



WELCOME

TO

Fabulous

LAS VEGAS

NEVADA

ACS

ANNUAL MEETING

March 12-16, 1996

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Academy

C r i m i n a l

Justice Sciences

1996 ANNUAL MEETING

p r o g r a m

Theme:

**The Future
of Crime
and Justice**

- **March 12-16, 1996**
- **Las Vegas Riviera
Hotel**
- **Las Vegas, NV**

The success of any important undertaking always depends on the hard work and cooperation of many people. The program for the 1996 Annual Meeting of the **Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences** is no exception to this rule. The 1996 Program Committee has worked diligently to put together an exciting, diverse, and intellectually stimulating collection of panels, roundtables, workshops, and professional development seminars. Because of their tireless efforts and dedication toward the success of this program, we are indebted to them all. Their spirit of volunteerism and willingness to help was simply remarkable.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank **Dr Jay Albanese** and ACJS Executive Director **Pat DeLancey** and her staff for providing initiative and leadership in times of indecision. Their attention to detail was extraordinary. Likewise, I wish to acknowledge the contributions of my graduate assistant **Mr Chris Ertl** and my colleagues at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee for making many sacrifices and allocating additional resources to promote our Annual Meeting.

Someone once said that "the forests would be awfully silent if the only birds that sang were the ones that sang best." In line with this, I want to thank each of you for participating on the program. I am quite impressed with the astonishing range and depth of research being conducted by members of our Academy. Because of this, I am certain that by the end of our program, you will be able to conclude that vigorous intellectual discourse is alive and well in the **Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences**. It has been a pleasure serving you.

Lee E Ross, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
1996 Program Chair

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Local Arrangements Coordinator
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University of Nevada-Las Vegas

c o n t e n t s

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1996 ANNUAL MEETING

security & crime prevention section panels of interest

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

8:30 am - 9:45 am

- # 10. Spatial Analysis I—CAPRI G
- # 13. Workshop: Workplace Violence: John Taylor's 52-Year Long "Snap"—MONACO 12

10:00 am - 11:15 am

- # 25. Spatial Analysis II—CAPRI G

11:30 am - 12:45 pm

- # 43. Workshop: The Realities of GIS as a Crime Mapping Tool—MONACO 12

2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

- # 70. Private Crime and Prevention Practices—CAPRI H

Thursday, March 14, 1996

8:30 am - 9:45 am

- # 94. Spatial Analysis: Environmental Context—CAPRI 7
- # 100. Workshop: School Safety Response Plan to Violence—MONACO 12

10:00 am - 11:15 am

- # 107. Spatial Analysis: The University Setting—CAPRI 6
- # 113. Selection and Training Issues in Private Security—CAPRI H

1 pm - 2 pm

Security & Crime Prevention Section Meeting—CAPRI B

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

- # 156A. Planning for Disaster: Reactive vs Proactive—MONACO 13

Friday, March 15, 1996

8:30 am - 9:45 am

- # 164. Youth Firearms Violence Prevention and Control: NIJ Evaluations—ROYALE 9
- # 168. Private Security Issues: International Perspectives—CAPRI H

2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

- # 204. Spatial Analysis: Theoretical Perspectives—CAPRI 7
- # 207. Violence and the Workplace—CAPRI C

Saturday, March 16, 1996

10:00 am - 11:15 am

- # 244. Spatial Analysis: Fear of Crime—CAPRI 7
- # 246. The Future of Private Security —ROYALE 9

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

- # 259. Spatial Analysis III—CAPRI 6

2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

- # 274. Spatial Analysis IV—CAPRI 6

1996 ANNUAL MEETING

corrections section

panels of interest

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

8:30 am - 9:45 am

- # 4. Policy, Treatment and the Drug Abuser: A Look from the Inside—CAPRI 4
- # 7. Correctional Management Concerns: An Assessment . . . —CAPRI 7
- # 8. Continuity and Change in American Sentencing Practices—CAPRI 9
- # 14A. Community Corrections: State of the Art—MONACO 13

10:00 am - 11:15 am

- # 21. Correctional Staff and their Work in Context: The Impact of the Correctional Officer—CAPRI 7

11:30 am - 12:45 pm

- # 36. Supervision and Serving Time. . . —CAPRI 7
- # 44. Workshop: Inmate Fathers. . . —MONACO 11

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

- # 50. New Directions in Correctional Thought—CAPRI 6
- # 53. Innovative Community Correctional Alternatives—ROYALE 10
- # 56. Directions in Capital Punishment in Russia and the US. . . —CAPRI H

2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

- # 64. Evaluating Determinants of Recidivism—CAPRI 5
- # 68. Mental Health and Treatment Issues in Jails and Prisons—CAPRI C

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

- # 78. Capital Punishment—CAPRI 5

Thursday, March 14, 1996

8:30 am - 9:45 am

- # 101. Workshop: How Prediction Equations. . . —MONACO 11
- # 101A. Holding on Beyond the Walls of Prisons—MONACO 13

10:00 am - 11:15 am

- # 108. International Corrections Issues—CAPRI 7
- # 114. Workshop: Future Sentencing. . . —MONACO 12

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

- # 127. Philosophical Issues in the Death Penalty. . . —CAPRI H
- # 129A. Humor and Psychology within Prisons—MONACO 13

2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

- # 130. Workshop: Victim Offender Mediation. . . —CAPRI 1
- # 133. The Jail Socialization Experience—CAPRI 4

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

- # 150. Corrections—CAPRI 7
- # 152. Roundtable: Emerging Models. . . —CAPRI C
- # 155. Workshop: Corrections and Treatment. . . —MONACO 12

Friday, March 15, 1996

8:30 am - 9:45 am

- # 163. Corrections, Chemicals, Nutrients, and Rehabilitation?—CAPRI 7
- # 165. Alternatives to Jails: Electronic Monitoring. . . —ROYALE 10

10:00 am - 11:15 am

- # 172. Juvenile Detention Facilities: Impact and Issues—CAPRI 2
- # 177. Salient Issues in Corrections—CAPRI 7
- # 178. The Skinny on Rehabilitation: What's in the Working?—ROYALE 9
- # 181. Jails and the Law—CAPRI G

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

- # 190. Jail Work Issues: Gender, Use of Force, and Stress—CAPRI 6
- # 191. Court Litigation, Victimization Rates, and Prison Riots. . . —CAPRI 7
- # 193. Race and Sentencing—ROYALE 10
- # 195. Trends in Punishment—CAPRI G

2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

- # 199. Community Alternatives to Incarceration—CAPRI 2
- # 206. Workshop: Teaching Qualitative Research Methods. . . —ROYALE 10
- # 210A. Crisis within Prisons—MONACO 13

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

- Corrections Section Meeting—CAPRI B
- # 214. Probation and Parole: Issues in Prediction and Recidivism—CAPRI 4
- # 219. Roundtable: Issues Surrounding Jails—CAPRI C
- # 221. Workshop: Continuum of Care for Juvenile Sex Offenders—MONACO 12

Saturday, March 16, 1996

8:30 am - 9:45 am

- # 231. Science and Technology in Probation and Parole—ROYALE 9
- # 237. Workshop: Parenting Programs for Male/Female Offenders—MONACO 11

10:00 am - 11:15 am

- # 239. Questioning the War on Drugs—CAPRI 2
- # 249. Who Should We Sentence to an "Intermediate" Punishment?—CAPRI G

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

- # 260. Boot Camps and Private Prisons: Are they the Panacea?—CAPRI 7
- # 265. Probation and Parole: Assessing Organizational and Client Needs—CAPRI H

2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

- # 277. The Sentencing Process—CAPRI C
- # 281. Workshop: Developing the 'Community' with Community Corrections—MONACO 12

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

- # 288. Pre-Release Correctional Counseling for Successful Reintegration into Society—CAPRI 6
- # 296. Critical Issues of Incarceration—MONACO 11

1996 ANNUAL MEETING

police section

panels of interest

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

11:30 am - 12:45 pm

41. Critical/Radical Approaches to Policing—**CAPRI H**

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

47. Police Issues Involving Race: Officer Race and Race-Related Attitudes of Officers—**CAPRI 3**

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

84. Roundtable: Challenge of Policing Democracies: Perspectives from Emerging, Established and Mixed Democracies—**CAPRI H**

Thursday, March 14, 1996

8:30 am - 9:45 am

98. Dimensions of Enforcement in White-Collar and Political Crime—**CAPRI G**

10:00 am - 11:15 am

106. Types of Police Response to Domestic Violence—**CAPRI 5**

11:30 am - 12:45 pm

KEYNOTE 2: LEE BROWN, Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy—ROYALE 9

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

118. Police Subculture and Corruption—**CAPRI 3**

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

Police Section Meeting—**ROYALE 9**

Friday, March 15, 1996

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

187. Historical Perspectives: The Rise and Demise of Law Enforcement Organizations and Administrators—**CAPRI 3**

189. Arrest as a Police Response to Domestic Violence—**CAPRI 5**

2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

201. Roundtable: Fear of Crime, Criminal Violence, Drugs, Police Brutality, Police Politicalization, and Police Corruption: A World Perspective—**CAPRI 4**

203. Issues in Minority Policing—**CAPRI 6**

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

213. Attitudes and Perceptions of Women Police Officers—**CAPRI 3**

Saturday, March 16, 1996

8:30 am - 9:45 am

225. Public Perceptions of Female Police Officers—**CAPRI 3**

10:00 am - 11:15 am

240. Attitudes and Values of Police Officers—**CAPRI 3**

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

287. Perceptions of Police—**CAPRI 5**

Las Vegas to Louisville

Thanks to Dr. Jay Albanese, 1996 ACJS President, for the opportunity to tell you about next year's ACJS meeting at the Galt House in Louisville. Here at the Riviera, make sure you stop by the Louisville Convention Bureau booth near the conference registration area and see all the exciting things to do in Louisville including the Zoo, Louisville Slugger, Kentucky Derby and Churchill Downs, Speed Art Museum, Museum of History and Science/IMAX Theater, Jim Beam Distillery, and riverboat gaming.

On behalf of Dr. Donna Hale, 1997 ACJS President, and the Program Committee I invite you to participate in shaping next year's meeting. We set ***"Criminal Justice: Education, Research, and Technology"*** as the theme and hope you will send us your ideas by

voice, land, fax, e-mail or carrier pigeon. We are especially interested in the nexus of technology with Criminal Justice Education and Research.

In Louisville we will build on the strong ACJS conference format with professional development seminars, panels, workshops, roundtables, and major addresses. We will expand poster sessions to all research strategies. We will include the Outstanding Book Award as one of the panels in author meets critic. The Anderson Outstanding Paper and Student Paper will be scheduled for presentation. We are planning technological demonstrations and expanding presentation options to include *Organize Your Own Panel* and receive panel date request priority. Corporate sponsors will appear in next year's conference program and give us support for social activities. Everyone on the Program Committee uses e-mail and is eager to get your message in planning the conference. You can also check out our home page on the world wide web:
<http://www.ua.edu/~1997acjs>

See you in Louisville!!!

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1996 ANNUAL MEETING

alpha phi sigma daily agenda

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

4 - 7 pm (Convention Center Foyer)

Registration

7 - 9 pm

Welcome Reception

Wednesday, March 13 1996

9 am - 3pm (Convention Center Foyer)

Registration

9 am (Capri A)

Welcome Meeting • Officer's Reports • Advisor's Reports • Secretariat Update

10 am (Capri A)

Guest Speaker: Jay Albanese, President, ACJS

11 am (Capri A)

Workshop: Induction Ceremony, presented by Florida International University

2 pm (Capri A)

FLETC Presentation, Ed McGuire, FLETC Internship Coordinator

3 pm (Capri A)

Workshop: Leadership, presented by Florida International University

Thursday, March 14, 1996

8 am (Capri A)

Local Chapter President/Advisor Breakfast

9 - 11 am (Capri A)

Constitution Meeting

2 - 4 pm (Capri A)

Officer Candidate Speeches

7 pm (Top of the Riv K)

Student Reception (Pizza Party), sponsored by ACJS/APS

Friday, March 15, 1996

9 am (Capri A)

Officer Candidate Q & A • 1996-1997 Officer Elections

11 am (Capri A)

Outgoing Officer Speeches

2 pm (Capri A)

Guest Speaker, Dr Katherine Russell, University of Maryland

3 pm (Capri A)

Awards Ceremony

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

1996 ANNUAL MEETING

**LAS VEGAS RIVIERA HOTEL
LAS VEGAS, NV**

MARCH 12-16, 1996

THEME:

THE FUTURE OF CRIME AND JUSTICE

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1996

10:00 am - 6:00 pm	ACJS Executive Board Meeting	Capri H
4:00 pm - 7:00 pm	ACJS Registration	Convention Center Foyer
4:00 pm - 7:00 pm	Alpha Phi Sigma Registration	Convention Center Foyer

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996

8:00 am - 5:00 pm	ACJS Registration	Convention Center Foyer
9:00 am - 12:00 pm	Seminar: "Incorporating African-American Perspectives into the Curriculum"	Capri 8
9:00 am - 3:00 pm	Alpha Phi Sigma Registration	Convention Center Foyer
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	Exhibits Open	Ballroom E
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	Employment Exchange Open	Ballroom F
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	Alpha Phi Sigma Meeting	Capri A
1:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Seminar: "Using the Internet for Criminal Justice Education"	Capri 8
2:00 pm - 3:00 pm	Joint Oral History Committee Meeting	Monaco 16
4:00 pm - 5:00 pm	Public Education and Policy Meeting	Capri B
4:15 pm - 5:15 pm	1997 ACJS Program Committee Meeting	Capri 8
5:30 pm - 6:30 pm	Keynote 1: "Presidential Address"	Royale 9
6:30 pm - 8:00 pm	President's Reception	Top of the Riv
8:00 pm - 9:30 pm	Michigan State University Reception	Capri B

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 8:30 am - 10:00 am

PANEL 1

CAPRI 1

TEACHING STRATEGIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

Chair/Discussant: **CARL BUTCHER**, Missouri Western State College

Papers:

"Copology as a University Course in Understanding and Preventing Crime," **EUGENE HUGHLEY**, SPECTRUM

"The Future of the College Lecture?: A Comparative Assessment of a Computer Assisted, Multimedia Lecture Format," **RONALD GULOTTA**, Murray State University

"A Study of Regional Variations of Student Perceptions of Free Will and Determinism in Individual Responsibility for Criminal Behavior," **THOMAS SULLENBERGER**, Southeastern Louisiana University; **HILARY HARPER**, Valdosta State University; and **GARY COPUS**, University of Alaska-Fairbanks

"Focus on Officers as Teachers: A How-to Approach," **CLARICE COX**

"Harrison Bergeron: A Literary Approach to Introducing Criminal Justice," **KEN MENTOR**, Indiana University-South Bend

PANEL 2

CAPRI 2

JUVENILE INTAKE AND DIVERSION

Chair: **DELORES CRAIG**, Wichita State University

Papers:

"Juvenile Intake and Assessment Centers: How to Have a Whole New Vehicle Instead of New Tires on the Old One," **DELORES CRAIG**, Wichita State University

"Juvenile Intake and Assessment Centers: A Legal Roadmap," **LEE PARKER**, Wichita State University

"The Development of Justifications for Diversion Criteria and for the Functional Effectiveness of Multi-Agency Diversion Providers," **GALAN JANEKSELA**, Wichita State University

Discussant: **GORDON BAZEMORE**, Florida Atlantic University

PANEL 3

CAPRI 3

ISSUES IN THE HIRING AND SELECTION OF POLICE OFFICERS

Chair/Discussant: **R CORY WATKINS**, University of Cincinnati

Papers:

"Hiring and Retaining Police Officers in the 1990s: Community Oriented Policing Model Officer Selection and Retention," **RICKY GUTIERREZ** and **QUINT THURMAN**, Washington State University Spokane

"Improving Mental Fitness Reports of Candidates for Police Officer and Firefighter," **EDWARD JOHNSON**, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey

"A Descriptive Study of Entry Level Police Officer Vision Standards," **RICHARD HOLDEN**, Central Missouri State University

"A Descriptive Study of Entry Level Police Officer Hearing Standards," **ROGER PENNEL**, Central Missouri State University

PANEL 4

CAPRI 4

POLICY, TREATMENT AND THE DRUG ABUSER: A LOOK FROM THE INSIDE

Chair: **LOUISE FYOCK**, Community Connection Resource Center

Papers:

"Building a Community Partnership to Reduce Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Lessons Learned from Center for Substance Abuse Prevention Programs," **JOHN EYRES**

"Riverside Against Drugs: Project R.A.D. Revisited," **LEROY GREN**, New Mexico State University

"Matching Substance Abusing Offenders to Appropriate Treatment: Theory, Applications and Implications," **LOUISE FYOCK** and **ANITA PAREDES**, Community Connection Resource Center and **BRAD BOGUE**, Colorado Office of Probation Services

"The Impact of AIDS Education on Fear of Infection: A Comparison of Perceived Risk Among Male and Female Prisoners," **ANGELA WEST**, Indiana State University

PANEL 5

CAPRI 5

TRENDS AND VARIATIONS IN THE PROCESSING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

Chair: **J MICHAEL OLIVERO**, Central Washington University

Papers:

"Prosecuting 'Unwinnable' Domestic Cases: The Results of a Natural Experiment," **ROB DAVIS** and **BARBARA SMITH**

"Battered Woman Syndrome: A Trend Analysis of the Integration of Theory and Law," **GLENDA JURKE**

"Prosecutorial Assessment of the Risk of Lethality in Battered Woman Homicide Cases," **GLENDA JURKE**

"Judicial Discretion in Domestic Violence," **J MICHAEL OLIVERO**, **JAMES ROBERTS**, **BOBBIE McCAIN**, **LESLIE SMITH**, **COLLEEN WALKER** and **TAMARA CHANDLER**, Central Washington University

PANEL 6

CAPRI 6

ASIAN GANGS

Chair: **ZHENG WANG**, Texas Southern University

Papers:

"A New Anti Asian-Gang Strategy: Community Mobilization," **KIMBRA OGG**, City of Houston

"Asian Gangs and Smuggling of Illegal Chinese Immigrants: Operation, Causation and Policy Implication," **ZHENG WANG**, Texas Southern University

"Fear of Crime: Antecedents Among Chinese and Vietnamese," **JAMES GILLHAM** and **JOHN SONG**, Buffalo State College

"Communities Held Hostage: A Profile of Southeast Asian Youth Gangs," **RON COWART**, Dallas Baptist University

Discussant: **JOHN SHARP**, Houston Community College-Central

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 8:30 am - 10:00 am

PANEL 7

CAPRI 7

CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT CONCERNS: AN ASSESSMENT OF POLICY ISSUES

Chair: **JENNIFER WEST**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Papers:

"Getting Tough On Prisoners: A National Survey of Prison Administrators," **W WESLEY JOHNSON, TIMOTHY FLANAGAN**, and **KATHERINE BENNETT**, Sam Houston State University

"Character Corrections," **ALEX STUART JR**, National Character Laboratory

"The Nationalization of Corrections Policy in the American States," **WILLIAM TAGGART**, New Mexico State University

"Actions, Attitudes, Policy, and Philosophy: A National Analysis of Parole Boards," **MATTHEW LEONE**, University of Nevada and **PATRICK KINKADE** and **DAVID JENKINS**, Texas Christian University

Discussant: **KAREN CASEY**, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

PANEL 8

CAPRI 9

CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN AMERICAN SENTENCING PRACTICES

Chair: **BARRY HANCOCK**, Indiana University-South Bend

Papers:

"The Impact of Sentencing Reforms: Less Disparity? Longer Sentences?" **DAVID BOWERS**, University of South Alabama

"Determinate Sentencing and Post-Conviction Administrators' Discretion over Time Served in Prison," **PAMALA GRISET**, University of Central Florida

"The Future of Presumptive Sentencing Guidelines," **JIMMY WILLIAMS**, University of Alabama

"The Chain Gang Alternative: Sentencing Philosophy and Policy in Alabama," **PAUL SHARP**, Auburn University-Montgomery and **BARRY HANCOCK**, Indiana University-South Bend

"Judicial Perceptions of Risk of Re-offending," **MICHAEL VIGORITA**, West Chester University

PANEL 8A

ROYALE 10

WORKSHOP: THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AS A GOOD SHOW:
INTEGRATING CLASSROOM AND COMMUNITY

Convenor: **SUSAN TAKATA**, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

Participant:

JEANNE CURRAN, California State University-Dominguez Hills

PANEL 9

CAPRI C

SEX OFFENDERS, SEX OFFENSES: A LOOK AT SOME ISSUES

Chair/Discussant: **MICHAEL ISRAEL**, Kean College

Papers:

"A National Comparative Analysis of Prosecution and Testimony Procedures Dealing with Child Sexual Assault Victims," **BAMBI QUINN**, **VELMER BURTON JR**, **NICHOLAS LOVRICH**, and **OTWIN MARENIN**, Washington State University

"The Impact of Legalized Same-Sex Marriage on Criminal Sodomy Laws," **CHRISTINE YARED**, Grand Valley State University

"A Survey of State Rape and Sexual Assault Laws," **SUSAN LENTZ**, University of Nevada-Reno

PANEL 10

CAPRI G

SPATIAL ANALYSIS I

Chair: **MATTHEW ROBINSON**, Florida State University

Papers:

"'Wild Cards' and Unforeseen Events in Predicting the Future of Crime," **B GRANT STITT** and **DEAN JUDSON**, University of Nevada-Reno

"A Comparative Analysis of Environmental Characteristics Related to Criminal Victimization in Activity Areas of Interstate Highway Interchanges and Local Highway Intersections," **DEBORAH ROBINSON**, Florida State University

"Rapid Population Growth and the Influence on Crime in an Urban Fringe Area: A Pilot Study," **PAUL BECKER**, **DANIEL SABOLSKY**, and **ALAN BRUCE**, Bowling Green State University

"Satisfaction and the Fear of Crime on the Oriole Express," **JEFFREY SENESE**, University of Baltimore

PANEL 11

CAPRI H

LEGAL AND MORAL ISSUES IN POLICING

Chair/Discussant: **ROBERT TAYLOR**, University of North Texas

Papers:

"Civil Liability Against Law Enforcement Supervisors for Violating their Subordinates Political Speech Rights," **MICHAEL VAUGHN**, Georgia State University

"Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, and Affirmative Action: A Contemporary Focus for the Law Enforcement Community," **JOSEPH SCURO JR**

"A Free Cup of Coffee': Right or Wrong," **DHRUBA BORA** and **CAVIT COOLEY**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

"The Use of Sensory Enhancing Technology in Police Tactics: Operational and Legal/Constitutional Perspectives," **DAVID PERKINS** and **TOMAS MIJARES**, Southwest Texas State University

PANEL 12

CAPRI D

**ROUNDTABLE: FORGING COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING PARTNERSHIPS
AMONG PRACTITIONERS AND ACADEMICS IN WASHINGTON STATE**

Convenor: **BEN MENKE**

Participants:

QUINT THURMAN, Washington State University Spokane

MICHAEL ERP, Washington State University Spokane

EDMUND McGARRELL, Indiana University

JOHN CRANK, Boise State University

JON WALTERS, Mukilteo Police Department

JOHN TURNER, Mountlake Terrace Police Department

TERRY MANGAN, Spokane Police Department

DAVID INGLE, Spokane Police Department

PANEL 12A

MONACO 14

ROUNDTABLE: POLICE PRACTICES AND THE GATHERING OF EVIDENCE

Convenor: **VICTOR ASCOLILLO**, Westfield State College

Participants:

JOSEPH HANRAHAN, Westfield State College

JOHN JONES, Westfield State College

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 8:30 am - 10:00 am

PANEL 13

MONACO 12

WORKSHOP: WORKPLACE VIOLENCE: JOHN TAYLOR'S 52-YEAR LONG "SNAP"

Convenor: **NANCY SMITH**, California State University at San Marcos

Participants:

STEVE ALBRECHT

PAUL STOTESBURY, Escondido Police Department

PANEL 14

MONACO 11

**ROUNDTABLE: INTERNSHIPS AND FIELD EXPERIENCES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE
EDUCATION: THE STUDENT'S PERSPECTIVE**

Convenor: **THOMAS WATERS**, Northern Arizona University-Yuma

PANEL 14A

MONACO 13

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS: STATE OF THE ART

Chair: **EVELYN GILBERT**, Bethune-Cookman College

Papers:

"The Emergence of a Police Deviant Subculture in Response to Pressure for Community Oriented Policing," **THEO BENSON**, California State University-San Marcos

"Community Corrections: An Analysis of Future Directions and Trends," **TERRY WELLS**, West Virginia State College and **CHARLES FIELDS**, California State University-San Bernardino

"The Neighborhood Supervision Project," **JACK BRUCICK**, COPS West

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR

CAPRI 8

INCORPORATING AFRICAN-AMERICAN PERSPECTIVES INTO THE CURRICULUM

Co-Convenors: **HELEN TAYLOR GREENE**, Old Dominion University
VERNETTA YOUNG, Howard University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 15

CAPRI 1

ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE CURRICULA

Chair/Discussant: **CLARICE COX**

Papers:

"A Model Curriculum for Higher Education Within the Criminal Justice Curriculum," **JUDITH SGARZI**, Mount Ida College

"Criminal Justice Curricula: Another Look," **DAVID JONES**, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

"Criminology and Criminal Justice Education at an Indonesian State University," **THOMAS COURTLESS**, The George Washington University

"Testing Law School Dean's Perceptions Regarding Criminal Justice Undergraduate Majors," **ANGELO PISANI JR**, **RENEE MANCINI**, **JOHN O'HALLORAN**, **THOMAS RHODES**, **JACQUELINE SCARCELLA**, and **ERIC VETRO**, St John's University

PANEL 16

CAPRI 2

MEASUREMENT AND ISSUES IN STUDIES OF VICTIMIZATION

Chair: **PHOEBE STAMBAUGH**, Northern Arizona University

Papers:

"Victimization and Crime Ideology: An Analysis of Mississippi Residents," **CHRISTOPHER HENSLY, PHYLLIS GRAY-RAY, MELVIN RAY, and R GREGORY DUNAWAY**, Mississippi State University

"Victimization and its Effect on Justice Attitudes," **R THOMAS DULL**, California State University-Fresno

"Difficulties and Strategies in Accounting for Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy Victims and Offenders," **JAMES NOLAN and E JOANN KUDSK**, Norfolk State University

"Cycles of Trouble and Remedy and the Decision to Report Sexual Harassment," **PHOEBE STAMBAUGH**, Northern Arizona University

PANEL 17

CAPRI 3

OFFICER CHARACTERISTICS AND PERCEPTIONS

Chair: **TORY CAETI**, Sam Houston State University

Papers:

"Narcotics Agents' Working Perspectives: Us, We, and Them," **J GAYLE MERICLE**, Western Illinois University

"Police Officers' Job Motivations," **DEBORAH PARSONS**, University of California at Irvine

"A Comparative Analysis Between Family of Origin Factors of Police Officers and Social Workers," **TERRY COX and SANDRA KING**, Eastern Kentucky University and **ROBIN RUSSEL**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

"Cadets and Policing: an Analysis of the New York City Police Department's Cadet Corps," **JOHN ETERNO**, New York City Police Department

Discussant: **TORY CAETI**, Sam Houston State University

PANEL 18

CAPRI 4

DIVERSITY, RELIGIOSITY, AND COMMUNITY POLICING

Chair: **SUSAN NOONAN**, Cincinnati Human Relations Commission

Papers:

"Cultural Diversity in Law Enforcement: The Effects of Academy and Field Training (An Evaluation of the Cultural Awareness Training in California)," **SABINA BURTON**, University of California-Irvine

"Police Relations with Blacks: Race, Class, and Neighborhood Effects," **RONALD WEITZER**, George Washington University

"On Police-Minority Relations: Bridging the Gap," **RONALD GLENSOR**, Reno Police Department (NV) and **KENNETH PEAK**, University of Nevada-Reno

"Teaching Strategies for Cultural Diversity and Community Policing," **GAYLE FISHER-STEWART**, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement

"Religiosity and Solidarity Among Law Enforcement Personnel," **MARJIE BRITZ**, The Citadel

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 19

CAPRI 5

STALKING AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: **JOHN FULLER**, West Georgia College

Papers:

“Stalking: Problems of Definition,” **ERIC HICKEY**, California State University-Fresno

“The Female Stalker,” **N JANE McCANDLESS** and **JOHN FULLER**, West Georgia College

“Rhetoric and the Presentation of Stalking by the Popular Media,” **JOHN FRASER**, University of New Hampshire

“Stalking as an Element of Domestic Violence,” **LISA BOZENHARD**, Westfield State College

Discussant: **ROBERT McNAMARA**, Furman University

PANEL 20

CAPRI 6

INTERNATIONAL POLICE REFORM AND LIMITS ON PUNISHMENTS

Chair: **JOAN MARS**, Wayne State University

Papers:

“Deadly Force, Social Control and the Rule of Law: An Examination of Police Homicide in Guyana,” **JOAN MARS**, Wayne State University

“Police Reform in Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, and Zimbabwe During First Decade of Independence: Are Lessons for Nelson Mandela?” **JAMES OPOLOT**, Texas Southern University

“Taiwan: Limitations on Official Power and Other Correlates of Public Opinion Towards Punishment,” **BOBSIU WU**, Bowling Green State University

“Policing the Community: An English Perspective,” **MALCOLM RICHARDS**, Staffordshire University (England)

“The FBI, The SS and ‘Interpol’: Forging a New World Order,” **MATHIEU DEFLEM**, University of Colorado

PANEL 21

CAPRI 7

CORRECTIONAL STAFF AND THEIR WORK IN CONTEXT: THE IMPACT OF THE CORRECTIONAL OFFICER

Chair/Discussant: **ROBERT BING III**, University of Texas at Arlington

Papers:

“Prison Regime and Drugs,” **DENNIS STEVENS**, Mt Olive College

“The Correctional Officer as Villain and the Inmate as Hero: How the Print Media and Corrections Perpetuate Hollywood Stereotyping,” **ROBERT FREEMAN**, Shippensburg University

“Correctional Officer Job Satisfaction,” **ROBERT ROGERS**, Middle Tennessee State University

“Differentiating Perceptions Between Female Inmates, Correctional Staff and Correctional Officers: Regarding Educational, Behavior Modification and Vocational Programs in Nebraska,” **JOSEPH CARLSON**, University of Nebraska at Kearney

“The Effects of Individual-Level, Organizational and Political Factors on Levels of Job Satisfaction Among Higher-Custody Prison Personnel,” **MICHAEL REISIG**, Washington State University

PANEL 22

ROYALE 9

EXAMINING DRUG USE FORECASTING (DUF): FOUR PERSPECTIVES

Chair: **AMI CALDWELL**, San Diego Association of Governments

Papers:

"Los Angeles and Other Counties Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Project: Treatment Histories and Health Care Utilization of Arrestees," **T KIKU ANNON** and **BIRGIT DANILA**, UCLA Drug Abuse Research Center

"Assessing the Need for Treatment in the Arrestee Population," **TERRY BAUMER**, **NICOLE KINCAID**, and **DAVID BLOUGH**, Indiana University-Indianapolis

"The Heterogeneity of Cocaine Use: Trends Across Youthful Arrestees," **SHEILA MAXWELL**, Michigan State University and **CHRISTOPHER MAXWELL**, University of Michigan

"The Drug Use Forecasting Program," **AMI CALDWELL**, San Diego Association of Governments

PANEL 23

ROYALE 10

ISSUES IN POLICE USE OF FORCE

Chair: **LARRY ANDREWS**, Missouri Western State College

Papers:

"Police Use of Nonlethal Force: Individual and Situational Determinants," **EUGENE MORABITO** and **BILL DOERNER**, Florida State University

"The Impact of a Televised Use of Force Arrest on Citizens' Attitudes Toward the Police," **DENA HANLEY**, **JAMES FRANK**, and **R CORY WATKINS**, University of Cincinnati and **ERIC JEFFERIS** and **STEPHEN HOLMES**, National Institute of Justice

"Good Judgement: Off-Duty Philadelphia Officers' Conduct," **JAMES FYFE**, Temple University

"Decision Making in Crisis: Police Responses to Protracted Critical Incidents," **ROBERT TAYLOR** and **LEIGH PRICHARD**, University of North Texas

Discussant: **LARRY ANDREWS**, Missouri Western State College

PANEL 24

CAPRI C

POLICE AND COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO EMERGING GANG PROBLEMS

Chair: **THOMAS BOERMAN**, Eugene Police Department (OR)

Papers:

"The Essence and Foundation of Gang Mentality and Culture," **THOMAS BOERMAN**, Eugene Police Department (OR)

"Childhood Predictions of Gang Involvement for At-Risk Males," **MARK EDDY**, Oregon Social Learning Center

"School and Community Assessment," **RAFAEL CANCIO**, Portland Police Department (OR)

"Developing Community Partnerships," **JAN CALVIN**, Gang Intervention Project (OR)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 25

CAPRI G

SPATIAL ANALYSIS II

Chair: **DEBORAH ROBINSON**, Florida State University

Papers:

"Legitimizing Genocide: A Theoretical Analysis," **ALEX ALVAREZ**, Northern Arizona University

"Modern Food Production: The Systematic Poisoning of America," **LYNNE VIERAITIS**, Florida State University

"Sociological Perspectives of Holistic Resource Management," **JERRY McKINNEY**, Lake Superior State University

"The Social Correlates of Workplace Violence Within the Fast Food Domain," **THOMAS O'CONNOR**, Southeastern Louisiana University

PANEL 26

CAPRI H

THEORIES OF PUNISHMENT: RETRIBUTION, DETERRENCE, AND INCAPACITATION

Chair: **THOR MORRISON**, Eastern Kentucky University

Papers:

"A Multi-Disciplinary Approach Towards Understanding Retribution," **THOR MORRISON**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Publicized Executions and Homicide in California," **STEVEN STACK**, Wayne State University

"The 'Incorrigible Offender' and the Future of Criminal Justice," **ROBERT MAHONEY**, Rockhurst College

"Selective Incapacitation: Strengths and Limitations," **CAVIT COOLEY**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

PANEL 27

CAPRI D

STUDENT PANEL: ISSUES IN POLICING

Chair: **LARRY DRISCOLL**, Wheeling Jesuit College

Papers:

"An Experimental Assessment of Statement Validity Using the SCAN Technique," **JONAS CAVALIER**, Wheeling Jesuit College

"Channel Eye Movements in the Detection of Deception," **DECLAN HURLEY**, Wheeling Jesuit College

"Police Supervisors: Their Effect on the Ethical Crisis in Law Enforcement," **JEFFREY MAGERS**, Spalding University

"The Practicality of Michigan Law Enforcement Training Council (MLEOTC) Mini Academies in Preparing Graduates for Careers in Law Enforcement," **ERIC ADAMS**

PANEL 28

MONACO 12

WORKSHOP: TEACHING CRITICAL THINKING AND MOTIVATING CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENTS

Convenor: **BONNIE TOOTHAKER**, Mt Wachusett Community College

Participants:

WILLIAM CRAWFORD III, Mesa Community College

JAMES DAVITT, University College of Bangor

ROBERT HOFF, Schenectady County Community College

GAY YOUNG, Johnson County Community College

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 29

MONACO 11

ROUNDTABLE: A CRITICAL LOOK AT STUDY ABROAD PROGRAMS FROM A PARTICIPANT'S PERSPECTIVE

Convenor: **WILLIAM WAKEFIELD**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

Participants:

ELIZABETH MULL, University of Nebraska-Omaha

ANGELA HRABIK, University of Nebraska-Omaha

STACEY HAVLICEK, University of Nebraska-Omaha

SIGRID DIETRING, University of Nebraska-Omaha

JULIE PALLAT, University of Nebraska-Omaha

MICHELLE BERTINETTI, University of Nebraska-Omaha

PANEL 29A

MONACO 13

WORKSHOP: SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER PROGRAM

Convenor: **JAMES KLOPOVIC**, North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission

Participant:

MICHAEL VASU, North Carolina State University

PANEL 29B

CAPRI B

FUTURE ISSUES: THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ROLE IN DEALING WITH GANG CRIME INTERVENTION

Chair: **GEORGE KNOX**, National Gang Crime Research Center

Papers:

"Training and Federal Resources: A Needs Assessment of Municipal Police Departments for Dealing with the Modern Gang Problem," **BRAD MARTIN**, University of Findlay

"The Effectiveness of Using Confidential Informants in Local Law Enforcement Gang Intelligence and Prosecution Strategies," **JOHN LASKEY**, Morton College

"Public Housing Policing Problems: Recent Research Findings on Gang Suppression," **EDWARD TROMANHAUSER**, Chicago State University

"Political Encroachment and the Gang Denial Syndrome: Views of Police Chiefs in the USA," **GEORGE KNOX**, National Gang Crime Research Center

Discussant: **THOMAS McCURRIE**, *Journal of Gang Research*

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 11:30 am - 12:45 pm

PANEL 30

CAPRI 1

ROUNDTABLE: MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

Convenor: **MITTIE SOUTHERLAND**, Murray State University

Participants:

TIMOTHY FLANAGAN, Sam Houston State University

MARILYN McSHANE, California State University-San Bernardino

PETER KRATCOSKI, Kent State University

FRANKLYN ROBBINS, Community College of Rhode Island

HARVEY McMURRAY, North Carolina Central University

PANEL 31

CAPRI 2

VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Chair/Discussant: **PAULINE BRENNAN**, New York Criminal Justice Agency

Papers:

"The Carlson Psychological Survey as a Measure of Prosocial Changes in Lifestyle, Violent Juvenile Offenders Within a Secure Treatment Program," **ARTHUR EISENBUCH**, Weaversville Intensive Treatment Unit

"Working with Violent Youths: An Aggression Replacement Training Model," **ROSEMARY BARROW**, Stephens College; **ALICE ANDERSON**, Educational and Human Services; and **WAYNE VAN ZOMEREN**, Northwest Missouri State University

"Juvenile Violent Crime - A Consequence of Anger, Frustration, and Crisis or Evil Mean Spiritedness?" **SUMAN SIRPAL**, Florida International University

"Juvenile Female Offenders, Violent Crime, and Issues of Treatment," **SYLVIA HILL**, University of the District of Columbia

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 11:30 am - 12:45 pm

PANEL 32

CAPRI 3

POLICE ORGANIZATIONS AND CRIME

Chair: **ROBERT LANGWORTHY**, National Institute of Justice

Papers:

"Changing Police Organization and Crime Strategies: The Case of New York City," **ELI SILVERMAN**, John Jay College

"Local Police Organizations and Crime," **KIMBERLY McCABE**, University of South Carolina

"Perceived vs Objective Levels of Crime Among Police Organizations: A National Study," **JIHONG ZHAO**, University of Nebraska at Omaha and **QUINT THURMAN**, Washington State University Spokane

"Criminal Justice: A Perspective Through Mennonite Women," **DANIELLE FRANTZ**, University of South Dakota

Discussant: **ROBERT LANGWORTHY**, National Institute of Justice

PANEL 33

CAPRI 4

COP CONTRASTS: NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA, WISCONSIN AND NORTH CAROLINA

Chair: **LARRY ANDREWS**, Missouri Western State College

Papers:

"A Tale of Two Cities: Impact of Environment on Police Experience and Style," **WILLIAM VIZZARD**, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

"Strategies in Police-Community Policing in Rochester (NY): A Recommendation," **OBI EBBE**, State University of New York at Brockport

"Community Policing and Local Policy Making," **GEORGE BRAGLE**, Empire State College

"Redefining 'Get Tough on Crime': The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Experience," **RICHARD LUMB**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Discussant: **LARRY ANDREWS**, Missouri Western State College

PANEL 34

CAPRI 5

GENDER, CRIME, AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: **FRANCES COLES**, California State University-San Bernardino

Papers:

"Women in a Southern Prison System, 1850-1920," **M G EICHENBERG**, Wayne State College

"Perceptions of Punishment: A Comparison of Male and Female Prisoners in Texas," **DAVID FARABEE**, University of Kentucky and **DOROTHY McCLELLAN**, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi

"Gender and Perception of the Criminal Justice System," **AMY PATTERSON**, **BAHRAM HAGHIGHI**, and **JONATHAN SORENSEN**, University of Texas-Pan American

"A Violent Few: Gang Girls in the CYA," **JILL ROSENBAUM**, California State University-Fullerton

"Labor, Gender and Prison Industries: Wisconsin, 1850-1930," **JOHN CONLEY**, Buffalo State College

PANEL 35

CAPRI 6

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY CONTROL: RUSSIA, CHINA,
AND OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES

Chair: **RICHARD TERRILL**, Georgia State University

Papers:

"Juvenile Justice in China: A Holistic Approach for the Offender," **RICHARD TERRILL**, Georgia State University

"Delinquency Prevention and Control in Shanghai, People's Republic of China: The Use of Moral Education Techniques," **SUSAN REED**, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

"Attachment as a Factor in Controlling Deviance Among Youth in Asian Countries," **VINCENT HOFFMAN**, Michigan State University

"Russian Youth Deviancy," **ROBERT WEIDNER**, **JAMES FINCKENAUER**, and **WILLIAM TERRILL**, Rutgers University

PANEL 36

CAPRI 7

SUPERVISION AND SERVING TIME: DIFFERENT MANIFESTATIONS OF BEHAVIOR?

Chair: **ROBERT ROGERS**, Middle Tennessee State University

Papers:

"An Examination of the Supervision Styles of Corrections Officers in Women's Institutions," **MICHELE BAFUMA**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

"Babypapers in Prison: A Study of Inmate-to-Inmate Prejudice Toward Child Molester," **SALLY McKISSACK**, University of Southwestern Louisiana

"The Relationship Between Personal Guilt and Inmate Attitudes and Behaviors," **STEVEN PATRICK**, **SHANNON SMITH**, and **S KEVIN DINIUS**, Boise State University

"Pandora's Box and Corrections: Future Issues and Challenges Approaching the Twenty-First Century," **JAMES JENGELESKI**, Shippensburg University

Discussant: **ROBERT ROGERS**, Middle Tennessee State University

PANEL 37

ROYALE 9

EXPLORING THE PREVALENCE OF GANG ACTIVITY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

Chair: **L THOMAS WINFREE JR**, New Mexico State University

Papers:

"The Five Percenters in Central New Jersey: The Ideology, Structure and Everyday Life of an African-American Gang," **DAVID DODD** and **DAMON PEARSON**, Montclair State University

"Youth in Society, A Generation in Peril: An Analysis of Gang Members in Albuquerque, New Mexico," **KENNETH LOGAN**, University of New Mexico

"Exploring the Links Between Ethnicity, Delinquency and Gang Membership: A Study of 6, 200 Eighth Grade Students in Eleven U S Cities," **FINN-AAGE ESBENSEN**, University of Nebraska-Omaha and **L THOMAS WINFREE**, New Mexico State University

"Similarities and Differences Between Juvenile Hate Crime and Gang Behavior in International and Historical Perspective," **RICHARD BALL**, West Virginia University and **G DAVID CURRY**, University of Missouri-St Louis

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 11:30 am - 12:45 pm

PANEL 38

ROYALE 10

THE FUTURE OF CRIME AND JUSTICE

Chair: **ROSLYN MURASKIN**, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

Papers:

"Women and the Future of Law," **ROSLYN MURASKIN**, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

"Gangs: The Challenges of the 21st Century," **KENNETH PEAK**, University of Nevada at Reno

"Terrorism and the 21st Century," **EDITH FLYNN**, Northeastern University

"Community Policing in the 21st Century," **MICHAEL PALMIOTTO**, Wichita State University

"Legal Issues and the Police," **ROBERT MEADOWS**, California Lutheran University

"Correctional Issues and the 21st Century," **MICHAEL WELCH**, Rutgers University

PANEL 39

CAPRI C

LEGAL ISSUES IN THE VICTIMIZATION PROCESS

Chair: **LLOYD KLEIN**, Queensborough Community College

Papers:

"Extending Rights to Victims of Child Abuse, Domestic Violence and Rape: Leading Supreme Court Decisions," **JANET WILSON**, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

"Victims' Rights in the Criminal Justice Process: America and Beyond," **YUE MA**, Westfield State College

"Save the Children: A Socio-Legal Assessment of Megan's Law and Organized Community Sentiment," **LLOYD KLEIN**, Queensborough Community College; **JOAN LUXENBURG**, University of Central Oklahoma; and **SHAWNA CLEARY-DOERING**, University of Oklahoma

"Trauma: Self-Defined by Violent Youth," **SUSAN CRIMMINS**, **AMY SCHMIDT**, and **JUDITH RYDER**, National Development and Research Institutes; **HENRY BROWNSTEIN**, University of Baltimore; and **BARRY SPUNT**, John Jay College

PANEL 40

CAPRI G

JUVENILE COURT PROCESSING, DISPOSITIONS, AND ALTERNATIVES

Chair/Discussant: **REBECCA PETERSEN**, Arizona State University

Papers:

"Juvenile Court Dispositions: Decision-Making and Informality Revisited," **REBECCA PETERSEN**, Arizona State University

"'Shock Incarceration': An Alternative Form of Juvenile Justice?" **JOANNE ARDOVINI-BROOKER** and **LEWIS WALKER**, Western Michigan University

"Designing Dispositional Alternatives in Juvenile Justice," **KENNETH GALLAGHER**, Nebraska Office of Juvenile Services

"Cross-Jurisdictional Variations in Juvenile Justice Processing," **DONNA BISHOP**, University of Central Florida and **LONN LANZA-KADUCE** and **LAWRENCE WINNER**, University of Florida

"Legal and Extra-Legal Determinants of Detention Sentences: A Comparison of Jurisdictions," **HARRY HOFFMAN**, Minot State University and **RANDALL BEGER**, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

PANEL 41

CAPRI H

CRITICAL/RADICAL APPROACHES TO POLICING

Chair: JEFFREY ROSS

Papers:
"Police Misconduct and Malpractice: A Critical Analysis of Citizen Complaints," KIM LERSCH, University of West Florida

"Collaboration Between the Military and Criminal Justice Industrial Complexes: From Ideological to Material Connections," PETER KRASKA, Eastern Kentucky University

"The Arresting Eye: Classification, Surveillance, and Disciplinary Administration in Police Thinking," JOHN McMULLAN, Saint Mary's University (Canada)

"Interactional Shadows: Framing Police Work," PETER MANNING, Michigan State University

"A Consumer's Guide to Researching the Repression Trade," STEVE WRIGHT, The Omega Foundation (England)

PANEL 42

CAPRI D

ROUNDTABLE: WOMEN, CRIME, AND RACIAL IDEOLOGY

Convenor: JACQUELINE HUEY, Wayne State University

Participants:
JANA BUFKIN
FELECIA RICHARDSON, Florida A&M University
VIDELLA WHITE, Wayne State University

PANEL 43

MONACO 12

WORKSHOP: THE REALITIES OF GIS AS A CRIME MAPPING TOOL

Convenor: KAREN LAYNE, K S Layne Inc

Participant:
BOB AGNEW, City of Las Vegas Geographic Information Systems

PANEL 44

MONACO 11

WORKSHOP: INMATE FATHERS: INNOVATIVE COLLABORATION BY FEDERAL, STATE, PUBLIC, AND PRIVATE SECTORS TO MEET HIGH RISK PARENTING NEEDS

Convenor: TED MARSHALL, Morehead State University

PANEL 44A

MONACO 13

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE

Chair: SHANNON BARTON, Northern Kentucky University

Papers:
"Battered Women's Syndrome," JANET MILTON, Western Illinois University

"Deterrence Theory I Civil Cases as it Relates to Public Policy," BRIAN PAYNE and EDWARD STEVENS, Troy State University

"Domestic Violence Cases in the Criminal Justice System," DAVID KESSLER and EDNA EREZ, Kent State University

"Examining Sources of Delay in Child Maltreatment Court Proceedings: One State's Response," PAUL KNEPPER, Northern Kentucky University and SHANNON BARTON, University of Cincinnati

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 11:30 am - 12:45 pm

PANEL 44B

CAPRI B

FUTURE ISSUES: GANG PROBLEMS IN THE AMERICAN PRISON SYSTEM

Chair: **GEORGE KNOX**, National Gang Crime Research Center

Papers:

"Gang Control Policies and Strategies in American Correctional Institutions Today," **JAMES HOUSTON**, Appalachian State University

"Gang Violence Patterns in American Corrections Today," **CURTIS ROBINSON**, Lake County Juvenile Court (IN)

"Legal and Policy Implications of Gang Crimes Behind Bars," **GEORGE KNOX**, National Gang Crime Research Center

"Gangs and Gang Members in Adult Correctional Institutions: A National Assessment," **EDWARD TROMANHAUSER**, Chicago State University and **JOHN LASKEY**, Morton College

"Gang Control Policy and Gang Problems in Juvenile Correctional Facilities," **ZHENG WANG**, Texas Southern University

Discussant: **THOMAS McCURRIE**, *Journal of Gang Research*

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR

CAPRI 8

USING THE INTERNET FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

Convenor: **CECIL GREEK**, University of South Florida

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 1:00 pm -2:15 pm

PANEL 45

CAPRI 1

SPECIAL ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

Chair: **KENNETH CLONTZ**, Western Illinois University

Papers:

"Economic and Sociological Perspectives on Crime: Towards an Integration," **ROSALEA HAMILTON** and **VANUS JAMES**, John Jay College

"Women as Police Officers: A Study of Attitudes Across Academic Majors," **SANDRA JENSEN**, Arizona State University

"An Assessment Strategy to Determine the Relevancy of Western New Mexico University Corrections Curriculum to the Needs of New Mexico Correctional Employers," **MELISSA BLEVINS**, Western New Mexico University

"The 'Self Sponsored' Cadet in California Police Academies," **JUDY KACI**, California State University-Long Beach

"The Effects of Oregon School Reform in Criminal Justice Educational Programs in Community Colleges," **CHRIS COUGHLIN** and **GREIG THOMSON**, Southern Oregon Community College

Discussant: **KENNETH CLONTZ**, Western Illinois University

PANEL 46

CAPRI 2

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: DETERRENCE, INTERVENTION, AND REHABILITATION

Chair: **CHARISSE COSTON**, University of North Carolina Charlotte

Papers:

"The Relation of Perceived Deterrents to Delinquent Behavior Among Inner-City Youth," **WANDA FOGLIA**, Rowan College of New Jersey

"Juvenile Fire-Setters: A Program for Intervention," **FREDERICK MERCILLIOTT**, Community College of Southern Nevada and **BARBARA MERCILLIOTT**, University of New Haven

"Counseling in the Criminal Justice System: Inside and Out," **PAUL BRULE** and **JOHN VIOLANTI**, Rochester Institute of Technology

"Assessing Hope Among Adolescents Who Commit Violent Crimes," **AMY SCHMIDT**, **JUDITH RYDER**, and **SUSAN CRIMMINS**, National Development and Research Institute; **BARRY SPUNT**, John Jay College; and **HENRY BROWNSTEIN**, University of Baltimore

"Defining Relevant Outcomes for Juvenile Correctional Programs," **PHILIP HARRIS** and **PETER JONES**, Temple University

PANEL 47

CAPRI 3

POLICE ISSUES INVOLVING RACE: OFFICER RACE AND RACE-RELATED ATTITUDES OF OFFICERS

Chair: **STEPHEN COX**, U S Department of Justice

Papers:

"Black and Blue: Racial Composition of 72 Major Police Departments," **BETH SANDERS**, University of Cincinnati

"Police Responses to Compounded Issues of Gender and Race: A Case Example from Northeast Ohio," **NAWAL AMMAR**, Kent State University

"Racism Within LAPD: Aberrant or Systemic?" **JAMES LASLEY**, California State University at Fullerton and **MICHAEL HOOPER**, Penn State Harrisburg

"Why the LAPD Set O J Free," **GARY WEBB**, Ball State University

Discussant: **STEPHEN COX**, U S Department of Justice

PANEL 48

CAPRI 4

TRAINING AND EDUCATION: IMPACT ON CITIZENS AND THE POLICE

Chair: **VANCE McLAUGHLIN**, Savannah Police Department

Papers:

"An Analysis of the Impact of Community Policing Training on Phoenix Police Recruits," **ROBIN HAARR** and **JERRY OSBURN**, Arizona State University West

"The Citizen Police Academy: A Recipe for Improving Police-Community Relations," **ELLEN COHN**, Florida International University

"Developing a Citizen Police Training Academy Curriculum," **DENNIS POWELL**, Middle Tennessee State University

"The Role of Higher Education and its Influence on Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving," **JIM LEAVITT**, National University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 49

CAPRI 5

CHILD ABUSE AS A CORRELATE OF ADOLESCENT AND ADULT SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROBLEMS

Chair: **LINDA WILLIAMS**, University of New Hampshire

Papers:

"Childhood Victimization and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder as Correlates of Teenage Substance Abuse: Results from the National Survey of Adolescents," **BEN SAUNDERS**, **DEAN KILPATRICK**, and **HEIDI RESNICK**, Medical University of South Carolina and **ROCHELLE HANSON**, University of Florida

"Substance Abuse Among Sexually Abused and Non-Abused Boys: A Prospective Study," **JANA JASINSKI** and **LINDA WILLIAMS**, University of New Hampshire

"Childhood Abuse and Lack of Parental Care as Risk Factors for Heavy Drinking Among African-American Women: A Prospective Study," **LESLIE YOUNG**, **LINDA WILLIAMS**, and **JANA JASINSKI**, University of New Hampshire

"Substance Abuse and Criminal Behavior Among Victims of Child Sexual Assault," **JANE SIEGEL**, University of Pennsylvania and **LINDA WILLIAMS**, University of New Hampshire

PANEL 50

CAPRI 6

NEW DIRECTIONS IN CORRECTIONAL THOUGHT

Chair: **MARIAN WHITSON**, East Tennessee State University

Papers:

"Military Executions in ETO During WW II: The Effect of Changing Context on Sexual Racism," **J MICHAEL THOMSON** and **J ROBERT LILLY**, Northern Kentucky University

"Social and Economic Barriers: Being Afro-American and an Ex-Con in the USA," **JAMES SHORES**, Mississippi Valley State University

"Racism and the Death Penalty: Current State of the Research," **ERNIE THOMPSON**, Arizona State University West

"Race, Class, and Homicide: An Analysis of Individual Level Data," **STEVEN STACK**, Wayne State University

"Legally Sanctioned Lynching of the 21st Century and Ida Wells Barnett," **MARIAN WHITSON**, East Tennessee State University

PANEL 51

CAPRI 7

EVALUATIONS AND IMPACT OF ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS

Chair/Discussant: **STEPHEN SCHOENTHALER**, California State University, Stanislaus

Papers:

"An Assessment of Incarcerated Class 4 Offenders in Illinois: Implications for Alternative Sanctions," **ERNEST COWLES** and **LAURA GRANSKY**, University of Illinois at Springfield

"Does Shock Incarceration Differ From a Traditional Minimum Security Institution in the Rehabilitation of Offenders: A Comparison of Inmate Attitudinal Change and Institutional Environments," **FAITH LUTZE**, Washington State University

"An Impact Evaluation of the Structured Sanctions Process in Multnomah County," **DAVID CAVANAGH**, Applied Social Research and **CARY HARKAWAY**, Department of Community Corrections

"The Growth of a Program: TAP Revisited," **DONNA KOCHIS**, Rowan College of New Jersey

"An Evaluation of Pennsylvania's Department of Corrections Boot Camp," **HENRY SONTHEIMER**, Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency; **JAN HENDRICKSON-SMITH**, Pennsylvania State University; **JAMES ALIBRIO**, Pennsylvania Board of Probation/Parole; and **BARBARA TOMBS**, Kansas Sentencing Commission

PANEL 52

ROYALE 9

SIEGE IN AMERICA: VIOLENCE AND COMMUNITY FEAR

Chair: **GEORGE WILSON**, North Carolina Central University

Papers:

"Hostage Incidents: Profiles and Outcomes," **JAMES POLAND**, California State University-Sacramento

"Bombings in the United States: An Exploratory Study," **JOHN FOUST**, New Mexico State University

"Analysis and Findings of a Case Study on John Wayne Gacy," **JAMES SPARKS**, University of Alabama

"The Vigilante as Terrorist: A Relationship as American as Apple Pie," **GAYLE OLSON-RAYMER**, Humboldt State University

PANEL 53

ROYALE 10

INNOVATIVE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL ALTERNATIVES

Chair: **EVELYN GILBERT**, Bethune-Cookman College

Papers:

"Residential Community Corrections: A Privatization Example," **JOSEPH BROCK** and **CINDY HERGENREDER**, University of Northern Colorado

"Correction Alternatives: Day Reporting in Orange County, Florida," **MELODY LAWRENCE**, University of Tennessee-Knoxville and **JACK TCHEN**, Orange County Community Corrections

"Regional Differences in Connecticut's Alternative Incarceration Program," **ROSE RODRIGUES** and **KURT SCHLICHTING**, Fairfield University

"Community-Based Sanctions: Assessing Public Tolerance," **BRANDON APPELEGATE**, **FRANCIS CULLEN**, **JODY SUNDT**, and **MICHAEL TURNER**, University of Cincinnati

Discussant: **EVELYN GILBERT**, Bethune-Cookman College

PANEL 54

CAPRI C

THE ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT OF GANGS

Chair: **ALBERT DiCHIARA**, University of Hartford

Papers:

"A Social Construction of a Gang Problem," **A L MARSTELLER**, Drury College

"Gang Behavior: An Organizational Analysis," **JACQUELINE SCHNEIDER**, Western Carolina University

"Going Positive: Gang Frames and Reframing," **ALBERT DiCHIARA**, University of Hartford

"A Preliminary Report of Gang Activity in State Run Juvenile Facilities," **JEFFREY RUSH**, Jacksonville State University; **SANDRA STONE**, Georgia Department of Children and Youth Services; and **JERRY WYCOFF**, Macon College

PANEL 55

CAPRI G

CONTROLLING DRUG TRAFFICKING AND DRUG USE

Chair: **MANGAI NATARAJAN**, John Jay College

Papers:

"Mandatory Sentences, Sentencing Guidelines and Effects on Local Drug Markets," **JACK RILEY**, U S Department of Justice and **CHRISTOPHER LESLIE**, University of California-Berkeley

"Seizing and Forfeiting Drug Offender Assets: Assessing the Performance of Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces," **MICHAEL SABATH**, San Diego State University and **EDMUND McGARRELL**, Indiana University-Bloomington

"The Maryland State Pulse Check: A Qualitative Survey of Emerging Drug Trends Throughout the State," **HEATHER PFEIFER**, **MARGARET HSU**, and **ERIC WISH**, Center for Substance Abuse Research

"Understanding Drug Dealing in India," **MANGAI NATARAJAN**, John Jay College

"Drug Trafficking and Abuse as a Political Threat to the Chinese Communist Control: A Story from Yunnan, China," **VICTOR SHAW**, UCLA Drug Abuse Research Center

PANEL 56

CAPRI H

DIRECTIONS IN CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES: TRAITS OF DEATH PENALTY CASES, TRENDS FOR THE FUTURE, AND ISSUES OF EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICACY

Chair/Discussant: **DONALD RANISH**, Antelope Valley College

Papers:

"Capital Punishment in Russia (Current Tendencies)," **VITALY KVASHIS**, Research Institute of the Russian Ministry of the Interior (Russia)

"Some Characteristics of Pre-Furman Executions in the United States," **ERNIE THOMPSON** and **GEORGE TACKER**, Arizona State University West

"Major Death Penalty Cases Decided by the United States Supreme Court Since 1972: Where is the Court Going?" **JEFFERSON INGRAM**, University of Dayton

"The Management of Death-Sentenced Inmates: Issues, Realities, and Innovative Strategies," **GEORGE LOMBARDI**, Missouri Department of Corrections and **RICHARD SLUDER** and **DON WALLACE**, Central Missouri State University

PANEL 57

CAPRI D

ROUNDTABLE: A 2+2 MODEL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: FAST TRACKING STUDENTS FROM HIGH SCHOOL THROUGH THE UNIVERSITY

Convenor: **THOMAS WATERS**, Northern Arizona University

Participant:

GARY NEUMEYER, Arizona Western College

PANEL 58

MONACO 12

WORKSHOP: GRAND SLAM OR FOUL BALL? THE FUTURE OF THREE STRIKES AND YOU'RE OUT LAWS

Convenor: **DALE SECHREST**, California State University-San Bernardino

Participants:

MICHAEL WIATROWSKI, Florida Atlantic University

JAMES VARDALIS, St Thomas University

DAVID SHICHOR, California State University-San Bernardino

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 59

MONACO 11

**WORKSHOP: SUPERVISORY LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE: AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH
TO LEARNING LEADERSHIP AND ETHICS**

Convenor: **PATRICK MAHER**, Personnel and Organization Development Consultants Inc

Participants:

TOM HOOD, Center for Leadership Development

DOUG DICKERSON, Brea Police Department

PANEL 59A

MONACO 13

EMERGING ISSUES IN WHITE COLLAR CRIME

Chair: **JAMES HELMKAMP**, National White Collar Crime Center

Papers:

"Key Questions for White Collar Crime Studies," **RICHARD BALL**, West Virginia University and **JAMES HELMKAMP**, National White Collar Crime Center

"Satellite Surveillance of Criminal Offenders: A Contemporary Alternative to Prison," **THOMAS TOOMBS**

"The Identification of White Collar Offenders in Ohio," **STEPHEN HAAS** and **JOHN WRIGHT**, East Tennessee State University

"The Paper Chase: A Model for Money Laundering Investigations," **RONALD ROBINSON**, Stephen F Austin State University

Discussant: **ROBERT MEIER**, Iowa State University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 60

CAPRI 1

MEETING THE NEEDS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENTS

Chair/Discussant: **ALIENE PABOOJIAN**, Sam Houston State University

Papers:

"Meeting the Needs of Today's Criminal Justice Student: A Program Assessment," **DICK ANDZENGE**, St Cloud State University

"Criminal Justice Curriculum Transformation: A Guide for Placement of Majors in Law Schools," **RAY LEAL**, St Mary's University

"Traditional vs Non-Traditional Models of Graduate Criminal Justice Education: Choices, Resources, and Expectation," **MARGIE BALLARD-MACK** and **GISELLE WHITE**, South Carolina State University

"Your Students Can Too Write-If You Show Them How," **TARA GRAY**, New Mexico State University

PANEL 61

CAPRI 2

TECHNOCRIMES

Chair: **AUGUST BEQUAI**

Papers:

"Technology and the Twilight of Ethnic Organized Crime," **JOSEPH SCIMECCA** and **HOWARD LASUS**, George Mason University

"Technocrimes: Dismal Prospects," **ELI SILVERMAN**, John Jay College

"Technocrimes: Enforcement in Germany," **HEIKI GRAMKOW**, CSR Inc

"Technocrimes: Trends and Developments for the 21st Century," **AUGUST BEQUAI**

PANEL 62

CAPRI 3

MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR AN INCREASING NUMBER OF POLICE AGENCIES

Chair/Discussant: **LAWRENCE TRAVIS III**, University of Cincinnati

Papers:

"Counting Cops: Estimating the Number of Police Departments and Police Officers in the United States," **MARGARET TOWNSEND**, **EDWARD MAGUIRE**, and **CRAIG UCHIDA**, Office of Community Oriented Policing and **JEFFREY SNIPES**, Florida State University

"The Utilization and Management of Police Overtime," **DAVID BAYLEY**, **ROBERT WORDEN**, **JOHN McCLUSKEY**, and **ROBIN SHEPARD**, University at Albany

"Principles of Police Management for Intelligence Led Policing in the United Kingdom," **PAUL COOPER** and **JON MURPHY**, Merseyside Police (England)

"The Cost Effectiveness and Morale Issues of the Personal Patrol Vehicle Program in a Police Department," **SHELDON ZHANG** and **THEO BENSON**, California State University-San Marcos

PANEL 63

CAPRI 4

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

Chair: **MARTIN GRUBERG**, University of Wisconsin

Papers:

"Environmental Justice: An Analysis of Superfund Sites in a Southeastern State," **PAUL STRETESKY**, **MICHAEL HOGAN**, and **BRIAN MacCARTHY**, Florida State University

"Patterns of Enforcement and Compliance in Water Pollution Control," **DONALD SCOTT**, Southeastern Louisiana University

"Investigation and Prosecution of Environmental Crimes," **WILLIAM HYATT**, Western Carolina University

PANEL 64

CAPRI 5

EVALUATING DETERMINANTS OF RECIDIVISM

Chair/Discussant: **AVON BURNS**, Mott Community College

Papers:

"Client Views of Texas Probation," **RODNEY HENNINGSSEN**, Sam Houston State University

"A Preliminary Examination of the Institution-to-Community Experiences of Adult Ex-Offenders," **STEPHEN GIBBONS** and **KENNETH JENSEN**, Western Oregon State College

"The Common and Significant Factors Among Adult Female Offenders," **MARILYN SULLIVAN-COSETTI**, Chatham College and **ANNE FRANKS**, Program for Female Offenders

PANEL 65

CAPRI 6

DELINQUENCY AND DRIFT IN VARIOUS SUBCULTURES

Chair: **BETH BJERREGAARD**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Papers:

"Perceptions of Crime Seriousness in the African American Community: A Contextual Approach," **BRENDA VOGEL**

"Evaluation of Community-Based Delinquency Prevention: Results from Pennsylvania," **WAYNE WELSH**, **PATRICIA JENKINS**, and **PHILIP HARRIS**, Temple University

"Black Subculture of Violence: An Empirical Test of the Popular Thesis," **LIQUN CAO** and **ANTHONY ADAMS**, Eastern Michigan University and **VICKIE JENSEN**, University of Colorado

PANEL 66

CAPRI 7

TOPICAL ISSUES ON FEMALE OFFENDERS: CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVES

Chair: **WILLIAM TAGGART**, New Mexico State University

Papers:

"Explanation of Homicide: Interviews with Female Killers," **DENNIS STEVENS**, Mt Olive College

"Evaluation of Parent/Visitation Program in Virginia," **ALVIN MOORE**, Deep Meadow Correctional Center and **MARY CLEMENT**, Virginia Commonwealth University

"Features of Effective Programs for Women in Prisons and Jails," **MERRY MORASH** and **TIMOTHY BYNUM**, Michigan State University

"Children Visiting Mothers in Prison: An Examination of the Impact on Mother's Behavior," **KAREN CASEY**, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

Discussant: **WILLIAM TAGGART**, New Mexico State University

PANEL 66A

ROYALE 9

INNOVATIVE COURT AND COMMUNITY PROSECUTION INITIATIVES

Chair: **LAURIE BRIGHT**, National Institute of Justice

Papers:

"Domestic Violence Cases: Effects of a Specialized Court," **BARBARA SMITH**, American Bar Association

"Dispensing Justice Locally: Implementation and Effects of the Midtown Manhattan Community Court," **MICHELLE SVIRIDOFF**, Fund for the City of New York

"Emerging Experiments in Community Prosecution," **BARBARA BOLAND**, National Institute of Justice

"Crime Prevention and Community Justice in Public Housing," **JAY COHEN**

Discussant: **LAURIE BRIGHT**, National Institute of Justice

PANEL 67

ROYALE 10

GUNS, HOMICIDE, AND VIOLENCE

Chair: **BARRY SPUNT**, John Jay College

Papers:

"Methods Women Use to Kill," **HENRY BROWNSTEIN**, University of Baltimore; **SUSAN CRIMMINS**, National Development and Research Institutes; **BARRY SPUNT**, John Jay College; **DONNA HALL**, NYS Division of Criminal Justice; and **SANDRA LANGLELY**

"Murder in the Heart of Dixie: An Analysis of Homicides in Montgomery, Alabama for the Year 1994," **JERRY BURNS**, Alabama State University

"An Analysis of Weapons Used in Homicides in the State of Kansas from 1980-1993," **MICHAEL PALMIOTTO** and **GALAN JANEKSELA**, Wichita State University

"Female Homicide Offenders: A Preliminary Examination of Provocation," **PENELOPE HANKE**, Auburn University

Discussant: **ELSIE SCOTT**, University of Central Florida

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 68

CAPRI C

MENTAL HEALTH AND TREATMENT ISSUES IN JAILS AND PRISONS

Chair: **KEN KERLE**, American Jail Association

Papers:

"The Criminalization of Mental Illness," **LEE LABECKI** and **KATHLEEN ZWIERZYNA**, Pennsylvania Department of Corrections

"Life Skills for Inmates: An Evaluation of the LASER Project," **TOM AUSTIN** and **TODD BRICKER**, Shippensburg University

"Jail Rehabilitation in an Era of Limits: A Case Study," **J RICK ALTEMOSE**, Lamar University

"Parenting Training (Filial Therapy) with Incarcerated Mothers and Parent-Child Contact Visit Play Sessions in a Jail Setting," **ZELLA HARRIS**, Texas Woman's University

"Special Needs Inmates in New Mexico Jails," **G LARRY MAYS** and **DANIEL JUDISCAK**, New Mexico State University

PANEL 69

CAPRI G

IMPACT OF GAMBLING ON COMMUNITIES

Chair: **RONALD IACOVETTA**, Wichita State University

Papers:

"The Impact of Numbers Gambling on New York City Communities: A Geographical and Historical Analysis," **DON LIDDICK**, University of Greensburg at Greensburg

"The Gambling Invasion: One City's Innovative Response to Gambling Related Crime," **DANIEL COX**, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

"The Impact of Riverboat Casino Gambling in the Midwest," **RONALD IACOVETTA**, Wichita State University

"Hoop Crazy: Why Point-Shaving Scandals will Happen Again," **DAVID WHELAN**, Fitchburg State College

Discussant: **JOHN DOMBRINK**, University of California-Irvine

PANEL 70

CAPRI H

PRIVATE CRIME AND PREVENTION PRACTICES

Chair: **JAMES GILLHAM**, Buffalo State College

Papers:

"Criminogenic Dimensions of Risk Taking: Assessments of Shoplifting in a Real World Environment," **DENNIS BROWN**, University of Nebraska-Kearney

"Profiling Victims and Suspects of Home Robberies," **TOD BURKE**, Radford University and **CHARLES O'REAR**, The George Washington University

"Workplace Violence: Problems and Prevention," **MIKE WITKOWSKI**, University of Detroit

"Prevention of Violence in the Workplace: An Examination of Personnel Selection Methods Employed in Michigan Hospitals," **BRIAN JOHNSON**, Grand Valley State University and **THOMAS ACKERMAN**, Michigan State University

Discussant: **MARI BOTTOM**, *Journal of Security Administration*

PANEL 71

CAPRI D

**ROUNDTABLE: CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE:
REFLECTIVE ACCOUNTS**

Convenor: **RANDALL SHELDEN**, University of Nevada-Las Vegas

Participants:

RICHARD QUINNEY, Northern Illinois University

WILLIAM BROWN, University of Michigan-Flint

LARRY KOCH, University of Michigan-Flint

DAVID FRIEDRICHS, University of Scranton

FRANK WILLIAMS III, California State University-San Bernardino

MEDA CHESNEY-LIND, University of Hawaii

PANEL 72

MONACO 12

WORKSHOP: PRETRIAL DIVERSION: SUCCESS AND ISSUES

Co-Convenors: **ELEANOR SEIDMAN-SMITH**, American Red Cross
CINDY BOCHANTIN, United States District Court

Participant:

SHERYL BOEHL, U S Pretrial Services

PANEL 73

MONACO 11

**WORKSHOP: NEW EDUCATIONAL PRODUCTS FROM THE NATIONAL
CENTER FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE**

Convenor: **HOWARD SNYDER**, National Center for Juvenile Justice

Participant:

MELISSA SICKMUND, National Center for Juvenile Justice

PANEL 73A

MONACO 13

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WITH BOYS IN THE HOOD

Chair: **GARY FEINBERG**, St Thomas University

Papers:

"Being Held Hostage in Your Own Back Yard: Gangs as Terrorists," **KATHY OTTEN**, University of Denver

"Violent Juvenile Offenders: Are Their Numbers Increasing?" **TAMMY KING**, Kent State University

"The Crisis Among Young Urban African-American Males in Relation to the Education System," **WILMA WILEY**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

"Race, Ethnicity, and Prosecutorial Discretionary Justice: Profile Diversion of Drug Offenders in an Urban County," **C WAYNE JOHNSTON**, Arkansas State University

PANEL 73B

MONACO 14

ROUNDTABLE: RUBY RIDGE: AN INSIDERS PERSPECTIVE

Convenor: **RONALD EVANS**, Boise State University

Participants:

RALPH SWORD, Boise State University

JOHN CRANK, Boise State University

PANEL 74

CAPRI 1

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Chair: **ANGELO PISANI JR**, St John's University

Papers:

"An Analysis of Perceived Training Needs of Rural County Sheriff's Departments," **WILLIAM MILLER II**, East Central University

"Training Cost Transfer to Learners for Police and Correctional Personnel," **JAMES MADDEN**, Lake Superior State University

"Police Officers' Perceptions of Continuing Education Mandates," **MICHAEL BRECI**, Metropolitan State University

"Continuous Quality Improvement Training Programs: Does the Quality Continue to Improve when the Participants Return? A Follow-up Study," **JEANNE STINCHCOMB**, Criminal Justice Training and Evaluation Association

Discussant: **ANGELO PISANI JR**, St John's University

PANEL 75

CAPRI 2

CURRENT AND FUTURE ISSUES IN JUVENILE JUSTICE

Chair: **DAVID JENKS**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Papers:

"Guardian Ad Litem in Juvenile Courts: Who are They? A Case Study of a Mid-Sized Southern District," **NATALIE KROOVAND**, Indiana University

"The Impact of Juvenile Curfew on Delinquency in New Orleans," **BILL RUEFLE**, University of South Alabama and **MIKE REYNOLDS**, University of New Orleans

"Cyberspace: Its Potential Influence on Juveniles and Delinquency," **M REID COUNTS**, University of South Carolina and **GORDON CREWS**, Midlands Technical College

"The 1990's and Juvenile Justice: Implications for the 21st Century," **ROGER McNALLY** and **DIANE DWYER**, SUNY College at Brockport

Discussant: **TAMMY KING**, Kent State University

PANEL 76

CAPRI 3

SEXUAL ABUSE

Chair: **DOUGLAS PRYOR**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

Papers:

"Sex Offender Gender Differences," **BRIAN JOHNSON** and **AGNES BARO**, Grand Valley State University

"Facilitating Experiences and Realities in the Life Histories of Child Sexual Abuse Offenders," **DOUGLAS PRYOR**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

"A Model Program to Stop Child Sexual Abuse: A Coordinated, Interdisciplinary, Interagency Approach," **RICHARD TEWKSBURY**, University of Louisville and **NICHOLAS KING**

"Correlates of Domestic Violence in Two Urban Areas: A Preliminary Analysis," **OBIE CLAYTON** and **TRAVIS PATTON**, Morehouse College and **WILLIAM WAKEFIELD**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

"Testing Assumptions About Juvenile Sex Offenders," **LEANNE ROBERT** and **PETER JONES**, Temple University

PANEL 77

CAPRI 4

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND LEGISLATIVE ASPECTS OF TERRORISM

Chair/Discussant: **JACK RILEY**, National Institute of Justice

Papers:

"Suicide Bombers: Wave of the Future?" **HARVEY KUSHNER**, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

"The Political, Economical, and Criminal Justice Implications of Terrorism," **BERTUS FERREIRA**, Washburn University

"Legislative Responses to Terrorism: Justice Issues and the Public Forum," **KRISTINE MULLENDORE** and **JONATHAN WHITE**, Grand Valley State University

"Religious Motivation for Terrorism: A View of the Internal Dynamics," **ADAM SILVER**

PANEL 78

CAPRI 5

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Chair: **ANNMARIE KAZYAKA**, Niagara University

Papers:

"Race and Executions in the Post-World War II South," **GEORGE TACKER**, Arizona State University West

"Extradition and the Death Penalty: Canada and the United States," **CLARE GOLDMAN**, University College of the Fraser Valley

"Methods of Capital Punishment: Cruel and Unusual?" **ANDREW PROTO**, SUNY College at Brockport

PANEL 79

CAPRI 6

ISSUES IN GANGS AND DRUGS

Chair: **JACQUELINE SCHNEIDER**, Western Carolina University

Papers:

"Youth Gangs: Why Join?" **RALPH KNOWLES** and **JACQUELINE SCHNEIDER**, Western Carolina University

"Drug 'Crackdowns': An Evaluation of Congressional Decision Making," **VICKIE PARAMORE**, University of Maryland

"Gangs, Prisons, and Drugs: Three Growing Issues for the Future of Criminal Justice," **CRISTI ALBRIGHT** and **JULIE HEIMBIGNER**, University of Nevada-Reno

"Drug Policy Between UK and USA: A Cross-Cultural Examination," **KIRSTEN HERBERT** and **LINDSEY GENTRY**, Western Carolina University

PANEL 80

CAPRI 7

ISSUES IN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

Chair: **NICKY JACKSON**, Purdue University Calumet

Papers:

"Instructor Victimization: A Neglected Issue in Higher Education Literature," **NICKY JACKSON**, **MICHAELINE FLOREK**, and **MARISOL VASQUEZ**, Purdue University Calumet

"The Criminalization of Homosexuality: An Historical and Legal Analysis of the Sodomy Statute," **ANNE GARNER**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

"Computer Crime: An Urgent Need for Legislative Action to Curb the Current Escalating Crime Trend in the Computer World," **LYNDA WHITEHEAD**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

"Developing a Typology of Methods in Serial Murder," **ESCHOL PARTIN**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

"Stalkers: A Typology and the Concept of Self-Protection," **MELANIE SONGER**, Mercyhurst College

"Understanding the Evolution of Organized Crime," **DAVID LANCASTER** and **MICHAEL SAPIA**, Western Carolina University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 81

ROYALE 10

ROUNDTABLE: ALTERNATIVES TO DELINQUENT INTERVENTION

Convener: **TIMOTHY BOYLAN**, Clark County Family and Youth Services

Participants:

VIVIAN D'ARPA, Clark County Family and Youth Services
TONY OCHOA, Clark County Family and Youth Services
RICH HARRISON, Clark County Family and Youth Services
CHERI WRIGHT, Clark County Family and Youth Services
SHERRI KATZDORN, Clark County Family and Youth Services
JACKIE ERVIN, Clark County Family and Youth Services

PANEL 82

CAPRI C

**ROUNDTABLE: TEACHING THE WHITE COLLAR CRIME COURSE:
PEDAGOGICAL CONUNDRUMS**

Convener: **SALLY SIMPSON**, University of Maryland

Participants:

JAY ALBANESE, Niagara University
ROBERT MEIER, Iowa State University
DAVID FRIEDRICHS, University of Scranton
DAVID SIMON, University of California-Berkeley
GILBERT GEIS, University of California-Irvine

PANEL 83

CAPRI G

ROUNDTABLE: METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN VIOLENCE RESEARCH

Convener: **JEFFREY RUSH**, Jacksonville State University

Participant:

BECKY TATUM, University of Illinois-Chicago

PANEL 84

CAPRI H

**ROUNDTABLE: CHALLENGE OF POLICING DEMOCRACIES: PERSPECTIVES
FROM EMERGING ESTABLISHED AND MIXED DEMOCRACIES**

Convener: **DILIP DAS**, Western Illinois University

Participants:

PETER KRATCOSKI, Kent State University
ANDO LEPS, State Police Department (Estonia)
YAKOV GILINSKIY, Institut of Sociology (Russia)
MAXIMILIAN EDELBACHER (Austria)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 85

CAPRI D

ROUNDTABLE: LA SEGUNDA FAMILIA: THE EVOLVING GANG STRUCTURE IN A BORDER COMMUNITY

Convenor: **ANGELICA ROMERO**, Texas A&M International University

Participants:

KIRSTEN GUERRA, Texas A&M International University
JOE SANTOS, Texas A&M International University
LUIS QUESADA, Texas A&M International University
RICHARDO de la FUENTE, Texas A&M International University
JORGE VERDIGUEL, Texas A&M International University
CLAUDIA CISNEROS, Texas A&M International University
RAYMUNDO MARTINEZ, Texas A&M International University
MICHELLE HINOJOSA, Texas A&M International University
MELISSA LERMA, Texas A&M International University
JOSIE AGUILERA, Texas A&M International University

PANEL 86

MONACO 12

WORKSHOP: DRAMARAMA: A PREVENTION/ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT STRATEGY FOR AT-RISK YOUTH

Convenor: **BOYCE LAWTON III**, Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College

Participants:

AMY YOUNG
REV JOHN TRUMP, St Andrew's Lutheran Church

PANEL 87

MONACO 11

WORKSHOP: PROFILE OF AN ARSONIST

Convenor: **DIAN WILLIAMS**, Center for Arson Research Inc

PANEL 87A

MONACO 13

LEADERSHIP AND DISCRIMINATION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

Chair: **MICHAEL MICHELL**, University at Albany

Papers:

"The Effects of the Dominant Criminal Justice Paradigms," **JEREMY SCOTT**, Indiana University

"Selecting Criminal Justice as a College Major: An Examination of Factors Influencing Enrollment and Satisfaction with a Criminal Justice Program," **KRISTEN KELLER**, **J MICHELLE CATANA**, **KIM LERA**, and **JOHN KRIMMEL**, Trenton State College

"Leadership in Criminal Justice," **JAMES HOUSTON**, Appalachian State University

"A Model for an Executive Leadership Program for Chief Probation Officers," **ROSEMARY GIDO**, Pennsylvania State University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996, 5:30 pm - 6:30 pm

KEYNOTE 1

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

ROYALE 9

FIVE FUNDAMENTAL MISTAKES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Speaker: **JAY ALBANESE**, ACJS President

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996

8:00 am - 5:00 pm	ACJS Registration	Convention Center Foyer
8:00 am - 9:30 am	ACJS New Member Breakfast	Kristofer's Restaurant
8:00 am - 5:00 pm	Alpha Phi Sigma	Capri A
8:30 am - 11:30 am	Poster Sessions	Capri D
9:00 am - 10:30 am	Jesuit College & University Criminal Justice Educators	Monaco 17
9:00 am - 12:00 pm	Seminar: "Integrating Gender, Race, and Class into the C J Curriculum"	Capri 8
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	Exhibits Open	Ballroom E
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	Employment Exchange Open	Ballroom F
10:00 am - 11:30 am	International Section Meeting	Capri B
11:30 am - 12:45 pm	Keynote 2: Lee Brown	Royale 9
12:00 pm - 1:30 pm	JQ Editorial Board Luncheon	Kristofer's Restaurant
1:00 pm - 2:00 pm	Security & Crime Prevention Section Meeting	Capri B
1:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Poster Sessions	Capri D
1:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Seminar: "Developing a Computer-Based Criminology Curriculum"	Capri 8
2:00 pm - 3:00 pm	Police Section Executive Council Meeting	Monaco 16
4:00 pm - 5:15 pm	Police Section Meeting	Royale 9
4:15 pm - 5:15 pm	1996-1997 ACJS Standing Committees Meeting	Capri 8
5:00 pm - 7:00 pm	Association of Doctoral Programs Meeting	Monaco 17
5:30 pm - 6:30 pm	Keynote 3: Geoffrey Canada	Royale 9
6:30 pm - 7:30 pm	Regional Meetings	
	Region 1 (Northeast)	Capri 1
	Region 2 (Southern)	Capri 2
	Region 3 (Midwest)	Capri 3
	Region 4 (Southwestern)	Capri 4
	Region 5 (Pacific Northwest)	Capri 5
6:30 pm - 8:00 pm	Student Reception Sponsored by the ACJS Student Affairs Committee and Alpha Phi Sigma	Top of the Riv K
6:30 pm - 8:00 pm	Minorities and Women Reception	Top of the Riv L

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 88

CAPRI 1

IMPACTING STUDENT PERCEPTIONS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

Chair/Discussant: **LARRY ANDREWS**, Missouri Western State College

Papers:

"Profiles in Encouragement: Educating Women in Prison," **ANN OUSTERHOUT**

"Having Fun Teaching Criminal Justice to Novices," **GERHARD MUELLER**, Rutgers University

"Students' Perceptions of Policing: Does Completing Police-Related Course Affect Perceptions?" **MARK DANTZKER**, Loyola University-Chicago and **NICKY JACKSON**, Purdue University Calumet

"Students' Perceptions of a Criminal Justice Program," **JAMES DAVIS**, Jersey City State College

PANEL 89

CAPRI 2

THE CPS PROGRAM IN ALABAMA

Chair/Discussant: **JEFFREY RUSH**, Jacksonville State University

Papers:

"A Comparison of C.P.S. in Two Alabama Counties," **JEFFREY RUSH**, Jacksonville State University

"The Benefits of C.P.S.," **JAY BATES**, Jacksonville State University

"The History of C.P.S. in Calhoun County, Alabama," **LYNN DUKE**, Jacksonville State University

"Monitoring Delinquents on C.P.S.," **WENDI TAVIS**, Jacksonville State University

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 90

CAPRI 3

ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES IN POLICING

Chair: **JAMES FRANK**, University of Cincinnati

Papers:

"Team Building in Police Agencies: Factors Contributing to Failure and Success," **LEWIS BENDER**, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville

"Mid-Management in Texas Police Agencies," **LYDIA LONG**, Sam Houston State University

"Predicting Police Compulsory Arbitration-A Theoretical Perspective," **BRIAN JOHNSON**, Grand Valley State University

"Family Stress and Departmental Response Following the Death of a Police Officer," **JOHN VIOLANTI**, Rochester Institute of Technology

Discussant: **JAMES FRANK**, University of Cincinnati

PANEL 91

CAPRI 4

CITIZEN ATTITUDES AND PERSPECTIVES OF COP

Chair/Discussant: **PHILIP RHOADES**, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi

Papers:

"Who Knows What About Community-Oriented Policing," **VINCENT WEBB** and **CHARLES KATZ**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

"Youth Attitudes Toward the Police: Phoenix, Arizona," **FRANCES BERNAT**, Arizona State University West and **MICHELLE CARTER**, Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

"On the Measurement of Public Support for the Police," **STEVEN BRANDL**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and **JAMES FRANK** and **R CORY WATKINS**, University of Cincinnati

"Perception of Crime and Policing in a Changing Community," **STEVEN PATRICK**, **LISA HERRERA**, and **JEREMY MAXAND**, Boise State University

Discussant: **PHILIP RHOADES**, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi

PANEL 92

CAPRI 5

MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES IN FAMILY VIOLENCE

Chair: **KATHLEEN HEIDE**, University of South Florida

Papers:

"Munchausen Syndrome By Proxy: A Literature Review," **DAVID GRAFF JR**, Mercyhurst College

"Mental Health Status of Incarcerated Women in Connecticut: Substance Abuse, Victimization, and Criminal History Correlates," **CATHERINE HAVENS**, University of Connecticut and **MARGARET MARTIN**, Eastern Connecticut State University

"Mental Health Professionals in Forensic Areas," **KATHLEEN HEIDE**, University of South Florida and **ELDRA SOLOMON**, Tampa Medical Tower

"Therapeutic Justice and Child Abuse," **E SCOTT RYAN**, Mansfield University

PANEL 93

CAPRI 6

EMERGING ISSUES IN CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY/CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: **MICHAEL WELCH**, Rutgers University

Papers:

"Images of Criminals and Victims and Fear of Crime Among White, Black, and Latina Women," **ESTHER MADRIZ**, Hunter College

"Flag Desecration in the Post-Eichman Era: Civil Religion, Social Movements, and Social Control," **MICHAEL WELCH** and **JENNIFER BRYAN**, Rutgers University

"A Further Look at Long Cycles, Legislation and Crime," **MICHAEL HOGAN**, **MICHAEL LYNCH**, and **PAUL STRETESKY**, Florida State University

PANEL 94

CAPRI 7

SPATIAL ANALYSIS: ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Chair: **CHERISE FANNO**, National Institute of Justice

Papers:

"Analyzing the Stability of Crime Hot Spots," **KEN NOVAK**, **MICHAEL TURNER**, **JENNIFER HARTMAN**, and **ALEX HOLSINGER**, University of Cincinnati

"Mapping the Relationship Between Alcohol Consumption and Crime Victimization," **JAMES FOX**, Buffalo State College

"Using Spatial Distribution and Time Line Analysis to Determine the Impact of Adult Entertainment Establishments on Community Crime Rates," **TERRY DANNER**, Saint Leo College

"The Routine Activities of Repeat Victims," **RICHARD TITUS**, National Institute of Justice

PANEL 95

ROYALE 9

INTERNATIONAL ISSUES IMPACTING CRIME AND TERRORISM

Chair: **DAVID STRUCKHOFF**, Loyola University-Chicago

Papers:

"German Thinking About Terrorism and Radical Activities After Oklahoma City," **DAVID STRUCKHOFF**, Loyola University-Chicago

"Organized Crime in 21st Century," **AUGUST BEQUAI**

"Economics and Crime Revisited the Importance of National Trends and Local Meanings," **JON VAGG**

"Crime and Justice in Post-Cold War Hungary," **CHRIS ESKRIDGE**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

PANEL 96

ROYALE 10

VIOLENCE, HANDGUNS, LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chair: **VANCE McLAUGHLIN**, Savannah Police Department

Papers:

"Law Enforcement Challenges in Removing Illegal Guns From the Community," **VANCE McLAUGHLIN**, Savannah Police Department

"Ammunition Control: The Major Bullet for Reducing Gun Violence?" **DAVE KOPEL**

"Sources of Crime Guns in Southern California," **JULIUS WACHTEL**, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

"Firearms and Crime: Research in State Statistical Analysis Centers," **STAN ORCHOWSKY**, Justice Research and Statistics Association

PANEL 97

CAPRI C

ORANGE COUNTY'S GANG INCIDENT TRACKING SYSTEM

Chair: **BRYAN VILA**, University of California at Irvine

Papers:

"Orange County's Gang Incident Tracking System: An Inter-Agency Cooperative Effort to Monitor Gang Activity," **BRYAN VILA** and **JAMES MEEKER**, University of California-Irvine

"The Gang Incident Tracking System: Orange County's Attempt to Identify and Count Gang Related Crime," **KATIE PARSONS**, University of California-Irvine

"Orange County's Gang Incident Tracking System: A Geographic Approach to Understanding Gang Activity," **THOMAS FOSSATI**, University of California-Irvine

"Fear of Gangs as a Function of City and Neighborhood Characteristics," **JODI LANE**, University of California-Irvine

Discussant: **CHERYL MAXSON**, University of Southern California

PANEL 98

CAPRI G

DIMENSIONS OF ENFORCEMENT IN WHITE-COLLAR AND POLITICAL CRIME

Chair: **ROBERT HOLLAND**, Queensland Police Service (Australia)

Papers:

"White Collar Crime Arrest Trends 1975-1994," **RICHARD FLORENCE**, Federal Bureau of Investigation

"Mission Impossible? Regulating Bankruptcy Fraud," **SUSAN WILL**, University of California-Irvine

"Analysis of the Sentencing of White-Collar Criminals Under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines," **CAREY HERBERT**, University of Arizona

"Sanctioning Attorney Misconduct," **BARBARA BELBOT**, University of Alabama-Birmingham

"Public Corruption and Whitewater: A Case Study of Federal Investigation of Political Crime," **MARION DOSS JR** and **ROBERT ROBERTS**, James Madison University

PANEL 99

CAPRI H

THE FOURTH AMENDMENT: LIMITATIONS AND EXPANSIONS IN CASE LAW AND LEGISLATION

Chair: **CLIFF ROBERSON**, University of Houston-Victoria

Papers:

"The Fourth Amendment and the Knock and Announce Rule," **ALTON SLANE**, Muhlenberg College

"Knock Knock: The Police, the Fourth Amendment, and Unannounced Entry-Implications of *Wilson vs Arkansas*," **CRAIG HEMMONS**, Boise State University

"What Fourth Amendment? H.R. 666 and the Satanic Expansion of the Good Faith Exception," **REBECCA DAVIS**, Georgia Southern University

"Abolish or Enforce? Perceptions of the Exclusionary Rule from Two Criminal Justice Populations," **LYNN NEWHART**, Rockford College and **TOM ALLISANKUS**, Rock Valley College

"What's Bugging You?: Inconsistencies and Irrationalities in the Law of Eavesdropping," **JOSEPH SANBORN JR** and **CAROL BAST**, University of Central Florida

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 100

MONACO 12

WORKSHOP: SCHOOL SAFETY RESPONSE PLAN TO VIOLENCE

Convenor: **CHARLES TUBBS**, Beloit Police Department (WI)

Participants:

FRAN FRUZEN, Beloit Public School District

DAVID LUEBKE, Beloit Public School District

PANEL 101

MONACO 11

WORKSHOP: HOW PREDICTION EQUATIONS CAN BE DEVELOPED AND USED TO ASSIST IN PROGRAM MANAGEMENT IN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING

Convenor: **JOHN BATCHELDER**, University of Southern Mississippi

Participant:

CHARLES DAVIDSON, University of Southern Mississippi

PANEL 101A

MONACO 13

HOLDING ON BEYOND THE WALLS OF PRISONS

Chair/Discussant: **RICK LOVELL**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Papers:

Maintaining the Family Unit While Incarcerated," **RACHELLE CHASE**, University of Arkansas-Little Rock

"The State of Boot Camps for Female Offenders," **J MICHAEL THORNTON** and **ELIZABETH McCONNELL**, Valdosta State University

"Poverty, Prison, and Health: An Assessment of Women's Health Issues Within and Beyond the Prison Walls," **JANET MULLINGS**, **JAMES MARQUART**, and **STEVEN CUVELIER**, Sam Houston State University

"A County Jail Admission Profile, 1905-45," **BEVERLY SMITH**, **SESHA KETHINENI**, and **AMY KREKE**, Illinois State University

POSTER SESSIONS

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 8:30 am - 11:30 am

CAPRI D

"The Bank of Credit and Commerce International Scandal: An Example of a Corporate Execution," **PETER STEVENSON**, Western Michigan University

"Burglary a Sex Crime? The Case of a Cross-Dressing Burglar," **HELEN COOPER**

"You're Out the Navy Now: A Description of Administrative Discharges," **JAMES NOLAN** and **ALBERT BLACKWELL**, Norfolk State University

"Addressing At-Risk Relationships: Male Inmate Marriage/Relationship Enrichment Program," **TED MARSHALL**, Morehead State University

"General Knowledge of HIV Disease: A Comparison of Male and Female Inmates," **BILLY LONG**

"Dade Partners for Safe Neighborhoods," **JEFFREY SILBERT**, Metro-Dade Department of Justice Assistance; **HON KATHERINE RUNDLE**, 11th Judicial Circuit; **CARLOS MIGOYA**, 1st Union Bank of Florida; **HON ARTHUR TEELE JR**, Metro-Dade Board of County Commissioners; **HON JANET McALILEY**, Dade County School Board; and **HON MIGUEL de GRANDY**, Dade County Legislative Delegation

"Injuries to Tactical Police Personnel: Courses, Effects, and Prevention Measures," **JOE STAN**, Travis County Sheriff's Office and **TOMAS MIJARES**, Southwest Texas State University

"ACJS Home Page Project," **J MICHAEL THOMSON**, Northern Kentucky University

"Challenges of Policing Democracies: An Historical Analysis," **PETER KRATCOSKI**, Kent State University

"Genocide: The Untimate Weapon of Destruction," **CHRISTINE HOWARD**, University of Baltimore

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR

CAPRI 8

INTEGRATING GENDER, RACE, AND CLASS INTO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE CURRICULUM

Convenor: **NANCY WONDERS**, Northern Arizona University

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 102

CAPRI 1

POLICING THE INTERNET

Chair: **MICHAEL BLANKENSHIP**, East Tennessee State University

Papers:

"Policing the Internet: State-of-the-Art," **LEN BABIN**, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

"Policing the Internet: More Virtual than Verity," **WILLIAM TAFOYA**, Prometheus Consultants

"CYBERCOP.ORG," **KEVIN MANSON**, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

"No Law West of the Modern: Law Enforcement on the Electronic Frontier," **FRED COTTON**, SEARCH Inc

"Cyber Porn: Freedom of Speech or Seduction of the Innocent?" **LYLE SHOOK** and **WALLACE INGRAM**, Auburn University at Montgomery

Discussant: **MICHAEL BLANKENSHIP**, East Tennessee State University

PANEL 103

CAPRI 2

JUVENILES IN ADULT COURT

Chair: **DEAN CHAMPION**, Minot State University

Papers:

"Adjudicating Juveniles as Adults: Intent Versus Reality," **HENRY SONTHEIMER**, Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency and **LEE LABECKI**, Pennsylvania Department of Corrections

"Juvenile Jurisdictional Transfer: An Analysis of Determinants and Processual Effects of the Judicial and Reverse Waiver Mechanisms," **KRISTIN WINOKUR**, Florida State University

"Violent Youth in Juvenile and Adult Court: An Assessment of Sentencing Strategies," **ERIC FRITSCH**, St Edward's University; **CRAIG HEMMENS**, Boise State University; and **TORY CAETI**, Sam Houston State University

"Juvenile Justice Reform: Widening the Punitive Net," **ALIDA MERLO**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; **PETER BENEKOS**, Mercyhurst College; and **WILLIAM COOK**, Westfield State College

"A Study of Social Factors Associated with Decline of Jurisdictional Decisions within Four Counties in the State of Washington," **NANCY RODRIQUEZ**, Washington State University

Discussant: **DEAN CHAMPION**, Minot State University

PANEL 104

CAPRI 3

POLICE TASKS AND ORGANIZATIONAL DECISIONS ABOUT HOW TO PERFORM THEM

Chair: **BETH SANDERS**, University of Cincinnati

Papers:

"An Analysis of Patterns and Trends in Law Enforcement Job Tasks," **JOHN FENSKE**, Sam Houston State University

"Forging the Iron Fist Inside the Velvet Glove: A Case Study in the Rise of U S Police Paramilitary Units," **PETER KRASKA, VICTOR KAPPELER**, and **DEREK PAULSEN**, Eastern Kentucky University

"The Nonenforcement Role of Police in Western Alaska and the Eastern Canadian Arctic: An Analysis of Police Tasks in Remote Arctic Communities," **DARRYL WOOD** and **LARRY TROSTLE**, University of Alaska Anchorage

"Current Issues in Civilianization in the UK Police Service," **GEOFF BERRY**, Staffordshire University (England)

Discussant: **BETH SANDERS**, University of Cincinnati

PANEL 105

CAPRI 4

COMMUNITY AND ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE: ISSUES THAT IMPACT COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES IN SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL COMMUNITIES

Chair: **HARVEY McMURRAY**, North Carolina Central University

Papers:

"Continuum of Community Policing Initiatives in North Carolina: A Comprehensive Assessment," **CHRIS HERRING**, North Carolina Center on Community Policing

"Community Perspectives About the Police and Their Responses to Community Policing," **GEORGE WILSON**, North Carolina Central University

"Liability Concerns and Community Policing," **THURMOND HAMPTON**, North Carolina Central University

"Law Enforcement Perspectives: The Transition to Community Policing," **HARVEY McMURRAY**, North Carolina Central University

Discussant: **GARY CORDNER**, Eastern Kentucky University

PANEL 106

CAPRI 5

TYPES OF POLICE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Chair: **MARCIA WHITEHEAD**, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives

Papers:

"Similarities and Differences in Police Involvement in Domestic and Environmental Crimes: An Unwillingness to Police?" **LYNETTE FEDER**, Florida Atlantic University and **MARY CLIFFORD**, Appalachian State University

"Battered Women's Perception of the Police Response," **AMANDA ROBINSON**, University of Alabama

"Non-Traditional Police Responses to Family Violence," **MARCIA WHITEHEAD**, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives

"Responding to Wife Abuse in Remote Communities: Lessons from the Arctic," **EVELYN ZELLERER**, Simon Fraser University

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 107

CAPRI 6

SPATIAL ANALYSIS: THE UNIVERSITY SETTING

Chair: **GEORGE RENGERT**, Temple University

Papers:

"Fear of Crime on a University Campus," **ELIZABETH McCONNELL**, Valdosta State University

"Unreported Campus Criminal Victimization," **DHRUBA BORA**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

"Situational Crime Prevention: Techniques for Reducing Bike Theft at Indiana University, Bloomington," **CHERISE FANNO**, National Institute of Justice

"Workplace Violence in the University Setting," **SANDRA JENSEN**, Arizona State University

PANEL 108

CAPRI 7

INTERNATIONAL CORRECTIONS ISSUES

Chair: **LYNNE SNOWDEN**, University of North Carolina Wilmington

Papers:

"Violence in Refugee Detention Centers: A Comparison Between the U S and Western Europe," **LYNNE SNOWDEN**, University of North Carolina Wilmington

"Comparisons of Jail Populations in the United States and Bangladesh," **JEFFREY SENESE** and **MOHAMMED KASHEM**, University of Baltimore

"Correctional Policies in the Netherlands," **MIKE CARLIE**, Southwest Missouri State University

"Constitutional Remedies Protecting the Innocent from Incarceration: A Comparative Analysis of the Habeas Corpus in the United States and the Amparo in Mexico," **WILLIAM WILKINSON**, University of Texas-Brownsville; **BAHRAM HAGHIGHI**, University of Texas-Pan American; and **ENRIQUE MALAGON**, Universidad Autonomas de Tamaulipas-Tampico

PANEL 109

ROYALE 9

ROUNDTABLE: APPLYING FOR AN ACADEMIC POSITION

Convenor: **DORIS MacKENZIE**, University of Maryland

Participants:

ALEX PIQUERO, University of Maryland

SCOTT DECKER, University of Missouri-St Louis

FRANCIS CULLEN, University of Cincinnati

GEOFFREY ALPERT, University of South Carolina

DAVID SPINNER, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

PANEL 110

ROYALE 10

CRIME, CRIMINOLOGY, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE CARIBBEAN

Chair: **KAYLENE RICHARDS-EKEH**, California State University-Sacramento

Papers:

"Violent Crimes in the Caribbean," **JANICE JOSEPH**, Stockton State College

"Women, Crime, and Criminal Justice in the Caribbean," **KAYLENE RICHARDS-EKEH**, California State University-Sacramento

"Indigenous Capitalist and Criminality in the Caribbean," **ROSALEA HAMILTON**, John Jay College

"Drugs and Crime in the Caribbean," **ZELMA HENRIQUES**, John Jay College

PANEL 111

CAPRI C

GUNS AND LEGISLATION

Chair: **KEITH HALEY**, Collin County Community College

Papers:

"The Politics of Packin': A Political Analysis of the New Texas Concealed Handgun Law," **KEITH HALEY**, Collin County Community College

"Legislating Gun Control in Canada in the 1990's," **TED THOMAS**, Mills College

"Ideological and Civil Liberties Implications of the Public Health Approach to Guns, Crime, and Violence," **RAYMOND KESSLER**, Sul Ross State University

"A Critique on Citizens Concealed Weapon Law: Focusing in North Carolina," **JOSEPH SROKA**, North Carolina Central University

PANEL 112

CAPRI G

CURRENT TOPICS IN WHITE-COLLAR AND POLITICAL CRIME

Chair: **DAVID SIMON**, University of California-Berkeley

Papers:

"Minorities and White Collar Crime," **VALERIA COLEMAN**, Clark Atlanta University

"Nixon, Clinton, and James G Blain," **MARTIN GRUBERG**, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

"Trends and Experiences in Computer-Related Crime: A National Study," **DAVID CARTER**, Michigan State University and **ANDRA KATZ**, Wichita State University

"Value-Added Tax Fraud in the European Union: Corporate Crime or Criminal Organization?" **ALEXIS ARONOWITZ**, Ministry of Justice (Netherlands)

"Data Crimes: Management's Role and Response," **AUGUST BEQUAI**

PANEL 113

CAPRI H

SELECTION AND TRAINING ISSUES IN PRIVATE SECURITY

Chair: **ROBERT MEADOWS**, California Lutheran University

Papers:

"Hiring Preferences of Security Professionals: A National Survey," **MAHESH NALLA**, **KENNETH CHRISTIAN**, **MERRY MORASH**, and **PAMELA SCHRAM**, Michigan State University

"Programs, Certificates and Courses: A 1995 Perspective on Security Education," **HARV MORLEY** and **ROBERT FONG**, California State University-Bakersfield

"The Components of Acceptability and Selection of Private Security Use of Force Training Programs," **LAWRENCE JACKSON**, Michigan State University

"Police/Security Relationship: Development of Competing Theoretical Perspectives," **MAHESH NALLA**, Michigan State University and **GRAEME NEWMAN**, University at Albany

Discussant: **NORMAN BOTTOM JR.**, *Journal of Security Administration*

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 114

MONACO 12

WORKSHOP: FUTURE SENTENCING: AN ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION THAT WORKS

Convenor: **GEORGE VOGEL JR**, Council on Chemical Abuse

Participants:

HON JEFFREY SPRECHER, Berks County Services Center

JOHN FIDLER, Berks County Prison Society

STEPHEN WEBER, Berks County Services Center

PANEL 115

MONACO 11

WORKSHOP: FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENTS IN NEW YORK STATE

Convenor: **MARJORIE ROCK**, Wurzweiler School of Social Work

Participant:

GERALD LANDSBERG, New York University

PANEL 115A

MONACO 13

ROUNDTABLE: THE IMPACT OF A FIVE (PLUS) COURSE TEACHING LOAD ON THE QUALITY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

Co-Convenors: **JOHN SHARP**, Houston Community College System
J T HENSON, Surry Community College

Participant:

JAMES DAVITT, University College of Bangor

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 11:30 am - 12:45 pm

KEYNOTE 2

ROYALE 9

Speaker: **LEE BROWN, DIRECTOR**
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 116

CAPRI 1

ASSESSING CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENTS

Chair/Discussant: **DAVID ARMSTRONG**, McNeese University

Papers:

"A Million and Counting: Student Estimates of the Annual Number of Homicides in the U S," **DAVID GIACOPASSI** and **MARGARET VANDIVER**, University of Memphis

"Homophobia Among Criminal Justice Undergraduates," **KEVIN CANNON**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

"An Analysis of Criminal Justice Students' Personality Types," **ROBERT C EVANS** and **JOHN CURTIS**, Valdosta State University

"Coming and Going: Changes in Criminal Justice Majors," **JOHN FOX** and **PHILIP REICHEL**, University of Northern Colorado and **SUSAN WHITE**

"Using a Police Entry-Level Examination as Employability Measurement Criterion to Assess Graduate Success," **HARRY WHITE JR**, University of Texas at Brownsville

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 1:00 pm - 2:15 am

PANEL 117

CAPRI 2

ISSUES IN THE SOCIAL CONTROL OF DELINQUENCY

Chair: **PAULINE BRENNAN**, New York Criminal Justice Agency

Papers:

"The Myth of the Relationship Between the Two Parent Family and Delinquency," **DON DRENNON-GALA**, Fayetteville State University

"Testing Hirschi's Theory: An Examination of the Bonding Impact of Commitment, Involvement, and Belief on Self-Reported Delinquency," **KIM WEAVER**, Federal Aviation Administration and **DONALD YATES**, Oklahoma State University

"Shame, Guilt, and the Control of Criminal Behavior," **SHELDON ZHANG**, California State University-San Marcos

"Occupational Achievement, Delinquency, Social Control, and Criminalization," **GERHARD-UHLAND DIETZ**, University of Bremen (Germany)

PANEL 118

CAPRI 3

POLICE SUBCULTURE AND CORRUPTION

Chair: **CARL KLOCKARS**, University of Delaware

Papers:

"Police Perceptions of Disciplinary Fairness and the Formation of the 'Code of Silence'," **SANJA IVKOVICH**, University of Hartford

"Mounties and the Other Guys: Exploring Police Subcultures in British Columbia," **JAYNE SEAGRAVE**, Simon Fraser University

"Would You Like Extra Police Presence with Those Fries?: Quantifying the Influence of Free Meals on Police Patrol," **WILLIAM DeLEONE-GRANADOS**, University of California-Irvine and **WILLIAM WELLS**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

"Youth and Differential Responses to Community Policing in Williamston, North Carolina," **CLOTELLE DRAKEFORD**, North Carolina Central University

Discussant: **CARL KLOCKARS**, University of Delaware

PANEL 119

CAPRI 4

PROGRAMMATIC ARMS AND STRATEGIES OF COP

Chair: **SUSAN NOONAN**, Cincinnati Human Relations Commissions

Papers:

"The Vanguard of COP: The Elderly Service Officer," **JEWETT BENNETT**, Southwestern Illinois Law Enforcement Commission and **JOHN JANSSEN**, Illinois Law Enforcement Training & Standards Board

"Weed and Seed: An Evaluation," **MARK YEISLEY** and **THOMAS BLOMBERG**, Florida State University and **L DIANA CUNNINGHAM**, Palm Beach County Criminal Justice Commission

"Problem Solving in Public Housing: Community Perceptions of Police-HUD Partnerships," **LORRAINE GREEN**, University of Cincinnati and **WILLIAM TERRILL**, Rutgers University

"Community Policing and Public Housing: A Process Evaluation of a Collaborative Strategy to Reduce Crime, Fear, and Disorder in Spokane, Washington," **ANDREW GIAZOMAZZI**, University of Texas at El Paso and **EDMUND McGARRELL**, Indiana University

Discussant: **SUSAN NOONAN**, Cincinnati Human Relations Commissions

PANEL 120

CAPRI 5

ELDER ABUSE

Chair: **EDMUND GROSSKOPF**, Indiana State University

Papers:

"Let's Kick Grandma: Nobody Will Care," **STEVEN COX** and **MICHAEL GOODMAN**, Illinois State University

"Elder Abuse in the Mexican-American and Hispanic Communities," **TARA GRAY**, **PETER GREGWARE**, **JON'A MEYER**, and **MARY FRANCO**, New Mexico State University

"The Police and Elderly Abuse Prevention," **EDMUND GROSSKOPF**, Indiana State University

"It's a Different World: Nostalgia and Fear of Crime Amongst Elderly Residents in a Neighborhood in Transition," **TONY KEARON**, University of Salford (United Kingdom)

PANEL 121

CAPRI 6

DIVERSITY AND TRAINING IN THE ACADEMY

Chair: **DAVID BARLOW**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Papers:

"Human Diversity Training for Justice Personnel," **MARILYN CHANDLER FORD**, Volusia County Department of Corrections and **LEXIE WILLIAMS**, Daytona Beach Police Department

"The Future of Affirmative Action in Criminal Justice: Problems and Prospects," **ERIC MORE**, Texas A&M University

"The Pipeline Production: A Survey of African-Americans in the Academy of Criminal Justice/Criminology," **INGRID BENNETT**, **NORM WHITE** and **FRANK PEZZELLA**, University at Albany and **WILLIE EDWARDS**, East Texas State University

"Indebted Ethnicity Criminal Behavior as 'Group' Affair," **NOEL NATHANIEL**, Salem State College

PANEL 122

CAPRI 7

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL ABROAD PROGRAMS AND TRAVELER SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Chair: **JOHN PAITAKES**

Papers:

"Criminal Justice Delegation Visits: Athens, Greece," **JOHN PAITAKES**

"Demarginalization in Comparative Criminology and Criminal Justice of Crime Safety and Security Tips for International Travelers," **JAMES OPOLOT**, Texas Southern University

"Gender and Policing in the Caribbean: A Comparative Study of Constables in Three Nations," **RICHARD BENNETT** and **JEAN FLAVIN**, American University

"Tourism and Crime: A Report of Empirical Research," **ALBERT HUBER**, Rijks Universiteit (The Netherlands)

PANEL 123

ROYALE 9

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, TRENDS, AND CONTROVERSIES

Chair: **REBECCA PETERSEN**, Arizona State University

Papers:

“Testing the Impact of the Sixties on Female and Male Incarceration Rates (US),” **STEPHANIE BUSH-BASKETTE**, Rutgers University

“Tracking National Trends in Violent Crime Against Women,” **TERRY DANNER**, Saint Leo College

“Domestic Violence, Patterns after Five Years of Enforcement,” **ROBERT FORD**, Port Orange Police Department

“Mediating Domestic Violence Disputes: An Analysis of Conducting Mediation in Cases of Wife Abuse,” **JENNIE LONG**, Arizona State University

PANEL 124

ROYALE 10

WHITE COLLAR AND POLITICAL CRIME

Chair: **MAXIMILIAN EDELBACHER**, Federal Police (Austria)

Papers:

“International Financial Fraud: A Perspective of Austria,” **MAXIMILIAN EDELBACHER**, Federal Police (Austria)

“The International Aspects of the Misuse of State Subsidies: The Case of Finland,” **AHTI LAITINEN**, University of Turku (Finland)

“Trends in the Incidence and Nature of International Financial Fraud: An International Perspective,” **HARALD SCHWEIZER**, University of Central Oklahoma

“Developing and Teaching an Interdisciplinary Course on Corporate Crime and Business Ethics,” **WILLIAM MAAKESTAD**, Western Illinois University

“Current Economic Crime Matters in Switzerland,” **CHARLES FEAH**

Discussant: **GERHARD MUELLER**, Rutgers University

PANEL 125

CAPRI C

DRUG ABUSE, VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, AND MULTIPLE OFFENSES

Chair: **CHRIS MARSHALL**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

Papers:

“New Issues in Drug Violence and Trafficking: Anabolic-Androgenic Steroids in Chicago,” **PAUL GOLDSTEIN**, University of Illinois-Chicago

“Multiple Correspondence Analysis of Criminal Careers: Drug Dealing and Involvement in Violent and Property Offenses,” **CHRIS MARSHALL** and **INEKE MARSHALL**, University of Nebraska-Omaha and **PETER van der HEIJDEN**, Utrecht University (Netherlands)

“Female Offenders: The Relationship Between Intoxication and Violence,” **ROBERT BRIODY**, Mabel Bassett Correctional Center; **SARA NIXON**, Oklahoma Center for Alcohol and Drug Studies; and **BETTY PFEFFERBAUM**, University of Oklahoma

“Drug Using Violent Offenders: Early Precursors and Contemporaneous Correlated,” **JOSEPH KUHNS III**, University at Albany

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 126

CAPRI G

CONTROL OF ORGANIZED CRIME AND GAMBLING

Chair: **MICHAEL NEUSTROM**, University of Southwestern Louisiana

Papers:

"A Law Enforcement Attack on Organized Crime Via the Systems Approach," **MELISSA CHAMBERLIN**, North Carolina State University; **MIKE CHAMBERLIN**, North Carolina Central University; and **GARLAND NEWCOMB**, Northern Virginia Community College

"Video Poker in Louisiana: A Preliminary Assessment of the Regulation of Video Poker by the Louisiana State Police Video Gaming Division," **MICHAEL NEUSTROM**, University of Southwestern Louisiana

"Recent Jurisprudence of Indian Gaming," **RICHARD PERRY** and **JOHN DOMBRINK**, University of California-Irvine

"Organized Crime in the Hijacking Business," **JULIENNE SALZANO**, Pace University

Discussant: **JULIENNE SALZANO**, Pace University

PANEL 127

CAPRI H

PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES IN THE DEATH PENALTY AND OTHER PUNISHMENTS

Chair: **THOMAS SATRE**, Sam Houston State University

Papers:

Epistemology of Punishment and Moral Constraints on the Death Penalty," **THOMAS SATRE**, Sam Houston State University

"Innocence, Excuses, Justifications, and Mercy: A Statutory Analysis of Pardons and Executive Clemency," **CLIFFORD DORNE**, Indiana University at South Bend and **KENNETH GEWERTH**, Saginaw Valley State University

"Dead Rapists: The Fourteen Executions for Non-Fatal Rape in Louisiana, 1941-1957," **BURK FOSTER**, University of Southwestern Louisiana

"Global versus Specific Support of the Three-Strikes and You're Out Legislation," **MICHAEL TURNER**, **FRANCIS CULLEN**, **JODY SUNDT**, and **BRANDON APPELEGATE**, University of Cincinnati

PANEL 128

MONACO 12

WORKSHOP: CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE WORLD WIDE WEB

Convenor: **WILLIAM TAFOYA**, Prometheus Consultants

Participant:

EMORY WILLIAMS, Institute for Intergovernmental Research

PANEL 129

MONACO 11

WORKSHOP: OPERATION UPHOLD DEMOCRACY: BUILDING THE NEW HAITIAN NATIONAL POLICE

Convenor **JAMES NESS**, Ness, Ness & Associates Ltd

Participants:

LYNN HOLLAND, JTF Haiti

WAYNE URQUART

KEITH RIPPY, JTF Haiti

BEVERLY ALFORD

JIM HAMMOND

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 129A

MONACO 13

HUMOR AND PSYCHOLOGY WITHIN PRISONS

Chair: **HEDIEH NASHERI**, Kent State University

Papers:

"The Role of Humor in Prison," **WILLIAM WATERS** and **JOHN ANDREWS**, Northern Michigan University

"The Social Psychology of Prison in the Eighteenth Century British and American Novel," **MICHAEL MEYER**, University of North Dakota

"Correctional Officer's Use of Power to Control Inmates of an Adult Correctional Facility," **AMY STICHMAN** and **JOHN WOOLDREDGE**, University of Cincinnati and **JILL GORDON**, Virginia Commonwealth University

PANEL 129B

MONACO 14

WORKSHOP: STATE OF OKLAHOMA COLLEGIATE OFFICER PROGRAM (COP)

Convenor: **WILLIAM MILLER II**, East Central University

POSTER SESSIONS

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

CAPRI D

"Community Policing and Police Organizational Structure," **ROBERT LANGWORTHY**, National Institute of Justice

"Prevarication or Recall Failure: Biased Patterns in Eyewitness Testimony as a Function of Inferential Inquiry," **CHERYL HISCOCK**, **KELLEY BURGIN**, **J MICHAEL ELLIOTT**, **KEVIN COLWELL**, **LISA MEANS**, and **D MARK CARPENTER**, Sam Houston State University

"§ 1983 and Community Policing: A Potential Legal Interaction Effect," **TOM HUGHES**, University of Cincinnati

"Evaluation of the Alexandria (VA) Domestic Violence Intervention Program," **STAN ORCHOWSKY**, Applied Research Associates

"Evolutionary Psychology and Criminology: Determination of Guilt in Domestic Violence Cases," **LOUIS VENEZIANO** and **CAROL VENEZIANO**, Southeast Missouri State University

"Myth and Miracle of Criminal Justice," **J RAJENDRAN**

"Educating the Public About the Police: The Lima PSA Project," **CHRISTOPHER STORMANN** and **MITCHELL CHAMLIN**, University of Cincinnati

"A Content Analysis of Textbook Presentations on Criminal Investigation in Relation to Empirical Findings on the Police Investigative Process," **FRANK HORVATH** and **ROBERT MEESIG**, Michigan State University

"The Effect on Intermediate Sanctions in Reducing Recidivism and Prison Population," **Q AKIN ADESEUN**, Pennsylvania Commission on Crimes and Delinquency

"A Three Year Analysis of Shoplifting at Company Q," **ROY CARR JR**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR

CAPRI 8

DEVELOPING A COMPUTER-BASED CRIMINOLOGY CURRICULUM

Convenor: **RICHARD ROSENFELD**, University of Missouri

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 130

CAPRI 1

**WORKSHOP: VICTIM OFFENDER MEDIATION AND
COMMUNITY WORK SERVICE PROGRAMS**

Convenor: **RICHARD ERICSON**, Minnesota Citizens Council on Crime and Justice

PANEL 131

CAPRI 2

SCHOOLS, EDUCATION, AND DELINQUENCY

Chair: **PRESTON ELROD**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Papers:

"Delinquency, Education, and Social Reproduction," **BRIAN SMITH**, Arizona State University

"Assessing In-School Crime: Causes and Responses," **STEVEN LAB**, Bowling Green State University and **RICHARD CLARK**, John Carroll University

"Mediation in Schools: A Survey Analysis of Peer Mediators," **ERNEST UWAZIE**, California State University-Sacramento

"Reducing Juvenile Delinquency Through After-School Activities: The Need, Present Availability and Funding," **RICHARD LAWRENCE**, St Cloud State University

PANEL 132

CAPRI 3

USING COMPUTERS TO SOLVE AND COMMIT CRIMES

Chair/Discussant: **LYDIA LONG**, Sam Houston State University

Papers:

"Technological Advances in Crime Scene Management Computerized Processing and Recording of Evidence," **G W HILDEBRAND**, Texas Rangers

"Emerging Technologies in Justice Information Management," **DAVID ROBERTS**, SEARCH Group

"Is There Insufficient Technical Expertise in Developing CJ Information Systems?" **KAREN LAYNE**, K S Layne Inc and **DOLORES BROSANAN**, University of Nevada-Las Vegas

"Law Enforcement and Computer Crime: Development of Protocol and Future Capabilities," **JAMES CONSER**, Youngstown State University

PANEL 133

CAPRI 4

THE JAIL SOCIALIZATION EXPERIENCE

Chair/Discussant: **STAN STOJKOVIC**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Papers:

"Jail/Prison Inmate Socialization: One Man's Journey," **WAYNE WOODEN** and **ALEX BALLAN**, California State Polytechnic University

"Jail Population in Bangladesh: Forecasts and Policy Options," **MOHAMMID KASHEM**, University of Baltimore

"Jails as Prison Prep Schools: Gender, Identity, and Inmate Subcultures," **LEANNE ALARID**, Sam Houston State University

"Perceptions and Experiences of Female Inmates in Jail," **LINDA FERRELL**, Southeast Missouri State University and **KIMBERLY GREER**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

PANEL 134

CAPRI 5

FAMILY, GENDER, AND HOMICIDE

Chair: **ROBIN BATES**, University of Illinois at Chicago

Papers:

"Comparison of Battered Women Who Kill Their Abusers, Battered Women Who Don't Kill Their Abusers, and Non-Battered Women in State Prisons," **ROBIN BATES**, University of Illinois at Chicago

"Female Murderers in a Southern City, 1975-1992," **IDA JOHNSON**, University of Alabama

"Gender Equality in Domestic Violence," **KELLY LATO**, Minot State University

"Spousal Homicide: The Characteristics of Homicidal Behavior Among Men and Women," **RYAN WHITT**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

PANEL 135

CAPRI 6

LEGAL ISSUES AND RACE

Chair: **JULIUS DEBRO**, University of Washington

Papers:

"Racial and National Origin Discrimination in Law Enforcement Agencies: Lessons from Recent Case Law," **KAREN MORRIS**, Monroe Community College

"P-e-r-s-o-n-s are Letters of the Law in the Fourteenth Amendment," **THOMAS REED**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Examining Opinions about Guilt and Sentence as Functions of Gender and Race," **SANJA IVKOVICH**, University of Hartford

"A Typology of Unwarranted Racial Disparity: Applications of the Typology to Studying the Effectiveness of Sentencing Guidelines in Reducing Unwarranted Racial Disparity," **SANJEEV SRIDHARAN**, Superior Court of Virginia

"Brandings in African-American Fraternities," **OLUFUNKE BOWEN** and **ANNE-VICTOIRE LAWRENCE**, Savannah State College

PANEL 136

CAPRI 7

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGES

Chair: **DAVID KING**, West Texas A&M University

Papers:

"Organizational Change in the Bermuda Police: Preparation for the 21st Century," **DAVID KING**, West Texas A&M University

"Promises Made, Promises Broken: The Haiti Experience," **JAMES NESS**, Ness, Ness & Associates Ltd

"Informal Resolution: Dealing with Complaints Against Police in a Manner Satisfactory to Complainant and the Subject Member," **ROBERT HOLLAND**, Queensland Police Service (Australia)

"Differential Perspectives on Management Issues Within the Ranks of Two British Police Forces," **DONALD WALKER**, Kent State University and **MALCOLM RICHARDS**, Staffordshire University (England)

PANEL 137

ROYALE 9

FEMALE OFFENDERS, THEIR CHILDREN, AND EQUALITY ISSUES

Chair: **B KEITH CREW**, University of Northern Iowa

Papers:

"Reintegration of Female Offenders: The Illinois PreStart Program," **SUSAN PLANT** and **ELIZABETH SZOCKYJ**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

"The Effects of Equality Demands on Women's Prisons-A Case Study," **ELAINE RIZZO**, Saint Anselm College

"Montana's Captive Women and Their Children," **LANETTE MOLONEY**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

"The Baby Connection: How Serving Time Becomes Quality Time," **TRACI GAUDREAU** and **ELIZABETH HARRIS**, Seattle University

Discussant: **B KEITH CREW**, University of Northern Iowa

PANEL 138

ROYALE 10

RESEARCH ON YOUTHFUL DRUG OFFENDERS

Chair: **WAYNE LUCAS**, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Papers:

"Taxonomies, Onset Age, and Offending Persistence," **CHARLES DEAN**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte; **RAYMOND PATERNOSTER**, **ALEX PIQUERO**, and **ROBERT BRAME**, University of Maryland; and **PAUL MAZEROLLE**, University of Cincinnati

"Drug Use and Risk Elements Among Cohorts of Sixth Graders: 1990-1995," **WAYNE LUCAS** and **STEVEN GILHAM**, University of Missouri-Kansas City

"Routine Activities and Delinquency," **MICHAEL P BROWN** and **STEPHEN BRODT**, Ball State University

"Risk Factors Associated with Juveniles Entering and Remaining in Illicit Drug Trafficking," **HEIKE GRAMCKOW**, CSR Inc

PANEL 139

CAPRI C

ISSUES CONFRONTING JURIES

Chair: **PAULINE BRENNAN**, New York Criminal Justice Agency

Papers:

"Jurors' Perceptions of Child Witnesses," **BETH BJERREGAARD** and **ANITA BLOWERS**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

"The Peremptory Challenge in the Eyes of Judges and Lawyers," **CHRISTOPHER SMITH**, Michigan State University and **ROXANNE OCHOA**, St Mary's University

"Should Maximizing the Appearance of Legitimacy and Fairness of Jury Trials be a Compelling Interest?: Affirmative Action and Racial Classification in Jury Selection," **HIROSHI FURAI** and **DARRYL DAVIES**, University of California-Santa Cruz

"Unanimous Juries: Why?" **ALVIN TRANSEAU**, Southeast Missouri State University

PANEL 140

CAPRI G

VICTIMIZATION AND FEAR OF CRIME AMONG THE ELDERLY

Chair **JOSEPH DONNERMEYER**, Ohio State University

Papers:

"Fear of Crime Among the Elderly," **ROBIN HAARR** and **LINDA DOMINQUEZ**, Arizona State University West

"Fear of Crime Among the Elderly: A Comparison Between Ambulatory and Non-Ambulatory Populations," **JONATHAN EPSTEIN** and **SHIRLEY MILLER**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

"Crime Effects on Quality of Life Among the Black and White Elderly in Rural, Town, and City Areas: A Longitudinal Study," **WILLIAM BARNETT**, Saginaw Valley State University and **ARNOLD PARKS**, Lincoln University

"Home Invasion and Sexual Assaults of Elderly White Females," **GEORGE CRONIN** and **FRANCIS DONNELLY**, Pennsylvania State Police and **TOM AUSTIN**, Shippensburg University

"Empowering Senior Citizens to Prevent Criminal Victimization," **STEVEN HURWITZ**, Tiffin University

PANEL 141

CAPRI H

THE UTILITY OF VARIOUS RESEARCH DESIGNS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: **STEVE BELENKO**, New York City Criminal Justice Agency

Papers:

"Adult Inmate Self-Reports: Can We Trust Them?" **CHARLES KATZ** and **INEKE MARSHALL**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

"A Neophyte Researcher Considers Studying Gambling and Gaming in a Rural Setting," **MICHAEL McSKIMMING** and **BRUCE BERG**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

"Focus Group Research and Juries: Literature and Applications," **BRYAN BYERS** and **PEGGY BYERS**, Ball State University

"The Case Study as a Jury Research Methodology," **JAMES LEVINE**, John Jay College

Discussant: **COLLEEN FITZPATRICK**, University of Northern Colorado

PANEL 142

MONACO 12

WORKSHOP: RACES, RACISM, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE:
SOME SUCCESSFUL TEACHING TECHNIQUES

Convenor: **SUSAN TAKATA**, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

PANEL 143

MONACO 11

WORKSHOP: APPLIED FUTURES RESEARCH: A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO
ALLEVIATE THE YOUTH-AT-RISK DILEMMA

Convenor: **GENE STEPHENS**, University of South Carolina

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 143A

MONACO 13

FORENSIC SCIENCE AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair/Discussant: **GARLAND NEWCOMB**, Northern Virginia Community College

Papers:

"Strategies for Thinking Productively: Evaluation of an Inmate Cognitive Development Program," **AGNES BARO**, Grand Valley State University

"Forensic DNA and Latent Fingerprinting: A Comparative Analysis," **CHARLIE CHUKWUDOLUE**, Northern Kentucky University

"The Forensic Sciences and Daubert," **DOUGLAS CAYWOOD**, Western Forensic Sciences and **MARNA LAKE**

"Missouri Forensic Case Monitoring of NGRI Clients," **YVONE CORDEIRO** and **JOHN SOUZA**

PANEL 143B

CAPRI B

TEACHING ETHICS TO COPS: SPECIAL CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

Co-Convenors: **MARK MATTHEWS** and **TIM ERICKSON**, Metropolitan State University

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 144

CAPRI 1

STALKING ON CAMPUS: A CASE STUDY AS VIEWED BY THOSE INVOLVED

Convenor: **CAROLYN PALMER**, Bowling Green State University

Participants:

JILL CARR, Bowling Green State University

HON C ELLEN CONNALLY, Cleveland Municipal Court

ROGER DENNERLL, Bowling Green State University

NANCY FOOTER, Bowling Green State University

JANET MORRISON, Bowling Green State University

PANEL 145

CAPRI 2

IMPLEMENTING ALTERNATIVES TO ADJUDICATION

Chair: **JAMES HOUSTON**, Appalachian State University

Papers:

"A Descriptive Analysis of the Monroe County CASA/GAL Program," **JENNIFER JOHNSON**, Indiana University

"Neighborhood Dispute Settlement and the Police: One Adjudication Alternative That Works," **ROOSEVELT SHEPHERD**, Shippensburg University

"Family Group Conferencing as a Criminal Justice Initiative: A Practical Guide," **STEPHEN MUGFORD**, Australian National University

"Vermont Reparative Probation Program: Description and Outcome Evaluation," **PATRICIA HARDYMAN**, Westfield State College

PANEL 146

CAPRI 3

EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DRUG COURTS

Chair: **DAVID NEUBAUER**, University of New Orleans

Papers:

"Drug Courts: A Successful Collaboration of Judicial Supervision and Treatment of Drug-Involved Offenders," **LINDA SMITH**, Georgia State University and **HON DONALD EVANS**, 13th Judicial Circuit

"Broward County Drug Court and It's Controls," **W CLINTON TERRY**, Florida International University

"Who's in Drug Court and Why Does It Matter?" **MARTHA SCHIFF** and **W CLINTON TERRY**, Florida International University

"Variables that Might Have an Effect on Massachusetts Prison Population," **BETTY LUTHER**, Curry College

PANEL 147

CAPRI 4

PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON VIOLENCE

Chair: **WILLIAM MAREK**, Federal Bureau of Prisons

Papers:

"A Theoretical and Practical Synthesis of Cognitive Psychology and Relapse Prevention for Use with Violent Individuals," **WILLIAM MAREK**, Federal Bureau of Prisons

"Impulse Control Disorders and Violence: The O J Simpson Case," **LAURENCE FRENCH**, Western New Mexico University

"Character as a Personality Factor in Crime," **ALEX STUART JR**, National Character Laboratory

"Gender-Bias in Biological Crime-Related Research: An Examination of Trends in Lead-Related Research, 1975-1993," **SHERRI SMITH**, University of South Florida-Ft Myers

Discussant: **WILLIAM MAREK**, Federal Bureau of Prisons

PANEL 148

CAPRI 5

BIOLOGY AND CRIME

Chair: **STEPHEN SCHOENTHALER**, California State University, Stanislaus

Papers:

"The Correction of Low Concentrations of Essential Nutrients in Blood and Reductions in Institutional Anti-Social Behavior: A Placebo-Controlled double Blind Trial," **STEPHEN SCHOENTHALER** and **STEPHEN AMOS**, California State University, Stanislaus and **HANS EYSENCK**, University of London Institute of Psychiatry

"A Previously Unexamined Source of Delinquency: Fetal Alcohol Effects: An Emerging Paradigm," **SUSAN RICH**, Pembroke State University and **CHARLES DEAN**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

"The Prenatal Biosocialization Theory," **D LEE GILBERTSON**, St Cloud State University

PANEL 149

CAPRI 6

STUDENT PANEL: CRITICAL ISSUES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: **SEAN GRENNAN**, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

Papers:

"Legalized Gambling: The Question on Indian Reservations," **ALLISON BOUSSIDAN**, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

"Controlling Mail Fraud," **JANINE POLLENZ**, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

"The Effects of Socio-Economic Conditions on Juvenile Delinquency," **JASON GELLER**, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

"Historical Perspectives on Women and the Law," **LAUREN MORRISON**, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

"Child Abuse-Emotional Mistreatment," **JAIMEE COHEN**, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

"Critical Issues in Medico-Legal Death Investigation," **LISA MARGOLIN**, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

Discussant: **ROSLYN MURASKIN**, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

PANEL 150

CAPRI 7

CORRECTIONS

Chair: **MARCIA SAMUELS**, North Carolina Central University

Papers:

"Prison Violence: Finding Alternatives to the Violence," **MARCIA SAMUELS**, North Carolina Central University

"Suicide in Detention: The Liability Issue," **GERALD JOHNSTON**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

"Lifeskills '95' Community Reintegration for California Youth Authority Parolees," **DON JOSI**, University of California-Irvine

"Alternatives to Incarceration," **ROBIN DeVRIES**, University of South Dakota

PANEL 151

ROYALE 10

**ROUNDTABLE: THE NEED FOR ORAL HISTORY:
ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL ARCHIVE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

Convenor: **FRANKLYN ROBBINS**, Rutgers University

Participants:

FREDA ADLER, Rutgers University

RON AKERS, University of Florida

DOROTHY BRACEY, John Jay College

FRANCIS CULLEN, University of Cincinnati

CARL KLOCKARS, University of Delaware

JOHN HAGEN, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

DONNA HALE, Shippensburg University

JOHN LAUB, Northeastern University

FRANK MORN, Illinois State University

GERHARD MUELLER, Rutgers University

CHARLES WELLFORD, University of Maryland

PANEL 152

CAPRI C

**ROUNDTABLE: EMERGING MODELS OF COMMUNITY PROGRAMMING FOR
FEMALE OFFENDERS AND THEIR CHILDREN**

Convenor: **ROSEMARY GIDO**, Pennsylvania State University

Participants:

BETH BEH, Pennsylvania Educators in Corrections

JOANNE RILEY, Program for Female Offenders

ANNE FRANKS, Program for Female Offenders

PHYLLIS BUCCIO-NOTARO, Social Justice for Women Inc

SUSAN CRAIG, Penn State University

PANEL 153

CAPRI G

ROUNDTABLE: RACISM IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Convenor: **JANICE JOSEPH**, Stockton State College

Participants:

KAYLENE RICHARDS-EKEH, California State University-Sacramento

ZELMA HENRIQUES, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

DOROTHY TAYLOR, University of Miami

VERNETTA YOUNG, Howard University

HELEN GREENE, Old Dominion University

CORETTA PHILLIPS, Rutgers University

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 154

CAPRI H

ROUNDTABLE: TESTING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OPPRESSION AND DELINQUENCY

Convenor: **JOHN HEWITT**, Northern Arizona University

Participants:

ROBERT REGOLI, University of Colorado

JOYCE DOUGHERTY, Moravian College

PETER IADICOLA, Indiana University-Purdue University

RICHARD LAWRENCE, Saint Cloud State University

CHARLES HOU, National Chung Hsing University

BILL MILLER, University of Nevada-Las Vegas

PANEL 155

MONACO 12

WORKSHOP: CORRECTIONS AND TREATMENT: BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Convenor: **des ANGES CRUSER**, Montford Psychiatric Hospital

Participants:

E ROSS TAYLOR, Montford Psychiatric Hospital

CHUCK KEETON, Montford Psychiatric Hospital

PANEL 156

MONACO 11

WORKSHOP: DEPARTMENT CHAIR SUPPORT GROUP

Convenor: **GENNARO VITO**, University of Louisville

Participants:

MICHAEL BLANKENSHIP, East Tennessee State University

STAN STOJKOVIC, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

PANEL 156A

MONACO 13

PLANNING FOR DISASTER: REACTIVE VS PROACTIVE

Chair: **JOHN FLICKINGER**, Tiffin University

Papers:

"Supplementary Manpower for Special Events Security Operations: An Analysis of Strategies for the Centennial Olympic Games in Atlanta," **MICHAEL DONAHUE**, Armstrong State College

"Letter from an Assassin: A Test of Milligan's 'Treatment of an Historical Source,'" **LOFTIN WOODIEL**, St Louis University

"A Lady Named Opal and Her Relationship with Selected Southern Police," **LYLE SHOOK**, **DAVID MALCOM**, and **DARRELL SEYMOUR**, Auburn University at Montgomery

"Status of Security Training Bill and Whether or Not There Should be Regulation of Security Industry in Training," **JOHN CHUVALA**, Western Illinois University

PANEL 156B

CAPRI B

SPATIAL ANALYSIS: ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT II

Chair: **LEON PETTIWAY**, Indiana University

Papers:

"Neighborhood Dynamics and Crime: Testing the Systemic Model of Neighborhood Victimization," **GEORGE CAPOWICH**, University of Maryland

"A Theoretical Model of the Impact of a Coproduction Strategy of Nuisance Abatement on Neighborhood Crime," **BRENDA BLOM**, Community Law Center and **FRED CHEESMAN**, University of Baltimore

"Cognitive Mapping of the Central City: Comparative Perceptions of Dangerous Areas," **GEORGE RENGERT** and **WILLIAM PELFREY JR.**, Temple University

"The (un)Known Universe: Mapping Gangs and Guns in Boston," **DAVID KENNEDY** and **ANTHONY BRAGA**, Harvard University

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1996, 5:30 pm - 6:30 pm

KEYNOTE 3

ROYALE 9

FIST STICK KNIFE GUN: A PERSONAL HISTORY

Speaker: **GEOFFREY CANADA**

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996

8:00 am - 5:00 pm	ACJS Registration	Convention Center Foyer
8:30 am - 10:00 am	JCJE Editorial Board Breakfast	Kristofer's Restaurant
8:30 am - 11:30 am	Poster Sessions	Capri D
9:00 am - 12:00 pm	Seminar: "Teaching Criminal Justice From a Multicultural Perspective: First Steps"	Capri 8
9:00 am - 3:00 pm	Exhibits Open	Ballroom E
9:00 am - 3:00 pm	Employment Exchange Open	Ballroom F
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	Alpha Phi Sigma	Capri A
11:30 am - 12:45 pm	Keynote 4: David von Drehle	Royale 9
12:00 pm - 2:00 pm	International Section Luncheon	Kristofer's Restaurant
1:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Poster Sessions	Capri D
1:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Seminar: "Understanding the Detection, Prosecution, and Prevention of Technocrimes"	Capri 8
1:00 pm - 5:00 pm	ACJS Executive Board Meeting	Capri H
2:00 pm - 3:00 pm	International Section Executive Council Meeting	Monaco 17
3:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Corrections Section Executive Council Meeting	Monaco 15
4:00 pm - 5:15 pm	Corrections Section Meeting	Capri B
5:30 pm - 6:30 pm	Awards Presentation/State of the Academy	Royale 9
6:30 pm - 8:00 pm	Awards Reception	Top of the Riv

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 157

CAPRI 1

MULTICULTURAL ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

Chair/Discussant: **DAVID BARLOW**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Papers:

"Taking the Lead in Criminal Justice Education: Police and the Multicultural Community," **DAVID BARLOW** and **MELISSA BARLOW**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

"Rebalancing Student Gender Dynamics in a Typically Female-Centered Course: The Case of Victimology," **ALIENE PABOOJIAN** and **LAURA MYERS**, Sam Houston State University

"Addressing the Special Needs for African-American Students," **VERNON HARLAN**, St Louis Community College at Forest Park

"Beyond the Numbers: Qualitative Effects of Adolescents Who Witness Violence," **CLARK YOUNG** and **CAROL CLAFLIN**, Northwest Missouri State University

PANEL 158

CAPRI 2

LONGITUDINAL STUDIES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Chair/Discussant: **JOHN HOFFMANN**, NORC

Papers:

"The Short and Long-Term Effects of Strain on Delinquency: A Latent Variable Analysis," **JOHN HOFFMAN**, NORC and **ALAN MILLER**, Florida State University

"Delinquency Development in Juveniles," **GERT-JAN TERLOUW**, Ministry of Justice, Research and Documentation Center (Netherlands)

"Understanding Late Onset to Trivial Acts of Delinquency," **PAUL MAZEROLLE**, University of Cincinnati

"Longitudinal Study of a Florida Delinquent Cohort: Initial Findings," **CECIL GREEK**, **WILLIAM BLOUNT**, and **KRIS HOGARTY**, University of South Florida

**ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES
1996 AWARD RECIPIENTS**

BRUCE SMITH SR: For outstanding contributions to criminal justice

FRANCIS T CULLEN, University of Cincinnati

FOUNDER'S: For outstanding contributions to criminal justice
education and ACJS

SLOAN LETMAN, Chicago State University

ACADEMY FELLOW: For distinguished teaching and scholarly
achievement

CORAMAE MANN, Indiana University

OUTSTANDING BOOK:

PHILIP JENKINS

Using Murder: The Social Construction of Serial Homicide

ANDERSON OUTSTANDING PAPER:

MICHAEL VAUGHN, Georgia State University
"Police Civil Liability for First Amendment Violations"

ANDERSON OUTSTANDING STUDENT PAPER:

JEFFREY McILLWAIN, Pennsylvania State University
"From Tong War to Organized Crime: Revising the Historical Perception
of Violence in Chinatown, 1890-1910"

PANEL 159

CAPRI 3

MEASURING AND EVALUATING POLICE PERFORMANCE

Chair: **FRANK MORN**, Illinois State University

Papers:

"The Perceived Impact of Task Forces on Drug Control and Violent Crime," **CHRISTOPHER HENSLEY**, **PHYLLIS GRAY-RAY**, **MELVIN RAY** and **R GREGORY DUNAWAY**, Mississippi State University

"The Houston Directed Patrol Program: Research Analyzing Patrol Allocation," **TORY CAETI**, Sam Houston State University

"Performance Modeling and Performance Appraisal in Police Evaluation," **MICHAEL WIATROWSKI**, Florida Atlantic University and **LAWRENCE FENILI**, IBJU Institute

"Police Performance Indicators," **LAWRENCE DAVIDOFF**, Inspectorate of the Constabulary, Home Office (England)

Discussant: **FRANK MORN**, Illinois State University

PANEL 160

CAPRI 4

INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Chair: **MAXIMILIAN EDELBACHER**, Federal Police (Austria)

Papers:

"Community Policing-Crime Prevention: An Austrian Perspective," **MAXIMILIAN EDELBACHER**, Federal Police (Austria)

"The Importance of the Delectability and Visibility of the Police in the Prevention of Crime," **SATU SALMI** and **ESKO KESKINEN**, University of Turku (Finland)

"Can the Police Work with People?" **DILIP DAS**, Western Illinois University

"Policing a Local Precinct in Beijing PRC," **ROBERT DAVIDSON**, Northern Michigan University

Discussant: **STEVEN LAB**, Bowling Green State University

PANEL 161

CAPRI 5

STRESS, CULTURE, AND IDEOLOGY IN RESEARCH ON
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND OTHER CRIMES

Chair: **EDEM AVAKAME**, Temple University

Papers:

"The Stress Factor in Spousal Violence: Modeling the Mediating Effects of Social Norms and Self Esteem," **EDEM AVAKAME**, Temple University

"Whether or not Abortion on Grounds of Rape Should be Encouraged in Ghana," **PHILLIP SARFOH** and **BENJAMIN TURKSON**

"Crime Seriousness Ratings: The Relationship of Political Ideology and Gender," **KEN MENTOR**, Indiana University South Bend

"Violence Against Women by Professional Football Players: Interpreting the Nature of Aggression the Context of Sport," **MICHAEL WELCH** and **LAURA COMROE**, Rutgers University

PANEL 162

CAPRI 6

FRAUD IN THE HEALTH INDUSTRY

Chair: **ELIZABETH SZOCKYJ**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

Papers:

"Fertility Fraud: Conceptions of Crime in Reproductive Health," **MARY DODGE**, University of California-Irvine

"An Examination of Cases of Prescription Fraud Prosecuted by Fraud Control Units Throughout the United States," **BRIAN PAYNE** and **JOHN PADGETT**, Troy State University and **DEAN DABNEY**, University of Florida

"Home Health Care Fraud: An Analysis of the Issues," **DAMON CAMP**, Georgia State University

PANEL 163

CAPRI 7

CORRECTIONS, CHEMICALS, NUTRIENTS, AND REHABILITATION?

Chair/Discussant: **LOUIS HOLSCHER**, San Jose State University

Papers:

"Prison Suicide: A Sociopsychobiological Illustration," **MITCHELL MARSH**, Ingalls Hospital Drug Information Center and **JOEL SNELL**, Kirkwood College

"Prisonomics and the Use of Psychotropic Drugs on Incarcerated Offenders: Ethical Considerations," **MITCHELL MARSH**, Ingalls Hospital Drug Information Center; **JOEL SNELL**, Kirkwood College; and **WILLIAM WAKEFIELD**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

"Theoretical Origins of Community-Based Justice," **SHELA VAN NESS**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

PANEL 164

ROYALE 9

YOUTH FIREARMS VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND CONTROL: NIJ EVALUATIONS

Chair: **LOIS MOCK**, National Institute of Justice

Papers:

"Youth, Firearms, and Violence in Atlanta: A Problem-Solving Approach," **ARTHUR KELLERMANN**, Emory University

"Firearms and Violence: Gangs, Illicit Markets, and Fear in Boston," **DAVID KENNEDY**, Harvard University

"Assault Crisis Teams: Preventing Youth Firearms Violence Through Monitoring, Mentoring, and Mediating," **RICHARD ROSENFELD**, University of Missouri-St Louis

"Evaluation of a Court Handgun Intervention Program in Detroit," **JEFFREY ROTH**, Urban Institute

PANEL 165

ROYALE 10

ALTERNATIVES TO JAILS: ELECTRONIC MONITORING, HOME DETENTION,
INTENSIVE SUPERVISION, AND DRUG COURT

Chair: **CHAU-PU CHIANG**, California State University-Stanislaus

Papers:

"Drug Court: An Alternative to Jails," **CHAU-PU CHIANG** and **PAUL O'BRIEN**, California State University-Stanislaus

"The Social Construction of Electronically Monitored Probation in Great Britain: Comparison and Contrast With Construction of the Policy in the United States," **RICHARD BALL**, West Virginia University and **J ROBERT LILLY**, Northern Kentucky University

"Measuring the Impact of Intermediate Punishment Programs on Jail Use: A Study of Pennsylvania Counties, 1987-1993," **ROSEMARY GIDO**, Pennsylvania State University

"Adults and Juveniles in an Electronic Home Detention Program: A Comparative Study," **SUDIPTO ROY**, Indiana State University

"An Evaluation of the Minnesota Repeat DWI Offender Intensive Probation Program," **GREG WARCHOL**, **ROD WITT**, and **DON BRADEL**, Bemidji State University

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 166

CAPRI C

NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY LEVEL CONTROL OF GANGS AND CRIME

Chair: **JOSE MARQUES**, Florida International University

Papers:

"Gang Encounters: An Ethnographic Study," **CONNOR CHERER**, **TERANCE MIETH**, and **RICHARD McCORKLE**, University of Nevada-Las Vegas

"Community Mapping Project on Gang Issues in Lane County: Demographics of Gang Affiliates," **LAURIE GRIBSKOV**, New Work Designs

"The Dade County Neighborhood Cellular Watch Project: Evaluation of an Innovative Approach to Citizen's Crime Watch," **STEVEN ELLISON** and **NOEL BURMELSTER**, Florida International University

"Weed and Seed in Small Communities," **MICHAEL BROWN** and **CAROL VENEZIANO**, Southeast Missouri State University

PANEL 167

CAPRI G

COMMUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSES TO VICTIMIZATION

Chair: **GARY KEVELES**, University of Wisconsin-Superior

Papers:

"The Development and Presentation of a Victims' Assistance Program: Partnership Between Traditional Academics and Continuing Education," **DAVID McELREATH**, **DAN PETERSON**, **MICHAEL MANSKE**, and **TOM UNDERWOOD**, Washburn University

"The Role of a Significant Other in a Rape Victim's Recovery: People Who are More Likely to be Harmful than Helpful," **BRUCE TAYLOR**, Victim Services Research

"Sadness, Tragedy and Mass Disaster in Oklahoma City: Providing Critical Incident Stress Debriefings to a Community in Crisis," **JOSEPH DAVIS**, National University

"Elderly Male Inmates: An Exploration of Concerns," **ERIC SEE** and **KATE HANRAHAN**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania and **GEORGIA SPRINGER**, Pennsylvania Department of Corrections

PANEL 168

CAPRI H

PRIVATE SECURITY ISSUES: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Chair: **HARV MORLEY**, California State University-Long Beach

Papers:

"Private Security In Germany," **LUTA GALLAN**, Institute for Foreign and International Law (Germany)

"Perceptions of Training Needs for Security Guards in Singapore," **MAHESH NALLA** and **VINCENT HOFFMAN**, Michigan State University

"Security Management: An Alternative Career Path," **DON CONNERS**, Primus Systems

"Fortressing the Rise of Gated Communities as a Form of Crime Control," **WILLIAM THORTON** and **LYDIA VOIGHT**, Loyola University

Discussant: **JOHN FLICKINGER**, Tiffin University

PANEL 169

MONACO 12

**WORKSHOP: THE ADVENT OF CHANGE IN INTERNAL INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES
AS A RESULT OF *CARNEY v CITY OF SPRINGFIELD***

Convenor: **C LEE BENNETT**, Springfield Police Department

PANEL 170

MONACO 11

**ROUNDTABLE: THE POINT IS TO CHANGE IT: THE ROLE OF CRIMINOLOGISTS
IN ADDRESSING CRIME**

Convenor: **THOMAS WARD**, St Cloud State University

Participant:

MICHAEL BRECI, Metropolitan State University

PANEL 170A

MONACO 13

THE MEDIA: PERCEPTION VS REALITY

Chair/Discussant: **JAMES GILBERT**, University of Nebraska-Kearney

Papers:

"The Impact of the Media on Criminal Justice Students: An Empirical Examination," **MARK BLUMBERG** and **JAMES GREEN**, Central Missouri State University

"The Search for Vicarious Justice: An Examination of the Popularity of TV Crime Shows," **SHARON GETHMANN**, **MICHAEL BLANKENSHIP**, and **DAN BROWN**, East Tennessee State University

"Media Mayhem: Magazine Cover Stories of Crime and Criminal Justice," **E ERNEST WOOD**, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

POSTER SESSIONS

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 8:30 am - 11:30 am

CAPRI D

"Self-Esteem, Delinquency, and Gang Affiliation," **ANNETTE MILLER** and **FINN-AAGE ESBENSEN**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

"The Impact of the Introduction of Pepper Spray as a Less-than-Lethal Technology," **STEVEN EDWARDS**, **ROBERT KAMINSKI**, and **STEPHANIE BOURQUE**, National Institute of Justice

"The Impact of Military Rule on a Justice System: The Nigerian Experience," **NONSO OKEREAFOEZEKE**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

"The Pedagogy of Race, Class, Gender, and Criminal Justice," **SANDRA BROWNING**, **FRANCIS CULLEN**, and **YOLANDER HURST**, University of Cincinnati and **LIQUN CAO**, Eastern Michigan University

"Emerging Importance of Private Security in Eastern Europe versus the Inefficiency of Public Law Enforcement," **MARIA HABERFELD**, Jersey City State College

"Crime Theory and its Policy Implications," **HUGH BARLOW**, Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville

"Perceptions of Reasonable Force: A Comparative Study of London and Philadelphia Police," **JOSEPH WATERS JR**, Philadelphia Police Department

"The Community Policing Paradigm: An Analysis of Impetuses and Expectations," **TUCKER CARMICHAEL**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Using Multivariate Techniques in the Management of Prisoner Misconduct," **EUGENE BOULEY JR**, Georgia College

"Examining the Philosophical Orientations of Criminal Justice Students, Faculty, and Practitioners," **STEPHEN OWEN**, Southeast Missouri State University

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR

CAPRI 8

TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE FROM A MULTICULTURAL PERSPECTIVE: FIRST STEPS

Convenor: **WILLIAM CALATHES**, Jersey City State College

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 171

CAPRI 1

ROUNDTABLE: PUBLISH OR PERISH: EXPERIENCES WITH MINORITY SCHOLARS

Convenor: **LEE ROSS**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Participants:

TODD CLEAR, Rutgers University

WILLIE EDWARDS, East Texas State University

JAMES FYFE, Temple University

DARNELL HAWKINS, University of Illinois-Chicago

PANEL 172

CAPRI 2

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES: IMPACT AND ISSUES

Chair/Discussant: **DAVID SPINNER**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Papers:

"Paint Creek Youth Center: An In-Depth Look at the Program," **JILL GORDON**, Virginia Commonwealth University and **JOHN WOOLDREDGE** and **EDWARD LATESSA**, University of Cincinnati

"TV or Not TV? The Impact on a Juvenile Detention Facility," **CHARLES OWENS**, University of North Florida

"The Impact of Short Term Detention on Juveniles: Attitudes and Recollections," **KENNETH KELLER**, Juvenile Court of Cook County

"Disproportionate Detention of Minorities: A Preliminary Assessment of Alaska's Compliance with the JJDP Mandate," **N E SCHAFER** and **RICHARD CURTIS**, University of Alaska Anchorage

PANEL 173

CAPRI 3

OFFICER AND POLICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSES TO SPECIFIC ISSUES AND POPULATIONS

Chair: **THOMAS HUGHES**, University of Cincinnati

Papers:

"Police Handgun Qualification? Practical Measure or Pointless Objective?" **GREGORY MORRISON**

"An Examination of Recent Developments in the Relationship Between Training and Higher Education for Police Officers," **STAN SHERNOCK**, Norwich University

"The Police Response to People with Mental Illness," **ELIZABETH PERKINS**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Handling Emergency Calls for Service-Organizational Production of Crime Statistics," **DALE NESBARY**, Oakland University

PANEL 174

CAPRI 4

EVALUATION, ACCREDITATION, AND MEDIA: WHAT'S THE CONNECTION?

Chair: **JOHN VOLLMANN JR**, Miami-Dade Community College

Papers:

"Critical Issues Which Surround the Evaluation of Community Policing Initiatives," **LYNETTE LEE-SAMMONS**, California State University-Sacramento

"A Project Management and Evaluation Framework for Community Safety Initiatives in the UK," **G D BERRY**, Staffordshire University Business School (England)

"Community Policing and Police Agency Accreditation," **GARY CORDNER**, Eastern Kentucky University and **GERALD WILLIAMS**, Sam Houston University

"The Function of the Media in Community Policing," **JOANNE ZIEMBO-VOGL**, Grand Valley State University

Discussant: **JOHN VOLLMANN JR**, Miami-Dade Community College

PANEL 175

CAPRI 5

EVALUATION OF CHILD ABUSE, PARTNER ABUSE, AND YOUNG FEMALE OFFENDER PROGRAMS

Chair: **TRINA BOGLE**, Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

Papers:

"Evaluation of the Virginia Court-Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program," **TRINA BOGLE**, Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services and **KATHERINE BROWNING**, University of Maryland

"Domestic Violence (in Nevada): One State's Experience in Grass Roots Organization, Politics, and Legislation," **SUSAN MEUSCHKE**, Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence and **SUSAN LENTZ**, University of Nevada-Reno

"Profiling the Needs of Female Youthful Offenders: Protocol Development and Pilot Study," **BARBARA OWEN**, California State University-Fresno and **BARBARA BLOOM**, Sonoma State University

"A Model for Preventing Domestic Violence in the United States," **ROSA WHITING**, MacDuffy School

PANEL 176

CAPRI 6

CONTROLLING JUSTICE AND INJUSTICE

Chair: **CARL POPE**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Papers:

"A Question of Justice: The Imprisonment of Immigrants in Washington State, 1886-1920," **NELLA LEE**, Portland State University

"Everything You Think You Know about Native American Criminality is Wrong," **ROBERT SILVERMAN**, University of Alberta

"Cultural Competence in Human Services: Special Focus on the Criminal Justice System," **ANGELINA DeLa TORRE**, Metro State College of Denver

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 177

CAPRI 7

SALIENT ISSUES IN CORRECTIONS

Chair/Discussant: **MATTHEW LEONE**, University of Nevada

Papers:

"Not in My Backyard: Local Efforts to Block the Building of a Prison," **MARY FARKAS**, Marquette University

"Cognitive Changes in Probation and Parole Violators in an Intensive Residential Treatment Program," **B KEITH CREW**, University of Northern Iowa; **REMI CADORET**, University of Iowa; and **CHRISTOPHER RICHARDS**, and **ANITA PATTERSON**, Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research and Evaluation

"The Americans with Disabilities Act and the Correctional System," **BETSY KREISEL**, **WILLIAM WAKEFIELD**, and **JENNIFER WEST**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

"Gang Members Entering Prison: 1995," **THOMAS REES JR**, Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

PANEL 178

ROYALE 9

THE SKINNY ON REHABILITATION: WHAT'S IN THE WORKING?

Chair/Discussant: **ROBERT ENGVALL**, Huron University

Papers:

"Returning to Rehabilitation: The Punishment versus Treatment Debate," **JULIE PEFERS** and **PAIGE RALPH**, Lake Superior State University

"Are the Worst Ones Getting Worse?" **SVEN FORSLING**

"Religion, Institutional Adjustment, and Recidivism Among Former Inmates: A Study of Prison Fellowship Programs," **BYRON JOHNSON**, Lamar University and **DAVID LARSON**, National Institute for Health Care Research

"Recidivism Rates of Child Sex Offenders: An Assessment of Short-Term Incarceration and Treatment in Idaho," **ROBERT MARSH** and **TAMMY KELLEY**, Boise State University

PANEL 179

ROYALE 10

CURRENT STUDIES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS

Chair: **MARTIN SCHWARTZ**, Ohio University

Papers:

"The Aftermath of Campus Sexual Assault," **MOLLY LEGGETT** and **MARTIN SCHWARTZ**, Ohio University

"Criminal Histories and Inmate Activities Attitudes Towards Women and Sexual Violence: A Comparison of Incarcerated Sex-Offenders and Other Prisoners," **L THOMAS WINFREE, JR**, New Mexico State University; **MELISSA AWMILLER**, Federal Correction Institution-Florence; and **G GAIL DeVENNY**, New Mexico State University

"Sexual Abuse of Deaf Children," **JANET DUVALL**, Ohio University-Chillicothe

"Using Cognitive Therapy with Female Victims of Assault," **WILLIAM MAREK**, Federal Bureau of Prisons

Discussant: **ANGELA WEST**, Indiana State University

PANEL 180

CAPRI C

THEORETICAL ISSUES IN WHITE-COLLAR CRIME

Chair: **CARL KEANE**, Queen's University

Papers:

"Toward a Sociological Theory of White-Collar Crime," **DAVID SIMON**, University of California-Berkeley

"Elite Deviance and Organized Irresponsibility," **RICHARD DAVIS**, St John Fisher College

"'Corporate' Crime Reconsidered," **SALLY SIMPSON** and **RAYMOND PATERNOSTER**, University of Maryland

"Organizational Explanations of Corporate Crime," **CARL KEANE**, Queen's University

PANEL 181

JAILS AND THE LAW

CAPRI G

Chair: **DAVID KALINICH**, Northern Michigan University

Papers:

"Staff-Inmate Sexual Involvement: A Study of Legal and Administrative Findings," **ROBERT BRIODY**, Mabel Bassett Correctional Center; **SHARON KENNEDY**, Lansing Community College; and **GAIL WILLIAMS**, Alabama Department of Corrections

"Assessing the Liability Concerns of Correctional Tactical Units," **DARRELL ROSS**, East Carolina University

PANEL 182

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE: LEGAL AND EMPIRICAL ISSUES

CAPRI H

Chair: **WILLIAM CLEMENTS**, Norwich University

Papers:

"DUI Adjudication and BAC Level: An Assessment of Vermont's Experience," **WILLIAM CLEMENTS**, Norwich University

"The Higher Power: AA, DUI and the First Amendment," **MORRIS JENKINS**, Pennsylvania State University, Abington-Ogontz

"Issues in the Prosecution of Youth Gang Members," **TERANCE MIETHE**, **RICHARD McCORKLE**, and **CONNOR CHERER**, University of Nevada-Las Vegas

"You Don't Need a Weatherman to Know Which Way the Wind Blows: Psychedelics, Technology, and Regulation of Consciousness," **MICHAEL GLANTZ**, Florida State University

PANEL 183

WORKSHOP: THE FUTURE OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

MONACO 12

Convenor: **ROBERT BOHM**, University of Central Florida

Participants:

MICHAEL BLANKENSHIP, East Tennessee State University

RICHARD JANIKOWSKI, University of Memphis

SUE REID, Florida State University

JOHN SMYKLA, University of Alabama

MARGARET VANDIVER, University of Memphis

GENNARO VITO, University of Louisville

LAURIN WOLLAN JR, Florida State University

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 184

MONACO 11

**ROUNDTABLE: ISSUES REGARDING ARTICULATION BETWEEN
COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS**

Co-Convenors: **JOHN SHARP**, Houston Community College System
GREG PIERCE, Blue Mountain Community College

Participants:

J T HENSON, Surry Community College

CHARLES KRUG, Valencia Community College

KEITH HALEY, Collin County Community College

GAY YOUNG, Johnson County Community College

DENNIS SEYMOUR, Eatonsville Community College

PANEL 184A

MONACO 13

**WORKSHOP: FROM STUDENT TO PROFESSOR: FINISHING THE
DOCTORATE AND ENTERING ACADEME**

Convenor: **DON HUMMER**, Michigan State University

Participants:

JONATHAN SORENSEN, University of Texas-Pan American

ROBIN HAARR, Arizona State University West

CHRISTINA POLSENBERG, Michigan State University

VIC BUMPHUS, Eastern Kentucky University

PANEL 184B

CAPRI B

**WORKSHOP: APPROACHES TO REDUCING TIME TO DEGREE AND IMPROVING
RETENTION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE DOCTORAL PROGRAMS**

Convenor: **DAVID DUFFEE**, University at Albany

Participants:

MERRY MORASH, Michigan State University

JAMES LEVINE, John Jay College

TIMOTHY FLANAGAN, Sam Houston State University

SALLY SIMPSON, University of Maryland

KEYNOTE 4

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 11:30 am - 12:45 pm

ROYALE 9

AMONG THE LOWEST OF THE DEAD: THE CULTURE OF DEATH ROW

Speaker: **DAVID von DREHLE**, *Washington Post*

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 185

CAPRI 1

TECHNOLOGY IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

Chair/Discussant: **STAN SHERNOCK**, Norwich University

Papers:

"Criminal Justice Students' Perception of Distance Learning," **JAMES WELLS**, **KEVIN MINOR**, and **RICHARD SNARR**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Using Distance Education in Criminal Justice Instruction," **CHRISTINA POLSENBERG**, Michigan State University

"Curriculum Development for a Computer Applications Course in Corrections," **JAMES WELLS** and **LEE ROGERS**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Net Justice: Using the Internet for Teaching and Research in Criminal Justice," **PHYLLIS GERSTENFELD**, California State University-Stanislaus

PANEL 186

CAPRI 2

CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES ON DELINQUENCY

Chair: **CHARISSE COSTON**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Papers:

"Nature and Form of Native American Juvenile Delinquency in a Predominantly Caucasian Community," **ROBERT SCOTT JR** and **LEE VAN DORSTEN**, Fort Hays State University and **ROBERT HAWKINS JR**, University of Houston-Victoria

"The Korean Juvenile Justice System: An Historical Assessment," **TAE CHOO**, Florida State University

"Binational Schools: Prevention or Proliferation of Delinquency Among Hispanics," **LAURENCE FRENCH** and **NANCY PICTHALL-FRENCH**, Western New Mexico University

"Native American Delinquents: The Minority with the Greater Risk of Inclusion and Harsh Penalties in Juvenile Justice Processing?" **JAMES LARSON**, University of North Dakota

Discussant: **CHARISSE COSTON**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

PANEL 187

CAPRI 3

**HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES: THE RISE AND DEMISE OF
LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND ADMINISTRATORS**

Chair: **WILLIAM TERRILL**, Rutgers University

Papers:

"The Effect of the Civil War on the Formation of the St Louis Metropolitan Police Department," **ALLEN WAGNER**, University of Missouri-St Louis

"Robert McClaughry and Police Professionalism in the Nineteenth Century," **FRANK MORN**, Illinois State University

"The Erosion of the Elitist's Ethics: The FBI is Losing Its Integrity," **MIKE CHAMBERLIN**, North Carolina Central University

"Philosophy and Practice of Policing Among American Indians Prior to European Contact," **MICHAEL BARKER**

PANEL 188

CAPRI 4

COMMUNITY POLICING: PAST AND FUTURE ISSUES

Chair: **HARVEY McMURRAY**, North Carolina Central University

Papers:

"The Progress of Democracy Through Community Policing: A Comparative Consideration of Alternative Futures," **PHILIP RHOADES**, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi

"Community Policing," **CLYDE CRONKHITE**, Western Illinois University

"Crime Prevention and Community Policing," **PETER KRATCOSKI**, Kent State University

"Community Survey as an Aid to Crime Prevention," **PHILIP REICHEL**, **BRANDY MARTINEZ**, and **JENNIFER WILLIAMS**, University of Northern Colorado

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 189

CAPRI 5

ARREST AS A POLICE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Chair: **ANGELYN FLOWERS**, University of the District of Columbia

Papers:

"Mandatory Arrest Policies and Police Performance: A Study of Arrest Decisions for Domestic Violence in New Mexico," **GREGORY BARTKU**, University of Nebraska at Omaha and **L THOMAS WINFREE JR**, New Mexico State University

"An Evaluation of the Deterrent Effects of Arrest on Domestic Violence," **PAMELA CLARKE**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

"Contributory Factors Affecting Arrest in Assault and Domestic Violence Cases," **KATHRYN SCARBOROUGH**, **HELEN EIGENBERG**, and **VICTOR KAPPELER**, Eastern Kentucky University

"The Efficacy of Arrest as a Deterrent to Recidivism in Domestic Violence," **ANGELYN FLOWERS**, University of the District of Columbia

PANEL 190

CAPRI 6

JAIL WORK ISSUES: GENDER, USE OF FORCE, AND STRESS

Chair: **JOHN KLOFAS**, Rochester Institute of Technology

Papers:

"Correctional Officer Stress and Length of Service," **JOHN BOYD**, Stephen F Austin State University

"May the Force Be With You: Gender Differences and the Use of Force," **NANCY HOGAN**, Arizona State University

"Custody, Physical Safety and the Use of Force in Jails," **MARIE LAMBERT** and **MATTHEW PETROCELLI**, Arizona State University

"Gender and Jail Work: Correctional Office Job Enrichment and Satisfaction in Women's Jails," **MARY STOHR** and **AMANDA GALLEGOS**, Boise State University

"Women Deputies Working in Jail: Their Positive Role in a Negative Work Environment," **MARK POGREBIN**, University of Colorado-Denver

Discussant: **JOHN KLOFAS**, Rochester Institute of Technology

PANEL 191

CAPRI 7

**COURT LITIGATION, VICTIMIZATION RATES, AND PRISON RIOTS:
A LOOK AT THE EMPIRICAL LITERATURE**

Chair: **CHARLES DAVIDSON**, University of Southern Mississippi

Papers:

"State-Created Liberty Interest in Prisons: What the Court Giveth, the Court Also Taketh Away," **ROLANDO del CARMEN**, **KATHERINE BENNETT**, and **JEFFREY DAILEY**, Sam Houston State University

"The Differences and Similarities Between the Attica and Santa Fe Prison Riot," **REID MONTGOMERY**, University of South Carolina

"Pay Us Now or Pay Us Later: The Ripple Effect of the 1980 New Mexico Prison Riot," **LOUIS HOLSCHER**, San Jose State University and **JOSEPH ROGERS**, New Mexico State University

"Victimization in Prison: A Quantitative Analysis of Factors Related to the General Well Being of Young Inmates," **RICHARD SLUDER** and **ANGELA MAITLAND**, Central Missouri State University

"Legal Access for Prisoners: A New Typology," **DONALD LOPER**, Michigan State University

Discussant: **CHARLES DAVIDSON**, University of Southern Mississippi

PANEL 192

ROYALE 9

THE TRIAL OF THE CENTURY

Chair: **JULIUS DEBRO**, University of Washington

Papers:

"The O J Simpson Jury: One in a Million," **EDGAR BUTLER**, University of California-Riverside and **HIROSHI FUKURAI**, University of California-Santa Cruz

"Trials and Tribulations: The Aftermath of the O J Simpson Verdict," **DARLENE CONLEY** and **JULIUS DEBRO**, University of Washington

"The Ethics of Justice: Playing the Race Card," **FLORENCE FERGUSON**, Georgia Southern University and **LARRY CONLEY**, *Atlanta Constitution*

"Racial Differences in Perceptions of Injustice," **MARTHA HENDERSON**, **FRANCIS CULLEN**, **SANDRA BROWNING**, and **RENEE KOPACHE**, University of Cincinnati and **LIQUN CAO**, Eastern Michigan University

"Racism and the O J Simpson Case," **GARY WEBB**, Ball State University

PANEL 193

ROYALE 10

RACE AND SENTENCING

Chair: **DARNELL HAWKINS**, University of Illinois at Chicago

Papers:

"Race, Gender and Sentence Severity in Dade County, Florida," **CASSIA SPOHN** and **JEFFREY SPEARS**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

"Racial Disparities in Sentencing, and Variation Across Jurisdictions Under Sentencing Guidelines," **RODNEY ENGEN**, **ROBERT CRUTCHFIELD**, and **JOSEPH WEISS**, University of Washington and **RANDY GAINEY**, Old Dominion University

"Unequal Treatment of Black Women at Sentencing Stage: The Recidivism Effect," **CHARLES OCHIE SR**, West Virginia State College

"The Impact of Federal Sentencing Reforms on African Americans," **MARVIN FREE JR**, University of Wisconsin-Marathon Center

PANEL 194

CAPRI C

THEORETICAL ISSUES IN GANG BEHAVIOR

Chair: **LEWIS YABLONSKY**, East Texas State University

Papers:

"Graffiti, Community Organization, and Social Control," **DAVID ADAY JR** and **VICKI WILSON**, College of William and Mary

"An Empirical Test of Jack Katz's Theory of Street Elites," **STEVEN CURETON**, Washington State University

"The Multi-Purpose Violent Drug Gang: A 50 Year Perspective," **LEWIS YABLONSKY**, East Texas State University

"Skinheads and Gang Bangers: Status Frustration and Subcultural Violence," **RANDY BLAZAK**, Portland State University

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 195

CAPRI G

TRENDS IN PUNISHMENT

Chair: **KEVIN MINOR**, Eastern Kentucky University

Papers:

"A Multi-Dimensional Analysis of Punishment Trends in the United States: 1884-1994," **FORREST JORDAN** and **KEVIN MINOR**, Eastern Kentucky University

"A Brief History of Castration," **VICTOR CHENEY**

"Chains Fell on Alabama," **GAIL WILLIAMS**, Alabama Department of Corrections and **ROBERT BRIODY**, Oklahoma Department of Corrections

"Punishment or Restitution?" **CLAUDIO TAMBURRINI**, Goteborg University (Sweden)

PANEL 196

MONACO 12

WORKSHOP: PRESENTING UNDERSTANDABLE RESULTS OF MULTINOMIAL MODELS

Co-Convenors: **LIQUN CAO**, Eastern Michigan University and **XIAN LIU**, University of Michigan

PANEL 197

MONACO 11

ROUNDTABLE: TEACHING 'WOMEN AND VIOLENCE': PEDAGOGICAL ISSUES

Convenor: **ALAN HOROWITZ**, University of Delaware

PANEL 197A

MONACO 13

CRIMINAL JUSTICE METHODS: STATE OF THE ARTS

Chair: **ANNMARIE KAZYAKA**, Niagara University

Papers:

"Group Think Syndrome," **THOMAS MARTINELLI**

"Applications of Neutral Networks in Criminal Justice," **SANJEEV SRIDHARAN**, Supreme Court of Virginia

"Using Peer Interviewers to Enhance Data Collection Efforts in Study of Gun Use Among Young Males in the Inner City: Tales From the Field," **DEANNA WILKINSON**, Rutgers University and **RICHARD McCLAIN** and **CLINTON LACEY**, Friends of Island Academy

"A Graphical Approach to Analyzing Relationships Between Offenders and Victims Using Supplementary Homicide Reports," **TERRY ALLEN**, University of Utah

POSTER SESSIONS

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

CAPRI D

"Time to Rearrest: An Analysis of New York City Probation's Regular and Special Supervision Systems for Drug Offenders," **SHEILA MAXWELL**, Michigan State University and **GREGORY FALKIN**, National Development and Research Institutes

"Citizen Review: Not Just for the Police?" **BOYD MESSINGER**, La Roche College

"Criminal Justice Students' Satisfaction with Criminal Justice Department and Curriculum: A Case Study," **CHRISTINE PLUMERI**, SUNY College at Brockport

"Career Criminals vs the State of Florida," **JOHN PETRI**, Metro-Dade Police Department

"Familial Connections in Criminal Careers," **GEOFFREY BARNES**, University of Maryland and **DAVID FARRINGTON**, University of Cambridge (England)

POSTER SESSIONS

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

CAPRI D

"Trends in Higher Education and Their Impact on Criminal Justice Programs," **BERNARD McCARTHY**, University of Central Florida

"A General Theory of Crime and Adolescent Substance Use in Alberta," **TRACEY LOWEY**, Minot State University

"Community Resources and At-Risk Families," **EVELYN GILBERT**, Bethune-Cookman College and **MICHAEL SUPANCIC**, Southwest Texas State University

"Crime and Tourism," **CHARLES WELLFORD**, University of Maryland

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR

CAPRI 8

UNDERSTANDING THE DETECTION, PROSECUTION, AND PREVENTION OF TECHNOCRIMES

Convenor: **AUGUST BEQUAI**

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 198

CAPRI 1

MEDIA AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: **MELISSA BARLOW**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Papers:

"Media, Crime, and Pedagogy: Reflections on Course Content and Construction," **DION DENNIS**, Texas A&M University at Laredo

"Police Victimization from Law and Order: Police Dramaturgy in the Era of Rodney King, Waco, Texas, and the O J Simpson Case," **MICHAEL HALLETT**, Middle Tennessee State University

"The Many Faces of Sgt Joe Friday: Pop Culture, Legalistic Policing, and the American Psyche," **JEFFREY McILLWAIN**, Penn State University

"Policing, Dramaturgy, and Reflexivity," **PETER MANNING**, Michigan State University

PANEL 199

CAPRI 2

COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Chair/Discussant: **PATRICIA LOVELESS**, Empire State College

Papers:

"Selection Criteria for Placing Juvenile Offenders in a Private Residential Treatment Facility," **PATRICIA LOVELESS**, Empire State College

"The Community Corrections Partnership in Cincinnati: Evaluation of an Afrocentric Diversion Program for Male Juveniles," **WILLIAM KING** and **EDWARD LATESSA**, University of Cincinnati

"Reducing Juvenile Commitments and Increasing Community Resources: The RECLAIM Ohio Initiatives," **MELISSA MOON**, **BRANDON APPEGATE**, and **EDWARD LATESSA**, University of Cincinnati

"Specialized Juvenile Courts: Do They make a Difference in Judicial Court Decision Making?" **PHILLIP SECRET** and **JAMES JOHNSON**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

"Ulster County Community Corrections Program: A Purposeful Intermediate Sanction," **MICHAEL MICHELL**, University at Albany

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 200

CAPRI 3

SMALL TOWN AND CAMPUS POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Chair/Discussant: **CHRIS STORMANN**, University of Cincinnati

Papers:

"A Case Study of Small-Town Policing," **DANIEL CAMPAGNA**, Culver Stockton College

"Keeping Current-A Comparison of Training Practices of Medium and Small Sized Police Agencies in Illinois: Changes Observed Over a Five Year Period," **THOMAS WHETSTONE**, University of Louisville

"An Observation of Community Policing Efforts in Small Departments," **STEPHEN COX** and **EDWARD MAGUIRE**, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

"Campus Policing in the United States: Results of a National Survey," **BRIAN REAVES**, Bureau of Justice Statistics

PANEL 201

CAPRI 4

ROUNDTABLE: FEAR OF CRIME, CRIMINAL VIOLENCE, DRUGS, POLICE BRUTALITY, POLICE POLITICALIZATION, AND POLICE CORRUPTION: A WORLD PERSPECTIVE

Convenor: **DILIP DAS**, Western Illinois University

Participants:

MAXIMILIAN EDELBACHER, Federal Police (Austria)

LUTZ GOLLAN, Max-Planck-Institut (Germany)

ANDRE KUHN, Rutgers University

YOSHIDA TOSHIO, University of Hokkaido (Japan)

PANEL 202

CAPRI 5

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

Chair: **WALTER DeKESEREDY**, Carleton University

Papers:

"The Canadian National Survey on Woman Abuse in University/College Dating Relationships: Biofeminist Panic Transmission or Critical Inquiry?" **WALTER DeKESEREDY**, Carleton University

"Acquaintance and Stranger Aggression on Canadian University/College Campuses: Results from a National Representative Sample Survey," **WALTER DeKESEREDY** and **SHAID ALVI**, Carleton University

"Men's Violence Against Women in Residence Halls: What Live-In Staff Know and Why They Don't Tell," **CAROLYN PALMER**, Bowling Green State University

"Campus Crime in South Africa," **P J POTGIETER**, University of Zululand (South Africa)

PANEL 203

CAPRI 6

ISSUES IN MINORITY POLICING

Chair: **EVERETTE PENN**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Papers:

"Police Size and Expenditures and Its Relationship to Minority Populations," **BRION SEVER**, Florida State University

"A Socio-Historical Examination of African American Police Officers," **LARRY STOKES**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

"Cultural Variations to Police Activity in a Poor Urban Community," **CAROLINE PATCHEL**, SUNY College at Buffalo

"Traditional White Perceptions of Stereotypical Black male Aggression and Black Male Response: The Psychological Effects of Being Feared," **M RAVEN ROWE**, Hunter College

PANEL 204

CAPRI 7

SPATIAL ANALYSIS: THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES

Chair: **FRED CHEESMAN**, University of Baltimore

Papers:

"Chaos Theory and Social Disorganization: A New Paradigm for Neighborhood Analysis," **JEFFERY WALKER**, University of Arkansas at Little Rock and **ROBERT HUNTER**, University of Northern Iowa

"Communitarian Solutions to Social Disorganization," **HEATH DINGWELL**, Arizona State University

"Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design: 1971-1996," **DIANE ZAHM**, Virginia Polytechnic and **LAURIN WOLLAN JR**, Florida State University

"C Ray Jeffery: A Contemporary Pioneer in Criminology," **MATTHEW ROBINSON**, Florida State University

PANEL 205

ROYALE 9

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Chair: **ROBERT McCORMACK**, Trenton State College

Papers:

"International Training: The Budapest Experience," **JOHN CAMPBELL**, FBI Academy and **DAVID CARTER**, Michigan State University

"Human Dignity and the Police: Transcending Boundaries," **GERALD LYNCH**, **MARY ROTHLEIN** and **JAMES CURRAN**, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

"An Analysis of Comparative Criminal Justice Courses in the United States," **HARRY DAMMER** and **ANNMARIE KAZYAKA**, Niagara University and **FRANK HORVATH**, Michigan State University

"Cross-Cultural Comparisons of Imprisoned Youthful Offenders' Self-Concepts by Country, Race, and Parental Status," **ROBERT C EVANS**, Valdosta State University; **THOMAS SULLENBERGER**, Southeastern Louisiana University; **GARY COPUS**, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and **PETER HODGKINSON**, University of Westminster (England)

"How to Create an International Study-Abroad Program: A Practical Guide," **MICHAEL MANSKE**, Washburn University

PANEL 206

ROYALE 10

WORKSHOP: TEACHING QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS IN CRIMINOLOGY

Co-Convenors: **BRUCE BERG** and **W TIMOTHY AUSTIN**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

PANEL 207

CAPRI C

VIOLENCE AND THE WORKPLACE

Chair: **BRIDGETTE WEST**, Murray State University

Papers:

"Violence in Public Schools: Perceptions of School Administrators in Missouri," **CARLA MAHAFFREY-SAPP** and **ALLEN SAPP**, Central Missouri State University

"Reducing the Recidivism of Violent Crime Through Employment," **EILEEN LYSAUGHT**, **JOHN WODARSKI**, **ROSIE SCAGGS**, **KAREN SMITH** and **DAVID KAZMERAZACK**, State University of New York and **CUTHBERT SIMPKINS**, Erie County Medical Center

"Lethal Violence in the Workplace: A Print Media Analysis," **MITTIE SOUTHERLAND** and **BRIDGETTE WEST**, Murray State University and **PAM COLLINS**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Sexual Harassment in the Workplace: A Case Study of a Large Southern Metropolitan Police Agency," **LAURA MYERS** and **ALIENE PABOOJIAN**, Sam Houston State University and **LARRY MYERS**, Texas A&M University

Discussant: **KEVONNE SMALL**, California State University-San Bernardino

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 208

CAPRI G

CORRELATES OF COURT PROCESSING

Chair/Discussant: **GREGORY ORVIS**, University of Texas at Tyler

Papers:

"Incarcerating Female Defendants in NYS: The Importance of Direct and Indirect Effects in the Estimation of Race-Neutral and Race-Specific Models," **PAULINE BRENNAN**, New York Criminal Justice Agency

"A Preliminary Study of Failure to Appear and Pretrial Services," **DAWN CECIL**, Northwest Missouri State University

"The United States Supreme Court's Invitation to Seek Ambiguity: Concerns Regarding Police Interrogations in Light of Present Case Law," **GEORGE DERY II**, California State University-Fullerton

PANEL 209

MONACO 12

WORKSHOP: WRITING A CRIMINAL JUSTICE TEXT

Convenor: **JOHN DEMPSEY**, Suffolk Community College

PANEL 210

MONACO 11

**ROUNDTABLE: ISSUES CONCERNING THE PRESENTATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
EDUCATION TO ESL AND MULTI-LINGUAL STUDENTS**

Co-Convenors: **BURYL CANUTESON**, El Paso Community College
JOAN CROWLEY, New Mexico State University

Participant:

CHARLES KRUG, Valencia Community College

PANEL 210A

MONACO 13

CRISIS WITHIN PRISONS

Chair: **ROBERT BING III**, University of Texas-Arlington

Papers:

"An Analysis of Inmate Deaths in a Reconstruction Era Southern Prison," **M G EICHENBERG**, Wayne State College

"Arkansas Prison Reform: Moving Beyond the Period of Crisis," **JACK DISON**, Arkansas State University

"A Preliminary Analysis of the First Four Platoons to Graduate from the Hidalgo County, Texas Boot Camp," **PHILIP ETHRIDGE** and **JONATHAN SORENSEN**, University of Texas-Pan American

PANEL 210B

CAPRI B

ROUNDTABLE: FEDERAL INITIATIVES ON GANGS 1989-PRESENT

Convenor: **RICHARD BALL**, West Virginia University

Participants:

JAMES HOWELL, National Youth Gang Center

WINIFRED REED, National Institute of Justice

MARIA CANDAMIN-L DOMINQUEZ, President's Crime Prevention Council

MEDA CHESNEY-LIND, University of Hawaii

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 211

CAPRI 1

**WORKSHOP: THE OJ TRIAL IT ISN'T: THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION
OF A MOCK TRIAL COURSE FOR UNDERGRADUATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENTS**

Convenor: **MORRIS JENKINS**, Pennsylvania State University

PANEL 212

CAPRI 2

PERSPECTIVES ON NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Chair: **ELMAR WEITEKAMP**, University of Tuebingen (Germany)

Papers:

"Accounting for Hate Crime: A Theoretical Explanation," **BARBARA PERRY**, University of Southern Maine

"Algerian Terrorism: Past and Future," **HARRY ALLEN**, San Jose State University and **CLIFFORD SIMONSEN**

"Terrorism in the African Context," **INEKWOABA ONWUDIWE**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

"Timothy McVeigh and the Legacy of Waco," **MARK HAMM**, Indiana State University

"Jews in the Militia Movement: Ideology for Survival or Unholy Alliance?" **GAD BENSINGER**, Loyola University-Chicago

Discussant: **ELMAR WEITEKAMP**, University of Tuebingen (Germany)

PANEL 213

CAPRI 3

ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF WOMEN POLICE OFFICERS

Chair: **ROSE MARY STANFORD**, University of South Florida-Ft Myers

Papers:

"Career Aspirations of Female Police Officers," **IRENE FROYLAND** and **VICKI WILKINSON**, Edith Cowan University (Australia)

"Opportunity Structures and Women in Policing," **TERESA WERTSCH** and **VELMER BURTON JR**, Washington State University

"Sexual Harassment in California Law Enforcement: A Survey of Women Police Officers," **THOMAS MAHONEY**, South Pasadena Police Department

"Women in Police and Corrections: How Far Have They Traveled and How Much Further Should They Go?" **TRICIA ANDERSON** and **KIMBERLY RICHARDSON**, Youngstown State University

Discussant: **ROSE MARY STANFORD**, University of South Florida-Ft Myers

PANEL 214

CAPRI 4

PROBATION AND PAROLE: ISSUES IN PREDICTION AND RECIDIVISM

Chair: **BECKY TATUM**, University of Illinois at Chicago

Papers:

"Uses of Community Service and Their Effect on Recidivism," **NATALIE PEARL**

"Factors Associated with Felony Probation Outcomes in North Carolina," **MARK JONES**, East Carolina University and **BARBARA SIMS**, Sam Houston State University

"Descriptive Analysis of the Female Offender in the Community," **JACQUELINE KLOSAK**, Governors State University

"Ex-Offender Needs Versus Community Opportunity in Seattle, Washington," **JACQUELINE HELFGOTT**, Seattle University

"Probation and Parole in North Carolina," **GODPOWER OKEREKE**, Fayetteville State University

Discussant: **BECKY TATUM**, University of Illinois at Chicago

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 215

CAPRI 5

PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION

Chair/Discussant: **JAMES BYRNE**, University of Massachusetts-Lowell

Papers:

"A Theoretical and Practical Rationale for Drug Treatment Alternatives to the Disease Model," **WILLIAM MAREK** and **DEBORAH MISCOLL**, Federal Bureau of Prisons

"Boys to Men: The Impact of Certifying Juvenile Offenders as Adults," **SADIE MILLINER**, Florida Department of Corrections

"Concrete vs Symbolic Thinking: Making Sense of Effective Interventions," **WILLIAM MAREK**, Federal Bureau of Prisons

"Biology and Criminology: A Most Dangerous Relationship," **HORST SENDER**

PANEL 216

CAPRI 6

NEW DIRECTIONS IN CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY

Chair: **DAVID FRIEDRICHS**, University of Scranton

Papers:

"The Contributions of Marx, Weber, and Simmel to Critical and Radical Criminology," **THOMAS O'CONNOR**, Southeastern Louisiana University

"The Scorpion Stings Itself: Nietzsche's Inegalitarian Theory of Justice," **BRADLEY CHILTON**, University of Toledo

"Stumbling Toward a Critical Criminology (and into the Anarchy and Imagery of Postmodernism)," **JEFF FERRELL**, Northern Arizona University

PANEL 217

CAPRI 7

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

Chair: **JOHN DOMBRINK**, University of California-Irvine

Papers:

"International Organized Crime Groups," **MENACHEM AMIR**, The Hebrew University (Israel)

"An Examination of Emerging Trends in European Organized Crime," **DAVID CARTER**, Michigan State University and **ANDRA KATZ**, Wichita State University

"Vienna: The Door to the East Organized Crime in Austria," **MAXIMILIAN EDELBACHER**, Federal Police (Austria)

"Yakuza Concern on 'Pachinko' Business: Clean-Up Efforts by Pachinko Parlor and Local Police," **ICHIRO TANIOKA**, Osaka University (Japan)

"Hong Kong 1997: Transnational Organized Crime and the Importance of Place," **JOHN DOMBRINK**, University of California-Irvine and **JOHN SONG**, Buffalo State College

Discussant: **MENACHEM AMIR**, The Hebrew University (Israel)

PANEL 218

ROYALE 10

ROUNDTABLE: TEACHING FUTURES RESEARCH IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Convenor: **GENE STEPHENS**, University of South Carolina

Participants:

WILLIAM TAFOYA, Prometheus Consultants

RICHTER MOORE JR., Appalachian State University

STEVEN EGGER, University of Illinois-Springfield

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1996, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 219

CAPRI C

ROUNDTABLE: ISSUES SURROUNDING JAILS

Convenor: **BARBARA PRICE**, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Participants:

NANCY JACOBS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
STAN STOJKOVIC, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
KEN KERLE, American Jail Association
TOM FAUST, American Jail Association
MARK SQUIERS, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

PANEL 220

CAPRI G

ROUNDTABLE: OHIO'S UNIQUE COLLABORATION PRODUCES COP GUIDEBOOK AND TAP

Convenor: **SUSAN NOONAN**, Cincinnati Human Relations Commission

Participants:

MARK DAVIS, Office of Criminal Justice Services
DOMINGO HERRAIZ, Ohio Crime Prevention Association
KEN HUGHES, Forest Park Police Department

PANEL 221

MONACO 12

WORKSHOP: CONTINUUM OF CARE FOR JUVENILE SEX OFFENDERS

Convenor: **RONALD TAYLOR**, California Department of Youth Authority

Participants:

JACK WALLACE, California Department of Youth Authority
MINDY KOHLER, California Department of Youth Authority

PANEL 222

MONACO 11

**WORKSHOP: MENTORING THE NEXT GENERATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVES:
WHY IT IS NOT DONE, WHAT CAN BE DONE, AND HOW TO DO IT**

Convenor: **ARMAND MULDER**, Golden Gate University

PANEL 222A

MONACO 13

**ROUNDTABLE: THE PSYCHOLOGICAL, LEGAL, AND MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS OF
SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNITY: THE
LEGACY OF 'HILL-THOMAS' AND 'TAILHOOK'**

Convenor: **JOSEPH SCURO JR**

Participants:

JEAN SOUZA, Solution Oriented Services
PAMELA WALT, Dallas Police Department
BOB GORSKY, Burleson Pate and Gibson
VIRGINIA SHAW

Saturday, March 16, 1996

8:00 am - 10:00 am **ACJS Registration**
11:30 am - 12:45 pm **Keynote 5: Martin Killias**
5:30 pm - 6:30 pm **Past President's Reception**

Convention Center Foyer
Royale 9
Top of the Riv

PANEL 223

CAPRI 1

INTEGRATING CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION AND PRACTICE

Chair: **VERNON HARLAN**, St Louis Community College-Forest Park

Papers:

"Criminal Justice Internships: Integrating the Academic with the Experiential," **PETER PARILLA** and **SUSAN SMITH-CUNNIEN**, University of St Thomas

"Peer Interaction Training for Corrections Administrators," **GEORGE LOMBARDI**, Missouri Department of Corrections; **RICHARD SLUDER**, Central Missouri State University; and **MARCUS KENTER**, Sam Houston State University

"Effects of Education on the Career Paths of Law Enforcement Officers Holding Advanced or Specialized Positions," **DAVID ARMSTRONG**, McNeese University and **O ELMER POLK**, Coppin State College

"A Comparison of Job Performance Evaluations Between Associate of Arts Graduates and Associate of Science Graduates in the State of Florida," **ROBERT HEWITT**, Edison Community College

Discussant: **VERNON HARLAN**, St Louis Community College-Forest Park

PANEL 224

CAPRI 2

POLICY TREATMENT AND THE DRUG ABUSER: A RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE

Chair: **CARLO MORRISSEY**, Massachusetts Department of Youth Services

Papers:

"Continued Drinking and Driving by Convicted DWI Offenders," **WILLIAM WIECZOREK**, Research Institute on Addictions

"Relationship of Substance Abuse to Violent Juvenile Sexual Offending," **CARLO MORRISSEY**, Massachusetts Department of Youth Services and **SUZANNE JASMIN-BURKE**, Worcester Secure Treatment

"Drug Addiction, Criminality and Narcotics Anonymous: Thoughts Toward a New Way of Thinking," **CHARLES TERRY**, University of California-Irvine

"Interim Results from DUF Drug Markets Study," **JACK RILEY**, U S Department of Justice and **ANN ROCHELEAU**, BOTECH Analysis Corporation

PANEL 225

CAPRI 3

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF FEMALE POLICE OFFICERS

Chair/Discussant: **GREGORY RUSSELL**, California State University-Chico

Papers:

"From Matron to Cop: Perceptions of Female Police Officers, 1920s and Today," **MITCHEL ROTH**, Sam Houston State University

"Changes in Attitudes Toward Female Police Officers," **CHRISTINE SELLERS** and **IRA SILVERMAN**, University of South Florida and **POLLY HORNE**, Tampa Police Department

"Women in Law Enforcement: Revisiting the Cultural Agenda of High School Students," **ROSE MARY STANFORD**, **JULIA CORBETT**, and **SHERRI SMITH**, University of South Florida-Ft Myers and **LINDA O'DANIEL**, University of Texas-Pan American

"The Debate Continues: Raising the Educational Requirements for Becoming a Law Enforcement Officer," **JOSEPH GRAZIANO**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

PANEL 226

CAPRI 4

SLANTS ON PROBLEM SOLVING IN COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICY

Chair: **LARRY ANDREWS**, Missouri Western State College

Papers:

"Paper Tiger: A Qualitative Analysis of Problem-Oriented Policing," **MATTHEW PETROCELLI**, Arizona State University

"Two Models of Community Policing: Patrol vs Problem-Solving," **C AARON McNEECE**, Florida State University

"The Usefulness of Integrating Research with Implementation of Community Policing Programs," **COLLEEN FITZPATRICK**, University of Northern Colorado and **DREW DAVIS**, Larimer County Sheriff's Department

Discussant: **LARRY ANDREWS**, Missouri Western State College

PANEL 227

CAPRI 5

COURT RESPONSES TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Chair: **J DAVID HIRSCHL**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Papers:

"Is There a Need for Specialized Domestic Violence Courts?" **J DAVID HIRSCHL** and **IRA HUTCHISON**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

"Dealing with Temporary Restraining Orders: The Impact of a Domestic Violence Hearing Officer Program," **CHRISTOPHER MAXWELL**, University of Michigan; **JEFFREY FAGAN**, Columbia University; and **LISA MACALUSO**, Rutgers University

"Changing Procedures in Domestic Violence Cases: Florida's Criminal Courts," **C AARON McNEECE** and **NANCY O'QUINN**, Florida State University

"Get Tough-Get Therapeutic: Problems in the Current Legal Processing of Domestic Violence Offenders," **LEONORE SIMON**, Washington State University-Vancouver

PANEL 228

CAPRI 6

INNOVATIONS IN DRUG AND GANG RESEARCH

Chair: **DARLENE CONLEY**, University of Washington

Papers:

"Unraveling the Concept of Race in Street Studies of Afro-Brazilian Cocaine Users," **JAMES INCIARDI**, University of Delaware and **HILARY SURRATT**, University of Miami School of Medicine

"Black Youths and Drugs," **JANICE JOSEPH**, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

"The Causes of Crime According to Inmates," **CHARLES FREEMAN**, University of Washington

"Girls and Gangs: Doing Gender in Marginalized Communities," **MEDA CHESNEY-LIND**, University of Hawaii

PANEL 229

CAPRI 7

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF GANGS AND GANG MEMBERS

Chair: JERROLD BEYER, Mankato State University

Papers:

"Gangs in Rural America," REBECCA DONNA, Illinois Valley Community College

"Taking the Black Road: Gangs in Native America," JULIE HAILER and CYNTHIA HART, San Jose State University

"Youth Gangs in the Rural Heartland," JERROLD BEYER, Mankato State University

"Violent Offenders: A Comparison of Adolescent Girls and Boys," JUDITH RYDER, AMY SCHMIDT, and SUSAN CRIMMINS, National Development and Research Institute; HENRY BROWNSTEIN, University of Baltimore; and BARRY SPUNT, John Jay College

Discussant: JACK BRUCICK, COPS WEST

PANEL 230

CAPRI 8

CRIME AND CRIME CONTROL IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Chair: YINGYI SITU, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

Papers:

"Restoring the Neighborhood, Fighting Against Crime: A Case Study in Gangzhou, Peoples Republic of China," YINGYI SITU, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

"Police Role in Modern Chinese Criminal Justice System," HONG LU, Arizona State University

"Illegal Drugs: The Causes, Control and Treatment in the People's Republic of China," WEIZHENG LIU, Monmouth University

"Crime and Delinquency Control Through Saturated Community Policing: A Corporate Policing Model in P R China," ALLAN JIAO, Rowan College

Discussant: YINGYI SITU, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

PANEL 231

ROYALE 9

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN PROBATION AND PAROLE

Chair: LARRY EDWARDS, Bethune-Cookman College

Papers:

"The Legalities of Polygraph Surveillance of Sex Offenders on Probation," RISDON SLATE, Florida Southern College

"Proposed Guidelines for the Use of Disulfiram as a Condition of Probation," GLENN ZUERN, Albany State College

"Development and Implementation of a Substance Abuse Screening Instrument for Indiana Probation Departments," STEVEN MEAGHER, Indiana Criminal Justice Institute, and JEFFREY BERCOVITZ and CHRISTINA BALL, Indiana Probation and Juvenile Services

"Doing More Around the House: An Exploratory Case Study of Women Who are Electronically Monitored," DONNA MAIDMENT and ANTHONY MICUCCI, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Discussant: LARRY EDWARDS, Bethune-Cookman College

PANEL 231A

ROYALE 10

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AT THE FBI ACADEMY

Chair: **JOHN CAMPBELL**, FBI Academy

Papers:

"Spatial Patterns in Serial Rape," **ROLAND REBOUSSIN**, FBI Academy

"What Serial Rape Offenders Say," **JOE HARPOLD**, FBI Academy

"The Analysis of Domestic Violence Incidents," **JOHN JARVIS**, FBI Academy

"Violence Against Law Enforcement Officers," **TONY PINIZZOTTO** and **ED DAVIS**, FBI Academy

PANEL 232

CAPRI C

ISSUES IN POLICE DISCRETION

Chair: **DANA De WITT**, Chadron State College

Papers:

"Rationales for Police Decisionmaking: In Search of Discretionary Motives," **MICHAEL SMITH**, University of Colorado at Denver and **MICHAEL MUSHENO**, Arizona State University

"The Asshole Threshold: The Effect of Departmental Mission on Police Discretion," **BRIAN WITHROW** and **TORY CAETI**, Sam Houston State University

"Can I Get a Witness: The Role of Religion in Policing," **ROBERT McNAMARA** and **MARIA TEMPENIS**, Furman University and **DENNIS KENNEY**, Police Executive Research Forum

"Badge 603 or Professor Kassebaum: 'Tales from the Inside'," **PETER KASSEBAUM**, College of Marin

"Identifying Occupational Fears in Police," **ROBERT KANE**, Temple University

Discussant: **DANA De WITT**, Chadron State College

PANEL 233

CAPRI G

QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH

Chair: **JOHN DEMPSEY**, Suffolk Community College

Papers:

"Identifying the Correlates of Violent Juvenile Offending: A CHAID Analysis," **PETER JONES** and **PHILIP HARRIS**, Temple University

"Reexamining Routine Activity Theory: A Timeseries Through the Nineties," **BONNIE FISHER** and **NICOLAS WILLIAMS III**, University of Cincinnati

"The Fractal Dimension of Policing," **ARVIND VERMA**, Simon Fraser University

"Causal Relations Between Police Expenditure and Crime: Evidence from the Granger Causality Test," **YIH-WU LIU** and **RICHARD BEE**, Youngstown State University

Discussant: **JAMES DAVIS**, Jersey City State College

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1996, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 234

CAPRI H

PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME

Chair: **MICHAEL AAMODT**, Radford University

Papers:

"Specifying the Relationship Between Low Self-Control and Cheating Among College Students," **STEPHEN TIBBETTS** and **DAVID MYERS**, University of Maryland

"Relationship Between Malingerers' Intelligence and MMPI-2 Knowledge and their Ability to Avoid Detection as a Malingering," **WILLIAM PELFREY JR.**, Temple University and **MICHAEL AAMODT**, Radford University

"Using Cognitive Psychology and Logotherapy with Inmates with Years to Serve," **WILLIAM MAREK**, Federal Bureau of Prisons

"Registration of Certain Sex-Offenders and Mentally Ill Acquittes, Conflicting Interest," **MARCIA STEINBOCK**, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

PANEL 235

CAPRI D

ROUNDTABLE: COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN TEACHING RESEARCH METHODS

Co-Convenors: **ZHENG WANG**, Texas Southern University
ANNMARIE KAZYAKA, Niagara University

PANEL 236

MONACO 12

**WORKSHOP: BROADENING THE CONTINUUM OF INTERVENTION:
DEVELOPING A COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM**

Convenor: **ANTHONY GUARNA**, Office of Juvenile Probation

Participants:

HON JOSEPH SMYTH, Juvenile Court Montgomery County
JOHN MANNI, Community Centered Treatment
PETER SYRE JR., Community Centered Treatment
HERBERT HILLMAN, North Pennsylvania School District

PANEL 237

MONACO 11

WORKSHOP: PARENTING PROGRAMS FOR MALE/FEMALE OFFENDERS

Convenor: **ANGELA ASHLEY**, Orange County Community Corrections Department

PANEL 237A

MONACO 13

CRIMES WITHIN HOSTILE ENVIRONMENTS

Chair: **CHRISTI GULLIAN**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Papers:

"Revisiting Harris v Forklift Systems Inc: Psychological Injury in the Hostile Work Environment," **JANICE HILSON** and **KATHRYN SCARBOROUGH**, Eastern Kentucky University

"A New Typology of Violence in the Workplace," **JOHN WHITE**, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

PANEL 238

CAPRI 1

ETHICS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

Chair/Discussant: **MARGIE BALLARD-MACK**, South Carolina State University

Papers:

"Ethical Behavior in Criminal Justice Education, Research, and Student Advising," **BERTUS FERREIRA**, Washburn University

"Gender Differences in Predictors of Cheating Behavior Among College Students," **STEPHEN TIBBETTS**, University of Maryland

"Teaching Ethics: A Professor's Dilemma," **KATE KING**, West Georgia College

"A House Divided: Criminal Justice, Criminology, and the Rational Choice Debate," **ROBERT MAHONEY**, Rockhurst College

PANEL 239

CAPRI 2

QUESTIONING THE WAR ON DRUGS

Chair: **BETH FRANCISCO**, University of Michigan-Flint

Papers:

"Drug War: The World's Greatest Man-Made Disaster," **HORST SENGER**

"Identifying the Enemy: Who is the Enemy?" **BETH FRANCISCO**, University of Michigan-Flint

"The Application of Beccarian Logic to Drug Policy Reform," **E DUANE DAVIS**, Western Carolina University

"Drug Policy and Professional Conflict: The War Between the Docs and the Cops," **ROBERT GRANFIELD**, University of Denver and **KEVIN RYAN**, Norwich University

"Ten Mutually Reinforcing Guiding Principles for Dealing with the Problem of Drugs in the USA," **OTWIN MARENIN**, Washington State University

PANEL 240

CAPRI 3

ATTITUDES AND VALUES OF POLICE OFFICERS

Chair: **ROBERT WORDEN**, University at Albany

Papers:

"Police Perceptions of Role, Attitudes, Belief Systems, and Related Knowledge," **PATRICK MAHER**, Personnel and Organization Development Consultants Inc

"Value Consistency Within the Police: The Lack of a Gap," **MIKE CALDERO**, Bellevue Community College

"Police Cynicism: A Comparison by Rank, Race, and Gender Across County Municipalities," **STEPHANIE SWEET** and **NICOLE LEEPER**, University of Maryland

"Attitudes of Thai Police Toward the Police Career," **SUTHAM CHEURPRAKOBKIT**, Sam Houston State University

Discussant: **ROBERT WORDEN**, University at Albany

PANEL 241

CAPRI 4

COMMUNITY POLICING COLLABORATIONS: THEORETICAL
AND ORGANIZATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Chair/Discussant: **JOHN VOLLMANN JR.**, Miami-Dade Community College

Papers:

"The Compatibility of Community Policing and Community-Based Correctional Services," **SHELA VAN NESS**, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga and **LLOYD KLEIN**, Queensborough Community College

"Community Policing: Definitional Ambiguity and the Pursuit of Democratic Principles," **MARK CORREIA** and **MARK REISIG**, Washington State University

"Community Policing as Reform: A Test of Competing Models," **GREGORY RUSSELL**, California State University-Chico and **SUSAN MacLACHLAN**

"Community Policing and Organizational Change," **SHARON TAFOYA**, Santa Clara Police Department and **DAN SIRI**, Concord Police Department

"Bridging the Gap: A Unique Research Partnership Between the Lincoln Police Department and the University of Nebraska at Omaha," **WILLIAM WELLS**, **JUDY CUSHING**, and **JULIE HORNEY**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

PANEL 242

CAPRI 5

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES ON GUNS, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE

Chair: **JACQUELINE SCHNEIDER**, Western Carolina University

Papers:

"Youth Violence and Guns," **JANICE JOSEPH**, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

"An Examination of Gunshot Victims: Random Casualties or Associate Participants?" **RICHARD LUMB** and **PAUL FRIDAY**, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

"Deception as Violence," **LARRY DRISCOLL** and **CATHY CRAWLING**, Wheeling Jesuit College

"Costs and Benefits of Early Intervention as Violence Reduction Measures," **PETER GREENWOOD** and **KARYN MODEL**, RAND

PANEL 243

CAPRI 6

FLICKS AND PICKS: POLICE DECISION MAKING

Chair: **STEVEN BRANDL**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Papers:

"Racial Targets? Police Bias and Drunk Driving in Bernalillo County, New Mexico," **GEORGE BAUM** and **DEBRA HILL**, University of New Mexico

"The Effects of Experience on Police Racial Attitudes: An Examination of Attitudes on Stereotyping and Affirmative Action," **SABINA BURTON** and **JAMES MEEKER**, University of California-Irvine

"Racial Discrepancy in Perceptions of Safety and the Police," **TAIPING HO**, Western Carolina University

"The Integration of Black Police Officers: A Process of Racialization," **MYLENE JACCOUD**, Universite de Montreal

PANEL 244

CAPRI 7

SPATIAL ANALYSIS: FEAR OF CRIME

Chair: **GARLAND WHITE**, Old Dominion University

Papers:

"Fear of Rape: A Theoretical Formulation and Empirical Test," **DOUGLAS PRYOR**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale and **KEVIN EVERETT**, Radford University

"An Assessment of the Relationship of Crime to the Number of Visitors at Selected Sites," **WILLIAM PELFREY**, Virginia Commonwealth University

"Fear of Crime Among the Rural Population," **JOSEPH DONNERMEYER**, Ohio State University

PANEL 245

CAPRI 8

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Chair: **JOHN ARTHUR**, University of Minnesota

Papers:

"Crime and Punishment in East Africa," **JOHN ARTHUR**, University of Minnesota

"Crime, Police and Punishment in Singapore," **DONAL Mac NAMARA**

"Tougher Than the Rest: Punitive Orientations to Crime Control in Canada and the United States," **IAN GOMME**, University of Southern Colorado and **ANTHONY MICUCCI**, Memorial University of Newfoundland

"The Penalty of Hand Amputation for Theft and Islamic Justice: A Global Perspective on Corporal Punishment," **SAM SOURYAL**, Sam Houston State University

PANEL 246

ROYALE 9

THE FUTURE OF PRIVATE SECURITY

Chair: **JOHN CHUVALA**, Western Illinois University

Papers:

"21st Century Private Security Organizations," **RICHTER MOORE JR**, Appalachian State University

"Rewards and Corporate Justice," **STUART TRAUB**, State University of New York

"Effects of Disintegration of U S Corporate Security," **NORMAN BOTTOM JR**, *Journal of Security Administration*

"Privatization of Policing in Corporate America: A Case Study Focusing on the Amusement Industry," **W FRED WEGENER**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

"Regulation of Private Security," **KENNETH CLONTZ** and **JULIE GILMERE**, Western Illinois University

PANEL 247

ROYALE 10

MOTIVE-BASED OFFENDER ANALYSIS

Chair: ALLEN SAPP, Central Missouri State University

Papers:

"Motive-Based Offender Analysis: An Investigative Technique," ALLEN SAPP, Central Missouri State University

"A Preliminary Typology of Stalkers: Motive-Based Offender Analysis," ALLEN SAPP and CARLA MAHAFFREY-SAPP, Central Missouri State University

"Fire-Setting Fire Fighters: Arsonists in the Fire Department," TIMOTHY HUFF, Federal Bureau of Investigation

"Arson Techniques and Serial Arsonist Motives," GORDON GARY, Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

PANEL 248

CAPRI C

PERCEPTIONS OF HARM IN WHITE-COLLAR CRIME

Chair: WILLIAM HYATT, Western Carolina University

Papers:

"As Public Attitudes to Fraud Change, What Impact Will Such Changes Have on Criminal Justice Agencies?" ROBERT HOLLAND, Queensland Police Service (Australia)

"White Collar Criminals and Victim Awareness," DEBORAH MISCOLL and WILLIAM MAREK, Federal Bureau of Prisons

"The Portrayal of Corporate Crime in the Electronic Media," JURG GERBER, Sam Houston State University and SHANEY HALIM, Texas A&M University

"Underrepresentation of White Collar Crime," JAMIE LOGAN, Minot State University

PANEL 249

CAPRI G

WHO SHOULD WE SENTENCE TO AN "INTERMEDIATE" PUNISHMENT?

Chair/Discussant: JAMES BYRNE, University of Massachusetts-Lowell

Papers:

"The Use of Intermediate Sanctions for Drug Offenders: Issues to Consider," FAYE TAXMAN, University of Maryland

"Sentencing and Control of Multiple Problem Offenders," SUSAN TURNER, RAND

"The Use of Intermediate Sanctions for Mentally Ill Offenders: Critical Issues to Consider," JAMES BYRNE, University of Massachusetts-Lowell

"Prisoners and Separation from Families," JAMIE KERR, KATE HANRAHAN, and SANDRA COX, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; GEORGIA SPRINGER, Pennsylvania Department of Corrections; and ROSEMARY GIDO, Pennsylvania State University

PANEL 249A

MONACO 14

WORKSHOP: THE MYERS-BRIGGS TYPE INDICATOR: LEARN YOUR "TYPE" AND HOW IT AFFECTS TEACHING, LEARNING, AND INTERACTION WITH OTHERS

Convenor: VICKY DORWORTH, Montgomery College

Participants:

MARY HARRELL, Montgomery College
MARGARET BROWN, Marshall University
TERRI BAILEY, Montgomery College

RETA ROBERTS, College of West Virginia
MARIE HENRY, Sullivan County Community College

PANEL 250

CAPRI H

PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE: THE WORKPLACE

Chair: **MICHAEL ISRAEL**, Kean College

Papers:

"Gender and Criminal Prosecution: The Increasing Role of Women as Prosecuting Attorneys," **H KENNETH BECHTEL** and **DEBRA NESS**, Wake Forest University

"Public Defender Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment," **WILLIAM SHULMAN** and **ROBERT ROGERS**, Middle Tennessee State University

"The Eye of the Beholder: Exploring the Different Meanings of Job Characteristics to Public Defenders for an Explanation of Job Satisfaction," **DEBRA COHEN**, University at Albany

"The Development of the Crown Prosecution Service in England and Wales: Problems of Consistency and Effectiveness," **TONY FOWLES**, University of York (England)

"Prosecutorial Discretion: A Comparative Perspective," **ZORAN MILOVANOVICH**, Lincoln University

PANEL 251

CAPRI D

ROUNDTABLE: LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION: THE MINNESOTA MODEL IN A TIME OF TRANSITION

Convenor: **JOHN PARHAM**, Mankato State University

Participants:

STEVE LORENZ, Range Technical College

PETER PARILLA, University of St Thomas

JAY LEE, Rochester Community College

DICK ANDZENGE, St Cloud State University

DENNIS O'KEEFE, St Cloud Police Department

PANEL 252

MONACO 12

ROUNDTABLE: THE CRIME VACCINE

Convenor: **JAY MARCUS**, Marcus, Courtade & Thompson

PANEL 253

MONACO 11

**WORKSHOP: NEW SITUATIONS CALL FOR NEW TECHNIQUES:
ASSESSING PSYCHIATRIC AND BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS IN A PRISON SETTING**

Convenor: **PAMELA DIAMOND**, Montford Psychiatric Hospital

Participants:

PAMELA DIAMOND, Montford Psychiatric Hospital

ANN HOWE, Montford Psychiatric Hospital

CHUCK GILES, Montford Psychiatric Hospital

PANEL 253A

MONACO 13

POLICE AND JURIES

Chair/Discussant: **LARRY GOULD**, Northern Arizona University

Papers:

"Self-Harm and Deaths in Police Custody: The Australian Experience," **IRENE FROYLAND** and **DUANE BELL**, Edith Cowan University (Australia)

"Professional Juries: A Proposal for Radically Altering our Jury System," **JIM GUFFEY**

"Jury Bias Against Prisoners Charged with Felonies for Crimes Committed While in Prison," **LOIS GUYON** and **SESHA KETHINENI**, Illinois State University

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1996, 11:30 am - 12:45 pm

KEYNOTE 5

ROYALE 9

Speaker: **HON MARTIN KILLIAS**, Supreme Court of Switzerland and University of Lausanne

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1996, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 254

CAPRI 1

CRITICAL APPROACHES TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: **SUSAN BLANKENSHIP**

Papers:

"Is a Study of Criminology Viable without Including the Functions of the Police, Courts, and Prisons?" **DOUGLAS CAYWOOD**, Western Forensic Sciences

"Community Corrections: Labeling it Doesn't Make it So," **SUSAN BLANKENSHIP**

"Critical Theory and the Incarceration Crisis," **CARTER WILSON**, University of Toledo

"The Justice Funnel: Dispositions of Felony Arrest," **DAVID BALCH**, Rio Hondo College and **RICHARD DAVIN**, Chapman University

PANEL 255

CAPRI 2

CRIMINALS AND THEIR VICTIMS: FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VICTIM SELECTION

Chair: **ERIN BANNON**, Ohio University-Chillicothe

Papers:

"Serial Killers and Their Victim Selection," **SHAWNA CLEARY-DOERING**, University of Oklahoma and **JOAN LUXENBURG**, University of Central Oklahoma

"Outside Looking In: Stalkers and Their Victims," **DORIS HALL**, The Claremont Graduate School

"An Exploration of the Experiences and Needs of Stalking Victims," **MARY BREWSTER**, West Chester University

"Personal Fraud: How Con Artists Select Victims," **RICHARD TITUS**, National Institute of Justice

"Routine Activities Theory and Bank Robbery," **MAGNUS SENG**, Loyola University-Chicago

PANEL 256

CAPRI 3

DUE PROCESS, CONTINENTAL AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Chair: **CRAIG HEMMENS**, Boise State University

Papers:

"Due Process of Law in the People's Republic of China and the U S," **WALTER POWELL**, Slippery Rock University

"Conditional Liberty: Probation Revocation and Due Process in Indiana," **STANLEY PENNINGTON**, Indiana State University

"The Trial System in the Indonesian Criminal Justice System (in the Context of Upholding Victim Rights)," **FAROUK MUHAMMAD**, Florida State University

PANEL 257

CAPRI 4

ROLES AND PERSPECTIVES FROM A LAW ENFORCEMENT VIEWPOINT

Chair: **VANCE McLAUGHLIN**, Savannah Police Department

Papers:

"Social Workers with Guns?: Community Policing and the Role of the Officer," **MICHAEL SHADER** and **DAVID SPRINGER**, Florida State University

"Community Policing: The Views of Police Officers in British Columbia," **JAYNE SEAGRAVE**, Simon Fraser University

"Community Policing: The Middle Manager's Perspective," **GENNARO VITO** and **WILLIAM WALSH**, University of Louisville

"Community Policing: Perception and Reality Mid-Size and Small Cities and Towns," **EDWARD LeCLAIR**, Salem State College

Discussant: **VANCE McLAUGHLIN**, Savannah Police Department

PANEL 258

CAPRI 5

ORGANIZED GANGS

Chair: **JAMES McKENNA**, Villanova University

Papers:

"Street Gangs," **JEFFREY RUSH**, Jacksonville State University

"Chinese O/C in Hong Kong," **JAMES McKENNA**, Villanova University

"Russian Israeli Gangs," **SEAN GRENNAN**, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

"Italian Gangs," **THOMAS BARKER**, Jacksonville State University

"Organized Crime Legal and Illegal Businesses," **CHRISTY LIMAURO** and **ADRIENNE SANITA**, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

Discussant: **THOMAS BARKER**, Jacksonville State University

PANEL 259

CAPRI 6

SPATIAL ANALYSIS III

Chair: **DEE HARPER**, Loyola University

Papers:

"The Economic Deprivation-Homicide Link: A Closer Examination," **CALVIN JOHNSON**, University of Maryland

"The Time Period of Heightened Risk for Burglary Re-Victimization," **MATTHEW ROBINSON**, Florida State University

"Ecology and Violence: A Study of Convicted Armed Robbers," **NANCY RODRIGUEZ**, Washington State University

"Homicide Rates in Florida, 1979-1993: Time Trends and Geographic Differentials," **ERIC LING**, Barry University and **GOPAL SINGH**, National Center for Health Statistics

PANEL 260

CAPRI 7

BOOT CAMPS AND PRIVATE PRISONS: ARE THEY THE PANACEA?

Chair: **REED ADAMS**, Presidential Criminological Associates Inc

Papers:

"An Idea Whose Time Has Come: Private Prison Revisited," **REED ADAMS**, Criminological Associates Inc and **DENNIS STEVENS**, Mt Olive College

"Is the Privatization of Corrections Really the Answer?" **ROBERT ENGVALL**, Huron University

"Boot Camps: The Empirical Record," **RONALD BURNS**, Florida State University

"Effectiveness of Boot Camps on Reducing Recidivism," **DIONNE WRIGHT**, New Mexico State University

Discussant: **W WESLEY JOHNSON**, Sam Houston State University

PANEL 261

CAPRI 8

COMPARATIVE JUDICIAL PROCESS: U S, BRITAIN, COSTA RICA, TRINIDAD, AND TOBAGO

Chair/Discussant: **BANKOLE THOMPSON**, Eastern Kentucky University

Papers:

"Press Freedom and the Right to a Fair Trial: Britain and U S," **BANKOLE THOMPSON**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Trial by Jury in Comparative Perspectives," **YUE MA**, Westfield State College

"Criminal Procedure and Criminal Justice in Costa Rica," **RONALD BECKER** and **J D JAMIESON**, Southwest Texas State University

"A Comparative Perspective on Criminal Justice in Trinidad and Tobago," **JAGAN LINGAMNENI**, Governors State University

"The Federal Government versus the Citizen Militia: An Historical Perspective," **LORIE RUBENSER**, Arizona State University

PANEL 262

ROYALE 9

THE EVER-EXPANDING NATURE OF HATE CRIME

Chair/Discussant: **MARK HAMM**, Indiana State University

Papers:

"The Risk of Reactive Crime and Changing Levels of Guardianship: Combining Routine Activities and Macrostructural Theories," **WILLIAM FEINBERG**, University of Cincinnati and **LEO CARROLL**, University of Rhode Island

"The Victimization of Sexuality: Hate Crimes Against Lesbians and Gay Men," **ANNE GARNER**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

"How and Why Do Hate Groups Acquire Our Youth?" **CAROLYN TURPIN-PETROSINO**, University of Massachusetts

"Race and Juror Decisionmaking in Hate Crime Cases," **PHYLLIS GERSTENFELD**, California State University-Stanislaus

"The Nature of Hate Violence: An Exploratory Analysis," **RICHARD FLORENCE**, Federal Bureau of Investigation

PANEL 262A

ROYALE 10

ROUNDTABLE: LEARNING STYLES: IDENTIFYING AND USING THE KNOWLEDGE OF TO IMPROVE TEACHING AND LEARNING IN THE CLASSROOM

Convenor: **VICKY DORWORTH**, Montgomery College

Participants:

JAMES LINDBERG, Montgomery College

SONJA CHILES, Montgomery College

TERRY BAILEY, Montgomery College

RETA ROBERTS, College of West Virginia

MARIE HENRY, Sullivan County Community College

PANEL 263

CAPRI C

ALTERNATIVES TO ADJUDICATION: CONCEPTS AND ISSUES

Chair: **ROSEMARY GIDO**, Pennsylvania State University

Papers:

"Criminal Justice as a Discipline of Exclusion: Have We Gone a Bridge Too Far?" **ROBERT CHAIRES** and **B GRANT STITT**, University of Nevada-Reno

"The Intercourse of Federal Mandates and Higher Education on Sexual Harassment," **JENNIE KIHNNLEY**, University of California-Irvine

"The Pregnant Substance Abuser: Crime and Punishment or Illness and Treatment?" **JEAN COMLEY**, Ball State University

PANEL 264

CAPRI G

FORMS OF DOMESTIC TERRORISM

Chair/Discussant: **GERD KIRCHHOFF**, World Society of Victimology (Germany)

Papers:

"Preventing and Responding to Terrorism in Small and Medium-Sized Communities: Resources, Training, and Intelligence," **JACK RILEY** and **MICHAEL MEDARIS**, National Institute of Justice

"Anti-Abortion Violence: America's Unrecognized Form of Terrorism," **CRYSTAL HEVENER**

"Abortion-Clinic Terrorism," **JODY ZIRELLI**

"Cults of Shared Paranoia: Clinical Analysis of the Militia Movement," **LAURENCE FRENCH**, Western New Mexico University and **THOMAS YOUNG**

PANEL 265

CAPRI H

PROBATION AND PAROLE: ASSESSING ORGANIZATIONAL AND CLIENT NEEDS

Chair/Discussant: **GERALDINE DOUCET**, Sam Houston State University

Papers:

"Local Culture and Institutional Change: Peace Office State Training Among Probation and Parole Officers," **JOHN CRANK**, Boise State University

"Rehabilitative Monitoring and Tracking Model," **ANTHONY RIZZATO**, Central States Institute of Addiction and **HON RAYMOND JAGIELSKI**, Circuit Court of Cook County

"Probation Reform: The Team Approach," **EDWARD SIEH**, Niagara University

"Thirty-Nine Years of Parole Rules," **JENNIFER HARTMAN** and **LAWRENCE TRAVIS III**, University of Cincinnati

PANEL 266

CAPRI D

ROUNDTABLE: AN ANNUAL REVIEW OF RECENT UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS RELATED TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Convenor: **ROLANDO del CARMEN**, Sam Houston State University

Participants:

BARBARA BELBOT, University of Alabama-Birmingham

THOMAS HICKEY, Roger Williams University

RICHARD JANIKOWSKI, University of Memphis

SUE REID, Florida State University

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1996, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 267

MONACO 12

WORKSHOP: SPOKANE NEIGHBORHOOD BASED SUPERVISION

Convenor: **JACK BRUCICK, COPS WEST**

Participant:

BLAISE PISTOTNIK, Washington State Institute of Community Policing

PANEL 268

MONACO 11

DELINQUENCY IN INDIAN COUNTRY: PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

Chair: **TROY ARMSTRONG**, California State University-Sacramento

Papers:

"The Choctaw Indian Response to Caucasian Law Enforcement in Southeastern Oklahoma and Western Arkansas," **ROBERT SCOTT JR** and **KEITH CAMPBELL**, Fort Hays State University and **ROBERT HAWKINS JR**, University of Houston-Victoria

"Field Initiated Gang Research in the Navajo Nation: A U S Department of Justice Project," **BARBARA MENDENHALL**, California State University-Sacramento

"Tribal Courts, Biculturalism, and the Practice of Juvenile Justice in Indian Country: A Structural Analysis," **TROY ARMSTRONG**, California State University-Sacramento

"Positive and Negative Factors Affecting the Legitimacy of Native Canadian Community Justice Committees," **MARIANNE NIELSEN**, Northern Arizona University

PANEL 268A

MONACO 13

ROUNDTABLE: THE USE OF INTERMEDIATE PUNISHMENT PROGRAMS AS A SENTENCING ALTERNATIVE

Co-Convenors: **DAVID MOORE**, Pennsylvania State University
DUNCAN SCHLAG, Pennsylvania State University

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1996, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 269

CAPRI 1

THE PERIPHERAL CORE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

Chair: **DIANE DAANE**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

Papers:

"Studying the Criminal Trial: An Experiential Approach," **DIANE DAANE**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

"Alcohol, Drugs, and Public Policy," **JUDITH HARRIS**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

"Terrorism and Criminal Justice Education," **IHEKWOABA ONWUDIWE**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

"Homicide and Violence: A Psychological Perspective," **FRIEDRICH WENZ**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

Discussant: **SUE REID**, Florida State University

PANEL 270

CAPRI 2

A CRITIQUE OF EXISTING CRIMINAL LAWS AND PROCEDURES

Chair: **KATHERYN RUSSELL**, University of Maryland

Papers:

“Curtailing Frivolous Section 1983 Inmate Litigation: Laws, Practices, and Proposals,” **JEFFREY MAAHS** and **ROLANDO del CARMEN**, Sam Houston State University

“How Lawyers are Taking America to Hell in a Handbasket,” **ERNIE HERNANDEZ JR**, National University

“The Redundancy of Federal and State Criminal Procedure,” **BARRY LATZER**, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

“sex, lies and misdemeanor moral turpitude,” **STEVE RUSSELL**, University of Texas at San Antonio

PANEL 271

CAPRI 3

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE AND PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

Chair: **ALFRED HEFFERNAN**, University of Dayton

Papers:

“Social, Political, and Economic Trends Shaping Police Administration in the Third Millennium,” **JAMES GINGER**, St Mary’s University

“Critical Elements in Police Long-Range Planning,” **ROBERT FRAZIER**, Lamar University

“Opportunities for Police Innovation: The Promise and Perils of Regionalization,” **JOHN MEYER JR**, Kutztown University and **CLIFFORD BARCLIFF**, Central Berks Regional Police Department

Discussant: **ALFRED HEFFERNAN**, University of Dayton

PANEL 272

CAPRI 4

RESOURCES UTILIZATION FOR COP IN RURAL SETTINGS

Chair: **JIM LEAVITT**, National University

Papers:

“A Support System for Community Policing: What a Rural State Can Share with Urban States,” **CAROLYN BALL** and **JEAN LAVIGNE**, University of Maine

“Barriers to the Implementation of Community Policing in Small Town Police Departments in North Carolina,” **WENDELL ANDREWS**, North Carolina Central University

“The Contributions of Small Town and Rural Police to Community Policing,” **VIC SIMS**, Southern Oregon State College

“Female Police in Rural Settings,” **RALPH WEISHEIT**, Illinois State University

Discussant: **JIM LEAVITT**, National University

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1996, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 273

CAPRI 5

COURT REMEDIES AND JUDICIAL OPINIONS

Chair/Discussant: **CLIFF ROBERSON**, University of Houston-Victoria

Papers:

"The Superiority of Civil Court Remedies to Criminal Court Remedies in Enforcing Criminal Victims' Rights," **GREGORY ORVIS**, University of Texas at Tyler

"Compensation for Wrongful Conviction and Imprisonment," **GARY WILLIS**, York College of Pennsylvania

"Toward a Justification Theory of Judicial Decisions: Chief Justice Burger and the Fourth Amendment," **BRADLEY CHILTON**, University of Toledo and **TRACY WOLF**, Michigan State University

"Frivolous Law Suits by Inmates: Missouri's New Law Addresses the Issue," **RICK STEINMANN**, Lindenwood College

PANEL 274

CAPRI 6

SPATIAL ANALYSIS IV

Chair: **DIANE ZAHM**, Virginia Polytechnic

Papers:

"Coping with Crime-Again...and Forever," **LAURIN WOLLAN JR**, Florida State University

"Racial and Economic Residential Segregation as Crime Rate Determinants," **MICHAEL VICTOR**, University of Texas at Tyler

"Postindustrial U S Cities: The Change in Industrial Jobs and Crime 1970-1990," **GARLAND WHITE**, Old Dominion University

PANEL 275

CAPRI 7

ATTITUDES ABOUT GUNS AND SELF-DEFENSE

Chair: **BRIAN PAYNE**, Troy State University

Papers:

"A Comparison of Southern and Western Students' Attitudes Towards Gun Control," **ROBERT RIEDELL II**, **BRIAN PAYNE**, **JENNIFER LAMBERT**, and **ALISON SCOTT**, Troy State University

"The Social Organization of Self-Defense," **KENNETH ADAMS** and **MARGARET FARNWORTH**, Sam Houston State University

PANEL 276

CAPRI 8

INTERNATIONAL ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE: POTPOURRI

Co-Chairs: **MARGARET VANDIVER**, University of Memphis
ED DAY, University of Memphis

Papers:

"Law without Power: The War Crimes Tribunal and Justice in the Former Yugoslavia," **MARGARET VANDIVER** and **ED DAY**, University of Memphis

"Ghana's Laws on Abortion as It Exists Vis-A-Vis the Recent Cairo Convention on Population," **ISHMAEL TURKSON**

"Islam's Sacred Law and Institutionalized Violence Against Women: The Treatment of Indigent Women in the Islamic Republic of Iran's Justice System," **HAMID KUSHA**, Maryville University

"Theorizing Prison Disorder and Exploring Reform: The British Context," **RAMONN CARRABINE**, University of Salford (United Kingdom)

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1996, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 276A

ROYALE 9

THE COMMUNAL NATURE OF VIOLENCE

Chair: **KATHLEEN HEIDE**, University of South Florida

Papers:

"Parental Abductions, Domestic Violence," **INGER SAGATUN-EDWARDS**, San Jose State University

"Parental Kidnaping: Characteristics of the Abductors," **SUZANNE WILLIAMS**, New Mexico State University

"Racial Variation in Attitudes Towards Violence," **ROY AUSTIN** and **CHRISTOPHER HEBERT**, Pennsylvania State University

"Situational Determinants of School Aggression and Violence," **STEPHEN HAAS**, East Tennessee State University

PANEL 277

CAPRI C

THE SENTENCING PROCESS

Chair: **L KAY GILLESPIE**, Weber State University

Papers:

"Judicial Decision-Making Processes and Sentencing Outcomes," **CHESTER BRITT**, **JOHN KRAMER**, and **DARRELL STEFFENSMEIER**, Pennsylvania State University

"Sentencing Alternatives in a Court of Limited Jurisdiction," **HAROLD EISENHUTH**, Metropolitan State College of Denver

"New Directions for the Presentence Report? An Empirical Test," **MICHAEL WEINRATH**, University of Alberta

"Probation Service in the Courtroom: A Case Study of Santa Cruz County Felony Courts," **SCOTT MacDONALD** and **CYNTHIA HART**, San Jose State University

"Offensiveness vs Sympathish: Why Susan Smith was not Sentenced to Die," **L KAY GILLESPIE**, Weber State University

PANEL 277A

ROYALE 10

WORKSHOP: LEARNING STYLES: IDENTIFYING AND USING THE KNOWLEDGE OF TO IMPROVE TEACHING AND LEARNING IN THE CLASSROOM

Convenor: **VICKY DORWORTH**, Montgomery College

PANEL 278

CAPRI G

COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDY IN COSTA RICA

Chair: **REGINA SHEARN**, Florida International University

Papers:

"Juvenile Delinquency Issues in Costa Rica," **IRMA O'BOURKE**, Florida International University

"Police Training," **JAVIER MARQUES**, Florida International University

"Crime and Punishment," **SONJA IBARRA**, Florida International University

"SWAT Team Training and Functions," **JENNIFER VAUGHN**, Florida International University

"Court System," **PAUL ROD**, Florida International University

"Overview of the Comparative Study of Criminal Justice Between the United States and Costa Rica," **RICHARD LEMACK**, Florida International University

PANEL 279

CAPRI H

ROUNDTABLE: DATE-RAPE: A CROSS-CULTURAL INQUIRY

Convenor: **OBI EBBE**, SUNY College at Brockport

Participants:

CHRISTINE PLUMERI, SUNY College at Brockport
EDNA EREZ, Kent State University
JANICE JOSEPH, Stockton State College
CHRISTINE PETERSON, SUNY College at Brockport
DAVID CHIABI, Jersey City State College
ERNEST UWAZIE, California State University
CHARLIE CHUKWUDOLUE, Northern Kentucky University
VERNETTA YOUNG, Howard University
ZHENG WANG, Texas Southern University

PANEL 280

CAPRI D

ROUNDTABLE: INTERNATIONAL ISSUES IMPACTING CRIME AND TERRORISM

Convenor: **RAMESH DEOSARAN**, University of West Indies

Papers:

"Crime, Politics, and the Law of the Theater of a Caribbean Insurrection," **RAMESH DEOSARAN**, University of West Indies
"Plea Bargaining: A Novelty of Caribbean Criminal Justice," **DANA SEETAHAL**, University of West Indies
"Race and Jury Decision Making," **DEREK CHADEE**, University of West Indies
"Society Under Siege," **N JAYARAM**, University of West Indies

PANEL 281

MONACO 12

WORKSHOP: DEVELOPING THE 'COMMUNITY' WITH COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Convenor: **ANGELA ASHLEY**, Orange County Community Corrections Department

PANEL 282

MONACO 11

CRITICAL ISSUES IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Chair: **PAUL KNEPPER**, Northern Kentucky University

Papers:

"The Status of Serial Murder Research," **STEVEN EGGER**, University of Illinois at Springfield
"Sequential Predation: Elements of Serial Fatal Victimization," **RONALD HOLMES**, University of Louisville
"The Impact of the Courtroom Workgroup in Child Maltreatment Proceedings," **PAUL KNEPPER**, Northern Kentucky University and
SHANNON BARTON, University of Cincinnati

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1996, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 282A

MONACO 13

EMERGING ISSUES IN RESEARCH METHODS

Chair: **MICHAEL PAWLAK**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Papers:

"A Fuzzy Assessment of Classification Instruments," **STEVEN CUVELIER** and **JANET MULLINGS**, Sam Houston State University

"Research in Dangerous Settings," **SCOTT HARB**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1996, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 283

CAPRI 1

CITATION ANALYSIS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: **JOE FOWLER**, Florida Community College-Jacksonville

Papers:

"The Most-Cited Scholars in Criminal Justice Textbooks, 1989 to 1993," **RICHARD WRIGHT**, University of Scranton and **ELLEN COHN**, Florida International University

"Who Are the Most-Cited Scholars in Twenty Major American and International Criminology and Criminal Justice Journals," **ELLEN COHN**, Florida International University and **DAVID FARRINGTON**, University of Cambridge

"The Most-Cited Scholars in Criminology Textbooks, 1963 to 1968, 1976-1980, and 1989 to 1993," **RICHARD WRIGHT**, **COLETTE SOMA**, and **LISA CAUDULLO**, University of Scranton

Discussant: **MARVIN WOLFGANG**, University of Pennsylvania

PANEL 284

CAPRI 2

THEORETICAL AND STATISTICAL ISSUES

Chair: **RYAN WHITT**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

Papers:

"Society's New Prisons: The City as Social Control," **RYAN WHITT**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

"The Public Health Approach to Crime: An Overview," **BEVERLEE WARNOCK**, Sul Ross State University

"Political Rhetoric Within the Field of Criminal Justice," **MICHAEL PAWLAK**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

"'Devised': Date Evaluation for Variables in SPSS 6.1 to Explicate Durations," **DOUGLAS WIEBE**, Indiana State University

PANEL 285

CAPRI 3

DUE PROCESS AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Chair: **ALEXIS MILLER**, University of Louisville

Papers:

"An Update on Prisoner Rights", **ALEXIS MILLER**, University of Louisville

"The Conservative Agenda and its Impact on the Rights of Convicted Felons: A Re-Examination of State Legal Codes," **KATHLEEN OLIVARES**, Washington State University

"The Right to Carry: A Description of the Texas Concealed Weapons Law," **ROSS BATES**, Sul Ross State University

"The Impact of the Extralegal Intrusion of Race on the Sentencing of Adult Criminal Offenders," **TRAVIS PRATT**, Washington State University

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1996, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 286

CAPRI 4

COMMUNITY POLICING

Chair: **ROSEMARY GIDO**, Pennsylvania State University

Papers:

"Participant Observation on Police Patrols: An Assessment of the Need for Community Policing," **MICHAEL CHARLES**, Pennsylvania State University

"Community Crime Control: The Family as a First Defense," **LARRY OUTLAW**, University of Arkansas-Little Rock

"A Longitudinal Look at the Implementation of Community Policing in Two Cities Over Four Years," **DEANNA WILKINSON**, Rutgers University and **DENNIS ROSENBAUM** and **RON LAKE**, University of Illinois-Chicago

PANEL 287

CAPRI 5

PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE

Chair: **DEBORAH LINNELL**, University of Maryland

Papers:

"Perception of Police Department Concern and its Impact on Parental Coping During the Search for a Missing Child," **DEBORAH LINELL**, University of Maryland

"Determinants of Satisfaction with the Police for Victims of Robbery and Burglary," **MEGHAN STROSHINE**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

"Public Perception of Police Performance: Military vs Civilian Police," **STEVEN COOPER**, California State University-Sacramento

"Does the Stereotypical Personality Reported for the Male Police Officer Satisfactorily Fit that of the Female Police Officer," **LARRY GOULD**, Northern Arizona University

PANEL 288

CAPRI 6

PRE-RELEASE CORRECTIONAL COUNSELING FOR SUCCESSFUL REINTEGRATION INTO SOCIETY

Chair: **REGINA SHEARN**, Florida International University

Papers:

"Useful Tips for the Inmates' Last Six Months in Prison for Successful Re-Integration," **NICHOLAS MAZORRA**, Florida International University

"Teaching the Inmate the Interview Process for Successful Employment Consideration Upon Their Release, Not Withstanding a Criminal Record," **JAVIER MARQUES**, Florida International University

"Resume Tips to Articulate a Criminal Past for Employment Consideration," **RAFAEL CARVAJAL**, Florida International University

"Helping the Inmates Answer the Inevitable Tough Questions Asked of Them when Released," **JENNIFER VAUGHN**, Florida International University

"Helping the Inmate in Dealing with Societal Concerns when Released," **FABIOLA GOMEZ**, Florida International University

PANEL 289

CAPRI 7

ROUNDTABLE: ACADEMIC DISCUSSION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE MAJORS

Convenor:

DAVID JEN

Charlotte

Participant:

CHARISSE COSTON, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

CANCELLED

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1996, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 290

CAPRI 8

FAMILY ISSUES AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

Chair: **MIKE CHAMBERLIN**, North Carolina Central University

Papers:

"Infant Fatality Rate: Beyond the Natural, ie, Murder, Accidental, or Undetermined: An Analysis of Causes Along with Recommendations for Prevention," **DIANA SULLIVAN**, North Carolina Central University

"A Review of Child Molestation Laws in the South and Punishments of Perpetrators," **AMEE HOWARD**, Valdosta State University

"Law Enforcement's Perspectives Toward Domestic Violence," **CINDY KRANIS**, Western Carolina University

"The Dynamics of 'Help-Seeking' in Spousal Abuse," **JESSICA DAVIS**, North Carolina Central University

"Custody Decisions by Traditional Courts Against Mothers in Non-Traditional Roles," **VERONICA PURYEAR**, University of Maryland

PANEL 290A

ROYALE 9

CORRECTIONS: ON THE ROAD TO RECOVERY

Chair: **SHAWN SCHWANER**, University of Louisville

Papers:

"The Future of Corrections is in its Past," **FRANK CROWE**, Ferris State University

"From Moundsville Penitentiary to Mt Olive Correctional Complex: Management, Humanitarian, and Economic Issues," **KENNETH BLAKE** and **GAIL FLINT**, West Virginia State College

"An Effective Administrative Response to a Federal Court Mandate: The Texas Prison System's Reduction of Excessive and Unnecessary Force Against Prison Inmates," **PEDRO LOPEZ** and **ARMANDO ABNEY**, St Mary's University

"Making Society Safer? Parole Guidelines, Determinancy, and Recidivism in Ohio," **SHAWN SCHWANER**, University of Louisville

PANEL 291

CAPRI C

ROUNDTABLE: CARIBBEAN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Co-Convenors: **JAGAN LINGAMNENI**, Governors State University
RAMESH DEOSARAN, University of West Indies

Participants:

RICHARD BENNETT, American University

JAMES CLARKSON, Royal Grenada Police Force

HAMID GHANY, University of West Indies

DANA SEETAHAL, University of West Indies

PANEL 291A

ROYALE 10

PLANNING FOR SAFER COMMUNITIES

Chair: **Q AKIN ADESEUN**, Pennsylvania State University

Papers:

"Establishing Police-Citizen Partnerships in Community Policing," **PETER KRATCOSKI**, Kent State University

"Public Safety Training On-Line, the Electronic Highway," **DAVID BALCH**, **BARRY DINEEN**, and **JAMES NEWMAN**, Rio Hondo College

"Southern California Public Training Consortium," **DAVID BALCH** and **FRANK PATINO**, Rio Hondo College

"Do Weapon Enhancement Laws Deter Crime?" **Q AKIN ADESEUN**, Pennsylvania State University

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1996, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 292

CAPRI G

**ROUNDTABLE: CRISIS INTERVENTION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE:
FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR RESEARCH AND PRACTICE**

Convenor: **JAMES HENDRICKS**, Ball State University

Participants:

CINDY GILLESPIE, Bowling Green State University
MICHAEL P BROWN, Ball State University
BRYAN BYERS, Ball State University

PANEL 293

CAPRI H

**ROUNDTABLE: COALITION BUILDING IN RURAL COMMUNITIES
TO COMBAT VIOLENT CRIME**

Convenor: **LEE COLWELL**, University of Arkansas-Little Rock

Participants:

JOHN CAMPBELL, Federal Bureau of Investigations
ROBERT BERRY, University of Arkansas-Little Rock
JIM GOLDEN, University of Arkansas-Little Rock
ROBERT SATKOWSKI, University of Arkansas-Little Rock
FRED WILSON, University of Arkansas-Little Rock
JIM TATUM, USDA
LINDA CHEZEM, Indiana Court of Appeals
D DOUGLAS BODRERO, Utah Department of Public Safety

PANEL 294

CAPRI D

**ROUNDTABLE: POLICE AND COMMUNITY WORKING
TOGETHER TO IMPLEMENT CHANGE**

Convenor: **DICK ANDZENGE**, St Cloud State University

Participant:

DENNIS O'KEEFE, St Cloud Police Department

PANEL 295

MONACO 12

CRITICAL ISSUES IN COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Chair: **SUSAN RITTER**, University of Texas-Brownsville

Papers:

"Evaluation of the North Dakota Department of Corrections Intensive/Family Treatment Program," **CHRISTINE FAMEGA**, Minot State University

"Bridging Institutional and Community Correction's Policy: Non-Profit Groups Meet the Needs of Families and Friends of the Incarcerated," **MICHAEL SUPANCIC**, Southwest Texas State University

"Prison Rule Violations and Recidivism: An Exploratory Study," **SUSAN RITTER**, University of Texas-Brownsville

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1996, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 296

MONACO 11

CRITICAL ISSUES OF INCARCERATION

Chair: **GEORGE WILSON**, North Carolina Central University

Papers:

“Life Skills for the Incarcerated,” **RICHARD ANDERSON**, Florida Community College-Kent Campus and **DEBORAH YOUNG-SANDERS**, Florida Community College-North Campus

“Causes of African American Incarceration Presented in the Literature,” **EVERETTE PENN**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

“The Causes and Control of Prison Violence: Inmate Perspectives,” **JULIA HALL** and **BRIDGET HARTMAN**, Drexel University

PANEL 296A

MONACO 13

**WORKSHOP: DEFUSING POTENTIALLY VIOLENT SITUATIONS
USING CONFLICT RESOLUTION SKILLS**

Co-Convenors: **JOHN WHITE**, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
GARY MARGOLIS, Vermont Criminal Justice Training Commission

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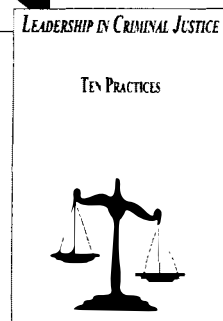
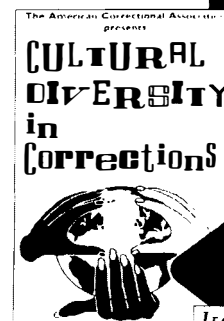
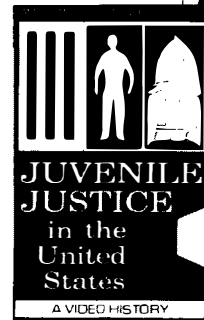
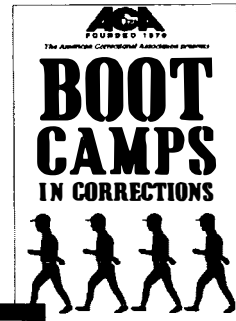
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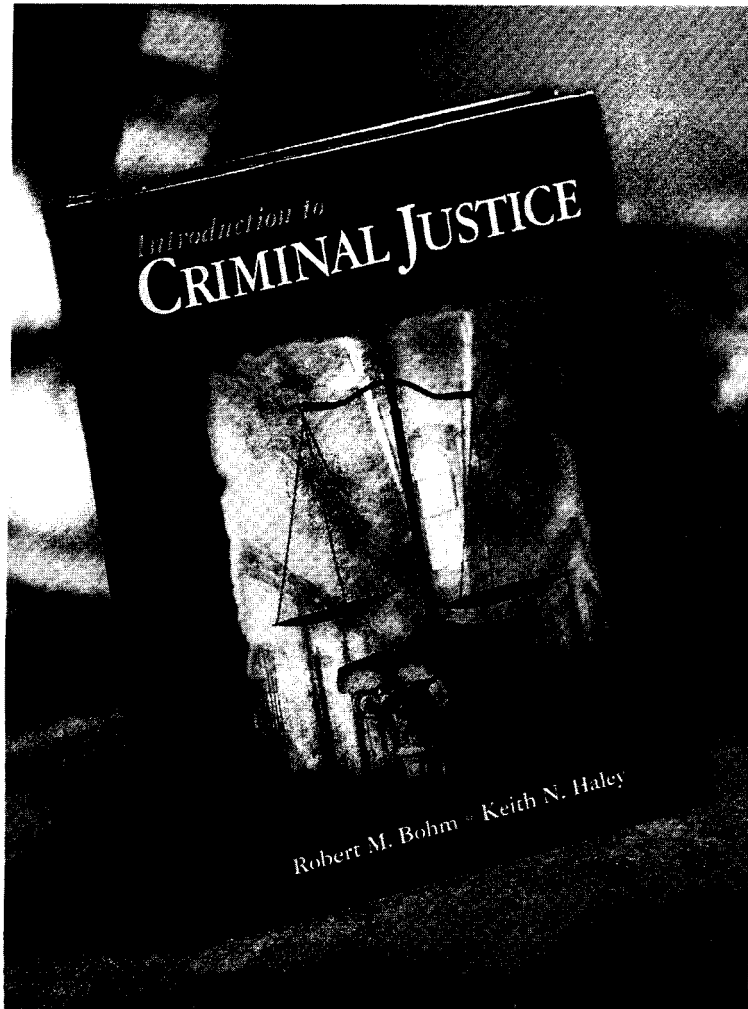
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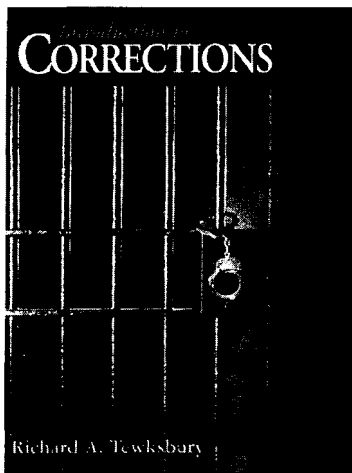
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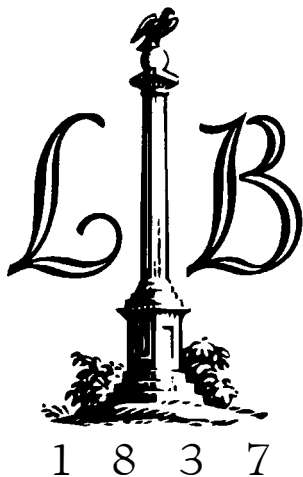
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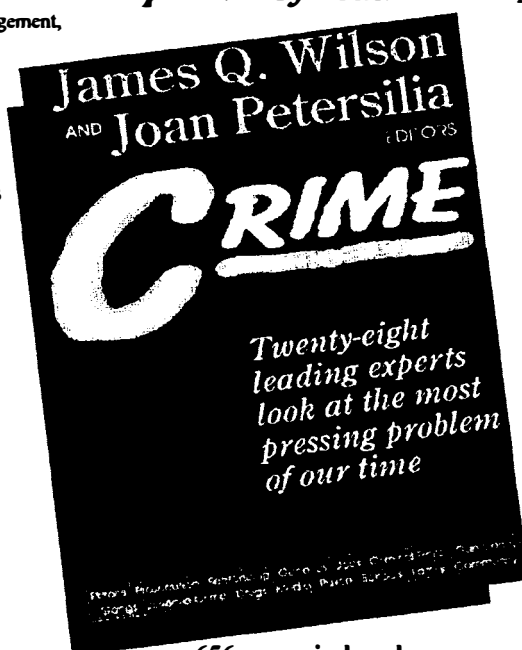
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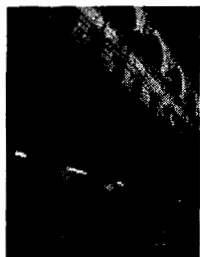
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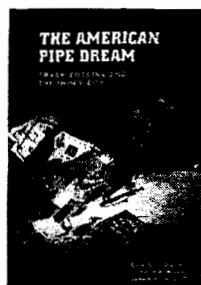
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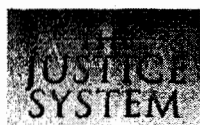
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the operations and costs of public versus private correctional facilities in California. This monograph concludes with a brief summary of the issues discussed, and a look at what the future holds for privatization.

Contributors: Robert D. Chaires, Michael J. Gilbert, Diana Grant, Tara Gray, Patrick T. Kinkade, Rich Lamunay, Susan A. Lentz, Matthew C. Leone, G. Larry Mays, Jon'a F. Meyer, Greg Newbold, Dale K. Sechrest, David Shicor, Mel Smith, Russell G. Winn

Gangs: A Criminal Justice Approach

edited by J. Mitchell Miller and Jeffrey P. Rush

This volume begins with an overview of gang theories and their policy implications, and then examines the methods whereby youth gangs are studied and explanatory and descriptive data are subsequently derived.

Contributors: Salvator Buentello, Albert Cohen, Finn-Aage Esbensen, Robert S. Fong, G. Larry Mays, J. Mitchell Miller, Mark S. Hamm, James G. Houston, George W. Knox, John A. Laskey, Elizabeth McConnell, Thomas F. McCurrie, Gregory P. Orvis, Jeffrey P. Rush, Ira Sharkansky, Edward D. Trombana, Ronald E. Vogel, L. Thomas Winfree Jr.

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The Northeastern Association of Criminal Justice Sciences, a regional affiliate of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, was established in 1976. It is composed of educators, criminal justice professionals interested in education and training, and students pursuing careers in criminal justice education, who reside or work in the northeastern United States and eastern Canada.

The goals and objectives of this association are:

- To promote the communication and dissemination of information of interest among members, other associations of education, and agencies of the criminal justice system.
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The *Journal of Crime and Justice* is soliciting articles for the 1996-1997 volumes. Articles considered for publication should be submitted in triplicate, with a cover page indicating author(s) name and affiliation. Suggested article length is 30 double-spaced pages or less, including tables/art and bibliography. The review process takes about six weeks. Further submission specifications will be provided if a favorable publication decision is obtained.

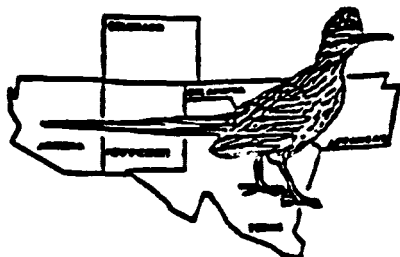
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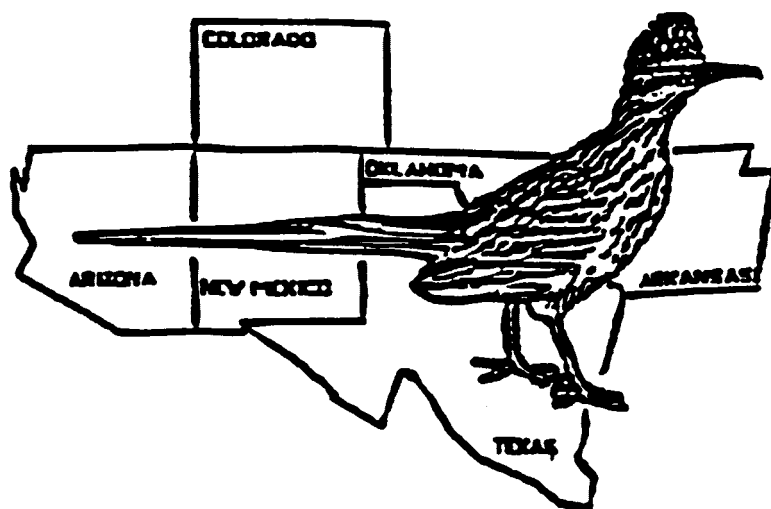
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a b s t r a c t s

Theme:

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PANEL 1 TEACHING STRATEGIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

"Copology as a University Course in Understanding and Preventing Crime," EUGENE HUGHLEY, SPECTRUM

Concepts and practices in traditional psycho-social legal university courses for understanding and preventing crime are fragmented, inconsistent, narrowly focused, and conflictual in nature. In contrast, Copology bridges the gap between them into a single, but open and flexible, unifying framework useful for understanding and preventing crime.

"The Future of the College Lecture?: A Comparative Assessment of a Computer Assisted, Multimedia Lecture Format," RONALD GULOTTA, Murray State University

Having been introduced to "Compel", a business multimedia presentation creation program for the PC, and having been encouraged to use this program to aid in presenting introductory lectures, the author set out to determine the value of this multimedia instruction over the traditional lecture instruction. A brief demonstration of this format will be presented along with an analysis of findings comparing student performance in the "Compel" format with student performance in a traditional classroom, both featuring the same content.

"A Study of Regional Variations of Student Perceptions of Free Will and Determinism in Individual Responsibility for Criminal Behavior," THOMAS SULLENBERGER, Southeastern Louisiana University; HILARY HARPER, Valdosta State University; and GARY COPUS, University of Alaska-Fairbanks

Academicians have an enduring interest in the values of criminal justice students and practitioners. Among other things, those who teach criminal justice wonder if the much-discussed authoritarian or police personality does in fact exist, and if so, does it establish itself prior to the educational process, during the academy, at the field-training level, during the course of an officer's career, or perhaps during any or all of these periods. The authors have administered the Lillyquist Locus of Responsibility for Crime Scale (LRC) to comparable groups of students in Alaska, Louisiana, and Georgia, to determine if regional variations do in fact exist.

"Focus on Officers as Teachers: A How-to Approach," CLARICE COX

Officers who are particularly good in certain fields may be assigned to be instructors. Community policing also requires officers to pass on information. Teaching calls for very different skills from doing, but how many officers are trained to be educators? A methods of quickly acquiring teaching skills will be explored.

"Harrison Bergeron: A Literary Approach to Introducing Criminal Justice," KEN MENTOR, Indiana University-South Bend

This paper describes a method for introducing a variety of theories to criminal justice students. Students were asked to read "Harrison Bergeron", a short story by Kurt Vonnegut. The futuristic society described in this story becomes the basis for introducing social science theories related to law as a tool for social control, informal and formal sanctions, deterrence, and the functions of deviance and crime. This teaching methods allows the class to attempt to define deviance, as well as an opportunity to challenge a variety of current definitions.

PANEL 2 JUVENILE INTAKE AND DIVERSION

"Juvenile Intake and Assessment Centers: How to Have a Whole New Vehicle Instead of New Tires on the Old One," DELORES CRAIG, Wichita State University

This paper presents a description of the development of a local juvenile intake and assessment center. The process of working with the local courts, service providers, and politicians is described. The discussion includes a rationale for such centers, as well as a list of the pitfalls to avoid. It concludes with an analysis of gains.

"Juvenile Intake and Assessment Centers: A Legal Roadmap," LEE PARKER, Wichita State University

This paper presents a description of the legal considerations surrounding the development of a local juvenile intake and assessment center. The discussion provides a thoughtful examination of the legal principles impacting a systemic approach to defining, assessing, and dealing with troubled youth.

"The Development of Justifications for Diversion Criteria and for the Functional Effectiveness of Multi-Agency Diversion Providers," GALAN JANEKSELA, Wichita State University

This paper focuses on comprehensive diversion planning and implementation through multi-agency and volunteer cooperation with the intake and assessment center of the juvenile court. The author will present information regarding the status of diversion programming in the U.S. In addition, the paper will address the specific attributes of successful diversion programs. The paper will also address the multi-faceted nature of diversion planning in the context of the overall juvenile justice system within Sedgewick county and the state of Kansas.

PANEL 3 ISSUES IN THE HIRING AND SELECTION OF POLICE OFFICERS

"Hiring and Retaining Police Officers in the 1990s: Community Oriented Policing Model Officer Selection and Retention," RICKY GUTIERREZ and QUINT THURMAN, Washington State University Spokane

Recent debacles involving police misconduct publicized in the national news raise questions about how police officers are selected and trained to deliver effective police services in the 1990s. This paper reviews the literature on officer assessment tools, and explores new developments in assessing police performance vis-a-vis a community-oriented policing model. Identifying flaws in police screening tactics, and recommendations for new and innovative approaches when selecting and analyzing police performance (that fulfill the goals and objectives of community policing) are discussed.

"Improving Mental Fitness Reports of Candidates for Police Officer and Firefighter," **EDWARD JOHNSON**, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey

On the basis of 18 years of experience on the medical review panel of the New Jersey Department of Personnel, the author points out some shortcomings commonly observed in psychological/psychiatric evaluative reports on mental fitness of police officer and fire fighter candidates. Each shortcoming is noted under one of two headings-routine information or interferences.

"A Descriptive Study of Entry Level Police Officer Vision Standards," **RICHARD HOLDEN**, Central Missouri State University

Major police agencies in the U S were surveyed to determine the current status of vision standards for entry-level enforcement positions. While there have been changes in these standards since a similar survey was done in 1984, this study found that there is still disparity in uncorrected vision standards among U S police agencies.

"A Descriptive Study of Entry Level Police Officer Hearing Standards," **ROGER PENNEL**, Central Missouri State University

Major police agencies in the U S were surveyed to determine the current status of hearing standards for entry-level law enforcement positions. Hearing standards have tended to be an area largely ignored by police-related human resource personnel.

PANEL 4 POLICY, TREATMENT AND THE DRUG ABUSER: A LOOK FROM THE INSIDE

"Building a Community Partnership to Reduce Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Lessons Learned from Center for Substance Abuse Prevention Programs," **JOHN EYRES**

Since 1990, CSAP has funded 250 communities to develop broad-based community partnerships to organize public and private resources and empower community residents to reduce drug and alcohol abuse. Based on a review of telephone interviews with 14 project directors, this paper assesses the prospects and problems of such partnerships and concludes with lessons learned, focusing on local politics, the media, use of volunteers, empowerment, and the value of process and outcome evaluations.

"Riverside Against Drugs: Project R.A.D. Revisited," **LEROY GREN**, New Mexico State University

Started in 1986, "Project R.A.D." Riverside Against Drugs, is a comprehensive drug education program for all students in grades K-12. Through cooperative efforts of the police department and the two K-12 school districts, an effort has been made to provide students with information, positive self-esteem building, decision-making skills, coping and refusal skills, as well as parent involvement. The program proposed to reduce the level of drug trafficking on or around campuses by additional school resource officer availability. Teachers and members of the police department have received specialized training to assist them in carrying out objectives and meeting the goals of the program. An evaluation will be conducted to assess how effective this program has been in reaching its objectives.

"Matching Substance Abusing Offenders to Appropriate Treatment: Theory, Applications and Implications," **LOUISE FYOCK** and **ANITA PAREDES**, Community Connection Resource Center and **BRAD BOGUE**, Colorado Office of Probation Services

The link between substance abuse and crime has long been chronicled. Research shows that matching offender criminogenic factors with appropriate intervention is effective. In Colorado, substance abuse and other risk factors are measured during pre-sentence investigations, and results are used for sentencing recommendations. Using the same instruments, an in-jail treatment program in San Diego focuses on high-risk substance abusers. This paper traces the evolution of risk-needs assessment in criminal justice, highlights these two studies that target high-risk substance abusing offenders, addresses the philosophical dissonance between punishment and treatment, and examines future trends.

"The Impact of AIDS Education on Fear of Infection: A Comparison of Perceived Risk Among Male and Female Prisoners," **ANGELA WEST**, Indiana State University

A pre-post experimental design assessed the impact of Pennsylvania's AIDS education program on male and female inmates's perceived risk of HIV infection on the street and in prison. T-tests compared the means within-group to determine the impact with each group, and between-group to determine with which group the program had the most impact. Multiple regression explored the relationships between selected independent variables and perceived risk. Results and policy implications are discussed, and suggestions are offered for modifying current prison-based programs to address perceived risk.

PANEL 5 TRENDS AND VARIATIONS IN THE PROCESSING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

"Prosecuting 'Unwinnable' Domestic Cases: The Results of a Natural Experiment," **ROB DAVIS** and **BARBARA SMITH**

In January 1995, the Milwaukee district attorney increased the proportion of domestic violence arrests prosecuted from 20 to 60 percent. This discussion focuses on the court's reaction to this policy change, and examines the impact of the policy on dispositions.

"Battered Woman Syndrome: A Trend Analysis of the Integration of Theory and Law," **GLENDA JURKE**

Battered Woman Syndrome (BWS) has, theoretically, gained support from both social scientists and those working directly with battered women. However, the integration of BWS with long-standing legal principles (eg, the doctrine of self-defense and inherent reasonable man standard) remains problematic for battered women who kill their battering partners and attempt to invoke a BWS defense. To what extent has the theory of BWS been integrated into legal doctrine? This paper provides a trend analysis of BWS case law from 1980 to the present. Despite the perception by advocates that BWS is gaining acceptance, many states are still reluctant to admit this controversial evidence.

"Prosecutorial Assessment of the Risk of Lethality in Battered Woman Homicide Cases," GLENDA JURKE

Battered woman syndrome evidence is often advocated in cases where battered women kill their abusive partners. To what extent do prosecutors assess the risk of lethality in these cases and therefore accept or reject battered woman syndrome as a mitigating factor to homicide? Prosecutors from a four-state area were administered a mailed questionnaire which dealt specifically with battered woman homicide cases. This paper presents the responses of 126 prosecutors to the issues of domestic violence, the risk of lethality, spousal homicide, and battered women syndrome.

"Judicial Discretion in Domestic Violence," J MICHAEL OLIVERO, JAMES ROBERTS, BOBBIE MCCAIN, LESLIE SMITH, COLLEEN WALKER, and TAMARA CHANDLER, Central Washington University

This study investigates deterrents of domestic violence treatment in incidents of spousal abuse. The literature explores the effects of arrest, recidivism, an danger management as an alternative to domestic violence treatment, and the impact of judicial sentencing on domestic violence. A survey was conducted in Kittitas County (WA), examining judicial judgements and sentencing. A preliminary review of existing data seems to support findings from Colorado Springs, Milwaukee, Omaha, and Minneapolis experiments. The study appears to support the hypothesis that immediate arrest in conjunction with court ordered treatment in certified domestic violence program are relevant in the deterrence of domestic violence.

PANEL 6 ASIAN GANGS

"A New Anti Asian-Gang Strategy: Community Mobilization," KIMBRA OGG, City of Houston

Community mobilization in immigrant and other non-English speaking communities has historically been difficult. Many crimes in these minority communities to undocumented and therefore uninvestigated. Houston has begun a governmental initiative to enhance communication between Asian and Angle communities about gang-related crime to increase reporting of crime by Asia victims. A 14-member advisory board, composed of representatives from 14 ethnic Asian communities, has been formed to produce and distribute American criminal justice system information to their communities through ethnic-specific marketing technics. Law enforcement representative work with the Asian Advisory Board to implement prevention tactics.

"Asian Gangs and Smuggling of Illegal Chinese Immigrants: Operation, Causation and Policy Implication," ZHENG WANG, Texas Southern University

Ocean-going smuggling of illegal Chinese immigrants has been a new criminal activity by Asian gangs since 1991. Through personal interview and content analysis, this paper attempts to explore operation, causation, an policy implications for this new crime phenomenon. The results of this study suggest that illegal immigration by Asian gangs in moving toward a transnational operation. The economy in china towns in the U S facilitates such activity. Tougher INS policies are recommended.

"Fear of Crime: Antecedents Among Chinese and Vietnamese," JAMES GILLHAM and JOHN SONG, Buffalo State College

No abstract available.

"Communities Held Hostage: A Profile of Southeast Asian Youth Gangs," RON COWART, Dallas Baptist University

Many of the Southeast Asian youth who arrived in America as refugees were born or raised in the latter days of countries falling apart. The psychological effects of witnessing widespread executions, experiencing chronic hunger, untreated sickness, separation from family members, and the stresses of resettlement, have played major roles in the desensitization of refugee youth. This paper analyses the unrealistic expectations and demands placed upon these youth by educators and parents which contribute to their decisions to seek gang membership. This paper includes case studies.

PANEL 7 CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT CONCERNS: AN ASSESSMENT OF POLICY ISSUES

"Getting Tough On Prisoners: A National Survey of Prison Administrators," W WESLEY JOHNSON, TIMOTHY FLANAGAN, and KATHERINE BENNETT, Sam Houston State University

Recently there has been much debate about prison services and inmate programs. Prison reform has shifted from focusing on the length of confinement to emphasis on the conditions in prisons. No frills prisons are being championed as more effective deterrents, more economical, and more powerful symbols of retribution. These discussions have generally been void of substantive information from those most directly responsible for managing inmates-wardens. Correctional administrator's assessments of the importance and impact of prison programs and services are examined based on results from a national survey of prison wardens. Implications for correctional policy and administration are discussed.

"Character Corrections," ALEX STUART JR, National Character Laboratory

A summary of character research results will be presented, together with descriptions of character corrections type programs, their recidivism rates, and costs. New national policy on character corrections will be discussed, specifically the Federal bureau of Prisons' new character corrections type program, which changes national policy. Legislation at the federal level will also be presented for discussion.

"The Nationalization of Corrections Policy in the American States," WILLIAM TAGGART, New Mexico State University

A number of commentators have pointed to the attempts of the federal courts to reform state prisons as increasing the uniformity of corrections policy across the American states. This study examines the nationalization of state corrections expenditures between 1945 and 1987. Using longitudinal data for the 48 continuous stats, the analysis focuses on relative cross-sectional spending differences over time. Evidence of a decline in state spending differences, particularly in terms of per inmate expenditures, is detected. The paper concludes with a discussion of possible nationalizing forces coming into play, including federal court orders, legislative action, and administrative networking.

"Actions, Attitudes, Policy, and Philosophy: A National Analysis of Parole Boards," MATTHEW LEONE, University of Nevada and PATRICK KINKADE and DAVID JENKINS, Texas Christian University

State parole board members were surveyed to assess their beliefs about the current system of parole, their policies regarding parole in their specific state, and the impact shrinking budgets, prison crowding, and changing crime patterns have had on their respective boards.

PANEL 8 CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN AMERICAN SENTENCING PRACTICES

"The Impact of Sentencing Reforms: Less Disparity? Longer Sentences?" DAVID BOWERS, University of South Alabama

For most of the 20th century, judges and juries have had great leeway in sentencing defendants. Recently, sentencing guideline and mandatory sentences have significantly decreased the amount of discretion exercised by judges and juries. This analysis examines the impact of these changes on sentencing procedures to determine if sentencing disparities have been reduced, and what impact these reforms have had on sentence length. Multivariate techniques will be used to analyze data gathered by the National Pretrial Reporting Program for 40 urban counties in the U.S.

"Determinate Sentencing and Post-Conviction Administrators' Discretion over Time Served in Prison," PAMALA GRISET, University of Central Florida

Abolishing the discretionary release authority of post-conviction administrators has long been a fundamental component of the rhetoric surrounding the national movement for determinate sentencing. Yet, in several determinate sentencing states, post-conviction administrators still retain considerable control over time served in prison. This study examines the shift of release discretion in determinate sentencing states from parole boards to other administrators. The focus is on the political, economic, and ideological forces driving the authorization of post-conviction release authority.

"The Future of Presumptive Sentencing Guidelines," JIMMY WILLIAMS, University of Alabama

Presumptive sentencing guidelines are legislatively authorized with the primary goal being to reduce sentencing discrimination and disparity. Some studies indicate that this goal is compromised by several factors. In the past two decades, a number of states have adopted sentencing guidelines. This paper focuses on the results of a survey of sentencing guidelines commissions about the future of presumptive sentencing guidelines.

"The Chain Gang Alternative: Sentencing Philosophy and Policy in Alabama," PAUL SHARP, Auburn University-Montgomery and BARRY HANCOCK, Indiana University-South Bend

Though the original intent of reintroducing chain gangs in Alabama was to target recidivists (90 to 180 days on chain gang squads upon returning to prison), the Department of Corrections agreed to legislative proposals making chain gangs available to judges for shock alternatives for first-time offenders. Utilizing an evaluation research design, data were collected from personal interview and documents to ascertain legislative initiatives, current program design and structure, and objectives of this alternate sentence. These findings and a history of the chain gang program in Alabama will be presented.

"Judicial Perceptions of Risk of Re-offending," MICHAEL VIGORITA, West Chester University

The risk of reoffending has been found to have a direct and significant effect on the sentencing decision. Where judges perceive a defendant to be at high risk of reoffending, the probability of incarceration, and the sentence length, are significantly increased. However, it is unclear what factors related to the offender and offense increase the likelihood of being perceived as a high risk. The current research, part of an extensive analysis of prior record and sentencing shows which offender and offense factors directly affect this perceived risk. The results are drawn from an analysis of 1,073 1990 felony sentencings.

PANEL 8A WORKSHOP: THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AS A GOOD SHOW: INTEGRATING CLASSROOM AND COMMUNITY

This workshop demonstrates how to create high visibility and active community involvement for criminology through an academic performance. Activities and materials for the replication of an academic performance as the centerpiece for an applied criminology/sociology project shows participants how to integrate community and academic efforts. The performance draws on the kind of team competition, associated with athletic performances. The model project, an undergraduate moot court, focuses on community access to and understanding of the legal system. The workshop includes other projects, such as community-based research for access to social services, that have led to similar performances.

PANEL 9 SEX OFFENDERS, SEX OFFENSES: A LOOK AT SOME ISSUES

"A National Comparative Analysis of Prosecution and Testimony Procedures Dealing with Child Sexual Assault Victims," BAMBI QUINN, VELMER BURTON JR, NICHOLAS LOVRICH, and OTWIN MARENIN, Washington State University

This paper describes research procedures used to assess the needs each county in six different national locations sees changes which need to be made in legislation regarding child testimony procedures. The paper also describes earlier research conducted in this area, and findings resulting from various research; research design issues and how various designs have shown that changes could be made to more effectively deal with child testimony; and various administrative conflicts which occur in the justice system and how those conflicts could be resolved.

"The Impact of Legalized Same-Sex Marriage on Criminal Sodomy Laws," CHRISTINE YARED, Grand Valley State University

In 1993, the Hawaii supreme court held that the refusal of the state to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples, presumptively violates the state's equal protection clause. The court remanded the case to the trial court to determine whether the state can meet the strict scrutiny test. A trial is scheduled in 1996. If the state fails to meet the strict scrutiny test, same-sex marriage will be legal in Hawaii, and these marriages may be recognized in other states. This paper examines the impact of gay marriage on the constitutionality of state criminal sodomy laws.

"A Survey of State Rape and Sexual Assault Laws," SUSAN LENTZ, University of Nevada-Reno

While it is readily acknowledged that changes have occurred nationwide during the last 30 years in the laws governing rape and sexual assault, it is less clear just how extensive and significant these changes have been. A useful starting place in looking to the future and future reforms is an examination of current state laws, and the court decisions interpreting those laws.

PANEL 10 SPATIAL ANALYSIS I

"Wild Cards' and Unforeseen Events in Predicting the Future of Crime," B GRANT STITT and DEAN JUDSON, University of Nevada- Reno

Numerous factors have been taken into account in attempting to forecast the future state of crime in our society. These include, but are not limited to, age, race, and gender distributions, economic trends; technological advances' and changes in the law. Additionally, criminologists would suggest that any factors affecting mechanisms operating in terms of both formal and informal social control must be taken into account. This paper examines the likely validity of various forecasts and speculates about possible wild card effects.

"A Comparative Analysis of Environmental Characteristics Related to Criminal Victimization in Activity Areas of Interstate Highway Interchanges and Local Highway Intersections," DEBORAH ROBINSON, Florida State University

This comparative study examines environmental characteristics related to criminal victimizations in interstate highway interchange and local highway intersection activity areas. With activity areas as the units of analysis, four interchange activity areas are analyzed and compared to four local intersection activity areas, which are matched as nearly as possible according to types of activities occurring within these areas.

"Rapid Population Growth and the Influence on Crime in an Urban Fringe Area: A Pilot Study," PAUL BECKER, DANIEL SABOLSKY, and ALAN BRUCE, Bowling Green State University

Due to rapid population growth in urban-fringe areas, there has been increasing shift in crime from inter-city areas to newly developing suburban locations. In many of these locations, there is a sharp contrast in the socio-economic composition. It may be viewed as an economic dichotomy between the original less affluent residents and the newer more affluent residents. This paper examines the demographic transition that has taken place in an urbanized township in Northwestern Ohio. Using the demographic profile and change in crime rate, the authors attempt to demonstrate that this pattern may be explained using current sociological-based criminology theory.

PANEL 11 LEGAL AND MORAL ISSUES IN POLICING

"Civil Liability Against Law Enforcement Supervisors for Violating their Subordinates Political Speech Rights," MICHAEL VAUGHN, Georgia State University

The first amendment grants all citizens, including law enforcement personnel, the right to support political candidates and pursue political activities. This sacred right to freely engage in the political process periodically conflicts with the interests of law enforcement supervisors to ensure political loyalty and efficient delivery of services from their subordinates. Thus, lawsuits occur when law enforcement supervisors alter the conditions of their subordinates' employment for engaging in political activities. This paper explores the issue of civil liability against law enforcement supervisors for infringing on the first amendment rights of their subordinates to engage in the political process.

"Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, and Affirmative Action: A Contemporary Focus for the Law Enforcement Community," JOSEPH SCURO JR

This paper presents recent legal developments, court decisions, and contemporary trends dealing with the issues of racial, gender, and disability discrimination, sexual harassment, and recent trends in affirmative action programs, including the topic of reverse discrimination and litigation trends by white, male litigants. The paper is presented in an understandable format and language by a practicing attorney who has been successful in prosecuting and defending litigation dealing with these topics.

"A Free Cup of Coffee': Right or Wrong," DHRUBA BORA and CAVIT COOLEY, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

The acceptance of gratuities has been a topic of practical and ethical consideration throughout the history of policing. While some critics believe that accepting gratuities may lead to the start of the slippery slope theory of police corruption, others feel that it is merely a form of tipping and therefore acceptable. This paper analyzes the literature regarding positive and negative consequences associated with the free cup of coffee debate.

"The Use of Sensory Enhancing Technology in Police Tactics: Operational and Legal/Constitutional Perspectives," DAVID PERKINS and TOMAS MIJARES, Southwest Texas State University

Various innovations to improve the ability to employ human senses have occurred since the telescope was used to bring distant objects into a more visible focus. This paper examines how these diverse sensory enhancing technologies have been used in the law enforcement context. Strengths and weaknesses of each type are explored, from both an operational and a legalistic/constitutional perspective. Recommendations for the development and use of technologies are made, and areas for future study are identified.

PANEL 12 ROUNDTABLE: FORGING COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING PARTNERSHIPS AMONG PRACTITIONERS AND ACADEMICS IN WASHINGTON STATE

Community Oriented Policing (COP) typically involves partnerships between law enforcement agencies, other municipal and/or county agents, and local residents who are mobilized to action based on individual or community-wide concerns. In Washington, COP has been widely embraced by law enforcement executives through the efforts of the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs working in collaboration with academic researchers from the Washington State Institute for Community Policing at Washington State University Spokane. Practitioners and academics from Washington discuss the formation of COP partnerships, and notable successful outcomes.

PANEL 12A ROUNDTABLE: POLICE PRACTICES AND THE GATHERING OF EVIDENCE

The O J Simpson trial has once again focused attention on the problem of corrupt police practices and the gathering of evidence. It has been suggested by the defense that a certain detective on the Los Angeles Police Department may have planted evidence as a result of his alleged racial prejudice. This roundtable seeks to approach an understanding of corrupt practices and the impact that those practices have on the gathering of evidence. It also deals with the important issue of how corrupt practice can be eliminated or reduced.

PANEL 13 WORKSHOP: WORKPLACE VIOLENCE: JOHN TAYLOR'S 52-YEAR LONG "SNAP"

The manifest function of work or labor is generally understood. Beginning with a definition of violent and deviant behavior in the workplace, this discussion examines the gender-specific implications and the interrelation between violent behavior and the institutions contribution to the pedagogy of violence. A case study will be presented chronicling exposure to institutionalized, cultured, and socialized violence.

PANEL 14A COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS: STATE OF THE ART

"The Emergence of a Police Deviant Subculture in Response to Pressure for Community Oriented Policing," **THEO BENSON**, California State University-San Marcos

Law enforcement has long been recognized as a society and a culture unto itself. In this study, a major metropolitan police department is observed as a culture in transition. The transition has been triggered by the adoption of a Community Oriented policing policy. In response to the new policy, a complex series of political events, interagency conflicts, and confusion internal to the department has spawned a deviant subculture-one that is not only mistrustful of others but of itself as well.

"Community Corrections: An Analysis of Future Directions and Trends," **TERRY WELLS**, West Virginia State College and **CHARLES FIELDS**, California State University-San Bernardino

The growth and development of alternatives to incarceration have been examined in recent literature, but studies which have examined the overall direction of community corrections are sparse. This paper presents a comprehensive view of the growth and change in the goals, employees' characteristics, and total populations involved in prison alternatives during the last decade. Past research has suggested that the increase in community corrections has an association to changing philosophies and stimuli for new program implementation. Plausible explanations for recent program initiations in community corrections are examined.

"The Neighborhood Supervision Project," **JACK BRUCICK**, COPS West

The Neighborhood-Based Supervision Project is an excellent example of the commitment by Spokane to become a proactive rather than reactive community. The department of corrections has committed itself to move towards a community-oriented public safety philosophy by making external changes that have allowed internal growth. Coalition building between the department to corrections, the Spokane police department, businesses, various social agencies, churches, and the community has renewed pride and created a sense of belonging in neighborhoods that had seriously degenerated in the last decade.

PANEL 15 ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE CURRICULA

"A Model Curriculum for Higher Education Within the Criminal Justice Curriculum," **JUDITH SGARZI**, Mount Ida College

This paper addresses a model program developed out of the criminal justice program to promote and support the education of all students, but particularly criminal justice students. The Mount Ida Dispute Alternative Services program moves toward social change, and growth to harness differences among campus constituencies into a community of creative problem solvers. This paper discusses the goals of the program and its approach, moving through three different areas of the campus to address this need. The paper discusses and describes curriculum innovation, peer mediation, and campus-wide events designed to move all campus-wide constituencies to a united working community.

"Criminal Justice Curricula: Another Look," **DAVID JONES**, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

In 1986 and again in 1991, the author examined the curricula of approximately 100 randomly selected undergraduate criminal justice programs in this country in order to present a view of existing curricula. These earlier studies will be replicated in order to assess elements of continuity and change over this period of time.

"Criminology and Criminal Justice Education at an Indonesian State University," **THOMAS COURTLESS**, The George Washington University

The author was Fulbright Visiting Professor at Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia in 1994-95. The paper focuses on criminal justice education at the undergraduate level, especially as university courses reflect Dutch and Indonesian influences, and the ongoing revisions in the Indonesian criminal code. Differences in criminology and criminal justice curricula in the U S and Indonesia are addressed.

"Testing Law School Dean's Perceptions Regarding Criminal Justice Undergraduate Majors," **ANGELO PISANI JR**, **RENEE MANCINI**, **JOHN O'HALLORAN**, **THOMAS RHODES**, **JACQUELINE SCARCELLA**, and **ERIC VETRO**, St John's University

A recent study by Chablis and Yassa (published in *ACJS Today*, Oct 1995) observed that approximately 60 percent of the law school deans they surveyed indicated that the applicant's undergraduate major had some influence over their admission decisions. Of those giving the major some influence, 79 percent rated criminal justice in the least two desirable categories. Informally, the researchers learned that the deans believed that criminal justice programs were less demanding and lacked analytical skills teaching, writing, and research. This study tests those perceptions by comparing the actual performance of law school students from different undergraduate majors.

PANEL 16 MEASUREMENT AND ISSUES IN STUDIES OF VICTIMIZATION

“Victimization and Crime Ideology: An Analysis of Mississippi Residents,” **CHRISTOPHER HENSLY, PHYLLIS GRAY-RAY, MELVIN RAY, and R GREGORY DUNAWAY**, Mississippi State University

It has long been known that ideology is important in understanding changes in law and its enforcement. However, few studies have examined crime ideology and personal victimization. It is hypothesized, in this study, that a person who has been victimized will have a different and harsher outlook on how offenders should be handled. Thus, victims should have a more conservative view on punishment. A sample of Mississippi residents are surveyed and utilized for this study. Furthermore, multiple regression is used to analyze the data.

“Victimization and its Effect on Justice Attitudes,” **R THOMAS DULL**, California State University-Fresno

This article examines the relationship between criminal victimization of a cohort of young adults and the impact of this victimization on their attitudes towards police, courts, laws, and fear of crime. This cohort was followed over a four-year period and changes in attitudes were compared between victimized and non-victimized subgroups. For this study there were 15 dependent or target variables. These target variables fell within the categories of attitudes towards justice system (7), laws (3), and fear of crime (5).

“Difficulties and Strategies in Accounting for Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy Victims and Offenders,” **JAMES NOLAN and E JOANN KUDSK**, Norfolk State University

Most information about Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy (MSBP), a type of abuse in which a powerful person induces a factitious illness in another less powerful person, comes from medical sources, which tend to focus on parents as emotionally ill, while overlooking child victims. Extending the MSBP concept to adult victims, this paper challenges reliance on medical records. More complete understanding of MSBP requires information collected by child and adult protective service agencies, state agencies responsible for regulating licensed professionals, and social surveys. These and other sources are examined and evaluated.

“Cycles of Trouble and Remedy and the Decision to Report Sexual Harassment,” **PHOEBE STAMBAUGH**, Northern Arizona University

Surveys document a disturbing disparity between rates of sexual harassment victimization and reporting. Scholars are struggling to explain why so few who experience sexual harassment report it. While the theories currently help understand why victims choose not to report, they fail to explain why some do. This paper utilized Emerson and Messinger's (1977) concept of cycle and remedy to examine how those who do report define their situation as trouble warranting intervention. The data used are the reporting accounts of 32 sexual harassment complaints as collected through in-depth interviews and participant observation. The decision to report sexual harassment is a lengthy process structured by the range and efficacy of remedies applied.

PANEL 17 OFFICER CHARACTERISTICS AND PERCEPTIONS

“Narcotics Agents' Working Perspectives: Us, We, and Them,” **J GAYLE MERICLE**, Western Illinois University

Contemporary local law enforcement uses uniform officers as undercover narcotics agents. Often, officers from several agencies are banded together, creating a multijurisdictional agency performing drug enforcement within a designated geographic area. Little is known about effects of such assignment on patrol officers. This study probes the impact of local deepcover narcotics work on personnel, gaining insight into this unique profession and giving the reader the “narcs' eye view” of what they refer to as “the job.” Unlike uniform officers' classification of people into either us or them, narcotics agents create a unique trichotomy of them, us, and we.

“Police Officers' Job Motivations,” **DEBORAH PARSONS**, University of California at Irvine

This paper examines police officers' initial motivations for joining the police force. As part of a larger project, 40 male and 40 female officers from seven departments in southern California were asked questions about their thoughts and perceptions. In this study, the majority of officers were attracted to the excitement and the law enforcement aspect of policing.

“A Comparative Analysis Between Family of Origin Factors of Police Officers and Social Workers,” **TERRY COX and SANDRA KING**, Eastern Kentucky University and **ROBIN RUSSEL**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

This study focuses on family dysfunction measures in the family of origin of a sample of entry-level police officers and social workers. Since research in this area is nonexistent, this report establishes a descriptive foundation of family dysfunction measures for the police sample. Also, a quantitative analysis is performed between police officers and social workers on all family of origin scales.

“Cadets and Policing: an Analysis of the New York City Police Department's Cadet Corps,” **JOHN ETERNO**, New York City Police Department

The New York City Police Department has had a Cadet Corps Program since 1986. Candidates were recruited who had at least two years of college. Those persons who qualified were given money to complete their four-year degrees, in exchange for a commitment to become police officers. The aim of the program was to attract highly motivated and well educated individuals to a career in law enforcement. It was assumed that these individuals would perform better than typical recruits. Statistical analysis confirms this assumption; however, the cadets showed basically no superiority in performance when compared to other college graduates.

PANEL 18 DIVERSITY, RELIGIOSITY, AND COMMUNITY POLICING

“Cultural Diversity in Law Enforcement: The Effects of Academy and Field Training (An Evaluation of the Cultural Awareness Training in California),” **SABINA BURTON**, University of California-Irvine

The research project focuses on the factor of cultural diversity in law enforcement and its impact on policing the community. The project analyzes the relation

between the police officer's ethnicity and his or her willingness to stereotype and discriminate. The author was interested in a specific research question. Are minority officers more willing to embrace community policing programs than Caucasian officers, or is the socialization process into the dominant police culture stronger? The approach to this subject was a dominantly qualitative combination of various methods, such as participant observation and interviews. Standardized questionnaires were used to assist in testing or underlining the findings.

"Police Relations with Blacks: Race, Class, and Neighborhood Effects," RONALD WEITZER, George Washington University

The paper reports preliminary data of a study of attitudes toward the police in an east coast city. Attitudes and reported experiences with the police are analyzed for a sample of black residents and a white comparison group, using in-depth interviews. The study draws preliminary conclusions about the effect of race, class, and neighborhood-level factors.

"On Police-Minority Relations: Bridging the Gap," RONALD GLENSOR, Reno Police Department (NV) and KENNETH PEAK, University of Nevada-Reno

Given the poor history of police-minority relations, and the resulting schism caused by recent high-profile prosecutions and brutality cases, many police leaders are rethinking their basic service delivery strategies under the emerging concept of community policing. This paper focuses upon a case study that demonstrates what community policing can do to enrich the historically strained relations between police and minority groups. Included is a quantitative assessment of community policing at work in minority neighborhoods, enhancing both the quality of life for residents and relations with the police.

"Teaching Strategies for Cultural Diversity and Community Policing," GAYLE FISHER-STEWART, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement

Too often, affirmative action, racial sensitivity, and human relations training have all been grouped under the heading diversity. For policing, this attribution can have a deleterious effect. Officers come to training with chips on their shoulders and feelings that they must be sensitized. William Tafoya predicted in 1986, that by 1999, this country will again experience civil disorder reminiscent of the 60's, only this time it will be more deadly and destructive. The police stance has been and will continue to be containment and suppression as opposed to prevention.

"Religiosity and Solidarity Among Law Enforcement Personnel," MARJIE BRITZ, The Citadel

Recent allegations of wide-scale police corruption within metropolitan law enforcement agencies has suggested that a pervasive deviant subculture may exist. However, empirical research has focused primarily on verifying the existence of corruption, while assuming the presence of an occupational subculture. This study was intended to empirically evaluate factors which may affect occupational identification among law enforcement personnel. Four departments were included in the analysis of this phenomenon, and data collection should be completed in late 1995. Preliminary results and descriptive statistics will be discussed.

PANEL 19 STALKING AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

"Stalking: Problems of Definition," ERIC HICKEY, California State University-Fresno

In 1990, California became the first state to enact stalking statutes. Every state now has some form of anti-stalking laws, which are written to protect potential victims and restrain offenders. Stalking statutes are inherently flawed because they are grounded in the notion that most stalking is primarily domestic. Definitions of stalking and stalking statutes must recognize stalking not only as an act, but more importantly, as a critical part of a criminal process. Stalking is a preparatory stage of fantasy and behaviors requisite for violent acts.

"The Female Stalker," N JANE McCANDLESS and JOHN FULLER, West Georgia College

There is doubt that research has concentrated on women as victims of stalking. Consequently, the public's perception of stalking is that of a male perpetrator intimidating a female victim. However, the number of women engaging in the crime of stalking has increased significantly, and thus presents a unique opportunity to explore behavior which is outside the realm of traditional gender roles. This paper explores the incidence of female stalking, describes the typical behaviors of the female stalker, and analyzes the response of the criminal justice system to this crime. Throughout these discussions, theoretical explanations to account for the incidence, behaviors, and response to this crime are addressed.

"Rhetoric and the Presentation of Stalking by the Popular Media," JOHN FRASER, University of New Hampshire

A constructionist perspective is used to examine the depiction of stalking in the popular media. The focus is on rhetoric employed by claims-makers in typifying stalking. The analysis is based on Best's (1987) framework of grounds, warrants, and conclusions. Data were gathered from an exhaustive list of media articles about stalking from 1989-1994. Increasing interest in stalking as an issue in the popular media is inferred from the escalating number of articles printed each year since its initial appearance as a subject in 1989. Changes in the proportions of categories of rhetoric indicate changes in the stage of stalking as a problem. Content analysis indicates an evolution in the conceptualization of stalking, from a celebrity-as-target, to one of domestic violence.

"Stalking as an Element of Domestic Violence," LISA BOZENHARD, Westfield State College

There is a growing awareness relative to the occurrence of stalking in domestic violence cases. This paper examines the frequency of such behavior as an element of domestic violence. This research includes the psychological profile of those who stalk prior to violent behavior in domestic situations, their methods, motives, and goals. Attention is focused on stalking legislation, its effectiveness when compared to previous civil methods, and its likelihood of deterring and punishing this behavior.

PANEL 20 INTERNATIONAL POLICE REFORM AND LIMITS ON PUNISHMENTS

"Deadly Force, Social Control and the Rule of Law: An Examination of Police Homicide in Guyana," JOAN MARS, Wayne State University

This paper is based on research conducted in the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, South America during the summer of 1995. It examines the use of police violence as an instrument of coercive social control and the breakdown of the rule of law in a country that presents itself to the world as a liberal democracy.

with respect for human rights. In the absence of any existing case studies on the subject with respect to Guyana and the ever increasing frequency of police killings, this study also explores causative factors within the framework of an organizational theoretical perspective.

"Police Reform in Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, and Zimbabwe During First Decade of Independence: Are Lessons for Nelson Mandela?" JAMES OPOLOT, Texas Southern University

Much ink has been spilled in writing the notion, as well as the practice of, police reform in varying socio-political contexts, in points of time and space. Successes and failures of the earlier practices of it have been taken into account in its subsequent occurrences. In this paper, an attempt is made to review and critique police reforms during transitional periods of decolonization in four African states, with the express purpose of outlining examples of lessons to be learned by South Africa. A comparative analysis is utilized.

"Taiwan: Limitations on Official Power and Other Correlates of Public Opinion Towards Punishment," BOBSIU WU, Bowling Green State University

This study examines the impact of attitude toward the limits of official power and other attitudinal correlates upon the Taiwanese public's views of punishment. Data were from a sample of 3,751 adult respondents who participated in a national survey in 1984. Findings from this study showed that the majority of Taiwanese favor an immediate and harsh punishment of criminals. Furthermore, acceptance of a broader official power and other attitudinal correlated determine the public's punitive opinions.

"Policing the Community: An English Perspective," MALCOLM RICHARDS, Staffordshire University (England)

The paper provides an historical overview of policing in England and Wales, discusses the meaning of the term community policing and places it into the context of policing as we move towards the millennium.

"The FBI, The SS and 'Interpol': Forging a New World Order," MATHIEU DEFLEM, University of Colorado

This paper reviews the history of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) in the build up to World War II, particularly its nazification and relationship with the FBI. Discussed are the implications of different conceptions of police and traditions of nationalism in Germany and the U.S.

PANEL 21 CORRECTIONAL STAFF AND THEIR WORK IN CONTEXT: THE IMPACT OF THE CORRECTIONAL OFFICER

"Prison Regime and Drugs," DENNIS STEVENS, Mt Olive College

Examining the effects of regime on drug contraband, 172 offenders in one prison and 229 offenders in a similar custody prison were surveyed. Data rejected the hypothesis that the regime perceived as more restrictive with formal inmate-custodian relations had greater control over illegal drug trafficking than the regime perceived as less restrictive with informal inmate-custodian relations. With more supervision and distant social relations between inmates and their keepers came more disciplinary actions than in the less restrictive environment with close inmate-custodian relations.

"The Correctional Officer as Villain and the Inmate as Hero: How the Print Media and Corrections Perpetuate Hollywood Stereotyping," ROBERT FREEMAN, Shippensburg University

This paper is based on a content analysis of national print media coverage of corrections during a 16-month period (N=2,317). Coverage concentrated on prisons and jails and was usually negative, emphasizing staff brutality, incompetence, corruption, and the expense of corrections. The print coverage of correctional staff reinforced the one-dimensional negative guard stereotype perpetuated by Hollywood. Coverage of inmates was mixed, reinforcing the Hollywood stereotype of both the vicious can and the redeemed sinner. Suggestions to correctional administrators for improving the public perception of correctional staff are discussed.

"Correctional Officer Job Satisfaction," ROBERT ROGERS, Middle Tennessee State University

The results of a job satisfaction survey of correctional officers in Georgia state prisons and boot camp prisons will be presented. The measurement tool was the Job Descriptive Index (JDI), featuring subscales on the work itself, pay, promotional opportunities, supervision, and coworkers. Independent variables examined were length of service, rank, them-in-grade, sex, race, age, education level, and political orientation. The response rate in the regular prisons was 85 percent (189 completed questionnaires). The response rate for the boot camp officers was 79 percent (285 completed questionnaires). The overall response rate for the survey was 80 percent (474 completed questionnaires).

"Differentiating Perceptions Between Female Inmates, Correctional Staff and Correctional Officers: Regarding Educational, Behavior Modification and Vocational Programs in Nebraska," JOSEPH CARLSON, University of Nebraska at Kearney

In comparing what correctional officers, correctional staff, and female inmates identify as the most effective type of rehabilitative programs needed, there is sometimes a wide gap in their perceptions. This paper examines those differences as they apply to educational, behavior modification, and vocational programs in a women's prison in Nebraska. This study annotates how each ranked the importance of specific programs. In conclusion, those programs that all three groups identified as being the most effective are listed.

"The Effects of Individual-Level, Organizational and Political Factors on Levels of Job Satisfaction Among Higher-Custody Prison Personnel," MICHAEL REISIG, Washington State University

This paper analyzes data from a nationwide study of higher-custody prison personnel (both managerial and front-line employees). The effects of individual level, organizational, and political variables on levels of job satisfaction are presented and discussed.

PANEL 22 EXAMINING DRUG USE FORECASTING (DUF): FOUR PERSPECTIVES

"Los Angeles and Other Counties Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Project: Treatment Histories and Health Care Utilization of Arrestees," T KIKU ANNON and BIRGIT DANILA, UCLA Drug Abuse Research Center

The Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Project has been collecting data continuously in Los Angeles since July 1989. Recent arrestees in county jails are interviewed, and a urine sample is collected. Data include information on substance use, family history, HIV/AIDS risk behavior, treatment history and issues, health care and health services utilization, and for females, a reproductive history. Similar data is also available for counties neighboring Los Angeles as well as in northern California.

"Assessing the Need for Treatment in the Arrestee Population," TERRY BAUMER, NICOLE KINCAID, and DAVID BLOUGH, Indiana University-Indianapolis

It is common knowledge within the criminal justice community that alcohol and drug abuse are major elements of the crime problem. Data from the Drug Use Forecasting Program (DUF) demonstrate that in many urban jurisdictions over 60 percent of arrestees test positive for illegal substances other than alcohol. This study assesses both recent use and dependence on alcohol and five of the more commonly experienced drugs (marijuana, cocaine, opiates, stimulants, and hallucinogens) in a sample of adult arrestees. Patterns in dependence are identified and the potential for treatment is discussed.

"The Heterogeneity of Cocaine Use: Trends Across Youthful Arrestees," SHEILA MAXWELL, Michigan State University and CHRISTOPHER MAXWELL, University of Michigan

Recent national surveys indicate significant decreases in cocaine use among youths, and recent analysis of the New York city drug use forecasting data between 1987 and 1993 also found similar decreases among youthful arrestees. Questions had been proposed by some, however, on whether this decrease has continued through 1995, and whether the decrease is consistent across ethnic groups, sex, or types of crime. This paper uses DUF data collected between 1987 and 1995 to examine whether the decreasing trend found in New York City is comparable across other DUF sites, how these trends vary by ethnic groups, sex and types of crime, and whether these trends represent dissuasion from drug use or merely mirrors youthful arrestees switching to different types of drugs.

"The Drug Use Forecasting Program," AMI CALDWELL, San Diego Association of Governments

This paper discusses trends in the San Diego drug use forecasting program (DUF) site, operational since 1987. Of interest is the fact that San Diego has, historically and consistently, been one of the top three sites in the country with respect to the proportion of arrestees revealing positive urinalysis results. Reasons for this phenomenon are open to speculation, including proximity to the international border, high proportion of youthful population, and a wide availability of different drugs. These findings discuss the characteristics of the arrestee population, including age, ethnicity, and arrest change along with self-reported drug use patterns, drug treatment experience, and injection behavior, and urinalysis results. Comparisons will be shown with other DUF sites.

PANEL 23 ISSUES IN POLICE USE OF FORCE

"Police Use of Nonlethal Force: Individual and Situational Determinants," EUGENE MORABITO and BILL DOERNER, Florida State University

Much of the current knowledge regarding police civilian violent encounters is based upon lethal force literature. Focusing upon police caused deaths restricts inquiry to the extreme end of the continuum, and rivets attention on the product rather than the process. As a result, the present study analyzes use of force reports from one police agency to examine individual and situational characteristics in these incidents.

"The Impact of a Televised Use of Force Arrest on Citizens' Attitudes Toward the Police," DENA HANLEY, JAMES FRANK, and R CORY WATKINS, University of Cincinnati and ERIC JEFFERIS and STEPHEN HOLMES, National Institute of Justice

This study sheds insight into the influence of a well publicized critical event on the attitudes of citizens' toward the police. Specifically, using data collected before and after a televised, and well publicized, use of force arrest, the analysis focuses on differing citizens' perceptions across racial and socio-demographic categories. A content analysis of newspaper coverage of the incident supplements the quantitative analysis.

"Good Judgement: Off-Duty Philadelphia Officers' Conduct," JAMES FYFE, Temple University

In recent years, the Philadelphia police department has incurred major civil liability base on its officers' conduct while off-duty, especially involving use of firearms. Using data on citizens' and supervisors' complaints against off-duty Philadelphia police officers during the years 1989-91, and officers' use of off-duty weapons during 1987-1991, this paper demonstrates how and why plaintiffs' attorneys have succeeded in proving the existence of unconstitutional customs, practices, and policies on the part of the city of Philadelphia. Implications for policy, practice, and research are discussed.

"Decision Making in Crisis: Police Responses to Protracted Critical Incidents," ROBERT TAYLOR and LEIGH PRICHARD, University of North Texas

Police agencies, like all governmental organizations and private entities, are not immune to the necessity of effective decision-making. Past studies examining decision-making in law enforcement have primarily focused on traditional aspects of planning, organizational needs, and administrative roles. This paper seeks to understand the gap between the actual intentions and the ultimate results of governmental actions by examining when, how, and why psychological factors impose limits on the rationality and effectiveness of decision-making by comparing recent critical incidents (Weaver family in Ruby Ridge, Branch Davidians in Waco, and MOVE in Philadelphia).

PANEL 24 POLICE AND COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO EMERGING GANG PROBLEMS

"The Essence and Foundation of Gang Mentality and Culture," THOMAS BOERMAN, Eugene Police Department (OR)

As gangs expand to smaller cities and suburban and rural areas, they often overwhelm law enforcement and community resources and create tremendous pressure upon social service planners. Unfortunately, because gangs have hit so many communities like a flash flood, many of those charged with responding

have had little opportunity to develop a deep understanding of gang culture. This presentation provides an understanding of traditional and evolving gangs including which differentiate gangs and groups and a brief overview of trends.

“Childhood Predictions of Gang Involvement for At-Risk Males,” **MARK EDDY**, Oregon Social Learning Center

Youth gang activity began to rise significantly in the Eugene-Springfield (OR) area during the late 80s. Data is presented from the Oregon Youth Study, an on-going longitudinal investigation of 200 at-risk males that began before these increases in gang activity were observed. Each year of the study included comprehensive assessments of family context along with evaluation of peer association, and official and self-reporting of delinquent activity. The study examines whether the extent of criminal activity varies by degree of gang and criminal peer involvement, and whether measures of family and behavioral risk in childhood predict the degree of gang involvement in ages 18-21.

“School and Community Assessment,” **RAFAEL CANCIO**, Portland Police Department (OR)

This presentation focuses upon the accurate assessment of the gang climate and culture within a given school district and/or community. Included is an evaluation of colors, graffiti, tattoos, and language in the schools and community. Next is an evaluation of schools (observation of students known or believed to be gang involved or at-risk, student and staff surveys, and interviews with staff, gang involved and non-gang involved students.) Finally presented are discussions with police, DA’s, youth service workers, local political representatives, and an assessment of local resources.

“Developing Community Partnerships,” **JAN CALVIN**, Gang Intervention Project (OR)

Salem-Kaiser (OR) is a community of 150,000 with the strengths of a small town set inside the realities of a larger urban area. In 1993 a Task Force started which now includes representatives from schools, churches, law enforcement, the legislature, youth, business, social service, and the justice system. What emerged was a 6 point action plan which is being put into place over the next year. In this presentation, a review is presented of this action plan, the process through which it was created, and a discussion of the opportunities and pitfalls which exist when diverse groups join to address this issue in their community.

PANEL 25 SPATIAL ANALYSIS II

“Legitimizing Genocide: A Theoretical Analysis,” **ALEX ALVAREZ**, Northern Arizona University

This paper explores the issue of how non-native killings are legitimated. Through examination of the crime of genocide, three elements are identified that serve to legitimate this behavior for those who perpetrate it: conservatism, justification, and differential life value. After explaining and defining these concepts, various examples of genocide will be presented which illustrate these three themes. Additionally, a review of the relevance of these three elements for explaining other types of legitimate killings will be discussed.

“Modern Food Production: The Systematic Poisoning of America,” **LYNNE VIERAITIS**, Florida State University

A body of literature exists which expands the traditional definitional boundaries of criminal behavior by identifying behaviors which cause serious bodily or social harm, yet are typically neglected by criminal justice experts. This paper explores the link between the use of toxic chemicals in modern food production and the severe consequences for consumers. This practice persists despite the existence of viable and realistic alternatives to these farming practices. This paper delineates these processes and practice which systematically poison America, and explores a theoretical framework for interpreting such behavior which rightfully belongs within the field of criminology.

“Sociological Perspectives of Holistic Resource Management,” **JERRY McKINNEY**, Lake Superior State University

An approach to holistic/critical thinking and problem solving in a microcosm of a women’s correctional facility and the macrocosm of society in general is traced from ecological and systems theory through Kolb’s learning models to illustrate that it has implications for sociological consideration. The model is holistic in design, and humanistic in approach. The transposition from ecology and agriculture to sociology and society accommodates different paradigms of thinking and problem solving through holistic and humanistic approaches. Even though the model is specifically designed to accommodate a women’s correctional center, it has ramifications in society generally.

“The Social Correlates of Workplace Violence Within the Fast Food Domain,” **THOMAS O’CONNOR**, Southeastern Louisiana University

This study presents the results of primary research into the situational and structural inducements for workplace violence, particularly homicides or deadly force. Effort is made to improve upon extant studies which have concerned themselves exclusively with background factors and employee profiling. Based upon interviews with hundreds of fast food employees and six months of in-depth investigation, certain correlates emerged as meaningfully related to this rapidly growing phenomenon.

PANEL 26 THEORIES OF PUNISHMENT: RETRIBUTION, DETERRENCE, AND INCAPACITATION

“A Multi-Disciplinary Approach Towards Understanding Retribution,” **THOR MORRISON**, Eastern Kentucky University

Retribution is too complex to analyze unless one utilizes a multi-disciplinary approach. The argument is forwarded that this pluralist approach is superior to inquiry based strictly upon a single dimension. Criminological issues are shaped and informed by orientations far removed from a particular field of study; some of the core meanings of retribution are traced to fields otherwise thought to be unrelated. Sociological, psychological, theological, political, economic, ethical, and other realms of study are discussed as to how they contribute to our understandings of retribution.

“Publicized Executions and Homicide in California,” **STEVEN STACK**, Wayne State University

Research on the impact of executions on homicide has neglected the extent of public awareness of executions. This paper addresses this issue and analyzes data from California on 83 executions. Homicide drops 13.1 percent in months with publicized executions. In contrast, little-publicized executions are unrelated to homicide. The model explains 42 percent of the variance in homicide. Policy implications remain problematic since the results can be interpreted

from a variety of perspectives, deterrence being only one option.

“The ‘Incorrigible Offender’ and the Future of Criminal Justice,” **ROBERT MAHONEY**, Rockhurst College

As our courts and prisons become choked, plea-bargaining becomes rampant, early-release programs proliferate, and taxpayer frustration mounts, it becomes an increasingly urgent task for the future of criminal justice to distinguish between kinds of offender, and in particular, to identify, understand, and deal with the incorrigible offender. Little in current theory permits us to distinguish between the corrigible and incorrigible. This paper draws on some relatively forgotten or ignored work of David Riesman to offer insights about such assessment, and to suggest some research and policy directions.

“Selective Incapacitation: Strengths and Limitations,” **CAVIT COOLEY**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Selective incapacitation attempts to reduce crime in society by predicting and incarcerating those who are defined as career criminals. Selective incapacitation policies are fundamentally based on numerous key assumptions. The literature, while supporting the premise that a small number of offenders are responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime, suggests negative consequences associated with policies of this nature. This paper discusses the underlying assumptions of selective incapacitation policies, analyzes the positive and negative consequences of policies of this nature, and evaluates selective incapacitation strategies as a functional and efficient method of crime control.

PANEL 27 STUDENT PANEL: ISSUES IN POLICING

“An Experimental Assessment of Statement Validity Using the SCAN Technique,” **JONAS CAVALIER**, Wheeling Jesuit College

Statement Validity Assessment techniques analyze written statements made by suspects and witnesses during criminal investigations. There are several approaches to this method of detecting deception that have gained some acceptance among criminal investigators. One such technique is Scientific Content Analysis (SCAN). This study assesses the ability of SCAN to discriminate between stories that are true and those that are made up. A set of 25 stories regarding previous employment are assessed with the selection criteria previously used in a field study involving SCAN. The results are then compared with another statement validity technique, Criterion Based Content Analysis (CBCA) in order to evaluate performance.

“Channel Eye Movements in the Detection of Deception,” **DECLAN HURLEY**, Wheeling Jesuit College

There are many methods of detecting deception used by investigators. These methods, include instrumented detection of deception, (ie, polygraph, physiological stress evaluation), statement validity assessments (assess cues and structure of a subject’s written statements) and behavioral analysis of body movements. One common approach to detecting deception has always been to look them in the eyes. This paper proposes an experiment where suspects in a mock-crime (theft) are questioned about their involvement and knowledge of the crime. This study focuses on the sensory channels of eye movements to support clues to the detection of deception.

“Police Supervisors: Their Effect on the Ethical Crisis in Law Enforcement,” **JEFFREY MAGERS**, Spalding University

Recent events in law enforcement indicate American police agencies are in an ethical crisis. The most serious issue focuses on whether the American public can expect truthfulness from police officers. This paper explores the issue of whether police supervisors either explicitly or implicitly condone or pressure police officers to lie to cover up unethical conduct. A survey of local, state, and federal law enforcement officers who attended a session of the FBI National Academy is used to determine to what extent supervisors are involved in facilitating the declining expectations of police officer integrity.

“The Practicality of Michigan Law Enforcement Training Council (MLEOTC) Mini Academies in Preparing Graduates for Careers in Law Enforcement,” **ERIC ADAMS**

The MLEOTC establishes guidelines that anyone wishing to be a police officer in Michigan must follow. Two avenues of certification have evolved in the area of academy length and training material. The first is the traditional academy, in which all aspects of policing are condensed into a comprehensive 16 weeks. The second is relatively new and facing somewhat of an opposition in policing practices. This program consists of combining a senior year college curriculum with a post-graduation mini academy lasting only seven weeks. The shortcomings of the latter will be examined for value.

PANEL 28 WORKSHOP: TEACHING CRITICAL THINKING AND MOTIVATING CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENTS

This workshop considers the nature of critical thinking and how it can be encouraged in such criminal justice courses as criminal law and criminal procedure. This panel should be of special interest to community college faculty.

PANEL 29 ROUNDTABLE: A CRITICAL LOOK AT STUDY ABROAD PROGRAMS FROM A PARTICIPANT’S PERSPECTIVE

This roundtable examines the advantages/disadvantages of study abroad programs which seem to be proliferating throughout higher education. Particular attention is focused on those programs related to criminal justice education. What types of programs are available? How are they organized? What are the positive and/or negative aspects. Do they enhance a criminal justice education program or give a false impression of the field? These and other questions are addressed from a student and faculty participant perspective.

PANEL 29A WORKSHOP: SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER PROGRAM

The North Carolina School Resource Officer (SRO) program represents an upstream approach that attempts to prevent school violence before it happens. The SRO is the foundation of a broader school violence prevention strategy. It reflects a comprehensive policy focus that includes an integration of the resource officer’s function with the existing social network of the community.

**PANEL 29B FUTURE ISSUES: THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ROLE IN DEALING
WITH GANG CRIME PROBLEMS**

"Training and Federal Resources: A Needs Assessment of Municipal Police Departments for Dealing with the Modern Gang Problem," BRAD MARTIN, University of Findlay

The on-going problem facing many smaller police departments of the need for training police officers about gangs is addressed here. Recent research findings are summarized that show this is also a matter of how some gangs have reached the state of being considered organized crime problems rather than simple youth gang or street gang problems. The role of the federal government in terms of agency cooperation and the extent to which local police departments feel that additional federal resources are needed is also examined empirically based on fresh new data using the municipal police department, or local law enforcement agency, as the unit of analysis.

"The Effectiveness of Using Confidential Informants in Local Law Enforcement Gang Intelligence and Prosecution Strategies," JOHN LASKEY, Morton College

Recent large scale national research using the individual gang member as the unit of analysis reveals about a third will flip or cooperate with law enforcement under the right conditions. This paper examines the degree to which local law enforcement agencies are currently structured to take strategic advantage of this apparent weakness in modern criminal gang organizations. The research details the current patterns of using confidential informants for gang intelligence assessments and for gang prosecution strategies.

"Public Housing Policing Problems: Recent Research Findings on Gang Suppression," EDWARD TROMANHAUSER, Chicago State University

In most public housing buildings in Chicago, gang members dominant individual buildings and claim these buildings as their turf. Gang members use the expression "to be on S", meaning that they are security detail protecting their building, which is often used for illegal drug sales operations, and in this fashion the gang members literally frisk anyone coming into the building they do not know. Previous research has shown the existence of public housing to be an important variable for local gang assessment.

"Political Encroachment and the Gang Denial Syndrome: Views of Police Chiefs in the USA," GEORGE KNOX, National Gang Crime Research Center

One of the oldest continuing problems facing police organization and management is the simple matter of political encroachment. A new twist emerges when the political encroachment also means police chiefs who take the public position that we do not have a gang problem in this city. The gang denial syndrome is examined in relationship to other structural characteristics of police departments. This has important implications for future research on the gang problem for all criminal justice agencies.

PANEL 30 ROUNDTABLE: MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

This roundtable will present the findings-to-date of the ACJS Ad Hoc Committee on minimum standards for criminal justice education.

PANEL 31 VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS

"The Carlson Psychological Survey as a Measure of Prosocial Changes in Lifestyle, Violent Juvenile Offenders Within a Secure Treatment Program," ARTHUR EISENBUCH, Weaversville Intensive Treatment Unit

The CSD/Weaversville intensive treatment unit is a 23 bed secure program for adjudicated lifestyle, violent male juvenile offenders. The program operates on a contract between CSD/Redirections and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The literature on chronic, violent juvenile offenders is reviewed. The Carlson Psychological Survey, an offender specific assessment instrument, was administered to 33 residents upon admission and prior to discharge from the program. The results are presented and implications for further research are discussed.

"Working with Violent Youths: An Aggression Replacement Training Model," ROSEMARY BARROW, Stephens College; ALICE ANDERSON, Educational and Human Services; and WAYNE VAN ZOMEREN, Northwest Missouri State University

An aggression replacement training model used with violent youth is discussed. This ten-week school training program includes prosocial training (teaches new skills and focuses on remediation of skill deficiencies) anger control training (triggers [internal and external]) cues, reminders, anger reducers, self evaluation (reinforcing/coaching) and thinking ahead (long and short term) and moral education (exposure to different ways of thinking about moral issues, higher stage of think: empathy, and experiencing confusion over genuine moral dilemmas).

"Juvenile Violent Crime - A Consequence of Anger, Frustration, and Crisis or Evil Mean Spiritedness?" SUMAN SIRPAL, Florida International University

This paper examines the hypothesis that most of the crimes committed by the juveniles are a result of anger, frustration, and crisis-like situations perpetuated by the lack of nurturing environment necessary for child development. Their criminal activities, though not condonable, are one of the adverse consequences of adults' (parents/guardians) lack of responsibility. The data are collected from life-histories told by the juvenile offenders in one of the Youth and Family Centers in the state of Florida. Recommendations are made to understand the co-related of juvenile crime and enact state and federal programs based on the causes of crime.

"Juvenile Female Offenders, Violent Crime, and Issues of Treatment," SYLVIA HILL, University of the District of Columbia

An escalating rate of violent crime among juvenile female offenders poses a challenge to the juvenile justice system to design models that enable young girls to examine the origin of their behavior and search for non-violent ways to mediate conflict. This paper provides an examination of the problems and prospects of the juvenile justice system meeting this challenge.

PANEL 32 POLICE ORGANIZATIONS AND CRIME

"Changing Police Organization and Crime Strategies: The Case of New York City," **ELI SILVERMAN**, John Jay College

The academic community's focus on a host of external environmental factors that impinge on crime has contributed to a diminished view of the role of the police in crime reduction. This paper explores the nature of the department's organizational changes including: its relationship to missions, goals, priorities, motivation for change and administrative, structural and strategic arrangements within the department's leadership. Inquiry into the above includes an exploration of the type of changes; definitions of desired changes; previous discussions and perceptions of problems; the impact of prior events and previous change effort; and implementation strategies.

"Local Police Organizations and Crime," **KIMBERLY McCABE**, University of South Carolina

Through the use of the 1990 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS), the organization and administration of local law enforcement agencies are explored in an attempt to identify at-risk areas for certain violent and non-violent crimes. As much of the criminal justice and sociological literature uses demographics of an area to explain rates of crime, a new focus (law enforcement) is introduced into the analyses.

"Perceived vs Objective Levels of Crime Among Police Organizations: A National Study," **JIHONG ZHAO**, University of Nebraska at Omaha and **QUINT THURMAN**, Washington State University Spokane

In the last decade, the literature of policing is replete with discussion concerning the shift of police functions from crime control to services. Using a national survey data of municipal police agencies, the perceived priorities of police functions are examined, and the relationship between perceived vs. Objective levels of crime among police organizations are investigated.

"Criminal Justice: A Perspective Through Mennonite Women," **DANIELLE FRANTZ**, University of South Dakota

This student research paper utilizes qualitative data gathered from interviews with Mennonite women in South Dakota, as well as a partial literature review. Based on this information, conclusions are drawn as to what these women's views and perceptions of criminal justice are and implications are discussed.

PANEL 33 COP CONTRASTS: NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA, WISCONSIN AND NORTH CAROLINA

"A Tale of Two Cities: Impact of Environment on Police Experience and Style," **WILLIAM VIZZARD**, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Direct observation of police in two very diverse communities, Fresno, California and Oshkosh, Wisconsin, reveals significant differences in the daily working environment of police officers that portend significant differences in the potential for community policing.

"Strategies in Police-Community Policing in Rochester (NY): A Recommendation," **OBI EBBE**, State University of New York at Brockport

This paper analyzes the proliferation of street and violent crimes in Rochester (NY) during the past five years, and offers some suggestions for their effective control. The paper utilizes ethnographic observational technique in gathering the data on the structure of the city, type of crimes committed, the modus operandi of the offenders, and the current police and community reactions to the crimes. The paper suggests formal and informal control mechanisms to crime control in the city.

"Community Policing and Local Policy Making," **GEORGE BRAGLE**, Empire State College

Two cities in the same metropolitan area of New York state have received 1994 grants for community policing programs. One city, Albany, has a history of neighborhood units organized at the time of urban disorders. The second, Schenectady, had no such prior history. The goals and expectations of each will be discussed, including the different methods chosen by each to implement the findings under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. Finally, preliminary evaluation of the relative outcomes will be identified and analyzed according to the original policy initiatives.

"Redefining 'Get Tough on Crime': The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Experience," **RICHARD LUMB**, University of North Carolina -Charlotte

Tough enforcement is the traditional response by police to increasing crime and criminality. Bolstered by public fear, media hype, and political posturing, police often approach the task of reducing crime by assuming a get tough attitude. While this often results in a temporary downturn in reported crime and citizen fear of victimization, maintaining these conditions proves exceedingly difficult given the extent to which police resources are in demand. This manuscript examines a comprehensive plan by the city of Charlotte (NC) to address crime using a variety of reduction strategies. The comprehensiveness of this plan is unprecedented by past or present programs.

PANEL 34 GENDER, CRIME, AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

"Women in a Southern Prison System, 1850-1920," **M G EICHENBERG**, Wayne State College

Due to the ever increasing number of women serving prison sentences in the U S, it is germane to study the imprisonment of women at earlier stages in American history. Such study is valuable for purely heuristic reasons, as well as to glean lessons from the past for modern society. This paper examines the imprisonment of women in Texas during the late 19th and early 20th centuries to both expand our knowledge of women and the formal social control system, and to suggest applications of this knowledge to the modern criminal justice system.

"Perceptions of Punishment: A Comparison of Male and Female Prisoners in Texas," **DAVID FARABEE**, University of Kentucky and **DOROTHY McCLELLAN**, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi

Recent survey data from incoming male (N=1030) and female (N=500) prison inmates in Texas reveal marked variations in perceptions of different forms of punishment. Analysis shows a complex array of variables-gender, demographic, individual-which appear to influence the perceived severity of these sanctions.

Results support community-based sentencing alternatives and exchange rates.

“Gender and Perception of the Criminal Justice System,” **AMY PATTERSON, BAHRAM HAGHIGHI, and JONATHAN SORENSEN**, University of Texas-Pan American

Research in reference to women’s perception of the criminal justice system reflects a positive view as compared to men. This view is commonly assessed based on women’s fear of crime, a sense of vulnerability, and reliance on the criminal justice system as the only source of furnishing safety and security. In this study, by analyzing the results of a national opinion survey, the authors explore other prime reasons for better perception of the criminal justice system performance among women as compared to men.

“A Violent Few: Gang Girls in the CYA,” **JILL ROSENBAUM**, California State University-Fullerton

This paper examines girl gang members who have been committed to the California Youth Authority. Through the use of case file material and in-depth interviews, their gang involvement, reasons for joining the gang, and personal histories are examined. The arrest records among this group are quite lengthy and indicate that these girls tend to be involved in serious violent behavior.

“Labor, Gender and Prison Industries: Wisconsin, 1850-1930,” **JOHN CONLEY**, Buffalo State College

For the past decade there has been a growing interest at the national and state levels to expand private involvement in prisons and prison industries. Given the importance of this trend, policy discussions should be informed by an understanding of the historical issues surrounding private involvement in prison production and administration. This study analyses the intensity of the debate and illustrates the impact of competing social forces on convict labor and prison policy during the turn of the century.

PANEL 35 JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY CONTROL: RUSSIA, CHINA, AND OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES

“Juvenile Justice in China: A Holistic Approach for the Offender,” **RICHARD TERRILL**, Georgia State University

Throughout the U S, boot camp programs have received a good deal of attention as a sentencing option for young offenders. This paper has two purposes: to review what is known about boot camps in the U S and to describe a juvenile justice facility and its programmatic features that were visited in the People’s Republic of China. This facility appears to have synthesized aspects of the boot camp philosophy with other sentencing rationales that are also popular in western countries.

“Delinquency Prevention and Control in Shanghai, People’s Republic of China: The Use of Moral Education Techniques,” **SUSAN REED**, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

It is a truism that the extended family system in China is an extremely powerful social control mechanism. However, strong family controls do not explain fully the low crime rate among juveniles and adults. The resultant picture of the juvenile justice process and philosophy in China is a striking contrast to the U S system. Consultation is simultaneous, not sequential; decision-making is consensual, not hierarchical; and the primary causal factor is the failure of the educational process (of the child, the parent, the educator), not a solitary exercise of will on the part of the child.

“Attachment as a Factor in Controlling Deviance Among Youth in Asian Countries,” **VINCENT HOFFMAN**, Michigan State University

A study made of youth and their families in Singapore, South Korea and Malaysia identified the salience of the psychological variable of attachment by the youth to significant others as affecting the behavior of adolescents. The attachment variable was defined and delineated as a developmental need affecting behavior orientation in the child, including adolescents. A questionnaire was administered to parents and youth which tapped the attachment variable as expressed physically, emotionally, and psychologically in youth and significant others. Salience of the attachment variable was correlated with the a measure of deviant behavior among the youth. Results showed a significant relationship of the attachment variable to the degree of deviant behavior exhibited by the youth.

“Russian Youth Deviancy,” **ROBERT WEIDNER, JAMES FINCKENAUER, and WILLIAM TERRILL**, Rutgers University

This paper examines Russian youth’s attitudes toward deviant behavior, as well as their own involvement in delinquency. Special attention is given to how these attitudes and behaviors vary on the basis of family structure, class, and gender. In light of the results, the theoretical implications of the findings specifically considering the role that culture plays shaping perspectives about delinquency is discussed.

PANEL 36 SUPERVISION AND SERVING TIME: DIFFERENT MANIFESTATIONS OF BEHAVIOR?

“An Examination of the Supervision Styles of Corrections Officers in Women’s Institutions,” **MICHELE BAFUMA**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

This paper examines the styles of supervision employed by male and female corrections offices within women’s prisons. It also discusses the traditional perception of the female inmate; the dynamics of guard-inmate interactions; and the unique needs of female inmates. The difference between male and female corrections officers in their interactions with female inmates has a significant impact on the prison milieu.

“Babyrapers in Prison: A Study of Inmate-to-Inmate Prejudice Toward Child Molester,” **SALLY McKISSACK**, University of Southwestern Louisiana

The perception that inmate-to-inmate prejudice exists toward offenders serving time for child molestation has been a matter of routine oral and written history among both criminal justice professionals and laymen. An examination of this issue using data collected from state inmates housed at a work release center during the last months of their sentences shows support for this perception.

"The Relationship Between Personal Guilt and Inmate Attitudes and Behaviors," STEVEN PATRICK, SHANNON SMITH, and S KEVIN DINIUS, Boise State University

While it is assumed by outsiders that inmates in prison are guilty, inmate perceptions of guilt can vary greatly. It is also assumed that incarcerated inmates do not believe they should be incarcerated. What impacts and implications do differences in inmate perceptions of guilt have for inmate attitudes and behaviors and the structures and operations of prisons? This paper proposes an analysis of the relationship between an indirect measure of inmate guilt and various inmate attitudes and behaviors.

"Pandora's Box and Corrections: Future Issues and Challenges Approaching the Twenty-First Century," JAMES JENGELESKI, Shippensburg University

This paper focuses on future issues that will impact the corrections system in the U S. Specifically, the following correctional issues are addressed: AIDS and infectious diseases; elderly offenders; drug and alcohol abusing offenders; mentally ill offenders; and new architecture and construction efforts and approaches. Current and future correctional trends are examined. A literature review was conducted to investigate current policies and identify future policy implications for the corrections system in the U S.

PANEL 37 EXPLORING THE PREVALENCE OF GANG ACTIVITY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

"The Five Percenters in Central New Jersey: The Ideology, Structure and Everyday Life of an African-American Gang," DAVID DODD and DAMON PEARSON, Montclair State University

A study of gang culture in central New Jersey focuses on the Five Percenters, a group with a strong Afrocentric bias. This study has been conducted in several different urban locations and in two correctional facilities. The purpose is to describe and analyze the structure, organization, and recruitment patterns of this group, with an emphasis on the ambiguous relationship between ideology and practice.

"Youth in Society, A Generation in Peril: An Analysis of Gang Members in Albuquerque, New Mexico," KENNETH LOGAN, University of New Mexico

One of the most frequently cited activities among juvenile offenders is involvement in gangs. Albuquerque, the largest urban area in New Mexico (400+), provides an interesting case analysis in which to explore gang membership. This paper analyzes data collected as part of the Albuquerque gang project, funded by the state of New Mexico. The data includes demographics of a sample from Albuquerque gang members and those considered at risk for gang involvement, that are clients in the funded programs. The existing data explains the case demographics associated with participation in the gang prevention, diversion, and intervention aspects of the Albuquerque gang project.

"Exploring the Links Between Ethnicity, Delinquency and Gang Membership: A Study of 6, 200 Eighth Grade Students in Eleven U S Cities," FINN-AAGE ESBENSEN, University of Nebraska-Omaha and L THOMAS WINFREE, New Mexico State University

Most examinations of youth gangs have been limited to a single city or a single state. This report looks at the self-reported gang and delinquency involvement of 6,200 eighth-grade students in 42 schools located in 11 U S cities. The sample has clusters of ethnic and racial minorities, including Asian-Americans, African-Americans, and Hispanic-Americans. The self-reported delinquency ranges from property and personal crimes to drug use; a restrictive definition of gang membership based on the characteristics of the group in which the youths claim membership is employed. The implications of the findings for both gang intervention and theoretical explanations of gang behavior is included.

"Similarities and Differences Between Juvenile Hate Crime and Gang Behavior in International and Historical Perspective," RICHARD BALL, West Virginia University and G DAVID CURRY, University of Missouri-St Louis

This paper examines similarities and differences between juvenile hate crime and juvenile gang activity in an effort to determine how much of the extensive research concerning the latter is applicable to the former. It places juvenile hate crime in an international context, with particular attention to Great Britain and Western Europe. It also examines the history of hate crime in the U S, with particular attention to juvenile hate crime patterns prior to the upsurge of the past two decades. A typology of hate crime is used to integrate the comparison of juvenile hate crime and gang activity.

PANEL 38 THE FUTURE OF CRIME AND JUSTICE

"Women and the Future of Law," ROSLYN MURASKIN, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

No abstract available.

"Gangs: The Challenges of the 21st Century," KENNETH PEAK, University of Nevada at Reno

No abstract available.

"Terrorism and the 21st Century," EDITH FLYNN, Northeastern University

No abstract available.

"Community Policing in the 21st Century," MICHAEL PALMIOTTO, Wichita State University

No abstract available.

"Legal Issues and the Police," ROBERT MEADOWS, California Lutheran University

No abstract available.

"Correctional Issues and the 21st Century," **MICHAEL WELCH**, Rutgers University

No abstract available.

PANEL 39 LEGAL ISSUES IN THE VICTIMIZATION PROCESS

"Extending Rights to Victims of Child Abuse, Domestic Violence and Rape: Leading Supreme Court Decisions," **JANET WILSON**, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

In recent years, the Supreme Court has extended various rights to victims of child abuse, domestic violence, and rape. This paper examines the leading cases and their significance for these three classes of victims.

"Victims' Rights in the Criminal Justice Process: America and Beyond," **YUE MA**, Westfield State College

In recent years, many states have recognized the legitimacy of the victim's participation in the criminal justice process by enacting legislation which grants various rights. Criticism nonetheless exists over the insufficiency of the protection given to the victim. In the past 25 years, a variety of victim assistance and protection programs have been established in many other countries as well. This paper compares the victim's status, and the protection and assistance granted to him in the criminal justice processes in the U S and in some other countries.

"Save the Children: A Socio-Legal Assessment of Megan's Law and Organized Community Sentiment," **LLOYD KLEIN**, Queensborough Community College; **JOAN LUXENBURG**, University of Central Oklahoma; and **SHAWNA CLEARY-DOERING**, University of Oklahoma

The murder and sexual violation of a young girl in a quiet New Jersey community was highlighted in a 1994 incident. The perpetrator was a recent parolee living next door after serving time for committing a violent sexual crime. The deceased girl's parents and community lobbied for and obtained a law (names after the victim) stipulating that community notification was necessary for the residential placement of a released sexual offender. This paper examines the formation and implementation of Megan's Law, parole placement and the community's right to know, and legal challenges to the Washington and New Jersey sexual predator statutes.

"Trauma: Self-Defined by Violent Youth," **SUSAN CRIMMINS**, **AMY SCHMIDT**, and **JUDITH RYDER**, National Development and Research Institutes; **HENRY BROWNSTEIN**, University of Baltimore; and **BARRY SPUNT**, John Jay College

Definitions of what constitutes trauma have been offered throughout the literature. Effects of experiencing trauma have ranged from healthy adaptation to development of post-traumatic stress disorder. Despite the growing interest in trauma, it is unknown how youth who commit acts of violence perceive and define trauma in their own lives. Preliminary findings from a NIDA-funded study examining the link between violence and drugs in youth who are remanded to DFY custody in New York are presented. Discussion of findings and their implications for understanding violence are highlighted.

PANEL 40 JUVENILE COURT PROCESSING, DISPOSITIONS, AND ALTERNATIVES

"Juvenile Court Dispositions: Decision-Making and Informality Revisited," **REBECCA PETERSEN**, Arizona State University

Even though the juvenile court was created, in part, to treat the best interests of the youth, discretionary decision-making often stifles this ideal. Ideologies of juvenile court officials, demeanor, language and attitudes of the youth, and the structure of the juvenile courtroom itself perpetuates the already subordinate status of youth. As such, there is a long way to go until the best interests of the youth approach is fully maximized. A total of 50 juvenile court dispositions are observed to give a descriptive account of discretionary decision-making during dispositions and recommendations for reform.

"Shock Incarceration': An Alternative Form of Juvenile Justice?" **JOANNE ARDOVINI-BROOKER** and **LEWIS WALKER**, Western Michigan University

In the past few years boot camp programs, otherwise called shock incarceration programs, have proliferated throughout the adult and juvenile justice system. This paper focuses solely upon the proliferation of these programs into the juvenile justice system. This paper is intended to provide an overview of what is known about juvenile boot camps, their effective or ineffectiveness, and raises some of the important issues regarding shock incarceration and the juvenile justice system.

"Designing Dispositional Alternatives in Juvenile Justice," **KENNETH GALLAGHER**, Nebraska Office of Juvenile Services

This paper reports on the first 18 months of an initiative designed to restructure a state's juvenile justice system. A comprehensive juvenile services plan, enacted into law, compels Nebraska to implement major modifications to its methods for processing adjudicated youth. Among the required revisions is the development of alternatives to the limited dispositions available to the juvenile court. A continuum of care, ranging from the least restrictive (minimal supervision) to the most restrictive (secure confinement) was developed to provide these options. Placement along this continuum is governed by the severity of the offense, and the risk posed by the offender.

"Cross-Jurisdictional Variations in Juvenile Justice Processing," **DONNA BISHOP**, University of Central Florida and **LONN LANZA-KADUCE** and **LAWRENCE WINNER**, University of Florida

Empey (1982) has argued that juvenile justice is not a monolithic concept with unity of structure and purpose across jurisdictions. The juvenile justice system is organized at the local (county and circuit) level. Consequently, the community context may have important implications for case processing. Florida's Client Information System data for 1993 are used to examine juvenile justice processing times and outcomes for five regions and 20 circuits within the state. The goal is to see whether processing differs by area after controlling for a variety of offense and offender characteristics. The role of structural and cultural features of area units is discussed in relation to these findings.

“Legal and Extra-Legal Determinants of Detention Sentences: A Comparison of Jurisdictions,” HARRY HOFFMAN, Minot State University and RANDALL BEGER, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

A major limitation of research concerning juvenile detention commitments is the over-riding focus on pre-adjudicatory detention. This period of confinement applies only to youths held in secure custody pending court appearance. The purpose of this investigation is to broaden the understanding of detention by focusing on post-adjudicatory detention commitment, which is a court sentence, and the factors influencing the decision, and the extent to which community context influences the decision. Data are derived from the records of a random sample of 708 youths processed by two juvenile courts (varying in size, demographic, and socio-cultural composition).

PANEL 41 CRITICAL/RADICAL APPROACHES TO POLICING

“Police Misconduct and Malpractice: A Critical Analysis of Citizen Complaints,” KIM LERSCH, University of West Florida

While there have been many empirical studies conducted describing the phenomenon of police misconduct and malpractice, very few researchers have incorporated a theoretical framework with which to explain the deviant activities of police officers. In the present study, citizen complaints that have been filed with the internal affairs office of a police department in the Southeast were used to test a number of hypotheses suggested by power conflict theory. Those with less power and fewer resources were disproportionately represented among the complainants, and substantiation rates varied based on the race of the citizen filing the complaint.

“Collaboration Between the Military and Criminal Justice Industrial Complexes: From Ideological to Material Connections,” PETER KRASKA, Eastern Kentucky University

Is crime our new cold war? The claim that governments are substituting the cold war with the war on crime assumes not only an ideological connection between militarism and crime/drug wars, but a material connection as well. The validity of this assertion rests, then, on the degree of collaboration between the military industrial complex and the criminal justice - industrial complex in the post-cold-war era. This paper documents these two complexes increasing overlap both ideologically and materially, and explores the reasons why neither the academic community nor society seems to notice or care.

“The Arresting Eye: Classification, Surveillance, and Disciplinary Administration in Police Thinking,” JOHN McMULLAN, Saint Mary’s University (Canada)

This paper examines the tactics and concepts formulated and exercised in the name of police in Britain and their gradual evolution between 1750 and 1840. Concentration is on the writings of Fielding, Colquhoun and Chadwick because they were the chief theoreticians and strategists of the new forces in the period of transition to a modern police in a modern world. Their collected writings added enormously to the development of an institutional, formal, and practical conception of police, while simultaneously contributing to a broader, comprehensive moral discourse about police administration, which sought to develop cultural controls over the poor that combined benevolence with coercion, relief with restraint, and supervision with punishment.

“Interactional Shadows: Framing Police Work,” PETER MANNING, Michigan State University

No abstract available.

“A Consumer’s Guide to Researching the Repression Trade,” STEVE WRIGHT, The Omega Foundation (England)

In recent years, a new generation of policing and internal security technologies have emerged to create a new apparatus for sub-state political conflict control. This paper creates a comprehensive summary of the state of the art of recent innovations and their implications for a policing revolution together with a detailed guide to researching what all too often is a neglected or even secret domain.

PANEL 42 ROUNDTABLE: WOMEN, CRIME, AND RACIAL IDEOLOGY

This roundtable discusses how historically based racial ideology may contribute to the disproportionate representation of minority women as offenders and victims. Focus is on the interaction of external and internal attitudes about, and of, minority women.

PANEL 43 WORKSHOP: THE REALITIES OF GIS AS A CRIME MAPPING TOOL

This workshop discusses the practical issues of using GIS as a means of viewing criminal incidents in relationship to other types of coverages, such as police geographic areas, land use and zoning classifications, school age children, and address of arrested subjects. While address matching will be discussed, an actual ARC/INFO demonstration will be used to address issues such as incompatibility of police versus commercial designations, timeliness of information particularly with respect to incident versus calls for service, confidentiality of information, and the display of such coverages.

PANEL 44 WORKSHOP: INMATE FATHERS: INNOVATIVE COLLABORATION BY FEDERAL, STATE, PUBLIC, AND PRIVATE SECTORS TO MEET HIGH RISK PARENTING NEEDS

Inmates who are fathers are a high-risk group for child abuse and family violence. Little attention and few systematic programs have been offered to inmate fathers to develop and enhance parenting and family relations skills. Innovative collaboration by federal, state, public, and private sectors is bringing about funding and development of an Inmate Father Parenting Relations program. Crossing and expanding systems’ boundaries and utilizing systems’ resources to address an uncommon problem is explored. The process and dynamics of organizing and implementing this program is discussed.

PANEL 44A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE

“Battered Women’s Syndrome,” JANET MILTON, Western Illinois University

This paper deals with the issue of the Battered Women’s Syndrome (BWS), its place in the American judicial system, the historical definition of BWS, and how it has been used in the legal system. Available definition of BWS and how it should be used as a defense in and of itself, rather than its current use as

a mitigating factor will be presented. This paper explores the psychology and victimology of abuse from the victims perspective. The different forms of abuse and their effects are explored and defined.

“Deterrence Theory in Civil Cases as it Relates to Public Policy,” **BRIAN PAYNE** and **EDWARD STEVENS**, Troy State University

Parallels and anomalies exist between recent developments in criminal sentencing reform and the imposition of skyrocketing punitive damages in civil litigation. Cases involving jury awards in the millions are slowly becoming the norm rather than the exception. This research examines 99 civil verdicts in which juries awarded one million dollars or more in punitive damages. Preliminary results reveal awards vary by type of case. Specifically, larger awards were given in property cases. Deterrence theory is applied to the cases to determine the role that deterrence plays in such awards.

“Domestic Violence Cases in the Criminal Justice System,” **DAVID KESSLER** and **EDNA EREZ**, Kent State University

In the actual processing of domestic violence cases, substantial leniency occurs as a result of the discretion officers exercise in listing offenses in their reports, the discretion prosecutors exercise in deciding which charges to file, plea bargaining, and sentences that offer alternative to incarceration. This study examines these predictions empirically to determine whether the informal system undermines the intent of the formal reforms. The extent of violations occurring between family members were examined and followed through the system for a county in Ohio over a two-year period.

“Examining Sources of Delay in Child Maltreatment Court Proceedings: One State’s Response,” **PAUL KNEPPER**, Northern Kentucky University and **SHANNON BARTON**, University of Cincinnati

In recent years, there has been efforts by both state court and the federal government to reduce delay between hearings in child maltreatment proceedings. This paper reviews results from statewide surveys of district judges, circuit judges, circuit clerks, guardian ad litem, court-appointed special advocates, and foster care review board chairs about their perceptions of delay in these proceedings. Further assessments are made regarding perceived causes of delay. Suggestions are offered for reducing delay.

PANEL 44B FUTURE ISSUES: GANG PROBLEMS IN THE AMERICAN PRISON SYSTEM

“Gang Control Policies and Strategies in American Correctional Institutions Today,” **JAMES HOUSTON**, Appalachian State University

This paper is an investigation of the impact of unit management and related programs designed to limit the impact and risks from gang members and security threat group members in the adult correctional institutional environment. Issues of supervision, classification, staffing, and training are examined. Suggestions are provided for future directions and improvements in existing management responses to gang problems behind bars.

“Gang Violence Patterns in American Corrections Today,” **CURTIS ROBINSON**, Lake County Juvenile Court (IN)

Using a saturation sampling technique, all wardens of all state adult correctional institutions were asked to complete a questionnaire as a part of a national gang research project in Fall 1995. The results deal with the patterns of gang violence behind bars. Particular attention is given to assaults and threats against correctional officers by gang members. Additional findings are presented about assaultive behavior within the prison inmate population attributed to gang members.

“Legal and Policy Implications of Gang Crimes Behind Bars,” **GEORGE KNOX**, National Gang Crime Research Center

This paper describes recent national findings from a survey of adult correctional institutions. The rise of gang violence and the gang density rate in adult American correctional institutions is assessed using this recent national data. Some of the legal and policy implications of gang crimes behind bars are examined. The need for training correctional officers and other practical issues are addressed.

“Gangs and Gang members in Adult Correctional Institutions: A National Assessment,” **EDWARD TROMANHAUSER**, Chicago State University and **JOHN LASKEY**, Morton College

Early research (Camp and Camp, 1985) concluded that only three percent of the adult American prison population were gang members. Another recent NIJ/ACA prison gang assessment concluded the true density rate for gang members behind bars was about six percent. Much other additional research by groups like the National Gang Crime Research Center have concluded that the true density rate may be two to 10 times than estimated by federally-funded research. This research assesses this situation and reports results from a more comprehensive national assessment.

“Gang Control Policy and Gang Problems in Juvenile Correctional Facilities,” **ZHENG WANG**, Texas Southern University

Based on a recent large scale gang research project, data are presented from an analysis of gang problems that occur inside juvenile correctional facilities. The analysis of the juvenile correctional population shows the scope and extent of the gang problem facing juvenile correctional administrators. The rise in the gang problem in juvenile settings is assessed in terms of the existing gang control policies for juvenile corrections.

PANEL 45 SPECIAL ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

“Economic and Sociological Perspectives on Crime: Towards an Integration,” **ROSALEA HAMILTON** and **VANUS JAMES**, John Jay College

There is some agreement between economists and sociologists that the social environment of the individual is a central determinant of criminal behavior. Sociological analyses implicitly rely on an underlying economic structure which shapes and is, in turn, shaped by socio-cultural patterns. This dynamic integration is not typically discussed due to disciplinary perspectives. This paper offers an explanation of why economists and sociologists have not traditionally made a significant impact on each other in their analysis of crime. It also clarifies the common ground upon which an integrative approach to the analysis of crime can be developed in the future.

"Women as Police Officers: A Study of Attitudes Across Academic Majors," SANDRA JENSEN, Arizona State University

The purpose of this research project is to test whether there is a difference in male's attitudes towards female police officers. Three categories of academic majors (justice studies, administration of justice and other) are surveyed and compared.

"An Assessment Strategy to Determine the Relevancy of Western New Mexico University Corrections Curriculum to the Needs of New Mexico Correctional Employers," MELISSA BLEVINS, Western New Mexico University

The purpose of this study is to determine if the corrections curriculum component within the administration of justice program is meeting current and future expectations related to institutional correctional office educational requirements for entry-level employment and professional growth. A needs assessment methodology is used for this study. Research questions addressed are (1) what are the current standards and practices for a correctional officer curriculum; (2) what is the current and future knowledge, skills, and competencies desired by employers of entry level correctional officers; and (3) what are the knowledge, skills, and competencies included in the current WNMU corrections curriculum.

"The 'Self Sponsored' Cadet in California Police Academies," JUDY KACI, California State University-Long Beach

This paper presents the results of a survey of California community colleges which operate recruit academies, and assesses the merit of advising students to take this avenue for obtaining employment in law enforcement. It provides information on the prevalence of self-sponsored cadets. It looks at the demographics of cadets who go through this process, their success rate in the academy, and whether they were hired upon completion of the academy. The question of screening individuals before accepting them into the academy is also addressed.

"The Effects of Oregon School Reform in Criminal Justice Educational Programs in Community Colleges," CHRIS COUGHLIN and GREIG THOMSON, Southern Oregon Community College

This paper assesses the impact of education reform on criminal justice programs in community colleges in Oregon. Through a statewide effort to develop objectives and develop curriculum standards between high schools and community colleges, it is believed that students in criminal justice will be better prepared for careers in the criminal justice system. Statewide articulation will enable students to transfer credit and competencies from high schools to any community college in the state and lead to less duplication of subject matter in college programs. Reform will increase exposure of students to greater levels of contextual education.

PANEL 46 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: DETERRENCE, INTERVENTION, AND REHABILITATION

"The Relation of Perceived Deterrents to Delinquent Behavior Among Inner-City Youth," WANDA FOGLIA, Rowan College of New Jersey

Using a sample of 298 high school students from economically depressed neighborhoods in Philadelphia, this study examines the relation to delinquency of the subjects' perceptions regarding the risk of legal sanctions, informal sanctions, and guilt from internalized norms. The research determines whether the results from prior perceptual deterrence studies, which generally utilized samples from populations with a higher stake in conformity (eg, college students, high school students from Midwestern or suburban areas, or adults with telephones) can be replicated in this high-risk sample.

"Juvenile Fire-Setters: A Program for Intervention," FREDERICK MERCILLIOTT, Community College of Southern Nevada and BARBARA MERCILLIOTT, University of New Haven

Fire losses in the U S excess \$3 billion annually, and couples with the loss of business, the total loss exceeds \$12 billion. Of the total fires that are non-accidental, 50-60 percent are caused by juveniles. This report exposes the problems, persons, methods, motivations, and characteristics. The juvenile fire-setters pose a particular problem because the reports of their activities, and statistics, are frequently hidden from the public in order to protect the juveniles themselves. This paper, however, utilizes information gathered from metropolitan areas around the U S where statistics were made available to fire departments in order to combat this epidemic.

"Counseling in the Criminal Justice System: Inside and Out," PAUL BRULE and JOHN VIOLANTI, Rochester Institute of Technology

Although counseling is considered an important part of rehabilitation in correctional facilities, its potential is now seen in other areas, including application to client aftercare and personnel within the criminal justice system. This presentation focuses on the impact of counseling during the aftercare of young offenders, and the employment of counseling for police officers who face traumatic stress situations at work.

"Assessing Hope Among Adolescents Who Commit Violent Crimes," AMY SCHMIDT, JUDITH RYDER, and SUSAN CRIMMINS, National Development and Research Institute; BARRY SPUNT, John Jay College; and HENRY BROWNSTEIN, University of Baltimore

In order to assess hope among adolescents who commit violent crimes, a scale was developed as part of a study examining the relationship between drug and violence in this population. Possible correlates of hope, such as family and community stability, early maltreatment and other trauma, alcohol and drug use, delinquency, and gang involvement are presented based on a preliminary analysis of data obtained from a semi-structured, conversational interview with 200 youths who have committed either homicide, assault, robbery, or sexual offences, and who currently reside in New York State Division for Youth facilities.

"Defining Relevant Outcomes for Juvenile Correctional Programs," PHILIP HARRIS and PETER JONES, Temple University

While recidivism continues to be a central focus when questions of effectiveness are raised, many evaluators are rethinking the relevance of outcomes that reflect program objectives. Less clear, however, is the process by which outcomes are defined. Personal experience with developing outcome-based information systems leads to the belief that useful outcome information is best defined by starting with the service provider's perspective. This report describes how evaluability assessments were used with 15 correctional programs and nine delinquency prevention programs to identify outcome dimensions that are meaningful to administrators.

PANEL 47 POLICE ISSUES INVOLVING RACE: OFFICER RACE AND RACE-RELATED ATTITUDES OF OFFICERS

"Black and Blue: Racial Composition of 72 Major Police Departments," BETH SANDERS, University of Cincinnati

Over the past two decades, there has been a call for more minorities in policing. It seems likely that a variety of factors, such as city racial composition and departmental recruiting strategies, will influence the proportion of blacks on the police force. Using the 1990 Strawbridge data, this paper examines the structural and organizational factors related to variations in the racial composition of 72 large, urban police departments in the U S.

"Police Responses to Compounded Issues of Gender and Race: A Case Example from Northeast Ohio," NAWAL AMMAR, Kent State University

This presentation asks the question: What is more pressing for African-American women police officers in their job-gender or race? The presentation is based on data from in-depth interviews of three African-American officers who work in an urban police department. The presentation adds to the body of theoretical knowledge concerning diversity and police work and also provides an applied component that benefits curricula development for police officers diversity training.

"Racism Within LAPD: Aberrant or Systemic?" JAMES LASLEY, California State University at Fullerton and MICHAEL HOOPER, Penn State Harrisburg

This is a unique analysis of the attitudes of LAPD officers toward their workplace and community. The analysis is based upon a survey of more than 3,000 police officers. The survey was conducted during December 1991, after the Rodney King beating incident, but before the riots of 1992. Crucial issues assessed include officers' views toward Affirmative Action, minority relations, and community policing. The data amassed by the researchers is the most current and comprehensive to date, and its analysis takes on special significance in the wake of the Fuhrman incident and the acquittal of O J Simpson.

"Why the LAPD Set O J Free," GARY WEBB, Ball State University

This paper argues that the O J Simpson verdict reflects serious problems within the Los Angeles Police Department. More to the point, police behavior in this case underscores the failure of the LAPD organization to produce credible detectives, and specifically, the failure of LAPD administrators to eliminate racist officers that lack credibility, unless they testify in front of a prejudiced jury.

PANEL 48 TRAINING AND EDUCATION: IMPACT ON CITIZENS AND THE POLICE

"An Analysis of the Impact of Community Policing Training on Phoenix Police Recruits," ROBIN HAARR and JERRY OSBURN, Arizona State University West

In recent years, community policing has been identified as a new strategy and philosophy that many progressive police administrators across the nation are working to implement. In efforts to implement effective community policing, police departments have made a priority of educating police officers in the theory and practice of community policing. This study assesses the effectiveness of the Phoenix Training Bureau's innovative training program in affecting desired changes in officers' attitudes toward community policing, problem-solving policing, and multicultural and gender sensitivity. A presentation of the preliminary analysis of the data from a three-year longitudinal study is presented.

"The Citizen Police Academy: A Recipe for Improving Police-Community Relations," ELLEN COHN, Florida International University

The development of the Citizen Police Academy (CPA) has resulted in a new mechanism for improving police/community relations and enhancing public cooperation. The main purposes of the program are outlined, the basic organization of various CPAs around the country are discussed, and the effectiveness of the CPA concept is considered. There are many advantages both for the police department and the community in setting up a CPA, but there are several disadvantages, which are addressed. The organization of the Metro-Dade (FL) CPA is described in detail.

"Developing a Citizen Police Training Academy Curriculum," DENNIS POWELL, Middle Tennessee State University

This paper addresses the curriculum needs for developing a Police Citizen Training Academy for the city of Springfield (MA). Included is a discussion of various subject areas which need to be taught to enhance better police/community relations and understanding.

"The Role of Higher Education and its Influence on Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving," JIM LEAVITT, National University

As the policing profession responds to the dramatic changes in our social institutions with their own movement into Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS), higher education is more important than ever. COPPS involves changes in policing philosophy, management style, and organizational design. It requires officers to have inquiring, analytical, yet open minds; a creative and flexible capacity for problem solving; and human relations skills what enable them to deal with the many psychological, political, cultural, and generational differences among the citizens they interact with daily. It also requires a progressive management style that is value rather than rule driven.

PANEL 49 CHILD ABUSE AS A CORRELATE OF ADOLESCENT AND ADULT SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROBLEMS

"Childhood Victimization and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder as Correlates of Teenage Substance Abuse: Results from the National Survey of Adolescents," BEN SAUNDERS, DEAN KILPATRICK, and HEIDI RESNICK, Medical University of South Carolina and ROCHELLE HANSON, University of Florida

Past research has demonstrated that a history of childhood victimization is correlated with the development of substance abuse problems. Other research has shown that Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is often comorbid with substance abuse disorders as well. This paper assesses the power of various types of childhood victimization experiences and a positive history of PTSD for predicting teenage substance use and abuse. Subjects for the study are from a probability sample of 4,000 adolescents between the ages of 12 and 17 living in households with telephones in the U S.

"Substance Abuse Among Sexually Abused and Non-Abused Boys: A Prospective Study," JANA JASINSKI and LINDA WILLIAMS, University of New Hampshire

A great deal of attention has been devoted to the immediate and long-term effects of child sexual abuse. However, the abuse of drugs and alcohol as a consequence among male victims has not been examined extensively. The present study examines the relationship between child sexual abuse and the development of substance abuse problems among a sample of men with documented histories of sexual victimizations and a matched comparison group of non-abused males. The results suggest different pathways to alcohol abuse and use of illicit substances.

"Childhood Abuse and Lack of Parental Care as Risk Factors for Heavy Drinking Among African-American Women: A Prospective Study," LESLIE YOUNG, LINDA WILLIAMS, and JANA JASINSKI, University of New Hampshire

Retrospective studies consistently suggest that a disproportionate number of women with alcohol problems have been sexually abused, however, such evidence may be limited by biased recall or faulty memories. This paper looks at the incidence of alcohol abuse among a sample of African-American women all known to have been sexually abused during childhood. The results suggest that childhood physical abuse interacts with sexual abuse characteristics to increase the risk of alcohol-related problems and dependency symptoms, and high-volume drinking as an adult.

"Substance Abuse and Criminal Behavior Among Victims of Child Sexual Assault," JANE SIEGEL, University of Pennsylvania and LINDA WILLIAMS, University of New Hampshire

This paper reports on patterns of substance abuse and criminal behavior among a group of women who were reported victims of sexual abuse in the 1970s and are part of a longitudinal study of the consequences of abuse. Data are drawn from follow-up interviews conducted in 1990-91 with 136 of the women, and from official juvenile and adult court records. Analysis focuses on the role of characteristics of the abuse experience (eg, incest vs extra-familial) in the risk of both substance abuse and criminal behavior, and the mediating role of substance abuse in criminal behavior among abuse victims.

PANEL 50 NEW DIRECTIONS IN CORRECTIONAL THOUGHT

"Military Executions in ETO During WW II: The Effect of Changing Context on Sexual Racism," J MICHAEL THOMSON and J ROBERT LILLY, Northern Kentucky University

Previously, we examined 18 executions by American armed forces during World War II in England and found a powerful explanatory factor in demonstrating sexual racism practiced against African-American soldiers. This paper examines the remaining 52 executions in Europe to test the change of context from a confined, stationary front to a vast, fast-moving battlefield. It tests which is more powerful—prejudice or context. As capital punishment becomes more popular, the authors advocate removing capital authority from a military justice system designed for discipline, not due process.

"Social and Economic Barriers: Being Afro-American and an Ex-Con in the USA," JAMES SHORES, Mississippi Valley State University

No abstract available.

"Racism and the Death Penalty: Current State of the Research," ERNIE THOMPSON, Arizona State University West

Although there had already been a substantial amount of research on the death penalty and racial discrimination in the U S, the Baldus study of discrimination in death sentencing in Georgia in the 1980s led to a renewed interest in this topic across the country. This paper surveys the major research from the mid 1980s through the early 1990s and examines the findings, generalizations, and some implications of this body of research.

"Race, Class, and Homicide: An Analysis of Individual Level Data," STEVEN STACK, Wayne State University

Previous research on race, class, and homicide has tended to be based on aggregated data and marked by the problem of the ecological fallacy. The present study performs a logistic regression analysis of individual level data on 37,000 deaths in 1990. Controlling for social class, African-Americans are 5.6 times more likely to be homicide victims than caucasian Americans. The implications of the findings for non-economic explanations of lethal violence are discussed.

"Legally Sanctioned Lynching of the 21st Century and Ida Wells Barnett," MARIAN WHITSON, East Tennessee State University

The late 1800s and the early 1900s were vicious years for African-Americans in regards to the number of lynchings legally sanctioned by the criminal justice system, as well as those discriminately ignored. Although some African-American leaders were vocal regarding those executions, none were more vocal than Ida Wells Barnett. Using statistical data reported in a Chicago newspaper, her 19th century anti-lynching campaign discredited the rationale purported by white America that the primary reason for the execution of black males were admitted and convicted rapes. This paper continues an investigation begun in 1995 regarding Ida Wells Barnett's anti-lynching campaign.

PANEL 51 EVALUATIONS AND IMPACT OF ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS

"An Assessment of Incarcerated Class 4 Offenders in Illinois: Implications for Alternative Sanctions," ERNEST COWLES and LAURA GRANSKY, University of Illinois at Springfield

This paper discusses an Illinois study of Class 4 offenders (the lowest felony classification), a prison sub-population that has increased over 320 percent in the past decade, while the general prison population has increased by about 100 percent over the same period. The surprising results suggest that the justice system may have informally established a screening process, resulting in the imprisonment of a more serious group of offenders than their Class 4 offenses would imply. Differences in Class 4 subgroups and jurisdictional sentencing disparities within the group further suggest the inherent danger of developing alternative sanctions based solely on offense categories. Issues and implications for developing non-incarcerative, prison overcrowding relief valves are presented.

"Does Shock Incarceration Differ From a Traditional Minimum Security Institution in the Rehabilitation of Offenders: A Comparison of Inmate Attitudinal Change and Institutional Environments," FAITH LUTZE, Washington State University

Recent research on shock incarceration programs suggest that they have a positive impact on offenders. Most studies have considered inmate attitudinal change and recidivism rates. This study expands current research by comparing the rehabilitative nature of a shock incarceration program to that of a minimum security institution. Inmates at the Federal Bureau of Prison's Intensive Confinement Center and the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood were asked to evaluate the environment of each institution. The findings of this study suggest that both prison environments provide support for rehabilitation. The need for a military philosophy to bring about change in offenders is discussed.

"An Impact Evaluation of the Structured Sanctions Process in Multnomah County," DAVID CAVANAGH, Applied Social Research and CARY HARKAWAY, Department of Community Corrections

Oregon's Structured Sanctions Process (SSP) allows probation and parole officers to intervene swiftly and certainly against offenders under their supervision who commit technical violations of parole and/or probation by using a grid to calculate sanction units for technical violations of parole. Pos convert these units into sanctions or other interventions at their discretion, which are then imposed immediately. BOTECH Analysis Corporation and Applied Social Research have completed an impact evaluation of SSP in Multnomah County (OR). The evaluation suggests that SSP positively impacts offenders behavior and reintegration to the community.

"The Growth of a Program: TAP Revisited," DONNA KOCHIS, Rowan College of New Jersey

Past research efforts conducted by this author focused on both summative and formative evaluation designs examining the Treatment Alternative to Prison Program (TAP). These data armed policy advisors with substantive support for implementation of major program procedural changes. This research effort combines past results with current operations in order to shed light on the efficacy of these changes to TAP.

"An Evaluation of Pennsylvania's Department of Corrections Boot Camp," HENRY SONTHEIMER, Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency; JAN HENDRICKSON-SMITH, Pennsylvania State University; JAMES ALIBRIO, Pennsylvania Board of Probation/Parole; and BARBARA TOMBS, Kansas Sentencing Commission

Preliminary results from an evaluation of Pennsylvania's boot camp indicate that program graduates have lower levels of recidivism than a matched comparison group of offenders released from state prisons. This paper extends the evaluation by using multiple regression and survival analysis to investigate factors associated with post-release success or failure. A key feature of the current study is the use of a national criminal history data source (NCIC). The pre- and post-release criminal histories of the study subjects are augmented with offenses committed in other states. The impact of the multi-state component on the study results is assessed.

PANEL 52 SIEGE IN AMERICA: VIOLENCE AND COMMUNITY FEAR

"Hostage Incidents: Profiles and Outcomes," JAMES POLAND, California State University-Sacramento

This study examines hostage-taking incidents reported by NBC News between 1990-1995. Using this source of data, 45 hostage-taking incidents were recorded. The incidents were coded in terms of a large number of variables including type of hostage taker; location; hostage-taker demands; duration; types of weapons; rescue attempt; and disposition. The data reveals a profile of contemporary hostage takers, as well as the manner in which hostage incidents are resolved, ie, negotiated solutions or violent endings.

"Bombings in the United States: An Exploratory Study," JOHN FOUST, New Mexico State University

FBI records, ATF records, police reports, interviews, and miscellaneous articles were used to examine bombings and attempted bombings that have occurred in the U S. Between 1976 and 1991, 23,565 actual and attempted bombings occurred in the U S. Bombing motivations are more diverse than those associated with any other violent act, and few bombings are terrorist related. Bombs are weapons of choice by some individuals who have acquired a special knowledge of explosives, through legitimate occupations, military training, books, movies, and computer networks.

"Analysis and Findings of a Case Study on John Wayne Gacy," JAMES SPARKS, University of Alabama

John Wayne Gacy was one of the most prolific serial killers of our century. He was convicted of murder for the slayings of 33 young men and boys in 1980. This paper focuses on the findings of a two-year qualitative case study conducted on Gacy from June 1992 to two weeks prior to his execution in May of 1994. The research data are based on personal interviews with Gacy, Gacy's sister, prosecutors, arresting officers, letters and an extensive literature review of the case.

"The Vigilante as Terrorist: A Relationship as American as Apple Pie," GAYLE OLSON-RAYMER, Humboldt State University

An historical examination of vigilantism uncovers a long tradition of Americans who have always organized to lament their dwindling social, political, and economic status; intimidated and terrorized those with racial, ethnic, spiritual, and ideological differences who were believed to threaten the American dream; and used armed patriot militias to protest the excesses of federal power. This paper argues that such vigilantism is more accurately identified as terrorism, that the revolutionary rhetoric and terrorist actions of today's patriot militias are hardly radical, and that such actions have always been as American as apple pie.

PANEL 53 INNOVATIVE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL ALTERNATIVES

"Residential Community Corrections: A Privatization Example," JOSEPH BROCK and CINDY HERGENREDER, University of Northern Colorado

This paper reports a case history of a private residential community corrections center in a western state. Emphasis is on demographics, regulations, and operating procedures of both residential and non-residential aspects of this program.

"Correction Alternatives: Day Reporting in Orange County, Florida," MELODY LAWRENCE, University of Tennessee-Knoxville and JACK TCHEN, Orange County Community Corrections

On May 19, 1994, by administrative order, Chief Judge R James Stroker mandated approval of the movement of selected inmates into various community corrections programs in Orange County, Florida. One such program was the Day Reporting Center (DRC). Although these centers are relatively new to community corrections and only a handful operate throughout the country, this alternative is found to be not only cost efficient but successful in assisting re-integration into society. This paper explores target population; selection processes and procedures; program objectives; nature of the agreement between the county and the offender; and cost-benefit analyses of economic and human proportions.

"Regional Differences in Connecticut's Alternative Incarceration Program," ROSE RODRIGUES and KURT SCHLICHTING, Fairfield University

Connecticut's Alternative Incarceration Program was created by a legislative act in 1989 for the sole purpose of alleviating prison overcrowding through the use of a comprehensive sanctioning plan. This plan is based on the client's needs, and consists of a combination of probation conditions and program elements. An assessment indicates that, within the state, regional differences are striking including variability regarding the seriousness of offenses, the number of mandated program elements, the length of the probationary period, and the violation rates. Analyzing these factors by region helps to weigh the impact of both the client profile and regional monitoring customs on violation patterns.

"Community-Based Sanctions: Assessing Public Tolerance," BRANDON APPEGATE, FRANCIS CULLEN, JODY SUNDT, and MICHAEL TURNER, University of Cincinnati

Research has shown that the public tends to favor imprisonment over community corrections for felons. These studies typically assume, however, that the public supports one specific response rather than a range of sanctions. Moreover, the key issue is not whether the public actively supports community corrections as its preferred alternative, but what it finds acceptable. Research has not examined the extent to which citizens will tolerate non-incarcerative sentences. Using a vignette survey of the public, the authors assess the conditions under which citizens will accept a range of community sanctions for convicted felons.

PANEL 54 THE ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT OF GANGS

"A Social Construction of a Gang Problem," A L MARSTELLER, Drury College

This paper decries how Springfield socially constructed a street-gang problem. The author contends that in over-reacting by the community did more than just raise public consciousness about the presence of approximately 11 hard-core gang members from Chicago. A semi-organized coalition of the media, police, community organizations, and politicians actively created a gang problem that was portrayed as a serious threat to the community. This paper seeks to determine if the rhetoric and reactions were in proportion to the actual behaviors of gang members from 1993 to 1995.

"Gang Behavior: An Organizational Analysis," JACQUELINE SCHNEIDER, Western Carolina University

No abstract available.

"Going Positive: Gang Frames and Reframing," ALBERT DiCHIARA, University of Hartford

This paper examines the evolution of several local gangs, and recent activities on the part of some gang members to move the gang in a positive direction. Data are drawn from an ongoing field project in Hartford (CT). The paper reviews the activities of some respective gangs away from criminal activity, while at the same time retaining the existing structure of the gang and gang leadership. Since members who have moved in a positive direction have retained their membership and commitment to the gang, it is an open question as to what long-term effect these developments will have on these gangs and the gang culture in the city.

"A Preliminary Report of Gang Activity in State Run Juvenile Facilities," JEFFREY RUSH, Jacksonville State University; SANDRA STONE, Georgia Department of Children and Youth Services and JERRY WYCOFF, Macon College

This is a paper in progress which discusses the results of a survey of employees of the Alabama DYS institutions regarding gang activity in their institutions. It is a continuation of one that was presented at the 1995 ASC meeting in Boston.

PANEL 55 CONTROLLING DRUG TRAFFICKING AND DRUG USE

"Mandatory Sentences, Sentencing Guidelines and Effects on Local Drug Markets," JACK RILEY, U S Department of Justice and CHRISTOPHER LESLIE, University of California-Berkeley

This paper examines how cocaine/crack, heroin, and marijuana markets have adjusted to the imposition of state and federal mandatory minimum and sentencing guideline sanctions. Drug markets in key states are examined for changes in marketing practices, including purity, age of market participants, size and frequency of transactions, and prices. Observed effects are used to comment on the viability and feasibility of mandatory minimum and sentencing guideline sanctions, as well as to comment on alternative policies that target drug-markets' adjustment mechanisms.

"Seizing and Forfeiting Drug Offender Assets: Assessing the Performance of Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces," MICHAEL SABATH, San Diego State University and EDMUND McGARRELL, Indiana University-Bloomington

While asset seizure/forfeiture is seen by many as a valuable component of drug enforcement, relatively little research has been devoted to learning how it has been implemented in various drug enforcement settings, or how effective it is in dealing with drug offenders. This article examines the efforts of multijurisdictional drug task forces and Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEGs) to seize and forfeit the assets of drug offenders, and how contextual and policy factors shape the performance of these agencies. The study is based on data gathered from twenty-three drug task forces and MEGs operating in Illinois, and includes variables related to agency objectives, aggressiveness, resources, and environmental context.

"The Maryland State Pulse Check: A Qualitative Survey of Emerging Drug Trends Throughout the State," HEATHER PFEIFER, MARGARET HSU, and ERIC WISH, Center for Substance Abuse Research

With legislators and program administrators often relying on the release of quantitative indicators, the development of drug policy has been handicapped by the inherent delays in obtaining the necessary information. Modeled after the National Pulse Check, the Maryland Pulse Check seeks to provide timely information on current patterns of drug use through the collection of qualitative survey data from law enforcement and other experts on a semi-annual basis. This is the first attempt by an individual state to adapt the national program for local uses. The presentation provides an overview of how such a project is implemented, as well as release findings from a pilot study conducted in Allegheny County and Baltimore City.

"Understanding Drug Dealing in India," MANGAI NATARAJAN, John Jay College

Using secondary data, the present study seeks to understand the processes of drug dealing, and of involvement in drug dealing, in India. Court transcripts on 10 major drug dealing cases tried in major cities of India were analyzed in order to understand the nature and type of drug dealing cases; the mechanics and the transactions involved in drug dealing; and dealers strategies in avoiding detection or arrest. This study also examines the operation of the Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1985 regarding the above cases. The findings will be useful in testing hypotheses relating to drug dealing in a comparative perspective.

"Drug Trafficking and Abuse as a Political Threat to the Chinese Communist Control: A Story from Yunnan, China," VICTOR SHAW, UCLA Drug Abuse Research Center

Chinese communists eliminated drug problems in the 1950s. Now under Deng's open-up policy, drug trafficking and abuse have resurfaced and begun to shake the power base of communists in the vast border regions. This presentation tells about a township, which was once overpowered by drug traffickers. From 1979 to 1992, police stations were ransacked, security officers were injured, and even high-ranking officials from the upper governments were killed. It took serious efforts from the upper authorities to bring the township back to order. In 1992, after 82 days of confrontations, searches, and mass mobilization, 1,000 kilograms of illicit drugs were seized.

PANEL 56 DIRECTIONS IN CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES: TRAITS OF DEATH PENALTY CASES, TRENDS FOR THE FUTURE, AND ISSUES OF EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICACY

"Capital Punishment in Russia (Current Tendencies)," VITALY KVASHIS, Research Institute of the Russian Ministry of the Interior (Russia)

Statistics of recent years convincingly shows the absence of direct correlation between the dynamics of most dangerous crimes and using capital punishment. The adjustment and execution of capital punishment are two different stages of criminal justice with various levels of abstraction from crime tendencies and social expectation. When changing capital punishment for life sentence, the executive power points out the exceptional nature of death penalty. Such practice, due to its very wide usage, is connected with the appearance of a new kind of punishment.

"Some Characteristics of Pre-Furman Executions in the United States," ERNIE THOMPSON and GEORGE TACKER, Arizona State University West

Since the reinstatement of the death penalty in the mid-1970s, there has been a great deal of research on the characteristics of defendants sentenced to death, and some research on defendants actually executed. There has been almost no research, though, on pre-Furman executions (before the mid-1970s). The increasing availability of the Espy File, a dataset including information on all known executions in U S history, makes it possible to examine characteristics of pre-Furman executions. This paper examines characteristics of defendants executed in the U S from the end of World War II through the decline of executions in the mid 1960s.

"Major Death Penalty Cases Decided by the United States Supreme Court Since 1972: Where is the Court Going?" JEFFERSON INGRAM, University of Dayton

This paper presents a survey of the major trends and significant cases decided by the U S Supreme Court since 1872 which have influenced the direction and scope of death penalty jurisprudence. By developing an understanding of prior case law and the principles contained within, the significance of the directions which the Supreme Court may take death penalty jurisprudence for the future may be discerned consistent with the principle of stare decisis.

"The Management of Death-Sentenced Inmates: Issues, Realities, and Innovative Strategies," GEORGE LOMBARDI, Missouri Department of Corrections and RICHARD SLUDER and DON WALLACE, Central Missouri State University

The number of death-sentenced inmates in prisons has continued to increase in recent years. Although a substantial body of literature has emerged on a variety of capital punishment issues, little has been written about the challenges faced by corrections administrators in managing death-sentenced inmates in the prison environment. This paper explores the issues and realities of managing death row populations. It then sketches one state's experiences in integrating death-sentenced inmates into the mainstream inmate general population.

PANEL 57 ROUNDTABLE: A 2+2 MODEL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: FAST TRACKING STUDENTS FROM HIGH SCHOOL THROUGH THE UNIVERSITY

Using roundtable format, two faculty members and three students will discuss an in-place 2+2+2 model of criminal justice education. Discussion includes overview of the mode; the high school student's perspective; transitioning to the community college; the community college student's perspective; articulating to the university; the university student's perspective; and program outcomes to date.

PANEL 58 WORKSHOP: GRAND SLAM OR FOUL BALL? THE FUTURE OF THREE STRIKES AND YOU'RE OUT LAWS

Presentations are from papers developed for a book to be published in 1996 on three strikes legislation in California and nationally. Legal, penological, social, organizational, and economic issues are addressed within the context of these laws. Potential problems and prospects for the future are addressed.

**PANEL 59 WORKSHOP: SUPERVISORY LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE: AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH
TO LEARNING LEADERSHIP AND ETHICS**

California POST has developed an innovative leadership and ethics program for police supervisors. At its core is the premise that leadership is distinct from management, that it is an art, and that it is learned rather than taught. Central to leadership is integrity. This paper describes the unique nature of the program, its relationship to issues such as community-oriented policing, ethics (teaching and installing), unique teaching methods, and its potential impact on promotional examinations. An empirical analysis showing significant changes in participants' pre- and post-training perceptions of effective vs ineffective leadership and the implication of that difference are discussed.

PANEL 59A EMERGING ISSUES IN WHITE COLLAR CRIME

"Key Questions for White Collar Crime Studies," **RICHARD BALL**, West Virginia University and **JAMES HELMKAMP**, National White Collar Crime Center

This paper examines several key questions that must be addressed in white collar crime studies. How is white collar crime to be defined for legal, administrative, and research purposes? What will be the impact of imminent technological changes on shifts in white collar crime? How can computer crime in particular be controlled? What is the role of the private sector in dealing with white collar crime? How can collaborative consortia be developed to facilitate systematic white collar crime research and development of academic programs in this area? Suggestions are made and implications discussed.

"Satellite Surveillance of Criminal Offenders: A Contemporary Alternative to Prison," **THOMAS TOOMBS**

This essay criticizes the continued use of prisons as the primary means of controlling adjudicated criminal offenders. Observing prisons do control, but in ways which violate most of what has been discovered and should be known about how to promote lasting, positive behavior change, the argument is made that prisons are obsolete and should be replaced by a satellite surveillance system that would offer a better, less costly method to both monitor and control criminal offenders under conditions with far more potential for successful rehabilitation efforts.

"The Identification of White Collar Offenders in Ohio," **STEPHEN HAAS** and **JOHN WRIGHT**, East Tennessee State University

For several decades the concept of white-collar crime has been a topic of scholarly debate. Substantial body of research suggests that the factors correlated with those who commit white-collar offenses are somehow distinct from those who commit typical street crimes. However, recent scholars have suggested that the correlates associated with white-collar crime are the same as the correlates for other crimes (Gottfredson and Hirschi 1989). This study compares a sample of offenders convicted of white-collar crimes with a sample of offenders convicted of typical street crimes. The data for this analysis consists of 3,350 offenders who entered the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections in 1992.

"The Paper Chase: A Model for Money Laundering Investigations," **RONALD ROBINSON**, Stephen F Austin State University

This presentation discusses how refined and enhanced efforts to analyze the flow of money resulting from narcotics trafficking can benefit the national interest of all entities affected by the narcotics problem. Arguments are made that investigations that result in asset forfeiture do more harm to narcotics trafficking organizations than any other law enforcement action because it reduces their profits and diminishes their motivation to continue in illegal activities.

PANEL 60 MEETING THE NEEDS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENTS

"Meeting the Needs of Today's Criminal Justice Student: A Program Assessment," **DICK ANDZENGE**, St Cloud State University

This paper presents a report of recent internal assessments of the criminal justice undergraduate and graduate programs at St Cloud State University in Minnesota. The findings identify the requirements of potential employers as they compare with the institution's capability to fulfill the academic needs of the students. The presentation explores new occupational areas and their complementary educational requirements. The report also identifies issues in the assessment that are applicable to other programs.

"Criminal Justice Curriculum Transformation: A Guide for Placement of Majors in Law Schools," **RAY LEAL**, St Mary's University

Criminal justice is not viewed as a favorable major by law school admissions personnel at a time when more students wishing to attend law school choose it as a major. This paper explains how this incongruence has been overcome by one criminal justice department through the development of a legal studies concentration and law-based courses in its curriculum; discussions with rigorous per-law departments; development of an applied conflict resolutions component in the major; emphasis on writing-intensive courses; use of attorneys as adjunct faculty; liaison with the ABA; and discussions with and networking with law school admissions deans.

"Traditional vs Non-Traditional Models of Graduate Criminal Justice Education: Choices, Resources, and Expectation," **MARGIE BALLARD-MACK** and **GISELLE WHITE**, South Carolina State University

Criminal justice professionals wanting to pursue a graduate degree in criminal justice are often faced with many obstacles to achieving this goal. This presentation explores several non-traditional degree programs and the issues surrounding them. Also discussed are the implications for the future of criminal justice education, and professional legitimacy.

"Your Students Can Too Write-If You Show Them How," **TARA GRAY**, New Mexico State University

It is easy to think that today's students just can't write. But it's not true! Today's students require richer and more detailed instructions than most teachers provide, examples of acceptable student work, and some in-class guidance as they begin to put their ideas on paper. With this kind of support, today's students can generate excellent prose. This paper details experiences with helping students write informative and persuasive papers and includes a handout designed to this end, as well as sample A, B, and C papers.

PANEL 61 TECHNOCRIMES

"Technology and the Twilight of Ethnic Organized Crime," **JOSEPH SCIMECCA** and **HOWARD LASUS**, George Mason University

Although the tradition view of upward ethnic mobility has been the Horatio Alger myth, where newly arrived immigrant groups assimilate and achieve middle-class or higher status for the most part, this is all it has been -- a myth. More in keeping with reality is an alternative view where immigrants, no matter what their ethnic and racial origins, have been met with racism, violent nativism, ideological attacks, and other equally hostile actions on the part of the host nation. This paper explores how organized ethnic crime is changing in the face of technological innovations, and speculates on what ethnic crime may look like in the 21st century.

"Technocrimes: Dismal Prospects," **ELI SILVERMAN**, John Jay College

The last decade of the 20th century has seen an increase in the sophistication and application of computer crime. As the post-baby boom generation has been raised on the computer keyboard and with hacking a highly-prized skill among the young, computer savvy is now in the hands of a generation which has more ability and less moral restraints in committing technocrimes. This thesis states that technological crime in the 21st century will be in the hands of a generation of computer criminals whose services will be for hire. They will be disconnected from the moral consequences of their actions by virtue of their technological skills, and will be more sophisticated than the law enforcement agencies dedicated to stopping them.

"Technocrimes: Enforcement in Germany," **HEIKI GRAMCKOW**, CSR Inc

No abstract available.

"Technocrimes: Trends and Developments for the 21st Century," **AUGUST BEQUAI**

The infusion of the high tech revolution on syndicated and white collar crime has proven dramatic. High tech criminals now steal with impunity; traditional white collar crime, has now gone high tech. The syndicates have also gone high tech, making widespread use of computers, faxes, E-mail, EFTS, and other technologies, to facilitate their operations, keep them from the eyes of law enforcement, and go international. What all this portends for the future is explored.

PANEL 62 MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR AN INCREASING NUMBER OF POLICE AGENCIES

"Counting Cops: Estimating the Number of Police Departments and Police Officers in the United States," **MARGARET TOWNSEND**, **EDWARD MAGUIRE**, and **CRAIG UCHIDA**, Office of Community Oriented Policing and **JEFFREY SNIPES**, Florida State University

The two main sources of data for counting the number of police agencies and police officers in the U S are the FBI's *Uniform Crime Reports* and the Census Bureau's *Law Enforcement Directory Survey*. While there is a great deal of overlap between these two databases, each contain thousands of departments not listed in the other. A third database, containing data from police agencies that applied to the Justice Department for a grant under the 1994 Crime Act, contains hundreds of other agencies not listed in either of the first two. This study examines each database in an effort to account for the difference between them.

"The Utilization and Management of Police Overtime," **DAVID BAYLEY**, **ROBERT WORDEN**, **JOHN McCLUSKEY**, and **ROBIN SHEPARD**, University at Albany

If work that on occasion extends beyond the standard forty-hour week is an inescapable part of policing, it is also one that research has neglected. This paper, based on a national survey of state and local police agencies, describes the amounts of overtime incurred, the uses to which overtime is put, the amounts of money expended on overtime, the sources of revenue for overtime, and efforts to manage overtime.

"Principles of Police Management for Intelligence Led Policing in the United Kingdom," **PAUL COOPER** and **JON MURPHY**, Merseyside Police (England)

The drive towards pro-active policing based upon techniques such as surveillance and informant handling has recently accelerated in the United Kingdom. Pressures for an increase in these methods include the demand for greater cost effectiveness, a dissatisfaction with the results of traditional re-active approaches, and a growth in organized crime. The development of appropriate systems and valid principles of management has, however, lagged behind in this shift of policing direction. This paper synthesizes developmental work in this area, and offers a set of principles to promote best policing practice in this complex and difficult sphere.

"The Cost Effectiveness and Morale Issues of the Personal Patrol Vehicle Program in a Police Department," **SHELDON ZHANG** and **THEO BENSON**, California State University-San Marcos

This study evaluates the Personal Patrol Vehicle Program (PPV) of the Escondido Police Department in San Diego, in comparison to the traditional pool car assignment system within the same department and of the county sheriff's department. The PPV program not only lowers the cost in maintenance and repair, but also boosts officers' morale and accountability in keeping up police equipment. Shared vehicles (pool cars) are found to have more irregular maintenance and shop visits. They are also driven less carefully, as indicated by the frequent replacement of brake pads and tires. All officers interviewed for the study favor the PPV program.

PANEL 63 ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

"Environmental Justice: An Analysis of Superfund Sites in a Southeastern State," **PAUL STRETESKY**, **MICHAEL HOGAN**, and **BRIAN MacCARTHY**, Florida State University

The idea of race and class bias in the location of environmentally hazardous waste sites has received considerable attention in recent years, but results in the empirical literature in this area appear inconclusive. The present paper contributes to this literature by analyzing the effects of race and income on the placement and cleanup time of Superfund sites in a southeastern state. Results are discussed in the context of theory on white collar and governmental crime, and policy implications are addressed.

"Patterns of Enforcement and Compliance in Water Pollution Control," DONALD SCOTT, Southeastern Louisiana University

This research focuses on the enforcement by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality of water pollution violations. The purpose is to identify the circumstances and characteristics under which violators complied with agency directives or were subject to penalty proceedings. The detection, investigation, and prosecution of violations is examined using agency-based and offender-based variables. Although results suggested that several variables had a significant effect on case outcomes, more distinct enforcement patterns emerged when political variables were taken into account.

"Investigation and Prosecution of Environmental Crimes," WILLIAM HYATT, Western Carolina University

Investigations and prosecutions of environmental crimes take different form and incur different punishment based on a variety of factors, a number of which are unrelated to the specific violation. This paper explores this differential treatment.

PANEL 64 EVALUATING DETERMINANTS OF RECIDIVISM

"Client Views of Texas Probation," RODNEY HENNINGSSEN, Sam Houston State University

Community corrections strives to reduce reoffending. After years of discussion, speculation and supervision experience, we're still asking that question. A recent study concluded that the reduction of recidivism is desirable, reasonable, and achievable. It found the nature of the relationship between the probation officer and offender to be the pivotal factor in influencing reoffending behavior. This study affirms and expands upon that finding by examining clients' relationships with their probation officers and the entire experience on probation supervision. Provided is the only assessment of Texas probation from the clients' perspective.

"A Preliminary Examination of the Institution-to-Community Experiences of Adult Ex-Offenders," STEPHEN GIBBONS and KENNETH JENSEN, Western Oregon State College

Recidivism is one of the most studied areas of research in corrections. The primary reason for this is obvious--the more we know about recidivism, the better our chances of reducing it. Unfortunately, social scientists' ability to predict recidivism is marginal. This is often because recidivism studies look almost exclusively at failures, ignoring those who have avoided re-offending. This paper reverses this tendency. Structured, open-ended interviews were conducted with ex-offenders to get their perspectives on why and how they avoided reinvolvement with crime. Implications of this research for policy and future research are discussed.

"The Common and Significant Factors Among Adult Female Offenders," MARILYN SULLIVAN-COSETTI, Chatham College and ANNE FRANKS, Program for Female Offenders

From 1980 to 1989, there has been a 202 percent increase in the number of adult females incarcerated. Theories of female offending range from the presence of poverty and family disorganization to physical and mental incapacities, drug use, early onset of juvenile crime, teenage motherhood, low educational status, and poor employment opportunities to gender-specific issues including the patriarchal criminal justice system and societal stigmatization. Nationwide studies of recidivism rates among female offenders over the last 20 years range from a high of over 70 percent to a low of 15-20 percent.

PANEL 65 DELINQUENCY AND DRIFT IN VARIOUS SUBCULTURES

"Perceptions of Crime Seriousness in the African American Community: A Contextual Approach," BRENDA VOGEL

This paper examines the perceptions of crime seriousness among a sample of low and middle-income African-Americans. Six detailed crime scenarios were presented to 621 respondents residing in eight different communities in Washington (DC) and Atlanta (GA). Based on both the perception of justice and crime seriousness literature, the context of the crime, (the offender's motive) and the context in which the respondents live (demographic and structural variables) were used to predict perceptions of crime seriousness. The analysis reveals significant relationships among the hypothesized variables.

"Evaluation of Community-Based Delinquency Prevention: Results from Pennsylvania," WAYNE WELSH, PATRICIA JENKINS, and PHILIP HARRIS, Temple University

To reduce minority over-representation in its juvenile justice system, Pennsylvania sponsored nine community-based delinquency prevention programs in Harrisburg and Philadelphia. The results of this evaluation of the programs over a three-year period (1992-1995) are described. Two major goals were to improve school behavior and performance, and to reduce rates of arrest and rearrest for clients. Using quasi-experimental comparison groups based on program attendance (low, moderate, high), the program effects are examined using logistic regression and multivariate analysis of variance.

"Black Subculture of Violence: An Empirical Test of the Popular Thesis," LIQUN CAO and ANTHONY ADAMS, Eastern Michigan University and VICKIE JENSEN, University of Colorado

Based on the data from the General Social Survey (1983 to 1991), the hypothesis of black subculture of violence is tested. The results of the regression analysis fail to support the thesis. Within the limitations of data, findings challenge the existence of such a subculture among African-American communities. Instead, the authors propose some alternatives to explain the persistent high crime rates in these neighborhoods.

PANEL 66 TOPICAL ISSUES ON FEMALE OFFENDERS: CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVES

"Explanation of Homicide: Interviews with Female Killers," DENNIS STEVENS, Mt Olive College

To examine the motives of female killers, 26 convicted murderers were interviewed in four prisons in three states. Results show that women who kill often took what they perceived as a last resort to end a relationship with partners, children, parents, and others. One implication of these findings is that an ordinary female, per se, with little or no criminal history can commit extraordinary evil when her victim manipulates her into what she sees as a state of helplessness. More research is needed concerning homicide and victim precipitation.

“Evaluation of Parent/Visitation Program in Virginia,” **ALVIN MOORE**, Deep Meadow Correctional Center and **MARY CLEMENT**, Virginia Commonwealth University

This paper discusses the results of an evaluation study of a program called Mothers/Men Inside Loving Kids (MILK), which is a holistic training/visitation program evaluation focused on incarcerated mothers at the Virginia Correctional Center for Women. The study participants included 40 volunteer incarcerated mothers. The treatment group consisted of 20 participants who were already involved in the MILK program, while the comparison group was 20 mothers who were on the waiting list. All participants were administered a battery of pre-tests and post-tests. The paper discusses the statistical results.

“Features of Effective Programs for Women in Prisons and Jails,” **MERRY MORASH** and **TIMOTHY BYNUM**, Michigan State University

Based on a national study of promising programs for women in prisons and jails, a number of program features that predict successful outcomes are identified. Critical program features in some cases are linked to gender specific issues, but not always. Implications for program and policy development are discussed.

“Children Visiting Mothers in Prison: An Examination of the Impact on Mother’s Behavior,” **KAREN CASEY**, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

This study examines a sample of 158 inmate mothers released from a maximum security institution to determine the impact of children’s visitation on disciplinary adjustment. Multiple regression analysis is utilized to assess factors related to children’s visitation. Logistic regression analysis is used to predict involvement in disciplinary behavior. The results indicate that the majority of women do not receive visits from their minor children. Additional analysis suggest that women who do receive visits from their minor children are more likely to engage in both serious and violent infractions.

PANEL 66A INNOVATIVE COURT AND COMMUNITY PROSECUTION INITIATIVES

“Domestic Violence Cases: Effects of a Specialized Court,” **BARBARA SMITH**, American Bar Association

This project assesses the effects of a new domestic violence court in Milwaukee, by examining the effects of the no-drop policy upon convictions and victim satisfaction; the effects of various dispositions (eg, probation, court-ordered treatment, jail) on recidivism of batterers; and whether the new court reduces time to disposition in domestic violence cases. Data collected includes process site visit information, case file data (250 from general misdemeanor court and 250 from the domestic violence court), recidivism data and telephone/personal interview data with 300 victims, as well as, judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys.

“Dispensing Justice Locally: Implementation and Effects of the Midtown Manhattan Community Court,” **MICHELLE SVIRIDOFF**, Fund for the City of New York

The Midtown Community Court (MCC) is a demonstration project that explores the effects of community-based adjudication. Building on the principles of community policing and the recognition that communities themselves are victims of quality-of-life offenses, the MCC handles low level-cases that arise in the Manhattan Times Square area. The project combines, in one site, court processing, immediate imposition of community service sanctions and social services. It was designed in response to the common problems of high volume urban jurisdictions.

“Emerging Experiments in Community Prosecution,” **BARBARA BOLAND**, National Institute of Justice

This project will develop performance measures for the Portland (OR) model of community prosecution; assess the applicability of these performance measures and methodology to Manhattan’s (NY) community prosecution model; and continue to document the characteristics of community prosecution strategies nationwide. Case studies, focus groups, surveys, interviews and qualitative content analysis will be utilized.

“Crime Prevention and Community Justice in Public Housing,” **JAY COHEN**

The Kings County District Attorney’s Office applies community-based prosecution and problem-solving strategies to the felony and quality-of-life crime problems of Brooklyn’s public housing. A community court established in or near one of the public housing developments emphasizes a range of appropriate community sanctions and responds more directly to the needs and concerns of this community. The creation of this community justice model requires a collaborative process involving the district attorney’s office, court system, court system, public housing residents, New York City Housing Authority, community organizations, and additional government agencies.

PANEL 67 GUNS, HOMICIDE, AND VIOLENCE

“Methods Women Use to Kill,” **HENRY BROWNSTEIN**, University of Baltimore; **SUSAN CRIMMINS**, National Development and Research Institutes; **BARRY SPUNT**, John Jay College; **DONNA HALL**, NYS Division of Criminal Justice; and **SANDRA LANGLELY**

Research has demonstrated that women who kill do so for a variety of reasons. Findings from a study of 215 women incarcerated in NYS for homicide, show that the method used by the women to kill is related to the circumstances of the killing. Of the 215 women, 34 percent used a cutting instrument, 28 percent a gun, 10 percent strangulation or asphyxiation, and the remainder other means. This paper discusses the method used in terms of the circumstances of the homicides, the nature of any drug involvement, and the relationship between the women and their victims.

“Murder in the Heart of Dixie: An Analysis of Homicides in Montgomery, Alabama for the Year 1994,” **JERRY BURNS**, Alabama State University

The city of Montgomery (AL) experienced a record number of 41 homicides for the year 1994. The purpose of this paper is to analyze each murder in terms of its location, people involved, family make-up, drug use, motive, weapon used, time, and other factors such as demographics, with a view of determining why these murders occurred and what can be done to prevent such violence. Since most of the murders took place in one west-side area, a survey was administered to determine the degree of hopelessness in that area versus an area on the east side of the city.

"An Analysis of Weapons Used in Homicides in the State of Kansas from 1980-1993," **MICHAEL PALMIOTTO** and **GALAN JANEKSELA**, Wichita State University

This paper examines the various types of weapons used in the commission of homicides in Kansas from 1980-1993. The weapons used consist of handguns to personal weapons.

"Female Homicide Offenders: A Preliminary Examination of Provocation," **PENELOPE HANKE**, Auburn University

This study examines homicide provocation using data drawn from the 746 female homicide offenders committed to Tutwiler Prison (AL) from 1929 to 1985. Media images present not only dramatic images of offenders, but also dramatic and elaborate images of motivations. But, is that an accurate reflection? Using primarily descriptive statistics, this study indicates emphatically no. The majority of these homicides occurred as the result of some type of quarrel Quarrels centered around family problems, money, name calling, jealousy, the male partner having spent the paycheck, fights with one's drinking buddy, collection of a debt, and (verbal or physical) threats.

PANEL 68 MENTAL HEALTH AND TREATMENT ISSUES IN JAILS AND PRISONS

"The Criminalization of Mental Illness," **LEE LABECKI** and **KATHLEEN ZWIERZYNA**, Pennsylvania Department of Corrections

The depopulation of state mental facilities in Pennsylvania during the 1980s occurred concurrent with increased numbers of state prisoners requiring mental health commitments. This correlation raises an interesting public policy question regarding the informal diversion of individuals from one public service institution to another. Given the continuing downsizing of state mental health systems, this so-called criminalization of mental illness is likely to continue. This presentation discusses the value of using automated data systems to establish a longitudinal link between mental health and correctional populations to facilitate the identification and management of this difficult offender subgroup.

"Life Skills for Inmates: An Evaluation of the LASER Project," **TOM AUSTIN** and **TODD BRICKER**, Shippensburg University

Dauphin County prison, located in Harrisburg (PA) has completed the second of a three-year demonstration project titled Life-Attitude-Skills-Education-Retraining (LASER). Funded by the U S Department of Education, the short term goals of the project include a reduction in inmate disciplinary infractions, and improved skills and interpersonal relations. Longer term goals include reduced recidivism and enhancement of inmates' self-esteem. This presentation examines how well these process and outcome goals have been achieved in light of changes that have occurred in the evolution of the program.

"Jail Rehabilitation in an Era of Limits: A Case Study," **J RICK ALTEMOSE**, Lamar University

The current climate of budget cuts, downsizing, and tough on crime legislation threatens the existence of rehabilitation. The ideal program in a conservative age would emphasize the work ethic, make use of the free market, and cost the taxpayers nothing. Rehabilitative elements would be real, but transparent--politicians and taxpayers would see only inmates working and money saved. The Positive Production program of the Jefferson County (TX) correctional facility is examined as a case study of such an ideal program, combining military discipline, education, and paid, productive work in a package pleasing to politicians and voters.

"Parenting Training (Filial Therapy) with Incarcerated Mothers and Parent-Child Contact Visit Play Sessions in a Jail Setting," **ZELLA HARRIS**, Texas Woman's University

Significant results are presented of research in the Denton County jail where incarcerated mothers participated in parenting classes and had unprecedented parent/child contact play-sessions to practice newly acquired parenting skills and strengthen the parent/child bond. The findings support parenting training and parent/child contact visits in the jail setting as an effective intervention for improving and strengthening the parent/child relationship. Children should not be made to suffer because of the poor choices of their parents.

"Special Needs Inmates in New Mexico Jails," **G LARRY MAYS** and **DANIEL JUDISCAK**, New Mexico State University

This research examines the presence of, and treatments provided for, special needs inmates in the 53 jails in New Mexico. For purposes of this research, special needs inmates are defined as fitting into at least one of the following three categories: (1) inmates with substance abuse (drugs or alcohol) problems; (2) inmates with communicable diseases (particularly those who have TB or who are HIV-positive; and (3) inmates suffering from some form of mental illness.

PANEL 69 IMPACT OF GAMBLING ON COMMUNITIES

"The Impact of Numbers Gambling on New York City Communities: A Geographical and Historical Analysis," **DON LIDDICK**, University of Greensburg at Greensburg

The impact of illegal enterprises on inner city communities is an important issue in need of further research. This paper examines numbers gambling in 1960s New York City. Data were gathered primarily from New York City Police Department reports. Information pertaining to the social and political history of numbers were collated in narrative form. Specific addresses of gambling activity were plotted on a huge street map of Manhattan, and cross-referenced with detailed fire insurance maps. Findings indicate that numbers gambling affected community wealth and decision-making processes in significant ways.

"The Gambling Invasion: One City's Innovative Response to Gambling Related Crime," **DANIEL COX**, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

With the increasing prevalence of gambling in the U S comes increasing levels of gambling-related crime. How have states and localities dealt with this new law enforcement challenge? The answer is that most states and municipalities have done very little to address this problem. However, Lincoln (NE) is an exception to this rule. The mayor, in conjunction with other local elected officials, has undertaken pre-emptive measures to help curb the possible proliferation of gambling related crime. This study is an in-depth case analysis of the innovative gambling law enforcement that Lincoln has created, and the local government process which created it.

"The Impact of Riverboat Casino Gambling in the Midwest," **RONALD IACOVETTA**, Wichita State University

The paper focuses upon the impact of riverboat casino gambling in the midwest (Iowa, Illinois, Missouri) with consideration of the impact on local communities in which the facilities operate, including impact on crime rates, problem gambling, and the economic liabilities and/or benefits. Consideration of the impact of the competition for gaming revenues between states and between individual communities are also considered in assessing the overall consequences and impact of the rapid growth of riverboat casino gambling in the midwest.

"Hoop Crazy: Why Point-Shaving Scandals will Happen Again," **DAVID WHELAN**, Fitchburg State College

The phenomenon of point-shaving conspiracies among members and associates of traditional organized crime, and organized criminal networks, with college basketball players is well documented. This study provides a theoretical and empirical base to a case study analysis of point-shaving scandals covering four decades. This paper gains insight into opinions of college basketball coaches on issues concerning illegal gambling, basketball/gambling publications, organized crime, ability to protect players, vulnerability of players, and reasons why players do not participate in illegal activities.

PANEL 70 PRIVATE CRIME AND PREVENTION PRACTICES

"Criminogenic Dimensions of Risk Taking: Assessments of Shoplifting in a Real World Environment," **DENNIS BROWN**, University of Nebraska-Kearney

In a mock crime exercise, a total of \$7,000 worth of merchandise was shoplifted from a mall and a series of independent retail businesses. Utilizing physical and procedural dimensions of loss prevention, perceptual aspects of security were analyzed. Early contact with the potential thief and physical barriers suggests that a perception of protection exists, therefore creating dissonance in the mind of the taker. This delay in decision-making by the perpetrator is a factor when discussed within a specific time frame. According to the amateur shoplifter, proximity of sales personnel and amount of time in the store were significant in their success.

"Profiling Victims and Suspects of Home Robberies," **TOD BURKE**, Radford University and **CHARLES O'REAR**, The George Washington University

In the past five years, there has been a significant increase in the number of home robberies. Originally isolated to Asian gangs terrorizing Asian communities in the U S, home robberies has now spread to the suburbs with both suspects and victims becoming more diverse. This paper examines past and current trends of home robberies, with particular attention devoted to profiling victims and suspects. Recommendations and solutions are provided.

"Workplace Violence: Problems and Prevention," **MIKE WITKOWSKI**, University of Detroit

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (1992) reported that workplace homicide was the third leading cause of occupational injury in American from 1980 to 1985. Researchers and organizations have cited the inability to arrive at a consensus of what categories of crime should be contained within the term workplace violence. Recent media publicity has focused on a variety of violent situations that have occurred in fast food, government, manufacturing, and retail facilities. The wide range of organizations and types of attackers have proven difficult to stratify for assessment purposes.

"Prevention of Violence in the Workplace: An Examination of Personnel Selection Methods Employed in Michigan Hospitals," **BRIAN JOHNSON**, Grand Valley State University and **THOMAS ACKERMAN**, Michigan State University

Much has been written in recent years concerning violent acts committed by employees in the workplace. Little attention, however, has been dedicated to identifying specific personnel screening methods employed, and whether employers are addressing the prevention of workplace violence through screening procedures. This paper examines the results of survey research concerning personnel selection methods employed in Michigan hospitals, with particular emphasis upon interviewing techniques, detecting deception during interviews, and the performance of background investigations.

PANEL 71 ROUNDTABLE: CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE: REFLECTIVE ACCOUNTS

This panel will actually be a non-panel, in that each of those listed will give a brief five-minute overview of their own personal interpretation of a critical or radical perspective on crime and criminal justice. Unlike typical conference panels, no formal papers will be presented. This will be followed by an informal discussion among all of those in attendance. The panel encourages those from differing perspectives to attend and share their views.

PANEL 72 WORKSHOP: PRETRIAL DIVERSION: SUCCESS AND ISSUES

The U S Attorney's Office in the Eastern District of Missouri, acting on the authority granted by Title 18 U S Code Section 3154 (10), utilizes the Pretrial Diversion program as an alternative to adjudication. The diversion program objectives include prevention of future criminal activity among certain offenders by diverting them from the traditional adjudication process; saving prosecutive and judicial resources for concentration on significant cases; and providing a vehicle for restitution. Pretrial services officers conduct investigations for eligibility and enroll selected candidates, provide supervision of participants, and facilitate the collection of restitution.

PANEL 73 WORKSHOP: NEW EDUCATIONAL PRODUCTS FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE

NCJJ has developed educational resources for undergraduate and graduate criminology, juvenile justice, and research methods courses. This workshop describes these products which are free to ACJS members and their students. Reviewed is *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report*, an easy-to-read reference document (with accompanying classroom presentation graphics) containing current statistics on juvenile crime, victimization, and the juvenile justice system from nearly 50 national data resources. Also reviewed is the *EasyAccess* software packages, which enable students with no programming background to conduct their own analyses of arrest statistics and the characteristics of juvenile delinquency cases.

PANEL 73A JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WITH BOYS IN THE HOOD

"Being Held Hostage in Your Own Back Yard: Gangs as Terrorists," KATHY OTTEN, University of Denver

As we approach the mid-1990s, street gang members are committing an increasing amount of calculative and violent crimes against society. The majority of these offenses are treated as street crimes, when in fact, they should be considered acts of domestic terrorism. There are many similarities between particular street gangs and terrorists. It is common for both groups to use explosive devices, psychological intimidation, jackings, and assassinations--all for a cause. This paper uses a combination of ethnography and content analysis to explore the relationship between gangs and terrorists.

"Violent Juvenile Offenders: Are Their Numbers Increasing?" TAMMY KING, Kent State University

Are the number of violent juvenile offenders increasing at an alarming rate? The media in this country is creating the image that young violent offenders are taking control of the streets. The American public has the image implanted into their minds that the crimes of our youth are more vicious and deadly than juvenile delinquency of the past. The Uniform Crime Report's data seems to validate this image. Is this an accurate account of juvenile crime in this nation? This paper reviews the literature and attempts to evaluate if juvenile crime is truly out of control.

"The Crisis Among Young Urban African-American Males in Relation to the Education System," WILMA WILEY, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

This paper examines the educational system in relation to the needs of young urban African-American males and the crisis they face in social status, opportunity, and incarceration. This paper reviews some of the possible causes for the current crisis among African-American males, and relationships between delinquency rates and public spending for education in three southern states. Statistical information for poverty urban areas are compared in predominately black and white schools. A concluding section offers strategies for improvement.

"Race, Ethnicity, and Prosecutorial Discretionary Justice: Prefile Diversion of Drug Offenders in an Urban County," C WAYNE JOHNSTON, Arkansas State University

This research examines the use of prosecutorial discretion in a pre-file diversion program in Maricopa County (AZ). Past literature has identified specific individual offense and offender characteristics as significant when this decision is made. This research examines the effect of race/ethnicity on the pre-file diversion decision through logit analysis methodologies, and included the interaction effects of offender race/ethnicity with other offender and offense characteristics on the decision. The results indicate that Hispanics have a significantly reduced chance for diversion than do Anglos, and that prosecutors in this study determined eligibility for diversion without racial prejudice.

PANEL 73B ROUNDTABLE: RUBY RIDGE: AN INSIDER'S PERSPECTIVE

This roundtable addresses the chain of events that lead to the Ruby Ridge 11-day siege in Idaho. Myths and realities of that encounter are discussed. Of particular interest is the role of peaceful negotiations in federal encounters. External pressures such as the media, the prosecutors, the courts, and the public also contributed to the timing of and circus atmosphere surrounding the encounter. Suggestions on how such encounters can be avoided are presented.

PANEL 74 CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION

"An Analysis of Perceived Training Needs of Rural County Sheriff's Departments," WILLIAM MILLER II, East Central University

This study determines the priority training needs for rural country sheriff's departments. Additionally, issues of hierarchal perception, proportion requiring additional training, and geographic variations are examined. A total of 66 Oklahoma country sheriff's departments constituted the population for the study, with a response rate of 83.3 percent. Composite training scores are determined overall by combining and weighing the variables of time, harm, gap, and proportion. Non-parametric tests of significance are used to address research questions in the study. Analysis reveals that variations existed between hierarchal levels, geographic regions, and proportion of officers requiring additional training.

"Training Cost Transfer to Learners for Police and Correctional Personnel," JAMES MADDEN, Lake Superior State University

In Michigan, more of the cost of police and correctional training/education is being transferred to the pre-service individual. Is this the most desirable path, or does it have disparate impact on certain groups?

"Police Officers' Perceptions of Continuing Education Mandates," MICHAEL BRECI, Metropolitan State University

This paper examines Minnesota police officers' perceptions about continuing education. A survey was mailed to a random sample of officers; 52 percent (801) responded. The respondents indicated the purpose of continuing education was to keep officers current, and to improve their skills as practitioners. Officers listed the courses they thought needed to be taken on a regular basis. The courses corresponded to those the officers were attending. Many of the officers did not know how continuing education funds were allocated, which caused misconceptions and mistrust of the allocation system, their agencies administration, and other agencies.

"Continuous Quality Improvement Training Programs: Does the Quality Continue to Improve when the Participants Return? A Follow-up Study," JEANNE STINCHCOMB, Criminal Justice Training and Evaluation Association

One of the most popular approaches to management today is the process of continuous (or total) quality improvement. As a result, training programs on this topic abound, and many criminal justice practitioners have learned its principles. But while there is little doubt that criminal justice agencies could use an infusion of quality improvement, there is some question as to how successfully classroom concepts are being translated to the workplace. This follow-up study of participants in quality improvement programs conducted by the National Institute of Corrections is designed to shed light on that question.

PANEL 75 CURRENT AND FUTURE ISSUES IN JUVENILE JUSTICE

"Guardian Ad Litem in Juvenile Courts: Who are They? A Case Study of a Mid-Sized Southern District," NATALIE KROOVAND, Indiana University

Guardians ad Litem (GAL) are now a common feature in juvenile courts. Research surrounding the role of GAL is limited. To find out more about such people, a case study was performed on a mid-sized district in North Carolina. Interviews were conducted with 14 volunteers and two paid program managers. Research focused on discovering what kind of person volunteers, why they do it, and should GAL work no longer be volunteer and instead become a profession? With possible budget cuts facing all federal and state funded programs, future policy implications are great.

"The Impact of Juvenile Curfew on Delinquency in New Orleans," BILL RUEFLE, University of South Alabama and MIKE REYNOLDS, University of New Orleans

On June 1, 1993, the strictest juvenile curfew ordinance in the nation was imposed in New Orleans (LA) - one of the most violent cities in the nation. This paper documents the level of curfew enforcement by the New Orleans Police Department, reports on teenager attitudes and behavior in regards to the curfew, and measures the impact of the curfew on delinquency.

"Cyberspace: Its Potential Influence on Juveniles and Delinquency," M REID COUNTS, University of South Carolina and GORDON CREWS, Midlands Technical College

This paper is an examination of the possible impact of potentially alluring and seductive materials available to juveniles through electronic means such as the Internet, the World Wide Web, Inter Relay Chat arenas, bulletin board systems (BBS), and news groups. Particular emphasis is placed on the contribution of such material to increasing delinquent behavior. Specific areas include a sample content analysis of available electronic material; related legislation, potential liability of providers; and the future impact on juveniles.

"The 1990's and Juvenile Justice: Implications for the 21st Century," ROGER McNALLY and DIANE DWYER, SUNY College at Brockport

This paper is a review and critical analysis of the American juvenile justice system. The paper identifies current and prospective program models for the 1990s and identifies and evaluates significant trends that will shape the future of juvenile justice in the 21st century.

PANEL 76 SEXUAL ABUSE

"Sex Offender Gender Differences," BRIAN JOHNSON and AGNES BARO, Grand Valley State University

This is an analysis of data obtained from randomly selected crime reports on 100 male and 94 female sex offenders. The findings include female offenders being much younger, much more likely to victimize someone in the family, someone of the same sex, and children under the age of seven. Although research on gender differences among sex offenders is rare, these and other findings are discussed within the context of available literature.

"Facilitating Experiences and Realities in the Life Histories of Child Sexual Abuse Offenders," DOUGLAS PRYOR, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

Most research on child sexual abuse offenders fails to examine how they state their involvement in offending. Interviews were conducted with 30 men who were situational family-based offenders. Three early-life events were frequently reported that had a blurring effect on respect for boundaries: childhood sex with someone older; early first sex with peers; and exposure to non-sexual family violence. Escalating problems that often become turning points to offending include polarization of hope versus achievement; erosion of sexual happiness; disintegration of male authority; over engulfment in individual sex; and recognition of ongoing sexual problems.

"A Model Program to Stop Child Sexual Abuse: A Coordinated, Interdisciplinary, Interagency Approach," RICHARD TEWKSBURY, University of Louisville and NICHOLAS KING

This paper presents a model program in Louisville (KY) designed to facilitate community-wide awareness, knowledge, and response to child sexual abuse. The Jefferson County committee to STOP Child Sexual Abuse is a community-wide collection of professionals coordinated by the Commonwealth's Attorneys' Office to promote the awareness, educate professionals, coordinate intervention strategies and resources, and provide a political voice to the child sexual abuse response community. This paper highlights both the successes and difficulties of such an approach.

"Correlates of Domestic Violence in Two Urban Areas: A Preliminary Analysis," OBIE CLAYTON and TRAVIS PATTON, Morehouse College and WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, University of Nebraska at Omaha

This research critically examines the results of a two-city survey of domestic violence cases. Data has been extracted from police reports of domestic violence calls, and the results analyzed and compared. This is a preliminary report of a much larger project, and will contribute to the overall understanding of this important and timely issue.

"Testing Assumptions About Juvenile Sex Offenders," LEANNE ROBERT and PETER JONES, Temple University

No abstract available.

PANEL 77 POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND LEGISLATIVE ASPECTS OF TERRORISM

"Suicide Bombers: Wave of the Future?" HARVEY KUSHNER, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

This analysis demonstrates how Middle-Eastern suicide bombers deliver a Clausewitzian political message; accomplish a deadly mission; and expose the weaknesses in a militarily-superior opponent. Further analysis reveals the conditions under which these bombers might be used against American targets both here and abroad.

"The Political, Economical, and Criminal Justice Implications of Terrorism," BERTUS FERREIRA, Washburn University

Few criminal justice educators have personal experience regarding terrorism. This presentation deals with the political, economical, and criminal justice implications of terrorism from a theoretical and practical point of view.

"Legislative Responses to Terrorism: Justice Issues and the Public Forum," KRISTINE MULLENDORE and JONATHAN WHITE, Grand Valley State University

In the past decade the face of domestic terrorism has changed in the U S. For better or for worse, U S policy-makers have chosen criminal law as the tool for combating domestic terrorism, changing U S criminal justice agencies with the task of counter terrorism. This paper identifies some of the crucial policy issues raised by these legislative responses. The paper uses an historical descriptive analysis to identify the theoretical construction of domestic counter terrorist policies and the laws which support them. It identifies some of the major constitutional, structural, and legal issues endemic to new and pending legislation.

"Religious Motivation for Terrorism: A View of the Internal Dynamics," ADAM SILVER

The purpose of the present study is to explore the internal dynamics of religions, and their importance as a motivating factor in regards to terrorism, political violence, and hate crimes. In order to accomplish this, the method of study is based on five quantitative criteria as indicators for religiously inspired terrorism, political violence, and hate crimes. The study is divided into two parts, presenting theory and definitions and utilizing five criteria to quantify and analyze the behavior of three brief case studies.

PANEL 78 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

"Race and Executions in the Post-World War II South," GEORGE TACKER, Arizona State University West

This paper examines race and executions in the post World War II south, using the Espy File and other resources. The paper examines various characteristics of those executed between 1946 and the end of post-Furman executions in the mid-1960s, as those characteristics relate to race. Included are examinations of age, gender, locale, crimes charged, method of execution, and several other variables.

"Extradition and the Death Penalty: Canada and the United States," CLARE GOLDMAN, University College of the Fraser Valley

This paper addresses Canadian extradition policy to the U S, specifically the extradition of individuals facing imposition of the death penalty. A comparative analysis of extradition policy to non-death penalty U S states determines the socio-political issues that arise. This analysis permits comparison, using key cases, of policy application by Canadian authorities.

"Methods of Capital Punishment: Cruel and Unusual?" ANDREW PROTO, SUNY College at Brockport

This paper examines three aspects of capital punishment: historical and contemporary methods of capital punishment; the Eighth Amendment prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment and how that amendment applies to current methods of execution; and survey data (recently gathered in Monroe County [NY]) and what findings can be drawn about public attitude toward the impending imposition of the death penalty in New York. The presentation will also include video support.

PANEL 79 ISSUES IN GANGS AND DRUGS

"Youth Gangs: Why Join?" RALPH KNOWLES and JACQUELINE SCHNEIDER, Western Carolina University

The issue of recruitment into youth gangs has been addressed in a somewhat limited scope within the gang literature. This study develops an understanding of the circumstances which facilitate criminal gang membership among identified gang leaders in Columbus (OH). Issues of gang recruitment, as well as reasons why youths choose to join gangs are addressed. In-depth qualitative interviews with eight identified gang leaders in Columbus are analyzed, producing a profile of background characteristics that provided insight as to the potential precursors which might precipitate involvement in criminal gangs.

"Drug 'Crackdowns': An Evaluation of Congressional Decision Making," VICKIE PARAMORE, University of Maryland

Current drug enforcement strategies mobilized in response to the war on drugs despite being designed to deter crime, perpetuates minority disproportionality in prisons, without any concomitant reduction in crime. This paper examines the relationship between drug policies and drug enforcement strategies, crackdowns, and the latent racially-biased impact of this relationship on the growing minority presence in prisons. Drug crackdowns in various urban centers across the U S are examined to support this argument. The paper treats the hypothesis drawing on equal protection and motivation theories.

"Gangs, Prisons, and Drugs: Three Growing Issues for the Future of Criminal Justice," CRISTI ALBRIGHT and JULIE HEIMBIGNER, University of Nevada-Reno

In the year 2010, gangs, drugs, and the prison systems will become threatening issues to the criminal justice system. If the rates of gang activity, drug use and sales, and violence continue to increase at today's pace, the future could be full of fear. In 2010, prisons will be facing even more overcrowding issues and increases in costs, along with an increasingly younger population due to the large number of young adolescents involvement. These three issues are bound to burden our future with moral, ethical, and economic issues, and these issues need to be dealt with.

"Drug Policy Between UK and USA: A Cross-Cultural Examination," KIRSTEN HERBERT and LINDSEY GENTRY, Western Carolina University

By employing a cross-cultural comparison of drug policies between the United Kingdom and U S, the present study examines the effectiveness of drug policies in dealing with drug problems in two different societies. In England, for example, the drug policy is to rehabilitate drug addicts rather than to punish them as in the U S. Thus, the present researcher examines those fundamental differences in regard to drug policies between two countries, and illustrates possible alternatives for treating drug addicts in the U S.

PANEL 80 ISSUES IN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

"Instructor Victimization: A Neglected Issue in Higher Education Literature," **NICKY JACKSON, MICHAELINE FLOREK, and MARISOL VASQUEZ**, Purdue University Calumet

Universities are federally mandated to provide statistics on campus crime. While campus police are recording official statistics, many offenses are not reported by victims. Past studies have examined student victimization, virtually ignoring a valuable population at the university level: faculty. This study explores the nature and extent of instructor victimization through questionnaires distributed to approximately 300 faculty randomly selected from the ACJS 1995 directory. Subjects were asked to respond to the type of offense, frequency of victimization, and conflict-resolution tactics utilized. Drawing from the data, the authors present risk-minimizing strategies to institutions and their faculty.

"The Criminalization of Homosexuality: An Historical and Legal Analysis of the Sodomy Statute," **ANNE GARNER**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

Homosexual sodomy has been a crime for centuries. Although revered by the Ancient Greeks, it was an offense punishable by death under Roman, English and colonial law. Statutes criminalizing consensual same-sex sexual activity are currently codified in 24 states and the District of Columbia. Prior to 1961, all 50 states prohibited the expression of such sexual acts. The Supreme Court ruled on June 20, 1986, that each state may continue to legislate rules for the constraint of sexual conduct, whether such conduct takes place in public or in the privacy of one's bedroom. This paper analyzes the historical and legal rationalizations for criminalization.

"Computer Crime: An Urgent Need for Legislative Action to Curb the Current Escalating Crime Trend in the Computer World," **LYNDA WHITEHEAD**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

The paper explores and discusses the urgent need for a definition for the crime of the '90s, and for proper legislative action to be taken. What, if anything can or should be done in order to curb the rising rate of computer transmission of pornography, the growth of theft rings located around the country, and general misuse of the awesome communicating power at hand? It is obvious that current trends of computer crimes are escalating and the present ambiguous, legislative rulings need to be changed. We must educate ourselves and our children to respect the "net" before it is too late.

"Developing a Typology of Methods in Serial Murder," **ESCHOL PARTIN**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

This study develops a working typology of methods and situational factors pertinent to known serial murder cases to aid in classifying serial murder methods. The sample consists of adjudicated case studies from the U S, Europe, and Japan. Consideration is given to actions of offenders prior to and after the commission of their crimes. Information is drawn from investigative evidence and self report data gathered from offenders ex post facto.

"Stalkers: A Typology and the Concept of Self-Protection," **MELANIE SONGER**, Mercyhurst College

Since the late 1980s, the issue of stalking has become one of the hot topics in American society. However, little research has been conducted to educate individuals about this issue. This paper examines a typology of stalkers to shed light on this issue. Also reviewed are current statutes, and the concept of self-protection.

"Understanding the Evolution of Organized Crime," **DAVID LANCASTER and MICHAEL SAPIA**, Western Carolina University

The purpose of this study is to understand the sophistication that organized crime has had to evolve in the last half-century. This criminal underworld has adapted with the changing times to meet their demands and motives through developing norms and rules. Law enforcement techniques have also made a transition to be better utilized in an effort to combat this everlasting saga. The future of organized crime will continue to grow to aspiring heights affecting not only particular areas but everyone that lives in the world.

PANEL 81 ROUNDTABLE: ALTERNATIVES TO DELINQUENT INTERVENTION

Often, the discussion of intervention with delinquent youth has included the involvement of multiple agencies, disciplines services, etc, who provide a comprehensive package that would somehow meet the undefined void and cause change within the youth. In reality these multi-oriented endeavors have not dealt with the central issue of delinquent youth behavior. Family Intervention Services believes that in order to understand a youth's behavior you must understand the central most important relationships in their life and work to better those relationships. The difference between just consequenting youth and attempting to understand and change their relationships and environment is discussed.

PANEL 82 ROUNDTABLE: TEACHING THE WHITE COLLAR CRIME COURSE: PEDAGOGICAL CONUNDRUMS

Traditionally, white collar crime has been neglected in the criminal justice curriculum, but in recent years there has been some increased attention. This roundtable features a number of authors (or editors) of white collar crime texts (or readers), identifying some of the challenges involved in teaching white collar crime courses, and their own response (reflected in their books) to these challenges.

PANEL 84 ROUNDTABLE: CHALLENGE OF POLICING DEMOCRACIES: PERSPECTIVES FROM EMERGING ESTABLISHED AND MIXED DEMOCRACIES

An international police executive symposium was organized and chaired by Professor D K Das on the theme of Challenges of Policing Democracies at the International School of the Sociology of Law in Onati (Spain), May 1995, which was attended by the representatives of several emerging democracies. Crime migration, international influences, dependence on laws as sole remedies, manipulation of the media., lack of individual professionalism, etc, were commonly viewed as challenges to policing democracies. This paper addresses these issues from a multicultural perspective.

**PANEL 86 WORKSHOP: DRAMARAMA: A PREVENTION/ALTERNATIVE
TREATMENT STRATEGY FOR AT-RISK YOUTH**

Dramarama is an annual three-week camp designed to motivate, educate, and encourage at-risk youth by providing them with the opportunity to learn about drama and participate in the creation of several plays. Dramarama '95 camp focused on alcohol and other drug abuse. The first two weeks of Dramarama were designed for middle and high-school students. During the third week, these became counselors-in-training when elementary school students joined the camp. At-risk students were recruited from the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice Group Home, local shelters, and other at-risk programs. The workshop discusses the federal grant, goals, participants, and results.

PANEL 87 WORKSHOP: PROFILE OF AN ARSONIST

Fire-setting behavior may be categorized into six specific sub-types. Recognition of particular sub-types is important in determining criminal intent, along with appropriate intervention, placement, and sentencing. Pathological fire-setting, one of the sub-types, has its origins in early childhood, or if untreated, may continue into adult life with the development of sadistic sex offender behavior as a component of the profile. Lack of awareness and understanding of the serious nature of fire-setting behavior in children results in inappropriate or absent interventions, setting the stage for future chronic criminal conduct.

PANEL 87A LEADERSHIP AND DISCRIMINATION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

"The Effects of the Dominant Criminal Justice Paradigms," **JEREMY SCOTT**, Indiana University

What is the purpose of the criminologist or the scholar of criminal justice? What are the answers they are seeking? These two questions, and a host of others, are not easily answered; any one answer could be countered by a myriad of different ideas. However, questions like these are at the heart of criminal justice study. The focus of the field has changed considerably from its philosophical and theoretical inception with Beccaria and Bentham. This paper explores the history and future of the field of criminal justice in search of the dominant paradigms which guide research, scholarship, and policy.

"Selecting Criminal Justice as a College Major: An Examination of Factors Influencing Enrollment and Satisfaction with a Criminal Justice Program," **KRISTEN KELLER, J MICHELLE CATANA, KIM LERA, and JOHN KRIMMEL**, Trenton State College

The goals of this research are twofold. The first is to identify the factors associated with college students' decisions to select criminal justice as a major. The second is to ascertain from criminal justice graduates their level of satisfaction in terms of achieving career objectives. Questionnaires were distributed to every criminal justice student (about 400) in an unidentified four-year northeastern college. Questionnaires were also distributed to a sample of the alumni of the same college. Preliminary results indicate two general types of criminal justice students.

"Leadership in Criminal Justice," **JAMES HOUSTON**, Appalachian State University

Criminal justice is in need of effective leadership today more than ever before. In an era of shrinking budgets, a more sophisticated work force, and a chaotic work environment, it is important that we select and train men and women who are capable of leading organizations to excellence. This paper explores the state of leadership in criminal justice today, and suggests ways to produce men and women who do the right things.

"A Model for an Executive Leadership Program for Chief Probation Officers," **ROSEMARY GIDO**, Pennsylvania State University

It is often observed that public sector managers are good technicians who move up the management ladder from staff positions. Count probation chiefs are no exception. This paper introduces a program currently ongoing in Pennsylvania designed to introduce state-of-the-art executive leadership concepts and training drawing from the very best corporate models. It encourages revolutionary integration of organization-flattering, team building, manager as leader, etc, elements into traditional organizational and human resource environments. Also touched up is the design, implementation, and evaluation of the program.

PANEL 88 IMPACTING STUDENT PERCEPTIONS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

"Profiles in Encouragement: Educating Women in Prison," **ANN OUSTERHOUT**

What effect, if any, does encouragement have upon female inmates' success in prison education and training? This paper reports a study of the sources of encouragement perceived by inmates of the Oregon Women's Correctional Center. Whose support is important to them - friends or family? Guards or teachers? More significant, does it work?

"Having Fun Teaching Criminal Justice to Novices," **GERHARD MUELLER**, Rutgers University

Criminal justice, a serious and complex subject, can be made enjoyable and easy for novices by an instructor's use of unorthodox teaching methods (inter-active, audio-visual, experimental, experiential, historical, contemporary, and futuristic). Demonstrations will be included.

"Students' Perceptions of Policing: Does Completing Police-Related Course Affect Perceptions?" **MARK DANTZKER**, Loyola University-Chicago and **NICKY JACKSON**, Purdue University Calumet

There is little doubt that most people have their own perceptions of policing. Research examining how to change the perceptions, which are often much more negative than positive, is limited. Furthermore, there appears to be little literature that examines how students, particularly criminal justice students, perceive policing. This paper reports the perceptions of students entering a police-related course and whether those perceptions changed at the end of the course. Measurement is accomplished through a 20 item perceptions questionnaire designed specifically for this research.

"Students' Perceptions of a Criminal Justice Program," **JAMES DAVIS**, Jersey City State College

This paper regards a questionnaire administered to 51 students in a dual-track class in criminal justice in a medium-size northeastern public university. The results revealed that students considered the quality of courses and faculty as very important. Most important was the desire for job-related courses. The results

also showed apathy among many students based on the low number of responses. Policy suggestions entail the recruitment of more minority students and faculty, a multicultural teaching perspective, and more research on students' perceptions.

PANEL 89 THE CPS PROGRAM IN ALABAMA

"A Comparison of C.P.S. in Two Alabama Counties," **JEFFREY RUSH**, Jacksonville State University

This paper will compare the community placement supervision program in two Alabama counties. It will attempt to explain the differences and similarities in the two programs, both of which are state-run programs. Implications for the future will also be discussed.

"The Benefits of C.P.S.," **JAY BATES**, Jacksonville State University

This paper talks about the students that are assigned to CPS by the courts, the probation officers, and the correctional facilities. This program would be considered by many to be intensive supervised probation, but for juveniles. Most of the children who are on the program are usually first-time offenders and have not experienced a lock-up facility on a long-term basis. This paper focuses on the students and their progress in this program as well as the burden this program is trying to take off of the already overcrowded juvenile justice program in Alabama.

"The History of C.P.S. in Calhoun County, Alabama," **LYNN DUKE**, Jacksonville State University

This paper deals with the history of the Community Placement and Supervision Program in Calhoun County. It includes the number of juveniles that the program has been able to handle and the number projected for the future. It also deals with the cost and effectiveness of this program against others available in the area. The goals and operation expenses will be discussed in brief.

"Monitoring Delinquents on C.P.S.," **WENDI TAVIS**, Jacksonville State University

CPS is an alternative method of commitment for adjudicated juveniles in the Alabama Department of Youth Services. This paper covers the monitor's approach of how the juveniles are dealt with and the punishment that is given.

PANEL 90 ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES IN POLICING

"Team Building in Police Agencies: Factors Contributing to Failure and Success," **LEWIS BENDER**, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville

The literature related to team development and approaches to total quality management (TQM) tend to support a one size fits all perspective. Generally, it is assumed that similar team development techniques and approaches are universally applicable regardless of the type or organization involved in the process. This paper examines: (1) the factors inherent in many police agencies which facilitate and hinder organized team development and (2) approaches to team building which improve the potential for a successful team experience.

"Mid-Management in Texas Police Agencies," **LYDIA LONG**, Sam Houston State University

This paper examines mid-management in Texas police agencies. A primary benefit in examining the changing role of mid-management is that it may aid in restructuring the current rank structure, thereby streamlining and eliminating unnecessary and duplicate roles that already exist within departments.

"Predicting Police Compulsory Arbitration-A Theoretical Perspective," **BRIAN JOHNSON**, Grand Valley State University

Police labor arbitration has become a dominant and, for many police administrators, a difficult administrative task, often leading to impasse in the collective bargaining process. This presentation examines police compulsory arbitration in the state of Michigan, while providing a theoretical framework for determining what, if any, factors lead the parties to impasse and compulsory arbitration.

"Family Stress and Departmental Response Following the Death of a Police Officer," **JOHN VIOLANTI**, Rochester Institute of Technology

It was hypothesized that support from the police department following the on-duty death of an officer helps to ameliorate stress in surviving spouses. A secondary analysis was conducted of data obtained from 162 police spouse survivors. Results indicated that spouses who reported satisfaction with the department had significantly lower stress scores than those who were dissatisfied. Lower stress scores continued as long as 42 months after the death. These findings suggest that police departments should provide positive assistance to police survivors.

PANEL 91 CITIZEN ATTITUDES AND PERSPECTIVES OF COP

"Who Knows What About Community-Oriented Policing," **VINCENT WEBB** and **CHARLES KATZ**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

The purpose of this paper is to examine community-oriented policing from the citizen perspective. In particular, how individual (eg, ethnicity, gender, age) and contextual (eg, geographic location) variables are associated with citizen perception, awareness, and understanding of community-oriented policing. The data were obtained from an annual citizen survey (n=100) of conditions and services in the metropolitan area of Omaha (NE).

"Youth Attitudes Toward the Police: Phoenix, Arizona," **FRANCES BERNAT**, Arizona State University West and **MICHELLE CARTER**, Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

This study reports preliminary findings from the National GREAT Evaluation project. Specific focus is placed on youth attitudes towards the police.

"On the Measurement of Public Support for the Police," **STEVEN BRANDL**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and **JAMES FRANK** and **R CORY WATKINS**, University of Cincinnati

Since the 1960s, many studies have analyzed citizens' attitudes toward the police. These studies have used a variety of items to measure citizens' attitudes - items which vary in their referent (eg, the police, the police in the neighborhood) and in their focus (eg, assessments of overall police agency performance, assessments of police performance in dealing with specific conditions). Using data obtained through a survey of 290 residents of a midwestern city, a comparison is made regarding various questions designed to measure attitudes toward the police. The results show that regardless of the referent or focus, there are few differences in response patterns across questions. The implications of these findings are discussed.

"Perception of Crime and Policing in a Changing Community," **STEVEN PATRICK**, **LISA HERRERA**, and **JEREMY MAXAND**, Boise State University

Police agencies throughout the U S are facing increasing public relations problems. The media daily contains information implying that crime is rising and that police forces are engaging in unethical practices. In response to these and other changes in public perceptions many law enforcement agencies are stepping up their efforts in public relations. As part of the Nampa police department's growing efforts in community relations, a survey of perceptions of crime was commissioned. The first author of this work developed and administered a crime survey to a random sample of 330 Nampa residents designed to measure perceptions of crime, changes in the crime rate, and the performance of the Nampa police department.

PANEL 92 MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES IN FAMILY VIOLENCE

"Munchausen Syndrome By Proxy: A Literature Review," **DAVID GRAFF JR**, Mercyhurst College

Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy (MSBP) is a psychological disorder whereby an individual inflicts illness or injury on another person, often a child. MSBP is actually a covert child abuse. However, information concerning MSBP is lacking in criminological literature. Criminal justice practitioners must be made aware of the existence of MSBP. This review of the literature examines MSBP through identification, legal issues, gender-related issues, and treatment issues.

"Mental Health Status of Incarcerated Women in Connecticut: Substance Abuse, Victimization, and Criminal History Correlates," **CATHERINE HAVENS**, University of Connecticut and **MARGARET MARTIN**, Eastern Connecticut State University

This paper presentation reports the results of a pilot study on the comprehensive mental health assessment of the mental well being of incarcerated women in the correctional facility in Niantic (CT) and ultimately to contribute to improved knowledge about, and treatment for, this and similar populations. This 1995 study employed traditional and emerging mental health assessment techniques, including those for alcohol and drug abuse, in conjunction with relational, social, and environmental assessment tools that have emerged from both feminist and social work critiques of traditional mental health studies.

"Mental Health Professionals in Forensic Areas," **KATHLEEN HEIDE**, University of South Florida and **ELDRA SOLOMON**, Tampa Medical Tower

Mental health professionals are increasingly being called upon to assist in criminal and civil cases. The authors, a criminologist licensed as a mental health counselor and a clinical psychologist, discuss a variety of these matters using actual cases in which they have been involved. Those legal issues include competency to stand trial, mental status at the time of the crime, and factors in mitigation of death in the criminal arena. Rape trauma syndrome, false memory syndrome, and parental fitness and safety of the children are among the issues illustrated in the civil context.

"Therapeutic Justice and Child Abuse," **E SCOTT RYAN**, Mansfield University

The author presents six cases from a county court presenting verbatim therapeutic diagnostic input into the deliberations of each case. The central thesis is that therapy based on the medical model is often used to the detriment of justice.

PANEL 93 EMERGING ISSUES IN CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY/CRIMINAL JUSTICE

"Images of Criminals and Victims and Fear of Crime Among White, Black, and Latina Women," **ESTHER MADRIZ**, Hunter College

This study explores images of criminals and victims among white, black and Latina women, and the impact of these images on their fear of crime. The argument of the paper is that these images reproduce gender, class, and race hierarchies. The study uses focus groups and in-depth interviews from a sample size of 130 women. Differences and similarities are found among women of different racial background. While all women are afraid of crimes committed by strangers, white women seem to be more afraid of rape, and black and Latina women of murders and muggings committed against them and against male acquaintances.

"Flag Desecration in the Post-Eichman Era: Civil Religion, Social Movements, and Social Control," **MICHAEL WELCH** and **JENNIFER BRYAN**, Rutgers University

In 1989, Congress passed the Flag Protection Act which set out to impose federal criminal penalties for flag desecration. However, in *U S vs Eichman* (1990) the U S Supreme Court invalidated the Flag Protection Act, thereby establishing a distinct period in American history in which flag desecration is protected by First Amendment freedoms. This paper explores recent flag desecrations in the post-Eichman era, and examines governmental response to such incidents. Implications to civil religion, social movements, and social control are discussed in detail.

"A Further Look at Long Cycles, Legislation and Crime," **MICHAEL HOGAN**, **MICHAEL LYNCH**, and **PAUL STRETESKY**, Florida State University

In a recent article, Barlow and Barlow (1995) examined the theoretical and empirical relationship between long economic cycles and social control. Theoretically, these authors suggest that significant shifts in criminal justice legislation are concentrated within long cycles of economic stagnation, and find empirical support for this hypothesis in univariate analysis. This paper further considers Barlow and Barlow's data and hypotheses by subjecting their data to multivariate analyses which control for the effect of numerous variables. Results indicate that long cycle effects may not be over-riding.

PANEL 94 SPATIAL ANALYSIS: ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

“Analyzing the Stability of Crime Hot Spots,” **KEN NOVAK, MICHAEL TURNER, JENNIFER HARTMAN, and ALEX HOLSINGER**, University of Cincinnati

This paper analyzes the spatial differentiation of several different types of street crime including, but not limited to, robbery, rape, and sexual assault. Geographical and census data were gathered from a large, midwestern city in order to determine what structural and demographic factors may be correlated to increases or decreases in the above mentioned crime types. Time series analysis is employed in determining significant changes in rates of crime, as well as, significant changes in geographical locations of said crime.

“Mapping the Relationship Between Alcohol Consumption and Crime Victimization,” **JAMES FOX**, Buffalo State College

This paper presents findings from a study examining the impact of urban bars and nightclubs upon their surrounding residential neighborhoods. Geographic Information System (GIS) software (MapInfo) was used to illustrate the spatial and temporal relationship between peak alcohol consumption hours and personal, property, and public order offenses in neighborhoods surrounding hot spot bars and nightclubs in an urban setting. Data sources include the time and location of 911 calls, arrests, and household crime victimization survey responses for selected urban neighborhoods. In addition, current census data and county property assessment data were used to examine relationships among demographic variables, bar and nightclub location, and crime victimization.

“Using Spatial Distribution and Time Line Analysis to Determine the Impact of Adult Entertainment Establishments on Community Crime Rates,” **TERRY DANNER**, Saint Leo College

The plaintiff who commissioned this study was asking a U S District Court to enjoin the City of Tampa against enforcing restrictive adult-use establishment ordinances that were based on the assumption that such businesses create a uniquely criminogenic environment in the neighborhoods where they are located. Spatial distribution and time line analyses were done using data provided by the City of Tampa Police Department to produce a quantitative assessment of their crime-producing effects. Rates for various offenses that occurred within the three contiguous grids in direct proximity to a target business were compared with similar grids in the area.

“The Routine Activities of Repeat Victims,” **RICHARD TITUS**, National Institute of Justice

Routine activities theory is an important contribution to criminology, as it integrates analysis of the behavior of offenders and victims and the structure of environments and situations. This theory can be advanced by greater attention to the victim, whose movements and behaviors influence the proximity, target attractiveness, and guardianship to which the offender responds. The routine activities and victimization of one type of victim - the repeat victim - will be examined within the context of this theory.

PANEL 95 INTERNATIONAL ISSUES IMPACTING CRIME AND TERRORISM

“German Thinking About Terrorism and Radical Activities After Oklahoma City,” **DAVID STRUCKHOFF**, Loyola University-Chicago

Based on systematic, in-depth interviews with German federal, state, and municipal justice system administrators and officers, and with German citizens from both former East and West, this paper explores perceptions of causes of terrorist behavior (world wide); reasons for the emergence of the radical right in both the U S and Germany; reasons for the persistence of the radical right in both the U S and Germany; and the extent of the problem of the radical left in both the U S and Germany.

“Organized Crime in 21st Century,” **AUGUST BEQUAI**

High tech revolution has facilitated the dramatic rise of international criminal syndicates, as well as, making it more difficult for governments to detect and deter their activities. This presentation focuses on the ability of organized crime to harness the high tech revolution, as well as, integrate it in its daily criminal operations. The presentation raises the need for a new approach to address the threat of the global crime syndicates in the 21st century.

“Economics and Crime Revisited the Importance of National Trends and Local Meanings,” **JON VAGG**

Most studies of economic development and crime at an international level have concentrated on national or regional-level statistical information in order to draw conclusions about relationships between crime and phenomena such as business cycles and economic development. This paper reviews a variety of local studies conducted in the U S, England, and Asia in conjunction with the wider literature on economic development and crime, and on postmodern or postindustrial societies. It illustrates how different views of the relationships between economics and crime can arise.

“Crime and Justice in Post-Cold War Hungary,” **CHRIS ESKRIDGE**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

Extremely rapid social and economic changes occurred in Hungary once the Iron Curtain came down in 1990. Economic privatization has served as a hot-bed for corruption, and the Hungarian legal institutions have struggled to respond to this threat to their social peace and stability. Organized crime groups, including many so-called Russian mobs and at least five major Gypsy tribes, have flooded Hungary, and the legal community is ill-equipped to respond. The Hungarians are reaching out to the West for help and assistance in responding to these multiple, social menaces.

PANEL 96 VIOLENCE, HANDGUNS, LAW ENFORCEMENT

“Law Enforcement Challenges in Removing Illegal Guns From the Community,” **VANCE McLAUGHLIN**, Savannah Police Department

The Savannah (GA) police department has begun a program to try to remove illegal guns from the community. Political and policy issues will be discussed. The training and strategies used will be presented.

“Ammunition Control: The Major Bullet for Reducing Gun Violence?” DAVE KOPEL

This paper evaluates various proposals for restricting, taxing, licensing, or regulating ammunition as a gun control policy. Various types of controversial ammunition (hollow-points, KTW ammunition, the Black Rhino, and others) are investigated to determine to what extent they actually differ from ordinary ammunition. This paper applies economic analysis to investigate the very different effects that ammunition taxes or other ammunition regulation would likely have on different ammunition consumers, including target shooters, hunters, collectors, and criminals. Constitutional issues related to ammunition control will be discussed.

“Sources of Crime Guns in Southern California,” JULIUS WACHTEL, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

Most of what we know about the origin of crime guns comes from empirically questionable sources, such as case studies of notorious guns and anecdotal responses to crime surveys. However, thousands of guns are successfully traced by ATF each year from manufacture through retail sale. This paper reports the preliminary findings of a continuing ATF LAPD project to track the sources of guns recovered in metropolitan Los Angeles. Initial data, supplanted by fieldwork, indicates that many crime guns reach the streets through several methods, including straw purchase, theft, street dealing, and misconduct by licensed gun dealers.

“Firearms and Crime: Research in State Statistical Analysis Centers,” STAN ORCHOWSKY, Justice Research and Statistics Association

The Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA) has received a grant from the Bureau of Justice Statistics to support research on firearms and crime in state Statistical Analysis Centers (SACs). This paper summarizes the projects which are being undertaken by the SACs on a variety of topics related to firearms. The paper also summarizes the status of JRSA’s development of FARIS, the Firearms Research Information System, which will identify, collect, and disseminate relevant firearm-related research findings.

PANEL 97 ORANGE COUNTY’S GANG INCIDENT TRACKING SYSTEM

“Orange County’s Gang Incident Tracking System: An Inter-Agency Cooperative Effort to Monitor Gang Activity,” BRYAN VILA and JAMES MEEKER, University of California-Irvine

The Orange County (CA) Gang Incident Tracking System (GITS) was designed to facilitate strategic planning and resource allocation by: (1) establishing a centralized data base to which all county law enforcement agencies report gang-related crime; (2) accurately identifying the extent of gang-related crime; (3) establishing a baseline against which to identify future trends in gang-related crime; and (4) identifying gang-related crime patterns. This presentation features preliminary evaluation of GITS, describes data acquired thus far on regional variation in gang-related crime patterns, and ongoing efforts to develop reliability and validity.

“The Gang Incident Tracking System: Orange County’s Attempt to Identify and Count Gang Related Crime,” KATIE PARSONS, University of California-Irvine

Many governmental agencies across the country are attempting to deal with apparent increases in gang activities. A formative evaluation of the Gang Incident Tracking System (GITS) was undertaken to determine the effectiveness of this cooperative approach to accurately count gang-related crime. Several constraints, such as definitions of terms and categories, lack of training, diverse models used to identify gang crime, and use of an outdated computer system weaken the program and reduce its ability to reach their goal. The research analyzed such constraints and offers recommendations to overcome the obstacles.

“Orange County’s Gang Incident Tracking System: A Geographic Approach to Understanding Gang Activity,” THOMAS FOSSATI, University of California-Irvine

A resurgence in the study of gangs has followed the apparent increase in the number of these groups and their involvement in criminal activity. To date, little research has focused upon geographical correlates of gang incidents because of the lack of available gang data. Using a Geographic Information System (GIS) approach to analyze gang incidence data from Orange County (CA), this paper examines demographic and geographic factors related to gang activity. This method focuses on both the statistical and spatial relationships associated with gang crime, independent of jurisdictional and political boundaries, producing a more comprehensive understanding of gang crime and related issues.

“Fear of Gangs as a Function of City and Neighborhood Characteristics,” JODI LANE, University of California-Irvine

Researchers have noted the importance of city and neighborhood characteristics in explaining fear of crime, but none have concentrated specifically on the fear of gangs and gang-related crime. A theoretical model is proposed for examining the impact of city and neighborhood characteristics on fear of gangs and gang-related crime in Orange County (CA). Potential relationships between variables such as racial and ethnic heterogeneity, official crime statistics, community disorder, and fear of gangs are suggested. Future research will test this model using a local telephone survey, focus groups, content analysis of local newspaper articles, and official statistics, including data collected in the Orange County Gang Incident Tracking System.

PANEL 98 DIMENSIONS OF ENFORCEMENT IN WHITE-COLLAR AND POLITICAL CRIME

“White Collar Crime Arrest Trends 1975-1994,” RICHARD FLORENCE, Federal Bureau of Investigation

This paper examines the arrest trends for white collar offenses in the U S from 1975-1994. The data comes from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The age, sex, and race of arrestees for white collar offenses are examined. The demographics of white collar arrestees are contrasted against arrestees for other offenses, specifically violent offenses. Specifically explored is whether the demographics of white collar arrestees remains stable over the 20-year period.

“Mission Impossible? Regulating Bankruptcy Fraud,” SUSAN WILL, University of California-Irvine

Based on observations and interviews with courtroom actors, this study explores the problems of regulating fraud in bankruptcy court.

“Analysis of the Sentencing of White-Collar Criminals Under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines,” **CAREY HERBERT**, University of Arizona

Control theorists have argued that distinctions should not be drawn among types of crimes or criminals. This stance has raised considerable controversy in the field of white-collar crime. Others argue that white-collar offenses have different etiology from street crimes, and that the higher status of white-collar offenders have different etiology from street crimes, and that the higher status of white-collar offenders affords them better treatment in the criminal justice system. This paper presents an analysis of demographic, offense, and case disposition characteristics for individuals sentenced under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines (1987-1993). Comparison of the dispositions of the white-collar and non-white-collar cases will be made.

“Sanctioning Attorney Misconduct,” **BARBARA BELBOT**, University of Alabama-Birmingham

This paper looks at how attorneys control misconduct within their profession. It focuses on the manner in which attorneys categorize professional misconduct, available sanctions for misconduct, sanctions typically used, social control mechanisms used by state bar disciplinary committees, and important cases that have helped define the parameters of social control within the profession, highlighting cases that involve issues in the nature of misappropriation of funds, theft, fraud, and assisting clients in criminal acts.

“Public Corruption and Whitewater: A Case Study of Federal Investigation of Political Crime,” **MARION DOSS JR** and **ROBERT ROBERTS**, James Madison University

The Whitewater scandal has grown from a minor political problem for President and Mrs. Clinton to a series of congressional investigations and the target of an expensive independent counsel investigation. Critics argue the investigation is politically motivated and should be of little interest to federal law enforcement. This paper argues that, to the contrary, there is nothing particularly unusual with respect to Whitewater other than it involves a high state official who just happened to get elected President. The scandal is typical of a long series of federal investigations of state and local corruption, and provides additional evidence that a strong federal role in combating state and local corruption continues to be needed.

PANEL 99 THE FOURTH AMENDMENT: LIMITATIONS AND EXPANSIONS IN CASE LAW AND LEGISLATION

“The Fourth Amendment and the Knock and Announce Rule,” **ALTON SLANE**, Muhlenberg College

The U S Supreme Court focused on the knock and announced standard and exigent circumstances in its recent decision, *Wilson vs Arkansas* (May 22, 1995). Accordingly, this paper speculates on the importance of this decision in relation to exigent circumstances, search warrant executions, and warrantless entries.

“Knock Knock: The Police, the Fourth Amendment, and Unannounced Entry-Implications of *Wilson vs Arkansas*,” **CRAIG HEMMONS**, Boise State University

In March 1995 the U S Supreme Court ruled that the common law knock and announce principle is embodied in the Fourth Amendment’s command that searches and seizures be reasonable. The Court emphasized that unannounced police entry into a dwelling is not per se unconstitutional. Such entry, according to the Court, is permissible whenever the police can establish countervailing law enforcement interests. Exactly what circumstances will justify ignoring the knock and announce requirement were left to the lower courts. This paper discusses the rationale and implications.

“What Fourth Amendment? H.R. 666 and the Satanic Expansion of the Good Faith Exception,” **REBECCA DAVIS**, Georgia Southern University

The House of Representatives seeks to reinforce and expand the position of the U S Supreme Court that evidence seized without a warrant can be used in court if the arresting or searching officer acted in good faith. This paper revisits the origins and purposes for the exclusionary rule, and explores the effect HR 666 will have on criminal procedure.

“Abolish or Enforce? Perceptions of the Exclusionary Rule from Two Criminal Justice Populations,” **LYNN NEWHART**, Rockford College and **TOM ALLISANKUS**, Rock Valley College

Controversy surrounding the exclusionary rule is mounting as Congress debates whether or not to abolish it. Opponents of the rule argue that the guilty are going free; proponents argue that the exclusionary rule serves to deter unlawful police practices. The purpose of the study is to examine how two different populations within the criminal justice system (the state attorney’s office and police chiefs) perceive the enforcement - or abolition - of the exclusionary rule. Results are obtained using multivariate analyses.

“What’s Bugging You?: Inconsistencies and Irrationalities in the Law of Eavesdropping,” **JOSEPH SANBORN JR** and **CAROL BAST**, University of Central Florida

Legislatures and courts, on both the state and federal levels, have granted extensive protection to oral communications. The interception of these conversations has been criminalized as a felony and subjected to civil penalties/damages as well. Recordings of these communications, even by participants, have been held inadmissible in criminal and civil proceedings. This paper examines statutes and case law from all states and the federal system, and illustrates where the law of eavesdropping is inconsistent and even irrational.

PANEL 100 WORKSHOP: SCHOOL SAFETY RESPONSE PLAN TO VIOLENCE

This presentation focuses on how a school district can put together a workable and realistic crisis plan and in-service training for PTA’s, parents, and voluntary groups to deal with a potentially violent crisis. Those in attendance will learn the steps of setting up a plan that incorporates the expertise, skills, and knowledge of those in a school community. Presentation methods will be through lecture, video, audience participation, and questions and answers.

PANEL 101 WORKSHOP: HOW PREDICTION EQUATIONS CAN BE DEVELOPED AND USED TO ASSIST IN PROGRAM MANAGEMENT IN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING

A multitude of studies have developed prediction equations from data obtained from correctional settings. These studies range from predicting disciplinary

adjustment to predicting suicidal tendencies. This presentation demonstrates the development and use of this important statistical tool in making decisions in correctional settings. Research by the authors, as well as other noteworthy regression studies will be discussed.

PANEL 101A HOLDING ON BEYOND THE WALLS OF PRISONS

“Maintaining the Family Unit While Incarcerated,” **RACHELLE CHASE**, University of Arkansas-Little Rock

This paper centers on female inmates in the correctional system with a focus on maintaining the family unit while incarcerated. Emphasis is given to the problems that inmate mothers experience during incarceration, and problems that free world care givers experience while mothers are incarcerated. The problems that the children of incarcerated mothers face in today's society will be discussed.

“The State of Boot Camps for Female Offenders,” **J MICHAEL THORNTON** and **ELIZABETH McCONNELL**, Valdosta State University

Extensive research and debate exists in which the viability of and the rationale for correctional boot camps have been examined. An area that has not been adequately addressed is the status of boot camp programs for female offenders. This exploratory paper provides an overview of boot camp programming for female offenders; specifically, an assessment of those that currently exist and recommendations for the future.

“Poverty, Prison, and Health: An Assessment of Women's Health Issues Within and Beyond the Prison Walls,” **JANET MULLINGS**, **JAMES MARQUART**, and **STEVEN CUVELIER**, Sam Houston State University

Prison populations reflect the economically disadvantaged and socially marginalized members of the larger population. This suggests that health conditions within the lower socioeconomic segments of the noninstitutionalized population shape and influence population morbidity and mortality within the prison setting. Data indicate that the growing female prison population reflects an increasingly unhealthy contingency of women. This paper examines the interrelationship between health conditions of women in the wider society and women in prison. Sentencing strategies which expand prisoner populations and extend time served are explored in relation to future correctional health care issues for women.

“A County Jail Admission Profile, 1905-45,” **BEVERLY SMITH**, **SESHA KETHINENI**, and **AMY KREKE**, Illinois State University

This study examines 5,200 jail admissions made between 1905 and 1945. The sample includes all females admitted during that time period and a systematic sampling of male admissions. Inmate demographic and offense profiles indicate the effects of Prohibition, two World Wars, post-World War I prosperity, and the great Depression on the jail population size and character. Those admissions also show a pattern of cooperation between the jail and state/federal prisons, reformatories, and mental facilities.

POSTER SESSIONS

“The Bank of Credit and Commerce International Scandal: An Example of a Corporate Execution,” **PETER STEVENSON**, Western Michigan University

The media's focus in reporting on the collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) has been on the money laundering activities supporting the Columbian drug cartels. However, little attention has been given to the reaction of many of the world's law enforcement and regulatory agencies. This discussion centers on the control sanctions levied against BCCI, particularly the forced shutdown of BCCI which is a sanction rarely applied to multinational corporations.

“Burglary a Sex Crime? The Case of a Cross-Dressing Burglar,” **HELEN COOPER**

Crimes reported to police are classified as either crime against person or crime against property; UCR does not have a classification for a property crime which is committed for sexual gratification. A man wearing a dress who breaks into a dwelling to steal a woman's underwear is not a typical burglar. This paper explores possible reasons for such behavior and offers the suggestion that counseling might provide better results than a jail sentence.

“You're Out the Navy Now: A Description of Administrative Discharges,” **JAMES NOLAN** and **ALBERT BLACKWELL**, Norfolk State University

Military service in the U S has been considered a duty, privilege, and honor. However, not everyone serves with distinction and integrity. A less-than-honorable discharge may adversely affect a person's life. This paper describes the demographic characteristics of 206 enlisted sailors who were discharged from the Navy through administrative hearings during 1992 and 1993. While sailors were discharged for 25 different kinds of rule violations, four accounted for a majority of the separations. Most sailors had multiple charges. Reasons for the discharges are discussed.

“Addressing At-Risk Relationships: Male Inmate Marriage/Relationship Enrichment Program,” **TED MARSHALL**, Morehead State University

Incarceration of an individual puts tremendous negative pressure on marriage and/or significant other relationships. Relationship enrichment programs for male inmates are rare and lacking. To address this need two state systems, a prison and an university, and two private systems, a state-wide child abuse prevention association and a volunteer in corrections organization, collaborated on the growing together while living apart program. The process and dynamics of organizing and implementing this program are discussed.

“General Knowledge of HIV Disease: A Comparison of Male and Female Inmates,” **BILLY LONG**

General knowledge levels of HIV disease were calculated for male and female inmates. Significance tests were performed for each item between the two samples. Also, an overall general knowledge index was created and used for comparative purposes.

"Dade Partners for Safe Neighborhoods," **JEFFREY SILBERT**, Metro-Dade Department of Justice Assistance; **HON KATHERINE RUNDLE**, 11th Judicial Circuit; **CARLOS MIGOYA**, First Union Bank of Florida; **HON ARTHUR TEELE JR**, Metro-Dade Board of County Commissioners; **HON JANET McAILEY**, Dade County School Board; and **HON MIGUEL de GRANDY**, Dade County Legislative Delegation

Dade Partners for Safe Neighborhoods is an innovative public-private effort in Dade County (FL) to direct the energy, resources, and ideas of all those interested in a comprehensive campaign against crime. This partnership developed a community blueprint which addresses a full gamut of crime-related issues from early intervention to prisons including a juvenile justice system that effectively deals with youthful offenders, adequate resources and effective programs that reduce and prevent crime, while also redirecting "would be" criminals into constructive careers, and a justice system insuring that sentences are respected and that violent, repeat offenders serve their full prison sentence.

"Injuries to Tactical Police Personnel: Courses, Effects, and Prevention Measures," **JOE STAN**, Travis County Sheriff's Office and **TOMAS MIJARES**, Southwest Texas State University

Because of the extremely vigorous nature of police tactical operations, great emphasis is placed on personal physical fitness. Using a survey of over 500 officers employed by 60 police agencies, the causes and effects of injuries incurred by tactical personnel are identified and examined. Appropriate recommendations for preventative and rehabilitative measures are made and suggestions for further study are offered.

"ACJS Home Page Project," **J MICHAEL THOMSON**, Northern Kentucky University

More and More the World Wide Web (WWW) is becoming a place for scholars to exchange information. The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) is establishing a home page as a clearinghouse for criminal justice information and research. This session will demonstrate (1) the specifics of ACJS's home page project, (2) trends in audio and graphical access to the WEB, and (3) how to build your own home page.

"Challenges of Policing Democracies: An Historical Analysis," **PETER KRATCOSKI**, Kent State University

An international police executive symposium was organized and chaired by D K Das, on the theme of "Challenges of Policing Democracies" at the International School of the Sociology of Law in Onati (Spain) in May 1995. This was attended by the representatives of several emerging democracies. Crime migration, international influences, dependence on laws as sole remedies, manipulation of the media, and lack of individual professionalism were commonly viewed as challenges to policing democracies. This paper addresses these issues from an historical perspective.

"Genocide: The Untimate Weapon of Destruction," **CHRISTINE HOWARD**, University of Baltimore

This paper discusses the development of the term genocide, the adoption of this term by the United Nations, criticisms and shortcomings of this term, a causal analysis of the problems which lead to the current situation in the former Yugoslavia, and a discussion of the policy implications and the aggressive implementation of a global genocide watch.

PANEL 102 POLICING THE INTERNET

"Policing the Internet: State-of-the-Art," **LEN BABIN**, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

This paper describes a recently completed study of law enforcement's use of the Internet. Discussed is law enforcement's historical relationship with computer technology, and the degree to which law enforcement agencies are making investigative use of the Internet.

"Policing the Internet: More Virtual than Verity," **WILLIAM TAFOYA**, Prometheus Consultants

This paper describes preliminary findings from a study underway that examines the extent to which law enforcement is making use of the Internet and its World Wide Web. Identified will be the agencies that currently have a presence on the Internet. The way in which those police and sheriff's departments are utilizing this high technology will be discussed. The scope of this research project will be discussed as will be the implications for criminal justice and criminology educational programs.

"CYBERCOP.ORG," **KEVIN MANSON**, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

This paper describes a new collaboration between law enforcement and private sector business and organizations. How technological savvy can meld with a commitment to information security, privacy, and civil liberties, is discussed. It is postulated that such cooperative efforts will help define the state of the art in cyber law enforcement professionals, the on-line business community, and other non-profit organizations to provide a communications vehicle for community relations.

"No Law West of the Modern: Law Enforcement on the Electronic Frontier," **FRED COTTON**, SEARCH Inc

This paper describes some of the ways in which information systems technology is being used to commit a wide variety of crimes on the Internet and other computer networks. With the propagation of microcomputer technology into mainstream American society, comes the inevitable misuse of technology by those who would prey on the naivete of others. Empirical findings will be discussed regarding how ill-prepared law enforcement is today to address this growing crime concern. It is suggested that the few investigators across the nation who are working actively to combat the problem are doing so poorly-equipped and technologically outgunned.

"Cyber Porn: Freedom of Speech or Seduction of the Innocent?" **LYLE SHOOK** and **WALLACE INGRAM**, Auburn University at Montgomery

This paper discusses cyber porn in its many aspects, and addresses the role of law enforcement pertaining to the issue of freedom of speech versus crime and government control.

PANEL 103 JUVENILES IN ADULT COURT

"Adjudicating Juveniles as Adults: Intent Versus Reality," HENRY SONTHEIMER, Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency and LEE LABECKI, Pennsylvania Department of Corrections

The increasing level of violent juvenile crime has spurred a widespread legislative and prosecutorial effort to shift select youthful offenders from juvenile to adult court, often based on offender age and offense severity. Despite the best intention of these efforts to punish serious youthful offenders with hard time research on the impact of adult adjudication on the severity and certainty of sanctioning has been mixed. This paper examines the intended versus the actual impact of Pennsylvania's recently enacted direct filing legislation for serious juvenile offenders on justice and correctional administration as well as public safety.

"Juvenile Jurisdictional Transfer: An Analysis of Determinants and Processual Effects of the Judicial and Reverse Waiver Mechanisms," KRISTIN WINOKUR, Florida State University

This paper reports the results of a study which examined processual effects arising from the simultaneous use of judicial and reverse waiver in a large eastern metropolitan jurisdiction. The study specifically evaluated whether legal, sociodemographical, and organizational factors were significant determinants of judicial and reverse waiver in a sample of 403 cases. The research further assessed the relative severity of sentences conferred upon youths waived to or retained in the adult system, and examined whether these offenders received more severe sanctions than the youths who were adjudicated in the juvenile court following a judicial or reverse waiver hearing.

"Violent Youth in Juvenile and Adult Court: An Assessment of Sentencing Strategies," ERIC FRITSCH, St Edward's University; CRAIG HEMMENS, Boise State University; and TORY CAETI, Sam Houston State University

This paper examines the effectiveness of two sentencing strategies for managing serious and violent juvenile offenders: judicial waiver to adult court and determinant sentencing in juvenile court. Corrections data were analyzed and it was found that both groups consistently receive longer terms of incarceration than are available through normal juvenile justice processing. However, this finding changed when actual time served was taken into consideration. A discriminant analysis showed that juveniles determinately sentenced in juvenile court are more likely to be younger and receive and serve shorter sentences than juveniles waived to adult court and sentenced to prison.

"Juvenile Justice Reform: Widening the Punitive Net," ALIDA MERLO, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; PETER BENEKOS, Mercyhurst College; and WILLIAM COOK, Westfield State College

The incidence of violent juvenile offending and publicity have prompted some legislatures to review and revise their statutory provisions for waiver. This paper examines the recent statutes that have been enacted, the procedures stipulated, and their implications. Particular attention will be focused on the politicalization of juvenile crime, the politics of fear, and the evolution in juvenile justice philosophy from a rehabilitative to a punishment perspective. The re-structuring of the waiver process in the juvenile justice system is one of a series of quick-fixes that provides the illusion of effectively addressing and preventing juvenile crime.

"A Study of Social Factors Associated with Decline of Jurisdictional Decisions within Four Counties in the State of Washington," NANCY RODRIQUEZ, Washington State University

Washington, like a great number of other states, has changed statutes to permit the transfer of young offenders from juvenile jurisdiction to adult courts when they are accused of certain violent offenses. This exploratory study is designed to look into the feasibility of assessing the affects of various factors which are involved in the decline of jurisdiction hearing process. Legal, extra-legal, and organizational variables were collected from case files of those juveniles involved in decline of jurisdiction hearings in four eastern Washington counties. The data were supplemented with interviews with a number of juvenile justice officials.

PANEL 104 POLICE TASKS AND ORGANIZATIONAL DECISIONS ABOUT HOW TO PERFORM THEM

"An Analysis of Patterns and Trends in Law Enforcement Job Tasks," JOHN FENSKE, Sam Houston State University

This paper is based upon statewide surveys of Illinois law enforcement officer job tasks conducted by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board in 1981 and 1995. The paper analyzes patterns and trends in law enforcement officer job tasks relating to factors such as agency and personnel characteristics, with other analyses as may be appropriate.

"Forging the Iron Fist Inside the Velvet Glove: A Case Study in the Rise of U S Police Paramilitary Units," PETER KRASKA, VICTOR KAPPELER, and DEREK PAULSEN, Eastern Kentucky University

Does CP signal the diminishment of the coercive dimension to policing? Recent trends indicate just the opposite. There may be an increase in the number, and a significant change in the use of police paramilitary units. As part of a larger project examining changes in police/military connections, this study inquires into a Southern police department's past and current use of their Emergency Response Unit. Findings include that while this department publicizes themselves as doing community policing, it has also broadened the role of their paramilitary unit significantly.

"The Nonenforcement Role of Police in Western Alaska and the Eastern Canadian Arctic: An Analysis of Police Tasks in Remote Arctic Communities," DARRYL WOOD and LARRY TROSTLE, University of Alaska Anchorage

As with police in other geographic locales, the police that serve Alaska Native villages and Canadian Inuit communities perform a variety of tasks, of which law enforcement is only a small part. In these jurisdictions, the police provide a variety of public safety and community service functions that have more in common with the origins of western policing than with contemporary urban policing. The lack of economies of scale requires police officers serving in these remote areas to assume many responsibilities that their urban counterparts would not even consider.

“Current Issues in Civilianization in the UK Police Service,” GEOFF BERRY, Staffordshire University (England)

The paper outlines the rationale for using civilian support staff in the Police service in the UK and their increasing involvement in what has traditionally been seen as mainstream policing functions. It goes on to outline a number of obstacles which threaten the effective utilization of civilian support, particularly the problems of integration, and describes the implications for the police service in the UK if such issues are not addressed.

PANEL 105 COMMUNITY AND ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE: ISSUES THAT IMPACT COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES IN SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL COMMUNITIES

“Continuum of Community Policing Initiatives in North Carolina: A Comprehensive Assessment,” CHRIS HERRING, North Carolina Center on Community Policing

This paper reports findings from a statewide survey of all law enforcement agencies in North Carolina (N=555). The survey elicits information from law enforcement administrators concerning their community policing efforts; specifically, the degree of organizational transition to community policing, internal sources of support and barriers to community policing, and resources needed to actualize community policing are discussed.

“Community Perspectives About the Police and Their Responses to Community Policing,” GEORGE WILSON, North Carolina Central University

Findings from a longitudinal study will be presented regarding community perspectives about the police and community policing practices in Washington (NC). This paper also discusses the process of community engagement and mobilization. Youth initiatives to address police/community relations and public safety will also be discussed.

“Liability Concerns and Community Policing,” THURMOND HAMPTON, North Carolina Central University

Little consideration has been directed toward potential liability issues associated with community policing. This paper addresses law enforcement practices to include handling of critical events, citizen participation and training, and their implications for community policing. Liability concerns of law enforcement administrators will also be discussed.

“Law Enforcement Perspectives: The Transition to Community Policing,” HARVEY McMURRAY, North Carolina Central University

Findings from a study involving officers from a small town police department in eastern North Carolina will be presented. Officer perspectives about their department's transition to a community policing model will be discussed. Issues such as the impact of organizational structure and performance assessment on community policing initiatives will also be discussed.

PANEL 106 TYPES OF POLICE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

“Similarities and Differences in Police Involvement in Domestic and Environmental Crimes: An Unwillingness to Police?” LYNETTE FEDER, Florida Atlantic University and MARY CLIFFORD, Appalachian State University

Historically, police have been reluctant to view domestic crimes as real police work. This battle has been fought for many years and research indicates that advocates may be making some recent headway in getting police to view these crimes as part of their legitimate function. In a similar manner, police are now being increasingly asked to get involved in policing environmental crimes. Police are demonstrating a similar discomfort in policing environmental crimes. This paper discusses the historical and theoretical underpinnings of police's reactions to these two types of crimes.

“Battered Women's Perception of the Police Response,” AMANDA ROBINSON, University of Alabama

Alabama passed the Law Enforcement Protection Act I 1989, allowing officers to make warrantless arrests based on probable cause in domestic violence situations. The Tuscaloosa Police Department (TPD) was the first agency to consistently enforce the law, and created an aggressive pro-arrest policy which has been the model throughout Alabama. Heretofore, victims' opinions have not been assessed, even though the act and TPD's policy are designed to protect their interests. This research assessed victim's perception of the act and their ratings of the police response. Preliminary results support the hypothesis that victims are satisfied with the police response when pre-arrest policies are followed.

“Non-Traditional Police Responses to Family Violence,” MARCIA WHITEHEAD, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives

During the past two decades, police response to domestic violence has radically changed. Historically, little was done other than to separate the disputants and wait for tempers to subside. When responding to same sex incidents, police took the position that it was a he/she thing and not within the purview of proper law enforcement. This paper assesses the development of non-traditional police responses. Many states have legislation mandating arrest. However, these strategies and others are reactive; it is time to focus on prevention.

“Responding to Wife Abuse in Remote Communities: Lessons from the Arctic,” EVELYN ZELLERER, Simon Fraser University

This presentation discusses personal research on violence against women in the Canadian eastern arctic. This presentation includes an overview of research, highlighting certain findings. The focus of the presentation will be on the formal and informal responses to wife abuse.

PANEL 107 SPATIAL ANALYSIS: THE UNIVERSITY SETTING

“Fear of Crime on a University Campus,” ELIZABETH McCONNELL, Valdosta State University

This research measures students' fear of crime on a university campus, specifically safety issues, as well as unsafe areas on campus, which concerned students. Data were gathered by administering surveys to a purposive sample of students in university classes during the 1995 spring quarter. The 441 respondents answered questions about prior victimization, routine activities on campus, areas on campus where they were fearful, levels of fear during the day and night,

and respondent characteristics such as gender, race, hometown size, and prior victimization.

“Unreported Campus Criminal Victimization,” **DHRUBA BORA**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

In recent years, one of every four households in the U S has been victimized by personal or property crime. Many of these victimizations go unreported, making it difficult for law enforcement and other officials to target and focus on this unreported population. With this awareness of victimization, concern for crime on college campuses has also been rising. This paper is adapted from research conducted for a master's thesis at Eastern Kentucky University in 1992, and examines the types, extent, and characteristics of unreported crime on university campuses, as well as, incorporating some of the more prevalent theories on campus victimization.

“Situational Crime Prevention: Techniques for Reducing Bike Theft at Indiana University, Bloomington,” **CHERISE FANNO**, National Institute of Justice

A serious bike theft problem exists at Indiana University, Bloomington. As with many college campuses, students use bikes as a major source of transportation to and from class. With a student population close to 40,000, there are hundreds, perhaps thousands of bikes on or around campus every day. This number is unascertainable, since although the university does require bicycle registration, only a fraction of students actually do so. Based on environmental criminology and situational crime prevention, this study provides a spatial and temporal analysis of bike theft on campus, and an analysis of situational crime prevention techniques.

“Workplace Violence in the University Setting,” **SANDRA JENSEN**, Arizona State University

This research project explores and describes workplace violence in the university setting. Proposals for combating and preventing this type of behavior will be addressed.

PANEL 108 INTERNATIONAL CORRECTIONS ISSUES

“Violence in Refugee Detention Centers: A Comparison Between the U S and Western Europe,” **LYNNE SNOWDEN**, University of North Carolina Wilmington

This paper compares patterns of violence in refugee detention centers with the types of behavior commonly found in prisons. Both collective and interpersonal violence are found to differ in type and direction. Rather than an expression of conflict between groups, violence in detention centers tends to focus on the political nature of the incarceration. Refugee detention in the U S and Western Europe are compared.

“Comparisons of Jail Populations in the United States and Bangladesh,” **JEFFREY SENESE** and **MOHAMMED KASHEM**, University of Baltimore

This paper compares a systematic sample of jails in Bangladesh with a matched sample of jails in the U S. The data for this study are based on a systematic sample of the jails in Bangladesh and a matched sample of jails in the U S. Basic comparisons between various population levels (pretrial vs sentenced, male vs female, etc) will be conducted. While the results are preliminary at this point, they appear to indicate that there are clear differences between how jails are used in the two countries. Policy implications for both countries are discussed.

“Correctional Policies in the Netherlands,” **MIKE CARLIE**, Southwest Missouri State University

Correctional policies of the Dutch Ministry of Justice provide one perspective for correctional institutions in the Netherlands. A second perspective is provided through personal observations of various institutions in that nation. Current and future policies are discussed as are their ramifications for the Dutch system. Compared to correctional policies in the U S, Dutch policies emphasize individualized and intense treatment, secure and solitary environments, and brief periods of incarceration.

“Constitutional Remedies Protecting the Innocent from Incarceration: A Comparative Analysis of the Habeas Corpus in the United States and the Amparo in Mexico,” **WILLIAM WILKINSON**, University of Texas-Brownsville; **BAHRAM HAGHIGHI**, University of Texas-Pan American; and **ENRIQUE MALAGON**, Universidad Autonomas de Tamaulipas-Tampico

All modern legal systems combine condified law defining proscribed behavior and punishment (code-based systems) with procedural rules that result from decisions in specific cases (case-based systems). A major difference in emphasis between these two systems allows us to define categories of families of legal systems. The two major families of law found in the Atlantic Community (Western Europe and the Americas) are the civil law and the common law. This paper examines the procedures for judicial review using the habeas corpus in the U S and the amparo in Mexico. A comprative analysis provides the history of each procedure and a discussion of similarities and differences.

PANEL 109 ROUNDTABLE: APPLYING FOR AN ACADEMIC POSITION

This roundtable focuses on strategies for securing employment in academic institutions. Department chairs, faculty, and recent graduates will discuss their experiences in evaluating candidates for positions or applying and interviewing for positions. The roundtable participants will produce a manuscript that summarizes the discussion to be made available to ACJS members.

PANEL 110 CRIME, CRIMINOLOGY, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE CARIBBEAN

“Violent Crimes in the Caribbean,” **JANICE JOSEPH**, Stockton State College

The violent crime rate in the Caribbean has increased drastically over the past several years among certain segments. This paper examines the nature, extent, and causes of violent crimes in the Caribbean.

"Women, Crime, and Criminal Justice in the Caribbean," **KAYLENE RICHARDS-EKEH**, California State University-Sacramento

This study examines the process of victimization and criminality for Caribbean women. Coordinates of victimization include family violence, patriarchy, racism, sexism, classism, lack of education, and fringed economic conditions. Criminality may result as a method of resistance to the victim label.

"Indigenous Capitalist and Criminality in the Caribbean," **ROSALEA HAMILTON**, John Jay College

This paper examines the emergence of indigenous capitalists in the Caribbean and the significance of criminal activities in their development. Particular attention is drawn to the development of reggae music in Jamaica and calypso in Trinidad and Tobago. An assessment is made of the significance of these activities for economic development in the Caribbean.

"Drugs and Crime in the Caribbean," **ZELMA HENRIQUES**, John Jay College

This paper addresses crime in the Caribbean with a specific focus on Jamaica. As economic opportunities lessen for those who are marginalized, crimes, especially drug-related crimes, have provided an opportunity to meet basic needs. The increasing involvement in drug-related activities as a way of surviving has led to an overload on prison capabilities to accommodate those in violation of drug-related laws. This research evaluates the impact of drug offenders on the Jamaican criminal justice system.

PANEL 111 GUNS AND LEGISLATION

"The Politics of Packin': A Political Analysis of the New Texas Concealed Handgun Law," **KEITH HALEY**, Collin County Community College

Public safety concerns have caused more states to permit citizens to carry concealed handguns. This paper is a description and analysis of the new handgun right-to-carry law in Texas. Included in the study are discussions of licensees' qualifications, training requirements, revocation procedures, and interview results with members of groups who supported and opposed the legislation, as well as the insights of the author who was a participant/observer in the firearms training.

"Legislating Gun Control in Canada in the 1990's," **TED THOMAS**, Mills College

This study examines gun control legislation in Canada during the 1990's and focuses on initiatives taken by the Liberal government. The emergence of increasingly vocal anti-gun control organizations in response to the government's policies will be described in some detail.

"Ideological and Civil Liberties Implications of the Public Health Approach to Guns, Crime, and Violence," **RAYMOND KESSLER**, Sul Ross State University

The Public Health approach to crime has become very popular in recent years, but little attention has been paid to the civil liberties and ideological implications of such an approach. This paper begins to address these implications.

"A Critique on Citizens Concealed Weapon Law: Focusing in North Carolina," **JOSEPH SROKA**, North Carolina Central University

With recent legislation in North Carolina that allows private citizens to carry a concealed handgun, this paper will analyze that law, and the possible problems or attributes that are associated with this new legislation. Insight will be developed into areas which may be of concern to legislative, law enforcement, or administrative officials, as well as private citizens. Suggestions and recommendations from this paper could lend itself to future research.

PANEL 112 CURRENT TOPICS IN WHITE-COLLAR AND POLITICAL CRIME

"Minorities and White Collar Crime," **VALERIA COLEMAN**, Clark Atlanta University

This paper presents a current concern of white collar crime among minorities. White collar crime is an issue that is not new, but is certainly an issue new to minorities who could only perceive such activity from blue collar eyes when it was not considered a crime. There seems to be a new urgency in prosecuting minorities who commit white collar crimes and making examples of them. Case studies will be used to address these issues, as well as an historical review of the development of this activity into being defined as criminal.

"Nixon, Clinton, and James G Blain," **MARTIN GRUBERG**, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Bill Clinton's troubles with Whitewatergate have usually been compared with Richard Nixon's with Watergate. Both sets of difficulties might be illuminated if compared with the mostly forgotten events which undermined another presidential hopeful, James G Blaine. In exploring Blaine's troubles, the author will present comparisons and insights for the better understanding of Clinton's predicament regarding the Whitewater investigation.

"Trends and Experiences in Computer-Related Crime: A National Study," **DAVID CARTER**, Michigan State University and **ANDRA KATZ**, Wichita State University

News stories which chronicle crimes committed via computer use are increasingly common. While there is a great deal of attention given to this area of criminality, little has been empirically examined. This paper is based on an exploratory national study intended to assess the amount of computer-related crime which is occurring and the nature of cyber-crime trends. Using a national sample of corporate security managers supplemented with interviews of persons who investigate these crimes, the findings suggest that the growth of incidents is geometric and the economic impact is staggering.

"Value-Added Tax Fraud in the European Union: Corporate Crime or Criminal Organization?" **ALEXIS ARONOWITZ**, Ministry of Justice (Netherlands)

With the introduction of a common market on January 1, 1993, new regulations governing trade were implemented in the European union. Accompanying this change came new opportunities to commit tax fraud. Based upon analysis of files and interview with officials, the research examines the control and investigation services, the patterns of crime, as well as the structure of the organizations involved in VAT fraud in the Netherlands, Belgium, the United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

"Data Crimes: Management's Role and Response," AUGUST BEQUAI

The information revolution has had a profound impact on the social, political, and economic fiber of every technologically advanced nation in the world. Malaysia and her neighbors are no exception. Automated payment systems now handle much of the world's international financial transactions. Micros, PCs and faxes have become permanent fixtures in the modern workplace, while electronic data interchanges are fast gaining acceptability in business and government. We live in the dawn of the information age and management must be prepared to both play a role as well as address its challenges.

PANEL 113 SELECTION AND TRAINING ISSUES IN PRIVATE SECURITY

"Hiring Preferences of Security Professionals: A National Survey," MAHESH NALLA, KENNETH CHRISTIAN, MERRY MORASH, and PAMELA SCHRAM, Michigan State University

Security managers and directors were surveyed to identify their preferences when hiring undergraduate and graduate degree holders for security positions. Almost 1,500 respondents ranked their preferences for undergraduate and graduate degree persons from six different academic programs. Overall, security professionals indicated a greater demand for undergraduates in comparison to graduates. They preferred those majoring in criminal justice/security with coursework in business followed by criminal justice/security, and business with coursework in security at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. There were no dramatic differences in hiring preferences by geographic region.

"Programs, Certificates and Courses: A 1995 Perspective on Security Education," HARV MORLEY and ROBERT FONG, California State University-Bakersfield

During the past 26 years, three landmark studies have identified education as one of the critical issues facing the security profession. This study surveys 135 educational institutions nationwide in an attempt to determine whether or not their curriculum is meeting the needs of the security professional.

"The Components of Acceptability and Selection of Private Security Use of Force Training Programs," LAWRENCE JACKSON, Michigan State University

Private security managers are frequently called upon to make decisions involving great potential liability. One such decision involves selection if a use-of-force training program. One tool designed to aid in the evaluation and selection of appropriate training is the Components of Acceptability. Developed by Bruce Siddle, this test has been adopted by any agencies, including the Michigan Law Enforcement Officer's Training Council (MLEOTC), as their standard for program approval. This paper explores the many aspects of this standard and its application to private security training.

"Police/Security Relationship: Development of Competing Theoretical Perspectives," MAHESH NALLA, Michigan State University and GRAEME NEWMAN, University at Albany

Three competing theoretical models, namely, state-centered, laissez-faire, and the pluralist model have been advanced to understand police/security relationship (Shearing 1992). This paper argues that Shearing's models are not adequate to cover the vast range of police/security relationships and offer an additional perspective, the pervasive or the cold fusion model, to complement existing theoretical literature on police/security interaction.

PANEL 114 WORKSHOP: FUTURE SENTENCING: AN ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION THAT WORKS

Future policies and guidelines governing incarceration will inevitably incorporate alternative placement strategies, as well as restrictive community-based probation/parole. A court initiated program in Berks County (PA) has provided such alternatives for second DUE offenders. This sobriety-based program is a short term, treatment-intense experience that has developed its own Relapse Risk Assessment (RRA) to identify sobriety/relapse variables and measures. A published interim report will be presented noting the program's development and documenting a 90 percent success rate of individuals staying sober.

PANEL 115 WORKSHOP: FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENTS IN NEW YORK STATE

In 1991, a forensic mental health task force established by the commissioner of the New York state office of mental health issued a report on forensic mental health. The report highlighted problems including lack of coordination, need for training, and improved services. As a result, the state provided additional funding and technical assistance to the counties. In 1995, the authors conducted a survey of all county mental health directors to determine whether the initiatives were helpful. Gains were generally reported and appeared to be greatest in services to probation department, alternatives to incarceration programs, and in general interest in this population.

PANEL 115A ROUNDTABLE: THE IMPACT OF A FIVE (PLUS) COURSE TEACHING LOAD ON THE QUALITY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

This roundtable will address the problems created by being required to teach a heavy course load. Strategies for coping will be considered. This panel should be of special interest to community college faculty.

PANEL 116 ASSESSING CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENTS

"A Million and Counting: Student Estimates of the Annual Number of Homicides in the U S," DAVID GIACOPASSI and MARGARET VANDIVER, University of Memphis

This paper presents data from several introduction to criminal justice classes at the University of Memphis. Students were asked on the first day of class to give an estimate of the number of homicides committed each year in the U S. Data gathered indicate that students wildly overestimate the number of homicides. This data will be presented along with a discussion of possible reasons for the students' tendency to overestimate so greatly.

"Homophobia Among Criminal Justice Undergraduates," KEVIN CANNON, University of Nebraska-Omaha

In this study, the issue of homophobia among criminal justice undergraduate students is addressed. The research was conducted by administering the Index

of Attitudes Towards Homosexuals survey to 180 undergraduate students enrolled in criminal justice courses. The results were then evaluated using multiple regression analysis to determine if significant relationships existed between homophobia levels and several demographic characteristics. The results of this study show that homophobia among criminal justice students is a problem which the university community needs to address.

"An Analysis of Criminal Justice Students' Personality Types," ROBERT EVANS and JOHN CURTIS, Valdosta State University

The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator was used to classify the personality types of 360 upper-level criminal justice students from six universities in the U.S. Analysis revealed that criminal justice students' personalities are different from the images of criminal justice practitioners portrayed by the media. The findings suggest that, if popularly portrayed personality images of criminal justice practitioners are accurate, then criminal justice students' personalities change upon entering their chosen careers as a result of association with experienced practitioners and by identification with the trappings of their professional roles.

"Coming and Going: Changes in Criminal Justice Majors," JOHN FOX and PHILIP REICHEL, University of Northern Colorado and SUSAN WHITE

This study seeks information on the types of students choosing to major in criminal justice and in those changing from criminal justice to another major. This information is important for planning and recruiting purposes, but it also may provide insight into quality issues at institutional and departmental levels. Push and pull factors such as GPA are examined for the originating and receiving major(s).

"Using a Police Entry-Level Examination as Employability Measurement Criterion to Assess Graduate Success," HARRY WHITE JR, University of Texas-Brownsville

Law enforcement programs at community colleges have a vocational focus. The curriculum emphasizes technical aspects of the police job, with limited emphasis on success in the employment process. College programs are being challenged to develop and implement measurement processes to assess the success of graduates. Some argue against using employment statistics as an assessment of program success. Employment requires candidates meet standards that are clearly beyond the control of the institution. The written examination of the hiring process can be addressed by the institution and program. This study explores the police entry-level written examination as a potential outcome measure.

PANEL 117 ISSUES IN THE SOCIAL CONTROL OF DELINQUENCY

"The Myth of the Relationship Between the Two Parent Family and Delinquency," DON DRENNON-GALA, Fayetteville State University

It can be shown through empirical evidence that the degree that an early adolescent bonds to a parent serves as a predictor of whether or not the early adolescent will engage in delinquent behavior. The two-parent family in today's society is not an indicator of the amount of social support received by the early adolescent. A recent study in a large city in the mid-South revealed that bonding can be measured through an adolescent's experience of perceived social support and, in turn, can predict an adolescent's propensity toward delinquent behavior.

"Testing Hirschi's Theory: An Examination of the Bonding Impact of Commitment, Involvement, and Belief on Self-Reported Delinquency," KIM WEAVER, Federal Aviation Administration and DONALD YATES, Oklahoma State University

This paper tests Travis Hirschi's social bond theory. Hirschi is well known for his thesis in seeing conventional social bonding creating a formidable buffer from the otherwise penetrating influences of social anomie and strain, and social disorganizational forces, prevalent in the lives of minority and other socially disenfranchised youth. African-American students at a middle-size, midwestern university are examined as to their retrospective reporting of personal childhood delinquent behavior.

"Shame, Guilt, and the Control of Criminal Behavior," SHELDON ZHANG, California State University-San Marcos

This paper presents the findings on how two major human emotions, shame and guilt, operate to control criminal behavior. As a response to Braithwaite's theory of reintegrative shaming, this study operationalizes his concepts and examines how individuals respond to the fear and anxiety of losing reputation or face (shame) and of punishment from their conscience (guilt). The goal of the study is to search for more effective informal social control practices that can be incorporated into current punishment-oriented criminal justice policy.

"Occupational Achievement, Delinquency, Social Control, and Criminalization," GERHARD-UHLAND DIETZ, University of Bremen (Germany)

The paper discusses a multi-method panel study of lower-middle class youth, averaging age 16 in 1989 (wave a). The study's design (and some results) will be outlined against the background of a threefold interest: (1) how is success/failure in the transition from school to work related to deviancy; (2) do police specifically criminalize delinquents with problems with the transition; and (3) the issue of integration (marginalization). Further topics are how police in their reports describe the specifics of criminal acts and how reports influence attorneys/courts decisions.

PANEL 118 POLICE SUBCULTURE AND CORRUPTION

"Police Perceptions of Disciplinary Fairness and the Formation of the "Code of Silence," SANJA IVKOVICH, University of Hartford

It has been frequently observed in the literature of policing that the formation of the code of silence is a predictable consequence of a quasi-military, police administrative system. Because such systems operate almost entirely by imposing punishments on officers who fail to conform, the code of silence forms among line officers as a defensive response. This paper, based upon a large, national sample of police officers in Croatia, explores the relationship between police perceptions of the fairness of discipline and the strength of the code.

"Mounties and the Other Guys: Exploring Police Subcultures in British Columbia," JAYNE SEAGRAVE, Simon Fraser University

This paper provides a review of the structure of municipal policing which is carried out in British Columbia by both the RCMP and independent police forces. By presenting the findings of research which explored the views of police leaders and police officers towards community policing, management and administration, and organizational change, the paper illustrates how there exist cultural characteristics which distinguish the RCMP from independent forces.

The paper concludes that existing interpretations of police subculture need to be reviewed in light of the different organizational structures which govern police agencies.

“Would You Like Extra Police Presence with Those Fries?: Quantifying the Influence of Free Meals on Police Patrol,” **WILLIAM DeLEONE-GRANADOS**, University of California-Irvine and **WILLIAM WELLS**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

The free cup of coffee offered to a police officer has long been a symbol of the potential for more serious graft or favoritism. Research has yet to measure if businesses offering discounted or free meals actually receive better patrol coverage by offering gratuities. Businesses in a medium-sized midwest city were randomly selected and observed for police patrol coverage. A hypothesis based on an ecological model was confirmed and showed gratuities increase police presence even though officers believe they do not. The implications for businesses, citizens, and police departments are discussed.

“Youth and Differential Responses to Community Policing in Williamston, North Carolina,” **CLOTELLE DRAKEFORD**, North Carolina Central University

Since the onset of community policing, studies have focused on issues surrounding the structure of the police department, internal support, political issues, and management styles. The problem with such studies is their void of information on differential responses that could be pronounced in a diverse setting as opposed to a non-diverse homogenous community. This paper discusses differential responses to community policing in a rural heterogeneous community. Specifically, issues involving youth differential responses to community policing in Williamston (NC).

PANEL 119 PROGRAMMATIC ARMS AND STRATEGIES OF COP

“The Vanguard of COP: The Elderly Service Officer,” **JEWETT BENNETT**, Southwestern Illinois Law Enforcement Commission and **JOHN JANSSEN**, Illinois Law Enforcement Training & Standards Board

Law enforcement officers need to be armed with communication skills and knowledge which will enhance a senior citizen/law enforcement partnership. All officers should be inculcated with state-of-the-art training that is visionary, variegated, and vital. Elderly service officers are the vanguard and the safeguard of democratic policing in America. Empowerment with dignity is a two-way street. The elderly service officers and their 40 hours of certified training are our pathfinders. Illinois and its P.O.S.T. has taken a national lead.

“Weed and Seed: An Evaluation,” **MARKYEISLEY** and **THOMAS BLOMBERG**, Florida State University and **L DIANA CUNNINGHAM**, Palm Beach County Criminal Justice Commission

During the past several years, the weed and seed strategy has emerged as a prominent police and community reform strategy for confronting urban crime and urban decay. Weed and seed is aimed at proactive and aggressive law enforcement in target areas coupled with community policing, prevention, treatment, intervention, and neighborhood restoration efforts. To date, a number of weed and seed programs have been implemented throughout the country. This paper reports findings from a weed and seed program in Florida, and discusses relevant theoretical and policy implications.

“Problem Solving in Public Housing: Community Perceptions of Police-HUD Partnerships,” **LORRAINE GREEN**, University of Cincinnati and **WILLIAM TERRILL**, Rutgers University

This paper presents some preliminary findings of a joint housing authority/police department problem-oriented policing project to combat drug and violent crime in public housing. Drawing on a survey of residents analysis of lease papers, and police crime data, the paper examines the role and impact of problem-solving efforts.

“Community Policing and Public Housing: A Process Evaluation of a Collaborative Strategy to Reduce Crime, Fear, and Disorder in Spokane, Washington,” **ANDREW GIAZOMAZZI**, University of Texas at El Paso and **EDMUND McGARRELL**, Indiana University

Project R.O.A.R. (Reclaiming Our Area Residences) is a collaborative effort among public housing tenants, area residents and business owners, and the Spokane police department to address a range of neighborhood problems including crime, fear, and disorder in a neighborhood characterized as transient, heterogeneous, and disorganized. The 24 months of systematic field research in the form of direct observations and face-to-face interviews suggest that Project ROAR as implemented reflects Project ROAR as originally conceived.

PANEL 120 ELDER ABUSE

“Let’s Kick Grandma: Nobody Will Care,” **STEVEN COX** and **MICHAEL GOODMAN**, Illinois State University

Like the abuse of children, the abuse of elderly citizens in the US appears to be increasing substantially. Unlike child abuse, elderly abuse is usually not labeled as criminal behavior. Comparable abuses suffered by children and by the elderly are viewed from totally different perspectives by the criminal justice system. This study presents information that although a large chronological age disparity is the primary difference between the two groups, both children and the elderly are subjected to similar criminal abuses and are equally defenseless against them.

“Elder Abuse in the Mexican-American and Hispanic Communities,” **TARA GRAY**, **PETER GREGWARE**, **JON’A MEYER**, and **MARY FRANCO**, New Mexico State University

Americans are becoming aware that elder abuse is a social problem, occurring on a scale equal to that of child abuse. This study reports on the observations of 50 home health service providers in the border city of El Paso (TX) regarding elder abuse in the Mexican-American and the larger Hispanic community. Preliminary findings suggest that Mexican-Americans are more at risk than other Hispanics because of cultural expectations about shame, and because they are financially dependent on and live with extended family members more often.

“The Police and Elderly Abuse Prevention,” **EDMUND GROSSKOPF**, Indiana State University

With a growing elderly population, and an emerging gesllschaft type society in the U S, the police are presented new challenges in dealing with this aging

population, largely hidden from public view. Evidence continues to indicate that elderly abuse, especially in the form of economic fraud, is becoming a police problem that present day reactive response is ill-suited in dealing with. This paper presentation addresses the problems associated with elderly abuse, as well as suggested solutions for police response, investigation, and prevention.

"It's a Different World: Nostalgia and Fear of Crime Amongst Elderly Residents in a Neighborhood in Transition," TONY KEARON, University of Salford (United Kingdom)

Employing data derived from qualitative research amongst a group of elderly residents in an industrial city in the North of England, this paper examines ways in which these residents make sense of the apparent rise in crime and incivilities in their neighborhood, with particular reference to discourses of nostalgia. The paper examines the relevance of this data to much of the contemporary literature and debate surrounding both fear of crime and ontological security.

PANEL 121 DIVERSITY AND TRAINING IN THE ACADEMY

"Human Diversity Training for Justice Personnel," MARILYN CHANDLER FORD, Volusia County Department of Corrections and LEXIE WILLIAMS, Daytona Beach Police Department

In 1990, Florida mandated human diversity training for all certified law enforcement officers (police and corrections). This paper reviews the history of this effort and describes the state-mandated training component. Also examined is the impact of this training for a sample of law enforcement and correctional personnel; data from a self-administered survey are presented. The paper concludes with a discussion of the relevancy and design of this type of educational program for other justice personnel and for students of criminal justice.

"The Future of Affirmative Action in Criminal Justice: Problems and Prospects," ERIC MORE, Texas A&M University

This paper examines the legal issues surrounding the implementation of Affirmative Action programs in criminal justice agencies with some reference to the prevailing political climate. Both Title VII of the Civil Rights Act and the Fourteenth Amendment as interpreted by the current Supreme Court will be explained with suggestions for the criminal justice administrator.

"The Pipeline Production: A Survey of African-Americans in the Academy of Criminal Justice/Criminology," INGRID BENNETT, NORM WHITE and FRANK PEZZELLA, University at Albany and WILLIE EDWARDS, East Texas State University

The present study investigates the growth and involvement of African-Americans in the academy of criminal justice and criminology. The study concentrates on descriptive and exploratory data obtained from a survey of African-Americans who are student sin a graduate program or who are professors at U S colleges and universities teaching criminal justice and/or criminology. Approximately 80 individuals were surveyed regarding graduate school attendance, financial assistance, maundering, alienating, publication, and networking. This paper describes several characteristics of the African-Americans who are engaged in the field of criminal justice and/or criminology.

"Indebted Ethnicity Criminal Behavior as 'Group' Affair," NOEL NATHANIEL, Salem State College

One of the more notable recent changes in America has been the renewed interest in race and crime, which some observers have given contradictory and sometime inconclusive findings. The diversity of findings had often been attributed to reasons that disregard race as a ready-made attribute which, if reinforced in social interaction or by inequalities, gives rise to (conflict) crime. This show that everyone interacts not as an individual, but as a member indebted to an ethnic group. Hence, the criminal justice system is seen differently depending on the social contest history of the ethnic group.

PANEL 122 INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL ABROAD PROGRAMS AND TRAVELER SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

"Criminal Justice Delegation Visits: Athens, Greece," JOHN PAITAKES

During May 1995, the author led a group of criminal justice professionals from the U S to Athens, Greece. The objective of the excursion was to gather information, discuss, and interact with counterparts in the police, courts, and corrections. Site visitations to a correctional facility and court complex were included. Some of the major differences in the Greek criminal justice system include no capital punishment, plea bargaining, Miranda-like warning, probation, parole system, or formal search warrants. The jury system consists of a panel of judges. A reciprocal visitation is planned for next year.

"Demarginalization in Comparative Criminology and Criminal Justice of Crime Safety and Security Tips for International Travelers," JAMES OPOLOT, Texas Southern University

Comparative criminology and criminal justice have had their central subject matter dwindled through fragmentation or denied expansion through marginalization of new elements from non-traditional disciplines or even professions. These processes are addressed in this paper with a view to making a case for demarginalization of subject-matter inherent in the literature on hospitality or tourism industries including hotel industries.

"Gender and Policing in the Caribbean: A Comparative Study of Constables in Three Nations," RICHARD BENNETT and JEAN FLAVIN, American University

Over the past two decades, the increasing number of women entering the police profession has challenged the traditional male dominance of the occupation. Research evidence from developed nations, especially the U S, suggests that women police may differ from men in their perceptions of their working conditions. Occupational opportunities, and other aspects of police work. Little, however, is known about the experiences of women police officers in less developed nations. This study investigates women's perceptions concerning their working environment and compares them to similar perceptions of their male counterparts.

"Tourism and Crime: A Report of Empirical Research", ALBERT HUBER, Rijks Universiteit (The Netherlands)

No abstract available.

PANEL 123 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, TRENDS, AND CONTROVERSIES

"Testing the Impact of the Sixties on Female and Male Incarceration Rates (US)," STEPHANIE BUSH-BASKETTE, Rutgers University

In 1975, Freda Adler hypothesized that the crime rates of women would increase as a result of increased opportunities provided by the women's movement of the 1960s and 1970s. Many people took exception to her predictions. Some used the prediction as an argument against women's liberation, while others accused Adler of projecting that the women's movement would create female criminals. This study tests the impact of the movement of 1968-1970 on the incarceration rates of women, by examining the federal incarceration rates of women and men, from 1945-1987.

"Tracking National Trends in Violent Crime Against Women," TERRY DANNER, Saint Leo College

Using longitudinal data from both the National Crime Victimization Survey and the Uniform Crime Report, long-term trends in violent crime against women are examined. Changes in the rates and patterns for the crimes of homicide, rape, aggravated assault, and simple assault from 1973 to 1993 indicate only one offense (simple assault) where female victimizations have been steadily increasing and, for some age categories, have become more frequent than male victimizations. Female homicide victimization rates have been declining since 1980, aggravated assault rates have risen and fallen in approximately 3-year cycles, and rape rates have been decreasing since 1981.

"Domestic Violence, Patterns after Five Years of Enforcement," ROBERT FORD, Port Orange Police Department

Most of the domestic violence literature either discusses domestic violence where there has been little official intervention, or in contexts where full enforcement has just been initiated. As has been demonstrated in other enforcement contexts, the deterrent impacts vary dramatically over time and consistency of enforcement pressure. This paper will discuss research into patterns of domestic violence after five years of consistent full enforcement. Patterns of domestic violence after five years of full enforcement will be contrasted with patterns previous to full enforcement. Implications of changes encountered will be discussed.

"Mediating Domestic Violence Disputes: An Analysis of Conducting Mediation in Cases of Wife Abuse," JENNIE LONG, Arizona State University.

The phenomenon of wife abuse received an onslaught of national attention in the 1970s when it gained recognition as a societal problem. Since then, numerous policy initiatives have been developed in order to combat this type of violence against women. One method of addressing wife abuse that has been the subject of recent controversy is the practice of conducting mediations between the perpetrators of this abuse and their victims. This paper evaluates the benefits and/or limitations of mediating these types of offenses, and compares this method with other alternatives.

PANEL 124 WHITE COLLAR AND POLITICAL CRIME

"International Financial Fraud: A Perspective of Austria," MAXIMILIAN EDELBACHER, Federal Police (Austria)

This presentation addresses Austria's future significance in a newly shaped economic context; fraud in opening bank accounts; fraud through mediation; fraud through false or stolen securities; fraud through checks, counterfeiting of banknotes, photocopied money; falsification of documents and identity cards; company crime (ie, bank transfer fraud, dishonest dealings); money laundering and the role of newly formed Bureau at the Ministry of Internal Affairs; and armed bank robbery.

"The International Aspects of the Misuse of State Subsidies: The Case of Finland," AHTI LAITINEN, University of Turku (Finland)

Every year the different ministries in Finland support thousands of enterprises by billions of Finnish marks. The value of that money is a considerable part of the annual state budget. However, there have been suspicions that some people and some enterprises have been using the money illegally. The problems of subsidies appear on the following levels: (1) how rational is the policy of supporting enterprises, (2) how wide is the illegal use of subsidies, and (3) the quality of the official control of subsidies.

"Trends in the Incidence and Nature of International Financial Fraud: An International Perspective," HARALD SCHWEIZER, University of Central Oklahoma

This presentation examines the types of financial fraud involving more than one country, and similarities in the nature of fraud between various countries of the world, as it is and has been reported by both the domestic and international press from 1990 until the present. Included in the examination is an assessment of the frequency of reports on the topic of international financial fraud; the nature of the fraud that is being reported; any discernable trends on an international level; a description of the response by governments and law enforcement agencies to the incidence of international financial fraud; and a discussion of the difficulties unique to investigations of international crime.

"Developing and Teaching an Interdisciplinary Course on Corporate Crime and Business Ethics," WILLIAM MAAKESTAD, Western Illinois University

No abstract available.

"Current Economic Crime Matters in Switzerland," CHARLES FEAH

No abstract available.

PANEL 125 DRUG ABUSE, VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, AND MULTIPLE OFFENSES

"New Issues in Drug Violence and Trafficking: Anabolic-Androgenic Steroids in Chicago," PAUL GOLDSTEIN, University of Illinois-Chicago

Over 300 anabolic-androgenic steroid users and non-users were interviewed in Chicago area gyms. Data are presented on the structure of the illicit marketplace for steroids, as well as subjects' criminal histories and involvement in violence. Important distinctions appear between aggression and violence as consequences of steroid use.

“Multiple Correspondence Analysis of Criminal Careers: Drug Dealing and Involvement in Violent and Property Offenses,” **CHRIS MARSHALL** and **INEKE MARSHALL**, University of Nebraska-Omaha and **PETER van der HEIJDEN**, Utrecht University (Netherlands)

A central issue in criminal career research is the combination of offense types (drug dealing, violent crime, property crime) over the course of an individual’s offending career. A key problem has been how to reduce the large number of possible combinations of offense types to a limited number of interpretable and analytically useful patterns. This paper introduces multiple correspondence analysis of HOMALS (Homogeneity Analysis via Alternating Least Squares) as a suitable method to study the development of criminal careers. Analysis is based on retrospective self-reports of criminal activity of 700 convicted Nebraska felons over a 36-month period.

“Female Offenders: The Relationship Between Intoxication and Violence,” **ROBERT BRIODY**, Mabel Bassett Correctional Center; **SARA NIXON**, Oklahoma Center for Alcohol and Drug Studies; and **BETTY PFEFFERBAUM**, University of Oklahoma

This paper reports current analysis of research with an incarcerated population of female offenders. Instruments included self-report questionnaires, objective assessments, and diagnostic interviews. Data was collected on substance abuse, psychopathology and the relationship between intoxication at the time of the offense and propensity to engage in violence, and the type of crime committed.

“Drug Using Violent Offenders: Early Precursors and Contemporaneous Correlated,” **JOSEPH KUHNS III**, University at Albany

To date, information regarding precursors and contemporaneous correlates of concurrent drug use and violent or aggressive behavior is essentially nonexistent. Much of the research in the past decade has explored antecedents and correlates of drug use and of violent and aggressive behavior separately, but the merging of these bodies of information remains unstudied. The present research uses panel data from the National Youth Survey to examine precursors and contemporaneous correlates of drug-using violent offenders. Developmental sequencing will be considered within different age groups. Preliminary findings indicate intervention efforts depend on a variety of contextual variables and individual characteristics.

PANEL 126 CONTROL OF ORGANIZED CRIME AND GAMBLING

“A Law Enforcement Attack on Organized Crime Via the Systems Approach,” **MELISSA CHAMBERLIN**, North Carolina State University; **MIKE CHAMBERLIN**, North Carolina Central University; and **GARLAND NEWCOMB**, Northern Virginia Community College

This presentation features a hypothetical approach to organized crime investigations via an operational system. The systems approach will be defined. The system’s operation will be a team-concept; a team comprised of experts in various fields working jointly to achieve concise goals. The essential characteristics of an efficient and effective system’s operation will be discussed. A definition of organized crime will be established followed by an exhibit portraying the structure of an OC system. A method of targeting an investigation along with system’s operation in the operational mode at a regional office will be presented.

“Video Poker in Louisiana: A Preliminary Assessment of the Regulation of Video Poker by the Louisiana State Police Video Gaming Division,” **MICHAEL NEUSTROM**, University of Southwestern Louisiana

This study describes the development of the Video Gaming Division and its regulation of the video poker industry in Louisiana since the passage of Act 1062, the video poker devices control law, of the 1991 regular session of the Louisiana legislature. Strengths and weaknesses of this unique regulatory unit will be discussed, and a comparison will be made with other mechanisms of gambling control.

“Recent Jurisprudence of Indian Gaming,” **RICHARD PERRY** and **JOHN DOMBRINK**, University of California-Irvine

This paper presents a sociolegal analysis of the recent developments in state regulation of gaming on Indian lands. The paper examines the range of compacts which tribes have entered into with more than 20 state governments. Examined are key issues that have emerged in several of the states related to specific issues of governance and regulatory authority. The paper also discusses attempts at the state and federal level, in legislatures and courts, to modify or interpret the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988. Finally, the paper presents a typology of the emerging forms of state-Indian agreements.

“Organized Crime in the Hijacking Business,” **JULIENNE SALZANO**, Pace University

Since the deregulation of the trucking industry and the free trade agreements, South American and Russian organized crime groups have found tractor-trailers easy prey. Interviews with law enforcement officials across the country have reported a 400 percent increase in hijacking incidents over several jurisdictions. Follow-up investigations are put aside because it is considered a low priority crime and, when a stolen trailer is found, the case is closed. Meanwhile, the hijackers are sophisticated enough to re-box, re-load, and re-ship before law enforcement officials can put it together.

PANEL 127 PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES IN THE DEATH PENALTY AND OTHER PUNISHMENTS

“Epistemology of Punishment and Moral Constraints on the Death Penalty,” **THOMAS SATRE**, Sam Houston State University

This paper presents a discussion of principles of epistemology which, together with moral principles, constrains the types of punishment which can be morally justified. These principles are independent of the current discussions of retribution and moral desert of punishment. These principles apply to punishment generally, but they specifically support a strong argument against the moral defensibility of the death penalty.

“Innocence, Excuses, Justifications, and Mercy: A Statutory Analysis of Pardons and Executive Clemency,” **CLIFFORD DORNE**, Indiana University at South Bend and **KENNETH GEWERTH**, Saginaw Valley State University

In this paper, both common and distinctive characteristics of state and federal executive mercy legislation are set out. Laws involving pardons, executive clemency, sentence commutation, and amnesty are examined. Pardon board procedures are explicated, statutory elements are presented diagrammatically, and cross-jurisdictional comparisons are made. The conclusion addresses some crucial philosophical and political issues surrounding the implementation of executive mercy laws. Such issues include the role of executive mercy amidst current legislative trends in the direction of increasing the retributive and incapacitative aspects of criminal punishment.

"Dead Rapists: The Fourteen Executions for Non-Fatal Rape in Louisiana, 1941-1957," **BURK FOSTER**, University of Southwestern Louisiana

In the 1940s and 1950s, 14 Louisiana men were electrocuted for rapes in which their victims were not killed. How were their crimes, and the legal process of the time, different from today? This research reviews each of the 14 cases in historical context.

"Global versus Specific Support of the Three-Strikes and You're Out Legislation," **MICHAEL TURNER, FRANCIS CULLEN, JODY SUNDT, and BRANDON APPLGATE**, University of Cincinnati

Legislators have recently advanced the get tough movement by enacting three-strikes and you're out policies which endeavor to place third-time felons in prison for life. Despite criticisms surrounding this policy initiative, public opinion polls suggest that three-strikes laws are globally supported. Absent, however, is research analyzing whether this policy is supported by citizens when they are asked to consider concrete descriptions of offenders. Utilizing data obtained through a vignette survey of residents of a midwestern city, the authors assess whether the level of specific support for three-strikes and you're out policies reflects the extent of global support.

PANEL 128 WORKSHOP: CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE WORLD WIDE WEB

This workshop will demonstrate the current presence of criminal justice agencies on the Internet and its World Wide Web. The experience of establishing a home page on the web will be shared. Also outline will be the various spinoffs that might be expected, such as lending assistance to other related organizations anxious to take advantage of this new technology. The implications for criminal justice and criminology educational programs will also be discussed.

PANEL 129 WORKSHOP: OPERATION UPHOLD DEMOCRACY: BUILDING THE NEW HAITIAN NATIONAL POLICE

This information session addresses the behind-the-scenes work involved in building the new Haitian national police force. The workshop will be helpful to other criminal justice professionals who have a desire to become involved in international training missions. Topics such as department development, deployment, recruitment and selection, instructional issues, supervisory issues, and training and curriculum will be covered. All members of the panel were in key administrative posts for the project.

PANEL 129A HUMOR AND PSYCHOLOGY WITHIN PRISONS

"The Role of Humor in Prison," **WILLIAM WATERS and JOHN ANDREWS**, Northern Michigan University

With the advent of Norman Coussins' book *Anatomy of an Illness*, and the resultant focus upon humor as therapy for physical illness, the role of humor and laughing in general has gained new importance. There appears to be a therapeutic and restorative element in humor and laughing that is far more profound than has been comprehended. Is it possible that as the more learned about laughing and humor in general, the more potential will be found as both inmate therapy and staff stress reduction?

"The Social Psychology of Prison in the Eighteenth Century British and American Novel," **MICHAEL MEYER**, University of North Dakota

The advent of the eastern and western penitentiaries in early 19th century Pennsylvania instituted an architectural and supervisory design intended to bring about reform of inmates. Drawing on social psychological models of identity and formation of the self concept, this paper explores the 18th century British and American novel for the presence of social-psychological concepts of identity as precursor to the prison as an instrument of identity reformation.

"Correctional Officer's Use of Power to Control Inmates of an Adult Correctional Facility," **AMY STICHMAN and JOHN WOOLDREDGE**, University of Cincinnati and **JILL GORDON**, Virginia Commonwealth University

This paper examines correctional officer's perception of the degree to which different types of power are used to gain prisoner compliance. The literature in this area is limited and weak in operationalization of key concepts. This study seeks to expand previous work done by John Hepburn. Specifically, correctional officers were given an attitudinal survey that examines their attitudes toward each base of power, toward inmates, and toward their jobs.

PANEL 129B WORKSHOP: STATE OF OKLAHOMA COLLEGIATE OFFICER PROGRAM (COP)

This program was undertaken as a joint cooperative effort between the state of Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET) and the State of Oklahoma Regents for Oklahoma Colleges and Universities to provide a program enabling the certification of students as state certified police officers upon completion of baccalaureate requirements. East Central University is the first state university to implement the COP curriculum which involves a two-year academic curriculum plus an eight-week skills portion. Students who successfully complete the academic and skills portions are then eligible to take the state of Oklahoma Police Officer Comprehensive Examination to complete the certification process.

POSTER SESSIONS

"Community Policing and Police Organizational Structure," **ROBERT LANGWORTHY**, National Institute of Justice

Theories of community policing specify organization structural correlates. Using 1987, 1990, and 1993 LEMAS data and a recently completed Police Foundation survey of police implementation of community policing, this poster explores the association between the community policing and structural characteristics of police organizations.

"Prevarication or Recall Failure: Biased Patterns in Eyewitness Testimony as a Function of Inferential Inquiry," **CHERYL HISCOCK, KELLEY BURGIN, J MICHAEL ELLIOTT, KEVIN COLWELL, LISA MEANS, and D MARK CARPENTER**, Sam Houston State University

Little research attention has been given to the situation in which a witness intentionally provides false testimony. This study examines means of detecting differences between honest failures of memory and deliberate distortions. Subjects were instructed to answer verifiable and inferential questions about a staged

crime, either honestly or in a biased manner. Each item was also given a confidence rating. This presentation focuses on responses and confidence ratings of the inferential questions. Results indicated that positive-bias subjects answered inferential questions in a more positive manner. Data also suggest a Gender X treatment interaction for confidence ratings.

"§1983 and Community Policing: A Potential Legal Interaction Effect," TOM HUGHES, University of Cincinnati

This research explores the potential of a legal interaction effect between 32 U.S.C. §1983 and the highly popular community policing movement. If such an interaction does exist, police departments and their parent municipalities may unknowingly be exposing themselves to liability from an established and powerful federal statute.

"Evaluation of the Alexandria (VA) Domestic Violence Intervention Program," STAN ORCHOWSKY, Applied Research Associates

The Alexandria (VA) Domestic Violence Intervention Program is designed to provide a comprehensive, coordinated criminal justice response to domestic violence. The program consists of a mandatory arrest policy coupled with a no drop prosecution policy. The office on Women provides emergency shelter, counseling, and court advocacy for victims, as well as anger management groups for abusers. The victim-witness program and Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Service Unit also provide assistance. The evaluation seeks to determine the effectiveness of the program through short- and long-term follow-ups with victims and abusers.

"Evolutionary Psychology and Criminology: Determination of Guilt in Domestic Violence Cases," LOUIS VENEZIANO and CAROL VENEZIANO, Southeast Missouri State University

Evolutionary psychology is a new discipline that has emerged, and its central aim is to identify psychological mechanisms and behavioral strategies as evolved solutions to the adaptive problems our species has faced over millions of years. Evolutionary psychology potentially has much to offer to the field of criminology. In an attempt to integrate these two fields, the present study conducted a 2 x 2 x 3 factorial design in which respondents were asked to determine the extent of guilt of an individual in a hypothetical domestic violence case. The results yielded interesting conclusions that were consistent with the tenets of evolutionary psychology.

"Myth and Miracle of Criminal Justice," J RAJENDRAN

No abstract available.

"Educating the Public About the Police: The Lima PSA Project," CHRISTOPHER STORMANN and MITCHELL CHAMLIN, University of Cincinnati

This presentation outlines a process of public education designed to inform the public about the police through the use of public service announcements (PSAs) aired over local television. Surveys and time-series analyses are conducted to assess the impact of the PSAs on citizen satisfaction of police, complaints against the police, official counts of resisting arrest, and police use of force.

"A Content Analysis of Textbook Presentations on Criminal Investigation in Relation to Empirical Findings on the Police Investigative Process," FRANK HORVATH and ROBERT MEESIG, Michigan State University

Recent, widely-publicized criminal trials have featured the use of a variety of forensic techniques involving scientific analyses. Textbooks play a key role in introducing the principles and current understandings of criminal investigation to students, police practitioners, and others interested in that process. This study provides a forum for an assessment of the degree to which these textbooks present material consistent with what is empirically known about the investigation of criminal events. This presentation concludes with suggestions for the direction of continued research on detective work.

"The Effect on Intermediate Sanctions in Reducing Recidivism and Prison Population," Q AKIN ADESEUN, Pennsylvania Commission on Crimes and Delinquency

Prison overcrowding has become the most critical administrative problem confronting the criminal justice system at the state level. As budget constraints limit prison expansion, many states have introduced innovative programs to deal with the demand for prison space. Intermediate punishment (IP) is the most viable sentencing alternative available to deal with the increasing growth in prison population. Using official data from the Pennsylvania IP programs, this study examines the critical question of the long-term success of intermediate sanctions in reducing recidivism. In addition, the impact of intermediate sanctions on the crisis in penal institutions is addressed.

"A Three Year Analysis of Shoplifting at Company Q," ROY CARR JR, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

Utilizing data gathered from three years of shoplifting apprehensions and interviews, this paper presents a demographic breakdown of shoplifters arrested in a major retail store located in a mid-sized metropolitan area in the southeastern U.S. Included is an assessment of current shoplifting trends and typologies (ie, professionals, opportunists,) of shoplifters. This paper also reports on trends pertaining to times, methods, and locations of theft by shoplifting.

PANEL 131 SCHOOLS, EDUCATION, AND DELINQUENCY

"Delinquency, Education, and Social Reproduction," BRIAN SMITH, Arizona State University

Researchers have demonstrated the relationship between education and delinquency. However, the exact nature of this relationship is still debated. This paper explores the benefits of incorporating social reproduction theories in delinquency and education research. Preliminary data from a field study at a school for paroled juveniles are presented.

"Assessing In-School Crime: Causes and Responses," STEVEN LAB, Bowling Green State University and RICHARD CLARK, John Carroll University

Based on a two-year study of junior and senior high schools in one large midwestern county, this paper explores the relative impact of varying discipline and

control measures, school and neighborhood factors, and individual student factors on in-school criminal victimization. Preliminary results suggest that neighborhood factors drawn from census and observational data have little impact on in-school crime. Instead, school policies and practices appear to hold the key. The presentation includes a full discussion of the study results and potential policy implications.

"Mediation in Schools: A Survey Analysis of Peer Mediators," ERNEST UWAZIE, California State University-Sacramento

In the last 10 years, over 200 mediation programs have been created in U S secondary and elementary schools. These programs are part of the U S alternative dispute resolution movement. All are aimed at developing, educating, and teaching conflict resolution and peace-making skills/strategies for various populations and groups. In the schools, certain students are recruited and trained to serve as peer mediators or conflict managers among conflicting peers. This paper presents some profiles of the peer mediators, and raises questions about certain assumptions regarding their recruitment and functions, based on survey findings. Implications for understanding juvenile delinquency and prevention will be discussed.

"Reducing Juvenile Delinquency Through After-School Activities: The Need, Present Availability and Funding," RICHARD LAWRENCE, St Cloud State University

The National Center for Juvenile Justice recently reported that the peak time during which youths six to 17 commit violent crimes was 3:00 to 6:00 PM, between the end of the school day and dinner. Youth are left unsupervised after school because their parents are working, mostly out of economic necessity. The findings in this report suggest a need for more after-school activities. This paper addresses the need for such activities; what kind of activities might be most appropriate; and the present availability and funding for such activities in selected states and school districts.

PANEL 132 USING COMPUTERS TO SOLVE AND COMMIT CRIMES

"Technological Advances in Crime Scene Management Computerized Processing and Recording of Evidence," G W HILDEBRAND, Texas Rangers

This paper examines the newest techniques for processing and recording physical evidence at complicated, large-scale crime scenes. Using interviews, observations, and a review of the official records compiled by the Texas Rangers subsequent to the Branch Davidian incident in Waco (TX) and a grounded theory inductive analysis of the data, projections are made regarding the future use of this innovative approach to computerized crime scene management. Recommendations are made for future study of related issues.

"Emerging Technologies in Justice Information Management," DAVID ROBERTS, SEARCH Group

In this paper the author identifies emerging technologies in law enforcement and discusses implications for operations and management. Implementation of these technologies in law enforcement agencies entails considerable operational, policy, and management implications that practitioners and administrators must address in the future. The author addresses such topics as changing user expectations, initial and on-going training, comprehensive and on-going automation planning, growing importance of data quality as information systems become increasingly decentralized, and significant data security issues.

"Is There Insufficient Technical Expertise in Developing CJ Information Systems?" KAREN LAYNE, K S Layne Inc and DOLORES BROSNAN, University of Nevada-Las Vegas

The issues for local criminal justice agencies, especially law enforcement agencies, as they attempt to utilize information technology are discussed. Desktop technology has produced the ability for very small agencies to access the computer age and establish local area networks. States are now looking at expanding state and local connections regarding large name master files. Agencies can deal with the technical issues in a number of ways, which will be discussed as a part of the paper. The use of commissioned personnel to manage technical areas will also be discussed as will the organizational issue of implementing new systems.

"Law Enforcement and Computer Crime: Development of Protocol and Future Capabilities," JAMES CONSER, Youngstown State University

This paper addresses the law enforcement community's preparation for and response to computer crime. Findings are reported from a 1995 survey of state attorney general's formal procedures for investigating computer-related crime incidents and processing of electronic evidence. A case study is presented regarding protocol development in the state of Ohio based on a survey of selected law enforcement agencies, sheriff's offices, and prosecutor's offices. Recommendations are made regarding the future role of law enforcement in this area of crime.

PANEL 133 THE JAIL SOCIALIZATION EXPERIENCE

"Jail/Prison Inmate Socialization: One Man's Journey," WAYNE WOODEN and ALEX BALLAN, California State Polytechnic University

Relying on personal anecdotes and observations, this paper examines the experiences of a 20-year old Caucasian/Latino male who served three years for large scale commercial burglary. From a college student with limited street smarts, he progressed, once incarcerated, to become a white supremacist convict, a Latino border brother, a politician with juice, an inmate outcast, and, finally, upon release, to a returning college student. Noting the varied roles and constraints experienced with each transition, the paper documents the all-pervasive dynamics of jail/prison inmate socialization, raising questions about the need for alternatives.

"Jail Population in Bangladesh: Forecasts and Policy Options," MOHAMMID KASHEM, University of Baltimore

The purpose of this study is to forecast the jail population in Bangladesh through the year 2005. Since 1985, Bangladesh has confronted serious institutional overcrowding problems. The study includes descriptions of the jail populations, and problems of overcrowding within the prison system. Regression, exponential smoothing, and ARIMA techniques were used in forecasting jail population. Data were collected from jail records and interviews of the jail officers. Alternative approaches to relieving jail overcrowding were explored. Findings suggest that the diversion of some offenders from incarcerative sanctions represents an attractive option.

"Jails as Prison Prep Schools: Gender, Identity, and Inmate Subcultures," LEANNE ALARID, Sam Houston State University

With few exceptions, most inmate subculture/prisonization research has been limited to men in prison environments. This study presents preliminary findings of a survey of men and women incarcerated in an urban county jail. The sample will be tracked and later surveyed while in the Department of Corrections. The study examines individual and organizational differences that can be attributed to the nature and extent of an informal code, a sub rosa economy, and acclimation in a jail setting from a free world identity.

"Perceptions and Experiences of Female Inmates in Jail," LINDA FERRELL, Southeast Missouri State University and KIMBERLY GREER, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

Using structured in-depth interviews, perceptions and experiences of female inmates detained or incarcerated in jails were examined. This research highlights female inmates' perceptions of different ways gender impacts their experiences in jail. Results indicate that inmate mothers' concerns focus on family relationships and the effects of forced separation on their children. Additionally, female inmates' impressions regarding personal safety issues, interaction with matrons and jail personnel, as well as disparity in services and treatment afforded male and female inmates are explored.

PANEL 134 FAMILY, GENDER, AND HOMICIDE

"Comparison of Battered Women Who Kill Their Abusers, Battered Women Who Don't Kill Their Abusers, and Non-Battered Women in State Prisons," ROBIN BATES, University of Illinois at Chicago

Secondary analysis of Bureau of Justice's Survey of State prison Inmates, 1991, utilizes demographic indicators, criminal history, offense variables, drug and alcohol use, mental health history, childhood abuse, and family-of-origin history to describe and compare three groups of female state prison inmates: battered women who kill their abusers; battered women who didn't kill their abusers; and non-battered women. In addition, women charged with homicide offenses are examined separately to control for the effects of committing homicide versus those of being battered. Substantial differences among these groups are found for most of the variables studied. Legal and social implications of findings are discussed.

"Female Murderers in a Southern City, 1975-1992," IDA JOHNSON, University of Alabama

A study of population of 36 females arrested for homicide in a southern and non-urban city from 1975 to 1992 was conducted which collected both qualitative and quantitative data. This study explores the demographic, social, legal, and offense characteristics of female homicide offenders as well as events leading to the murder. The profile of female homicide offenders in a southern and non-urban setting which emerged from this study is supportive of earlier studies focusing on female homicide offenders in large urban areas.

"Gender Equality in Domestic Violence," KELLY LATO, Minot State University

This paper examines homicide statistics in North Dakota. Domestic violence is not just a women's issue. To end the cycle of violence, men and women should be held equally accountable for its occurrence. If both genders do not cooperate in stopping the abuse, the stability of the family structure is at risk.

"Spousal Homicide: The Characteristics of Homicidal Behavior Among Men and Women," RYAN WHITT, University of Nebraska-Omaha

Researchers are converging upon spousal homicide as an important topic of study following the increased attention focused on domestic violence. This paper focuses on the findings, definitions, and conclusions that research has found involving the homicidal behavior of men and women in spousal homicide, as a result of a long-term abusive relationship. Based on the existing research, conclusions pointing toward an ironic, dichotomous relationship between homicidal behaviors of men and women. The components of each are vastly different, but rely upon each other as a means of reaching the pinnacle where one spouse kills the other.

PANEL 135 LEGAL ISSUES AND RACE

"Racial and National Origin Discrimination in Law Enforcement Agencies: Lessons from Recent Case Law," KAREN MORRIS, Monroe Community College

In the wake of the O J Simpson case, the criminal justice system will be more vigilant in identifying and excising from its ranks discriminatory attitudes and actions. This paper reviews recent court cases in which law enforcement personnel have pursued lawsuits against their employers alleging discrimination based on race or national origin. The paper extracts from the cases the various manifestations of discrimination and the legal consequences to the law enforcement agency of a successful discrimination suit. Strategies to avoid the circumstances underlying the lawsuit will be addressed.

"P-e-r-s-o-n-s are Letters of the Law in the Fourteenth Amendment," THOMAS REED, Eastern Kentucky University

A justice literacy model guides analysis of two ways of reading law and the meaning of persons. This social learning approach explains how each reading effects our perceptions and practices of justice, including the values of equal protection and due process. The primary constructs, schemata, are learned patterns of cognitive and affective information that clarify literacy functions, especially functions of identities and identity biases. The most critical identity schema says that all persons are dual citizens. For our constitutional democracy, the most critical identity biases are those that mask this identity, whether the masking traits are racial, ethnic, or religious.

"Examining Opinions about Guilt and Sentence as Functions of Gender and Race," SANJA IVKOVICH, University of Hartford

The existing studies report contradictory results about the impact of the extralegal characteristics on the decisions reached by real or mock jurors. This study employs an experimental design to examine the influence of the offender's gender and race on the individual decisions about guilt/punishment. Two scenarios were developed (robbery and murder). In each scenario, the characteristics of the offender varied (Caucasian, African-American, male, female) and the respondents were randomly assigned to one of those four conditions. The relationship between the respondent's gender and race and the decision about guilt/punishment is also examined.

"A Typology of Unwarranted Racial Disparity: Applications of the Typology to Studying the Effectiveness of Sentencing Guidelines in Reducing Unwarranted Racial Disparity," **SANJEEV SRIDHARAN**, Superior Court of Virginia

No abstract available

"Brandings in African-American Fraternities," **OLUFUNKE BOWEN** and **ANNE-VICTOIRE LAWRENCE**, Savannah State College

The research studies brandings as initiation (hazing) in African-American fraternities. These very painful practices carry potential medical hazards. Their purpose is to permanently engrave the symbol of the fraternity. They seem to be performed with the help of others. It also appears to be a culturally specific practice. The issue of victimless crime is raised, with parallels to violent sports and sadomasochism. The social meaning of brandings as voluntary identification or involuntary marking is explored.

PANEL 136 INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGES

"Organizational Change in the Bermuda Police: Preparation for the 21st Century," **DAVID KING**, West Texas A&M University

This paper examines recent management development policy in the Bermuda police service, including the evolution from a reactive social control model to a pro-active community oriented model. Changes will be discussed in the overall context of de-colonization and transfer of police power to local control.

"Promises Made, Promises Broken: The Haiti Experience," **JAMES NESS**, Ness, Ness & Associates Ltd

This paper presents an analysis of the ICITAP/DOJ training assistance program in Haiti and focuses on the curriculum, politics, and personnel issues as viewed by the author in an active role in the project.

"Informal Resolution: Dealing with Complaints Against Police in a Manner Satisfactory to Complainant and the Subject Member," **ROBERT HOLLAND**, Queensland Police Service (Australia)

The informal resolution process is designed to promote the efficient and expeditious handling of complaints against police to the satisfaction of the complainant and the member subject of the complaint. The process is not designed to determine fault, but rather to find out what happened and, where necessary, give advice or guidance to the member without risk of penalty, and to resolve the complaint in a manner satisfactory to the complainant. How the process works is described, and comment is made on the success of the process in the state of Queensland, Australia.

"Differential Perspectives on Management Issues Within the Ranks of Two British Police Forces," **DONALD WALKER**, Kent State University and **MALCOLM RICHARDS**, Staffordshire University (England)

Utilizing data collected from two British police forces, this paper examines differences in the perspectives held by officers of different ranks towards issues and concerns of the administration. A survey conducted on these forces in 1991-1992 sought to identify the perceived strengths and weaknesses of their force and was given to all officers, from new recruit to chief constable. Officers holding the rank of sergeant or above were classified as police managers. A closer examination of the responses reveals that sergeants and inspectors more closely identify with police constables than do with higher administration. Implications for command control and administration are discussed.

PANEL 137 FEMALE OFFENDERS, THEIR CHILDREN, AND EQUALITY ISSUES

"Reintegration of Female Offenders: The Illinois PreStart Program," **SUSAN PLANT** and **ELIZABETH SZOCKYJ**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

This paper examines issues related to female parolees on the Illinois PreStart program. Implemented in 1991, the Restart program was designed to provide institutional and community assistance to offenders. Using qualitative and quantitative data, the results of the program evaluation for this subgroup are presented.

"The Effects of Equality Demands on Women's Prisons-A Case Study," **ELAINE RIZZO**, Saint Anselm College

The increased use of litigation by female prisoners challenging gender inequality in corrections raises unresolved questions, such as whether legal arguments should be rights-based (emphasizing sameness) or needs-based (emphasizing difference) and the impact of equal rights litigation on correctional conditions and policies. Under existing legal theory, court remedies are limited to providing parity of treatment, which is an ambiguous concept. Using a case study analysis of a prison created in response to equal protection litigation, this paper examines the impact of equality demands on correctional conditions and policy. Findings conclude that legal equality, as operationally defined, does not ensure that the needs of female prisoners will be adequately identified or met.

"Montana's Captive Women and Their Children," **LANETTE MOLONEY**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

This paper presents quantitative data on 44 imprisoned mothers, in addition to the researcher's experience in administering the questionnaire on an individual basis. The researcher had the unique opportunity to interview the entire targeted population. The questionnaire explored the mother's perception of the quality of the mother-child relationship before and during incarceration. The mother's concerns and expectations upon reunification are also addressed.

"The Baby Connection: How Serving Time Becomes Quality Time," **TRACI GAUDREAU** and **ELIZABETH HARRIS**, Seattle University

The relationship between incarcerated parents and their offspring is presented. Focus is given to the implications for dysfunctional development of familial bonds and childhood growth when the parent(s) is/are imprisoned without access to the child. Additional sections highlight developmental issues in child rearing in incarcerate environments. Examination is given to the disruptive elements of prison/political agenda and probes the question of yet another program to benefit those behind bars. Supporting argument is given for consistent contact by weighing separation policies against critical stages in parent/child development.

PANEL 138 RESEARCH ON YOUTHFUL DRUG OFFENDERS

"Taxonomies, Onset Age, and Offending Persistence," **CHARLES DEAN**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte; **RAYMOND PATERNOSTER**, **ALEX PIQUERO**, and **ROBERT BRAME**, University of Maryland and **PAUL MAZEROLLE**, University of Cincinnati

Taxonomic frameworks to organize thinking about criminal behavior are as old as criminology itself. However, the taxonomic approach has received much attention because proponents of both emphasize the possibility of different kinds of offenders. Two strong hypotheses have been advanced by recent theoretical work in this area. First, the stage of the life course at which one begins to offend is posited to be an important indicator of whether one continues to offend later in life. Second, the relationship between past and future offending is hypothesized to depend upon when one begins to engage in criminal behavior. Using data from a cohort of 1,659 North Carolina training school releasees, the validity of these two hypotheses is examined.

"Drug Use and Risk Elements Among Cohorts of Sixth Graders: 1990-1995," **WAYNE LUCAS** and **STEVEN GILHAM**, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Data from five successive cohorts of sixth graders are examined to describe trends over time in drug use and involvement with elements believed to place youth at risk for drug abuse. The risk elements assessed focus on dimensions of attitudes toward drug use (eg, perceptions of pleasure, wrongfulness, harm, friends disapproval of drug use); perceptions of availability and exposure to drug use; self esteem; perceived character of peers; and orientations toward school (eg, drop out anticipation, absence from school).

"Routine Activities and Delinquency," **MICHAEL P BROWN** and **STEPHEN BRODT**, Ball State University

This paper reports the findings of a survey examining how the routine activities of adolescents are related to delinquent behavior. The respondents, a convenience sample of 18 year old college students, were asked about their delinquent activities when they were 17 years old. The survey included questions pertaining to family and peer group activities, study habits, and parental supervision.

"Risk Factors Associated with Juveniles Entering and Remaining in Illicit Drug Trafficking," **HEIKE GRAMCKOW**, CSR Inc

This paper provides an overview of the current state of knowledge related to various types of risk factors, other than drug use, that may lead, facilitate, or predict juvenile entry into drug dealing. A review of the literature and related data sets identifies the feasibility of a meta-analysis of these sources. Treating the summary statistics (means or correlations) from each study as the units of analysis, a synthesis that records the primary results and derived summary statistics, the methodological characteristics of the study, and study characteristics are undertaken. The research results are statistical aggregated and analyzed in quantitative tests.

PANEL 139 ISSUES CONFRONTING JURIES

"Jurors' Perceptions of Child Witnesses," **BETH BJERREGAARD** and **ANITA BLOWERS**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

A random sample of potential jurors in a large southeastern city were questioned concerning their opinions concerning child witnesses in sexual abuse cases. This report presents the preliminary findings from this study, including factors associated with jurors' assessment of witness credibility, defendant guilt, and jurors' opinions on child testimony in general.

"The Peremptory Challenge in the Eyes of Judges and Lawyers," **CHRISTOPHER SMITH**, Michigan State University and **ROXANNE OCHOA**, St Mary's University

Based on a survey of U S district judges and federal public defenders, this paper examines judicial actors' views on the purposes of peremptory challenges, and the likely consequences of reforms. In light of the survey's finding of consistent support for the use of peremptory challenges, the paper raises questions about judicial actors' sensitivity to and recognition of potential problems associated with the selection of jurors.

"Should Maximizing the Appearance of Legitimacy and Fairness of Jury Trials be a Compelling Interest?: Affirmative Action and Racial Classification in Jury Selection," **HIROSHI FURAI** and **DARRYL DAVIES**, University of California-Santa Cruz

In July 1995, the University of California Board of Regents voted to end affirmative action in admissions, hiring, and contracting. While the questions on preferential treatments of racial minorities has divided the nation, affirmative action in jury proceedings and trials has not received much attention. This paper examines the public perception on possible applications of affirmative action mechanism, specifically, the use of racial quotas in jury trials. It also presents empirical studies to examine whether the public favors the affirmative mechanism in jury trials, discussing that affirmative action in jury trials is an important governmental concern.

"Unanimous Juries: Why?" **ALVIN TRANSEAU**, Southeast Missouri State University

No abstract available.

PANEL 140 VICTIMIZATION AND FEAR OF CRIME AMONG THE ELDERLY

"Fear of Crime Among the Elderly," **ROBIN HAARR** and **LINDA DOMINQUEZ**, Arizona State University West

Fear of crime in the U S has become a serious problem. Research generally indicate that women and the elderly are more fearful of crime than others. Research also points out that a person's fear of crime is greatly out of proportion to the objective probability of actually being victimized. This research paper focuses on a study of fear of crime among the elderly in Youngtown (AZ), a retirement community. Analysis of both qualitative and quantitative data generated detailed empirical information on the nature of fear of crime among the elderly in Youngtown; the actual community-crime problems the elderly experience; and how the police deal with those problems and with the elderly.

"Fear of Crime Among the Elderly: A Comparison Between Ambulatory and Non-Ambulatory Populations," JONATHAN EPSTEIN and SHIRLEY MILLER, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

This paper describes an in-progress self-report study focusing on perceptions of fear among two predominately female populations within a nursing home environment. The population includes ambulatory and non-ambulatory residents of an elders community. The paper explores various differences between these two populations regarding certain aspects of criminal victimization.

"Crime Effects on Quality of Life Among the Black and White Elderly in Rural, Town, and City Areas: A Longitudinal Study," WILLIAM BARNETT, Saginaw Valley State University and ARNOLD PARKS, Lincoln University

The effects of crime and the fear of crime on the quality of life among black and white elderly (over age 65) are discussed together with coping mechanisms. Data was gathered through interviews with 25 white and 25 elderly residents in detached dwellings in each of three Missouri communities, a city, a town, and a rural area. The interviews were first collected in 1978-79 and repeated in the same communities in 1995-96 (different subjects). Changes and comparisons are considered.

"Home Invasion and Sexual Assaults of Elderly White Females," GEORGE CRONIN and FRANCIS DONNELLY, Pennsylvania State Police and TOM AUSTIN, Shippensburg University

Crime assessment, pioneered by the FBI, includes an analysis of the crime scene, the victim, and the offender. The focus of this study is on a particularly violent act, the forcible entry of elderly white females' homes in rural and suburban areas of Pennsylvania for the purpose of sexual assault. In investigating these offenses, the two lead authors, who are troopers with the Pennsylvania state police, observed a common modus operandi. To verify this pattern, a study is currently being undertaken of all similar crimes (burglary involving sexual assault), investigated by the Pennsylvania state police for the period 1984 through 1995.

"Empowering Senior Citizens to Prevent Criminal Victimization," STEVEN HURWITZ, Tiffin University

Senior citizens represent one of the largest growing segments of our nation's population and, as a group, they have one of the highest levels of fear of criminal victimization. While their fears tend to be focused on violent crime, seniors are, however, more likely to be a victim of economic crimes, such as mail frauds and telemarketing scams. This paper describes an educational program developed through a cooperative effort between law enforcement, senior citizens, and community organizations, in Seneca County (OH), that effectively empowers senior to better avoid this type of victimization.

PANEL 141 THE UTILITY OF VARIOUS RESEARCH DESIGNS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

"Adult Inmate Self-Reports: Can We Trust Them?" CHARLES KATZ and INEKE MARSHALL, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Inmate self-reports are one of the main sources of data for criminal career research. The quality of the data obtained from adult inmate self-reports is, therefore, an important concern. This paper addresses the quality of data gathered in interviews conducted with 1,046 convicted male Nebraska felons. The purpose of this paper is to examine internal data quality by evaluating respondent consistency within the self-report survey, and examine external data quality by comparing self-report data to official records.

"A Neophyte Researcher Considers Studying Gambling and Gaming in a Rural Setting," MICHAEL McSKIMMING and BRUCE BERG, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

This paper reports on an ethnographic study of gambling and gaming in rural taverns. The study was undertaken by a neophyte researcher who shares various problems he encountered when dealing with an institutional review board, while trying to gain access to data collection sites, and while developing procedures for data collection. Suggestions are also offered concerning organizing and managing data during the analysis segment of ethnographic research.

"Focus Group Research and Juries: Literature and Applications," BRYAN BYERS and PEGGY BYERS, Ball State University

This research addresses the topic of focus group research as applied to juries within the criminal justice system. Attention is given to relevant literature on focus groups and juries, applications to criminal justice, and future research directions. Special consideration is given to the focus group method as a research approach in criminal justice, as specifically applied to jury studies.

"The Case Study as a Jury Research Methodology," JAMES LEVINE, John Jay College

The strengths and weaknesses of case studies are analyzed as a means of studying jury behavior. As part of an argument in defense of this methodology, illustrative examples are included showing the contributions that case studies have made in the development of social science generally, in the fields of criminal justice and criminology, and in jury research. Methods for making case studies of jury trials more useful are explored.

PANEL 142 WORKSHOP: RACES, RACISM, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE: SOME SUCCESSFUL TEACHING TECHNIQUES

This teaching workshop utilizes a hands on approach to involve the participants. The purpose of this approach is to put the teacher in the shoes of his/her students in order to better anticipate and understand the variety of reactions, and responses to each technique demonstrated. The objectives are to involve workshop participants in a variety of successful teaching techniques used in courses relating to issues of race and racism, and to exchange ideas concerning the challenges and obstacles in teaching today's students about race and racism.

PANEL 143 WORKSHOP: APPLIED FUTURES RESEARCH: A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO ALLEVIATE THE YOUTH-AT-RISK DILEMMA

The results of more than a decade of futures research on the youth-at-risk dilemma are presented. A holistic approach to alleviating the problem was developed

from more than a decade of scanning of bellwether projects and future facts accompanied by Delbeq brainstorming and group consensus building. The problem, the process, and the plan are presented.

PANEL 143A FORENSIC SCIENCE AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

“Strategies for Thinking Productively: Evaluation of an Inmate Cognitive Development Program,” **AGNES BARO**, Grand Valley State University

In a one-year follow-up period, inmates (n=133) who completed a six to eight week cognitive development program were compared with similar inmates (n=133) who volunteered for other self-help programs. The cognitive development program participants committed fewer major misconducts, spent less time in detention, and lost fewer good time days off their sentences. It is concluded that, in terms of institutional order and cost benefits, this relatively inexpensive program is a good investment.

“Forensic DNA and Latent Fingerprinting: A Comparative Analysis,” **CHARLIE CHUKWUDOLUE**, Northern Kentucky University

This paper examines some similarities and differences between forensic DNA typing and the latent fingerprinting technique. Forensic DNA typing has potential to identify or exclude a criminal suspect because every individual's DNA is unique except for identical twins. Similarly, latent fingerprinting techniques can be used to identify a criminal suspect, but has not generated the attention and controversies attributed to forensic DNA typing. This exploratory analysis will analyze and compare the issues.

“The Forensic Sciences and Daubert,” **DOUGLAS CAYWOOD**, Western Forensic Sciences and **MARNA LAKE**

Daubert vs Merrill Dow Pharmaceuticals, 113 S Ct 2786 (1993) established a new standard for court acceptance of expert testimony. One rule set forth in Daubert calls for presentation of verifiable and repeatable findings under scientific principles. Strict enforcement of this standard will impact the forensic sciences and related expert testimony. Daubert has prompted numerous articles regarding its impact, predominantly directed at legal professionals. This paper examines Daubert's impact on the forensic sciences, and presents observations as to how expert testimony may be either made acceptable or challenged.

“Missouri Forensic Case Monitoring of NGRI Clients,” **YVONNE CORDEIRO** and **JOHN SOUZA**

A brief overview of the insanity defense - its history and current status within the U S legal system legal aspects of forensic clients in Missouri, to discharge into the community on conditional release status, and finally to unconditional release and exit from the DMH system is given. Issues surrounding case monitoring for compliance with conditions of release, working with the legal system, relationship of the forensic case monitors to the agency case managers, and use of the REJIS (regional justice information system) to check criminal histories/recent legal involvement are discussed.

PANEL 143B WORKSHOP: TEACHING ETHICS TO COPS: SPECIAL CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

Society grants police officers significant authority over how they conduct their offices. As a result, society has a legitimate, correlative interest in insuring that this authority is used properly. Universities have a central role to play in educating future police officers in the ethical management of this authority. Teaching ethics to future police officers presents significant and special challenges not found in teaching other content area courses. The presenters identify several of the special challenges and offer teaching strategies.

PANEL 144 STALKING ON CAMPUS: A CASE STUDY AS VIEWED BY THOSE INVOLVED

A victim of student-to-student stalking will describe her perceptions of a series of events involving the responses of the university's police, discipline system, attorney, and administrators, in addition to responses of the criminal justice system. Respondents will include the university's police chief, discipline officer, and general counsel, along with a faculty member, and a trustee, who also serves as a criminal court judge. Strengths and weaknesses of internal and external systems in responding to stalking charges, changes that have been made or are needed, and implications of this case for other institutions of higher education will be discussed.

PANEL 145 IMPLEMENTING ALTERNATIVES TO ADJUDICATION

“A Descriptive Analysis of the Monroe County CASA/GAL Program,” **JENNIFER JOHNSON**, Indiana University

This study examines the effectiveness of the Monroe County (IN) Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) program. In addition to the traditional procedural measures of effectiveness outlines in academic literature, outcome measures were also analyzed. In doing so, this expands the definition of effectiveness based upon an exchange approach to people-processing organizations. Effectiveness in this sense could, in part, be dependent upon the courts willingness to accept a CASE volunteers recommendations. The findings will have policy implications for future development of CASE programs.

“Neighborhood Dispute Settlement and the Police: One Adjudication Alternative That Works,” **ROOSEVELT SHEPHERD**, Shippensburg University

Criminal justice practitioners have continually searched for alternatives that assist in the proper utilization of scarce personnel and space resources. One option is the use of trained volunteers in neighborhood disputes. This paper covers a project that involved the Harrisburg (PA) city police department and the staff of the Dauphin county neighborhood dispute settlement center. The results show cost savings benefits to the city in two critical ways. The center's involvement led to significant reductions to particular locations.

“Family Group Conferencing as a Criminal Justice Initiative: A Practical Guide,” **STEPHEN MUGFORD**, Australian National University

The idea of FGC as an initiative for police/local communities has received a good deal of attention recently. Most commonly, FGC has been used for juvenile offenders, but adult applications are being used for crimes as diverse as common assault and drunk driving, as well as for property offenses. Consideration is being given to use for other crimes, such as sexual assault, or for special areas like spouse assault. Based on an applied evaluation exercise with the Australian Federal Police, the author considers the various practical steps that need to be taken to deploy FGCs.

"Vermont Reporative Probation Program: Description and Outcome Evaluation," PATRICIA HARDYMAN, Westfield State College

This paper describes the Vermont Reporative Probation Program and outlines a process and impact evaluation design. This program involves the community in the sentencing and monitoring of the criminal justice process for non-violent misdemeanor offenders. The program description includes the goals, target population, and services. The research design calls for three surveys (victims, reporative probation participants, and reporative board members). In addition, demographic, criminal history, and recidivism data will be collected from the case and/or court files.

PANEL 146 EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DRUG COURTS

"Drug Courts: A Successful Collaboration of Judicial Supervision and Treatment of Drug-Involved Offenders," LINDA SMITH, Georgia State University and HON DONALD EVANS, 13th Judicial Circuit

The 13th Judicial Circuit in Tampa (FL) implemented a drug court in 1992 using the Miami drug court treatment model. This paper presents the findings from an evaluation of offender success/failure in treatment, as well as recidivism data. Issues related to urinalysis testing of offenders, acupuncture, the role of judicial supervision, and expansion of drug court into post-adjudication sanctioning are discussed.

"Broward County Drug Court and It's Controls," W CLINTON TERRY, Florida International University

This paper examines the effectiveness of the drug court in Broward County (FL) compared with a quasi-experimental control group. The paper examines recidivism data for a group of 788 persons who entered the drug court, 291 of whom graduated. It examines the recidivism data for a group of 300 persons who would have been eligible to participate in the drug court, but did not.

"Who's in Drug Court and Why Does It Matter?" MARTHA SCHIFF and W CLINTON TERRY, Florida International University

Much research has been performed on the efficacy of the drug courts as a means to both improve case processing speed as well as enhance the likelihood of treatment and rehabilitation through the court system. This research, based on an experimental sample of drug court participants and a control group of defendants who were eligible, but did not participate in drug court, examines some of these basic questions about characteristics of drug court participants, specifically who participates in drug court, what is their likelihood of successful program completion, and what factors seem to mitigate such success.

"Variables that Might have an Effect on Massachusetts's Prison Population," BETTY LUTHER, Curry College

The use of prison as a criminal sanction has increased dramatically in the U S, with only Russia exceeding this rate of incarceration. States are appropriating larger shares of their budgets for the construction and expansion of prisons and jails, and less for education, health care and social programs. This paper explores a number of variables that have an effect on the Massachusetts prison population. Variables considered include crime, unemployment, demographics, the paroling rate, commitments, length of sentence, overcrowding, and changes in the law.

PANEL 147 PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON VIOLENCE

"A Theoretical and Practical Synthesis of Cognitive Psychology and Relapse Prevention for Use with Violent Individuals," WILLIAM MAREK, Federal Bureau of Prisons

This paper synthesizes cognitive psychology and relapse prevention, with specific attention paid to the origin and nature of beliefs, emotions, and corporeal consequences for violent individuals. These techniques and concepts can be used to assist clients achieve more personally beneficial, prosocial consequences. The personal responsibility tenants of cognitive psychology and own maintenance man tenants of relapse prevention are highly congruent.

"Impulse Control Disorders and Violence: The O J Simpson Case," LAURENCE FRENCH, Western New Mexico University

Any consideration of biology and personality needs to take into account the autonomic process and its influence over the cerebral cortex and reasoning during periods of endogenous crisis. Impulse control disorders are characterized by an affective-like dysfunction whereby the autonomic nervous system maintains a hypervigilance toward selective stimuli resulting in a disproportionate reaction initiating the sympathetic mode of the ANS.

"Character as a Personality Factor in Crime," ALEX STUART JR, National Character Laboratory

The psychiatry theory, explaining why so little is known about character, is discussed. Character research results, starting with the prairie city experiments, are presented, together with the resulting character theory. Application of character theory in reducing crime, and in cutting recidivism rates are examined.

"Gender-Bias in Biological Crime-Related Research: An Examination of Trends in Lead-Related Research, 1975-1993," SHERRI SMITH, University of South Florida-Ft Myers

The study examines gender-bias in biological-crime related research using the lead-behavior research as a sample. A content analysis was conducted. The primary focus was to determine whether or not females were used as research subjects, whether or not female/male brain differences were considered, and whether or not the article presented a sexist/biological image of females. The findings indicate gender-bias in terms of all three areas examined. The implications of these findings for criminological theory and criminal justice administration are discussed.

PANEL 148 BIOLOGY AND CRIME

"The Correction of Low Concentrations of Essential Nutrients in Blood and Reductions in Institutional Anti-Social Behavior: A Placebo-Controlled double Blind Trial," STEPHEN SCHOENTHALER and STEPHEN AMOS, California State University, Stanislaus and HANSEYSENCK, University of London Institute of Psychiatry

Among a sample of incarcerated offenders who received vitamin mineral supplements or placebo, the violent and problem-prone offenders were significantly

more likely than well-behaved offenders to have had clinically low concentrations of essential vitamins and minerals in blood before intervention. Furthermore, those offenders whose low blood concentrations had become normal at the end of the trial showed significantly greater reductions in anti-social behavior than offenders whose blood concentrations had not become normal.

"A Previously Unexamined Source of Delinquency: Fetal Alcohol Effects: An Emerging Paradigm," SUSAN RICH, Pembroke State University and CHARLES DEAN, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Burgeoning arrest rates combined with evidence that a small proportion of juveniles commit an excessive amount of crimes emphasizes the need to explain the serious delinquent. Most research has focused on psychosocial risk factors among juvenile offenders. The search for alternative theories has spawned recent resurgence in biological explanations. Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) and fetal alcoholic effects (FAE) may be an unrecognized source of some delinquent behavior. This paper attempts to bridge a gap in biological criminology by highlighting what is known about FAS/FAE in the etiology of delinquency.

"The Prenatal Biosocialization Theory," D LEE GILBERTSON, St Cloud State University

The prenatal biosocialization theory presents a new way of thinking about the polygenic factors of deviant behavior. It proposes that behavior is the selection and application of psychological tools (which were either supplied at conception or acquired during the prenatal phase) to decision-making, social situations throughout life. The theory identifies four contributing areas (genetics and heredity, biochemistry and the uterine environment, behaviors and the mother's cognition, and external environment), which are then generalized and incorporated with existing theory to explain the development of acceptable and deviant behavior from birth to the grave.

PANEL 149 STUDENT PANEL: CRITICAL ISSUES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

"Legalized Gambling: The Question on Indian Reservations," ALLISON BOUSSIDAN, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

This paper focuses on the various types of legalized and non-legalized gambling in the U.S. A comparison on the rules and regulations guiding privately-owned casinos are compared to the guidelines set forth for these newly created American-Indian-owned gambling institutions. An attempt was made to ascertain who supplied the original funding for the building of all of the legalized casinos in the U.S. and whether or not La Cosa Nostra has played any part in the past, present, or future of legalized gambling in America.

"Controlling Mail Fraud," JANINE POLLENZ, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

Mail fraud (under 18 USC 1341) encompasses many types of illegal activities. In a more simplistic sense, mail fraud constitutes anything sent through the U.S. mail with intent to defraud another person. This paper examines various aspects of mail fraud and its involvement with the U.S. Postal Inspection Agency.

"The Effects of Socio-Economic Conditions on Juvenile Delinquency," JASON GELLER, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

This research examines juvenile delinquency in an effort to determine whether or not social or economic conditions within either the family or the community can have an impact on the criminal activities of adolescents.

"Historical Perspectives on Women and the Law," LAUREN MORRISON, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

This research reviews historical data related to women in American society. The information base for this investigation includes Supreme Court decisions, voting rights for women, abortion rights, participation in government as elected officials, and sex discrimination in the workplace.

"Child Abuse-Emotional Mistreatment," JAIMEE COHEN, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

Emotional maltreatment is the most recent act defined as abuse and needs special attention in order to be prevented. It is important to understand that psychological victimization such as verbal abuse, belittlement, terrorization, and emotional availability can offer as much damage to a child as sexual abuse, physical abuse, and neglect. Future research can help increase the detection and prevention of emotional abuse.

"Critical Issues in Medico-Legal Death Investigation," LISA MARGOLIN, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

This research examines how in the past, present, and future, medical science and legal decisions have and will effect death investigations. An analysis of all the past and present scientific methods used to discover the cause of death, type of death (homicide, suicide, natural cause), person, if homicide, who committed this crime, and legal factors that may effect any or all of the evidence in this type of investigation is presented.

PANEL 150 CORRECTIONS

"Prison Violence: Finding Alternatives to the Violence," MARCIA SAMUELS, North Carolina Central University

In 1995, prison overcrowding is a major antecedent to the violence among inmates. The prison population reached the one million mark representing a 200 percent increase since 1980. Prison violence is an area of concern in correctional institutions across the country. Data show situational, environmental, and interpersonal factors contribute to prison violence. Violence such as rape, battery, and murder are commonplace in prison settings. It is believed that these types of aggression typically associated with prison environments may be substantially decreased. This paper addresses the problem of prison violence and discusses theoretical perspectives that explain violent behavior among inmates, as well as their policy implications.

"Suicide in Detention: The Liability Issue," GERALD JOHNSTON, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

The suicide rate for those detained in jails is nine times that of the general population. The yearly average totals at least 401 suicides by persons held in local jails and lockups. Although the general duty of police custodians does not normally provide grounds for liability for detainees who commit suicide, there are special circumstances which do create liability on the part of jail administrators and law enforcement officers in certain situations. These special circumstances

create a special duty to protect beyond normal police-detainee relationships. This paper is concerned with those duties involving foreseeable factors that might otherwise prevent suicide while in custody.

“Lifeskills ‘95’ Community Reintegration for California Youth Authority Parolees,” **DON JOSI**, University of California-Irvine

Serious delinquency and drug use are major problems in American society. Although neither problem is new, they have proved to be the most resistant forms of problem behavior we know. Many who fall within this group lack the basic socialization skills necessary to successfully reintegrate into the community upon release from a secure facility; not completely unexpected, they also exhibit a high-rate of short-term parole revocation. The lack of adequate socialization skills coupled with substance abuse problems are lifeskill problems that need to be addressed. This paper discusses the preliminary results of an interactive aftercare treatment program to assist California Youth Authority offenders.

“Alternatives to Incarceration,” **ROBIN DeVRIES**, University of South Dakota

This paper surveys the various forms of alternatives to incarceration in punishing and rehabilitating the offender. The prison system is overcrowded and failing, and alternatives need to be considered.

**PANEL 151 ROUNDTABLE: THE NEED FOR ORAL HISTORY:
ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL ARCHIVE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

The Joint Oral History Archive Project as an ongoing link between ASC and ACJS is discussed. The first video-tapings were collected in the ASC meeting and the effort will continue in Las Vegas.

PANEL 154 ROUNDTABLE: TESTING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OPPRESSION AND DELINQUENCY

This roundtable focuses on the topic of testing the theory of differential oppression and delinquency. Preliminary testing of the theory has occurred in both the U S and Hong Kong, but with little explicit operationalization of testable variables. The discussion of the roundtable is aimed at identification of variables, methods for testing, and likely obstacles to be encountered.

PANEL 155 WORKSHOP: CORRECTIONS AND TREATMENT: BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

The Montford Psychiatric Unit is a 550-bed prison psychiatric facility. This unique model includes staff from Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Correctional Health Services Department, and the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. These two agencies have created a program of blended approaches in administrative, clinical, and security areas. Correctional officers are members of the treatment teams in a facility which provides both intensive inpatient and community residential model services. Members from both organizations describe the model and factors which make it work well. They also discuss the obstacles to an integrated model of psychiatric habilitation in a prison setting, and how to overcome them

PANEL 156 WORKSHOP: DEPARTMENT CHAIR SUPPORT GROUP

Paperwork got you down? Dean hard to deal with? Faculty problems? Find help here. We could benefit from each other's experiences. All chairs are invited.

PANEL 156A PLANNING FOR DISASTER: REACTIVE VS PROACTIVE

“Supplementary Manpower for Special Events Security Operations: An Analysis of Strategies for the Centennial Olympic Games in Atlanta,” **MICHAEL DONAHUE**, Armstrong State College

This paper addresses the matter of supplemental manpower for security operations during the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta. There is an uncontested manpower shortage which severely limits the provision of security for the Centennial Olympics, and this paper seeks to identify, describe, and analyze various strategies for supplementing games security operations personnel and assets. Potential pitfalls, as well as the various benefits to each of these approaches, are enumerated. The paper presents these analyses within the context of previous special events hosted or co-hosted by the U S and private versus public interests.

“Letter from an Assassin: A Test of Milligan's ‘Treatment of an Historical Source,’” **LOFTIN WOODIEL**, St Louis University

The verification procedures prescribed in Milligan's *Treatment of an Historical Source* are applied to a letter written by Bob Ford, assassin of noted Missourian Jesse James. In his letter to the president of the Walbash, Saint Louis & Pacific Railroad, Ford requests a perk for he and his family in addition to his bounty for decreasing the railroad's liability for eliminating James. This research demonstrates the various dilemmas which are inherent in an historical criminologist's efforts to not only verify the attributes and vulnerabilities of a century-old manuscript, but in literally working-out the secrets held within.

“A Lady Named Opal and Her Relationship with Selected Southern Police,” **LYLE SHOOK, DAVID MALCOM, and DARRELL SEYMOUR**, Auburn University at Montgomery

This paper discusses the problems faced by law enforcement as Hurricane Opal charged into the Florida panhandle and cut a path of destruction through Alabama.

“Status of Security Training Bill and Whether or Not There Should be Regulation of Security Industry in Training,” **JOHN CHUVALA**, Western Illinois University

No abstract available.

PANEL 156B SPATIAL ANALYSIS: ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT II

"Neighborhood Dynamics and Crime: Testing the Systemic Model of Neighborhood Victimization," **GEORGE CAPOWICH**, University of Maryland

A recently proposed theoretical framework integrates routine activity theory with a systemic version of social disorganization theory. Using neighborhood data from the Chicago Neighborhood Study, this paper tests hypotheses that posit a relationship among neighborhood structure, the patterns of routine sustenance activities, and victimization. The conceptual organization of the theory is discussed, as are the implications of these findings for the theory's efficacy.

"A Theoretical Model of the Impact of a Coproduction Strategy of Nuisance Abatement on Neighborhood Crime," **BRENDA BLOM**, Community Law Center and **FRED CHEESMAN**, University of Baltimore

The theoretical model used in a nuisance abatement project in inner city neighborhoods of Baltimore is described. The Community Law Center and municipal housing code authorities engage in a strategy of coproduction with residents of deteriorating neighborhoods to identify and eliminate abandoned and neglected housing using legal tools created explicitly for this purpose. A theoretical model incorporating elements of social disorganization and opportunity theories is used to explain how nuisance abatement should lead to reductions in fear of crime as well as crime itself in the targeted neighborhoods.

"Cognitive Mapping of the Central City: Comparative Perceptions of Dangerous Areas," **GEORGE RENGERT** and **WILLIAM PELFREY JR**, Temple University

Emotion, fears, beliefs, prejudices, and misconceptions interact with the objective environment to form our image of the environment. This paper is a comparison of student and public service workers' perception of central Philadelphia. Differences between the two groups are discussed in terms of the concepts listed above and the objective reality. The impact of misconceptions on behavior within central Philadelphia are discussed.

"The (un)Known Universe: Mapping Gangs and Guns in Boston," **DAVID KENNEDY** and **ANTHONY BRAGA**, Harvard University

The experience, observations, local knowledge, and historical perspective of working police officers and others with routine contact with offenders, communities, and criminal organizations may represent an important underutilized resource for describing, understanding, and crafting interventions aimed at crime problems. Mapping, and other information collecting and ordering techniques, usually aimed at formal police data, can also be used to good effect to capture and organize these experiential assets. The paper describes one such exercise carried out as part of an NIJ-funded project to apply problem-solving techniques to juvenile gun violence and gun markets in Boston.

PANEL 157 MULTICULTURAL ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

"Taking the Lead in Criminal Justice Education: Police and the Multicultural Community," **DAVID BARLOW** and **MELISSA BARLOW**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

For criminal justice students the consequences of failing to recognize the impact of multicultural diversity in U S society can be immediate, practical, and even dangerous. Whether one considers the learning of alternative perspectives of the police as ideological or politically correct is irrelevant; in the post-Rodney King era of policing, it has become essential. The premise of this paper is that criminal justice educators are not providing a sufficient education to criminal justice students, particularly students of the police, if we fail to prepare them to understand and operate in a truly multicultural environment.

"Rebalancing Student Gender Dynamics in a Typically Female-Centered Course: The Case of Victimology," **ALIENE PABOOJIAN** and **LAURA MYERS**, Sam Houston State University

In criminal justice programs across the country, victimology classes are generally taught using research in the area that presents the male primarily as the offender and the female as the victim. As a result, males in a victimology class may feel alienated and frustrated. This paper discusses the presence of a male student in this type of class and proposes a model for multicultural teaching. The model will provide solutions to the problem of alienation and frustration among male students by advocating a more balanced approach to the teaching of victimology.

"Addressing the Special Needs for African-American Students," **VERNON HARLAN**, St Louis Community College at Forest Park

Over the past several years, parents, community, and educational leaders began to question whether the criminal justice practitioners were performing its job in the most effective way possible to decrease the drop-out rate of African-American students majoring in criminal justice programs.

"Beyond the Numbers: Qualitative Effects of Adolescents Who Witness Violence," **CLARK YOUNG** and **CAROL CLAFLIN**, Northwest Missouri State University

When adolescents witness acts of violence, they may experience long-term effects. Police intervention and prevention programs designed to ameliorate adolescents' adverse response to witnessing violence assess the level of violence using quantitative measures. Higher levels of exposure correlated with increased risk of becoming a victim or perpetrator. However, it is plausible that qualitative aspects of the violence (ie, relationship with victim, proximity to violence, personal involvement, etc) also contribute to the severity of encountering violent behavior. Therefore, this study is designed to investigate how qualitative aspects contribute to experiences of violence.

PANEL 158 LONGITUDINAL STUDIES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

"The Short and Long-Term Effects of Strain on Delinquency: A Latent Variable Analysis," **JOHN HOFFMAN**, NORC and **ALAN MILLER**, Florida State University

Strain as an explanation for delinquent behavior has been rejuvenated as a result of Agnew's general strain model. Although Agnew offers a theoretically rich description of the methods by which strain affects delinquency, few studies have examined the longitudinal and conditional effects of strain in any detail. This

paper examines the short- and long-term effects of strain on delinquency and social bonds via a latent variable structural equation model using three years of data from a cohort study of adolescents (n = 814). The results demonstrate a significant contemporaneous effect of strain on delinquency and attachment, but few long-term effects.

"Delinquency Development in Juveniles," GERT-JAN TERLOUW, Ministry of Justice, Research and Documentation Center (Netherlands)

This paper focuses on factors correlated with non-offending, the initiation and continuation of, and desistance from delinquent behavior (property and violent offenses) in juveniles over a period of three years. The aim of the preliminary analysis is to find out which variables best differentiate between groups that show differential patterns of development regarding involvement in offending behavior. The data used are from a longitudinal research project among juveniles, and concern a representative sample of native Dutch juveniles, aged 12-24 years at the start of the project. Social control theory constitutes the theoretical framework for the project.

"Understanding Late Onset to Trivial Acts of Delinquency," PAUL MAZEROLLE, University of Cincinnati

Recent research suggests that an early age at onset to offending behavior predicts the persistence, frequency, and severity of criminal careers over the lifecourse. Considerably less is known about the dimensions of offending for the late onset offender. The present research examines the theoretical and empirical dimensions of late onset to trivial acts of delinquency. Using data from the National Youth Survey, an analysis assessing whether there was an empirical justification for separating equations along varying dimensions of onset was conducted. Second, a comparison of the differences between the significant predictors of early and late onset to trivial delinquency was conducted.

"Longitudinal Study of a Florida Delinquent Cohort: Initial Findings," CECIL GREEK, WILLIAM BLOUNT, and KRIS HOGARTY, University of South Florida

Three thousand Florida youth arrested between January 1 and March 31, 1995, plus 500 youth involved in state prevention programs were randomly selected for a five-year cohort study. A smaller group of 150 teens were chosen for intensive yearly interviews. Parents, teachers, and case managers were also interviewed. This paper presents initial finds, including number and type of offenses committed; demographic background of cohort members; interview responses; initial recidivism data; and plans for continued monitoring. In contrast to the snapshot results offered by most follow-up reports, this five-year plan allows the researchers to determine the actual nature of future involvement in the juvenile and adult systems.

PANEL 159 MEASURING AND EVALUATING POLICE PERFORMANCE

"The Perceived Impact of Task Forces on Drug Control and Violent Crime," CHRISTOPHER HENSLEY, PHYLLIS GRAY-RAY, MELVIN RAY and R GREGORY DUNAWAY, Mississippi State University

This paper presents the results of a five-year evaluation of selected Mississippi drug control projects. Eight multi-jurisdictional drug task forces were selected to be evaluated. Data collection and analysis focused on assessing whether or not drug-related crimes and violent crimes, as a result of task force activities, were on the decline in the target areas. Data were obtained from a survey of task agents. Data analyses focus on law enforcement officials' perceptions regarding drug-related crime and violent crime trends in the target areas since the creation of the task force.

"The Houston Directed Patrol Program: Research Analyzing Patrol Allocation," TORY CAETI, Sam Houston State University

In August 1994, the Houston Police Department initiated a directed or saturation patrol program in the seven highest crime beats in the city. Officers were freed from calls for service and were directed from the substations the beats were located. Saturation levels and times of extra patrol varied by beat as did specific tactic employed (ie, problem-oriented, high visibility, or zero tolerance). Ride along observations were conducted to assess exactly what the officers did with their time while on patrol. The overall effect and implications are discussed.

"Performance Modeling and Performance Appraisal in Police Evaluation," MICHAEL WIATROWSKI, Florida Atlantic University and LAWRENCE FENILI, IBJU Institute

This paper applies research from the developing field of performance modeling and applies it to performance appraisal systems in police systems. It discusses the difficulties in identifying the knowledge, skills, and abilities required for community policing and policing in general.

"Police Performance Indicators," LAWRENCE DAVIDOFF, Inspectorate of the Constabulary, Home Office (England)

Following the Local Government Act 1992, the audit commission proposed nine citizen charter police performance indicators. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary constructed 11 quantitative indicators and the Association of Chief Police Officers produced five qualitative indicators. These 25 indicators were issued to police forces by the Home Office/HMIC under call management, crime management, traffic management, public order management, community policing management, and resources/costs. HMIC compiled the indicators and provided summaries to police forces. The audit commission collated and published their indicators. This paper deals with some problems of collection and interpretation.

PANEL 160 INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

"Community Policing-Crime Prevention: An Austrian Perspective," MAXIMILIAN EDELBACHER, Federal Police (Austria)

No abstract available.

"The Importance of the Detectability and Visibility of the Police in the Prevention of Crime," SATU SALMI and ESKO KESKINEN, University of Turku (Finland)

One way to get better results in police work is to focus on crime prevention. The aim of this study is to develop methods that would increase potential criminals' subjective risk of apprehension and thus prevent various crimes. Another purpose is to find out how the detectability and visibility of the police relate to the

risk of apprehension and feeling of security among the public. Field experiments conducted by the police were used. The effectiveness of these experiments was measured by questionnaires sent to randomly selected people.

"Can the Police Work with People?" DILIP DAS, Western Illinois University

No abstract available.

"Policing a Local Precinct in Beijing PRC," ROBERT DAVIDSON, Northern Michigan University

Observational and descriptive analyses are utilized to illustrate the structure of a local, urban Chinese police unit and day-to-day operations. Interviews were conducted at the Me Ping Jie (Peace Street) police station and at the national police university. The paper includes information on administration, communications, records, staffing, operational assignments, equipment, and community relations. The information for this paper was acquired while teaching/researching on a 1994-95 sabbatical at the Chinese People's Public Security University.

PANEL 161 STRESS, CULTURE, AND IDEOLOGY IN RESEARCH ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND OTHER CRIMES

"The Stress Factor in Spousal Violence: Modeling the Mediating Effects of Social Norms and Self Esteem," EDEM AVAKAME, Temple University

This paper examines the direct and indirect influences of stress on spousal violence. Of major importance is the question of whether self-esteem and normative acceptance of violence are of any relevance in explaining the causal influence of stress on spousal violence. Using data from the 1975 National Family Violence Survey, findings show that influences of stress on spousal violence are not mediated, to any significant degree, by these two factors.

"Whether or not Abortion on Grounds of Rape Should be Encouraged in Ghana," PHILLIP SARFOH and BENJAMIN TURKSON

The authors consider Ghana's laws on abortion and rape, and interview victims of such offenses. Further discussion will be held concerning whether there is any moral justification for the encouragement of abortion when a person is raped.

"Crime Seriousness Ratings: The Relationship of Political Ideology and Gender," KEN MENTOR, Indiana University South Bend

A survey which included a rank ordering of crime, a measure of authoritarianism, and various demographic information was completed by students. The relationship of political ideology and gender to crime seriousness ranking is examined. Information on this relationship is contrasted to past research. The rank orderings, along with likely legal sanctions for each behavior are compared. This comparison yields information regarding the policy agenda setting power of various groups.

"Violence Against Women by Professional Football Players: Interpreting the Nature of Aggression the Context of Sport," MICHAEL WELCH and LAURA COMROE, Rutgers University

Violence against women by professional football players recently has attracted considerable public attention and concern. Consequently, various theoretical assertions are offered in an attempt to explain the nature of physical and sexual assault committed by professional football players. This paper reviews claims and examines previously overlooked aspects of the nature of aggression, especially in this context. Current data are introduced to test several key hypotheses regarding sport and violence against women.

PANEL 162 FRAUD IN THE HEALTH INDUSTRY

"Fertility Fraud: Conceptions of Crime in Reproductive Health," MARY DODGE, University of California-Irvine

This paper addresses the criminal activities connected to the fertility scandal at the Center for Reproductive Health at the University of California-Irvine. The most serious charge is that the doctors implanted stolen embryos in patients without the consent of the embryo owners. Allegations have also been made that the doctors failed to report earnings to the university, pocketed cash payments, dispensed a non-FDA-approved fertility drug, and retaliated against whistle-blowers. The scandal has wide-reaching implications for the university, doctors, whistle-blowers, and patients.

"An Examination of Cases of Prescription Fraud Prosecuted by Fraud Control Units Throughout the United States," BRIAN PAYNE and JOHN PADGETT, Troy State University and DEAN DABNEY, University of Florida

This research examines the characteristics, consequences, and potential causes of prescription fraud committed by pharmacy employees. Using standard thematic content analysis, 292 cases prosecuted by Medicaid Fraud Control Units throughout the nation are analyzed. Preliminary results indicate that certain kinds of fraud (ie, substitution of generic drugs, short-counting, and filing prescriptions without a refill) are committed more regularly, or at least detected more readily, than other kinds of fraud. Also, most of the prosecutions involved pharmacists accused of fraud and many of the offenses were committed in groups. Implications for future research and policy are provided.

"Home Health Care Fraud: An Analysis of the Issues," DAMON CAMP, Georgia State University

Over the past decade, the health care industry has undergone rigorous scrutiny in an attempt to lower cost and reduce abuse. Home health care has escaped much of this attention because of its relatively low profile and seemingly small slice of the overall health care pie. However, in recent years, the Justice Department, along with state prosecutors, have turned their attention to deal with fraud and abuse in this segment of the industry. In this research effort, the general problem of health care fraud and abuse will be examined with particular attention given to home health care and its problems.

PANEL 163 CORRECTIONS, CHEMICALS, NUTRIENTS, AND REHABILITATION?

"Prison Suicide: A Sociopsychobiological Illustration," **MITCHELL MARSH**, Ingalls Hospital Drug Information Center and **JOEL SNELL**, Kirkwood College

An illustration of role strain, perception of psychological stress, as well as blood or urine profiles measuring depression are provided. It is the contention of the authors that future criminological research includes the biochemical dimension in the analysis of the criminal justice issue. It is not maintained that there should be a biological reduction of crime, rather that all three areas can contribute to explaining crime.

"Prisonomics and the Use of Psychotropic Drugs on Incarcerated Offenders: Ethical Considerations," **MITCHELL MARSH**, Ingalls Hospital Drug Information Center; **JOEL SNELL**, Kirkwood College; and **WILLIAM WAKEFIELD**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

In previous papers the authors maintained that psychotropic drugs may be used on prisoners on a trial basis to see if they are efficacious in calming a heavily impacted prison system in which offenders are in for life. What are the ethical and moral dimensions of this application of medications to offender populations? These questions are answered from a conservative and a liberal perspective.

"Theoretical Origins of Community-Based Justice," **SHELA VAN NESS**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

The traditional adversarial criminal justice system is being modified in state and local programs which redefine local justice. This paper examines theoretical roots of community-based justice in ecological, feminist, social disorganization, and social control theories, and presents other conceptual linkages in community-based justice. The emerging development of community-based justice is identified within community policing, community corrections, and mediation practices.

PANEL 164 YOUTH FIREARMS VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND CONTROL: NIJ EVALUATIONS

"Youth, Firearms, and Violence in Atlanta: A Problem-Solving Approach," **ARTHUR KELLERMANN**, Emory University

No abstract available.

"Firearms and Violence: Gangs, Illicit Markets, and Fear in Boston," **DAVID KENNEDY**, Harvard University

Since late 1994, the author has been working with the Boston Police Department to design a problem-solving intervention addressing juvenile gun violence in Boston. The joint work of the Kennedy School and the department is aimed at preventing juvenile gun violence by convening an interagency working group; performing original research into Boston's youth violence problem and gun markets; crafting a city-wide, interagency problem-solving strategy; implementing that strategy; and evaluating the strategy's impact. This paper presents the project's research findings, intervention design, and the experience of implementation to date.

"Assault Crisis Teams: Preventing Youth Firearms Violence Through Monitoring, Mentoring, and Mediating," **RICHARD ROSENFELD**, University of Missouri-St Louis

No abstract available.

"Evaluation of a Court Handgun Intervention Program in Detroit," **JEFFREY ROTH**, Urban Institute

The qualitative evaluation includes interviews with approximately 24 Handgun Intervention Program (HIP) participants and 12 HIP organizers and others familiar with the program. These interviews are analyzed to ascertain participants' emotional and cognitive responses to specific HIP components, to compare participants' responses with organizers' expectations, and to ascertain the organizational ingredients needed for expansion and replication of HIP.

PANEL 165 ALTERNATIVES TO JAILS: ELECTRONIC MONITORING, HOME DETENTION, INTENSIVE SUPERVISION, AND DRUG COURT

"Drug Court: An Alternative to Jails," **CHAU-PU CHIANG** and **PAUL O'BRIEN**, California State University-Stanislaus

On February 28, 1995, the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors authorized a limited expenditure of county funds to invest in a one-year pilot program targeting pregnant drug offenders. This program intends to remove pregnant offenders from jail and place them into an intense program of education and treatment. This study intends to conduct an assessment analysis and evaluate the outcome of the pilot program for future references.

"The Social Construction of Electronically Monitored Probation in Great Britain: Comparison and Contrast With Construction of the Policy in the United States," **RICHARD BALL**, West Virginia University and **J ROBERT LILLY**, Northern Kentucky University

This paper examines the social construction of electronically monitored probation in Great Britain. Particular attention is given to the British legal and social tradition and probation service. It shows that while probation officers in the U S eagerly embraced electronic monitoring, those in Great Britain were its strongest opponents. Some of the difference is traced to the differing relationship between the probation service and the national government in these two countries. The future of the policy is examined.

"Measuring the Impact of Intermediate Punishment Programs on Jail Use: A Study of Pennsylvania Counties, 1987-1993," **ROSEMARY GIDO**, Pennsylvania State University

Intermediate punishments, such as intensive probation, electronic monitoring, house arrest, and work release, have been introduced into the menu of sanctions in most states. The motivation for their introduction has often been related to local jail overcrowding and court-imposed caps on jail populations. The paper reports on data collected by the author on Pennsylvania counties over a seven-year period and attempts to measure the impact of intermediate punishment

programming on county jail use, utilizing Klofas' typology.

"Adults and Juveniles in an Electronic Home Detention Program: A Comparative Study," SUDIPTO ROY, Indiana State University

The electronic monitoring home detention program administered by the Lake County Community Corrections (IN) involves both adult and juvenile offenders. This study includes 145 adults and 285 juveniles who participated in the program between 1990 and 1992. The successful participants are followed in court records through 1994 for recidivism. This study compares adult and juvenile participants in terms of successfully exiting the program and recidivism subsequent to their successful exit.

"An Evaluation of the Minnesota Repeat DWI Offender Intensive Probation Program," GREG WARCHOL, ROD WITT, and DON BRADEL, Bemidji State University

Using a cross-sectional data set representing 20 counties, this paper presents the findings of an evaluation of the first intensive probation program for repeat DWI offenders in Minnesota. Included is a profile of the offenders, a detailed program description, and a comparison of those dismissed from the program to those offenders who have successfully completed their intensive probation.

PANEL 166 NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY LEVEL CONTROL OF GANGS AND CRIME

"Gang Encounters: An Ethnographic Study," CONNOR CHERER, TERANCE MIETH, and RICHARD McCORKLE, University of Nevada-Las Vegas

No abstract available.

"Community Mapping Project on Gang Issues in Lane County: Demographics of Gang Affiliates," LAURIE GRIBSKOV, New Work Designs

The underlying theme of this report suggests working with children and families early when problems first start, particularly in multiple settings (home, school, community) where possible. There appears to be natural points when at-risk youth are identified. These times present opportunities to intervene and provide support to the individual to deter their development to gang affiliates.

"The Dade County Neighborhood Cellular Watch Project: Evaluation of an Innovative Approach to Citizen's Crime Watch," STEVEN ELLISON and NOEL BURMELSTER, Florida International University

No abstract available.

"Weed and Seed in Small Communities," MICHAEL BROWN and CAROL VENEZIANO, Southeast Missouri State University

Operation Weed and Seed is a collaborative effort by the federal government, the state government, and local agencies to reduce crime and drug trafficking in target neighborhoods within selected communities. Aggressive law enforcement is followed by restoration of designated neighborhoods by developing broad economic and social opportunities in cooperation with an array of government agencies. The authors present a case study describing the process of developing a weed and seek project and the obstacles to implementation of that project.

PANEL 167 COMMUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSES TO VICTIMIZATION

"The Development and Presentation of a Victims' Assistance Program: Partnership Between Traditional Academics and Continuing Education," DAVID McELREATH, DAN PETERSON, MICHAEL MANSKE, and TOM UNDERWOOD, Washburn University

This paper examines the events around the development of Victims' Assistance at Washburn University and the results of the presentation of the program. The program is designed as a series of multi-disciplinary professional seminars that address various aspects of victims issues. An overview of the program includes topics covered and program response.

"The Role of a Significant Other in a Rape Victim's Recovery: People Who are More Likely to be Harmful than Helpful," BRUCE TAYLOR, Victim Services Research

The presentation reviews the results of a recently completed study of 180 rape victims in New York City. A number of factors that could affect the recovery patterns of rape victims were examined, including (1) demographics, (2) pre-victimization history variables, (3) features of the crime incident, and (4) post-crime variables. None of the first types of variables were helpful in predicting recovery. However, a few of the post-crime variables were strong predictors of recovery. The practical implications of this study are discussed.

"Sadness, Tragedy and Mass Disaster in Oklahoma City: Providing Critical Incident Stress Debriefings to a Community in Crisis," JOSEPH DAVIS, National University

No abstract available.

"Elderly Male Inmates: An Exploration of Concerns," ERIC SEE and KATE HANRAHAN, Indiana University of Pennsylvania and GEORGIA SPRINGER, Pennsylvania Department of Corrections

This paper reports the experiences of a group of elderly inmates at a medium-security state prison. Through the use of focus group interviews, this project seeks to examine conventional criminological thought concerning elderly inmates. Past research on elderly inmates, while sparse, has suggested that the elderly inmate has a calming effect on the institution, is not interested in program participation, and tends not to form bonds with other elderly inmates. The results of this project indicate a need to re-evaluate current criminological thoughts and strategies when dealing with the elderly offender.

PANEL 168 PRIVATE SECURITY ISSUES: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

"Private Security In Germany," LUTA GALLAN, Institute for Foreign and International Law (Germany)

Since the 1970s when private security first became significant, the number of employees and the amount of money spent in this sector have turned it into a massive economic and social power affecting all fields of German society. Unnoticed by the German law and sociology science, private security has been penetrating and gradually seizing the stronghold of authority held by the police. In contrast to their earlier position, official law enforcement agencies now approve of the role of private security. It is more important than ever to check the net of formal control.

"Perceptions of Training Needs for Security Guards in Singapore," MAHESH NALLA and VINCENT HOFFMAN, Michigan State University

Approximately 300 security guards from a security guard co-operative society in Singapore were administered a survey to assess their views on the importance of security training for private security guards. Specifically, the respondents were asked about their views on the importance of government-sponsored training, training in general, and the need for training in specific security work related areas.

"Security Management: An Alternative Career Path," DON CONNERS, Primus Systems

The international career field of security professional has changed dramatically in the past 30 years, becoming a complex, technical area of specialized management. For those highly motivated persons in the criminal justice system who want a career change for various reasons, eg, physical health, burnout, family concerns, retirement, etc, the wide field of security offers excellent opportunities.

"Fortressing the Rise of Gated Communities as a Form of Crime Control," WILLIAM THORTON and LYDIA VOIGHT, Loyola University

The unprecedented growth of gated residential subdivisions/communities is linked to an increasing skepticism about government's ability to provide police protection, concern over the stability of neighborhoods and property values, and perceptions of a declining quality of life. Several issues regarding gated enclaves have emerged, including (1) legal ramifications of closing off streets to the public, (2) deterioration of a sense of connectedness to the larger community, (3) a further division of the racial/class lines, (4) the effectiveness of gating in preventing crime, (5) additional security measures necessary for standard of adequacy within gates areas, and (6) the potential for inadequate/negligent security civil liability suits.

PANEL 169 WORKSHOP: THE ADVENT OF CHANGE IN INTERNAL INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES AS A RESULT OF *CARNEY v CITY OF SPRINGFIELD*

In 1988, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts granted transactional immunity for police officers involved in police internal investigations in certain circumstances. This paper reviews past procedures, some attempts at change as the result of Carney and its ambiguities, and later case law that continues to shape procedure in Massachusetts. Carney is another landmark case that distinguishes Massachusetts from the rest of the country, and as a result, dictates a stricter set of guidelines for police administrators.

PANEL 170 ROUNDTABLE: THE POINT IS TO CHANGE IT: THE ROLE OF CRIMINOLOGISTS IN ADDRESSING CRIME

This session explores the role of the criminologist in disseminating what is known about crime. As criminologists, we are aware that the public and the media's understanding of crime is mostly based on misperception; as a profession, criminologists have been strangely silent in correcting these distortions. Discussion focuses on ways that criminologists can correct societal misperceptions about crime while becoming more active in informing policy to address crime.

PANEL 170A THE MEDIA: PERCEPTION VS REALITY

"The Impact of the Media on Criminal Justice Students: An Empirical Examination," MARK BLUMBERG and JAMES GREEN, Central Missouri State University

This study examines the impact of the media on criminal justice students. The authors have given a questionnaire to several hundred students at a midwestern regional university in order to assess the extent to which their attitudes and beliefs have been shaped by the media. The implications of these findings for criminal justice educators are discussed.

"The Search for Vicarious Justice: An Examination of the Popularity of TV Crime Shows," SHARON GETHMANN, MICHAEL BLANKENSHIP, and DAN BROWN, East Tennessee State University

Public opinion polls have indicated that conventional crime is perceived by the public as one of the most pressing problems. Crime is also the single most popular theme of books, movies, and television shows. Given the fear of crime and the belief that many criminals escape punishment, is it possible that many individuals are attracted to TV crime shows because of a sense of vicarious justice? This research explores perceptions of justice and the relationship between the frequency and duration of television viewing of crime shows.

"Media Mayhem: Magazine Cover Stories of Crime and Criminal Justice," E ERNEST WOOD, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

This unique slide program is based upon a collection of over 1,000 magazines which have cover stories on crime and criminal justice. The presentation particularly focuses upon the feeding frenzy of the national media directed toward the O J Simpson case. A comparison is made with other high profile cases. Many of these cases have helped define the era of which they were a part and have had considerable influence upon the criminal justice system. A cover story often puts an issue firmly into the public consciousness.

POSTER SESSIONS

"Self-Esteem, Delinquency, and Gang Affiliation," ANNETTE MILLER and FINN-AAGE ESBENSEN, University of Nebraska-Omaha

This paper explores the relationship between self-esteem, delinquency, and gang affiliation in a national sample of 8th grade students. Using self-report data, the common belief that gang members have lower self-esteem than non-gang members is tested. Analyses control for both gender and ethnic differences.

"The Impact of the Introduction of Pepper Spray as a Less-than-Lethal Technology," STEVEN EDWARDS, ROBERT KAMINSKI, and STEPHANIE BOURQUE, National Institute of Justice

Despite the recent widespread adoption of oleoresin capicum or pepper spray by law enforcement agencies, there have been few rigorous studies of its utility for reducing assaults against police. To help fill this gap, an ARIMA time series model is employed to assess the impact of the introduction of oleoresin capicum in July 1993 on assaults against police in Baltimore County (MD). Rates of civilian complaints and officer/suspect injuries before and after the dissemination are discussed.

"The Impact of Military Rule on a Justice System: The Nigerian Experience," NONSO OKEREAFEOZEKE, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

This paper examines the various aspects in which military regimes impact a nation's justice system. The Nigerian experiences in this regard are instructive. Nigeria has been politically independent from Britain for the past 35 years. Of these years, elected civilian governments have led Nigeria for about 10 years, whereas the military have governed the country for about 25 years. When the military take over the reigns of state by force, the nation's justice system (from law-making through the last stage of law enforcement) is affected. This proposed paper details and discuss these effects.

"The Pedagogy of Race, Class, Gender, and Criminal Justice," SANDRA BROWNING, FRANCIS CULLEN, and YOLANDER HURST, University of Cincinnati and LIQUN CAO, Eastern Michigan University

Several studies have been conducted within the social sciences on the public's ideological views towards crime and criminal justice policy. One neglected aspect is how a criminal justice education that centers on the intersection of race, class, and gender affects the formation process of crime-related attitudes. The present student explores whether students enrolled in a criminal justice course that explores the relationship between race, class and gender and their effects on the administration of justice effects the student's attitude and perspective on the justice system.

"Emerging Importance of Private Security in Eastern Europe versus the Inefficiency of Public Law Enforcement," MARIA HABERFELD, Jersey City State College

This paper evaluates the development of the private security industry in the former eastern European block countries, development which occurs as a function of a complete inefficiency of the public law enforcement. One of the major impacts of the transformation from the community system into a democratic society was the restructuring or re-engineering of the law enforcement functions. What emerged from the chaos was an ineffective, unskilled, unequipped and corrupted new force, with no ability to counter act the rising crime rates, and the new nontraditional crime organizations. The purpose of this study is to analyze the emerging new force.

"Crime Theory and its Policy Implications," HUGH BARLOW, Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville

This paper examines the relationship between theories of crime and criminal justice policy. Noting that policy which is unconnected with explanations of crime has little chance of succeeding in reducing or preventing crime, the paper describes and evaluates the general policy implications of conflict, strain, control, rationality/opportunity, and associational theories. Some more specific policy implications relating to different types of criminal activity are also reviewed.

"Perceptions of Reasonable Force: A Comparative Study of London and Philadelphia Police," JOSEPH WATERS JR, Philadelphia Police Department

This paper reports data from a large scale survey of the perceptions of British and American police officers. Specifically, three vignettes based on Supreme Court cases allowed for an exploration of whether perception of reasonable force varies by the type of call, police perception of danger, level of resistance, and the type of seizure enacted by the police. These variables consider unresolved problems in both U S and U K policing. Police departments have established use of force guidelines and courts have articulated legal tests. However, officers still determine and define reasonableness of force used in most critical police/civilian encounters.

"The Community Policing Paradigm: An Analysis of Impetuses and Expectations," TUCKER CARMICHAEL, Eastern Kentucky University

This paper examines the relationship between community policing in context to the foundations on which the police function evolved, with the definitive intent of assessing its validity as a strategy and its likelihood of success in a profession that typically embraces reactive policies. It initially discusses the previous incarnations of the police role and traces its evolution as an community-oriented agency. Several alternatives to the community policing paradigm, including a return to professional policing and adapting radical, militaristic strategies are addressed.

"Using Multivariate Techniques in the Management of Prisoner Misconduct," EUGENE BOULEY JR, Georgia College

Most research studies measure the amount of prisoner misconduct when evaluating the effectiveness of programs designed to assist prisoners in coping with the prison environment. This paper proposes that the effectiveness of such programs can also be evaluated by the use of life tables designed to measure the onset of rule violating behavior. It reports the results of a study evaluating the effectiveness of a coping support program provided inmates in the Washington prison system by measuring the delay in the onset of rule-violating behavior.

"Examining the Philosophical Orientations of Criminal Justice Students, Faculty, and Practitioners," STEPHEN OWEN, Southeast Missouri State University

This work in progress examines the philosophical orientations (ie, concept of justice) of persons in criminal justice. A survey instrument is used to measure the philosophies of the following groups: entering criminal justice students; graduating criminal justice students; faculty; and practitioners (junior and senior

level). Differences are measured between the groups and also between those in corrections and those in law enforcement. In addition to measuring differences in philosophical orientation, the study strives to discern reasons for and impacts of the differences.

PANEL 171 ROUNDTABLE: PUBLISH OR PERISH: EXPERIENCES WITH MINORITY SCHOLARS

Requirements for tenure and promotion have historically involved the three areas of teaching, research, and service. At predominantly research institutions, greater emphasis is placed on scholarly publications in the tenure and promotion decisions. A cursory glance through most mainstream criminal justice journals reveals the conspicuous absence of publications authored by minority scholars. This roundtable will address some issues and obstacles that might confront minority scholars in their efforts to publish. Moreover, special attention will be given to the doctrine of publish or perish and its significance to minority scholars in the field of criminal justice.

PANEL 172 JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES: IMPACT AND ISSUES

“Paint Creek Youth Center: An In-Depth Look at the Program,” **JILL GORDON**, Virginia Commonwealth University and **JOHN WOOLDREDGE** and **EDWARD LATESSA**, University of Cincinnati

Paint Creek Youth Center is a residential treatment center for serious juvenile offenders in Ohio. Recent reports reveal an insignificant difference in recidivism between youth sentenced to Paint Creek and youth sentenced to other Ohio facilities. This paper will examine the program in an attempt to determine: (1) what types of Paint Creek youth are successful; (2) does the program incorporate the principles of effective intervention; and (3) how may the overall integrity of the program be improved.

“TV or Not TV? The Impact on a Juvenile Detention Facility,” **CHARLES OWENS**, University of North Florida

This study examines the behavioral effects of removing televisions from a juvenile detention center in Florida. The impact on the institution, the staff, and residents is discussed using both official disciplinary reports one year before and one year after the televisions were removed, and anecdotal reports from program staff and juveniles.

“The Impact of Short Term Detention on Juveniles: Attitudes and Recollections,” **KENNETH KELLER**, Juvenile Court of Cook County

A survey was conducted on juveniles who were either in the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center at the time or who had been recently released from custody. The survey focused on their feelings during and attitudes toward detention. This paper investigates whether that attitudes about detention of these two groups were substantially different during or after detainment. It also addresses the issue of whether detention was a consideration in future delinquent acts and whether it had any impact on recidivism.

“Disproportionate Detention of Minorities: A Preliminary Assessment of Alaska’s Compliance with the JJDP Mandate,” **N E SCHAFER** and **RICHARD CURTIS**, University of Alaska Anchorage

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(23) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, states must examine whether minority youth are disproportionately detained in relation to their proportion in the general population. For a preliminary assessment of Alaska’s compliance, four years of detention data for the state of Alaska are analyzed to assess the detention of minority and non-minority youth. A number of factors are used to compare racial groups: type of offense, prior record, gender, age, and length of detention.

PANEL 173 OFFICER AND POLICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSES TO SPECIFIC ISSUES AND POPULATIONS

“Police Handgun Qualification? Practical Measure or Pointless Objective?” **GREGORY MORRISON**

Police organizations typically devise and sanction handgun qualification standards for their recruit and in-service police personnel. This implies that the officers who meet or exceed prescribed performance levels have attained a degree of proficiency which should significantly enhance their defensive abilities if the use of deadly force becomes necessary. An examination of police firearms training’s development, the nature and role of qualification courses, together with the basis for setting minimum threshold percentage scores, strongly suggests otherwise.

“An Examination of Recent Developments in the Relationship Between Training and Higher Education for Police Officers,” **STAN SHERNOCK**, Norwich University

This paper examines recent developments in the relationship between training and higher education for police officers. Among other aspects of the relationship, the paper addresses the degree to which (1) a training orientation is incorporated into college criminal justice programs; (2) college credit is given for courses taken at the police academy; (3) police trainers teach at colleges and college faculty teach at police academies; and (4) common courses such as ethics and race relations are taught the same way at colleges and police academies.

“The Police Response to People with Mental Illness,” **ELIZABETH PERKINS**, Eastern Kentucky University

This paper reports a study of the police response to people with mental illness in Lexington (KY). Data were collected on the number of calls and incidents involving such persons, police officer perceptions, and the operation of the mental health service system. These data were then used within a problem-solving framework in an effort to improve police responses.

“Handling Emergency Calls for Service-Organizational Production of Crime Statistics,” **DALE NESBARY**, Oakland University

This paper uses emergency call data from the Boston Police Department to examine the way that police departments handle and process citizen calls for service. The paper uses logit modeling techniques to determine the key factors that impact on defining the classifications of emergency calls at different stages in the organizational processing of emergency calls.

PANEL 174 EVALUATION, ACCREDITATION, AND MEDIA: WHAT'S THE CONNECTION?

"Critical Issues Which Surround the Evaluation of Community Policing Initiatives," LYNETTE LEE-SAMMONS, California State University-Sacramento

The purpose of this paper is to examine various factors which must be considered when attempting to assess the overall effectiveness of community policing initiatives. The target of the evaluation (eg, a program, an organization, an individual, a community group or elected officials) will be addressed in light of a range of political, economic, social, and legal considerations. Recommendations for how to conduct meaningful evaluations will be presented and discussed.

"A Project Management and Evaluation Framework for Community Safety Initiatives in the UK," G D BERRY, Staffordshire University Business School (England)

This paper outlines the emergency of project based activity within the police service in the UK. It further outlines the need for effective project management and evaluation as a means of controlling such activities. The conclusion describes a framework developed by the CPSMR, designed to facilitate effective project management and evaluation in the police service in the UK.

"Community Policing and Police Agency Accreditation," GARY CORDNER, Eastern Kentucky University and GERALD WILLIAMS, Sam Houston University

This paper reports the final results of a three-year national study of the intersection of community policing and police agency accreditation. The study involved two extensive content analyses of accreditation standards, an expert survey, and case studies of 12 accredited police agencies.

"The Function of the Media in Community Policing," JOANNE ZIEMBO-VOGL, Grand Valley State University

The exact function of the media in community policing remains largely unexplored and untested. While authors of case studies have sometimes examined the degree of favorability with which community officers were portrayed in various media, none have examined media function. Community policing literature is reviewed in order to identify how its champions have historically viewed the media's role in the community policing movement. The function of the media, as viewed by police, is then contrasted with the journalistic perspective of media functions in the U.S. Conflicts between these two perspectives are examined and discussed. Results from a content analysis of media contacts with the National Center for Community Policing are presented.

PANEL 175 EVALUATION OF CHILD ABUSE, PARTNER ABUSE, AND YOUNG FEMALE OFFENDER PROGRAMS

"Evaluation of the Virginia Court-Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program," TRINA BOGLE, Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services and KATHERINE BROWNING, University of Maryland

This presentation provides an overview of the findings from an evaluation study of the Virginia Court-Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) program. The research strategy consisted of an intensive process evaluation coupled with a small-scale impact evaluation in three sites. Qualitative data was obtained from interviews and surveys of relevant courtroom participants. In addition, quantitative data was obtained from a review of CASA, social services, and court files in three localities. In general, courtroom participants are largely satisfied, however, findings revealed several areas where program administration and operation may be improved.

"Domestic Violence (in Nevada): One State's Experience in Grass Roots Organization, Politics, and Legislation," SUSAN MEUSCHKE, Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence and SUSAN LENTZ, University of Nevada-Reno

From the first shelters in the 1970s to the publication of a comprehensive, statewide plan of action in 1995, Nevada's response to domestic violence has recognized the complexity and severity of the problem in American society. Its approach has focused on both incremental gains and long term goals in education, prevention, and punishment. In its achievements, Nevada may serve as a model for other programs across the nation.

"Profiling the Needs of Female Youthful Offenders: Protocol Development and Pilot Study," BARBARA OWEN, California State University-Fresno and BARBARA BLOOM, Sonoma State University

This project develops a protocol to assess the needs of the female youthful offender population nationwide through a pilot study of female wards held in the California Youth Authority (CYA). The pilot study profiles youthful female offenders in terms of demographic data, language and cultural issues, parental status, substance abuse histories, victimization, juvenile offense histories, contacts with juvenile justice, educational needs, family histories, physical and mental health background, and program needs. A program inventory and a needs assessment will also be produced.

"A Model for Preventing Domestic Violence in the United States," ROSA WHITING, MacDuffy School

Abuse between intimates has become so commonplace as to be considered normative in the U.S. Cultural forces contribute to the prevalence of Domestic violence - gender role socialization occurs in families, mass media, educational and employment settings. Despite strides in opportunities for women, males continue to be reinforced in their efforts to gain competence and power; females are encouraged to seek and maintain interpersonal relationships. This paper suggests a multidisciplinary approach for preventing domestic violence, including comprehensive interventions in all contributing areas.

PANEL 176 CONTROLLING JUSTICE AND INJUSTICE

"A Question of Justice: The Imprisonment of Immigrants in Washington State, 1886-1920," NELLA LEE, Portland State University

This paper examines the social control of immigrants in Washington state during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Did Washington display the same nativistic attitude toward the foreign born that existed in the eastern U.S. (Rothman 1980), which resulted in the incarceration of immigrants in prisons and mental hospitals? The state imprisoned large percentages of immigrants in the state prison, the reform school, and the three state insane asylums with great sentencing disparities between immigrants and Americans. Current criminal justice policy towards immigrants in Washington are strikingly similar to those of the late 1800s.

"Everything You Think You Know about Native American Criminality is Wrong," **ROBERT SILVERMAN**, University of Alberta

An examination of the literature which deals with native American criminality rates shows that the calculations of rates are based on information which is severely flawed. Native American arrests rates are, in fact, lower than those reported in the literature. An analysis based on more recent and, perhaps, more accurate data reveals recent trends in Native American criminality.

"Cultural Competence in Human Services: Special Focus on the Criminal Justice System," **ANGELINA DeLa TORRE**, Metro State College of Denver

This workshop examines a theoretical framework for a course focused on cultural competence in criminal justice. The various elements of the framework and teaching methods will be examined and discussed. A special focus will be the dynamics of difference, specifically racism.

PANEL 177 SALIENT ISSUES IN CORRECTIONS

"Not in My Backyard: Local Efforts to Block the Building of a Prison," **MARY FARKAS**, Marquette University

This paper presents the efforts of a local community group in trying to block the building of a medium-maximum security prison. Economic and political factors played a key role in defeating the opposition. Local and state leaders were powerful forces in pushing for the prison. The role of the news media in defining and shaping the events and presenting a forum for the major groups to articulate their positions and concerns is also examined. The need for good relations between planners and the community for long-term acceptance of the prison is emphasized.

"Cognitive Changes in Probation and Parole Violators in an Intensive Residential Treatment Program," **B KEITH CREW**, University of Northern Iowa; **REMI CADORET**, University of Iowa; and **CHRISTOPHER RICHARDS**, and **ANITA PATTERSON**, Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research and Evaluation

Data are presented from an evaluation of a cognitive-based treatment program for probation and parole violators. Pre-test/post-test measures of several cognitive and attitudinal scales show positive changes over the course of the 60-day program, particularly in problem-solving skills. Logistic regression analyses are used to test if these cognitive changes are associated with subsequent successful completion of parole or probation terms.

"The Americans with Disabilities Act and the Correctional System," **BETSY KREISEL**, **WILLIAM WAKEFIELD**, and **JENNIFER WEST**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

Managing physically disabled inmates is an ongoing challenge in our correctional system. While their numbers are few and their needs great, the system must be prepared to accommodate them, especially in light of the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements. Previous research informs us that before ADA, physically disabled inmates were not offered specialized consideration and treatment by a majority of prison systems. This project identifies the impact ADA has made on the correctional system in the handling of physically disabled inmates and suggests possible future directions for research.

"Gang Members Entering Prison: 1995," **THOMAS REES JR**, Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

For several years, Ohio has attempted to identify gang members within its prison system. Gang affiliation has increased and new strategies are being developed. To help identify who these gang members are, a recent study was undertaken at the Correctional Reception Center of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Information relating to gangs, along with a wide variety of demographic information was collected. The relationships between age, years in school, number of arrests, substance use, and parental arrests are explored. Many of these factors have been cited as being correlated, if not causal to a propensity toward deviant behavior.

PANEL 178 THE SKINNY ON REHABILITATION: WHAT'S IN THE WORKING?

"Returning to Rehabilitation: The Punishment versus Treatment Debate," **JULIE PEFFERS** and **PAIGE RALPH**, Lake Superior State University

Recently there has been a lot of interest in the U S regarding the cost of prisons. There has been a tremendous amount of money directed at building prisons to keep the offenders off the streets. Three strikes laws and harsher punishments of offenders seems to be the direction corrections is following. Less attention is being focused upon the rehabilitation of inmates and the concept of rehabilitation seems to have become obsolete within the current institutional setting. The current policy on correctional spending needs to be redirected in order to facilitate more realistic goals and objectives within corrections.

"Are the Worst Ones Getting Worse?" **SVEN FORSLING**

This presentation features a study conducted since 1983 on compulsory treatment of youths in Stockholm county.

"Religion, Institutional Adjustment, and Recidivism Among Former Inmates: A Study of Prison Fellowship Programs," **BYRON JOHNSON**, Lamar University and **DAVID LARSON**, National Institute for Health Care Research

This paper examines a group of inmates participating in various programs sponsored by Prison Fellowship, a non-profit religious organization that reaches out to inmates throughout the U S. A total of 225 Prison Fellowship (PF) inmates were studied over time with a matched sample of 225 inmates who had no involvement with PF. Overall, there was no difference between the two groups. Implications and suggestions for future research dealing with religion and offenders, as well as the role of religious programming in correctional management, are discussed.

"Recidivism Rates of Child Sex Offenders: An Assessment of Short-Term Incarceration and Treatment in Idaho," **ROBERT MARSH** and **TAMMY KELLEY**, Boise State University

This study examines short and long-term recidivism rates for child sex offenders sentenced to a shock incarceration, short-term treatment program in Idaho. Data were collected on the population of adult sex offenders sent to a 180-day, retained jurisdiction program for a three-year period to determine parole success and re-offense rates.

PANEL 179 CURRENT STUDIES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS

"The Aftermath of Campus Sexual Assault," MOLLY LEGGETT and MARTINSCHWARTZ, Ohio University

College senior women were surveyed using a version of the Koss Sexual Experiences Survey, and asked a variety of questions about their current relationships and the aftermath of sexual assaults. To follow up on earlier surveys, women were asked about self-blame, their perceived psychological reactions, and their views on what should have happened as a result of the assault.

"Criminal Histories and Inmate Activities Attitudes Towards Women and Sexual Violence: A Comparison of Incarcerated Sex-Offenders and Other Prisoners," L THOMAS WINFREE, JR, New Mexico State University; MELISSA AWMILLER, Federal Correction Institution-Florence; and G GAIL DeVENNY, New Mexico State University

Much has been made of the alleged fact that sex offenders have greater levels of hostility towards women and more acceptance of sexual violence than any other type of offender. These linkages are explored by comparing two groups on incarcerated criminals: those with admitted histories of sex offenses and those not reporting sex offenses. Two groups are compared in terms of their attitudes towards women and sexual violence. Controls for offense histories and participation in intra- and extra-institutional treatment for behavior disorders are included. The implications of these findings for the victimization literature are addressed in the paper.

"Sexual Abuse of Deaf Children," JANET DUVALL, Ohio University-Chillicothe

Sexual abuse of deaf children is increasing at an alarming rate in both mainstream and residential settings and perpetrators rarely serve time for their offenses. Communication is a key problem when investigating sexual abuse allegations involving a deaf child and many times this communication barrier has, and will, prevent justice from being carried out. This paper addresses the problem of incidence, reporting, communication, emotions, identification, interviewing, prosecution, and aftermath of this offense.

"Using Cognitive Therapy with Female Victims of Assault," WILLIAM MAREK, Federal Bureau of Prisons

A number of women have experienced sexual, physical, or emotion abuse as children or adults. Women come to terms with the abuse in many different ways. Cognitive therapy helps a woman come to terms with herself, her abuse, and her abuser in a manner that the woman decides is most appropriate. In this way, cognitive therapy fits the needs of many kinds of client characteristics and temperaments. This paper presents the cognitive approach along with specific treatment recommendations.

PANEL 180 THEORETICAL ISSUES IN WHITE-COLLAR CRIME

"Toward a Sociological Theory of White-Collar Crime," DAVID SIMON, University of California-Berkeley

There are very few sociological theories of white-collar crime that take into consideration macro, middle range, and individual level variables. This paper suggests ways that this can be done utilizing the sociological imagination paradigm put forth by C Wright Mills.

"Elite Deviance and Organized Irresponsibility," RICHARD DAVIS, St John Fisher College

This paper reviews the concept of organized irresponsibility and argues that organizational changes and the so-called information revolution has made it easier than ever for elites to engage in harmful activity while neither being recognized as responsible nor taking responsibility.

"Corporate' Crime Reconsidered," SALLY SIMPSON and RAYMOND PATERNOSTER, University of Maryland

There are two main schools of thought regarding the theoretical and empirical investigation of corporate crime: (1) the etiology of corporate and other kinds of offending is the same and (2) the offender, act, and organizational context of corporate offending is distinct from other kinds of offenders, acts, and contexts. In the first case, individual-level characteristics inform theory and analysis while organizational characteristics are paramount in the second. This paper disentangles some of the theoretical and empirical issues generated by these distinct positions. Data from a factorial survey of MBA students and corporate executives are used to examine the relative impact of individual and firm-level variables on corporate offending decisions.

"Organizational Explanations of Corporate Crime," CARL KEANE, Queen's University

Much of the research focusing on the causes of corporate crime has been informed by traditional criminological theories. While informative, some of these theories have neglected organizational explanations of corporate illegality. This paper develops an integrative approach to the study of environmental crime in Canada through the utilization of organizational theories originally developed to predict corporate strategic responses to external threats and opportunities. It is argued that the future of crime and justice will call for greater theoretical integration from a variety of disciplines.

PANEL 181 JAILS AND THE LAW

"Staff-Inmate Sexual Involvement: A Study of Legal and Administrative Findings," ROBERT BRIODY, Mabel Bassett Correctional Center; SHARON KENNEDY, Lansing Community College; and GAIL WILLIAMS, Alabama Department of Corrections

Legal opinions rendered as a result of detention and prison staff having sex with inmates, and empirical research on this subject are reviewed. Definitions of the types of sexual violations are presented and the consequences of federal court decisions for several jail and corrections departments are summarized. Data on systemic problems that contribute to the occurrence of staff-inmate sexual contact and prevention measures for management are presented.

"Federal Consent Decrees: A Case Study of the Pinellas County, Florida Jails," LINDA SMITH and MICHAEL VAUGHN, Georgia State University

This paper examines the impact of the 1979 federal consent decree governing the Pinellas County (FL) jails. A content analysis of the last the years of inmate

complaints to the Federal Court Monitor as well as a content analysis of three years of civil rights suits filed is conducted and compared to the original issues raised in the class action suit filed in 1975. The impact of recent supreme court decisions and the 1994 crime bill on federal court involvement in state and local correctional matters is discussed.

“Assessing the Liability Concerns of Correctional Tactical Units,” **DARRELL ROSS**, East Carolina University

Critical incidents and emergencies require prompt response by highly trained and organized teams. Within recent years, detention facilities and prison departments have developed their own tactical teams to handle such operations. This paper examines the liability concerns associated with correctional tactical response teams. The assessment will focus on practices of tactical response teams (ie, forced call moves, disturbances, hostage situations, etc). Policy recommendations for the correctional administrator will be discussed, as well as future research concerns for the criminal justice educator.

PANEL 182 DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE: LEGAL AND EMPIRICAL ISSUES

“DUI Adjudication and BAC Level: An Assessment of Vermont’s Experience,” **WILLIAM CLEMENTS**, Norwich University

DUI has proven to be a persistent problem for both law enforcement and highway safety officials. This study examined the effects of BAC level change (from .10 to .08) on the adjudication process in Vermont. Of specific concern was the degree to which the statutory change was related to changes in the volume and outcome of DUI cases. No significant change in caseload was found during the study period; caseloads have remained relatively stable during the past decade. The most significant finding of the study was an observed increase in the severity of sentences for repeat offenders, which was attributed to the increased attention.

“The Higher Power: AA, DUI and the First Amendment,” **MORRIS JENKINS**, Pennsylvania State University, Abington-Ogontz

There is a debate on whether or not mandatory referrals to Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) as a condition of probation for drunk driving convictions are effective. Regardless of effectiveness, the constitutionality of such conditions has been challenged as a violation of the First Amendment. Specifically, the religion clauses (freedom and establishment) have been major obstacles in the implementation of these probation conditions. This paper explores the legal analysis of the conflict between the rehabilitative efforts of the courts and the religion clauses of the First Amendment. In addition, it examines the perceived status of AA as a (non)religion.

“Issues in the Prosecution of Youth Gang Members,” **TERANCE MIETHE, RICHARD McCORKLE, and CONNOR CHERER**, University of Nevada-Las Vegas

Previous studies indicate that special problems exist for prosecutors in cases of youth gang offenders. Using interviews with criminal justice officials, field observation of police and gang interactions, and direct courtroom observation, this study examines the nature and scope of problems in the prosecution of gang members. Comparisons are made between gang and non-gang cases to determine whether evidentiary and witness problems are more acute in gang cases. The paper concludes with a series of recommendations made by court officials for improving prosecution and adjudication practices in cases involving youth gang members.

“You Don’t Need a Weatherman to Know Which Way the Wind Blows: Psychedelics, Technology, and Regulation of Consciousness,” **MICHAEL GLANTZ**, Florida State University

Humans possess a universal ability and subsequent desire to alter their consciousness. However, all consciousness is regulated directly and/or indirectly with varying degrees of coercive repression. Psychedelics and technology are compared and contrasted as vehicles of consciousness alteration. Additionally, methods for regulating the potential problems associated with virtual reality are explored. Specifically, will we adhere to the traditional approach used in the control of psychoactive substance (direct-formal regulation), or should a pragmatic approach involving indirect-informal regulation be utilized? The author proposes that the pragmatic approach will produce more desirable consequences.

PANEL 184 ROUNDTABLE: ISSUES REGARDING ARTICULATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

This roundtable addresses the problems associated with 2+2 agreements, transfer, articulation agreements, and the trendy Tech Prep programs. This panel should be of special interest to community college faculty.

PANEL 184A WORKSHOP: FROM STUDENT TO PROFESSOR: FINISHING THE DOCTORATE AND ENTERING ACADEME

This workshop is aimed at current and prospective PhD students who will soon be entering the academic job market. The panel will consist of four recent PhD recipients representing three criminal justice/criminology programs. Issues to be addressed may include, but are not limited to” writing the dissertation; submitting papers for publication; obtaining grants; the academic job hunt; and the tenure process.

PANEL 184B WORKSHOP: APPROACHES TO REDUCING TIME TO DEGREE AND IMPROVING RETENTION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE DOCTORAL PROGRAMS

The directors of the American Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminal Justice and Criminology will describe programmatic efforts to shorten time to degree and improve retention in doctoral programs. Program interventions address an analysis of 20 years of doctoral cohort data identifying variables which affect retention and completion. This workshop is particularly useful for current graduate students, advisors of undergraduates contemplating doctoral study, and all faculty interested in improving doctoral education.

PANEL 185 TECHNOLOGY IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

"Criminal Justice Students' Perception of Distance Learning," JAMES WELLS, KEVIN MINOR, and RICHARD SNARR, Eastern Kentucky University

Despite the growth of distance education in academia, there is a dearth of research on the use of distance teaching technology of offer criminal justice courses. Having expanded and refined an instrument used in an earlier study, we investigate students' perceptions of such courses taught via interactive, satellite television. Areas examined include technical quality of sound and video, the learning experience and environment, and student comparisons of distance and traditional classes. The relationship between perceptions toward distance education and student variables (eg, age, gender) is also explored. Implications of the findings are considered.

"Using Distance Education in Criminal Justice Instruction," CHRISTINA POLSENBURG, Michigan State University

Recent advances in technology have allowed instructors to communicate with more people across large distances. Distance education technology is especially relevant in criminal justice research, as many of our students are working at locations far from major universities. This paper evaluates the first attempt of the school of criminal Justice at Michigan State University to offer distance education to students at remote sites. A survey evaluation assesses students' overall satisfaction with the technology, both at the remote sites and the class on campus. Special techniques for teaching distance education will also be discussed.

"Curriculum Development for a Computer Applications Course in Corrections," JAMES WELLS and LEE ROGERS, Eastern Kentucky University

Computers are continually advancing and changing the operations of the correctional system. However, since there is a growing gap between those who are familiar with the correctional environment versus those who are familiar with the computer technology, further instruction and training needs to be implemented. As part of a needs assessment for the development of a university curriculum integrating computer applications with correctional course instruction, survey data were gathered from correctional training directors throughout the U S. Information gathered will serve to provide information regarding the development of a computer applications course in corrections.

"Net Justice: Using the Internet for Teaching and Research in Criminal Justice," PHYLLIS GERSTENFELD, California State University-Stanislaus

The Internet provides unique ways to teach and conduct research in criminal justice. Resources on the Internet, such as mailing lists, gopher servers, and the World Wide Web, will be discussed. Not only are these resources extremely useful to scholars, but they also can prove to be an exciting tool to aid in teaching criminal justice courses. Suggestions are given for integrating the Internet into curricula.

PANEL 186 CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES ON DELINQUENCY

"Nature and Form of Native American Juvenile Delinquency in a Predominantly Caucasian Community," ROBERT SCOTT JR and LEE VAN DORSTEN, Fort Hays State University and ROBERT HAWKINS JR, University of Houston-Victoria

The participation of Native American youth in delinquent and criminal activities was examined in a comparative form with their caucasian counterparts. Although the rates of criminal conduct were quite similar, certain activities related to home life instability and lack of commitment to the educational process were significantly elevated amongst Native youth. Intervention alternatives are considered on a variety of levels in this rural-agrarian environment.

"The Korean Juvenile Justice System: An Historical Assessment," TAE CHOO, Florida State University

This paper provides an historical assessment of Korea's juvenile justice system from the early 1900s to the present. The assessment is focused upon three major shifts in Korean juvenile justice practices. Theoretical interpretation of these major shifts is made through the application of a multi-factor or social context model. The paper concludes with discussion of the theoretical and policy implications that can be derived from this historical assessment.

"Binational Schools: Prevention or Proliferation of Delinquency Among Hispanics," LAURENCE FRENCH and NANCY PICTHALL-FRENCH, Western New Mexico University

An outgrowth of NAFTA is the emergency of binational public schools. The intent is to provide a common bilingual curriculum between U S and Mexican border communities. Such a school is being planned between New Mexico and Chihuahua, Mexico. An unexpected potential of this effort is the proliferation of cultural-specific delinquency from the U S to Mexico and vice versa. As it now stands, the border is an effective barrier to cultural-specific delinquency between U S and Mexican Hispanics. A merging of the worst of each delinquent subculture could spell disaster for both nations.

"Native American Delinquents: The Minority with the Greater Risk of Inclusion and Harsh Penalties in Juvenile Justice Processing?" JAMES LARSON, University of North Dakota

African-Americans and Hispanics, urban delinquents are the minority reflected in juvenile justice policy. Native American youth, living on reservations or in adjacent counties, fall outside operational guidelines and are at greater risk for inclusion with more punitive dispositions. This paper examines juvenile court, detention, and Uniform Crime Report data for 1991-1994, comparing Native Americans with caucasian characteristics found at entry and career patterns. It also reviews differential processing at arrest and disposition stages.

PANEL 187 HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES: THE RISE AND DEMISE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND ADMINISTRATORS

"The Effect of the Civil War on the Formation of the St Louis Metropolitan Police Department," ALLEN WAGNER, University of Missouri-St Louis

The metropolitanizing of police departments in the 1850s and 1860s was a reform movement which transferred control of the police from city hall to the state capitol. While politics played a key role in such transactions, what happened to the new metropolitan police department in St Louis was different from the experience of any other department. In 1861 the governor, who wanted Missouri to secede from the Union, appointed the first St Louis Board of Police Commissioners. This paper traces the Board's hidden agenda and the bizarre direction in which they pointed the department.

"Robert McClaughry and Police Professionalism in the Nineteenth Century," **FRANK MORN**, Illinois State University

Robert McClaughry, a noted nineteenth century warden and prison reformer, became superintendent of police in Chicago in 1891. For three years he sought to professionalize the highly politicized police. This paper discusses his rise to power, the managerial revolution he instigated, and his advocating of a new technology for criminal identification called the Bertillon System. In addition, McClaughry's role in establishing the National Association of Police Chiefs will be discussed.

"The Erosion of the Elitist's Ethics: The FBI is Losing Its Integrity," **MIKE CHAMBERLIN**, North Carolina Central University

The FBI has labeled itself the premiere law enforcement organization of the world. Organizational integrity is a key element to a successful organization. The author will examine FBI cases addressing integrity issues. The cases will be divided into two categories, criminal investigations and personnel. The former will address such areas as utilization of informants, laboratory practices, and electronic surveillance. The latter will include the EEO areas and whistle-blowing. The author will conclude by presenting an argument that the FBI is not capable of policing itself.

"Philosophy and Practice of Policing Among American Indians Prior to European Contact," **MICHAEL BARKER**

American Indian tribes practiced a form of policing, influenced by different priorities, than the European settlers with whom they came in contact. Utilitarian concerns of survival amongst difficult climatic conditions and often hostile neighbors were paramount and influenced their policing paradigm. Eventually, irreconcilable conflicts with federal and territorial governments, destruction of a semi-nomadic/hunting lifestyle, encroaching settlers and the insatiable appetite of mercantile interests, doomed traditional Indian policing and prompted its replacement with a rational/legal policing model then gaining currency in U.S.

PANEL 188 COMMUNITY POLICING: PAST AND FUTURE ISSUES

"The Progress of Democracy Through Community Policing: A Comparative Consideration of Alternative Futures," **PHILIP RHOADES**, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi

This paper examines the effects of community policing on police legitimacy and accountability. Whether these changes lead toward greater democracy or greater authoritarian control is discussed in speculative analysis using international and comparative policing literature. Related issues of centralization, professionalization, political obligation, and citizen participation are integrated in the discussion.

"Community Policing," **CLYDE CRONKHITE**, Western Illinois University

What is required to successfully meet contemporary crime and justice challenges is an eclectic approach: a blending of what we have learned in the past with an understanding of those trends that are taking us into the future. This paper analyses themes, theories, and concepts from the past history of police and public administration. It brings together significant lessons and organizes them into a contextual theme model. This model is meant to remind us of how these themes should be used as building blocks to which to form the foundation for meeting future crime and justice challenges.

"Crime Prevention and Community Policing," **PETER KRATCOSKI**, Kent State University

The concept of community policing implies a partnership between citizens and the police in problem solving and crime prevention activities. Examples of this partnership include citizens assisting in crime watch, neighborhood patrol, and weed and seed activities. In some communities, the partnership is rather tenuous and the citizens are included in superficial ways. In this paper, those factors that contribute to the development of a positive, trusting relationship between police and the citizens, and factors that inhibit the development of such a relationship, are explored.

"Community Survey as an Aid to Crime Prevention," **PHILIP REICHEL**, **BRANDY MARTINEZ**, and **JENNIFER WILLIAMS**, University of Northern Colorado

Many police department survey citizen attitudes to gain a better understanding of community perception about how the police department is doing its job. This paper reports on the process, results, and uses from one such survey in a mid-size western city police department. The authors suggest ways such surveys might be improved and comment on the need for police departments using these surveys to actually show the community that citizen input was noticed and acted upon.

PANEL 189 ARREST AS A POLICE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

"Mandatory Arrest Policies and Police Performance: A Study of Arrest Decisions for Domestic Violence in New Mexico," **GREGORY BARTKU**, University of Nebraska at Omaha and **L. THOMAS WINFREE JR.**, New Mexico State University

This research examines arrest decisions in domestic violence situations made by police officers in New Mexico. Police officers from four departments were surveyed regarding how they would react to a situation involving a clear case of domestic violence. Although state law and departmental policy dictate arrest in domestic violence incidents, many of the officers used their discretionary power to do otherwise. An examination of the alternatives to arrest, as well as officer attitudes and departmental variables are examined.

"An Evaluation of the Deterrent Effects of Arrest on Domestic Violence," **PAMELA CLARKE**, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Many police departments have implemented policies encouraging and, in some cases, requiring an arrest be made in domestic violence situations. Controversy still exists on the effectiveness of this procedure. The argument is whether or not an arrest will deter future acts of violence. The purpose of this paper is to review the existing research in an attempt to evaluate arrest as an effective deterrent in domestic violence.

"Contributory Factors Affecting Arrest in Assault and Domestic Violence Cases," KATHRYN SCARBOROUGH, HELEN EIGENBERG, and VICTOR KAPPELER, Eastern Kentucky University

Official departmental reports of assaults and domestic violence cases for 1982-1987 were sampled from a medium-sized municipal police department in the midwestern U.S. Cases were examined to determine if there was a statistically significant difference between assaults and domestic violence cases as reflected in police reporting, and if various factors accounted for differential police action. Specific factors examined include suspect's presence at the scene, suspect's conduct, presence of a weapon, injury to victim, victim's request for action, and presence of a witness.

"The Efficacy of Arrest as a Deterrent to Recidivism in Domestic Violence," ANGELYN FLOWERS, University of the District of Columbia

Arrest has been heralded as the panacea for reducing domestic violence. Preliminary research, however, suggests that in many instances arrest does not deter from future incidences of domestic violence. Research on arrestees in the District of Columbia explores the hypothesis that the significant determinant in the effectiveness of an arrest for domestic violence is the assailant's prior criminal history. There appears to be an inverse relationship between that history and the likelihood of repeat occurrences, sparking a need for additional intervention activity.

PANEL 190 JAIL WORK ISSUES: GENDER, USE OF FORCE, AND STRESS

"Correctional Officer Stress and Length of Service," JOHN BOYD, Stephen F Austin State University

The stress of Texas county correctional officers and its relationship to length of service was examined. The research determined at what point in an officer's career they begin to adequately deal with the inherent stress of their occupation. Finally, the research determined the specific functions of county correctional work these officers perceive as most stressful. Standardized self-report questionnaires were employed to gather the data. Questionnaires were mailed to 680 county correctional officers in 34 Texas counties. A total of 366 were returned which resulted in a response rate of 54 percent.

"May the Force Be With You: Gender Differences and the Use of Force," NANCY HOGAN, Arizona State University

Numerous objections to women's work as guards in men's prisons and jails have been grounded in women guards' supposed physical weakness when compared with men guards. This paper seeks to assess this line of thought, especially with the introduction of non-lethal weapons as an alternative to hands on use of force. Examined are officers' own opinions of their ability to use force, how they view gender in handling conflict situations, and how they choose to resolve conflict situations.

"Custody, Physical Safety and the Use of Force in Jails," MARIE LAMBERT and MATTHEW PETROCELLI, Arizona State University

Despite its rather common occurrence in jails and prisons, little is known about the types of non-lethal force that are used or about their consequences. Examined are official reports on all 3000+ use-of-force incidents occurring over a two-year period in the six Maricopa County (AZ) jails and interviews with 200 officers immediately following use-of-force incidents. Findings examine the effect of training and institutional reports on the use of force, the impact of non-lethal force, and the physical safety of both prisoners and officers.

"Gender and Jail Work: Correctional Office Job Enrichment and Satisfaction in Women's Jails," MARY STOHR and AMANDA GALLEGOS, Boise State University

Much of the literature on gender-based perceptions of correctional work indicate that there are few discernible differences between women and men workers. This paper compares female and male jail staff perceptions regarding the job enrichment experienced in jails and the job satisfaction derived from jail work. Findings indicate important gender-based similarities and differences that need to be understood to maximize the benefits of the work force diversity that women bring to the corrections profession.

"Women Deputies Working in Jail: Their Positive Role in a Negative Work Environment," MARK POGREBIN, University of Colorado-Denver

This paper examines women deputies working as jail correctional officers. Through the use of qualitative research methods, (grounded theory) problematic occupational issues were analyzed including minority employee status, female attributes, officer performance, women officer's relations with male officers, threatened masculinity, overprotection, male solidarity, sexual and gender harassment, and leadership change.

PANEL 191 COURT LITIGATION, VICTIMIZATION RATES, AND PRISON RIOTS: A LOOK AT THE EMPIRICAL LITERATURE

"State-Created Liberty Interest in Prisons: What the Court Giveth, the Court Also Taketh Away," ROLANDO del CARMEN, KATHERINE BENNETT, and JEFFREY DAILEY, Sam Houston State University

This paper discusses U.S. Supreme Court decisions related to state-created liberty interest in prisons. Previous court decisions have held that due process must be provided inmates if state statute or administrative regulations are so worded as to give inmates rights they otherwise do not have. A recent court decision, however, modifies the state-created liberty interest standard, and diminishes the due process right of inmates. Implications of the decision are explored.

"The Differences and Similarities Between the Attica and Santa Fe Prison Riot," REID MONTGOMERY, University of South Carolina

The Attica state correctional facility in New York and the penitentiary of New Mexico in Santa Fe both experienced devastating prison riots which shocked the nation. This paper examines the differences and similarities between these two riots which resulted in 43 deaths at Attica and 33 deaths at Santa Fe.

"Pay Us Now or Pay Us Later: The Ripple Effect of the 1980 New Mexico Prison Riot," LOUIS HOLSCHER, San Jose State University and JOSEPH ROGERS, New Mexico State University

The 1980 New Mexico prison riot was one of the deadliest in U.S. history. This article briefly reviews the major policy issues raised by the riot, and then analyzes

the major legal cases (criminal and civil, including the federal consent decree) that were a direct result of the riot. The legal ramifications were very costly for the state, and included criminal prosecutions, civil litigation, and prison reform. The legal fallout from the riot, which included wrongful death suits and product liability, should continue to be a warning to states that mismanagement and bad prison conditions can be very costly.

"Victimization in Prison: A Quantitative Analysis of Factors Related to the General Well Being of Young Inmates," RICHARD SLUDER and ANGELA MAITLAND, Central Missouri State University

Much of the literature on victimization and the psycho-physiological stresses of incarceration has focused on institutionally-adept inmates housed in maximum security prisons. The purpose of this study was to assess the mental health status of young inmates as measured by the general well-being scale. Inmates in a state prison designated for young offenders were surveyed to determine the extent to which certain institutional, social, psychological, and other individual-level variables explain the mental health status of inmates. Multiple regression analysis revealed that fear of victimization and victimization experiences were the strongest predictors of inmate general well-being.

"Legal Access for Prisoners: A New Typology," DONALD LOPER, Michigan State University

Access to the courts in correctional settings has been established as a right organic to all other rights regarding conditions of confinement, civil rights, and even habeas corpus pleadings. There has been a great deal of development regarding legal access in the lower courts since *Bounds vs Smith*. The results of this development are explored and illustrated using a typology developed for this purpose. This unique typology includes landmark legal access cases decided by the Supreme Court, influential cases decided in U S courts of appeal, and U S district court decisions from Michigan. Practitioners should draw particular benefit from this work as the typology used is informed by resource expenditure as well as judicial mandate, and reflects a compromise between the two.

PANEL 192 THE TRIAL OF THE CENTURY

"The O J Simpson Jury: One in a Million," EDGAR BUTLER, University of California-Riverside and HIROSHI FUKURAI, University of California-Santa Cruz

This paper reviews jury panels in Los Angeles county and its Central District Superior Court over the years to illustrate that the O J Simpson jury composition is, minimally, one-in-a-million. Eight of the original 12 jurors were black and seven alternates were black. This extent of black participation on a jury has never occurred before in the history of Los Angeles county in any jurisdiction, including the central district. Certainly a reasonable question to ask is how such an extremely unusual concentration of jurors occurred in the Simpson case.

"Trials and Tribulations: The Aftermath of the O J Simpson Verdict," DARLENE CONLEY and JULIUS DEBRO, University of Washington

The decision of not guilty reached by the jury in less than four hours in the O J Simpson case continued two worlds in this country, one black and one white. In general, African Americans were elated that O J was acquitted and they saw that the system finally worked in their favor. It was not a question of guilt or innocence but a question of whether or not the defense proved that O J committed the crime beyond a reasonable doubt. Whites believed that the decision for acquittal was made along racial lines and not on the evidence. The question remains whether the decision in the O J Simpson case further divides racial groups or is another case that was decided like the Rodney King case.

"The Ethics of Justice: Playing the Race Card," FLORENCE FERGUSON, Georgia Southern University and LARRY CONLEY, *Atlanta Constitution*

Is it ethical to play the race card? This issue emerged during the Simpson trial and has raised concerns for some Americans. This paper explores the morality of playing this card that is not a new phenomenon. In the past, the race card has contributed to the disproportionate number of African-American males crowding jails and prisons. Is it only after the Simpson trial that questions have been raised about this process? What are the reasons for this sudden shift? The answers to these questions are discussed.

"Racial Differences in Perceptions of Injustice," MARTHA HENDERSON, FRANCIS CULLEN, SANDRA BROWNING, and RENEE KOPACHE, University of Cincinnati and LIQUN CAO, Eastern Michigan University

Based on a stratified sample of 240 Cincinnati residents, this study explored the impact of race on perceptions of injustice in the criminal justice system. The data revealed that African-Americans are significantly more likely to perceive injustice. The racial differences in perceptions persist even when controls are introduced for contact with the criminal justice system, experiences with crime, neighborhood conditions, and ideology. These results suggest a deep racial divide between African-Americans and whites in their attitudes toward the criminal justice system.

"Racism and the O J Simpson Case," GARY WEBB, Ball State University

This paper will argue that the O J Simpson verdict reflects racism in the Los Angeles Police Department and racism in the Los Angeles District Attorney's office. Consequently, racism was an important element in the final outcome.

PANEL 193 RACE AND SENTENCING

"Race, Gender and Sentence Severity in Dade County, Florida," CASSIA SPOHN and JEFFREY SPEARS, University of Nebraska at Omaha

This paper examines the sentences imposed on offenders convicted of felonies in Dade County (FL) for evidence of discrimination based on race/ethnicity and gender. A variety of measures of sentence severity are used and focus is placed on sentences imposed for drug offenses.

"Racial Disparities in Sentencing, and Variation Across Jurisdictions Under Sentencing Guidelines," RODNEY ENGEN, ROBERT CRUTCHFIELD, and JOSEPH WEISS, University of Washington and RANDY GAINEY, Old Dominion University

Prior research has indicated that felony sentencing practices and racial disparities in sentencing often vary substantially across jurisdictions. Washington, like many states, implemented determinate and presumptive sentencing guidelines in part to minimize these disparities. However, it is unclear to what extent

unwarranted disparities persist under sentencing guidelines. With data from 51,000 felony conviction in Washington state, this study uses multi-level modeling to examine variation across county courts in sentence severity, and in the impact of offender race, controlling for legal and extra-legal characteristics of race, controlling for legal and extra-legal characteristics of cases. Structural sources of county variation are explored as well.

"Unequal Treatment of Black Women at Sentencing Stage: The Recidivism Effect," CHARLES OCHIE SR, West Virginia State College

This paper examines the interactive effects of recidivism, race, and crime on the type and length of sentence imposed on 2,342 black and white female offenders serving prison terms ranging from one to 60 years. There are three levels of recidivism - first, second and third conviction. The average sentence length imposed by crime on each level of recidivism is compare by race. In almost all crimes and all levels of recidivism, differences indicate a more punitive treatment for black female offenders. This finding is significant because it further validates other studies reaching a similar conclusion without considering the effect of recidivism.

"The Impact of Federal Sentencing Reforms on African Americans," MARVIN FREE JR, University of Wisconsin-Marathon Center

This paper analyzes the impact of the U S sentencing guidelines and mandatory minimum statutes on the sentencing of African-American defendants in federal courts. A succinct discussion of sentencing reform precedes the review of empirical studies examining racial disparity in federal sentencing. Obstacles to demonstrating the presence of discrimination in sentencing are acknowledged and the impact of the was on drugs on mandatory minimum sentences is examined.

PANEL 194 THEORETICAL ISSUES IN GANG BEHAVIOR

"Graffiti, Community Organization, and Social Control," DAVID ADAY JR and VICKI WILSON, College of William and Mary

This paper traces the historical development of the hip-hop culture, presents observations on efforts at legal social control, and reports research on interviews with 35-participants of a suburban graffiti writing subculture. The interviews lasted approximately two hours each, and questions focused on the description of interpersonal relationships and individual and group activities. The interview data are used to examine key questions raised by a general model of social control.

"An Empirical Test of Jack Katz's Theory of Street Elites," STEVEN CURETON, Washington State University

This research tests Jack Katz's theory of street elites (gangs) behavior as embodied in four hypotheses: (1) humiliation leads to participation in a local culture of control, (2) participation in a local culture of control leads to street elite behavior among those who endorse bad ass, (3) among those who score low on participation in a local culture of control there will be no relationship between bad ass endorsement and street elite behavior, and (4) there should be a general, weak relationship between humiliation and street elite behavior (delinquency). Data from the youth in transition longitudinal survey of high school sophomores were used. Results are contrary to Katz's argument.

"The Multi-Purpose Violent Drug Gang: A 50 Year Perspective," LEWIS YABLONSKY, East Texas State University

Juvenile street gangs in America prior to the end of World War II were relatively benign when compared to contemporary gangs. In the first half of the 20th century the behavior of juvenile gangs was marked by a territorial imperative, a few fist fights, random thefts, and a sense of comradery. For the past 50 years, in the post World II period, acts of madness, drugs, and death on the streets committed by juveniles have become a serious national problem.

"Skinheads and Gang Bangers: Status Frustration and Subcultural Violence," RANDY BLAZAK, Portland State University

Building on a four-year ethnographic study of skinheads, this paper links motivations for hate crime violence and gang violence. Focusing on this issue of "status frustration", a commonality can be found between members of skinhead and gang subcultures. Skinheads are primarily middle and working class and are responding to perceived threats to economic and ascribed status. Gang bangers are primarily lower class and are responding to threats to gender and cultural status. Drawing on the data collected in 40 U S skinhead interviews, interviews with gang members in Portland (OR) and existing data sets, such as *Monitoring the Future*, a relationship is established between perceptions of status and gang-type violence.

PANEL 195 TRENDS IN PUNISHMENT

"A Multi-Dimensional Analysis of Punishment Trends in the United States: 1884-1994," FORREST JORDAN and KEVIN MINOR, Eastern Kentucky University

Recent works on the history of corrections are primarily limited to developments before the 1900s, and do not use congruous, longitudinal data sets. Also, many such works are singular interpretations in that they fail to draw on a range of existing punishment theories. In an effort to address these voids, this paper employs qualitative data derived from the American Correctional Association's Congress of Correction Proceedings (1884-1994) to analyze punishment trends. Findings are interpreted through the use of a grounded theory approach employing insights from major perspectives on punishment.

"A Brief History of Castration," VICTOR CHENEY

This presentation features discussion and slides on the history of the oldest, quickest, cheapest, and most effective treatment (average 2.8 percent recidivism over 3,167 cases) for some of the most heinous crimes. Very little information on this subject is available in English and a majority of the information was laboriously translated from old French, German, and Russian books.

"Chains Fell on Alabama," GAIL WILLIAMS, Alabama Department of Corrections and ROBERT BRIODY, Oklahoma Department of Corrections

The use of chain gangs in the Alabama Department of Corrections has polarized in an intense way the controversy about punishment versus rehabilitation. The authors have interviewed dozens of chain gang alumni and offer some insights about the medical, psychological, and political drama created by this correctional initiative. Pros and cons are discussed.

“Punishment or Restitution?” **CLAUDIO TAMBURRINI**, Goteborg University (Sweden)

This paper argues for a system of compensation to crime victims resting on a deterrent structure of disincentives. Different objections to compensation are scrutinized. The conclusion is that other sorts of penal sanctions are justified only if the offender refuses to pay compensation or is a threat to other's security.

PANEL 196 WORKSHOP: PRESENTING UNDERSTANDABLE RESULTS OF MULTINOMIAL MODELS

Recently, many statistical software packages, such as SAS, have developed the multinomial logit models in analyzing dependent variable with more than two discrete choices. However, understanding the results of the multinomial logit model is not straightforward. This workshop, using data from the 1987 General Social Survey, presents step-by-step procedures on how to teach students and scholars to interpret the results of the multinomial logit regressions from SAS.

PANEL 197A CRIMINAL JUSTICE METHODS: STATE OF THE ARTS

“Group Think Syndrome,” **THOMAS MARTINELLI**

Irving L. Janis' theory of the groupthink syndrome, though normally associated with decision-making policies in high level organizational dynamics, can be applied to street level policing decisions as well. This paper will analyze the elements of groupthink and their applicability to the behavior of street level officers possibly prone to this syndrome. The focus of the discussion is on the identification of its symptoms and the preventative measures police managers must take to avoid the possible civil liability than can result.

“Applications of Neural Networks in Criminal Justice,” **SANJEEV SRIDHARAN**, Supreme Court of Virginia

Neural networks are recently developed non-linear methodology that are especially useful in problems of classification and forecasting. Neural networks do not make the restrictive assumptions that are often inherent in regression and post-regression methodologies. Neural networks are applied in a few classification applications in criminal justice—specifically classifying offenders method of adjudication, and studying the decision to incarcerate an offender. The classification efficiency of neural networks with those of logistic regression and discriminant analysis are compared.

“Using Peer Interviewers to Enhance Data Collection Efforts in Study of Gun Use Among Young Males in the Inner City: Tales From the Field,” **DEANNA WILKINSON**, Rutgers University and **RICHARD McCLAIN** and **CLINTON LACEY**, Friends of Island Academy

This paper describes the on-going process of teaching and learning how to ask difficult questions of young, minority violent offenders. The work-in-progress is a partnership between researchers and youth counselors from a program focused on rebuilding the lives of juvenile violent offenders in New York City. The paper describes the development of the interview protocol, the training process, locating research subjects using a chain referral method, and conducting detailed life history interviews. It is written to incorporate the points of view of the researcher and the peer interviewers throughout the process.

“A Graphical Approach to Analyzing Relationships Between Offenders and Victims Using Supplementary Homicide Reports,” **TERRY ALLEN**, University of Utah

Graphical methods have emerged in the past 15 years as powerful tools for analyzing data and for making analyses understandable. This paper uses Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) to examine the relationship between homicide offenders and victims. For this study, 14 years of SHR data was aggregated into a single data set. The advantage of this approach is that it stabilizes the year-to-year variations and allows true relationships to emerge. This paper uses statistical graphics to examine the offender/victim relationship in terms of age, race, weapons, association (family, acquaintance, stranger) and sex.

POSTER SESSIONS

“Time to Rearrest: An Analysis of New York City Probation's Regular and Special Supervision Systems for Drug Offenders,” **SHEILA MAXWELL**, Michigan State University and **GREGORY FALKIN**, National Development and Research Institutes

Much has been said and written about intensive supervision probation (ISP), with mixed results. Some studies claim lesser recidivism rates among offenders under ISP, others, just the opposite. This paper adds to the burgeoning literature on the area using time to rearrest as a measure of recidivism, not the straightforward rearrest, no rearrest dichotomy often used in most studies. Since most offenders recidivate, this technique allows a more distinct way of examining subtleties across supervision programs in delaying arrest, effects that may be washed out in an analysis that uses a simple dichotomy.

“Citizen Review: Not Just for the Police?” **BOYD MESSINGER**, La Roche College

The level of public distrust of government may be at its highest in decades. Suspicion that fraud and misconduct are being routinely covered-up fuel this phenomena. Many of our major cities now have a citizen review process for allegations of police misconduct, but only a few extend that review to all or nearly all municipal employees. Is the application of a citizen review or independent investigator, usually associated with citizen police relations, a viable step toward restoring government credibility? This paper discusses some possibilities and reviews some existing processes that do extend beyond the police.

“Criminal Justice Students' Satisfaction with Criminal Justice Department and Curriculum: A Case Study,” **CHRISTINE PLUMERI**, SUNY College at Brockport

This paper represents the findings of the 1995 criminal justice students' needs survey conducted each year to assess students' needs and satisfaction with the criminal justice department at SUNY Brockport, a liberal arts college in western New York. There are currently over 400 majors in the program, and this study represents the responses of n=77 students. The survey contains questions ranging from general satisfaction with courses, faculty and advisement, to library and technological needs. Demographic and descriptive data are presented.

“Career Criminals vs the State of Florida,” **JOHN PETRI**, Metro-Dade Police Department

This paper examines new law enforcement initiatives in Florida aimed at reducing crime by targeting career criminals and habitual offenders. It also discusses

legislation recently enacted that provides for enhanced sentencing and mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment for violent career criminals.

"Familial Connections in Criminal Careers," **GEOFFREY BARNES**, University of Maryland and **DAVID FARRINGTON**, University of Cambridge (England)

The Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development has repeatedly examined the official conviction histories of 411 London males, from 397 different families, for over 30 years. Concurrent with these examinations, the criminal histories of all family members have been obtained. This paper describes what similarities, if any, can be found across the members of these families in terms of their criminal careers. Measures of prevalence, frequency, age of onset, length of criminal careers, and type of crime are all examined to determine if the criminal careers of fathers, mothers, siblings, and spouses share any degree of similarity with one another.

"Trends in Higher Education and Their Impact on Criminal Justice Programs," **BERNARD McCARTHY**, University of Central Florida

This paper examines issues and trends occurring in higher education and assesses their impact on the status and direction of criminal justice programs on college campuses.

"A General Theory of Crime and Adolescent Substance Use in Alberta," **TRACEY LOWEY**, Minot State University

Analyzing data from the 1994 Substance Use Among Alberta Adolescents: Prevalence and Related Factors Study, the factors of parental supervision, parental attachment, self-esteem, perceived risk of punishment, family functioning, amount of substance use, parental substance use, and school performance are examined to determine if these factors can predict adolescent use of substances such as drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes. Hirschi and Gottfredson's general theory of crime is considered with the integration of the classical theory and the concept of self-control to determine if this theory can explain substance abuse better than previous theoretical explanations.

"Community Resources and At-Risk Families," **EVELYN GILBERT**, Bethune-Cookman College and **MICHAEL SUPANCIC**, Southwest Texas State University

No abstract available.

"Crime and Tourism," **CHARLES WELLFORD**, University of Maryland

No abstract available.

PANEL 198 MEDIA AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

"Media, Crime, and Pedagogy: Reflections on Course Content and Construction," **DION DENNIS**, Texas A&M University at Laredo

At century's end, how criminality and responses to criminality are understood and then acted upon are profoundly shaped by the endemic circulation of seemingly moral tales offered within a variety of cinematic formats and genres. This paper explores the development of a course on crime, media, and justice with the goal of enhancing student understanding of how mediated realities shape perceptions of criminality. It is a reflection upon the author's initial efforts—successful and unsuccessful.

"Police Victimization from Law and Order: Police Dramaturgy in the Era of Rodney King, Waco, Texas, and the O J Simpson Case," **MICHAEL HALLETT**, Middle Tennessee State University

This paper draws upon previously completed research to examine the extent to which law enforcement based reality television programs reflect or direct officers' beliefs about police work. Collected data suggest that the symbiotic interplay between officers' own views and media formatting criteria driven by market considerations is heavily impacted by media-based criteria. The consequences of this finding are discussed.

"The Many Faces of Sgt Joe Friday: Pop Culture, Legalistic Policing, and the American Psyche," **JEFFREY McILLWAIN**, Penn State University

Sgt Joe Friday is viewed by scholars and the public as the out-dated representation of legalistic policing. His "just the facts, ma'am," has become the slogan of a perceived out-of-touch, non nonsense, uncaring police officer of the 1950s and 1960s. An analysis of contemporary reviews, academic articles, and several episodes of the show, however, reveals that when Dragnet first appeared on television, it revolutionized the public's perception and expectations of police officers. By understanding this, it is possible to gain a parallel perspective on the impact of legalistic policing in society as a whole.

"Policing, Dramaturgy, and Reflexivity," **PETER MANNING**, Michigan State University

No abstract available.

PANEL 199 COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

"Selection Criteria for Placing Juvenile Offenders in a Private Residential Treatment Facility," **PATRICIA LOVELESS**, Empire State College

When a private residential treatment program is available as an alternative to placing juvenile offenders in a state training school, what criteria do juvenile court judges use to determine eligibility? Judges in 21 counties in southern Ohio were interviewed to discover how they decided whether to recommend juvenile adjudicated on serious offense to the Pain Creek Youth Center in Bainbridge (OH) or a Department of Youth Services facility. The research revealed that type of offense and perceived amenability to rehabilitation were the factors considered most frequently, but application of these factors varied widely among judges.

"The Community Corrections Partnership in Cincinnati: Evaluation of an Afrocentric Diversion Program for Male Juveniles," WILLIAM KING and EDWARD LATESSA, University of Cincinnati

This paper details evaluation results for the Community Corrections Partnership in Cincinnati (OH). The partnership was formed in 1991 to divert African-American juvenile male probationers from commitments to the Department of Youth Services (DYS). Instead of commitment to a DHS facility, select youth were kept in their home communities and given an Afrocentric treatment intervention by four community service agencies. This evaluation compares the performance of the partnership youth to a similar group of juvenile probationers.

"Reducing Juvenile Commitments and Increasing Community Resources: The RECLAIM Ohio Initiatives," MELISSA MOON, BRANDON APPELATE, and EDWARD LATESSA, University of Cincinnati

In 1994, Ohio's Department of Youth Services embarked on a potentially important policy initiative: RECLAIM Ohio or the Reasoned and Equitable Community and Local Alternatives to the Incarceration of Minors. The program's main goal was to reverse the state's growth in juvenile institutional populations while also furnishing resources to establish community-based programs for the treatment of juvenile offenders. Nine counties were selected to participate in a pilot phase of RECLAIM Ohio. This study discusses whether these counties were able to reduce institutional commitments and to what extent they were able to expand existing programs or create new community-based programs.

"Specialized Juvenile Courts: Do They make a Difference in Judicial Court Decision Making?" PHILLIP SECRET and JAMES JOHNSON, University of Nebraska at Omaha

This research examines the differences in adjudication (delinquent or dismissal) and final dispositions (transfer of custody or not transfer of custody) of specialized juvenile courts compared to courts of general jurisdiction hearing cases involving juvenile defendants. The data are from juvenile court records of Nebraska for 1988-1993. The study uses logistic regression to examine the differences in the behavior of the types of courts. The authors found statistically significant differences in the adjudication decisions but not in the final dispositions of the two kinds of courts. The findings are discussed within the framework of *parens patriae* philosophy.

"Ulster County Community Corrections Program: A Purposeful Intermediate Sanction," MICHAEL MICHELL, University at Albany

The Ulster County Community Corrections Program is the result of an concerted effort to find effective and fair ways to respond to criminal conduct that are less onerous than prison but more controlling than traditional probation. This CCP administers a continuum of sanctions concept that has a range of correctional management strategies for a range of offenders. The target population is adult felony offenders charged with or convicted of a criminal offense who would be incarcerated if not participating in the program. Participation is voluntary.

PANEL 200 SMALL TOWN AND CAMPUS POLICE DEPARTMENTS

"A Case Study of Small-Town Policing," DANIEL CAMPAGNA, Culver Stockton College

This study examines the administration of police services within a town of 2,623 citizens in rural, northeast Missouri. Data regarding arrest rates, service calls, and organizational design are drawn from official city and regional records from 1990-1994. A basic assumption of this exploratory study is that small-town policing requires a generalist capable of providing multiple services within the context of a traditional, rural community.

"Keeping Current-A Comparison of Training Practices of Medium and Small Sized Police Agencies in Illinois: Changes Observed Over a Five Year Period," THOMAS WHETSTONE, University of Louisville

A brief survey of training practices in medium and small police agencies in Illinois was conducted in 1990. This survey is repeated with the same agencies in 1995. Additionally, a convenience sample of departments from across the country is included as a comparison for contemporary training practices, and to determine if the Illinois departments may be representative of conditions nationwide. Analysis of differences is made and findings suggest areas where training markets exist.

"An Observation of Community Policing Efforts in Small Departments," STEPHEN COX and EDWARD MAGUIRE, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

Community policing efforts in small town police departments have generally received little attention in the police literature. It has been argued that small departments do not have the resources to have officers provide functions other than calls for service. It is also believed that small departments, by nature, already perform community policing activities because officers tend to know most of the residents and the problem areas in their town. This study attempts to explore the degree of community policing in smaller police agencies. A survey was administered to more than 5,000 police departments serving populations under 50,000. These departments were asked to report their major public safety concerns and the extent of their participation in community policing activities.

"Campus Policing in the United States: Results of a National Survey," BRIAN REAVES, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Based on a 1995 survey of approximately 600 agencies, this paper presents a comprehensive profile of campus policing at four-year colleges and universities in the U.S. Topics covered include campus police functions, campus crime, emergency telephone systems, patrol operations, sidearms and non-lethal weapons, police vehicles, computerization, agency expenditures, officer salaries and special pay, personnel characteristics and functions, officer selection techniques, special units and programs, and drug enforcement activities.

PANEL 201 ROUNDTABLE: FEAR OF CRIME, CRIMINAL VIOLENCE, DRUGS, POLICE BRUTALITY, POLICE POLITICALIZATION, AND POLICE CORRUPTION: A WORLD PERSPECTIVE

In an international police executive symposium organized in Switzerland (May 1994) by Dilip Das and hosted by the Geneva Police Department, the following emerged as the issues of concern for the police in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America: fear of crime; criminal violence, particularly youth violence; drugs and drug-related crimes; police brutality; police corruption, etc. This paper addresses these issues from an Austrian, German, Swiss, and Japanese perspective.

PANEL 202 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

“The Canadian National Survey on Woman Abuse in University/College Dating Relationships: Biofeminist Panic Transmission or Critical Inquiry?” **WALTER DeKESEREDY**, Carleton University

Following in the footsteps of several American conservative scholars and a few new generation feminists who have sharply attacked feminist survey research on woman abuse in intimate relationships, Canadian researcher John Fekete accuses the authors of the Canadian National Survey on Woman Abuse in University/College Data Relationships of contributing to a biofeminist moral panic. The main objective of this article is to briefly summarize and response to his critique of this project.

“Acquaintance and Stranger Aggression on Canadian University/College Campuses: Results from a National Representative Sample Survey,” **WALTER DeKESEREDY** and **SHAID ALVI**, Carleton University

Since the late 1980s, a growing number of Canadian survey researchers have devoted a considerable amount of attention to the extent, distribution, sources, and control of physical, sexual, and psychological variants of woman abuse in university/college dating relationships. This paper provides new and more accurate findings on the prevalence and key correlates of male-to-female acquaintance and stranger abuse that are derived from a national representative sample of Canadian female undergraduate students.

“Men’s Violence Against Women in Residence Halls: What Live-In Staff Know and Why They Don’t Tell,” **CAROLYN PALMER**, Bowling Green State University

In a 1994 study, 374 resident assistants (RAs) at 12 universities identified 5,472 incidents (41 percent reported to supervisors, 14 percent reported to police) that had victimized them and/or their students in residence halls. Of the violent incidents described as most serious, 90 percent involved male perpetrators, whereas 75 percent involved female victims. Emphasis is placed on reasons given by Ras in follow-up focus group interviews regarding why neither they nor victims had reported (to supervisors or police) many incidents of courtship violence, sexual assault, and other violence perpetrated by men against women. Possible solutions to this problem are discussed.

“Campus Crime in South Africa,” **P J POTGIETER**, University of Zululand (South Africa)

This paper explores the results of two consecutive surveys into campus crime committed at tertiary educational institutions in South Africa. It also examines the current status of campus crime reporting with a view of introducing legislation which facilitates the compulsory reporting and publishing of campus crime, similar to the Student Right-to-Know Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 (20 USC 1001).

PANEL 203 ISSUES IN MINORITY POLICING

“Police Size and Expenditures and Its Relationship to Minority Populations,” **BRION SEVER**, Florida State University

This study seeks to determine the relationship between the percent minority in a city and its municipal police size and police expenditures. Using regression analysis, findings show that both the African-American and Hispanic populations have a significant relationship with police size and expenditures (percent black being positive and percent Hispanic being negative. This study improved on previous efforts by using newer data, more control variables, the total amount of police officers as well as the amount excluding civilians.

“A Socio-Historical Examination of African American Police Officers,” **LARRY STOKES**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

Little has been written about the socio-history of African-American police officers. Despite obstacles of racial discrimination and institutional racism, African-Americans have reluctantly pursued professional participation in law enforcement. Thus, this paper provides a socio-historical examination of African-American officers in the U S. In addition to examining published documents, retired African-American officers are interviewed to obtain their perspectives.

“Cultural Variations to Police Activity in a Poor Urban Community,” **CAROLINE PATCHEL**, SUNY College at Buffalo

Research which examines Hispanic urban residents’ experiences with the police has, for the most part, emphasized the Mexican and central American population. In major eastern cities in the United States, however, the Hispanic population has strong roots in Puerto Rican culture, and this relationship has received little attention by criminal justice professionals. This paper explores the perception and reality of crime and police reactions in a poor, urban eastern community in the U S using data collected from over 700 respondents living in the area, and examines the relationship between culture and police responses to victims in the community.

“Traditional White Perceptions of Stereotypical Black male Aggression and Black Male Response: The Psychological Effects of Being Feared,” **M RAVEN ROWE**, Hunter College

This study examines the responses of 50 black males, ages 18 to 50, to perceptions of them as threatening (using vignettes describing common situations that black men experience). The hypothesis is that the effect of these responses vary according to the self-esteem of the participants (measured by the Rosenberg self-esteem scale), and their racial attitude orientation (measured by the African self-consciousness scale).

PANEL 204 SPATIAL ANALYSIS: THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES

“Chaos Theory and Social Disorganization: A New Paradigm for Neighborhood Analysis,” **JEFFERY WALKER**, University of Arkansas at Little Rock and **ROBERT HUNTER**, University of Northern Iowa

Social disorganization theory has been criticized for assuming a stable social organization of neighborhoods and for working from a weak methodological and conceptual framework. These criticisms are partly the result of the linear statistics used in this type of research. The introduction of chaos theory may greatly improve on social disorganization theory’s ability to describe changes in neighborhoods that eventually show high rates of crime. The advantages and

limitations of chaos theory are discussed.

"Communitarian Solutions to Social Disorganization," **HEATH DINGWELL**, Arizona State University

Communitarianism, a political ideology that stresses the good of the community, appears well suited to tackling the problems presented by social disorganization. This paper examines communitarian solutions to social disorganization. Five elements of social disorganization are discussed: economic deprivation, population turnover, heterogeneity, family disorganization and urbanization. These strategies are examined based on their theoretical and practical utility in alleviating social disorganization.

"Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design: 1971-1996," **DIANE ZAHM**, Virginia Polytechnic and **LAURIN WOLLAN JR**, Florida State University

No abstract available.

"C Ray Jeffery: A Contemporary Pioneer in Criminology," **MATTHEW ROBINSON**, Florida State University

This paper is in recognition of the exceptional contributions of the work of C Ray Jeffery to the advancement of criminological theory, research, and policy. An examination is made of Jeffery's adaptation of integrated systems theory of human behavior to the scientific study of criminal behavior, and of his seminal influence on research and public policy in the area of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED).

PANEL 205 INTERNATIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION

"International Training: The Budapest Experience," **JOHN CAMPBELL**, FBI Academy and **DAVID CARTER**, Michigan State University

The presenters provide an overview of the initiatives, current developing challenges, and opportunities that have evolved from the International Training Academy, recently established in Budapest (Hungary). Democratic policing is the foundation for this adventure.

"Human Dignity and the Police: Transcending Boundaries," **GERALD LYNCH**, **MARY ROTHLEIN** and **JAMES CURRAN**, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The goal of the course is to imbue police practice with a sharpened understanding of human dignity as an innate quality possessed by all human beings. It encourages examination of morality, personal integrity, and professional ethics. This course has been presented successfully in countries of Central and South America, the Caribbean, and most recently, in the newly independent states of eastern Europe. The success of the course is due to the universality of the message which transcends language, culture, and nationality. It is uniformly accepted and rated very highly by the police participants.

"An Analysis of Comparative Criminal Justice Courses in the United States," **HARRY DAMMER** and **ANNMARIE KAZYAKA**, Niagara University and **FRANKHORVATH**, Michigan State University

This study is an examination of the characteristics of comparative criminal justice courses currently taught in the U S. A survey was mailed to over 1,500 four-year colleges and universities offering criminal justice-related courses, to obtain information on course offerings and the faculty teaching in this area. In addition, a content analysis of the course syllabi allows an investigation of course content. The objective of this research is twofold: (1) to assess the current status of international/comparative education in criminal justice and (2) to create a database from which schools may draw in the development of such courses.

"Cross-Cultural Comparisons of Imprisoned Youthful Offenders' Self-Concepts by Country, Race, and Parental Status," **ROBERT EVANS**, Valdosta State University; **THOMAS SULLENBERGER**, Southeastern Louisiana University; **GARY COPUS**, University of Alaska Fairbanks; and **PETER HODGKINSON**, University of Westminster (England)

The Tennessee Self-Concept Scale was administered to 354 imprisoned youthful offenders in England and the U S. Analyses of the results confirmed that youthful offenders have lower self-concepts than non-offenders, and that the U S subjects had significantly lower self-concepts than their English counterparts. The self-concepts of black subjects were significantly lower than for white in both countries, and lower for subjects from broken homes than from intact families. A reasonable conclusion may be that low self-concept is the product of cultural influences rather than involvement in delinquency or the justice system.

"How to Create an International Study-Abroad Program: A Practical Guide," **MICHAEL MANSKE**, Washburn University

This paper addresses relevant issues for an academic unit interested in establishing a viable study-abroad program, and in designing and presenting comparative criminal justice courses. The paper draws upon the experiences and lessons learned from two successful course trips made to Great Britain and Australia. This presentation will feature a practical guide to making liaison, traveling overseas, and maximizing students' experiential learning from such a program. Slides will be presented, and copies of the paper distributed.

PANEL 206 WORKSHOP: TEACHING QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS IN CRIMINOLOGY

This workshop presents and discusses various teaching techniques and strategies for courses on qualitative research methods in criminology. Instructional materials and projects will also be discussed.

PANEL 207 VIOLENCE AND THE WORKPLACE

"Violence in Public Schools: Perceptions of School Administrators in Missouri," **CARLA MAHAFFREY-SAPP** and **ALLEN SAPP**, Central Missouri State University

This paper reports the findings from a study of opinions and perceptions of Missouri public school administrators on issues of violence in the schools. Specific information was solicited from public school superintendents in Missouri on issues of school violence and school-related violence. Much of the reported

concerns of administrators about school violence is directly related to size of the schools and rural and urban locations.

"Reducing the Recidivism of Violent Crime Through Employment," EILEEN LYSAUGHT, JOHN WODARSKI, ROSIE SCAGGS, KAREN SMITH and DAVID KAZMERAZACK, State University of New York and CUTHBERT SIMPKINS, Erie County Medical Center

This research project conducted by the University at Buffalo has two objectives. First is the creation of a group profile of 60 victims at the Erie County Medical Center Trauma Unit located in Buffalo (NY). Data on client descriptions will incorporate a hospital intake form and the Hudson Multi-Problem Screening Inventory. Second is the creation of a multifaceted program which focuses on violence and substance abuse prevention, and obtaining employment. The main goal of the program is employment, which has been found to reduce the recidivism of violence.

"Lethal Violence in the Workplace: A Print Media Analysis," MITTIE SOUTHERLAND and BRIDGETTE WEST, Murray State University and PAM COLLINS, Eastern Kentucky University

AP and UPI presentations of workplace violence incidents are analyzed. This research focuses on lethal incidents covered by both AP and UPI. It addresses treatment of the incidents, victims, and offenders.

"Sexual Harassment in the Workplace: A Case Study of a Large Southern Metropolitan Police Agency," LAURA MYERS and ALIENE PABOOJIAN, Sam Houston State University and LARRY MYERS, Texas A&M University

With an increase in the number of females within the police work environment, it is essential for agency administrators to understand gender relationships of police personnel. This study involves the survey of all female police officers in a large, southern metropolitan police agency to determine their perceptions of the frequency and severity of sexual harassment in the workplace. This paper addresses policy implications of the research findings.

PANEL 208 CORRELATES OF COURT PROCESSING

"Incarcerating Female Defendants in NYS: The Importance of Direct and Indirect Effects in the Estimation of Race-Neutral and Race-Specific Models," PAULINE BRENNAN, New York Criminal Justice Agency

Existing discussions on sentencing have not adequately addressed the question of how females are treated relative to one another, prompting calls for further female-specific analyses. Some have also noted that the type of sentence received may be conditioned by a defendant's race; race-neutral analyses may distort the impact of particular variables. Moreover, researchers have emphasized the need to consider the impact of direct and indirect effects on the sentencing outcome. Considering all three, path analysis is used to estimate race-neutral and race-specific models of female-defendant sentencing in New York City.

"A Preliminary Study of Failure to Appear and Pretrial Services," DAWN CECIL, Northwest Missouri State University

This preliminary study of failure to appear (FTA) and pretrial services examined 406 cases to determine whether the use of pretrial services significantly impacted failure to appear rates for the court appearance examined. Various other factors which have been known to impact failure to appear are also examined in this study. FTA rates are calculated for the variables and determination was made as to whether any of these significantly impacted failure to appear. It was found that family ties in the county was the only variable which significantly impacted failure to appear.

"The United States Supreme Court's Invitation to Seek Ambiguity: Concerns Regarding Police Interrogations in Light of Present Case Law," GEORGE DERY II, California State University-Fullerton

This paper analyzes recent high court opinions regarding a suspect's fifth amendment right to the presence of counsel during custodial interrogation, and considers whether the court's current rules actually encourage law enforcement to interpret a suspect's invocation of his or her right to a lawyer as equivocal, thus enabling further interrogation.

PANEL 209 WORKSHOP: WRITING A CRIMINAL JUSTICE TEXT

This workshop is designed for professors who are considering writing their own textbook. It covers all phases of the textbook production process including obtaining the contract; writing the manuscript; peer review; rewrite with the copy editor; galleys and proofs; and interaction with the acquisitions editor, developmental editor, and production editor.

PANEL 210 ROUNDTABLE: ISSUES CONCERNING THE PRESENTATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION TO ESL AND MULTI-LINGUAL STUDENTS

This roundtable considers the difficult problem on providing criminal justice instructions to students possessing different cultural backgrounds.

PANEL 210A CRISIS WITHIN PRISONS

"An Analysis of Inmate Deaths in a Reconstruction Era Southern Prison," M G EICHENBERG, Wayne State College

This paper studies the conditions in the Texas prison system as revealed from data on inmate deaths between 1865 and 1880. It examines numbers and causes of such deaths, makes comparisons with data on inmate deaths in earlier and later time periods, and applies this data to support or refute first person accounts, as well as modern scholarship of, prison conditions in Texas during this era.

"Arkansas Prison Reform: Moving Beyond the Period of Crisis," JACK DISON, Arkansas State University

For decades the Arkansas prisons operated prison farms using a trusty system which gave select inmates major responsibilities for running the prison. Beginning in the mid 1960s, a series of scandals and revelations brought world-wide attention to the Arkansas prisons. In 1970, a U S District Court declared the entire prisons system in constitutional violation as cruel and unusual punishment. This paper describes the period of adjustment made by the state of Arkansas in the

early 1970s. Those responsible for the system sought to comply with court requirements in order to modernize and redesign with extremely limited resources.

"A Preliminary Analysis of the First Four Platoons to Graduate from the Hidalgo County, Texas Boot Camp," **PHILIP ETHRIDGE** and **JONATHAN SORENSEN**, University of Texas-Pan American

In June 1993 the Hidalgo County (TX) boot camp began operation. The boot camp is designed to hold 96 inmates for six months. This paper presents an overview of inmates' characteristics, an analysis of absconders, an attitudinal survey, and a one-year follow-up.

PANEL 211 WORKSHOP: THE OJ TRIAL IT ISN'T: THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A MOCK TRIAL COURSE FOR UNDERGRADUATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENTS

This workshop uses the mock trial and pre-trial proceedings as a teaching tool. The purpose is to enhance students' written skills and verbal skills; improve the students' knowledge of the law and the social forces involved in the legal system; and develop group cooperation.

PANEL 212 PERSPECTIVES ON NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

"Accounting for Hate Crime: A Theoretical Explanation," **BARBARA PERRY**, University of Southern Maine

The efforts to document hate crimes have, unfortunately, not been matched by serious attempts to account theoretically for these disturbing forms of violence. This paper examines weaknesses in existing hate crime literature and the utility of traditional criminology theories as explanatory schema for hate crime. Conclusions are made that Messerschmidt's conceptualization of structured action theory provides a valuable starting point for understanding hate crime. Hate motivated crime provides a context in which young white males can reaffirm their place in a complex race and gender hierarchy.

"Algerian Terrorism: Past and Future," **HARRY ALLEN**, San Jose State University and **CLIFFORD SIMONSEN**

From the French colonial period to the present, Algeria has experienced indigenous, repressive, and religious terrorism, more recently due to Iranian export of religious fundamentalism. This paper examines historical and contemporary terrorist movements, and some future scenarios.

"Terrorism in the African Context," **INEKWOABA ONWUDIWE**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

Terrorism in Africa can be traced to the colonial legacy. Due to the resilience of tradition, domestic responses to revolutionary pressures, military interventions, religious violence, and technology of violence, international terrorism has not occurred in Africa in the same magnitude as other parts of the world. On the other hand, domestic terrorism has escalated. This paper examines internal and external terrorism, the relationship between terrorism and ethnocentric prejudice, insurgency, and political assassinations in Africa.

"Timothy McVeigh and the Legacy of Waco," **MARK HAMM**, Indiana State University

The affidavit filed by the FBI in the federal district court in Oklahoma City on April 21, 1995, leaves no doubt about the motive for the Oklahoma City bombing. This paper attempts to answer a fundamental question: precisely what was it about the government's actions at Waco that created such a deep-seated anger in McVeigh and others of his ilk? Drawing from official, academic, journalistic, and militia-produced sources, this paper identifies a state-organized conspiracy to commit mass murder against the Branch Davidians.

"Jews in the Militia Movement: Ideology for Survival or Unholy Alliance?" **GAD BENSINGER**, Loyola University-Chicago

There are over 200 self-styled militias estimated in the U.S. Even though most militias do not espouse a racist ideology, all major U.S. Jewish organizations, notably the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and the American Jewish Committee (AJC), are vehemently opposed to the militia movement. Yet, there are a number of American Jews who have joined the ranks of militias and there are others who support the overall ideology of this movement. How do these Jews justify their support of the militia movement? Is their ideology one of survival or are they engaged in an unholy alliance?

PANEL 213 ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF WOMEN POLICE OFFICERS

"Career Aspirations of Female Police Officers," **IRENE FROYLAND** and **VICKI WILKINSON**, Edith Cowan University (Australia)

Equal opportunity legislation seemed to open many careers to women, but legislation was only the beginning. In professions such as policing, women are not establishing careers to the extent expected. Obstacles such as inflexible working hours and transfers for partners in two-career families hinder some women, but it must be asked whether some of the impediments to careers lie within the women themselves. This paper looks at the career aspirations and expectations of success in a group of women police constables and a matched group of male officers in order to understand apparently different career patterns.

"Opportunity Structures and Women in Policing," **TERESA WERTSCH** and **VELMER BURTON JR.**, Washington State University

Nationally, the percentage of female officers in policing's upper ranks is less than four percent. Recent research suggests these low numbers are due to female officers' responses to the pressures and stresses of tokenism (Kanter 1977), family responsibilities, and departmental policy barriers that may reduce female officers' opportunities for advancement. The impact of these issues on advancement is assessed quantitatively with a population of female police officers from a northwest police department.

"Sexual Harassment in California Law Enforcement: A Survey of Women Police Officers," **THOMAS MAHONEY**, South Pasadena Police Department

California has mandated sexual harassment training for all police officers. Sexual harassment lawsuits have increased an awareness of the problem in police agencies. This study looks at women police officers and their perceptions as to the frequency of sexual harassment in California police agencies, as well as the effectiveness of the required training.

"Women in Police and Corrections: How Far Have They Traveled and How Much Further Should They Go?" TRICIA ANDERSON and KIMBERLY RICHARDSON, Youngstown State University

Traditionally, female officers were assigned cases involving juveniles or women, in addition to performing clerical duties. Women were tolerated as long as they were in positions that were consistent with their gender. In the 1970s, women's role expanded, in part, because of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. This created questions regarding women's physical capabilities and acceptability by co-workers and the community at large. This review of women in criminal justice investigates whether they are capable of performing duties required to be a police or correctional officer. Which occupation renders the highest degree of acceptability or capability? Perhaps this can be explained by the differing goals of the organizations.

PANEL 214 PROBATION AND PAROLE: ISSUES IN PREDICTION AND RECIDIVISM

"Uses of Community Service and Their Effect on Recidivism," NATALIE PEARL

An examination of 67 female parolees indicates that social services are not widely used. Discriminant analysis shows differences between women who use social services and women who do not, and a relationship between number of recidivistic arrests and type of social service started. Increased use of community services is related to fewer recidivistic arrests. The findings suggest that the quantity and quality of social services available to offenders under community supervision should be increased. Mandates to use social services must be accompanied by specific referrals in order to increase social service use.

"Factors Associated with Felony Probation Outcomes in North Carolina," MARK JONES, East Carolina University and BARBARA SIMS, Sam Houston State University

Using data obtained from the North Carolina Department of Corrections, this paper examines the outcomes of all felony probationers removed from supervision over a four-month period in 1993. Factors related to those outcomes are examined and policy implications based on the findings are offered. The study's findings should have implications in terms of concentration of resources among probation officials, and the findings should address concerns voiced in recent years over the perceived threat to public safety posed by felony probation.

"Descriptive Analysis of the Female Offender in the Community," JACQUELINE KLOSAK, Governors State University

While literature in the area of the incarcerated female offender has expanded, minimal information is available on women offenders being supervised in the community. Community-based programs provide a more appropriate supervision option in that they are better suited to meet women offender's diverse needs, and are more effective than incapacitation in enabling women to lead law abiding lives in the community. This paper provides a descriptive analysis of female offenders being supervised in the community. A sample of female offenders on probation in Cook County (IL) are analyzed.

"Ex-Offender Needs Versus Community Opportunity in Seattle, Washington," JACQUELINE HELFGOTT, Seattle University

This study explores the relationship between ex-offender needs and community opportunity in Seattle (WA). Needs are assessed through case study of persons who have requested assistance from New Connections, an ex-offender resource service center. Community supervision is assessed through telephone survey of community transition services, potential employers and landlords, educational institutions, and the public. Two questions are addressed: (1) are ex-offender needs compatible with community opportunity and (2) how receptive is the general public to ex-offender reintegration? Practical implications for ex-offender resource centers are discussed with specific attention to how New Connections might specialize to best meet the needs of ex-offenders in Seattle.

"Probation and Parole in North Carolina," GODPOWER OKEREKE, Fayetteville State University

Data from the Department of Justice indicate that the nation's correctional population increased more than 2 ½ times from 1980 through 1993. By year end 1993, about 2.8 percent of the total U S population - more than 5 million adults, were under correctional supervision. Of this total, 3.6 million were either on parole or probation.

PANEL 215 PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION

"A Theoretical and Practical Rationale for Drug Treatment Alternatives to the Disease Model," WILLIAM MAREK and DEBORAH MISCOLL, Federal Bureau of Prisons

Much drug treatment programming is disease-model based. The pros and cons of disease-model theory and relapse prevention theory are discussed. A case is made for the adoption of client-specific drug treatment, and for an increased utilization of relapse prevention treatment programs.

"Boys to Men: The Impact of Certifying Juvenile Offenders as Adults," SADIE MILLINER, Florida Department of Corrections

Recent increases in the number and seriousness of crimes committed by young offenders have resulted in renewed interest in control of the serious, violent, or chronic youthful offender. As the number of youths engaged in crime increased, many in the research community suggested that rehabilitation programs for juveniles did not work. This paper examines recidivism as it relates to juveniles certified as adults.

"Concrete vs Symbolic Thinking: Making Sense of Effective Interventions," WILLIAM MAREK, Federal Bureau of Prisons

Perhaps the single most important element of effective treatment is symbolic thinking, which allows for the development of insight, maturity, personal growth and peace of mind. It is the cognitive foundation for many other concepts including denial, rationalization, selfishness, and excuse-making. Concrete thinking leads to the behavioral expression of drug abuse, violence, depression, and crime and is the wellspring of most personality disorders. This paper examines these styles of thinking and offer theoretical and practical treatment interventions.

"Biology and Criminology: A Most Dangerous Relationship," HORST SENGER

There is a search for some inborn cause of criminality. If found, it voids our most basic assumption about committing crime-free will-terminating criminology

as we know it. Criminal justice may gain power to declare who is a criminal, even before a crime is committed. A fearful national may then be offered a final solution to crime. The only problem to be overcome is an explanation of how genes know what is or is not crime at any given time and place. Perhaps one should also ask why anyone would want such a bio-crime theory.

PANEL 216 NEW DIRECTIONS IN CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY

"The Contributions of Marx, Weber, and Simmel to Critical and Radical Criminology," **THOMAS O'CONNOR**, Southeastern Louisiana University

This essay contends it is imperative to remain in touch with the forerunners of sociology, in particular Marx, Weber, and Simmel. Examples of how contemporary scholars utilize these paradigms are analyzed and the author adds his own insights into theoretical openings.

"The Scorpion Stings Itself: Nietzsche's Inegalitarian Theory of Justice," **BRADLEY CHILTON**, University of Toledo

The rise of seemingly unrelated intellectual and social phenomena in our times owe much to the last systematic philosopher, Friedrich W Nietzsche (1844-1900). The rise of post-modernism and the devolution of neo-Nazi and many other intellectual and social movements all spring from Nietzsche's cyclical theory of the will to power and inegalitarian justice. Yet, the cyclical nature of Nietzsche's theory of justice ends up destroying the inegalitarian justice it seeks to advance. This theory and implications for critical criminology are presented.

"Stumbling Toward a Critical Criminology (and into the Anarchy and Imagery of Postmodernism)," **JEFF FERRELL**, Northern Arizona University

Various forms of social critique grouped under the heading postmodernism can broaden the scope of critical criminology and sharpen its critical edge. As a perspective which stands not only after but against the modern world, postmodernism helps position critical criminology in opposition to both the intellectual and legal machinery of modernism; that is, in opposition to both conventional modes of academic criminology and those constructions of legality, illegality, and crime which criminology conventionally investigates. This double negation embodies in turn a broader anarchist attack on centralized legal, political, and epistemic authority.

PANEL 217 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

"International Organized Crime Groups," **MENACHEM AMIR**, The Hebrew University (Israel)

This paper describes various types of cross-national and international organized crime groups. Using Phil Williams' suggestions the variables for classification are: location in host states; general conditions; conditions for the development of an international crime group in home base state; etc. Other aspects of international organized groups will be discussed.

"An Examination of Emerging Trends in European Organized Crime," **DAVID CARTER**, Michigan State University and **ANDRA KATZ**, Wichita State University

As a result of the growth and institutionalization of the European Union, combined with the changes in eastern Europe toward democracies with market-based economies, there have been interesting and significant social changes occurring. Among those changes is the growth of organized crime. Emerging European organized crime groups are entrepreneurial and violent—they are also growing at a rapid rate. This paper is a status report looking at the characteristics and behavior of this crime phenomenon.

"Vienna: The Door to the East Organized Crime in Austria," **MAXIMILIAN EDELBACHER**, Federal Police (Austria)

No abstract available.

"Yakuza Concern on "Pachinko" Business: Clean-Up Efforts by Pachinko Parlor and Local Police," **ICHIRO TANIOKA**, Osaka University (Japan)

Though not well known to foreign countries, the biggest wagering item of gaming in Japan is a pachinko. Last year, approximately \$178 billion was wagered on pachinko machines alone, which is twice as much money wagered on the horse races. Yakuza (Japanese organized criminal group) has been involved in the pachinko system. Recently, however, attempts are being made to clean up those Yakuza concerns.

"Hong Kong 1997: Transnational Organized Crime and the Importance of Place," **JOHN DOMBRINK**, University of California-Irvine and **JOHN SONG**, Buffalo State College

This paper examines the transnational nature of organized crime in Hong Kong, and its impact on other countries under the forthcoming reversion of Hong Kong to China in 1997. It also explores the structure, operation, and control of organized crime in light of Hong Kong's place in the global facilitation of illegal activities.

PANEL 218 ROUNDTABLE: TEACHING FUTURES RESEARCH IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Several criminal justice faculty have been either teaching separate courses in criminal justice or have sought to put a futures emphasis on their courses or have included a section on the future in their classes. All faculty interested in sharing ideas and learning more about futures research methods and how to apply them to criminal justice issues are invited to attend this presentation.

PANEL 219 ROUNDTABLE: ISSUES SURROUNDING JAILS

Budget cuts, union constraints, overcrowding, idleness of inmates, contagious diseases, clogged courts, and other critical issues related to inmates are explored.

PANEL 220 ROUNDTABLE: OHIO'S UNIQUE COLLABORATION PRODUCES COP GUIDEBOOK AND TAP

Over a period of two years, a statewide strategy committee composed of police chiefs and officers, sheriffs, U S Attorney's Office, victims of crime, community agencies, court of claims, ODADAS, FOP, and others, developed Byrne grant guidelines combining community policing, crime prevention and intervention, a COP cookbook, and a COP Training Assistance Program (TAP).

PANEL 221 WORKSHOP: CONTINUUM OF CARE FOR JUVENILE SEX OFFENDERS

This workshop provides the necessary philosophical framework to implement an effective treatment and aftercare program for adolescent sexual offenders. It gives specific information on how to establish such a program, the structure this program might take to ensure public safety, therapeutic modalities, and possible funding sources.

PANEL 222 WORKSHOP: MENTORING THE NEXT GENERATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVES: WHY IT IS NOT DONE, WHAT CAN BE DONE, AND HOW TO DO IT

Law enforcement middle managers and supervisors claim they are not being mentored by current executives. This apparent failure to train and develop the next generation of law enforcement executives perpetuates transactional law enforcement practices, instead of moving law enforcement towards a transformational mode of public safety services. This workshop provides an historical overview of why mentoring is not taking place now, what should be done to correct the problem, and how to set a mentoring program into motion.

PANEL 222A ROUNDTABLE: THE PSYCHOLOGICAL, LEGAL, AND MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNITY: THE LEGACY OF 'HILL-THOMAS' AND 'TAILHOOK'

This roundtable discusses psychological, management, and the civil litigation ramifications of sexual harassment in the law enforcement workplace. Participants include a clinical psychologist with a specialized practice dealing with law enforcement personnel, an executive level member of a law enforcement agency, and an attorney with a concentration and trial experiences in this area to present and discuss the relevant issues and considerations related to their topic of discussion.

PANEL 223 INTEGRATING CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION AND PRACTICE

"Criminal Justice Internships: Integrating the Academic with the Experiential," **PETER PARILLA** and **SUSAN SMITH-CUNNIEN**, University of St Thomas

Internships are considered an essential part of many criminal justice curricula because they serve as a bridging experience between a student's academic career and their professional career in criminal justice. This paper examines a number of pedagogical and curricular issues related to the use of a required internship in a criminal justice program. These issues include problems of students' refusal to critically analyze their experience, students' difficulty in integrating academic and experience based knowledge, and students dealing with ethical dilemma. Special emphasis is placed on internship seminars and the advantages and challenges that such a seminar may provide.

"Peer Interaction Training for Corrections Administrators," **GEORGE LOMBARDI**, Missouri Department of Corrections; **RICHARD SLUDER**, Central Missouri State University; and **MARCUS KENTER**, Sam Houston State University

With the fragmentation of the nation's correctional system, the development of viable training and education programs for prison administrators has traditionally been problematic. Although prison wardens have often viewed their problems as institution-specific, in reality they share many commonalities. This paper overviews the peer interaction training model, a program devised to enable corrections administrators to draw from the collective experiences and knowledge of their peers. The program's objectives and outcomes are discussed, as well as the potential for applying the model to train other criminal justice administrators.

"Effects of Education on the Career Paths of Law Enforcement Officers Holding Advanced or Specialized Positions," **DAVID ARMSTRONG** McNeese University and **O ELMER POLK**, Coppin State College

It has long been proposed that higher education is a desirable trait for members of any law enforcement agency. This study examines if increases in educational attainment have been achieved and whether such attainments have been beneficial to the officers' career paths. This study utilizes Texas Career Paths Study data to provide a large-scale descriptive and quantitative analysis of the effects of higher education on officer assignment and promotion patterns. Both present education level and education level when hired are considered.

"A Comparison of Job Performance Evaluations Between Associate of Arts Graduates and Associate of Science Graduates in the State of Florida," **ROBERT HEWITT**, Edison Community College

The scores of officers who are Florida graduates of associate of arts and associate of science programs in the community and junior colleges are analyzed in this study. A random sample of 600 officers representing 42 agencies are surveyed in this investigation of performance variables related to differential college preparation. The debate focuses on a theoretical curricula with a liberal arts persuasion, versus a technical curricula which stresses vocational training. In the past, this has been the difference between a four-year and two-year degree; however, many community colleges now also offer two-year degrees with similar differences.

PANEL 224 POLICY TREATMENT AND THE DRUG ABUSER: A RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE

"Continued Drinking and Driving by Convicted DWI Offenders," **WILLIAM WIECZOREK**, Research Institute on Addictions

This study used self-reports of current drinking and driving by 650 convicted DWI offenders to compare those who continue to drink and drive with those who have desisted. Univariate analysis showed that compared to the desistors, the drinking drivers consumed more alcohol, were drunk more frequently, reported

higher income, were less likely to have had alcoholism treatment, and had fewer DWI convictions. Multivariate discriminant function analysis reinforced the univariate findings, with the additional finding that a bad driving record was associated with continued drinking and driving. Results indicate that treatment may have an important role in decreasing impaired driving.

"Relationship of Substance Abuse to Violent Juvenile Sexual Offending," CARLO MORRISSEY, Massachusetts Department of Youth Services and SUZANNE JASMIN-BURKE, Worcester Secure Treatment

This paper is a review of research and the past eight years of personal experience in treating violent juvenile sexual offenders. The overall findings show a strong correlation between substance abuse and sexual offending. The presentation includes several case studies that focus on typical offender profiles, ie, anti-social type, cognitively impaired, and social isolate.

"Drug Addiction, Criminality and Narcotics Anonymous: Thoughts Toward a New Way of Thinking," CHARLES TERRY, University of California-Irvine

Continued incidents of drug abuse violations, increasing sentence severity for offenders, and rising imprisonment rates are indicators that the "war on drugs" is a failure. In this paper, behavioral characteristics of criminality and addiction are compared. Next, Narcotics Anonymous (a 12-step program for addicts) is depicted as an informal community structure that encourages behavioral change. The importance of being able to gain a sense of self-worth through a social institution and the value of informal social control as a mechanism by which crime can be reduced are examined as alternatives to formal control.

"Interim Results from DUF Drug Markets Study," JACK RILEY, U S Department of Justice and ANN ROCHELEAU, BOTEC Analysis Corporation

This paper presents findings from the first half of the year-long drug markets study. This work, sponsored by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and carried out through BOTEC Analysis Corporation and the National Institute of Justice/Drug Use Forecasting, describes and analyzes cocaine, crack, and heroin markets in six U S cities (New York, Chicago, Washington, DC, San Antonio, San Diego, and Portland, OR).

PANEL 225 PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF FEMALE POLICE OFFICERS

"From Matron to Cop: Perceptions of Female Police Officers, 1920s and Today," MITCHEL ROTH, Sam Houston State University

This study is a comparison of public perceptions concerning female police officers in two different eras, the 1920s and the 1980s/90s.

"Changes in Attitudes Toward Female Police Officers," CHRISTINE SELLERS and IRA SILVERMAN, University of South Florida and POLLY HORNE, Tampa Police Department

This study examines changes in attitudes toward female police officers in three law enforcement agencies. In 1976, when women were just entering into law enforcement, data were collected from three agencies regarding 826 officers' perceptions of the effectiveness of female patrol officers. In 1994, a replication of this attitude survey was conducted in the same three agencies, assessing 1,410 officers' attitudes on women in law enforcement. Results indicate more positive views of female officers; however, a substantial number of officers still reveal doubts about women in law enforcement.

"Women in Law Enforcement: Revisiting the Cultural Agenda of High School Students," ROSE MARY STANFORD, JULIA CORBETT, and SHERRI SMITH, University of South Florida-Ft Myers and LINDA O'DANIEL, University of Texas-Pan American

Despite a college education becoming more desirable for law enforcement personnel, the majority of new recruits are high school graduates. As such, measurement of attitudes at the high school level is indicative of pre-recruit potential. A 1980s study of high school students identified differential attitudes about females in law enforcement. The current study surveys the original test sites to identify changes in attitude and perception over the past decade.

"The Debate Continues: Raising the Educational Requirements for Becoming a Law Enforcement Officer," JOSEPH GRAZIANO, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

This paper examines the need for law enforcement agencies to raise the entrance requirements for becoming a police officer, and what initiatives the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) should take in making this a reality. This paper gives a brief history of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration, and other education commissions. The pros and cons of requiring higher educational standards are discussed. The controversial debate of the value of higher education for police officers continues to be a mixed bag.

PANEL 226 SLANTS ON PROBLEM SOLVING IN COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICY

"Paper Tiger: A Qualitative Analysis of Problem-Oriented Policing," MATTHEW PETROCELLI, Arizona State University

Community policing, in its various forms, has received its fair share of attention among both academics and practitioners. Herman Goldstein's model of problem oriented policing is one such approach which offers police new strategies and methods. This paper focuses on problem oriented policing, through evaluating its potential benefits and pitfalls. Police sergeants in urban Colorado were interviewed and asked to comment on Goldstein's model. Findings are discussed in terms of their theoretical and police implications.

"Two Models of Community Policing: Patrol vs Problem-Solving," C AARON McNEECE, Florida State University

During 1994-95, two large metropolitan police departments that operated community policing programs were studied through interviews with officers, citizens, and community leaders and agency administrators. There was little clear evidence of either program's impact on crime or arrest rates. However, citizens were more satisfied with the program in which community policing officers responded directed to requests for service. There was greater conflict between community policing officers and patrol officers in the program using a "problem-solving" model and CPOs did not respond to calls for service.

"The Usefulness of Integrating Research with Implementation of Community Policing Programs," **COLLEEN FITZPATRICK**, University of Northern Colorado and **DREW DAVIS**, Larimer County Sheriff's Department

The sheriff's department of Larimer County (CO) recently implemented an alternative form of policing that offers citizens the option of problem-solving with an officer over the telephone. Intended to augment the department's community policing model, a research protocol was built into this telepolicing program. The department's research analyst and a sociology research team at the University of Northern Colorado designed a citizen survey wherein participants offer feedback on their experiences with the department. Utilizing random sampling and a standardized telephone questionnaire, data on deputy demeanor, departmental problem-solving skills, convenience, safety and overall citizen satisfaction are routinely collected. This presentation describes the development of this collaborative project, its usefulness, and initial findings.

PANEL 227 COURT RESPONSES TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

"Is There a Need for Specialized Domestic Violence Courts?" **J DAVID HIRSCH** and **IRA HUTCHISON**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

With particular emphasis on a recently established domestic violence court in Charlotte (NC), the authors discuss the rationale for establishing such specialized courts and examine the objectives and measures of evaluating the effectiveness of these courts.

"Dealing with Temporary Restraining Orders: The Impact of a Domestic Violence Hearing Officer Program," **CHRISTOPHER MAXWELL**, University of Michigan; **JEFFREY FAGAN**, Columbia University; and **LISA MACALUSO**, Rutgers University

New Jersey's Administrative Office of the Courts developed a domestic violence Hearing Officer Program (HOP) to address their overburdened judiciary. They designed HOP to have a trained individual conduct the temporary restraining order (TRO) hearing rather than a judge. During the hearing, the officer assesses the victim's request and makes recommendations for a judge's review. Cases seeking a TRO were randomly assigned a judge or a hearing officer during an evaluation of the program. Outcome analysis showed processing time was less for cases assigned to the hearing officer, and there was no difference in cases assigned to the hearing officer or judges as to satisfaction and perception of safety.

"Changing Procedures in Domestic Violence Cases: Florida's Criminal Courts," **C AARON McNEECE** and **NANCY O'QUINN**, Florida State University

During the 1995 session, the Florida legislature approved Senate Bill 2216, which allows violations of injunctions in domestic violence cases to be treated as criminal matters. Prior to this change, all violations of these injunctions were handled as civil proceedings. However, the language in SB 2216 was permissive rather than mandatory, and preliminary evidence shows that there has actually been very little change in the way injunction violations are handled. Only a few courts have handled any cases as criminal matters.

"Get Tough-Get Therapeutic: Problems in the Current Legal Processing of Domestic Violence Offenders," **LEONORE SIMON**, Washington State University-Vancouver

This presentation explores the ways in which the legal system reinforces maladaptive behavior by domestic violence offenders and victims and how it can influence changes in such behavior through legal mechanisms. The psychology of such offenders and victims is explored and the effect of legal processing at different stages on the criminal justice system is examined. The idea that domestic violence offenders should be treated separately for research and legal purposes is reviewed and challenged.

PANEL 228 INNOVATIONS IN DRUG AND GANG RESEARCH

"Unraveling the Concept of Race in Street Studies of Afro-Brazilian Cocaine Users," **JAMES INCIARDI**, University of Delaware and **HILARY SURRATT**, University of Miami School of Medicine

Race in Brazil does not exist in distinct categories as in the United States. Rather, it is contextual--determined not only by physical characteristics but also by socio-economic status and educational level. Since these are subjective categories, an individual's racial identity may vary from time to time and place to place. In a drug use and HIV prevention project being conducted in Rio de Janeiro by the authors, the changing concept of race among a sample of crime-involved cocaine users has had an impact on the interpretation of data and has made racial comparisons of drug use and other behaviors difficult. This paper addresses the issue of race in Brazil and its consequences for studying drug use and criminal justice issues and the development of HIV prevention strategies.

"Black Youths and Drugs," **JANICE JOSEPH**, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

Drug trafficking among black youths has turned the inner cities into "war zones" as rival gangs fight for control of the drug market. Moreover, many black youths have lost their lives because of the powerful lure of drug addiction. This paper examines the effects of drugs on black youths. Policy recommendations are also discussed.

"The Causes of Crime According to Inmates," **CHARLES FREEMAN**, University of Washington

No abstract available.

"Girls and Gangs: Doing Gender in Marginalized Communities," **MEDA CHESNEY-LIND**, University of Hawaii

This presentation reviews what is known about girls' participation in gangs. It reviews both the ethnographic and quantitative evidence on the subject and then focuses on the author's study of Hawaii's ethnic gangs. The presentation argues that the media hype surrounding girls' participation in gangs has distorted girls' and boys' behavior, and encouraged the demonization of youth people of color. The facts portray a more complex picture and suggest that "doing gender" in marginalized communities is a major explanation of gang participation for both boys and girls.

PANEL 229 ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF GANGS AND GANG MEMBERS

"Gangs in Rural America," REBECCA DONNA, Illinois Valley Community College

This paper examines the role of gangs in rural communities. Two specific counties in central Illinois are examined. Specific attention is given to increases in crime and problems in school discipline.

"Taking the Black Road: Gangs in Native America," JULIE HAILER and CYNTHIA HART, San Jose State University

This paper presents an exploratory study regarding (1) the extent of gang activity on the American Indian reservations and (2) the response of tribal police, or other law enforcement agencies responsible for dealing with crimes on the reservation, to the reported rise in gang activity on the reservations. Because of their size and importance, this study emphasizes the Navajo nation. A survey was conducted with law enforcement officials from the Navajo nation, tribal police departments across the country, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). A variety of survey techniques (both interviews and questionnaires) were used.

"Youth Gangs in the Rural Heartland," JERROLD BEYER, Mankato State University

No abstract available.

"Violent Offenders: A Comparison of Adolescent Girls and Boys," JUDITH RYDER, AMY SCHMIDT, and SUSAN CRIMMINS, National Development and Research Institutes; HENRY BROWNSTEIN, University of Baltimore; and BARRY SPUNT, John Jay College

Adolescent girls are increasingly involved in violent crime yet little research has focused on this population. In fact, much of the foundation for delinquency theory has been based solely on data collected from male subjects and their arrest records, life histories, etc. Preliminary findings from a NIDA-funded study on the relationship between violence and drugs among youth are presented. Data obtained from semi-structured interviews with adolescent girls and boys remanded to the New York Division for Youth for violent offenses are compared and their implications discussed.

PANEL 230 CRIME AND CRIME CONTROL IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

"Restoring the Neighborhood, Fighting Against Crime: A Case Study in Gangzhou, Peoples Republic of China," YINGYI SITU, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

Based on the first-hand data from a three-month field observation in China, this study addresses the problems and challenges the Chinese neighborhoods have been facing since the economic reform. It also analyzes the Chinese strategies utilized for restoring neighborhood and preventing crime.

"Police Role in Modern Chinese Criminal Justice System," HONG LU, Arizona State University

Chinese police have assumed two roles, maintaining social order and sustaining social norms, since 1949. As China moves toward a system of law to collaborate its economic reform, how realistic is it to impound police power within the judiciary limitations given the framework of Chinese socialist legality? This paper investigates the limit, or lack of it, of the police power through examining judicial and administrative processes, mainly focusing on analysis of published official statistics. It concludes that police power cannot be, should not be, and would not be, curtailed along with the deepening of the legal reform.

"Illegal Drugs: The Causes, Control and Treatment in the People's Republic of China," WEIZHENG LIU, Monmouth University

Drug crimes have been devastating in China since the 1980s. Based upon secondary source analysis, the paper gives answer to five research questions: (1) what are the historical and present situation of drug crimes in China; (2) what the causes of drug crimes in the PRC; (3) what are the government's efforts against the drug crimes; (4) how are the user's treated; and (5) what are the implications of the Chinese approach against drug crimes to the U S?

"Crime and Delinquency Control Through Saturated Community Policing: A Corporate Policing Model in P R China," ALLAN JIAO, Rowan College

American police officers do not run day-to-day security operations in private companies and corporations. In contrast, Chinese police are directly involved in corporate security management. Responding to the criticisms that comparative studies in the west have overemphasized general and macro-sociological analyses, this paper introduces a specific Chinese corporate policing model based on the researcher's two-month field research recently. The corporation under study is managed through a score keeping system, where security scores are concretely established, and a comprehensive approach controls measures.

PANEL 231 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN PROBATION AND PAROLE

"The Legalities of Polygraph Surveillance of Sex Offenders on Probation," RISDON SLATE, Florida Southern College

Forerunners to the present day polygraph are examined, and the accuracy of the polygraph is explored. Admissibility of polygraph evidence in court is discussed, and the legal ramifications of polygraph surveillance of sex offenders on probation are analyzed. Case law relating to polygraph surveillance of probationers is presented. Distinctions between the status of being on probation and facing new criminal charges are made as to when the Fifth Amendment privilege not to incriminate one's self is applicable.

"Proposed Guidelines for the Use of Disulfiram as a Condition of Probation," GLENN ZUERN, Albany State College

No abstract available.

"Development and Implementation of a Substance Abuse Screening Instrument for Indiana Probation Departments," STEVEN MEAGHER, Indiana Criminal Justice Institute, and JEFFREY BERCOVITZ and CHRISTINA BALL, Indiana Probation and Juvenile Services

No abstract available.

“Doing More Around the House: An Exploratory Case Study of Women Who are Electronically Monitored,” DONNA MAIDMENT and ANTHONY MICUCCI, Memorial University of Newfoundland

This paper describes the social organization of a new and rapidly expanding electronic monitoring program that is now servicing many female offenders. Between September and December 1995, data were gathered from 15 female offenders who were situated in a Canadian city. The analysis was informed by intensive open-ended interviews combined with relevant secondary documents. Findings are presented on offender background characteristics, eligibility requirements for this program, the nature of probation officer supervision, and counseling services made available to offenders.

PANEL 231A BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AT THE FBI ACADEMY

“Spatial Patterns in Serial Rape,” ROLAND REBOUSSIN, FBI Academy

This research relates crime scene information to spatial hunting patterns of serial rapists. Focusing on rapists who operated within 20 miles of their residence, information on spatial patterning and distance traveled for each rapist was related to rapist characteristics such as age, race, and aspects of the criminal history.

“What Serial Rape Offenders Say,” JOE HARPOLD, FBI Academy

Basic self protection and home security measures are initial lines of defense in stranger as well as acquaintance rape. This FBI research utilizes interviews with convicted serial rapists to reveal support for traditional preventative strategies and also describe situations where women victims are especially vulnerable. Findings suggest factors that may hinder such rapists and techniques for avoiding becoming a target.

“The Analysis of Domestic Violence Incidents,” JOHN JARVIS, FBI Academy

This presentation reviews the findings resulting from a recent analysis of domestic violence incidents reported to the FBI’s national incident-based reporting system. While this data does not represent a national picture of such incidents, the analysis draws comparisons between general violence and those incidents that occur within the domestic setting. Offense specific analyses focusing on weapon use, substance abuse, injuries sustained, and demographic characteristics are discussed and compared to findings of other recent studies.

“Violence Against Law Enforcement Officers,” TONY PINIZZOTTO and ED DAVIS, FBI Academy

Police officers, while attempting to safeguard our society from disorder, sometimes become victims of violent behavior. This study is the result of an FBI effort to investigate the victim, offender, and situational characteristics that are important in incidents where law enforcement become victims of assaultive behavior. Comparisons and contrasts to an earlier study of police killings are also discussed.

PANEL 232 ISSUES IN POLICE DISCRETION

“Rationales for Police Decisionmaking: In Search of Discretionary Motives,” MICHAEL SMITH, University of Colorado at Denver and MICHAEL MUSHENO, Arizona State University

As street-level bureaucrats, police officers are important arbiters of public policy involving a host of health, safety, and welfare issues. They make choices that significantly affect the distribution of government services. Despite the discretionary authority of the police, little is known about the norms they employ to guide their decisions. Through the collection and analysis of police narratives, this paper examines the rationales police attach to discretionary choices. Particular attention is paid to whether and under what conditions police officers employ recognizable principles of justice when exercising discretion.

“The Asshole Threshold: The Effect of Departmental Mission on Police Discretion,” BRIAN WITHROW and TORY CAETI, Sam Houston State University

Van Maanen identified a typology used by police officers to characterize their occupational world. In the eyes of most police officers, there are three types of citizens: suspicious persons, assholes, and know-nothings. It is the asshole that receives the officer’s narrowest discretion and harshest response. The factors defining an individual as an asshole are well documented. The point at which a person reaches asshole status varies depending on the mission of the department. This paper discusses the effect of departmental mission on the discretion its officers exercise.

“Can I Get a Witness: The Role of Religion in Policing,” ROBERT McNAMARA and MARIA TEMPENIS, Furman University and DENNIS KENNEY, Police Executive Research Forum

This project examines issues surrounding the role of religion in policing. Drawing from approximately 20 interviews of police officers who are members of the Fellowship of Christian Peace Officers, the study looks at how devoutly religious officers cope with the demands of the profession as well as the parameters of the police subculture. Issues such as abortion, corruption, undercover operations, alcohol/drug abuse, the use of deadly force, and family discord are explored as well as an overall assessment of life as a Christian police officer.

“Badge 603 or Professor Kassebaum: ‘Tales from the Inside’,” PETER KASSEBAUM, College of Marin

This paper focuses upon the research of a social anthropologist who became a police officer (1979-present) to learn more about the subculture of police to obtain information which is not open to the law researcher. The researcher learned more about life outside academia than he bargained for. In that direct experience with life and death has brought a distinct quality to his academic perspective. Participant observation is supposed to give insight into areas which are not accessible through other means.

“Identifying Occupational Fears in Police,” ROBERT KANE, Temple University

Several qualitative studies have suggested the existence of occupational fears among law enforcement officers. There is little empirical evidence on either the extent or nature of such fears, however. The current study reviews the existing qualitative research and identifies seven commonly reported types of police occupational fear. Officers from two small northern California police departments were then surveyed to determine whether and to what extent they possessed

such fears. Findings suggest that officers manifest fear at varying levels, and that there are strong interrelationships among certain fear types.

PANEL 233 QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH

"Identifying the Correlates of Violent Juvenile Offending: A CHAID Analysis," PETER JONES and PHILIP HARRIS, Temple University

Recent research in the juvenile justice system of Philadelphia has resulted in the development of a comprehensive information system called *ProDes*. During this process attempts have been made to utilize statistical techniques that are at once sophisticated in design, and understandable-at least conceptually-by a largely practitioners audience. One method that has proved valuable is an advanced statistical technique called CHAID which is applicable where the dependent variable is categorical, though not necessarily dichotomous, and chi-square test is used as the criterion to induce the split. This paper is an application of CHAID analysis.

"Reexamining Routine Activity Theory: A Timeseries Through the Nineties," BONNIE FISHER and NICOLAS WILLIAMS III, University of Cincinnati

Cohen and Felson's routine activity theory and its three core concepts--proximity to offenders, suitable targets, and absence of capable guardians--continue to stimulate debate. Researchers have examined different levels of analysis, domains, and time periods, and have employed various datasets. To date, however, no one has extended their original time series, 1947-1974, to test if the model held up through the 1970s and into the 1980s and 1990s. This paper examines the stability of the original model by extending the time series to 1992. Issues concerning the stationarity of the series are examined, and substantive issues concerning the exploratory and predictive power of routine activity theory are discussed.

"The Fractal Dimension of Policing," ARVIND VERMA, Simon Fraser University

The emergency calls for police services have been hailed as an important source of unbiased data on crime and police. However, any system of recording crime events is invariably influenced by the rules, regulations, and organizational dynamics of the establishment. Using a technique called R/S methodology, this paper shows that the emergency calls recorded by Vancouver police have an inherent memory of past events and that the temporal data set is not randomly distributed. This memory effect is identified by its fractal dimension and different crime types have different fractal dimensions. Examples are provided and implications for future research are suggested.

"Causal Relations Between Police Expenditure and Crime: Evidence from the Granger Causality Test," YIH-WU LIU and RICHARD BEE, Youngstown State University

This paper investigates the causality relations between public spending on police and criminal activities by employing the Granger Causality test. It intends to examine whether an increase in criminal activities "causes" a rise in government spending on the police force through public pressure on elected government officials, whether it is the growth of government expenditure on police which "causes" criminal activities to drop, or whether the causal relationship actually flows in both directions.

PANEL 234 PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME

"Specifying the Relationship Between Low Self-Control and Cheating Among College Students," STEPHEN TIBBETTS and DAVID MYERS, University of Maryland

This study examines the association between low self-control and the decision making processes of students concerning cheating situations. Undergraduate students (n=330) at a large public university were surveyed about cheating on an examination. Low self-control and a variety of other theoretical variables were also measured. Analyses examine the direct, intervening, and interaction effects of low self-control and the other explanatory variables on decisions to cheat. Contrary to prediction, findings show that low self-control is not as strong an influence on cheating as it is for other behaviors.

"Relationship Between Malingers' Intelligence and MMPI-2 Knowledge and their Ability to Avoid Detection as a Maligner," WILLIAM PELFREY JR, Temple University and MICHAEL AAMODT, Radford University

This study examines the degree to which intelligence and knowledge of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2) aided one in escaping detection when faking bad on the MMPI-2. Subjects were asked to take the MMPI-2 as if they were pleading not guilty by reason of insanity to a murder charge. Subjects also completed an intelligence test and an MMPI-2 knowledge questionnaire. Results indicate individuals with higher IQ's were more successful in avoiding detection as malingers, as were those individuals most familiar with the MMPI-2. Possible IQ ranges are considered in malingering identification or prediction.

"Using Cognitive Psychology and Logotherapy with Inmates with Years to Serve," WILLIAM MAREK, Federal Bureau of Prisons

Many inmates suffer from depression, hopelessness, and melancholia. They can find no method of living their lives with purpose, meaning, conviction, and direction, believing only that it is inevitable that their lives be filled with empty despair. This paper presents the cognitive perspective of emotions and consequences, and the work of Viktor E Frankl, a psychiatrist and survivor of a WW II concentration camp. In Frankl's logotherapy, choice is of paramount importance in living a happy life filled with purpose and meaning. For the many inmates for whom happiness, direction, purpose, and meaning are seemingly unobtainable, logotherapy offers some hope and promise.

"Registration of Certain Sex-Offenders and Mentally Ill Acquittes, Conflicting Interest," MARCIA STEINBOCK, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

Megan's Law in New Jersey, the first of its kind in the nation, requires the registration of persons convicted, adjudicated delinquent or found not guilty by reason of insanity for the commission of certain sex offenses against children and others. This paper explores the conflicting constitutional interests between society's public safety concerns and the individual's right to First Amendment freedoms. Constitutional prohibitions against cruel and unusual punishment are explored.

PANEL 235 ROUNDTABLE: COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN TEACHING RESEARCH METHODS

In the age of the information superhighway, it is imperative that research methods courses incorporate the new technologies available to enhance the learning experience. Different computer applications available for use in research methods courses, including e-mail, word processing, and content-related courseware, are examined as potential tools in a discussion of how these technologies can be used as teaching tools.

PANEL 236 WORKSHOP: BROADENING THE CONTINUUM OF INTERVENTION: DEVELOPING A COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM

The CCT program is a resource oriented, multi-modal approach which uses an aggressive case management model to maintain delinquent youth in their home, school, and community. As CCT works in coordination with the judiciary, juvenile probation and the educational system, a representative of each system offers their perspective of the notion of in-home intervention and the CCT program. A report on a preliminary evaluation of the effectiveness of the program is given.

PANEL 237 WORKSHOP: PARENTING PROGRAMS FOR MALE/FEMALE OFFENDERS

Rehabilitative programs in the criminal justice system have been designed to allow the offender the opportunity to become a productive member of society. The foundation of these programs should enable the offender to be productive and responsible within their most intimate community, the family. Participants will be given instruction regarding the need for parenting programs within the correctional system. Participants discuss target populations, impacts upon security concerns, and community resources. Curriculum development and differences in applications for male and female offenders are discussed.

PANEL 237A CRIMES WITHIN HOSTILE ENVIRONMENTS

"Revisiting *Harris v Forklift Systems Inc*: Psychological Injury in the Hostile Work Environment," **JANICE HILSON** and **KATHRYN SCARBOROUGH**, Eastern Kentucky University

In the mid-1970s, sexual harassment was defined as a form of sex discrimination, prohibited under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, specifically *quid pro quo* and hostile work environment. In *Harris v Forklift Systems Inc*, the U S Supreme Court ruled that serious psychological injury does not have to occur for a hostile work environment to exist, thereby broadening the scope of hostile work environment as defined in *Meritor Savings Bank, FSB v Vinson*. This paper assesses the impact of *Harris* on lower court decisions.

"A New Typology of Violence in the Workplace," **JOHN WHITE**, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

Some researchers believe that violence in the workplace constitutes one of the fastest growing crime problems facing criminal justice officials today. This workshop presents a new typology of violence in the workplace with ramifications for recognition and prevention of potentially violent situations.

PANEL 238 ETHICS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

"Ethical Behavior in Criminal Justice Education, Research, and Student Advising," **BERTUS FERREIRA**, Washburn University

Criminal justice professors should be held to high moral and ethical values while teaching and advising students. Student feedback from various universities indicate that some professors are involved in unprofessional behaviors as it relates to research, classroom teaching, and advising. Specific problem areas are discussed and suggestions made to improve the professionalism of criminal justice educators.

"Gender Differences in Predictors of Cheating Behavior Among College Students," **STEPHEN TIBBETTS**, University of Maryland

While previous research on academic dishonesty has often included gender as a control variable, none of these studies have reported statistical tests for gender differences in associations between key variables and cheating. Using scenario data from a sample of university students (n=300), this study attempts to examine gender differences in levels of theoretical variables and to identify differential effects these factors have on intentions to cheat for males and females.

"Teaching Ethics: A Professor's Dilemma," **KATE KING**, West Georgia College

Is it ethical to expect honesty if there may be negative repercussions? When former students, now working in law enforcement, agree to be guest speakers in an ethics class, they sometimes find themselves in an unanticipated moral dilemma. They struggle to be truthful (loyalty to professor) yet resist "giving up" specific information or admitting to personal involvement in ethical dilemmas in front of other officers. When a single officer speaks to the class, there appears to be less pressure to adhere to the "blue code" of secrecy.

"A House Divided: Criminal Justice, Criminology, and the Rational Choice Debate," **ROBERT MAHONEY**, Rockhurst College

The basic philosophies of criminal justice and criminology often seem as diverse as night and day regarding the culpability and treatment of criminals. The emerging discussion about rational choice theory in criminology may offer an opportunity for bridging that gap, providing that rational choice theory is not trivialized as an off-shoot of exchange theory. This paper explores the philosophical roots of a rational choice theory, how it is being trivialized, and why a serious understanding of its potential could have a profound effect on the future of criminal justice in our society.

PANEL 239 QUESTIONING THE WAR ON DRUGS

"Drug War: The World's Greatest Man-Made Disaster," **HORST SENGEL**

Our "drug war" produced a world-wide crime and drug epidemic by creating vast, easy and certain profits from producing and trading in forbidden drugs. This unstoppable plague has begun to infect life everywhere. It is well on its path to shatter the American way of life by corrupting rich and poor, education and dropped-out, parents and children - and the not-yet-born. We must begin to expose the drug war as the major cause of the world's terrible drug and crime problem.

"Identifying the Enemy: Who is the Enemy?" BETH FRANCISCO, University of Michigan-Flint

This paper discusses discrimination and contradictions which demonize the drug addict, perpetuate the "drug fiend" myth, and have led to the hegemonic erosion of the Bill of Rights. Review of literature and qualitative study at a methadone clinic based in Detroit were used to collect data. The argument is made that people should be more concerned with the erosion of the Bill of Rights than any harm from so-called "drug fiends".

"The Application of Beccarian Logic to Drug Policy Reform," E DUANE DAVIS, Western Carolina University

Few will deny the impact of Beccaria's essay "On Crimes and Punishments" had on legal reform throughout Europe and the United States. Unfortunately, drug prohibition has eroded many of the basic tenets of liberty advocated by Beccaria and accepted by our founding fathers as necessary for the survival of a free state. This paper explores the legal intrusions, criminalization of private behavior, and the revival of excessive punishment that have emerged due to the "war on drugs" and re-examines the importance of Beccaria's original treatise as it applies to drug policy reform in the U S.

"Drug Policy and Professional Conflict: The War Between the Docs and the Cops," ROBERT GRANFIELD, University of Denver and KEVIN RYAN, Norwich University

The criminalization of certain psychoactive substances within the U S did not occur without opposition from the medical profession. Unlike alcohol, whose criminal status evolved into a medicalized policy, drugs remained criminalized. This chapter explores the history of conflict between the medical profession and law enforcement agencies over the question of drug prohibition. The ambiguities in contemporary drug legislation are examined, particularly the Controlled Substances Act, as well as the recent medical literature citing the therapeutic benefits of these substances. This chapter concludes with a discussion of the legal and ethical implications for health care professionals who recommend patients use controlled substances for treatment.

"Ten Mutually Reinforcing Guiding Principles for Dealing with the Problem of Drugs in the USA," OTWIN MARENIN, Washington State University

The current "war on drugs" is being fought without a clear and unambiguous definition of the problem of drugs or the goals to be achieved, nor are persuasive theoretical or ethical justifications for the selection and priorities in policies offered or defended, nor are all the social consequences of current policies incorporated into successive policy advocacy and implementation cycles. Ten principles to guide the dealing with the drug problem are enumerated and their theoretical and moral justification argued.

PANEL 240 ATTITUDES AND VALUES OF POLICE OFFICERS

"Police Perceptions of Role, Attitudes, Belief Systems, and Related Knowledge," PATRICK MAHER, Personnel and Organization Development Consultants Inc

This paper presents research into police attitudes, beliefs, and knowledge of information related to those beliefs. Standard "maxims" (eg, police reduced self-initiated contacts following the Rodney King incident) as well as attitudes toward use of force are examined vis-a-vis factual data. Common police beliefs about the danger posed in family disturbances, confronting subjects under the influence of drugs, and similar issues are examined in context of recent research on these issues. Results of this research has implications for the management of police, as well as police training, ethics, management, and education.

"Value Consistency Within the Police: The Lack of a Gap," MIKE CALDERO, Bellevue Community College

This paper reports the results of a 1992 study of police values which was designed as a test of similar research conducted by Milton Rokeach in 1971. The data supports the hypothesis that individual value systems are more important than occupational socialization in understanding the selection and behavior of the police. The value patterns of the police studied are not only consistent over time but also reflect the conservative patterns of a white power structure. This work suggests that any attempt to reform or improve the police, especially in the area of police/community relations, should begin with the restructuring of recruitment practices and/or the resocialization of practitioners.

"Police Cynicism: A Comparison by Rank, Race, and Gender Across County Municipalities," STEPHANIE SWEET and NICOLE LEEPER, University of Maryland

The present research analyzes survey data from two samples of police officers in the Washington, DC metropolitan area in order to examine officer cynicism. Specifically, comparisons are made between two departments to assess any differences that may exist in levels of cynicism across police agencies. Additionally, correlations between officer rank, race, gender, and cynicism are made.

"Attitudes of Thai Police Toward the Police Career," SUTHAM CHEURPRAKOBKIT, Sam Houston State University

This paper examines the impact of the socialization process, class, and police background variables on cadets' attitudes. Data analysis is based on a survey of 982 Thai police cadets from all four different classes of the Thai police academy. Four factored dependent variables are (1) cadets' attitudes toward enforcing the laws, (2) police justification to use force, (3) police concern about the community, and (4) the social/service role of police. A three-way analysis of covariance is employed to examine the interaction effects among variables. Multiple classification analysis is then used to differentiate the relative effects of each independent variable.

PANEL 241 COMMUNITY POLICING COLLABORATIONS: THEORETICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

"The Compatibility of Community Policing and Community-Based Correctional Services," SHELA VAN NESS, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga and LLOYD KLEIN, Queensborough Community College

In this paper, community policing and community-based corrections are defined. Organizational goals and possible strategies of police and community correctional agencies are discussed, identifying points of conceptual agreement. In theory, environmental criminology, social control and social learning theories offer support for community policies and correctional strategies. Potential strategies for direct coordination between community police and correctional

staff are discussed in relation to the potential impact upon crime control in medium-sized cities and rural communities.

"Community Policing: Definitional Ambiguity and the Pursuit of Democratic Principles," MARK CORREIA and MARK REISIG, Washington State University

American policing organizations over the last several decades have placed much emphasis on accountability, equity, and effectiveness. Described either as a paradigmatic shift or a shift in policing philosophy, substantial effort has been focused toward the explanation and evaluation of community policing. Unfortunately, few have examined the underlying theoretical implications of this new style of policing. Depending upon the normative position and the definition of community one adopts, community policing may take on many flavors. This paper discusses the current definitional implications which predominate in the literature and suggests a communitarian resolution.

"Community Policing as Reform: A Test of Competing Models," GREGORY RUSSELL, California State University-Chico and SUSAN MacLACHLAN

Community policing requires both cultural and structural organization change in order to be implemented. In this respect it is an administrative reform. The purpose of this reform is to achieve certain outcomes. Previously, a research design was advanced with detailed several competing models of law enforcement reform. This paper reports on the initial field test of that research design and offers observations about further comparative analysis and model specification.

"Community Policing and Organizational Change," SHARON TAFOYA, Santa Clara Police Department and DAN SIRI, Concord Police Department

This paper examines the impact of community policing on two police agencies, one that is just beginning to implement community policing, and a second agency that is well into implementation of community policing. This paper examines the impact of organizational change on the personnel involved. Since most police agencies are very traditional, anything that results in organizational change creates turmoil among personnel, primarily because they are unsure of how the departmental changes will effect them personally. Those individual who buy into the organizational change in its early stages are often viewed as having sold out to further their careers.

"Bridging the Gap: A Unique Research Partnership Between the Lincoln Police Department and the University of Nebraska at Omaha," WILLIAM WELLS, JUDY CUSHING, and JULIE HORNEY, University of Nebraska at Omaha

A research team composed of university researchers, police department personnel, and a representative of Gallup Inc have been collaborating on a field experiment. The team approach has involved regular meetings for discussing the project design, implementation procedures, and outcome measures. Citizens who have been in contact with the LPD either by receiving a citation, being a crime victim, or being involved in a traffic accident are given a telephone survey about their perceptions of the police officer's behavior. Participating officers are randomly assigned to two groups. One group is given the feedback results monthly and the other group receives no feedback.

PANEL 242 CONTEMPORARY ISSUES ON GUNS, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE

"Youth Violence and Guns," JANICE JOSEPH, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

An astounding number of youths either own a gun or know how to get one. The proliferation of guns in the hands of youths has increased the violence against and by youths. Youths are shooting, wounding, terrorizing, and killing each other. This paper examines the nature, extent of gun-related violence by youths, the causes of this violence, and assesses the efforts to reduce this violence.

"An Examination of Gunshot Victims: Random Casualties or Associate Participants?" RICHARD LUMB and PAUL FRIDAY, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Felled by gunfire, a person falls to the pavement, writhing in pain or lying deathly still. A call placed to 911 reports gunfire and someone shot. Police, EMT, and other emergency units race to the scene where an often repeated scenario awaits them. A person, who has been shot, will soon be at the hospital or the morgue, while police conduct an investigation and seek the identity of the shooter. The public, as a result, is left feeling vulnerable. This article explores the concept of random and associate gunshot victimization.

"Deception as Violence," LARRY DRISCOLL and CATHY CRAWLING, Wheeling Jesuit College

Violence has often been conceptualized as physical assault. As such, solutions to the problem of violence have been futile, and the problem continues to grow. This paper explores an argument for including deceit/deception into the concept of violence. Thus, violence can be seen as having, at least two distinct aspects which need to be considered-physical and deceptive. A model of violence that equates the deceptive aspects with the physical aspects of assault and data to demonstrate the unequal sanctioning between the two forms of violent assault are presented.

"Costs and Benefits of Early Intervention as Violence Reduction Measures," PETER GREENWOOD and KARYN MODEL, RAND

Standard cost-benefit methods are used to estimate the likely impacts of four types of early interventions: home visits and Head Start; parent training; graduation incentives; and programs for young delinquents. Three of the four programs were found to be considerably more cost effective than long mandatory sentences in reducing serious crime.

PANEL 243 FLICKS AND PICKS: POLICE DECISION MAKING

"Racial Targets? Police Bias and Drunk Driving in Bernalillo County, New Mexico," GEORGE BAUM and DEBRA HILL, University of New Mexico

This paper explores the possibility of police bias as an explanation for the report that DWI arrests are concentrated in the predominantly Hispanic section of Albuquerque. Analysis will improve the understanding of the relationship between ethnicity, police arrest practices, and drunk driving.

"The Effects of Experience on Police Racial Attitudes: An Examination of Attitudes on Stereotyping and Affirmative Action," SABINA BURTON and JAMES MEEKER, University of California-Irvine

Recent current events have brought the issue of police racial attitudes to the forefront of public interest. This paper is part of a larger research project focusing on the factor of cultural diversity in law enforcement and its impact on policing the community. It examines a cohort of police cadets' attitudes toward the utility of profiles involving racial stereotypes and other attitudes toward affirmative action. This same cohort of cadets were tested one year later to determine the effects of experience on these attitudes.

"Racial Discrepancy in Perceptions of Safety and the Police," TAIPING HO, Western Carolina University

The primary purpose of this study is to examine the racial discrepancy in perceptions of personal safety, the police, and the police/community relationship, in order to incorporate community policing strategies and to enhance police problem solving activities at Asheville (NC). This study's results showed, for example, that white respondents consistently perceived their safety in their neighborhoods safer than did non-whites. White respondents were primarily concerned about property crimes such as burglary, however, non-white respondents expressed their concerns about violent crimes and drug problems.

"The Integration of Black Police Officers: A Process of Racialization," MYLENE JACCOUD, Universite de Montreal

Based on qualitative interviews with police officers (black and non-black) and with some members of ethnic groups in Sheffield (UK, 1994-1995), this paper questions the integration of black people in the police forces and the consequences of this integration from the perspectives of the social actors. The concept of racialization in the light of these data will be used to address the issue of whether this integration contributes to the reinforcement of racial segregation/exclusion or if it contributes to the deconstruction of race relations.

PANEL 244 SPATIAL ANALYSIS: FEAR OF CRIME

"Fear of Rape: A Theoretical Formulation and Empirical Test," DOUGLAS PRYOR, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale and KEVIN EVERETT, Radford University

Fear of rape, while widespread among women, has received little attention by researchers studying crime and control issues. Even more, the available research that has been done explains fear using a limited choice of variables, is based on questions about fear that do not specifically mention rape, and/or mixes fear of stranger versus acquaintance rape together as one measure. This research distinguishes between fear of stranger versus acquaintance rape and explores the relevance of six theories for explaining each-common chaos, social alarm, victim association, individual vulnerability, social confidence, and life world familiarity theories.

"An Assessment of the Relationship of Crime to the Number of Visitors at Selected Sites," WILLIAM PELFREY, Virginia Commonwealth University

Tourists and visitors represent valuable and appreciated additions to many communities. Anecdotal evidence indicates that these tourists and visitors are at great risk of being victims of violent and property crimes in the cities they visit. This paper assesses the relationship between the number of visitors to various cities and the type and patterns of crimes in those cities over time.

"Satisfaction and the Fear of Crime on the Oriole Express," JEFFREY SENESE, University of Baltimore

This paper determines the characteristics and context of fear of crime and satisfaction with a new light rail transit system. The data for this study are based on 450 face-to-face interviews with a systematic sample of train riders. Results indicate there are clear differences in satisfaction with the light rail depending upon whether the riders are fearful.

"Fear of Crime Among the Rural Population," JOSEPH DONNERMEYER, Ohio State University

This paper is twofold: first, it reviews the literature on fear of crime and discusses models predicting sub-groups with high fear levels relative to the rural context; second, it summarizes the results of a study of fear of crime among a group of rural residents from a midwestern state. Fear of crime is regressed on a series of factors representing demographic/background factors and perceptions of vulnerability. The results are discussed in terms of a more comprehensive model of how rural residents develop perceptions of fear and considers the model in more general terms to urban populations as well.

PANEL 245 CRIME AND PUNISHMENT: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

"Crime and Punishment in East Africa," JOHN ARTHUR, University of Minnesota

This study uses national crime data to investigate the social, cultural, economic, and political factors that have influenced crime in four east African countries. Crime rates for the four countries will be calculated and the rates used in describing trends in crime over time. The focus of this study will be on Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, and the Zambia.

"Crime, Police and Punishment in Singapore," DONAL Mac NAMARA

Singapore has been victimized by the media and by some politically correct academics. This paper presents an unbiased description and an objective evaluation of its criminal justice system.

"Tougher Than the Rest: Punitive Orientations to Crime Control in Canada and the United States," IAN GOMME, University of Southern Colorado and ANTHONY MICUCCI, Memorial University of Newfoundland

This paper discusses variations in crime and incarceration in Canada and the U S and examines the effort to calibrate punitiveness in each jurisdiction. Drawing upon crime and imprisonment data from these and other selected nations, the paper discusses the difficulties associated with deriving estimates of punitive orientations. Problems for penological theory and for the development and implementation of policy are documented.

"The Penalty of Hand Amputation for Theft and Islamic Justice: A Global Perspective on Corporal Punishment," **SAM SOURYAL**, Sam Houston State University

This paper addresses the question of corporal punishment in Islamic justice and in other countries in the world. In particular, it discusses the issue of severing a body part as an exercise of punishment, the limits of humanity in punishment, and the extent of pain which could be inflicted on convicted criminals. This paper examines the safeguards that exist in Islamic justice and the rules of evidence provided by Shariah law.

PANEL 246 THE FUTURE OF PRIVATE SECURITY

"21st Century Private Security Organizations," **RICHTER MOORE JR**, Appalachian State University

Before the mid-21st century, private security organizations will be much different from today. They will be transnational, with the latest technology to meet whatever kind of security problem arises. Human personnel will be limited, but will include highly mobile strike forces to meet challenges whether they be ocean pirates or mob attacks. This paper examines what a private security organization will look like, how it will be organized, and who its personnel will be by the mid-21st century.

"Rewards and Corporate Justice," **STUART TRAUB**, State University of New York

The major strategies used by businesses to reduce and prevent crime in the workplace may be classified into three major categories: (1) those emphasizing security and prosecution, (2) programs emphasizing prevention through hiring and employee awareness/education programs; and (3) those that focus on the reporting of criminal activity. This paper examines the history and impact of the third strategy above.

"Effects of Disintegration of U S Corporate Security," **NORMAN BOTTOM JR**, *Journal of Security Administration*

Corporate security departments have been decimated over the past 15 years. Contract security has experienced unprecedented growth. Regional security officers have been assigned larger and larger territories and/or more locations to cover. ASIS, the world's largest security organization is declining in domestic membership, while international growth continues. The workplace is going through right-sizing, out-sourcing, and re-engineering, which may mean a reduction in company staff. It is time to examine college security degree programs. There may be no jobs for graduates.

"Privatization of Policing in Corporate America: A Case Study Focusing on the Amusement Industry," **W FRED WEGENER**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

The number of security/private police officers is increasing disproportionately in relation to those being hired and deployed by governmental agencies. It is anticipated that the trend will continue well into the 21st century. This paper examines the impetus, nature, and extent of private policing in corporate America along with an analysis of the pros, cons, and issues involved in the privatization of this previously public function.

"Regulation of Private Security," **KENNETH CLONTZ** and **JULIE GILMERE**, Western Illinois University

State laws that impact on private security are reviewed, organized, and presented as to uniformity and trends. The basis for the comparisons are based on the study, "Physical Practices and Technology" by Charles Schabolk, 1983. The primary objective of this paper is to determine the impact of civil and criminal laws on performance of basic security functions and powers, in addition to changes since the study was prepared in 1983.

PANEL 247 MOTIVE-BASED OFFENDER ANALYSIS

"Motive-Based Offender Analysis: An Investigative Technique," **ALLEN SAPP**, Central Missouri State University

This paper discusses motive-based offender analysis and includes examples from homicide, arson, rape, and vandalism to illustrate how the technique may be used in investigations and in research. The key ingredient in understanding the behavior of the actor in most criminal acts or events lies in understanding the motivation behind the behavior. The investigative technique of motive-based offender analysis offers another tool for the criminal investigator and those studying crime and criminal behavior.

"A Preliminary Typology of Stalkers: Motive-Based Offender Analysis," **ALLENSAPP** and **CARLA MAHAFFREY-SAPP**, Central Missouri State University

A preliminary typology of stalkers is presented and discussed. The typology is based on motive-based offender analysis techniques. Seven types of stalkers are discussed in terms of motivations, targets, and threats. Motive-based offender analysis is an investigative tool founded on the concept that understanding the behavior of the offender lies in understanding the motivation behind the behavior.

"Fire-Setting Fire Fighters: Arsonists in the Fire Department," **TIMOTHY HUFF**, Federal Bureau of Investigation

This paper discusses the phenomenon of fire fighters who commit arson, why they commit the crime, and what must be done to prevent it. The focus is on fire-fighting personnel who betray their comrades, families, and communities by committing arson. No one knows how many fire fighters are arsonists. The number of known cases is relatively small, considering the approximately one million paid and volunteer fire fighters in this country. Twenty-five cases that form the basis for this study were easily located by the author.

"Arson Techniques and Serial Arsonist Motives," **GORDON GARY**, Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

Serial arsonists exhibit certain types of motive-based behavior in their crimes. This paper focuses on the techniques used by serial arsonists to set fires. Included is information on target selection, type of incendiary devices, types of ignition, and motive-related differences in the different types of serial arsonists.

PANEL 248 PERCEPTIONS OF HARM IN WHITE-COLLAR CRIME

"As Public Attitudes to Fraud Change, What Impact Will Such Changes Have on Criminal Justice Agencies?" ROBERT HOLLAND, Queensland Police Service (Australia)

Respondents to recent fraud surveys in Australia indicate that fraud is now considered a major problem. Indeed there is a general perception that fraud will be more of a problem in the future. This growing awareness in the community that fraud is a major problem in part is the result of a recognition that the cost of fraud to organizations is not limited by its impact on the organizations, but is passed on to the community as consumers and taxpayers. Possible outcomes of these changes in perceptions are discussed, and in particular the likely impact such changing attitudes could have on criminal justice agencies.

"White Collar Criminals and Victim Awareness," DEBORAH MISCOLL and WILLIAM MAREK, Federal Bureau of Prisons

Much like their blue collar brethren, white collar criminals think that their criminal activities did not involve harm because they "didn't use a gun", "didn't sell poison to kids", or believe that "the real criminals are the ones who (_____)". This paper investigates some of the differences between white and blue collar criminals, and presents victim empathy/awareness material that can be used with white collar criminals.

"The Portrayal of Corporate Crime in the Electronic Media," JURG GERBER, Sam Houston State University and SHANEY HALIM, Texas A&M University

With the advent of reality-based crime shows on television, the topic of media coverage of crime has enjoyed great popularity. However, because of the nature of these shows, most of the emphasis has been on street crime. This paper analyzes electronic media coverage of corporate crime and shows that themes other than those prevalent in the coverage of street crime are found in corporate crime.

"Underrepresentation of White Collar Crime," JAMIE LOGAN, Minot State University

This paper explores and examines the under representation of white-collar crime in the criminal justice system. White-collar crime is a hidden threat that goes unrecognized. Many individuals remain oblivious to this problem because the basis of white-collar crime is found within the American value system.

PANEL 249 WHO SHOULD WE SENTENCE TO AN "INTERMEDIATE" PUNISHMENT?

"The Use of Intermediate Sanctions for Drug Offenders: Issues to Consider," FAYE TAXMAN, University of Maryland

More jurisdictions are beginning to pilot the use of an array of intermediate sanction programs for drug offenders. After 15 years, policy makers are now in a position to consider the use of intermediate sanction programs for different types of drug offenders. Issues presented relate to appropriate target population placement in appropriate programs.

"Sentencing and Control of Multiple Problem Offenders," SUSAN TURNER, RAND

Many offenders pose multiple problems in their sentencing and supervision in the community. This paper discusses mechanisms to supervise drug-involved offenders. Several types of programs are discussed, including the use of a liaison agency between the drug treatment community and the criminal justice systems as provided by Treatment Alternative to Street Crime (TASC) programs, as well as other case-management strategies. Recently completed and in-progress studies are drawn upon.

"The Use of Intermediate Sanctions for Mentally Ill Offenders: Critical Issues to Consider," JAMES BYRNE, University of Massachusetts-Lowell

A recently completed study of the prevalence of mental illness among probation and parole populations (Boone 1995) included estimates of the size of the mental ill offender population under various forms of community supervision. This paper examines several dimensions of the problems posed by mental ill offenders placed in intermediate sanction programs.

"Prisoners and Separation from Families," JAMIE KERR, KATE HANRAHAN, and SANDRA COX, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; GEORGIA SPRINGER, Pennsylvania Department of Corrections; and ROSEMARY GIDO, Pennsylvania State University

This paper reports the results of an empirical study of inmate fathers' perceptions of separation from their children. Men serving terms in a state medium-security facility completed a questionnaire and parenting inventory and discussed the effects of separation from their families, particularly the effects on their children. This study determines the salience of parenting concerns among a sample of male inmates, explores the nature of those concerns, and suggests interventions.

PANEL 249A WORKSHOP: THE MYERS-BRIGGS TYPE INDICATOR: LEARN YOUR "TYPE" AND HOW IT AFFECTS TEACHING, LEARNING, AND INTERACTION WITH OTHERS

The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator is a useful tool to understand differences and preferences in learning. The workshop is designed to introduce individuals to their type and thereby give insight into how one perceives and makes judgments about the world around them.

PANEL 250 PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE: THE WORKPLACE

"Gender and Criminal Prosecution: The Increasing Role of Women as Prosecuting Attorneys," H KENNETH BECHTEL and DEBRA NESS, Wake Forest University

One of the most dramatic changes to have taken place in the legal profession during the 1980s was the increase in the number of women pursuing legal careers. This paper examines the changing face of legal practice by looking at the increase in the number of women prosecutors. Specifically, it describes the trends and patterns in the growth of women as criminal prosecutors and discusses the possible impact of these changes on the organizational style and structural operation of the criminal court.

“Public Defender Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment,” WILLIAM SHULMAN and ROBERT ROGERS, Middle Tennessee State University

The results of a job satisfaction/organizational commitment questionnaire survey of all public defenders in Tennessee’s four largest cities (Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, and Chattanooga) plus the state’s rural areas are presented. The measurement tools used were the Job Descriptive Index.

“The Eye of the Beholder: Exploring the Different Meanings of Job Characteristics to Public Defenders for an Explanation of Job Satisfaction,” DEBRA COHEN, University at Albany

Some public defenders may be more sensitive than others to the presence of certain job characteristics, depending on their work orientation (eg, goals, needs). These differences in sensitivity to job characteristics may account for the variation in job satisfaction. Through the development of a work orientation typology, this study examines such conditional effects of job characteristics on public defender job satisfaction.

“The Development of the Crown Prosecution Service in England and Wales: Problems of Consistency and Effectiveness,” TONY FOWLES, University of York (England)

When the Crown Prosecution Service in England and Wales was established in 1986 it was to provide an independent, legally-qualified review of criminal cases to prevent any that are either evidentially weak or not in the public interest from coming to trial. The evidence so far is that while the discontinuance rate has risen, conviction rates in magistrates’ court has decreased and the use of nominal penalties has increase.

“Prosecutorial Discretion: A Comparative Perspective,” ZORAN MILOVANOVICH, Lincoln University

In both the civil and common law traditions, the power to institute the criminal action against a suspect resides in the public prosecutor. However, the roles the prosecutors play in procedural models typical of these two traditions are markedly different. This paper compares structural differences between the civil law prosecutor and his American counterparts. Its primary focus is the role and impact of prosecutorial discretion. The factors that appear to have most significant influence on the role of the prosecutor are political ideology, values emphasized, the nature of pretrial and trial procedures, and the role of the judge and jury.

PANEL 251 ROUNDTABLE: LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION: THE MINNESOTA MODEL IN A TIME OF TRANSITION

Minnesota does not operate any actual police academies. This discussion covers the advantages and disadvantages involved with the delivery of law enforcement education/training entirely by higher education, the industry’s view of this unique model, the uncommon alliances between the different types of institutions involved in the delivery system, the issue of multiple state agencies and university bureaucracies impacting curriculum and the new challenges faced as Minnesota has merged the three public systems.

PANEL 252 ROUNDTABLE: THE CRIME VACCINE

The Crime Vaccine describes a new theory of the cause of crime and new treatment and prevention approaches. The risk factors for crime create stress in the brain and nervous system of the offender. Because stress is a physiological abnormality, purely psychological approaches have a limited effect in eliminating stress and, for this reason, have been ineffective in rehabilitation. Research is described on how transcendental meditation and complementary strategies have been used in prisons and as a vaccine to immunize a community against crime.

PANEL 253 WORKSHOP: NEW SITUATIONS CALL FOR NEW TECHNIQUES: ASSESSING PSYCHIATRIC AND BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS IN A PRISON SETTING

This workshop includes the lead clinical and evaluation staff who describe the step-by-step process used to develop the assessment protocols for use in program evaluation and treatment planning. It includes lessons learned from the experience of over 400 inmates entering the new facility in less than a three-week time span.

PANEL 253A POLICE AND JURIES

“Self-Harm and Deaths in Police Custody: The Australian Experience,” IRENE FROYLAND and DUANE BELL, Edith Cowan University (Australia)

Deaths in police lock-ups were such a public concern in Australia in the 1980s that a Royal Commission of inquiry was established. As a result of the implementation of the commissions’ recommendations, suicides are almost a thing of the past, although prisoners still make attempts and sometimes cause themselves serious harm. This paper explores the changed made to prevent suicides, and examines the possibility that they might, in fact, contribute to the incidence of self-harm.

“Professional Juries: A Proposal for Radically Altering our Jury System,” JIM GUFFEY

This paper examines the need for establishing a professional jury system. The proposal offers a community college training program leading to an associate degree in professional juror. It is believed that implementing this concept would lead to a more professional criminal justice system.

“Jury Bias Against Prisoners Charged with Felonies for Crimes Committed While in Prison,” LOIS GUYON and SESH KETHINENI, Illinois State University

Prisons charging inmates with felony offenses committed outside the prison must hold trials in jurisdictions where the prison is located. Charges of jury bias against inmates have been made by defense attorneys. Yet, judges argue that justification for change of venue has not been proven. This paper examines bias against inmates by potential jurors in two counties—one with a prison and one without.

PANEL 254 CRITICAL APPROACHES TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE

"Is a Study of Criminology Viable without Including the Functions of the Police, Courts, and Prisons?" DOUGLAS CAYWOOD, Western Forensic Sciences

Criminology, as an individual discipline, continues to be buffeted by allegations it is unable to resolve the sociological problems it was initially conceived to handle. Proposals have been made to restructure early concept of criminology into radical and limited concepts. An evaluation of a study of criminology without using the functions of the police, courts, and prisons is considered.

"Community Corrections: Labeling it Doesn't Make it So," SUSAN BLANKENSHIP

Using John Dryzek's conception of a discursive democracy, this paper shows how what is being advanced as community corrections, eg, electronic monitoring, intensive supervision, probation, and parole, really has nothing to do with community. By looking at how the U S is a society undergirded by "the myth of the American Adam", the paper shows how the goal for the criminal justice system is not (re)integration into a community, but a re-birth from the criminal to the good citizen.

"Critical Theory and the Incarceration Crisis," CARTER WILSON, University of Toledo

This paper demonstrates that a critical theory perspective that focuses on economic arrangements and their association with crime, state actions, and cultural formation provides a more powerful explanation for the dramatic increase in incarceration rates, particularly among African-American males, than other theories. This incarceration crisis arose at the same time the gap between the rich and the poor widened, the number of working poor grew, and the ranks of the middle class declines. These changes in economic arrangements contributed to marginal increases in crime rates.

"The Justice Funnel: Dispositions of Felony Arrest," DAVID BALCH, Rio Hondo College and RICHARD DAVIN, Chapman University

This presentation discusses an examination of some 400 felony arrests by four police departments in Los Angeles county. The study followed these arrest from the initial decision by the police officers to the ultimate disposition and exit from the criminal justice system. It describes prior studies in relationship to this study in both descriptive formats and inferential analysis of the relationships to the final outcome.

PANEL 255 CRIMINALS AND THEIR VICTIMS: FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VICTIM SELECTION

"Serial Killers and Their Victim Selection," SHAWNA CLEARY-DOERING, University of Oklahoma and JOAN LUXENBURG, University of Central Oklahoma

The authors have developed a matrix for the purpose of explaining the varieties of victims selected by serial murderers. Using available literature of victimology, the authors developed a continuum of victim participation ranging from facilitating to non-facilitating factors. They collapsed categories of serial killers motivation, hunting techniques, and personality types ranging from rational to irrational and discuss the utility of the matrix as a profiling tool for categorizing serial killers by their victim selection.

"Outside Looking In: Stalkers and Their Victims," DORIS HALL, The Claremont Graduate School

This exploratory research focuses on stalking victims. It is one of the first steps in collecting much needed information on a subject that may well affect five percent of the female population in the U S. A national public relations firm sent out press releases to regional and national media outlets to encourage stalking victims to contact the researcher. Preliminary statistical trends indicate a surprisingly higher percentage of male and homosexual victims that anticipated.

"An Exploration of the Experiences and Needs of Stalking Victims," MARY BREWSTER, West Chester University

In recent years, stalking behavior has been brought to the attention of the public through media coverage of several cases involving celebrities. This researchers conducted semi-structured interviews with 50 ordinary (non-celebrity) victims of stalking in southeastern Pennsylvania in order to explore their experiences. Findings are presented regarding patterns of stalking behavior; the psychological, financial, physical, and behavioral effects of stalking on its victims; the effectiveness (or ineffectiveness) of legal mechanisms for protecting victims, etc.

"Personal Fraud: How Con Artists Select Victims," RICHARD TITUS, National Institute of Justice

One-third of the respondents in a national survey of victimization by personal fraud reported an attempt to defraud them in the previous 12 months; half of these attempts were successful. Programs of fraud prevention will benefit from a knowledge of what actions put an individual at greater risk of being selected by an offender for an attempt.

"Routine Activities Theory and Bank Robbery," MAGNUS SENG, Loyola University-Chicago

Routine activities theory postulates that the crime is affected by three factors: the presence of likely offenders; the absence of capable guardians; and the availability of suitable targets. This paper reports on a study of routine activities theory in relation to bank robberies, paying particular attention to a reported increase in available targets, a factor frequently cited by the FBI as an important reason for sharp increases in bank robberies.

PANEL 256 DUE PROCESS, CONTINENTAL AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

"Due Process of Law in the People's Republic of China and the U S," WALTER POWELL, Slippery Rock University

This paper compares and contrasts the status of due process of law of criminal justice of the People's Republic of China and the U S, asking "Why is due process necessary?" The seriousness of placing someone in jail or the execution of a convicted person requires that extreme care be exercised to reduce the possibility of error by police, prosecutor, judge, and jury. Every person accused of a crime has a right to a fair trial and to be given his day in court with the opportunity to answer the charges against him.

“Conditional Liberty: Probation Revocation and Due Process in Indiana,” **STANLEY PENNINGTON**, Indiana State University

This paper documents and describes the development and application of the probationer’s procedural due process rights relative to probation revocation hearings in Indiana. In *Gagnon v Scarpelli*, the U S Supreme Court extended the minimum due process requirements enumerated in *Morrissey v Brewer* to probation revocation hearings. Notwithstanding the directive of *Morrissey v Brewer* and *Gagnon v Scarpelli* and Indiana’s legislative history of providing a probationer with a revocation hearing, Indiana’s judiciary has not always accepted or applied the minimum due process safeguards provided the probationer.

“The Trial System in the Indonesian Criminal Justice System (in the Context of Upholding Victim Rights),” **FAROUK MUHAMMAD**, Florida State University

Besides the similarities of most criminal justice systems, most systems are characterized by their own country’s sociopolitical environment. This paper presents diverse aspects of the Indonesian criminal justice related to the system of the U S. These include organization and administration of the criminal justice focused on the trial system.

PANEL 257 ROLES AND PERSPECTIVES FROM A LAW ENFORCEMENT VIEWPOINT

“Social Workers with Guns?: Community Policing and the Role of the Officer,” **MICHAEL SHADER** and **DAVID SPRINGER**, Florida State University

While community policing is clearly not just another word for social work, it nevertheless appears to place considerable emphasis on problem solving and community involvement, two core components of traditional social work practice. This paper addresses the similarities, differences, tensions, and policy dilemmas that exist between the two fields. Included in this discussion is consideration of the two fields’ frameworks for action, training requirements, and attitudes and actions related to the drug crisis.

“Community Policing: The Views of Police Officers in British Columbia,” **JAYNE SEAGRAVE**, Simon Fraser University

One of the problems with the development of the community policing philosophy is the lack of research on the opinions police officers have of the concept. This paper provides details of a survey which ascertained the views of 140 police officers in British Columbia towards community policing and organizational change. Findings revealed that many police officers could not identify community policing initiatives that existed in their own organizations and felt change, where it was happening at all, was occurring in an incremental way.

“Community Policing: The Middle Manager’s Perspective,” **GENNARO VITO** and **WILLIAM WALSH**, University of Louisville

This paper presents data drawn from interviews conducted with middle managers representing police departments from across the nation. Community policing has evolved as the new organizational orthodoxy of policing. The authors conducted a series of interviews over the past year with a convenience sample of police middle managers who are responsible for community policing operations. Findings drawn from the qualitative analysis of these interviews are presented.

“Community Policing: Perception and Reality Mid-Size and Small Cities and Towns,” **EDWARD LeCLAIR**, Salem State College

This paper documents Computer Aided Dispatching (CAD Code) and survey results from four city and town police departments in Massachusetts. It answers some of the criticism of Green and Masrofski (1988) regarding the rhetoric versus reality of community oriented policing. The presentation gives researchers and managers compatible hypotheses and strategies to empirically document and research community policing activity.

PANEL 258 ORGANIZED GANGS

“Street Gangs,” **JEFFREY RUSH**, Jacksonville State University

This paper discusses how street gangs operate in several major urban centers. Gang activities, legal and illegal, are reviewed as will the effect these activities have on crime within the local community.

“Chinese O/C in Hong Kong,” **JAMES McKENNA**, Villanova University

This presentation involves the results of a two-year study conducted in Hong Kong on the criminal activities of the Hong Kong Triads throughout the world. The affiliations between the Hong Kong groups and other Asian gangs are also discussed.

“Russian Israeli Gangs,” **SEAN GRENNAN**, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

This research reviews the past as well as the present involvement of both the Russian and Israeli organized crime groups in various types of criminal activities. The affiliations these gangs have with other groups are also reviewed.

“Italian Gangs,” **THOMAS BARKER**, Jacksonville State University

This study analyzes the evolution of Italian street gangs into the most powerful organized crime groups in the U S. The past, present, and future of the Italian gangs, as well as their legal and illegal activities, are discussed.

“Organized Crime Legal and Illegal Businesses,” **CHRISTY LIMAURO** and **ADRIENNE SANITA**, Long Island University-C W Post Campus

La Cosa Nostra is one particular type of organized crime in America. This research views a brief history, as well as the legitimate and illegitimate businesses in which the La Cosa Nostra is a participant. The impact that these legal as well as illegal businesses have on the American economy as well as the average citizen are reviewed and discussed.

PANEL 259 SPATIAL ANALYSIS III

"The Economic Deprivation-Homicide Link: A Closer Examination," **CALVIN JOHNSON**, University of Maryland

While there is support for an economic deprivation/homicide link, little attention has been given to this relationship at the community level. Using Chicago community area homicide rates over a 30-year period, the author identifies two striking patterns: (1) economic deprivation does have a direct impact on community homicide rates and (2) some of the impact is mediated by the level of regulatory capacity at the community level.

"The Time Period of Heightened Risk for Burglary Re-Victimization," **MATTHEW ROBINSON**, Florida State University

Re-victimization occurs when one person or place suffers from more than one criminal incident over some specified amount of time. This study analyzes residential burglary re-victimizations in Tallahassee (FL) from 1989-1994. The purpose is to identify both the specific place of re-victimization and the time frame in between initial and secondary offenses. Crime prevention implications are discussed.

"Ecology and Violence: A Study of Convicted Armed Robbers," **NANCY RODRIGUEZ**, Washington State University

Historically, the study of robbery and other criminal behavior has been viewed from psychological, biological, and sociological perspectives. Increasingly, interest has turned to investigating the spatial and temporal characteristics of armed robbery. This study empirically tests the relationship between spatial and temporal factors, and the commission of armed robbery.

"Homicide Rates in Florida, 1979-1993: Time Trends and Geographic Differentials," **ERIC LING**, Barry University and **GOPAL SINGH**, National Center for Health Statistics

This paper analyzes data on gender and ethnic-specific criminal homicides in Florida and compares these with corresponding overall rates for the U S from 1979-1993. Although the homicide rates in Florida have remained higher than those for the nation, the differences have narrowed for the total population, for the age group 15-34 years, and for gun-related homicides.

PANEL 260 BOOT CAMPS AND PRIVATE PRISONS: ARE THEY THE PANACEA?

"An Idea Whose Time Has Come: Private Prison Revisited," **REED ADAMS**, Criminological Associates Inc and **DENNIS STEVENS**, Mt Olive College

No abstract available.

"Is the Privatization of Corrections Really the Answer?" **ROBERT ENGVALL**, Huron University

Greater consideration of the privatization of public services is on the rise, both politically and in our social consciousness. This climate has created fertile ground into which the seeds of privatization can be fairly easily sown. Whether these seeds actually grow or should grow depends upon a number of factors. Abandoning or even lessening the long tradition of public incarceration, even in a limited way, should be carefully scrutinized. Saving money in the short-term, while a worthy goal, should not cloud the issue of what is in the best long-term interests of our society.

"Boot Camps: The Empirical Record," **RONALD BURNS**, Florida State University

During the past decade, boot camps have literally exploded throughout the U S. The goals used to promote boot camps are to reduce (1) recidivism; (2) incarcerations; and (3) costs. This paper assesses the evidence on boot camps. Overall, the assessment documents the disparity between the goals and deeds of boot camps.

"Effectiveness of Boot Camps on Reducing Recidivism," **DIONNE WRIGHT**, New Mexico State University

This study examines the effectiveness of shock incarceration, or prison boot camps. Although previous research has shown that boot camps seem to produce positive attitudinal changes, these changes have not reduced recidivism. The hypothesis is that RID (shock incarceration) will not be successful in reducing recidivism. However, this research attempts to determine what type of offenders respond positively and do not return to criminal activity.

PANEL 261 COMPARATIVE JUDICIAL PROCESS: U S, BRITAIN, COSTA RICA, TRINIDAD, AND TOBAGO

"Press Freedom and the Right to a Fair Trial: Britain and U S," **BANKOLE THOMPSON**, Eastern Kentucky University

Currently in the U S, public attention has focused on the tension between two rights and freedoms considered to be among the core values essential to the functioning of American democracy: freedom of the press and right of a criminal defendant to a fair trial. This paper compares and contrasts the laws governing press freedom and the right to fair trial in Britain and the U S, and examines some implications of the different legal approaches for the administration of criminal justice in the two countries.

"Trial by Jury in Comparative Perspectives," **YUE MA**, Westfield State College

Trial by jury is one of the oldest institutions in the American legal tradition. In recent years, against the background that American society has become more racially mixed and that the modern trial has become more complex, there has been growing skepticism about the jury's ability to understand the law and to deliver equal justice to all. This paper discusses the pros and cons of American jury system in comparison with the systems in other countries.

"Criminal Procedure and Criminal Justice in Costa Rica," **RONALD BECKER** and **J D JAMIESON**, Southwest Texas State University

This paper presents a practical and philosophical discussion of criminal procedure and an overview of the criminal justice system of Costa Rica. The authors attend cultural and human rights issues and assess the effectiveness of Costa Rican practices in comparison to the U S and other nations.

"A Comparative Perspective on Criminal Justice in Trinidad and Tobago," JAGAN LINGAMNENI, Governors State University

This paper reviews the legal system, criminal code and procedure, law enforcement, and judiciary and correctional systems in the Caribbean Islands of Trinidad and Tobago from a comparative perspective. Three other common law countries, India, Britain, and the U S, will be referenced in this comparative study given the shared history and cultural and legal traditions of Trinidad and Tobago.

"The Federal Government versus the Citizen Militia: An Historical Perspective," LORIE RUBENSER, Arizona State University

This paper exams the interaction of the federal government and the citizen militia, with a focus on the history of the government's attempts to regulate. The incidences at Waco and Ruby Ridge are examined within this historical context to determine if the government actions in these cases are consistent with previous cases.

PANEL 262 THE EVER-EXPANDING NATURE OF HATE CRIME

"The Risk of Reactive Crime and Changing Levels of Guardianship: Combining Routine Activities and Macrostructural Theories," WILLIAM FEINBERG, University of Cincinnati and LEO CARROLL, University of Rhode Island

Drawing upon both routine activities and Blau's primitive theory of social structure, a simple computer simulation model of residential location is employed to assess the risks of reactive hate crime under varying structural conditions. Assuming that contact between motivated offenders and potential victims will not result in a hate crime when that contact occurs in the presence of a neighbor-guardian, it is also shown how variation in the level of guardianship affects the risk of reactive hate crime differently as structural conditions vary.

"The Victimization of Sexuality: Hate Crimes Against Lesbians and Gay Men," ANNE GARNER, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Homosexuals have suffered a history of discrimination, from sodomy statutes designed to regulate their sexuality to the denial of employment and adoption on the basis of sexual preference. In recent years, the manifestation of the AIDS epidemic may have contributed to an upsurge in reported hate crimes perpetrated against said individuals. By using archival documentation and the case method of legal research, this paper traces the history of such crimes, identifying prevalence and incidence, and the development of hate or bias crimes legislation to protect the victims of such crimes.

"How and Why Do Hate Groups Acquire Our Youth?" CAROLYN TURPIN-PETROSINO, University of Massachusetts

This project determines the manner of recruitment practices of hate organizations, to identify the demographic profile of who is being targeted, the nature of the initial contact, the frequency of contact, and the vulnerability to such overtures. It is designed to empirically gauge possible present and future hate group growth on the campus and in the secondary school system. The primary design involves survey research of student populations at both the secondary school and college level.

"Race and Juror Decisionmaking in Hate Crime Cases," PHYLLIS GERSTENFELD, California State University-Stanislaus

Little empirical evidence is available on the effects of hate crime legislation. This study attempts to explore the effects of a defendant's race upon jurors' determinations of whether a hate crime has occurred. The results of this study may have important policy implications, in that they may suggest precautions that should be taken when implementing hate crime laws.

"The Nature of Hate Violence: An Exploratory Analysis," RICHARD FLORENCE, Federal Bureau of Investigation

This paper examines the nature of hate violence reported to law enforcement for 1992-1994. The data come from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program's hate crime data collection. Examined are the types of violence perpetrated, types of biases involved, and an offender analysis. Specific attention is given to incidents involving homicide and aggravated assault. A temporal analysis is also performed to provide which days and months are most likely for hate violence based on the type of bias involved.

PANEL 263 ALTERNATIVES TO ADJUDICATION: CONCEPTS AND ISSUES

"Criminal Justice as a Discipline of Exclusion: Have We Gone a Bridge Too Far?" ROBERT CHAIRES and B GRANT STITT, University of Nevada-Reno

There has been an enormous expansion in the areas of individual and social behavior becoming criminal justice issues. These developments have not been without enormous social, moral, and economic costs. The criminalization of everything contributes to fragmentation and increasing injustice, a society of those who get away with it and those who don't. At another level, the academic discipline of criminal justice is weakened as it suffers from subject matter dilution.

"The Intercourse of Federal Mandates and Higher Education on Sexual Harassment," JENNIE KIHNEY, University of California-Irvine

Academic institutions have responded to the federal mandates of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972 by implementing internal grievance procedures and policies for handling sexual harassment complaints. This paper frames these internal grievance procedures and policies as a form of alternative dispute resolution (ADR). Internal resolution of complaints shifts the discourse of dispute resolution from the formal protection of rights to the informal pursuit of needs/interests of the parties involved.

"The Pregnant Substance Abuser: Crime and Punishment or Illness and Treatment?" JEAN COMLEY, Ball State University

This paper argues that the pregnant substance abuser should receive treatment for an illness. Balancing the rights of the mother and fetus, as judicially determined, is discussed with comparative relevancy to criminal societal goals versus treatment rehabilitation. Legal theories, medical issues, and quality of life analyses are covered with references to criminal statutes and wrongful death actions.

PANEL 264 FORMS OF DOMESTIC TERRORISM

"Preventing and Responding to Terrorism in Small and Medium-Sized Communities: Resources, Training, and Intelligence," JACK RILEY and MICHAEL MEDARIS, National Institute of Justice

This paper focuses on small and medium-sized communities not only because potential terrorist threats have migrated to more remote regions but because such communities may lack the capacity to prevent and respond to terrorist incidents. This paper presents terrorism training and liaison guidelines, measures for assessing and improving communities' emergency response abilities, and a review of current and proposed terrorism intelligence measures. The analysis was conducted through interviews with Oklahoma City relief personnel and regional intelligence sharing system personnel, as well as in conjunction with past office of justice programs work in technical assistance, training, bomb detection, and terrorism.

"Anti-Abortion Violence: America's Unrecognized Form of Terrorism," CRYSTAL HEVENER

Since the U S Supreme Court's landmark decision *Roe v Wade* (1973), abortion clinics have been bombed, torched, and vandalized. Similarly, clinic personnel report death threats, being stalked, and harassment. Recently, some have been murdered. Despite apathy from the medical and political communities, anti-abortion violence, also called domestic terrorism or medical vigilantism, continues unabated as one of the most serious issues confronting women's health care providers today. This paper examines the psychological, social, financial, and legal ramifications of anti-abortion violence.

"Abortion-Clinic Terrorism," JODY ZIRELLI

Some members espousing the pro-life movement and philosophy have committed acts of terrorism against abortion clinics, and thus have met the FBI's standards for terrorism: the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, a civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of a political or social objective. Such acts of violence and terrorism will likely increase until the pro-life group attains their political objective.

"Cults of Shared Paranoia: Clinical Analysis of the Militia Movement," LAURENCE FRENCH, Western New Mexico University and THOMAS YOUNG

The Diagnostic and Statistically Manual (fourth edition) has a clinical category for "shared psychotic disorders which lends itself toward an understanding of the fanatical membership of the right-wing extremists such as the militia, posse comitatus, life science church, liberty lobby, Ku Klux Klan and neo-Nazi groups". Common to their shared delusional set is that a new world order will destroy the U S, leaving us vulnerable to a UN takeover. The paper looks at the socio/historical events leading to this delusional set and its clinical manifestations.

PANEL 265 PROBATION AND PAROLE: ASSESSING ORGANIZATIONAL AND CLIENT NEEDS

"Local Culture and Institutional Change: Peace Officer State Training Among Probation and Parole Officers," JOHN CRANK, Boise State University

This research is an assessment of three broad changes in the institutional environment of parole and probation and how a particular local organizational culture is responding to those changes. It is argued that changes in the institutional environment of parole and probation are articulated in classes and topics selected for Peace Officer State Training (POST). These changes are in turn mediated through the common-sense knowledge of local organizational culture and presented by POST instructors during classes.

"Rehabilitative Monitoring and Tracking Model," ANTHONY RIZZATO, Central States Institute of Addiction and HON RAYMOND JAGIELSKI, Circuit Court of Cook County

In an effort to efficaciously monitor and track the compliance of first offenders charged with driving under the influence of alcohol and other drugs (DUID), the Central States Institute of Addictions Alcohol and Drug Assessment Program (ADAS) has developed a workload, computerized, case management tracking system. Presently, staff compliance rates with this system are functioning in the 95th percentile. A sequential monitoring tracking system is the framework.

"Probation Reform: The Team Approach," EDWARD SIEH, Niagara University

Probation reform has focused on staff qualifications, closer supervision, and diminishing resources. With this in mind, this paper discusses a probation team model which incorporates the role of the judge as team leader, but also includes the prosecutor, defense attorney, probation officer, community service advocate, and probationers. It is believed this model provides adequate recognition of the increased legalistic nature of probation while still attending to the role played by socio-psychological factors in the probationer's supervision.

"Thirty-Nine Years of Parole Rules," JENNIFER HARTMAN and LAWRENCE TRAVIS III, University of Cincinnati

This paper presents an update on current American parole rules. Research conducted by Travis and Latessa (1981) and Arluke (1956, 1969) summarized and described the standard conditions or rules of parole. General conclusions of these surveys were that parole rules were too numerous to be of real value and that many were unrealistic and unenforceable. In 1995, this survey was replicated. This paper describes current parole rules and discussed trends in the development and imposition of parole conditions over 39 years.

PANEL 266 ROUNDTABLE: AN ANNUAL REVIEW OF RECENT UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS RELATED TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Presenters will identify significant cases decided by the U S Supreme Court last year and discuss those in the context of criminal justice. The session is designed to afford those interested in law an opportunity to know about and discuss leading court decisions. The session should benefit academicians and students in criminal justice who may not have ready access to court decisions or the opportunity to discuss recent court decisions with colleagues in their departments.

PANEL 267 WORKSHOP: SPOKANE NEIGHBORHOOD BASED SUPERVISION

A presentation is given on the organization and implementation of a partnership among Spokane police department, the Department of Corrections, businesses, social service agencies, and the community to address the growing crime problem in Spokane.

PANEL 268 DELINQUENCY IN INDIAN COUNTRY: PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

“The Choctaw Indian Response to Caucasian Law Enforcement in Southeastern Oklahoma and Western Arkansas,” **ROBERT SCOTT JR** and **KEITH CAMPBELL**, Fort Hays State University and **ROBERT HAWKINS JR**, University of Houston-Victoria

The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma has always been characterized as a land of peace and order, occupied by a gentle people. The order maintenance orientation of the Choctaw in this region runs in direct conflict with the strict enforcement policing philosophy of the predominantly caucasian police force, and police hierarchy. This study explores this troubled relationship and rationalizes crime data and self-reported delinquency, relative to this philosophical gap.

“Field Initiated Gang Research in the Navajo Nation: A U S Department of Justice Project,” **BARBARA MENDENHALL**, California State University-Sacramento

Navajo nation judges report that youth gangs are blamed for increases in serious physical violence, killings, and drug trafficking. The Navajo Nation Judicial Branch estimates that 58 percent of delinquency in 1993 was related to gang activity. However, youth gangs in Indian country have not been studied. As part of a plan for suppression and intervention, the Navajo Nation Judicial Branch is studying Navajo gangs. This research will establish a youth gang profile for use in the Navajo Nation community peacemaker courts.

“Tribal Courts, Biculturalism, and the Practice of Juvenile Justice in Indian Country: A Structural Analysis,” **TROY ARMSTRONG**, California State University-Sacramento

The past decade has been characterized by the explosive growth of westernized tribal courts and procedures on a large number of reservations across this nation. The implementation of this type of framework for conducting a broad range of criminal and other legal activities has been only partially successful. This paper examines the evolution of these practices in light of the unique jurisdictional relationship that Native American tribes have with federal, state, and county governments.

“Positive and Negative Factors Affecting the Legitimacy of Native Canadian Community Justice Committees,” **MARIANNE NIELSEN**, Northern Arizona University

Canadian Native Youth Justice Committees (YJCs) consist of respected members of the Native (Indian) community who make sentencing recommendations to youth court judges. The YJCs are still establishing their legitimacy within the Canadian criminal justice system. Using a social organizational framework, the nine factors that may contribute to legitimacy are analyzed, as are the eight factors that may detract. This analysis is based on interviews and observation.

PANEL 268A ROUNDTABLE: THE USE OF INTERMEDIATE PUNISHMENT PROGRAMS AS A SENTENCING ALTERNATIVE

Due to expanding prison populations across the country, alternatives to incarceration have become a local concern in the area of criminal justice. Pennsylvania has implemented intermediate punishment programs (IPP's) as alternatives to incarceration through inclusion in the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing (PCS) guidelines. Discussion centers on types of offenders who receive intermediate punishments, current judicial use of IPP's, and methods of improving its consideration.

PANEL 269 THE PERIPHERAL CORE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

“Studying the Criminal Trial: An Experiential Approach,” **DIANE DAANE**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

Discussion of courts classes generally focus more on whether the perspective of the course should be legal or social science-based rather than the suitability of the topic as part of the criminal justice core curriculum. Attention to the criminal trial by courts classes from either perspective is minimal. The usual emphasis is on the appellate courts and process. A peripheral course designed to enhance student understanding of the criminal trial offers a unique opportunity for experiential education through a mock trial while combining academic and practical skills which support the curriculum core.

“Alcohol, Drugs, and Public Policy,” **JUDITH HARRIS**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

Alcohol, Drugs, and Public Policy has been offered several times as a topics course. Students have responded with enthusiasm and class enrollments have been high. It is now proposed that this course be adopted as a permanent course in the criminal justice curriculum at USCS. This course not only provided information about drugs and their effects—physical, psychological, and social—but it introduces two major perspectives on the control of substance abuse: the law and order perspective and the public health perspective. Students learn to critically evaluate public policies based on these perspectives.

“Terrorism and Criminal Justice Education,” **IHEKWOABA ONWUDIWE**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

No abstract available.

“Homicide and Violence: A Psychological Perspective,” **FRIEDRICH WENZ**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

Homicide and Violence: A Psychosocial Perspective was offered by the author as a peripheral, borderline course in the criminal justice curriculum. The course integrated psychological, social and social psychological knowledge from diverse disciplines in order to expand our understanding of specific forms of criminal behavior.

PANEL 270 A CRITIQUE OF EXISTING CRIMINAL LAWS AND PROCEDURES

"Curtailling Frivolous Section 1983 Inmate Litigation: Laws, Practices, and Proposals," **JEFFREY MAAHS** and **ROLANDO del CARMEN**, Sam Houston State University

The proliferation of inmate litigation has caused concern in recent years among judicial, legislative, and executive officials. Section 1983 litigation, in particular, has inundated the federal docket. This paper describes what means have been used to prevent frivolous Section 1983 inmate litigation, and what measures have been suggested for the future.

"How Lawyers are Taking America to Hell in a Handbasket," **ERNIE HERNANDEZ JR**, National University

This paper is excerpted from a forthcoming work. Over the last 30 years the over-reliance upon lawyers and their commonly accepted legal practices of what constitutes good lawyering, are in the main mostly benefiting lawyers, but do very little of value for the society in general. Many of their practices are simply unproductive and expensive overhead; contribute to higher costs for insurance, consumer goods, product safety and reliability, and often put the society increasingly at risk to violent offenders and unsavory characters.

"The Redundancy of Federal and State Criminal Procedure," **BARRY LATZER**, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

This paper defends a most controversial proposition: there is growing redundancy between federal and state constitutional procedure, that some of this redundancy is no longer defensible, and that federal procedures that are neither fundamental, required by the Bill of Rights, no essential to the implementation of a fundamental right, should be disincorporated, ie, no longer imposed upon the states as a matter of 14th Amendment due process. These criteria support the reversal of at least mainstays of federal criminal procedure: *Mapp v Ohio* and *Miranda v Arizona*.

"sex, lies and misdemeanor moral turpitude," **STEVE RUSSELL**, University of Texas at San Antonio

Moral turpitude is more than a redundant and archaic phrase. Applied to convictions for misdemeanor crimes, it creates a classification rife with almost as many collateral consequences as felony convictions, including bars against professional licensing, less formal employment limitations, and admissibility for impeachment purposes in subsequent criminal or civil litigation. This paper examines whether some principled description can guide this expansion of criminal consequences or whether moral turpitude is simply each appellate court's idea of crimes mala in se.

PANEL 271 ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE AND PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

"Social, Political, and Economic Trends Shaping Police Administration in the Third Millennium," **JAMES GINGER**, St Mary's University

The author identifies six social, political, and economic trends affecting police agencies, and discusses the ways police management must adapt to these trends. Special emphasis is placed on the management skills necessary to manage effectively in organizational environments affected by these trends. The trends identified are: achievement of maximum funding rations; shift to self-help and activism; the advent of the technological revolution; acceptance of the philosophy of the decentralization of power; diversification of the American culture; and shift to external foci.

"Critical Elements in Police Long-Range Planning," **ROBERT FRAZIER**, Lamar University

This paper defines the elements that would be present if a police agency was planning effectively on a long-range basis. The issue of whether police agencies engage in long-range planning has been raised periodically but has not been studied systematically. The emergence of a police mission emphasizing community-wide coordination and change once again makes the existence of effective long-range planning an issue for police agencies and policy makers. This paper includes a review of police planning literature and draws on experience in non-police fields.

"Opportunities for Police Innovation: The Promise and Perils of Regionalization," **JOHN MEYER JR**, Kutztown University and **CLIFFORD BARCLIFF**, Central Berks Regional Police Department

The creation of a regional police department has the potential to implement innovative approaches to policing. At the same time, there are many hidden perils serving as formidable obstacles to change. Although the plan to create a community police model was met by some immediate resistance, later problems posed greater difficulties. All-in-all, this experiment offers new insight on the change process.

PANEL 272 RESOURCES UTILIZATION FOR COP IN RURAL SETTINGS

"A Support System for Community Policing: What a Rural State Can Share with Urban States," **CAROLYN BALL** and **JEAN LAVIGNE**, University of Maine

A key criticism of community policing is that police are not prepared for community policing. Police lack the skills, education, or knowledge of community needs. The solution to this problem lies in attention to the formulation stage or what we refer to as the support stage. Through the development of a support system that provides research, financial support, and information, communities will be able to develop their own unique community policing plans. Maine's use of scarce resources can serve as a model for implementing community policing in both urban and rural states.

"Barriers to the Implementation of Community Policing in Small Town Police Departments in North Carolina," **WENDELL ANDREWS**, North Carolina Central University

It is commonly assumed that small town policing complements the ideals of community policing. However, research indicates that this belief is not necessarily true. Barriers that small town police departments in North Carolina face in implementing community policing and ways to address such barriers are discussed.

"The Contributions of Small Town and Rural Police to Community Policing," VIC SIMS, Southern Oregon State College

This paper looks at some of the traits shared by small town and rural police, and generally accepted definitions of community policing. It reviews some of the properties more often found in non-bureaucratic police departments which contribute to an appearance of community policing.

"Female Police in Rural Settings," RALPH WEISHEIT, Illinois State University

Most of the research on women in policing has been based on urban experiences. Recent work on rural policing suggests that it is quite different from urban policing, and these differences should be of particular relevance to female police officers. Female officers in rural areas are less likely than urban female officers to have other female officers nearby for support. These women are also doing a traditionally male job in an environment less tolerant of the non-traditional. Additionally, the skills and experiences that women can bring to policing are precisely those that characterize police work in rural areas.

PANEL 273 COURT REMEDIES AND JUDICIAL OPINIONS

"The Superiority of Civil Court Remedies to Criminal Court Remedies in Enforcing Criminal Victims' Rights," GREGORY ORVIS, University of Texas at Tyler

The line between criminal and civil courts in the U S has been steadily erased with the enforcement of victims' rights in criminal courts. The unintended results are a convulsion of the judicial process, an obscurement of the criminal courts' goals, and a burden on overcrowded criminal courts. The historical separation of civil and criminal remedies and the common law reasons for their separation are examined.

"Compensation for Wrongful Conviction and Imprisonment," GARY WILLIS, York College of Pennsylvania

This paper is concerned with the legal remedies that are available to a person who has been wrongfully convicted and imprisoned. In particular, it examines state statutes and case law to determine which states provide a statutory scheme of redress for wrongful convictions. After identifying only eight states that provide for such a remedy, this paper proposes a model statute that would acknowledge as a matter of public policy the basic right of an innocent person to compensate for a wrongful conviction and imprisonment.

"Toward a Justification Theory of Judicial Decisions: Chief Justice Burger and the Fourth Amendment," BRADLEY CHILTON, University of Toledo and TRACY WOLF, Michigan State University

The justifications regularly employed in judicial opinions have been largely overlooked by students of the judicial process. Traditional legal scholars examine legal concepts, judicial behavioralists examine judicial decisions and contexts, but few systematically examine the choice of rhetorical justification in judicial opinions to understand and predict the judicial process. This paper develops and applies this model to analyze the decisions of Burger.

"Frivolous Law Suits by Inmates: Missouri's New Law Addresses the Issue," RICK STEINMANN, Lindenwood College

A 1995 Missouri statute calls for sanctions against inmates when their suits against the prison are found to be frivolous. An inmate's parole can be delayed by 60 days and part of the inmate's prison account can be confiscated. The rationale behind the statute is that frivolous lawsuits consume the court's time and cost the state almost two million dollars a year. Ironically, the statute was enacted at a time when the number of inmate lawsuits being filed were at a eight-year low. This paper addresses the legal, social, and public policy implications of this new law.

PANEL 274 SPATIAL ANALYSIS IV

"Coping with Crime-Again...and Forever," LAURIN WOLLAN JR, Florida State University

Twenty years after, the author revisits his 1976 *Futurist* essay in light of what has happened in its future, what has been learned in future studies, and what should be anticipated about crime and criminal justice in our future 20 years hence.

"Racial and Economic Residential Segregation as Crime Rate Determinants," MICHAEL VICTOR, University of Texas at Tyler

In this multiple regression analysis based on circa 1990 data for more than 200 U S metropolitan areas, residential segregation of blacks and of the poor are examined with regard to their effects on the seven forms of offending counted in the FBI's traditional crime index. Competing hypotheses are assessed and policy implications of the findings are discussed.

"Postindustrial U S Cities: The Change in Industrial Jobs and Crime 1970-1990," GARLAND WHITE, Old Dominion University

This paper features an analysis of the change in the availability of manufacturing jobs, economic well-being, and crime in the 100 largest cities in the U S. The relationship between decreasing industrial jobs and several measures of well-being is examined. The effects of these changes on crime rates are investigated, as well as controlling for age of population, and the change in transfer payments to cities and individuals.

PANEL 275 ATTITUDES ABOUT GUNS AND SELF-DEFENSE

"A Comparison of Southern and Western Students' Attitudes Towards Gun Control," ROBERT RIEDELL II, BRIAN PAYNE, JENNIFER LAMBERT, and ALISON SCOTT, Troy State University

This study explores 868 college students' attitudes towards gun control. Students attending two different universities, one southern and one western, completed a questionnaire developed to assess gun control attitudes. Preliminary results revealed regional and gender differences. Specifically, students attending the southern university were more likely to oppose gun control measures. Further analysis indicated that gender was a significant factor contributing to the differences between the two groups of students. The implications of these findings are discussed.

"The Social Organization of Self-Defense," KENNETH ADAMS and MARGARET FARNWORTH, Sam Houston State University

This paper develops a model of defensive weapons ownership by examining factors that lead to self-defensive strategies, including weapons, and plans to acquire a gun. Explanatory variables include fear of crime, attitudes towards vigilantism, perceptions of risk, perceived police effectiveness, past victimization, and household demographics. Data is derived from a statewide survey of Texans in 1993.

PANEL 276 INTERNATIONAL ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE: POTPOURRI

"Law without Power: The War Crimes Tribunal and Justice in the Former Yugoslavia," MARGARET VANDIVER and ED DAY, University of Memphis

This paper is the third in a series of exploratory papers on the general topics of war crimes and genocide in the 1990s. It outlines the legal authority for the War Crimes Tribunal, reviews the difficulties the tribunal has faced, and presents a summary of any prosecutions completed or under way. Finally, it discusses ways in which the tribunal's powers to punish persons guilty of genocide and war crimes can be strengthened.

"Ghana's Laws on Abortion as It Exists Vis-A-Vis the Recent Cairo Convention on Population," ISHMAEL TURKSON

This paper considers Ghana's laws on abortion alongside the recent Cairo convention on population. Further consideration of whether there is the need to legalize it after considering several views from the Cairo participants and other text writers. Social, religious, and economic considerations are discussed.

"Islam's Sacred Law and Institutionalized Violence Against Women: The Treatment of Indigent Women in the Islamic Republic of Iran's Justice System," HAMID KUSHA, Maryville University

This paper explores the relationship between a certain class based concept of Islam's Sacred Law (Shari'a) and gender-based violence that has been institutionalized in present Iran's justice system. The main argument is that although the Sacred Law is in need of time and social based reconsideration, it is this class-based concept that is the main culprit in subjecting Iranian women in general and indigent women in particular to the criminogenic impacts of institutionalized violence.

"Theorizing Prison Disorder and Exploring Reform: The British Context," RAMONN CARRABINE, University of Salford (United Kingdom)

This paper assesses the state disorganization thesis on prison riots, developed in the U S, with reference to the British experience of disorder. Two recent prison riots are considered in this critical appraisal: Peterhead 1987 in Scotland and Strangeways 1990 in England. These instances of disorder are discussed.

PANEL 276A THE COMMUNAL NATURE OF VIOLENCE

"Parental Abductions, Domestic Violence," INGER SAGATUN-EDWARDS, San Jose State University

A documentary study of 634 parental abduction cases reported to two district attorney offices in California was conducted to (1) identify the prevalence and types of family violence and child abuse/neglect in the case files, (2) establish the extent to which family violence and social background facts interact to increase the risk for parental abductions, and (3) trace the legal response and determine how social background and domestic violence affect interventions. This paper demonstrates how domestic violence and social background factors interact to affect both the risk for parental abductions and the legal response.

"Parental Kidnaping: Characteristics of the Abductors," SUZANNE WILLIAMS, New Mexico State University

The subject of missing children first attracted the nation's attention in the early 1970s. Estimates of the number of children abducted by non-family individuals ranged from a few hundred to more than 50,000 a year; but far more children, approximately 354,000, are abducted by their parents or other family members. Over 100 parental kidnaping cases are analyzed and a sociological profile of a parental abducted that police and prosecutors can use is developed.

"Racial Variation in Attitudes Towards Violence," ROY AUSTIN and CHRISTOPHER HEBERT, Pennsylvania State University

The subculture of violence theory proposes that blacks and lower class persons are more favorable to violence than whites and the upper class. Findings from GSS data show the reverse of this proposed relationship between race, class, and attitudes toward violence. Therefore, an alternative is sought to the subcultural explanation of violent attitudes by explaining the relationship over time between these attitudes and violent behavior, economic threat, and fear of violence.

"Situational Determinants of School Aggression and Violence," STEPHEN HAAS, East Tennessee State University

School violence has become one of the foremost problems facing school administrators and public officials in the U S. However, most research regarding school violence has been largely atheoretical and limited in its ability to address the actual situations that may facilitate the occurrence of aggression and violence. Most scholars support the idea that situational factors can serve as both triggers and inhibitors for the actual display of aggression. Using the theoretical framework provided by A Bandura, this paper discusses the role of high-risk school situations for the display of aggression and violence.

PANEL 277 THE SENTENCING PROCESS

"Judicial Decision-Making Processes and Sentencing Outcomes," CHESTERBRITT, JOHN KRAMER, and DARRELL STEFFENSMEIER, Pennsylvania State University

Prior research on judicial sentencing patterns has limited its focus to studying sentencing outcomes: (1) prison or non-prison sentence and (2) length of sentence. Missing from this research has been a focus on the decision-making processes used by judges that might explain why there are variations in sentencing outcomes by judges. In order to test for differences in the way judges use legal and extra-legal factors in sentencing, a hierarchical linear model that permits a test for differences in regression coefficients by sentencing judge is used.

“Sentencing Alternatives in a Court of Limited Jurisdiction,” **HAROLD EISENHUTH**, Metropolitan State College of Denver

The sentencing judge in a court of limited jurisdiction faces a myriad of challenges in attempting to tailor the sentence to meet the needs of society, of the defendant, of the crime, and of the victim. Limited resources and limited sentencing alternatives usually compound these problems. However, with creativity and ingenuity, the judge may achieve the goals of this entire process. This paper discusses those alternatives.

“New Directions for the Presentence Report? An Empirical Test,” **MICHAEL WEINRATH**, University of Alberta

In recent years, changes have been advocated for the presentence investigation report. Rather than a narrative-style, social casework approach, scholars have advocated reports incorporate statistical prediction models or focus on interpreting legal status (eg, prior record, offense severity). Critics however, have produced little in the way of empirical support for these proposed changes. This study attempts to determine whether or not narrative PSRs are helpful to the judiciary in assigning sentence. Multivariate analysis did not support use of the presentence report.

“Probation Service in the Courtroom: A Case Study of Santa Cruz County Felony Courts,” **SCOTT MacDONALD** and **CYNTHIA HART**, San Jose State University

This paper is a case study of the relationship between judges and probation officers in the Santa Cruz County (CA) felony courts. Analysis is provided with regard to the flow of communication to the court. Data sources include interviews with judges, surveys of probation officers, and court records. A proposed model for reorganization of courtroom service provided by probation is presented.

“Offensiveness vs Sympathish: Why Susan Smith was not Sentenced to Die,” **L KAY GILLESPIE**, Weber State University

The U S has executed 37 women during the 20th century. Presently 46 women are under sentence of death but few, if any, will actually be executed. This paper addresses the question, “why are some women sentenced to die and others not?” Several factors are identified that are influential in determining whether or not a woman is given the death penalty. Comparisons are made to the Susan Smith case and the two concepts--offensiveness and sympathish--are examined as to their applicability.

PANEL 278 COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDY IN COSTA RICA

“Juvenile Delinquency Issues in Costa Rica,” **IRMA O’BOURKE**, Florida International University

No abstract available.

“Police Training,” **JAVIER MARQUES**, Florida International University

No abstract available.

“Crime and Punishment,” **SONJA IBARRA**, Florida International University

No abstract available.

“SWAT Team Training and Functions,” **JENNIFER VAUGHN**, Florida International University

No abstract available.

“Court System,” **PAUL ROD**, Florida International University

No abstract available.

“Overview of the Comparative Study of Criminal Justice Between the United States and Costa Rica,” **RICHARD LEMACK**, Florida International University

No abstract available.

PANEL 281 WORKSHOP: DEVELOPING THE ‘COMMUNITY’ WITH COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Community corrections plays a vital role in bridging the gap between incarceration and freedom. To be effective, the community within community corrections must consist of a social structure which emphasizes responsibility and achievement. By having a basic understanding of cultural norms and values, the corrections official can develop a program that effectively reinforces positive behavior. Basic characteristics of a functional community and how to integrate those characteristics into their existing programs will be identified.

PANEL 282 CRITICAL ISSUES IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

“The Status of Serial Murder Research,” **STEVEN EGGER**, University of Illinois-Springfield

Research into the phenomenon of serial murder began in the early 1980s by the FBI. Serious academic research into the phenomenon was initiated in the mid 1980s and has continued since that period. Like homicide research prior to the 1980s, with the exception of early works completed by 1991, much of the current serial murder research appears to be repetitive rather than cumulative in nature. A description of the development of serial murder research is provided followed by an assessment of the current status of this research.

"Sequential Predation: Elements of Serial Fatal Victimization," **RONALD HOLMES**, University of Louisville

No abstract available.

"The Impact of the Courtroom Workgroup in Child Maltreatment Proceedings," **PAUL KNEPPER**, Northern Kentucky University and **SHANNON BARTON**, University of Cincinnati

In recent years, there has been a concerted effort by the federal government to focus attention on the preservation of families. Legislation such as the 1980 Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act (PL 96-272), has been passed to assist courts in their attempt to oversee that reasonable efforts are made to safely place children back into their homes who have entered state care as a result of abuse or neglect. This paper reviews the goals of this legislation and uses the perspective of the courtroom workgroup to identify barriers to its implementation.

PANEL 282A EMERGING ISSUES IN RESEARCH METHODS

"A Fuzzy Assessment of Classification Instruments," **STEVEN CUVELIER** and **JANET MULLINGS**, Sam Houston State University

Traditional classification assessment is based upon the presumption of bivalence (either a person succeeds or fails, is A or not A, etc). This notion has focused attention on classification instrument assessment techniques that measure the degree to which outcomes are correctly predicted. Classification accuracy, for example, may be assessed by the number of correct predictions relative to the number of false positives and negatives. This traditional approach assumes implicitly that outcomes (a) are bivalent, (b) are deterministic and © can be known at the point of classification. None of these assumptions appear to be supported empirically.

"Research in Dangerous Settings," **SCOTT HARB**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Research in dangerous settings is nothing new to ethnographers or to the field of criminal justice/criminology. However, for the novice researcher this environment can be confronting, hostile and quite dangerous. Today, a void exists in the available research. Traditionally, focus has been on the protection of participants, but rarely has it been on the protection of the researcher/ethnographer. This paper presents strategies and tips, ranging from access to safety zones that can educate and ultimately protect the researcher.

PANEL 283 CITATION ANALYSIS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

"The Most-Cited Scholars in Criminal Justice Textbooks, 1989 to 1993," **RICHARD WRIGHT**, University of Scranton and **ELLEN COHN**, Florida International University

No study has ever examined who the most-cited scholars are in criminal justice textbooks. Here we extend recent citation analysis studies by identifying and ranking the 22 most-cited scholars in 16 introductory criminal justice textbooks published from 1989 to 1993. The list is compared to similar lists of the most-cited scholars in criminal justice journals and criminology textbooks. It is concluded that there are multiple avenues to prominence in textbooks and journals for scholars who conduct different types of crime-related research.

"Who Are the Most-Cited Scholars in Twenty Major American and International Criminology and Criminal Justice Journals," **ELLEN COHN**, Florida International University and **DAVID FARRINGTON**, University of Cambridge

In an attempt to determine the most influential scholars, this paper examines citations in 20 criminology and criminal justice journals in 1990. The most-cited scholars in five international criminology journals, five American criminology journals, five international criminal justice journals, and five American criminal justice journals were determined. While the study does not span a long period of time, it does encompass the largest number of journals considered in a single citation analysis study since Wolfgang et al's *Evaluating Criminology*.

"The Most-Cited Scholars in Criminology Textbooks, 1963 to 1968, 1976-1980, and 1989 to 1993," **RICHARD WRIGHT**, **COLETTE SOMA**, and **LISA CAUDULLO**, University of Scranton

A longitudinal comparison of the most-cited scholars in criminology textbooks over 30 years is offered. A list of 31 most-cited scholars in 10 introductory criminology textbooks published from 1963 to 1958 is compiled; those scholars are ranked by the frequency of their citations in the textbooks. These data are then compared to similar studies that rank the most-cited scholars in criminology textbooks published from 1976 to 1980 and 1989 to 1993.

PANEL 284 THEORETICAL AND STATISTICAL ISSUES

"Society's New Prisons: The City as Social Control," **RYAN WHITT**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

Sociological research has gone to great lengths in attempting to explain and define the different forms of social control. Theory and perspective focus on formal and informal institutions, social and economic inequalities, and different types of socialization mechanisms as underlying foundations necessary for the existence of social control. Based on a review of the current literature, this paper puts forth a preliminary perspective defining the city as society's new form of social control.

"The Public Health Approach to Crime: An Overview," **BEVERLEE WARNOCK**, Sul Ross State University

A relatively new approach to crime control is the public health approach. This paper traces the history of this perspective and discusses its methodology and assumptions.

"Political Rhetoric Within the Field of Criminal Justice," **MICHAEL PAWLAK**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

This paper examines the rhetoric involved in the field of criminal justice. Within a literature review related to crime and justice rhetoric, the issues of media,

politics, and public perceptions are addressed. Also, the many adversities produced by political rhetoric in criminal justice are discussed.

“DEVISED”: Date Evaluation for Variables in SPSS 6.1 to Explicate Durations,” DOUGLAS WIEBE, Indiana State University

Date Evaluation for Variables in SPSS 6.1 to Explicate Durations (DEVISED) is a technique developed to facilitate the analysis of data sets containing date variables. Without using syntax commands, DEVISED enables calculation of a specific duration between two dates (eg, one year and 36 days) when an approximation (eg, 57 weeks) or a decimal (eg, 1.098) years would be insufficient or inconvenient for empirical analysis of data. It is demonstrated how this method to promptly determine the number of years and days between hundreds of pairs of dates can yield values that aid statistical analysis.

PANEL 285 DUE PROCESS AND CIVIL RIGHTS

“An Update on Prisoner Rights,” ALEXIS MILLER, University of Louisville

This paper examines the changes made in prisoners' rights and their access to the courts from America's colonial period until today. This includes a brief history of prisoners' rights within corrections, examining the Pennsylvania and Auburn systems, and the evolution of the hands off doctrine. It also examines the causes and necessity for federal court intervention in the American prison system. Recommendations are made to increase prisoners' knowledge of how to access the court, as well as recommendations to prison administrators on how to less the cost of civil litigation in a facility.

“The Conservative Agenda and its Impact on the Rights of Convicted Felons: A Re-Examination of State Legal Codes,” KATHLEEN OLIVARES, Washington State University

This study examines the rights lost by convicted felons based on the 1986 survey of state legal codes. A decade of legal reform influenced by conservative policy makers has passed without a re-examination of the felon's loss of rights. It is predicted that during this period of get tough sanctions that felons are increasingly losing rights afforded to law abiding citizens. This study examines the impact of a conservative criminal justice policy agenda on the rights of those convicted of a felony.

“The Right to Carry: A Description of the Texas Concealed Weapons Law,” ROSS BATES, Sul Ross State University

This paper describes the newly enacted Texas Right to Carry law and compares it with similar laws in other states.

“The Impact of the Extralegal Intrusion of Race on the Sentencing of Adult Criminal Offenders,” TRAVIS PRATT, Washington State University

Numerous academic studies have been conducted regarding the impact of race on the criminal justice system - specifically, its effect independent of all legal considerations - in an effort to explain the disproportionate incarceration rates of minorities. This paper contains a succinct and accurate summary of the existing literature about the various empirically relevant aspects of the issue of the extralegal intrusion of race on the criminal justice system. The contending positions and explanations for the diverse conclusions found in the research are included.

PANEL 286 COMMUNITY POLICING

“Participant Observation on Police Patrols: An Assessment of the Need for Community Policing,” MICHAEL CHARLES, Pennsylvania State University

This paper reports the results of a participant observation study of police patrols over a three-month period in a college town. The larger study is part of an assessment of community policing funded by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. The author reports on the participant observations methodology developed for this unique study, reports on the findings as they relate to the need for community policing, and makes recommendations for improvements in application of technology to replace outmoded systems of paper reporting.

“Community Crime Control: The Family as a First Defense,” LARRY OUTLAW, University of Arkansas-Little Rock

The future of crime control must be rooted in, and be built from, the basic levels of our societal institutions. Citizens must be instilled with the belief that with rights come an equal number of societal responsibilities. These rights and responsibilities serve as the basic building block for the future of community crime control. These frameworks must also involve the family unit, the neighborhoods, the community as a whole, and the various governmental agencies that touch our daily lives.

“A Longitudinal Look at the Implementation of Community Policing in Two Cities Over Four Years,” DEANNA WILKINSON, Rutgers University and DENNIS ROSENBAUM and RON LAKE, University of Illinois-Chicago

This paper provides a preliminary assessment of the trends and patterns of the implementation of community policing in two cities over a four-year period. Extensive fieldwork was conducted during the first two years (1991-1993) of the program. These data will be linked with data collected in our follow-up study which began in Fall 1995. The paper reports on several specific aspects of program development including moving from a specialized unit toward department-wide involvement, garnering community participation, officer experiences with problem solving, and obstacles to implementation.

PANEL 287 PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE

“Perception of Police Department Concern and its Impact on Parental Coping During the Search for a Missing Child,” DEBORAH LINNELL, University of Maryland

Several high-profile cases have brought the plight of missing children to the forefront of American awareness. These cases usually end in the happy reunion of parent(s) and child. But what happens if a child is not immediately found? Parents who registered their children with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children responded to mail surveys containing standardized mental health instruments to describe how they coped with the search for their missing child.

"Determinants of Satisfaction with the Police for Victims of Robbery and Burglary," MEGHAN STROSHINE, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Under a rhetoric of community policing, the satisfaction of citizens is an important measure of the effectiveness of the police. Consequently, studies that examine the satisfaction of citizens with the police are able to provide the field of policing with a type of consumer perspective. This study exclusively focuses on crime-victim satisfaction with the police, and builds on past research by including several variables that have never before been studied in this context. The influence of both crime-victim expectations of the police and a variety of police response variables on crime-victim satisfaction is examined.

"Public Perception of Police Performance: Military vs Civilian Police," STEVEN COOPER, California State University-Sacramento

Many police agencies across the country are working hard to hire officers who represent the community in which they serve. It is reasonable to believe that those agencies that are most representative of their communities will be more effective in performing their tasks. This paper examines two different police agencies which vary in their level of representation: the military and the civilian police. Data were gathered to assess the affects of the level of representation on public perception of the police.

"Does the Stereotypical Personality Reported for the Male Police Officer Satisfactorily fit that of the Female Police Officer," LARRY GOULD, Northern Arizona University

This research, using the content, validity and clinical scales found in the MMPI-2, investigates the differences in the psychological makeup between male and female police recruits. The research design calls for the testing of police recruits on the first day of their academy experience. The literature on the police personality suggests that there exists a stereotype for male officers, a finding replicated in this study. The findings of this research are that female officers do not generally fit the stereotype found in the study of male officers, but more often tend to fit the stereotype of the officer desired by the public.

PANEL 288 PRE-RELEASE CORRECTIONAL COUNSELING FOR SUCCESSFUL REINTEGRATION INTO SOCIETY

"Useful Tips for the Inmates' Last Six Months in Prison for Successful Re-Integration," NICHOLAS MAZORRA, Florida International University

No abstract available.

"Teaching the Inmate the Interview Process for Successful Employment Consideration Upon Their Release, Not Withstanding a Criminal Record," JAVIER MARQUES, Florida International University

No abstract available.

"Resume Tips to Articulate a Criminal Past for Employment Consideration," RAFAEL CARVAJAL, Florida International University

No abstract available.

"Helping the Inmates Answer the Inevitable Tough Questions Asked of Them when Released," JENNIFER VAUGHN, Florida International University

No abstract available.

"Helping the Inmate in Dealing with Societal Concerns when Released," FABIOLA GOMEZ, Florida International University

No abstract available.

PANEL 290 FAMILY ISSUES AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

"Infant Fatality Rate: Beyond the Natural, ie, Murder, Accidental, or Undetermined: An Analysis of Causes Along with Recommendations for Prevention," DIANA SULLIVAN, North Carolina Central University

Infancy, as regarded in the medical field, is the period of one's life from its first breath through the first year of life or until the child begins to walk along (the toddler stage). This paper examines infant deaths ruled (manner) either murder, accidental, or undetermined by the respective medical examiner or coroner. The analysis addresses the causes and correlates the relevant demographic factors. This is accomplished by actual case study reviews and follow-up interviews of relevant investigative personnel.

"A Review of Child Molestation Laws in the South and Punishments of Perpetrators," AMEE HOWARD, Valdosta State University

This paper is a review of the laws of selected southern states under which child molesters are convicted and sentenced. It also examines how many convicted perpetrators are sentenced to probation, how many serve prison terms, and the length of time served prior to parole.

"Law Enforcement's Perspectives Toward Domestic Violence," CINDY KRANIS, Western Carolina University

Domestic violence, which has evolved from a victim-pursuing to a state-intervening crime perspective, is still encountering many obstacles in the criminal justice field. This study examines the trend of police department policy in dealing with domestic violence incidents in North Carolina. The major purpose attempts to understand the changing attitudes to handle domestic violence among law enforcement agencies. This study explores other victim-oriented assistance programs to domestic violence complaints.

"The Dynamics of 'Help-Seeking' in Spousal Abuse," JESSICA DAVIS, North Carolina Central University

National data indicates that a woman suffers from spousal abuse every 15 seconds. This presentation addresses the help-seeking aspect of spousal abuse (ie,

at what point in a relationship does a person seek help, what kind of help is sought, and from whom is it sought). Findings from this data as well as a theoretical framework address the underlying issues of spousal abuse and gives a basis for discussing and understanding the help-seeking aspect of this national problem.

"Custody Decisions by Traditional Courts Against Mothers in Non-Traditional Roles," **VERONICA PURYEAR**, University of Maryland

How traditional courts have responded to working and lesbian mothers seeking to obtain or maintain custody of their children are examined. A case study analysis of recent cases that exemplify the courts' actions in dealing with child custody is incorporated. The research theoretically reviews the best interest doctrine. The intent is to show that the best interest doctrine actually supports traditionally held patriarchal values. Implications for further research are discussed.

PANEL 290A CORRECTIONS: ON THE ROAD TO RECOVERY

"The Future of Corrections is in its Past," **FRANK CROWE**, Ferris State University

Designing programs that are intended to curb offender errant behavior is the intent of correctional treatment. While it is true that many offenders have significant cognitive and social decision-making deficiencies, this is not to infer that most offenders have intellectual deficits. This cognitive program assists the correctional practitioner in more accurately assessing the offender and helping him/her address their own needs.

"From Moundsville Penitentiary to Mt Olive Correctional Complex: Management, Humanitarian, and Economic Issues," **KENNETH BLAKE** and **GAIL FLINT**, West Virginia State College

This study focuses on the transition from Moundsville Penitentiary, a prison built in the mid-1800s, to Mt Olive Correctional Complex. In 1986, the state supreme court ordered Moundsville closed because of the conditions of confinement. Personnel and inmates were moved to the new state prison in 1994. Interviews of staff and inmates, a survey, and official records are used to assess the problems of such a move from traditional "big house" prison to a prison designed to promote interaction between inmates and staff.

"An Effective Administrative Response to a Federal Court Mandate: The Texas Prison System's Reduction of Excessive and Unnecessary Force Against Prison Inmates," **PEDRO LOPEZ** and **ARMANDO ABNEY**, St Mary's University

Federal judicial mandates issued against the state of Texas in the 1980s directly affected the daily management and administrative operations of Texas prisons. Included in these operational activities was the exercise of physical force against prison inmates by officials of the prison system. An apparent problem was the insufficient policy to guide the use of physical force actions by institutional staff. Due to this insufficient guidance, the use of force as practiced by officials of the department may be times have been in violation of federal constitutional constraints.

"Making Society Safer? Parole Guidelines, Determinancy, and Recidivism in Ohio," **SHAWN SCHWANER**, University of Louisville

This study examines parole recidivism in Ohio over a 10-year period, 1979-1989. The data, collected by the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, utilizes a sample of 1810, 1979, and a population of 3576, in 1989, to test whether the implementation of determinate sentencing for felons three and four, and parole guidelines for felons one and two, has had any impact on predicting recidivism in Ohio. Logistic regression is used.

PANEL 291 ROUNDTABLE: CARIBBEAN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

This roundtable discusses current topics and issues relevant to this region in teaching, training, and research in the field.

PANEL 291A PLANNING FOR SAFER COMMUNITIES

"Establishing Police-Citizen Partnerships in Community Policing," **PETER KRATCOSKI**, Kent State University

The concept of community policing implies a partnership between citizens and the police in problem solving and crime prevention activities. Examples of this partnership include citizens assisting in crime watch, neighborhood patrol, and "weed and seed" activities. In some communities, the partnership is rather tenuous, with a great deal of mistrust existing on both sides and the citizens are included in crime solving and prevention activities only in superficial ways.

"Public Safety Training On-Line, the Electronic Highway," **DAVID BALCH**, **BARRY DINEEN**, and **JAMES NEWMAN**, Rio Hondo College

This presentation discusses the Rio Hondo College criminal justice on-line model. Discussion will be a case study of taking the next step in the delivery of a criminal justice program - the virtual classroom.

"Southern California Public Training Consortium," **DAVID BALCH** and **FRANK PATINO**, Rio Hondo College

This two-year project is funded by the state of California, Chancellor's Office, and has as its major purpose the integration and sequencing of academic and vocational public safety curriculum which leads to the attainment of academic, occupation, and "SCANS" (Secretary's Commission on Achieving Necessary Skills) competencies. Findings include standardized sequencing training, consolidation of courses for enrollment, improving cost effectiveness by sharing resources, delivering state-approved and mandated courses based on training need assessments and SCANS competencies, etc.

"Do Weapon Enhancement Laws Deter Crime?" **Q AKIN ADESEUN**, Pennsylvania State University

Deadly weapon enhancement laws promise a quick solution to the problems of weapon misuse. If enhancement laws have effect on offenders, then the percent of the offense involving firearms should decrease. While on the other hand, the percent of the non-gun crimes will increase when offenders switch to other crimes. Using a data set that covers 1985-1994 from the Pennsylvania Sentencing Commission, this paper examines the influence of enhancement laws on crime rates, prison admissions, and prison population.

**PANEL 292 ROUNDTABLE: CRISIS INTERVENTION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE:
FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR RESEARCH AND PRACTICE**

The field of crisis intervention has enjoyed an important association within criminal justice practice and scholarship. Now that the recognition of crisis intervention practice in criminal justice has reached its third decade, the disciplines have an opportunity to examine the history of this association and future directions the two areas may take in concert. This roundtable focuses on the theme of future directions and invites open audience participation.

PANEL 293 ROUNDTABLE: COALITION BUILDING IN RURAL COMMUNITIES TO COMBAT VIOLENT CRIME

This roundtable discusses the issues of coalition building in rural communities to address the growing problems of violent crime in rural areas. Participants focus on the findings and conclusions from recent FBI and USDA forums directed at exploring issues affecting rural law enforcement officers in their fight against violent crime in rural America.

PANEL 294 ROUNDTABLE: POLICE AND COMMUNITY WORKING TOGETHER TO IMPLEMENT CHANGE

St Cloud is a small city in Minnesota which, like many other small cities in the midwest, has experienced many demographic and other changes in recent years. These cities are also affected by the current national trend to change the nature and mission of policing. The move toward community policing is an attempt to make law enforcement more community friendly and to make communities more involved in keeping peace. These changes are a major challenge to smaller communities with limited financial resources and strong commitment to traditional ways of doing things.

PANEL 295 CRITICAL ISSUES IN COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

“Evaluation of the North Dakota Department of Corrections Intensive/Family Treatment Program,” **CHRISTINE FAMEGA**, Minot State University

The North Dakota Department of Corrections sought and was awarded federal and state operating funds to enhance the quality of substance abuse treatment for incarcerated individuals. The implemented program housed participants in treatment units segregated from the general prison population. Education, 12-step training, and intensive group therapy were required for both inmate and his/her family. Recidivism rates of program participants and on-program participants are compared for new offenses, probation violations, and other infractions.

“Bridging Institutional and Community Correction’s Policy: Non-Profit Groups Meet the Needs of Families and Friends of the Incarcerated,” **MICHAEL SUPANCIC**, Southwest Texas State University

Current criminal justice policy continues to neglect the importance of families and friends as bridging networks and resource facilitators for the men and women in jails and prisons throughout the nation. Few states provide either institutional or community-based programs addressing the needs of families and friends of the incarcerated. In response, non-profit groups are shaping the services and programs needed and requested by these at-risk families. This paper addresses the participation of non-profit organizations in advocacy and reform initiatives directed at these target populations in Texas.

“Prison Rule Violations and Recidivism: An Exploratory Study,” **SUSAN RITTER**, University of Texas-Brownsville

A review of the literature suggests that age and prior felony offenses have significant predictive power for both prison rule violations and recidivism. This study identifies those inmates who are serious rule violators and those inmates who are released and commit new crimes. Controlling for age and prior felony offenses, the relationship, if any, between major prison rule violations and recidivism is examined.

PANEL 296 CRITICAL ISSUES OF INCARCERATION

“Life Skills for the Incarcerated,” **RICHARD ANDERSON**, Florida Community College-Kent Campus and **DEBORAH YOUNG-SANDERS**, Florida Community College-North Campus

Florida Community College at Jacksonville (FCCJ) has been awarded a U S Department of Correctional Education grant to reduce recidivism of incarcerated male and female adults in Jacksonville. In conjunction with the Jacksonville sheriff’s office, the grant is designed to reduce recidivism by inmates participating in life management, life transitional/employability skills training, and ABE/GED classes. Students receive 320 hours of program instruction. These classes give the inmate the opportunity to improve the likelihood of their success when released to society.

“Causes of African American Incarceration Presented in the Literature,” **EVERETTE PENN**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

As compared to the general population, there is no gender or racial group in the U S that is so disproportionately encompassed in the U S correctional institutions as the African-American male. Searching for the causes of such a phenomena has been the subject of many articles, books, lectures, and research. This paper provides a literature review of the causes presented. The intent of this paper is to provide a theoretical foundation so that a greater understanding of the problem can be achieved and solutions can be formed and implemented.

“The Causes and Control of Prison Violence: Inmate Perspectives,” **JULIA HALL** and **BRIDGET HARTMAN**, Drexel University

Institutional violence results in costly property damage, personal injuries, and loss of administrative control and authority. Virtually all efforts to understand jailhouse violence have been done by administrators, outside academicians, commissions, or journalists. This paper presents data collected by an inmate-initiated survey in an overcrowded prison system. Consequently, a new prison was constructed to alleviate the crowding. Recognizing that over-capacity populations are a major, but only one, contributor to violence, a follow-up study was done after inmates were moved into the new facility to measure impact on the incidence of violence.

**PANEL 296A WORKSHOP: DEFUSING POTENTIALLY VIOLENT SITUATIONS USING
CONFLICT RESOLUTION SKILLS**

In an effort to become more responsive to community needs, police officers must find new ways to communicate that both ensures police officer safety and satisfies the needs of a multicultural society. The presenters explain how potentially violent situations may be handled effectively by using conflict resolution techniques. The focus is on the prevention of on-going disputes that may erupt into violent outcomes.

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