Mancusi to negotiate with the prisoners. The effectiveness of spokespersons for the prisoners such as William Kunstler and Tom Wicker might also be examined. Was it possible for the hostage-taking to have been prevented? Could the bloodshed of hostages and prisoners have been avoided?

Authors might wish to examine the writings of social critics such as Howard Zinn and Tom Wicker (*A Time To Die*) and key films such as Cindy Firestone’s “Attica,” Brad Lichtenstein’s “Ghosts of Attica,” and Marvin Chomsky’s “Attica” for their insights into the slaughters—as well as their “take” on the current “corrections industrial complex.” What new insights do recent films such as “William Kunstler: Disturbing the Universe” (2009) (by the attorney’s daughters Emily and Sarah who directed the film), offer about those times as well as ourselves?

The New York State Special Commission on Attica stated that, “With the exception of Indian massacres in the late 19th century, the State Police assault which ended the four-day prison uprising was the bloodiest one-day encounter between Americans since the Civil War.” What were the key “race” issues underlying these encounters? What role did groups such as the Black Panthers play in inciting dissent and subsequently resolving the conflict once it escalated? Were other outcomes possible?

In short, any key issue that helps us better understand the event called “Attica” 40 years later, both practically and theoretically, will be considered for inclusion in this special issue of CJR.

Interested authors should send a title/abstract to Editorial Assistant Brandi Vigil ([brandi.vigil@gmail.com](mailto:brandi.vigil@gmail.com)) by January 15, 2010. Authors whose work has been selected will be notified by February 15, 2010. Completed essays (see [www.justicestudies.org](http://www.justicestudies.org) for format requirements) will be due by October 1, 2010 for inclusion in subsequent issue(s) of the journal. Queries about the appropriateness of specific topics should be directed to Editor-in-Chief Dan Okada <[dokada@csus.edu](mailto:dokada@csus.edu)>.

## The Critical Criminology Section Has a New Name

I am pleased to announce that the membership of the ACJS Critical Criminology Section recently approved six amendments to the section's constitution, including a new name: "The Critical Criminal Justice Section." The other changes are:

- Annual membership dues have been reduced from \$35.00 to \$10.00.
- The section on dues has been removed from the constitution.
- The officer structure has been changed to include a chair, vice chair, secretary-treasurer, and two executive counselors.
- The term of each elected officer will be two years.
- Officers' terms will be staggered so that the vice chair and one executive counselor are elected in alternate years in which the chair, secretary-treasurer, and the other executive counselor are elected.

The purposes and objectives of the Section are:

- A. To bring together the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences members to further the interest of critical criminal justice.
- B. To facilitate and encourage research and theory development related to critical criminal justice.
- C. To encourage the development of teaching practices and issues pertaining to critical criminal justice.
- D. To encourage sensitivity to the issues pertaining to critical criminal justice.
- E. To serve as a resource network for and encourage interaction among academic, research, practitioner policy-making sectors to further knowledge about critical criminal justice.
- F. To assist in organizing conference sessions related to critical criminal justice.
- G. To encourage representation of critical criminal justice and access to opportunities throughout the A organization.

Membership in the Section is open to all ACJS members in good standing. I invite all ACJS members to join the Critical Criminal Justice Section and to attend our annual meeting at the ACJS annual meeting in San Diego in February.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Bohm, Chair

## Job Announcements

### **Assistant/Associate Professor of Criminal Justice**

The Sociology and Criminal Justice Department at Marymount University invite applications for a full-time, tenure-track Assistant/Associate Professor, Criminal Justice beginning August 2010. The position is for a program coordinator of a new on-line Master of Arts in Criminal Justice Administration and Policy degree. Marymount University is located in Arlington, Virginia, less than seven miles from the Capitol and several world-class law enforcement, corrections, judicial, and criminal justice research agencies.

Responsibilities for the new coordinator position include recruiting, advising, teaching, and counseling students; conducting on-going program evaluations for institutional effectiveness and accreditation purposes, and working collaboratively with other faculty in myriad capacities, such as university, school, and departmental committees. An active, on-going scholarship agenda is expected.

Required qualifications include an earned doctorate in Criminal Justice; or earned doctorate in Public Administration with a concentration in Criminal Justice; ABD's and doctoral students in these fields also will be considered. We encourage applications from individuals with previous on-line university teaching or professional training experience. Experience in Criminal Justice policy, administration, management, or related research is preferred.

Review of applications begins immediately and will continue until the position is filled. For more information and to apply please visit the Job Opportunities section at [www.marymount.edu/hr](http://www.marymount.edu/hr), position number 09199. Please complete the online application and include a cover letter, resume, list of at least three references, and a statement of teaching philosophy especially pertaining to online programs. Must be authorized to work in the U.S. AA/EEO

**University of Massachusetts Boston**  
**Department of Sociology**  
**Assistant Professor - Criminal Justice or Criminology**

The Department of Sociology at the University of Massachusetts Boston invites applications for a tenure track position at the assistant professor level in the field of Criminal Justice or Criminology, beginning September 1, 2010. We are seeking candidates with strong program of research and interest in urban issues who will be teaching student majors in Criminal Justice as well as Sociology, Social Psychology and those in the M.A. Program in Applied Sociology. A research and teaching focus on race and ethnicity is essential. Areas of interest also include, but are not limited to: sociology of law, substance use and abuse, juvenile justice, human services programs and policy, comparative criminology, and offender reentry. Review of applications will begin on November 15, 2009 and continue until the position is filled. The position requires a doctoral degree in Sociology, Law and Society, Criminology, Criminal Justice or another relevant social science discipline. Include search number 15725 on all envelopes.

Please send cover letter, vita, 3 letters of recommendation, research and teaching statements, teaching evaluation data, and samples of published or unpublished work to: Chairperson, Criminal Justice Search Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts Boston, 100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125.

*UMass Boston is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity, Title IX employer.*

**Position Description for Tenure-Track Positions at the Rank of Assistant Professor, 2010-2011****Title: Assistant Professor at Southern Illinois University Carbondale**

**Qualifications:** Applicants must hold a Ph.D. (or provide evidence that the doctoral degree will be awarded by August 2010) in Criminology and Criminal Justice, or a related discipline such as Political Science, Psychology, Sociology, Geography with a substantive research focus on criminology and criminal justice. If all requirements for the Ph.D. degree are not complete by August 16, 2010, a one-year term appointment at the rank of Instructor will be offered at a reduced rate of pay. Applicants must show strong potential for high achievement in teaching, research and publication. Strong preference will be given to applicants with substantive expertise in areas of race, ethnicity, gender and crime/criminal justice and juvenile delinquency/juvenile justice.

**Duties:** Duties include teaching undergraduate and graduate courses in the Criminology & Criminal Justice degree programs, maintaining an active independent research agenda relevant to criminology that includes peer-reviewed publications, grant activity, mentoring students, and engaging in service activities to assist the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice (until recently called the Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, & Corrections). Applicants should be able to teach AJ 203 Crime, Justice and Social Diversity; AJ 373 Juvenile Justice, AJ 550 Juvenile Justice & Delinquency; AJ 460 Women and the Criminal Justice System; AJ 473 Juvenile Delinquency.

Deadline for Application: Review of applications will begin December 11, 2009 or until filled

Date of Employment: August 16, 2010

Requirements for Application: Submit letter of application, curriculum vitae, three letters of reference and two samples of written work to:

Contact Persons:

Search, Criminology & Criminal Justice  
Kimberly Kempf-Leonard, Department Chair  
Rod Brunson, Co-Chair of Search  
Faner Hall – Mail code 4504  
Southern Illinois University Carbondale  
1000 Faner Drive  
Carbondale, IL 62901

For more information on the Department or the College of Liberal Arts, please see the following links:  
CCJ: <http://cej.siuc.edu/index.htm> and CoLA: <http://cola.siuc.edu> .

SIUC is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer that strives to enhance its ability to develop a diverse faculty and staff and to increase its potential to serve a diverse student population. All applications are welcomed and encouraged and will receive consideration.



## CALL FOR PAPERS



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## Ph. D. in Criminology and Criminal Justice University of Arkansas, Little Rock

The University of Arkansas, Little Rock announces a PhD in Criminology and Criminal Justice. Applications are currently being accepted for Fall 2010. The program is designed for **completion with 3 years**. **All full-time doctoral students receive funding, ranging from tuition waivers to nationally competitive fellowships.**

The PhD program requires 57 hours of coursework beyond a master's degree, including core courses in advanced topics in criminal justice, research methods and statistics, and teaching practicum. Research practicum includes both writing proposals under the guidance of faculty and seminars in grant acquisition. Elective areas include neighborhoods and crime, criminal justice specific areas, and an opportunity to obtain a graduate certificate in statistics.

UALR is a metropolitan university in the capitol of Arkansas with strong and long-term links with the community. The Department of Criminal Justice at UALR is the oldest, largest, and most successful criminal justice program in the state. It houses a vibrant undergraduate program and two masters programs in addition to the PhD. The Department also contains a Juvenile Justice Center, Center for Computational Criminology, Senior Justice Center, and Victims Assistance Academy. Faculty in the program are widely recognized in the areas of criminology (especially neighborhoods and crime), corrections, juvenile justice and delinquency, law enforcement, criminal law, and others.

### Join the Living Lab of Crime and Justice

The PhD program is a part of the living lab that is criminal justice and criminology in Little Rock and Arkansas. Little Rock was one of the original cities included in Shaw and McKay's research on social disorganization. The city continues to be a working laboratory for research on neighborhoods and crime. Department faculty are actively linked with the Arkansas Department of Corrections, state and local juvenile justice and juvenile delinquency agencies, and with state and local law enforcement agencies. Faculty have access to data sets that are perfect for dissertations, grants, and publications. Doctoral students will work with faculty or in the centers within the Department on projects that can make a difference in policy and can result in publication in top journals in the field.

### Application Deadline February 15

For information, contact:  
Dr. Jeffery T. Walker  
Doctoral Coordinator  
jtwalker@ualr.edu  
501-569-3083

To apply on line, go to:  
<https://boss.ualr.edu>

For admission requirements and information, go to:  
<http://ualr.edu/criminaljustice/index.php/home/programs/phd/>

# ACJS Today

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 June  
 October  
 December

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### Submission Deadlines

January 15th  
 May 15th  
 September 15th  
 November 15th

*The editor will use his discretion to accept, reject or  
 postpone manuscripts.*

### Article Guidelines

Articles may vary in writing style (i.e. tone) and length. Articles should be relevant to the field of criminal justice, criminology, law, sociology or related curriculum and interesting to our readership. Please include your name, affiliation and email address, which will be used as your biographical information. Submission of an article to ACJS Today implies that the article has not been published elsewhere nor is it currently under submission to another publication.

**Minimum length:** 700 words

**Maximum length:** 2000 words

**Photos:** jpeg or gif

**Text format:** Microsoft Word,  
 RTF, TXT, or ASCII

**Citation Style:** APA 5th Edition

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