Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

1997

MARCH 11th - 15th, 1997
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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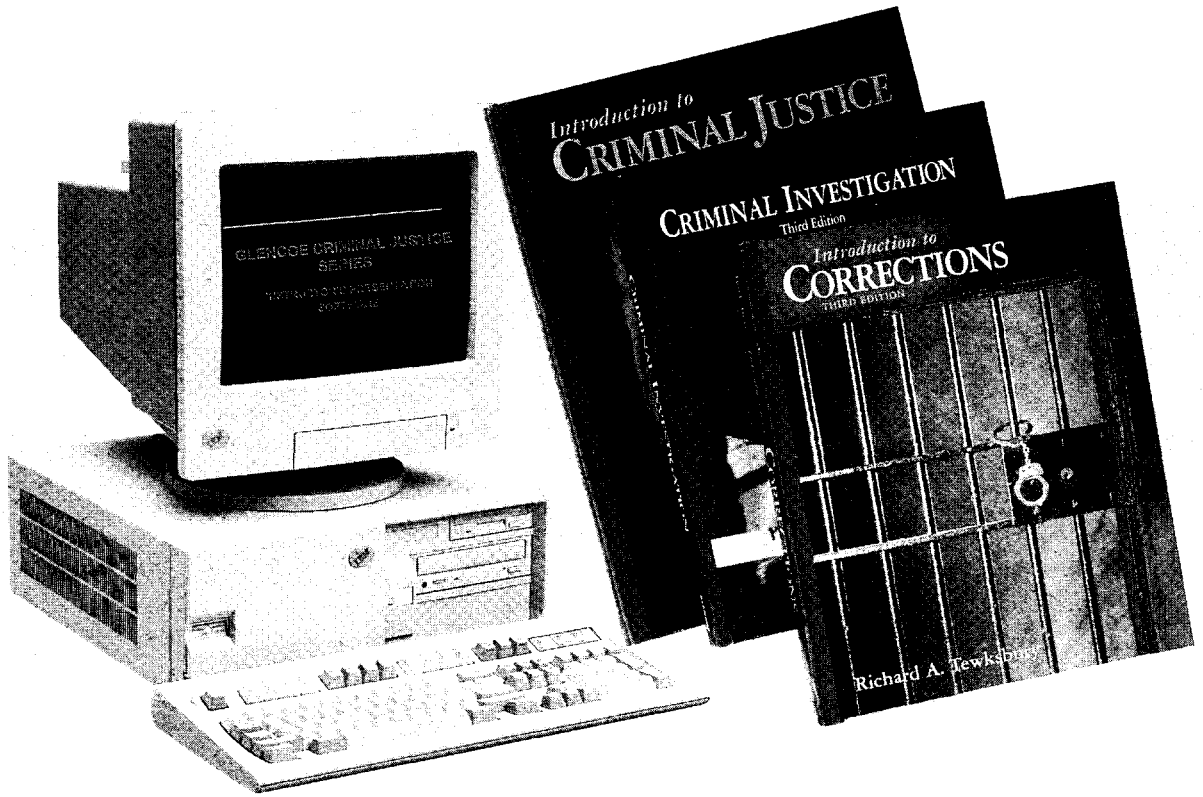

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

PAUL E. PATTON
GOVERNOR

700 CAPITOL AVENUE
SUITE 100
FRANKFORT, KY 40601
(502) 564-2611
FAX: (502) 564-2517

Dear Friends:

As Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, I take great pleasure in welcoming the distinguished members of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences to this annual meeting in Louisville. Your dedication to scholarly and professional activities within the criminal justice system is a credit to each of the 3,500 members of this outstanding organization.

I encourage you to take some time during your stay in Kentucky to see some of the historic sites our Commonwealth has to offer. Within the Louisville area are many places that will provide an opportunity for a pleasant and informative visit.

I hope you have a great meeting and will return again to see us in Kentucky.

Sincerely,

Paul E. Patton

/cmh

JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY JUDGE/EXECUTIVE

DAVID L. ARMSTRONG
County Judge/Executive

Jefferson County
Courthouse
Louisville, KY 40202
(502) 574-6161

Dear Friends,

Greetings and Welcome to Jefferson County. It is a pleasure to have you with us for the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Meeting.

As the former Attorney General of Kentucky, a former Commonwealth Attorney, and now as Jefferson County Judge/Executive, I am keenly aware of the many complex issues facing today's criminal justice system. These challenges necessitate strong alliances among all facets of the criminal justice system and related government agencies. We must continue to work together to improve the criminal justice system.

I applaud the ACJS for its efforts to provide a forum for the discussion of critical issues that face our society today, and its mission to promote public awareness and knowledge of criminal justice education, research and policy.

During your visit, I encourage you to take the time to visit and enjoy the many attractions that give our community its unique character and charm. Enjoy your stay in Jefferson County and please come back often.

Sincerely,

David L. Armstrong
Jefferson County Judge/Executive

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City of Louisville
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

JERRY E. ABRAMSON
MAYOR

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Louisville
All-America City

July 8, 1996

All in Attendance
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

As Mayor of Louisville, I take great pleasure in welcoming the **Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences** to our city. We are proud to serve as host city for the 1997 Annual Meeting and I extend to you our finest in southern hospitality.

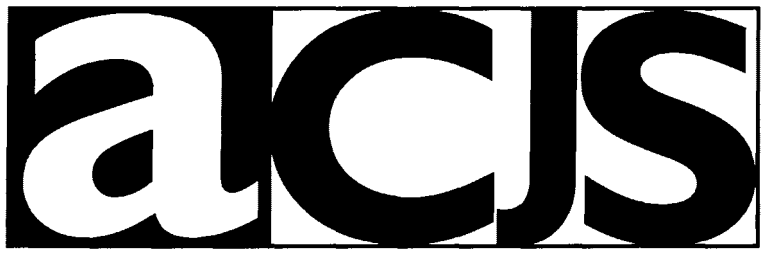
While you are visiting, I encourage you to experience some of the many sites and pleasures that make Louisville a great American city. The centerpiece of our redeveloping waterfront is the Louisville Falls Fountain, the world's largest computerized floating fountain, creating a 400-foot-tall display. You can cruise the Ohio River for lunch or dinner or simply relax and enjoy the sunset from the banks of the Ohio. Our downtown is a blend of restored historic buildings and exciting new architecture. I invite you to experience the new IMAX (maximum image) theatre at the Louisville Science Center, located on historic West Main Street. Another action film can be found at the Kentucky Derby Museum at Churchill Downs, where you can watch your favorite Kentucky Derby race! And be sure and catch a ride on the vintage-style Toonerville II Trolley, located along famous Fourth Avenue.

Once again, a warm welcome to Louisville. We are glad you are here, and hope you will continue to visit us often.

Sincerely,

Jerry E. Abramson
Mayor

DISCLAIMER: The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences is absolved of any liability (accidents, etc) at functions held during the annual meeting where alcohol is served.



ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

1997

Theme: Criminal Justice: Education, Research, and Technology

March 11-15, 1997
Galt House
Louisville, Kentucky

ANNUAL MEETING

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1967-1968	Robert Sheehan
1968-1969	Robert F Borkenstein
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1978-1979	Richter H Moore Jr
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1980-1981	Harry More Jr
1981-1982	Robert G Culbertson
1982-1983	Larry T Hoover
1983-1984	Gilbert Bruns
1984-1985	Dorothy Bracey
1985-1986	R Paul McCauley
1986-1987	Robert Regoli
1987-1988	Thomas Barker
1988-1989	Larry Gaines
1989-1990	Edward Latessa
1990-1991	Vincent Webb
1991-1992	Ben Menke
1992-1993	Robert Bohm
1993-1994	Francis Cullen
1994-1995	Harry Allen
1995-1996	Jay Albanese

1997 Annual Meeting

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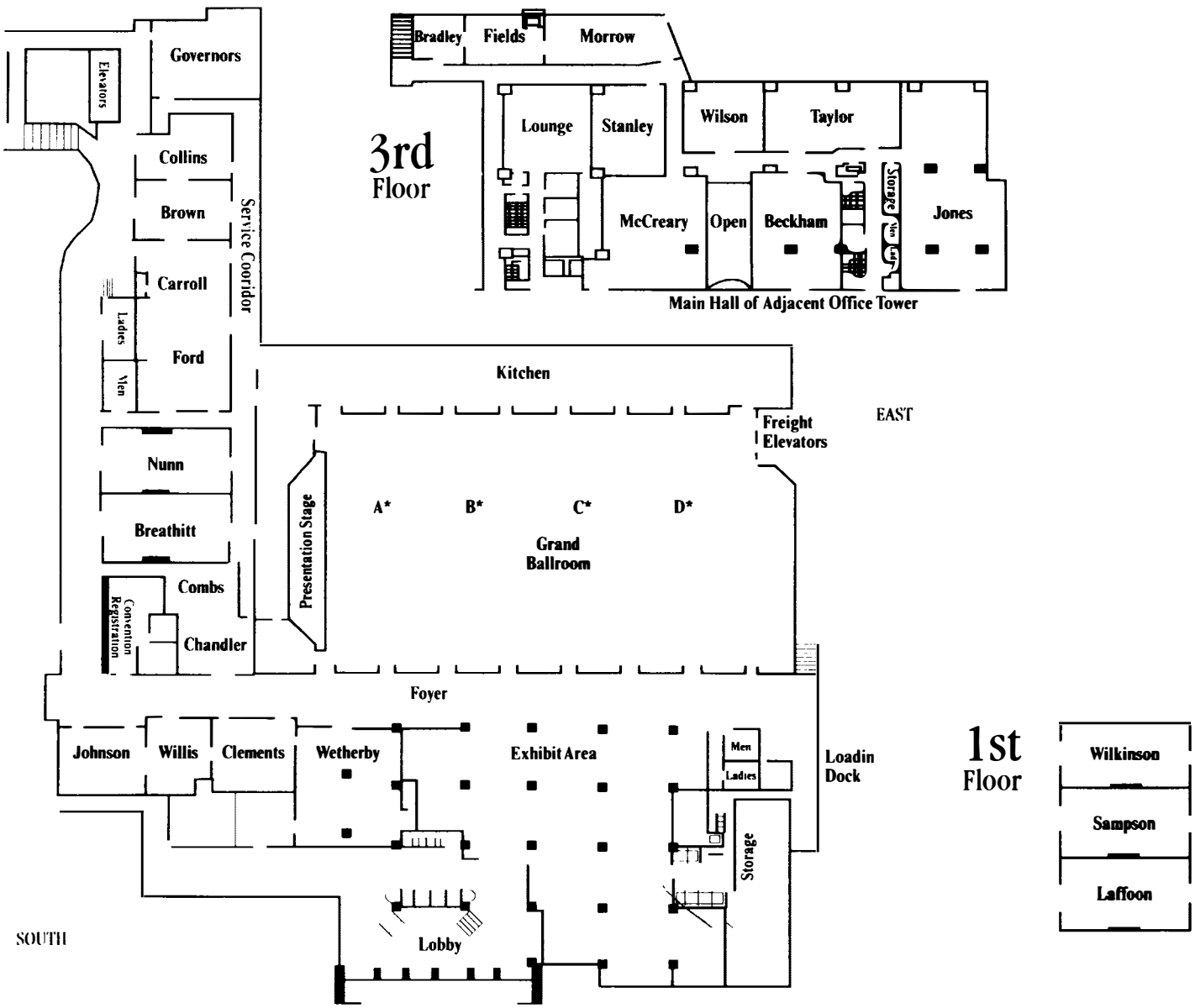
The Galt House Tower East



1997 Annual Meeting

President's Message

As President of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS), I welcome you to the 34th Annual Meeting. Some of you no doubt remember that the 1982 ACJS conference was held in Louisville at the Galt House when **Robert Culbertson** was president. His program, Interdisciplinary Contributions to Criminal Justice, had 161 panels and 1,000 individuals attended the meeting that year. For the 1997 meeting, we have over 300 panels and the expected attendance is approximately 2,000.

Criminal Justice: Education, Research, and Technology is the 1997 theme. During the 15 years since our last meeting in Louisville, criminal justice has continued to develop and expand on college campuses as an academic discipline; and, the contributions of research are reflected both in conference presentations and in academic publications. Presently, the Academy's two refereed criminal justice journals, *Justice Quarterly* (1984) and the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* (1990), are recognized as quality forums for research in our field. The impact of technology in criminal justice is clearly evident by the increasing use of the computer in the classroom, and the use of the Internet as both a teaching tool and a method of communication with our colleagues. As the scheduled presentations in this year's program indicate, criminal justice education is included in higher education's distance learning programs. These are indeed exciting times for us!

Just as in previous programs, **John Smykla** (1997 Program Chair) and I have carried on the traditional program formats (panels, poster sessions, roundtables, workshops, and professional development seminars), but have implemented new forums as well (satellite, organize your own panels, and the technology exposition). We have expanded the professional development seminars to a "hands-on" experiential format with our computer classes held in the computer lab at the University of Louisville. The "Author Meets Critic" sessions have been continued, but this year we are including the "ACJS Outstanding Book Award" recipient as part of the "Author Meets Critic" program. Of our six plenaries, two are by satellite, and one is a Saturday plenary with **Sister Helen Prejean** – a plenary which, for the first time, will be open to the public. Our three traditional plenary formats include the "Presidential Address," the **Honorable Robert Yazzie**, Chief Justice of the Navajo Nation, and **Jeremy Travis**, Director of the National Institute of Justice.

Successes of past annual meetings have provided us with a strong foundation for our continued growth as we move towards the 21st century. I encourage each of you to continue your activities in criminal justice education and research, and to expand the use of existing technology in the classroom. These activities not only enhance higher education, but eventually impact upon the everyday operations and management of criminal justice agencies.

Donna C Hale
President, ACJS

1997 Annual Meeting

Program Committee

On behalf of the 1997 ACJS Program Committee, welcome to Louisville and the 34th annual meeting of the **Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences**. This year's meeting offers many opportunities for professional development, intellectual exchange, renewing friendships, and meeting new colleagues. Make sure you stop by the Southern Hospitality Room every morning and afternoon in the Exhibit Hall and get a free snack to go and then look at what's new in the book exhibit area. Visit the Technology Expo in the room next door (Wetherby).

Attend the Presidential Address and the five major addresses (*two via satellite!*) and reflect on the messages of the Academy President, **Dr Donna C Hale**; the Chief Justice of the Navajo Nation, the **Honorable Robert Yazzie**; the Director of the National Institute of Justice, **Mr Jeremy Travis**; the Chief of the United Nation's Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention Branch in Austria, **Dr Eduardo Vetere**; Professor of Criminology at the University of Melbourne in Australia, **Dr Christine Alder**; and Roman Catholic activist and author, **Sister Helen Prejean**.

Six professional development seminars (two in PC labs on the campus of the University of Louisville), five important books selected for Author Meets Critic - including the winner of the 1997 ACJS Outstanding Book Award, 21 poster sessions (Thursday only) grouped thematically, and 300 panels, workshops, and roundtables including 23 Organize Your Own Panels and 30 lead panels shape the criminal justice debate into the next century. There's plenty to dialogue about.

In the evening and throughout the day, note the social activities we've arranged. Wednesday evening's Presidential Reception, Thursday evening's Awards and Participant's Reception, morning, afternoon, and midnight tours of Louisville, and receptions sponsored by friends of the Academy are great ways to wind down and enjoy yourself. There's something for everybody, so check tour schedules and availability with The Convention Connection at the ACJS registration desk.

I wish to express my appreciation to a number of individuals. First, to all 32 members of the 1997 ACJS Program Committee, thank you for your willingness to serve and shape the annual meeting. For two years, you worked tirelessly through e-mail, voice mail, surface mail, and faxes to make this meeting a success. Your work has been significant.

The University of Louisville provided more support for this meeting than any university ever has. **Professor Jerry Vito**, chair of the Department of Administration of Justice at Louisville (and ACJS President-Elect), **Professor Terry Edwards**, chair of Local Arrangements, **Professor Tom Whetstone**, coordinator of the Technology Expo, and the other members of the Louisville faculty, gave generously of their time and resources. No host has ever been more generous.

The computer-generated Louisville skyline on the front cover of the program book was done by **Michael Hammonds**, an undergraduate graphic design student at Northern Kentucky University. Academy members and staff juried the submissions and selected Michael's design.

My role as Program Chair would not have been possible had it not been for the invitation of ACJS President, **Dr Donna C Hale**. I thank her for her confidence in me, her staunch support of my need to stand firm on deadlines, and her vision for chancing new technologies in delivering the program. Future meetings will look back at 1997 and applaud her leadership for breaking new ground.

And finally, I wish to thank the ACJS National Office staff, **Pat DeLancey** and **Mary Jo Hardcorn**, for guiding me through the maze of work and schedules that underlie a meeting this size. Their excellent organization and administrative skills transition us effortlessly from year to year. Thanks also to **Mark Sullivan** for his technical expertise in designing program materials.

Respectfully,
John Ortiz Smykla
1997 ACJS Program Committee Chair
The University of Alabama

1997 Annual Meeting

Program Committee Members

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Western Michigan University

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The University of Alabama

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

March, 1997

Dear ACJS Program Participant:

On behalf of the 1998 Program Committee, I want to extend a hearty welcome to the 1997 annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. This year's program committee, headed by John Smykla, has worked diligently to provide a variety of professional and intellectual development opportunities. As we partake of the forthcoming exchanges, I encourage you to please remember the hard work that goes into making the program a success, and to thank John, his committee, and Patricia DeLancey and her staff, for their dedication to the Academy.

Planning for next year's meeting is progressing in a timely fashion. The 1998 Program Committee has already begun to solicit participation for our meeting, which will be held at the Albuquerque Convention Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico, March 11-15. The theme for the 1998 meeting is "*Crime Control Policies: Political Rhetoric or Empirical Reality?*" I'm sure that you will want to find time in between sessions to visit some of the sites of local interest or to participate in some of the activities organized by Larry French, who is busy working on local arrangements.

Next year's program will see a continuation of professional development seminars that focus on various issues related to criminal justice education. In addition to the now traditional topics related to surviving and succeeding in academe, we plan to address the efficacy of distance education, chairing the criminal justice department, and coordinating graduate programs. Panel discussions involving the works of the recipients of the Anderson Outstanding Paper Awards, the Outstanding Book Award, and the works of other noted scholars will also be a feature of the 1998 program.

We also plan to make extensive use of technology to make it easier for everyone concerned with the meeting to communicate with each other. I am in the process of establishing a Web site, through which participants can submit their abstracts to topical chairs and contact other participants. I invite you to contact me or any member of the committee with any suggestions you might have for making this meeting, which will be the 35th anniversary of the Academy, the most successful yet!

Once again, on behalf of the 1998 Program Committee, I hope that you have a productive meeting and look forward to seeing you in Albuquerque.

Michael B. Blankenship, Chair
1998 ACJS Program Committee
Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology
East Tennessee State University
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http://www.etsu-tn.edu/crimjust/ACJS

1997 Annual Meeting

Major Addresses Grand Ballroom

MAJOR ADDRESS I
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12
11:30 am - 12:45 pm

The Honorable Robert Yazzie
Chief Justice of the Navajo Nation
Window Rock, Arizona

"Navajo Justice and Peacemaking"

Introduction:
Dr Zug G Standing Bear
Colorado State University

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12
5:30 pm - 6:30 pm

Dr Donna C Hale
President
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
Professor of Criminal Justice
Shippensburg University
Shippensburg, Pennsylvania

"Criminal Justice Education: Traditions in Transition"

Introduction:
Dr George Felkenes, 1975-76 ACJS President
Professor Emeritus
Claremont Graduate School

MAJOR ADDRESS II
THURSDAY, MARCH 13
12:00 pm - 1:15 pm

Mr Jeremy Travis
Director, National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, DC

"The Scope and Evaluation of Technology in NIJ-Sponsored Research and the Impact on Teaching, Research, and Policy"

Introduction:
Dr Ida Johnson
The University of Alabama

MAJOR ADDRESS III
FRIDAY, MARCH 14
11:30 am - 12:45 pm
VIA SATELLITE FROM VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Dr Eduardo Vetere
Chief, United Nations Crime Prevention and
Criminal Justice Branch
Vienna, Austria

"The United Nations, Prevention of Crime, and Technology"

Panelists:
Dr Irene Froyland, Edith Cowan University (Australia)
Dr Gerhard Mueller, Rutgers University
Mr Jeremy Travis, National Institute of Justice

MAJOR ADDRESS IV
FRIDAY, MARCH 14
5:30 pm - 6:45 pm
VIA SATELLITE FROM MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Dr Christine Alder
Professor of Criminology
University of Melbourne
Melbourne, Australia

"Where Have All the Young Girls Gone: Programs and Policies for Delinquent Young Women"

Panelists:
Dr Meda Chesney-Lind, University of Hawaii
Dr Charles Corley, Michigan State University
Dr Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Nebraska-Omaha

MAJOR ADDRESS V
SATURDAY, MARCH 15
12:00 pm - 1:15 pm

Sister Helen Prejean, CSJ
Author, Lecturer, and Community Organizer
Metairie, Louisiana

"Dead Man Walking: Life Experiences That Went Into Writing the Book and Making the Film"

Introduction:
Dr Margaret Vandiver
University of Memphis

ACJS 1997 Award Recipients

BRUCE SMITH SR:
For outstanding contributions to criminal justice
presented to
ROLANDO del CARMEN
Sam Houston State University

FOUNDERS:
For outstanding contributions to criminal justice education and ACJS
presented to
ALIDA MERLO
Indiana University of Pennsylvania

ACADEMY FELLOW:
For distinguished teaching and scholarly achievement
presented to
JACK GREENE
Temple University

OUTSTANDING BOOK:
by
ALEXANDER PISCIOTTA
Benevolent Repression: Social Control and the American Reformatory-Prison Movement

ANDERSON OUTSTANDING PAPER:
"Trends and Experiences in Computer-Related Crime"
by
DAVID CARTER
Michigan State University
and
ANDRA KATZ
Wichita State University

ANDERSON OUTSTANDING STUDENT PAPER:
"Women in Policing and Corrections"
by
TRICIA ANDERSON and **KIMBERLY RICHARDSON**
Youngstown State University

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION MINI-GRANT:
"A Critical Examination of Three Strikes Law in the State of Washington:
How Much Do We Really Know?"
by
NANCY RODRIGUEZ
Washington State University

1997 Annual Meeting

Author Meets Critic

Author Meets Critic was coordinated by Dr Fran Bernat, Arizona State University West

Wednesday, March 12
1:00 pm - 2:15 pm
Panel 40 - Wilson

Wayne Welsh, ***Counties in Court***
Temple University Press, 1995

Critics:
Ken Kerle, American Jail Association
Mary Stohr, Boise State University

Thursday, March 13
9:00 am - 10:15 am
Panel 86 - Wilson

Todd Clear, ***Harm in American Penology***
State University of New York Press, Albany, 1994

Critics:
Candace McCoy, Rutgers University
Vincent Webb, Arizona State University West

1:30 pm - 2:45 pm
Panel 118 - Wilson

Joanne Belknap, ***Invisible Woman: Gender, Crime and Justice***
Wadsworth, 1996

Critics:
Roslyn Muraskin, Long Island University-C W Post
Vernetta Young, Howard University

Friday, March 14
10:00 am -11: 15 am
Panel 185 - Wilson

Recipient of the 1997 ACJS Outstanding Book Award
Alexander Pisciotta, ***Benevolent Repression: Social Control and the American Reformatory-Prison Movement***
New York University Press, 1994

Critics:
Beverly Smith, Illinois State University
TBA

Saturday, March 15
8:30 am - 9:45 am
Panel 246 - Wilson

Paul Chevigny, ***Edge of Knife: Police Violence in the Americas***
New York Press, 1995

Critics:
Otwin Marenin, Washington State University
Larry Stokes, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

1997 Annual Meeting

Lead Panels and Lead Roundtables

Program Committee Members and Section Chairs Invited the Following Lead Panels and Roundtables

Program/Section Chair	Panel	Lead Panel/Roundtable Title	Time	Room
		Wednesday, March 12		
Terrorism & Hate Crime	10	Current Issues in Terrorism and Hate Crime (Brent Smith)	8:30 - 9:45	Taylor
Race & Ethnicity	17	Race and Disparate Sentencing (Marvin Free Jr)	10:00 - 11:15	Brown
Theories of Crime	20	Roundtable: New Directions in Critical Criminology (Walter DeKeseredy)	10:00 - 11:15	Johnson
Police Organization & Management	21	Studies Using the LEMAS Data (Brian Reaves)	10:00 - 11:15	Willis
Minorities & Women Section	23	Roundtable: Racism in Criminal Justice (Myrna Cintron)	10:00 - 11:15	Stanley
Community Corrections	25	The Future of American Corrections (James Byrne)	10:00 - 11:15	Taylor
Future of Criminal Justice & Use of High Technology	26	The Specter of Big Brother (James Conser)	10:00 - 11:15	Morrow
Community College Section	32	Roundtable: Articulation Agreements: The Perspective and Issues of the Partners in the Process (David Kramer)	1:00 - 2:15	Collins
Community Policing	33	Community Participation in Community Policing (Winifred Reed)	1:00 - 2:15	Brown
History of Crime & Justice	36	Roundtable: Integrating History into Criminal Justice Courses and Curricula (Mitchel Roth)	1:00 - 2:15	Johnson
Education, Ethics, & Professionalism	45	Contrasting Approaches to Teaching Ethics (John Kleinig)	1:00 - 2:15	Sampson
Police Section	52	Roundtable: Discourses on Modern Police Violence and Use of Force (Victor Kappeler)	2:30 - 3:45	Johnson
		Thursday, March 13		
Research Methods & Statistics	82	The State of Crime Mapping: Past Research, New Strides, and Future Applications (Nancy La Vigne)	9:00 - 10:15	Johnson
Correctional Institutions	84	Emerging Issues in Corrections (Jeanne Stinchcomb)	9:00 - 10:15	Clements
Organized Crime	89	Organized Crime: World Perspectives I (Dilip Das)	9:00 - 10:15	McCreary

1997 Annual Meeting

Lead Panels and Lead Roundtables

Program/Section Chair	Panel	Lead Panel/Roundtable Title	Time	Room
Security & Crime Prevention	98	Security and Crime Prevention on Campuses: An Agenda for Their Future (Bonnie Fisher)	10:30 - 11:45	Johnson
Violence Against Women	100	The Significance of Difference for Women Victimized by Male Violence (Joanne Belknap)	10:30 - 11:45	Clements
Organized Crime	105	Organized Crime: World Perspectives II (Dilip Das)	10:30 - 11:45	McCreary
Women Professionals & Offenders	114	Prison Programs for Women Offenders (Kathleen Block)	1:30 - 2:45	Johnson
Substance Abuse	115	Effective Treatment for Drug-Involved Offenders (James Inciardi)	1:30 - 2:45	Willis

Friday, March 14

Corrections Section	166	Three Strikes and You're Out: Controversy Continues (Dale Sechrest)	8:30 - 9:45	Sampson
Jails	178	Roundtable: Jail Issues in Kentucky (John Schickel)	10:00 - 11:15	Nunn
Victimology & Fear of Crime	181	Domestic Violence in the Workplace, the Home, and on the Streets (Albert Roberts)	10:00 - 11:15	Willis
Juvenile Delinquency & Juvenile Justice	201	Juvenile Waivers to Adult Court (Elizabeth McConnell)	1:00 - 2:15	Taylor
Comparative Criminal Justice & International Section	225	Roundtable: International Issues in Criminal Justice: Reports from Global Conferences (Robert McCormack)	4:00 - 5:15	Johnson
Gangs	230	Roundtable: Gangs as Organized Crime Groups (Jeffrey Rush)	4:00 - 5:15	Taylor

Saturday, March 15

Occupational Crime	248	Crime and the State (J Gayle Mericle)	8:30 - 9:45	Morrow
Security Section	250	Roundtable: Current and Future Issues in Security and Crime Prevention (Ronald Hunter)	8:30 - 9:45	Beckham
Courts, Law, & Society	258	Roundtable: 25 Years after Furman: The Future of Capital Punishment in the United States (Robert Bohm)	10:00 - 11:15	Johnson
Media, Culture, & Crime	259	Media, Image, and Crime (Gregg Barak)	10:00 -11:15	Willis

1997 Annual Meeting

Organize Your Own Panels

Twenty-three Organize Your Own Panels Were Accepted for the 1997 Meeting.
Panel Chairs, Discussants and Presenters Assumed Responsibility for Their Own Panels and Received Date Request Priority

Wednesday, March 12

Panel #	Title	Time	Room
2	Some Preliminary Findings of the Tucson Youth Project (Carey Herbert)	8:30 - 9:45	Brown
33	Community Participation in Community Policing (Winifred Reed)	1:00 - 2:15	Brown
49	Graduate Education: Traditional and Non-Traditional Programs and Students (Alida Merlo)	2:30 - 3:45	Brown
62	Legal Education as Criminal Justice Education: Critical Decisions (Dragan Spasojevic)	2:30 - 3:45	Laffoon
65	Rural and Small Town Law Enforcement (C Blease Graham)	4:00 - 5:15	Brown

Thursday, March 13

80	Student Research and Development (Kathryn Eichenberg)	9:00 - 10:15	Brown
82	The State of Crime Mapping: Past Research, New Strides, and Future Applications (Nancy La Vigne)	9:00 - 10:15	Johnson
87	Government Corruption: International Perspectives (Charlie Chukwudolue)	9:00 - 10:15	Taylor
96	How to Get Involved in Gang Research Opportunities: The 1996-97 National Gang Research Consortium Task Force (George Knox)	10:30 - 11:45	Brown
103	Race, Class, Gender, and Crime in the Caribbean (Kaylene Richards-Ekeh)	10:30 - 11:45	Taylor
112	Asian Gangs and Organized Crime Groups (Zheng Wang)	1:30 - 2:45	Brown
116	Firearms Legislation and Policy: Findings From Research (Lois Mock)	1:30 - 2:45	Clements
119	Criminal Courts and Domestic Violence: Recent Innovative Approaches (Robert Davis)	1:30 - 2:45	Taylor
128	Orange County's Gang Incident Tracking System (GITS) (Bryan Vila)	3:00 - 4:15	Brown
132	Issues in Police/Security Relations (Mahesh Nalla)	3:00 - 4:15	Clements
144	The First Amendment vs Criminal Codes (Nola Allen)	4:30 - 5:45	Brown

Friday, March 14

169	A Multi-Faceted Analysis of Non-Traditional Homicide (C Allen Pierce)	8:30 - 9:45	Taylor
177	The Role of Power in Criminal Motives (Allen Sapp)	10:00 - 11:15	Brown
186	Public Opinion of the Criminal Justice System (Robert Barrow)	10:00 - 11:15	Taylor

Saturday, March 15

239	Inequality and Criminal Justice Education: Pedagogies of Empowerment (Dragan Spasojevic)	8:30 - 9:45	Brown
255	Community Policing in America (David Hayeslip)	10:00 - 11:15	Brown
280A	Environmental Crime Prevention: Examples of Internal and External Factors (Matthew Robinson)	1:30 - 2:45	McCreary
286	Coordinating Police Research Across Sites: Studying Police Use of Force (PUF) (Steven Edwards)	3:00 - 4:15	Brown

1997 Annual Meeting

Poster Sessions

Poster Sessions were coordinated by Dr Alida Merlo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Thursday, March 13, 1997
9: 00 am - 12: 00 pm
Breathitt

Crime and Law Enforcement Practices, Education and Training

Four poster sessions present trends in rural crime, law enforcement, and law enforcement education and training. They focus on the differences in rural and urban crime rates, policing issues in smaller communities, community policing, and using the internet for distance learning and training.

Correctional Practices, Institutions and Inmates

Six poster sessions present issues in corrections and correctional institutions. They address issues in the history of corrections, correctional techniques, privatization of prisons, and California's's chemical castration legislation. Attention is also focused on elderly inmates in prison and inmates' perceptions of risk for HIV infection.

Thursday, March 13, 1997
1:00 pm - 4:00 pm
Breathitt

Juvenile Delinquency, Juvenile Programs, and Juvenile Detention

Three poster sessions address the correlates of juvenile delinquency, juvenile intervention strategies, and staff working in juvenile corrections. One poster presents research on the effects of parental bonding, school bonding, and peer influences to commit delinquent behavior. A second presents findings on a program to deal with disadvantaged and idle youth. And a third deals with correctional officer attitudes in two different detention settings.

Innovative Investigative Strategies and Substance Use and Abuse Among Correctional Clients and College Students

Four poster sessions deal with investigative techniques to enhance the detection of various forms of illegal behavior. Two posters deal with substance abuse: one examines an instrument that is used to attempt to predict future abuse, and the other examines the use of false identification among college students for underage drinking. The remaining two posters address eyewitness testimony and deception through channel eye movements.

Violence Among Intimates

Four poster sessions focus on violence in intimate relationships. Three focus on characteristics in relationships related to domestic violence, violence between lesbians, and cases in which domestic violence led to murder or murder/suicide. A fourth poster examines the status of and attitudes toward marital rape prosecutions in one state.

1997 Annual Meeting

Professional Development Seminars

Improve Your Teaching, Administration, and Research Skills at the Annual Meeting in Louisville

Wednesday, March 12, 1997

9:00 am - 12:00 pm
Collins
Designing, Teaching, and Evaluating Courses in Criminal Justice Ethics
Seminar Leaders: John Kleinig, Candace McCoy, and Margaret Smith
This seminar is for professors planning to teach a criminal justice ethics course or working to improve an existing one. Results of a nationwide survey of such courses will be presented. Seminar leaders will describe and debate the advantages of the various pedagogical approaches. Sample syllabi will illustrate the points. The seminar will conclude with a discussion of goals and evaluation of ethics teaching.

1:00 pm - 4:00 pm
University of Louisville
Using the Internet for Criminal Justice Teaching and Research: Introductory Level Seminar
Seminar Leader: AnnMarie Kazyaka
This seminar provides a basic introduction to the tools available on the internet: eg, e-mail, ftp, gopher and the world wide web. Discussion will focus on creative, but relatively low-tech methods of using the internet for teaching and research. The seminar will also explore techniques of overcoming computer phobia in our students and ourselves. This seminar will be conducted in a PC lab on the campus of the University of Louisville. Participants will receive round-trip transportation from the Galt House. Departure time is 12:30 pm.

Thursday, March 13, 1997

9:00 am - 12:00 pm
Collins
Your Students Can Too Write—If You Show Them How
Seminar Leader: Tara Gray
This seminar focuses on the leader's effort to show students how to write in one "easy" lesson, using a class handout that shows students how to write a persuasive thesis and well-organized paragraphs that are laced with evidence. The seminar will familiarize participants with the handout, and provide experience with using it as a guide to grade sample student papers. Participants will receive a paper copy of the handout; a disk copy that can be adapted for specific classes can be obtained by bringing to the seminar a blank disk and a self-addressed envelope.

1:00 pm - 4:00 pm
Collins
Fieldwork and Qualitative Analysis in Criminal Justice
Seminar Leader: Peter Manning
This seminar aims to provide an overview of fieldwork from problem definition, choice of method, entering, working in, and leaving the field to data analysis. Of particular concern will be the steps enabling transition from conceptual framework to data reduction and elaboration. Fieldwork data (transcripts, tapes, documents, and interviews) will be presented and worked jointly with participants. Participants will be encouraged to share data analysis issues they have confronted and practices that they have found beneficial in fieldwork and its teaching.

Friday, March 14, 1997

9:00 am - 12:00 pm
University of Louisville
Using the Internet for Criminal Justice Teaching and Research:
Intermediate Level Seminar
Seminar Leader: Phyllis Gerstenfeld
The seminar will cover advance learning techniques for use on the internet. Participants will also learn how to write and maintain their own web pages. Participants will be expected to have at least some experience with using e-mail and the world wide web. This seminar will be conducted in a PC lab on the campus of the University of Louisville. Participants will receive round-trip transportation from the Galt House. Departure time is 8:30 am.

1:00 pm - 4:00 pm
Brown
Data Management in an Internet World
Seminar Leader: Christopher Dunn
This workshop provides information about, and hands-on examples of, the management of large data sets. Focus will be placed on the description of different media for acquiring and storing large data sets, creating managing subsets, and conducting data analysis on-line will be demonstrated. Participants will be provided with structured examples to try for themselves. Emphasis is placed on data and applications available on CD-rom and the internet.

1997 Annual Meeting

Special Events

Check with ACJS registration for space availability

KENTUCKY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN AND BOOT CAMP
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997 • 8:15 am - 12:30 pm

The Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW) opened in 1938 It is a multi-security facility with an average daily population of 620 women prisoners. Kentucky's boot camp, located at Roedere Correctional Complex, was established in July 1993. To date, over 460 offenders have participated in the First Incarceration Shock Treatment (FIST) program. The boot camp currently is designed to house 50 offenders and will be expanded to 200 beds in October 1998. **COST: $10 per person.**

HISTORIC LOUISVILLE
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997 • 1:30 pm - 4:30 pm

Take a leisurely trip back in time when you visit the nationally-renowned preservation districts of West Main Street and Old Louisville. You'll travel by coach through Victorian neighborhoods to view the University of Louisville, the J B Speed Art Museum, and the home of the Kentucky Derby, Churchill Downs. A stop will be made at Locust Grove, a Georgian Style Plantation, the last home of General George Rogers Clark, the founder of Louisville and legendary war hero, best known for his expeditions in the old Northwest Territory. Following acquisition in 1961 by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and Jefferson County, national known museum experts supervised the restoration and furnishing of the mansion house. Situated on 55 acres of its original 693 acres, Locust Grove maintains beautiful gardens and trees. The home is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Your final stop will be at Louisville Stoneware, famous pottery, for a tour and a possible "historic" purchase in their Seconds Shop. **COST: $20 per person.**

WALKING TOUR OF THE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER MUSEUM & KENTUCKY ARTS & CRAFT GALLERY
THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997 • 8:30 am - 11:00 am

Put on your walking shoes and get an up close look at Louisville. You will be taken down Main Street and shown one of the largest collections of wrought iron front buildings, and then it's over to Hillerich and Bradsby, maker of the famous Louisville Slugger. Step into the dugout and sit next to life-sized figures of Hall of Famers. Watch videos on 60 inch screens of sluggers of the 1950's and stars of the 1920's. Take a walk into a northern white ash "forest", and find out how the wood is cut, processed, and ends up as billets for the Louisville Slugger Bats made in Louisville. You can take the plant tour and hear the hum of the whirling lathes and smell the scorched wood as the Louisville Slugger is burned. You'll also visit the Kentucky Arts & Craft Gallery, which is sponsored by the Kentucky Arts & Craft Foundation, whose mission is to promote Kentucky artist and craftspeople. You'll be free to browse among the works of the best of Kentucky artists. **COST: $12.50 per person.**

KENTUCKY STATE REFORMATORY AND BOOT CAMP
THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997 • 12:30 pm - 5:00 pm

The Kentucky State Reformatory opened in 1937. It is a medium security facility with an average daily population of 1,405 male inmates, the largest in the State corrections system. Kentucky's boot camp, located at Roedere Correctional Complex, was established in July 1993. To date, over 460 offenders have participated in the First Incarceration Shock Treatment (FIST) program. The boot camp currently is designed to house 50 offenders and will be expanded to 200 beds in October 1998. **COST: $10 per person.**

UPS TOUR
THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997 • 11:00 pm - 1:30 am (FRIDAY, MARCH 14)

This late night tour will take you to the UPS headquarters, the largest single employer in the Louisville area. They have 182 aircraft, 80 planes in-bound and 80 planes out-bound per hour arrive and depart the facility with planes taking off every two minutes. The sorting facility is over one million square feet and they handle 165,000 packages per hour. You will see a slide presentation and take the hub and ramp tour. **COST: $18.50 per person.**

KENTUCKY DERBY MUSEUM AND A SECURITY TOUR OF CHURCHILL DOWNS
FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997
8:00 am - 11:00 am

The famed twin spires of Churchill Downs will greet your arrival at the fabulous Kentucky Derby Museum, where you will experience a part of the pageantry, the color and excitement of the "greatest two minutes in sports", The Kentucky Derby. You'll feel the excitement of the crowd, hear the thunder of horses' hooves as you stand in the center of a 360 degree multi-image audio-visual presentation. Touring the three floors of the museum is an education in the art and science of thoroughbred horse racing. Racing-related exhibits include computerized hands-on displays, artifacts, memorabilia, and fine art. You can travel back in time to view Derbys past. Weigh in on the authentic jockey scale, climb on a horse in a real starting gate, learn how to read a tote board and test your betting skills. The final stop on the tour will be the Churchill Downs race track and you will learn about some of the security measures involved in operating this world famous track. **COST: $20 per person.**

FORT KNOX, ARMOR AND GOLD
FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997
1:00 pm - 5:00 pm

Just a short coach ride southwest of Louisville is Fort Knox, best known as America's "Gold Vault", which you'll view, as is required, from a distance! The U S Gold Depository contains a great part of our country's gold bullion reserve in standard mint bars of almost pure gold or melted coin gold. But you will be allowed to tour the very interesting Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor, containing the development of cavalry and armored weapons, uniforms and equipment from the Revolutionary War to the present. You'll view the lifelong personal effects of World War II General George S Patton Jr, displayed in the Patton Gallery. Following an up-close look at a tank, it's back onto the coach and a trip through the unrestricted areas of the huge and very active U S Army post. **COST: $17.50 per person.**

STAR OF LOUISVILLE DINNER CRUISE
FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997
7:00 pm - 10:30 pm

Only a short walk down the wharf from the Galt House, you can enjoy a cruise up the Ohio River and back and a sumptuous hors d'oeuvres and dinner buffet (included in your cruise) with your friends aboard the elegant Star of Louisville. The Star, a nautical addition to Louisville's waterfront renaissance, boasts two fully-enclosed, temperature controlled dining decks and an outdoor observation deck. The ship provides a three-piece band for listening and dancing. Cocktails are available. NOTE: Guests walk to the wharf from the Hotel with a guide. **COST: $42 per person**

SHAKERTOWN
SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997
9:00 am - 4:00 pm

History awaits deep into bluegrass country at Pleasant Hill, founded in 1805 by the Shakers, a celibate religious communal sect who believed in simplicity and separation from the world. Today, the 2,700 acre National Landmark beckons "outsiders" to 27 meticulously restored buildings, craft demonstrations, and Shaker furniture exhibits. A bountiful lunch (included in tour) will be served in the Trustee House, then your guide will escort you to a fabulous program of Shaker music in the Meeting House. **COST: $37 per person.**

DERBY DINNER PLAYHOUSE
SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997
6:00 pm - 11:00 pm

Combine an outstanding buffet meal (included in tour) with a Broadway-styled production of "Jesus Christ Superstar", and you have the ingredients for a wondrous entertainment experience! Just across the Ohio River from Louisville, Derby Dinner Playhouse brings a feast of culinary and footlight delights right to your table. Seating-in-the-round is arranged in four tiers for maximum comfort and visibility of the dinner theater's elevator stage. Cocktails are available. **COST: $43 per person.**

1997 Annual Meeting

Students: These Events May Be Of Special Interest To You

Wednesday, March 12, 1997

Panel	Title	Time	Room
#11	Education and the Police	8:30 - 9:45	Morrow
#28A	Police Training and Education	10:00 - 11:15	Wilkinson
#49	Organize Your Own Panel: Graduate Education: Traditional and Non-Traditional Programs and Students	2:30 - 3:45	Brown
#50	Roundtable: Jails and Academe: The Challenges and the Future	2:30 - 3:45	Nunn
#60A	Measuring and Retaining Learning	2:30 - 3:45	Wilkinson
#62	Organize Your Own Panel: Legal Education as Criminal Justice Education: Critical Decisions	2:30 - 3:45	Laffoon
#67	Roundtable: Expect the Unexpected: Problems and Issues in Teaching Statistics to Criminal Justice Undergraduates	4:00 - 5:15	Breathitt
#69	Crime Prevention and Security 101: Who is Protecting the Students, Faculty, and Staff?	4:00 - 5:15	Willis
#76	Roundtable: Collaborative Efforts: Providing Distance Education, A Team Concept	4:00 - 5:15	Beckham
#78	Roundtable: Making the Grade: Surviving Graduate School and the Job Market	4:00 - 5:15	Laffoon
Presidential Address: Criminal Justice Education: Traditions in Transition		5:30 - 6:30	Grand Ballroom

Thursday, March 13, 1997

#80	Organize Your Own Panel: Student Research and Development	9:00 - 10:15	Brown
#81	Roundtable: Publications and the Black Professor	9:00 - 10:15	Nunn
#94	Using Technology to Teach	9:00 - 10:15	Laffoon
#96	Organize Your Own Panel: How to Get Involved in Gang Research Opportunities	10:30 - 11:45	Brown
#98	Lead Panel: Security and Crime Prevention on Campuses	10:30 - 11:45	Johnson
#101	Perspectives on Crime from the Classroom	10:30 - 11:45	Stanley
#109	Criminal Justice Higher Education: Catalyst for Change	10:30 - 11:45	Sampson
#110	Theoretical Developments in Criminal Justice Ethics	10:30 - 11:45	Laffoon
#123	What's Out There: National Surveys of Criminal Justice Programs	1:30 - 2:45	Combs/Chandler
#127	Criminal Victimization and Fear of Crime in Educational Settings	3:00 - 4:15	Governors
#138	Roundtable: The Legal Scholar in Academic Criminal Justice	3:00 - 4:15	Beckham
#142	Workshop: State of Oklahoma Collegiate Officer Program (COP)	3:00 - 4:15	Laffoon
#143	Workshop: Developing Quality Multiple Choice Items	4:30 - 5:45	Governors
#146	Methodological Issues and Concerns in Criminology and Criminal Justice	4:30 - 5:45	Johnson
#157	Workshop: How to Organize a Student Escort and Campus Watch Program	4:30 - 5:45	Sampson
Awards Presentation (7:00 pm - 8:00 pm) and Awards Reception (8:00 pm - 10:00 pm)			Grand Ballroom

Friday, March 14, 1997

#171	Roundtable: The Criminal Justice Professor: Educator, Career Counselor, or What?	8:30 - 9:45	McCreary
#173	Teaching Multiculturalism	8:30 - 9:45	Combs/Chandler
#191	Rethinking the (Inter)Discipline Called Criminal Justice	10:00 - 11:15	Wilkinson
#229	Qualitative and Quantitative Techniques Applied to Law Enforcement Related Topics	4:00 - 5:15	Wilson
#232	Workshop: Developing Critical Thinking Skills in Criminal Justice Education	4:00 - 5:15	McCreary
#235	Roundtable: Writing Across the Curricula and the Community College Criminal Justice Student	4:00 - 5:15	Wilkinson
#236	Teachers and Students: Gotcha!	4:00 - 5:15	Laffoon
Student Reception Sponsored by ACJS and Alpha Phi Sigma		7:00 - 8:30	Combs/Chandler

Saturday March 15, 1997

#239	Organize Your Own Panel: Inequality and Criminal Justice Education	8:30 - 9:45	Brown
#243	Building Alliances: Partnerships with Police	8:30 - 9:45	Willis
#245	Evaluation Research and Program Assessment Issues	8:30 - 9:45	Stanley
#264	Criminal Justice Education for What?	10:00 - 11:15	Morrow
#267	Education Outside the Traditional Classroom	10:00 - 11:15	Sampson
#286	Organize Your Own Panel: Coordinating Police Research Across Sites: Studying Police Use of Force (PUF)	3:00 - 4:15	Brown
#288	Innovations in Classroom Techniques	3:00 - 4:15	McCreary
Major Address V: "Dead Man Walking: Life Experiences that Went into Writing the Book and Making the Film"		12:00 - 1:15	Grand Ballroom

COMPILED BY ACJS STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1997 Annual Meeting

Alpha Phi Sigma Daily Agenda

Tuesday, March 11, 1997

10:00 am - 4:00 pm	ACJS Pre-Registration Only	Convention Registration
4:00 pm - 7:00 pm	ACJS Registration	Convention Registration
5:00 pm - 6:00 pm	National Advisors and Executive Council Meeting	
8:00 pm	Informal APS "Welcome" APS Members	

Wednesday, March 12, 1997

8:30 am - 9:30 am	Chapter Advisor's Meeting	Jones
10:00 am - 12:00 pm	General Business Meeting	Jones
2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Student Round Table Discussions	Jones
	(A) Chapter Student Officers Meeting	
	(B) Fund Raising in Chapters: Scholarships, Charities, National ACJS Conference	
	(C) Chapter Meetings	
	(D) Initiation Ceremony	
	(E) Installation of New Officers	
	(F) Constitution	
	(G) Regions: Regional Officers, Meetings	
	(H) Communications Among Chapters and National Headquarters: Docket	
	(I) New Chapters Orientation	
5:30 pm - 6:30 pm	ACJS Presidential Address: "Criminal Justice Education: Traditions in Transitions" **Dr Donna Hale**, ACJS President	Grand Ballroom
6:30 pm - 8:30 pm	ACJS President's Reception	Grand Ballroom

Thursday, March 13, 1997

8:30 am - 9:30 am	Chapter Advisors Meeting	Jones
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	Career Day	Jones
10:00 am - 12:00 pm	Candidate's Nomination Speeches (platforms)	Jones
12:00 pm - 1:15 pm	ACJS Major Address: "Scope and Evaluation of Technology in NIJ-Sponsored Research and Impact on Teaching, Research, and Policy" **Mr Jeremy Travis**, Director of the National Institute of Justice	Grand Ballroom
3:00 pm - 5:00 pm	Students Round Table Discussions (continued)	Jones
7:00 pm - 8:00 pm	ACJS/APS Awards Presentations	Grand Ballroom
8:00 pm - 10:00 pm	ACJS Awards Reception	Grand Ballroom

Friday, March 14, 1997

8:30 am - 9:30 am	Chapter Advisors Meeting	Jones
9:30 am - 11:00 am	Address: ACJS President, **Dr Donna Hale** Address: FLETC: Internship Election of 1997 Officers	Jones
11:30 am - 12:45 pm	ACJS Major Address (via satellite from Vienna, Austria): The United Nations, Prevention of Crime, and Technology"	Grand Ballroom
	Dr Eduardo Vetere, Chief, UN Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice	Grand Ballroom
3:00 pm - 5:00 pm	Student Round Table Discussions (continued)	Jones
7:00 pm - 8:30 pm	Student Reception Sponsored by ACJS and Alpha Phi Sigma	Combs/Chandler

Saturday, March 15, 1997

9:00 am - 11:00 am	Meetings to be called by Alpha Phi Sigma's President (new committees, new officers, new national advisors)	Jones
12:00 pm - 1:15 pm	ACJS Major Address: *Dead Man Walking*, **Sister Helen Prejean**	Grand Ballroom
3:00 pm - 5:00 pm	Meetings to be called by Alpha Phi Sigma's President (continued)	Jones

Technology Expo 1997

ACJS Meeting
Louisville, KY • March 12-14

Prentice Hall

• At the upcoming ACJS meeting in Louisville, you will learn how technology is being integrated into the classroom, changing the learning experience for both students and teachers.
• Prentice Hall is providing a computer learning center to experience firsthand these new technologies. Prentice Hall will also have workshops run by leaders in the technology world.
• These workshops will include:
SPSS: Learn how to use the leading statistical software in your classroom.
The Internet in the Classroom: Learn how to bring your course on-line, integrating traditional course materials with new ones.
Building Your Own Website: All the steps it takes for you to develop a website for your school, department, course, you, or your students.
***Macromedia's* Authorware & Director:** Learn how to use programs that let you easily combine text, graphics, animation, sound, digital video, and interactivity to create dynamic multimedia productions for the classroom.
Software & CD-ROMs: See what some of the current offerings in criminal justice are and how you and your students can best utilize them.
Computerized Testbanks: Learn how computerized testbanks can make test time a lot easier on you.
A more detailed agenda, with dates and times for these sessions, will be provided in the coming months. If you have any questions or comments, please contact Frank Mortimer at (201) 236-7764, or e-mail frank_mortimer@prenhall.com.

Wadsworth and West

Researching Criminal Justice-Related Material on the Internet
Cecil Greek's Introductory Criminal Justice Internet Page–over 3,000 links to criminal justice sites; a scavenger hunt to increase students' research skills; an online study guide; pertinent photos and graphics; chapter-by-chapter discussion groups for students to interact with other students across the nation; and more.

Resources on the Internet
Wadsworth/West's Criminal Justice Resource Center–links to national criminal justice data providers (NIJ, OJJDP, VERA, FBI) sites; employment opportunities; grants and conference information; and fun links to students to enjoy (such as *The X-Files* or *Court TV!*).

Internet Aids
The Criminal Justice Internet Investigator–lists the most popular and informative criminal justice sites on a handy reference card. When bundled with any of our other titles, the cost of the bundle is reduced up to 20 percent! 0-534-52527-X
Internet Guide to Criminal Justice–explains the basics of getting started along with tips and exercises for researching criminal justice on the Internet. 0-534-52716-7

CD-Rom Technology
Mind of a Killer CD-Rom features 80 minutes of video; 3D simulations of criminal profiling; extensive mapping system; case studies of the most infamous serial killers of the 20th century; and more! Comes with Eric Hickey's text, *Serial Murderers and Their Victims,* Second Edition. 0-534-86059-1

Glencoe/McGraw-Hill

Glencoe/McGraw-Hill will present "Bring Your Criminal Justice Classroom to Life Using Presentation Software" at the Technology Learning Center at the 1997 ACJS Annual Meeting. This presentation will illustrate how software can facilitate instructor preparation for lectures and provides an exciting method to get students actively involved in the learning process. You can project graphs, charts, photos, bulleted text, and discussion questions to bring every topic in your criminal justice and corrections introductory courses into better focus for your students. Lean how software will also record your students' answers to questions provided by the software or your own ad hoc questions by using group-link response pads in your classroom.

1997 Annual Meeting

Security & Crime Prevention Section Panels of Interest

Wednesday, March 12, 1997

10:00 am - 11:00 am Executive Council Meeting - Bradley

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm
#35. Innovations in School-Based Programs to Prevent and Control Delinquency - Breathitt

2:30 pm - 3:45 pm
#51. Crime and Fear of Crime in Rural Communities - Breathitt

3:00 pm - 4:00 pm General Section Meeting - Combs/Chandler

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm
#69. Crime Prevention and Security 101: Who is Protecting the Students, Faculty, and Staff? - Willis
#73. Roundtable: Community Peacekeeping and Crime Prevention Initiative - Taylor
#74. Roundtable: Assessing the Role of Private Security Curriculum in Criminal Justice Programs: Focus on Minnesota - Morrow

Thursday, March 13, 1997

9:00 am - 10:15 am
#82. Lead Panel and Organize Your Own Panel: The State of Crime Mapping: Past Research, New Strides, and Future Applications - Johnson
#83. Ecological Perspectives on Crime - Willis

10:30 am - 11:45 am
#98. Lead Panel: Security and Crime Prevention on Campuses: An Agenda for their Future - Johnson

1:30 pm - 2:45 pm
#126. Roundtable: Security Technology and Terrorism - Laffoon

3:00 pm - 4:15 pm
#132. Organize Your Own Panel: Issues in Police/Security Relations - Clements

4:30 pm - 5:45pm
#147. Crime Against and Within Businesses: Insights into their Prevention - Willis

Friday, March 14, 1997

8:30 am - 9:45 am
#170. New Research on Security Threat Groups and Gangs: Jails, Prisons, and Juvenile Correctional Facilities - Morrow

1:00pm - 2:15 pm
#197. Looking Beyond Traditional Security and Crime Prevention: Public and Private Cooperative Programs - Clements

4:00pm - 5:15 pm
#226. Results from Evaluations of Technological Advancements in Security and Crime Prevention - Clements

Saturday, March 15, 1997

8:30 am - 9:45 am
#241. Rational Choice and Crime - Breathitt
#250. Lead Roundtable: Current and Future Issues in Security and Crime Prevention - Beckham

1:30 pm - 2:45 pm
#280A. Organize Your Own Panel: Environmental Crime Prevention: Examples of Internal and External Factors - McCreary
#281. Taking a Broad Look at Crime Control and Security: From Affluent Housing to Public Housing - Beckham

3:00 pm - 4:15 pm
#296. Security and Crime Prevention Challenges: Comparative Analyses - Beckham

1997 Annual Meeting

Corrections Section Panels of Interest

Wednesday, March 12, 1997

8:30 am - 9:45 am

#1. Criminological Theory and Corrections: Implications for Correctional Practice and Problem Solving - Governors

#6. Death Penalty: Technology, Language, Attitudes, and Jurisdictional Differences - Willis

10:00 am - 11:15 am

#25. Lead Panel: The Future of American Corrections - Taylor

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

#41. Boot Camps - Taylor

2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

#48. Workshop: Male Inmate Marriage/Relationship Enrichment Program: Collaboration of Four State and Private Systems - Collins

#50. Roundtable: Jails and Academe: The Challenges and the Future - Nunn

#56. The Violent Incarcerated Offender - Wilson

#57. Correctional Staff Attitudes/Knowledge - Taylor

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

#64. Legal Issues and Participatory Management in Private Corrections and Training Issues in Public Corrections - Collins

Thursday, March 13, 1997

9:00 am - 10:15 am

#84. Lead Panel: Emerging Issues in Corrections - Clements

#86. Author Meets Critic: Todd Clear, *Harm in American Penology* - Wilson

10:30 am - 11:45 am

#95. Roundtable: Jails and Prisons: The Numbers Say They are More Different Than Generally Assumed - Governors

#108. Intimate Violence: Causes and Effects - Wilkinson

1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

#114. Lead Panel: Prison Programs for Women Offenders - Johnson

#115. Lead Panel: Effective Treatment for Drug-Involved Offenders - Willis

4:30 pm - 5:45 pm

#148. Treatment Programs for Drug Offenders - Clements

#150. Workshop: A University/Governmental/Community Agency Collaborative Model for Training and Program Development for the Mentally Ill Offenders - Wilson

Friday, March 14, 1997

8:30 am - 9:45 am

#166. Lead Panel: Three Strikes and You're Out: Controversy Continues - Sampson

#167. Prison Recidivism as a Function of Environment - Stanley

10:00 am - 11:15 am

#178. Lead Roundtable: Jail Issues in Kentucky - Nunn

#192. Women and Community Corrections - Laffoon

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

#196. Community Corrections: Its Impact on Public Policy - Johnson

#198. Medical Management of the Incarcerated Offender - Sampson

#200. Incarcerated Offender Litigation - Wilson

#202. Negotiating in the Arduous Correctional Officer Work World: Selection, Stress, Gender Issues, and the use of Force in Jails - Morrow

2:00 pm - 3:00 pm Executive Council Meeting - Bradley

2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

#207. Police, Courts, and Correctional Issues in China - Governors

#209. The Female Incarcerated Offender - Breathitt

#211. Juvenile Detention, Restorative Justice, and Juvenile Parole - Clements

4:00 pm - 5:00 pm General Section Meeting - Bradley

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

#228. Inmate Perceptions and Social Adjustment in Community Corrections Programs - Stanley

Saturday, March 15, 1997

8:30 am - 9:45 am

#247. Rehabilitation, Education, and Moral Health - Taylor

#251. Punishment Now and Then - Sampson

10:00 am - 11:15 am

#254. International Developments in Penal Systems - Collins

#258. Lead Roundtable: 25 Years after Furnam: The Future of Capital Punishment in the United States - Johnson

#260. Investigating Recidivism in Community Corrections - Clements

#261. The Impact of Sentencing Reforms - Stanley

1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

#278. The Older Incarcerated Offender - Wilson

#280. Treatment Now and Then - Morrow

3:00 pm - 4:15 pm

#285. Risk Assessment and Validity Issues in Community Corrections - Collins

#287. Jail Treatment Programs, Needs, and Issues - Nunn

1997 Annual Meeting

Community College Section Panels of Interest

Wednesday, March 12, 1997

8:30 am - 9:45 am

#13A. Roundtable: Diversity in Community College Criminal Justice Curricula - Wilkinson

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

#32. Lead Roundtable: Articulation Agreements: The Perspective and Issues of the Partners in the Process - Collins

Thursday, March 13, 1997

9:00 am - 10:15 am

#80. Organize Your Own Panel: Student Research and Development - Brown

9:00 am - 10:30 am Executive Council Meeting - Bradley

1:30 pm - 3:00 pm General Section Meeting - Carroll/Ford

3:00 pm - 4:15 pm

#133. Roundtable: Articulation Agreements: Strategies for Success - Stanley

#141. Workshop: A Law Enforcement Exchange Program: Project Harmony and Professional Development and Training Programs with Russia and the Ukraine - Sampson

Friday, March 14, 1997

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

#235. Roundtable: Writing Across the Curricula and the Community College Criminal Justice Student - Wilkinson

Saturday, March 15, 1997

1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

#282. Workshop: Teaching Community College Students Critical Thinking Skills in Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure - Sampson

1997 Annual Meeting

International Section Panels of Interest

Wednesday, March 12, 1997

8:30 am - 9:45 am
#9. Historical and Current Roles of Police and Law in India - Wilson

10:00 am - 11:15 am
#18. International Terrorism - Nunn

2:30 pm - 3:45 pm
#55. Workshop: Teaching Strategies for a Comparative Criminal Justice Course and for Internationalizing Other Courses - Stanley
#58. Comparative Perspectives in Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice - Morrow

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm
#71. A Comparison of Police Abuse, Judicial Structure, and Family Violence in Mexico and South America - Stanley

Thursday, March 13, 1997

8:30 am - 9:45 am
#87. Organize Your Own Panel: Government Corruption: International Perspectives - Taylor
#89. Lead Panel: Organized Crime: World Perspectives I - McCreary

10:30 am - 11:45 am
#103. Organize Your Own Panel: Race, Class, Gender, and Crime in the Caribbean - Taylor
#105. Lead Panel: Organized Crime: World Perspectives II - McCreary

1:30 pm - 2:45 pm
#112. Organize Your Own Panel: Asian Gangs and Organized Crime Groups - Brown

3:00 pm - 4:15 pm
#134. Crime and Justice in the Caribbean: Formal and Informal Controls - Wilson
#141. Workshop: A Law Enforcement Exchange Program: Project Harmony and Professional Development and Training Programs with Russia and the Ukraine - Sampson

4:30 pm - 5:30 pm General Section Meeting - Bradley

4:30 pm - 5:45 pm
#149. Law and Customs in the South Pacific - Stanley
#155. International Influences of Organized Crime - Combs/Chandler

Friday, March 14, 1997

8:30 am - 9:45 am
#172. Fear of Crime and Victim Policy: International Perspectives - Beckham

11:30 am - 12:45 pm MAJOR ADDRESS III - VIA SATELLITE FROM VIENNA, AUSTRIA
"The United Nations, Prevention of Crime, and Technology"
Dr Eduardo Vetere, Chief, United Nations Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm
#193. International Perspectives on Police Training Issues - Governors

1:00 pm - 2:30 pm International Section Luncheon - Combs/Chandler

3:00 pm - 4:00 pm Executive Council Meeting - Bradley

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm
#225. Lead Roundtable: International Issues in Criminal Justice: Reports from Global Conferences - Johnson

Saturday, March 15, 1997

8:30 am - 9:45 am
#238. Culture, Crime, and Justice in Africa - Collins
#246. Author Meets Critic: Paul Chevigny, *Edge of Knife: Police Violence in the Americas* - Wilson

10:00 am - 11:15 am
#254. International Developments in Penal Systems - Collins

1:30 pm - 2:45 pm
#273. Global Criminal Justice Trends - Breathitt

1997 Annual Meeting

Police Section Panels of Interest

Wednesday, March 12, 1997

8:30 am - 9:45 am

#5. Minorities and the Police - Johnson
#11. Education and the Police - Morrow
#12. Community Policing: Officer Discretion, Decision-Making, and Mediation - McCreary

10:00 am - 11:15 am

#21. Lead Panel: Studies using the LEMAS Data - Willis
#22. Police Personnel Issues - Clements
#27. Challenges Facing the Implementation of Community Policing Initiatives - McCreary
#28A. Police Training and Education - Wilkinson
#29. Police Citizen Relationships - Sampson

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

#33. Lead Panel and Organize Your Own Panel: Community Participation in Community Policing - Brown
#38. Police Attitudes Toward Community Policing - Clements
#39. Community Policing Weed and Seed Projects - Stanley
#46. Workshop: Citywork in the Louisville Division of Police - Laffoon

2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

#52. Lead Roundtable: Discourses on Modern Police Violence and use of Force - Johnson

4:00pm - 5:15 pm

#65. Organize Your Own Panel: Rural and Small Town Law Enforcement - Brown
#70. Leadership in Policing - Clements
#77. Managing Police Agencies - Sampson

Thursday, March 13, 1997

9:00 am - 10:15 am

#90. Critical Issues Surrounding Organizational Change: Moving Toward Community Policing - Beckham
#91. Evaluating Community Policing: Some Effects of the 1994 Crime Act - Combs/Chandler

10:30 am - 11:45 am

#102. Police Attitudes in Small Rural Police Departments - Wilson
#104. Information Technology, Criminal Investigations, and Community Policing - Morrow

1:30 pm - 2:30 pm Executive Council Meeting - Bradley

1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

#117. Communities and Community Policing: Mobilization, Cohesion, and Education - Stanley
#120. Citizen Perceptions of Community Policing - Morrow
#125. Roundtable: Community Oriented Policing in Rural Settings: Facilitating Organizational Change - Sampson

3:00 pm - 4:15 pm

#130. Community Policing: Planning and Change - Johnson
#135. Community Policing: Police Attitudes and Perceptions - Taylor
#141. Workshop: A Law Enforcement Exchange Program: Project Harmony and Professional Development and Training Programs with Russia and the Ukraine - Sampson

4:30 pm - 5:45 pm

#145. Police Crime Reduction Strategies - Nunn
#152. Community Policing and Special Populations - Morrow

Friday, March 14, 1997

8:30 am - 9:45 am

#159. Philosophical Issues Surrounding Community Policing - Governors

10:00 am - 11:15 am

#176. Theoretical Issues Surrounding Community Policing - Governors
#189. Police Arrest Policies and Domestic Violence - Beckham

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

#193. International Perspectives on Police Training Issues - Governors
#195. Community Policing: Citizen Attitudes and Perception - Breathitt

3:00 pm - 4:00 pm General Section Meeting - Carroll/Ford

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

#221. Roundtable: Management Education Needs for Rural Law Enforcement - Governors

Saturday, March 15, 1997

8:30 am - 9:45 am

#237. Police Training - Governors
#242. Women in Policing - Johnson

10:00 am - 11:15 am

#253. Police Use of Force - Governors
#255. Organize Your Own Panel: Community Policing in America - Brown
#262. Police Labor Issues - Wilson
#268. Attitudes and Perceptions of and by the Police - Laffoon

1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

#269. Police Organizational Issues - Governors
#275. Selection and Training for Community Policing - Willis
#276. Workshop: In the Performance of their Duty, Law Enforcement Officials Shall Respect and Protect Human Dignity: Can this be Taught? - Clements

3:00 pm - 4:15 pm

#286. Organize Your Own Panel: Coordinating Police Research Across Sites: Studying Police Use of Force (PUF) - Brown
#290. Police Technology - Willis

1997 Annual Meeting

Minorities & Women Section Panels of Interest

Wednesday, March 12, 1997

8:30 am - 9:45 am

#3. Hate Crime: Legislation, Measurement & Enforcement - Nunn

#5. Minorities and the Police - Johnson

#9. Historical and Current Roles of Police and Law in India - Wilson

#13A. Roundtable: Diversity in Community College Criminal Justice Curricula - Wilkinson

#15. Women Offenders and Offense Patterns - Laffoon

10:00 am - 11:15 am

#17. Lead Panel: Race and Disparate Sentencing - Brown

#23. Lead Roundtable: Racism in Criminal Justice - Stanley

#30. Workshop: Understanding Tribal Justice - Laffoon

11:30 am - 12:45 pm

MAJOR ADDRESS I

"Navajo Justice and Peacemaking"

Honorable Robert Yazzie, Chief Justice of the Navajo Nation

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

#43. Workshop: The Overrepresentation of Ethnic Minority Youth in the Juvenile and Criminal Justice Systems - McCreary

2:30pm - 3:45pm

#47. Historical Perspectives on Women and Minorities in Criminal Justice - Governors

#59. African-Americans: Perceptions, Intervention, and Juvenile Justice Processing - McCreary

4:00pm - 5:15 pm

#66. The Violence Against Women Act - Nunn

Thursday, March 13, 1997

9:00 am - 10:15 am

#81. Roundtable: Publications and the Black Professor - Nunn

#92. Racial and Ethnic Differences in Domestic and Sexual Violence Experience - Wilkinson

10:30 am - 11:45 am

#95. Roundtable: Jails and Prisons: The Numbers say they are More Different than Generally Assumed - Governors

#100. Lead Panel: The Significance of Difference for Women Victimized by Male Violence - Clements

#103. Organize Your Own Panel: Race, Class, Gender, and Crime in the Caribbean - Taylor

#109. Criminal Justice Higher Education: Catalyst for Change - Sampson

1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

#114. Lead Panel: Prison Programs for Women Offenders - Johnson

#118. Author Meets Critic: Joanne Belknap, *Invisible Woman: Gender, Crime, and Justice* - Wilson

3:00 pm - 4:15 pm

#140. Women and Homicide - Wilkinson

3:30 pm - 4:30 pm General Section Meeting - Carroll/Ford

4:30 pm - 5:45 pm

#156. Women, Family, and Gender Roles - Wilkinson

Friday, March 14, 1997

8:30 am - 9:45 am

#173. Teaching Multiculturalism - Combs/Chandler

#175. Women and Prison - Laffoon

10:00 am - 11:00 am Executive Council Meeting - Bradley

10:00 am - 11:15 am

#180. Offenders and Race - Johnson

#192. Women and Community Corrections - Laffoon

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

#203. Research and the Woman Offender - McCreary

#204. Less Visible Victimization of Women - Beckham

2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

#218. Women and the Law - Beckham

#219. Native American Issues in Criminal Justice - Wilkinson

Saturday, March 15, 1997

8:30 am - 9:45 am

#249. Death Penalty: Proportionality, Race, and Innocence Explored - McCreary

1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

#272. African American Issues in Criminal Justice - Nunn

3:00 pm - 4:15 pm

#289. Race and Justice - Johnson

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

1997 ANNUAL MEETING

GALT HOUSE
LOUISVILLE, KY

MARCH 11-15, 1997

THEME:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE: EDUCATION, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1997

10:00 am - 6:00 pm	ACJS Executive Board Meeting	Brown
10:00 am - 4:00 pm	ACJS Pre-registration Only	Convention Registration
4:00 pm - 7:00 pm	ACJS Registration	Convention Registration

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997

8:00 am - 5:00 pm	ACJS Registration	Convention Registration
8:30 am - 5:00 pm	Alpha Phi Sigma Meeting	Jones
9:00 am - 12:00 pm	Seminar: "Designing, Teaching, and Evaluating Courses in Criminal Justice Ethics"	Collins
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	Exhibits Open	Exhibit Hall
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	Technology Expo Open	Wetherby
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	Employment Exchange Open	Fields
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	Southern Hospitality Room	Exhibit Hall
10:00 am - 11:00 am	Security & Crime Prevention Section Executive Council Meeting	Bradley
11:30 am - 12:45 pm	Major Address I: "Navajo Justice and Peacemaking"	Grand Ballroom
1:00 pm - 2:15 pm	Author Meets Critic: Wayne Welsh, *Counties in Court*	Wilson
1:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Seminar: "Using the Internet for Criminal Justice Teaching and Research: Introductory Level Seminar"	University of Louisville
3:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Security & Crime Prevention Section Meeting	Combs/Chandler
5:30 pm - 6:30 pm	Presidential Address: "Criminal Justice Education: Traditions in Transition"	Grand Ballroom
6:30 pm - 8:30 pm	President's Reception	Grand Ballroom

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 1 **GOVERNORS**

CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY AND CORRECTIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR CORRECTIONAL PRACTICE AND PROBLEM SOLVING

Chair: **THOMAS TOMLINSON**, Western Illinois University

Papers:

"Character Theory and Crime," **ALEX STUART JR**, National Character Laboratory (TX)

"The Effects of Informal Social Controls on Domestic Violence," **AMY THISTLETHWAITE**, **FRANCIS CULLEN**, and **JOHN WOOLDREDGE**, University of Cincinnati

"Checking Check Writers: A Therapy Approach that Works," **JOHN LENTZ**, Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women

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PANEL 2 **BROWN**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: SOME PRELIMINARY FINDINGS OF THE TUCSON YOUTH PROJECT

Chair: **CAREY HERBERT**, University of Arizona

Papers:

"Correlates of Workplace Crime Among College Students," **CAREY HERBERT**, University of Arizona

"Dimensions of Delinquency: A Preliminary Look at the Tucson Youth Project," **ROBERT DONE**, University of Arizona

"Explaining the Crime and the Criminal in Intimate Violence," **CONSTANCE CHAPPLE**, University of Arizona

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PANEL 3 **NUNN**

HATE CRIME: LEGISLATION, MEASUREMENT & ENFORCEMENT

Chair/Discussant: **MARK HAMM**, Indiana State University

Papers:

"The Influence of Relative Deprivation on Hate Crime," **INGRID HOLENE** and **BRION SEVER**, Florida State University

"Hate Crime Legislation: A Critical Look," **JANA NESTLERODE**, West Chester University

"The Creation of Ohio's Ethnic Intimidation Law," **PAUL BECKER**, Morehead State University

"Hate Crimes Rates: Under Reported and Under Recorded," **FRANK PEZZELLA**, SUNY-Albany

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 4 **BREATHITT**

DRUG COURTS: A REVIEW OF THE ISSUES

Chair/Discussant: **SLOAN LETMAN**, Chicago State University

Papers:

"Drug Court: An Alternative to Drug Related Offenders," **CHAU-PU CHIANG, PAUL O'BRIEN**, and **CECIL RHODES**, California State University-Stanislaus

"Pre- and Post-Adjudication Drug Court Programs: An Overview," **LISA HAUSER** and **W CLINTON TERRY III**, Florida International University

"The Emergence of Drug Courts: An Overview of the Issues," **RALPH WEISHEIT**, Illinois State University and **MARK GODLEY, MICHAEL DENNIS,** and **MELISSA SIEKMANN**, Lighthouse Institute of Chestnut Health Systems (IL)

PANEL 5 **JOHNSON**

MINORITIES AND THE POLICE

Chair/Discussant: **STAN SHERNOCK**, Norwich University

Papers:

"Undue and Unreasonable Force in Some Aspects of Police Work: An Ethnographic Study," **BAKHITAH ABDUL-RA'UF**, Radford University

"The Oneida Indian Nation Police: A Study in Minority Relations," **PETER PHILLIPS**, University of Texas-Tyler

"Case Studies of Native American Police Officers on and off the Reservation: Different Worlds Separated by County Lines," **DANA DeWITT**, Chadron State University

PANEL 6 **WILLIS**

DEATH PENALTY: TECHNOLOGY, LANGUAGE, ATTITUDES, AND JURISDICTIONAL DIFFERENCES

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

Papers:

"Death by Doctoring: Changing Technologies and Metaphors in Capital Punishment," **WILLIAM RALEIGH**, New York City Criminal Justice Agency

"Factors Impacting the Development of Attitudes Towards the Death Penalty," **VICTORIA COOGLE**, Troy State University and **BRIAN PAYNE**, Old Dominion University

"Capital Punishment: Are There Significant Differences Between the 'Weighing' and 'Non-Weighing' States?" **J LEE INGRAM**, University of Dayton

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 7 **CLEMENTS**

MURDER: ONE OR MANY AND OFFENDER-VICTIM RELATIONSHIPS

Chair/Discussant: **GARY KEVELES**, University of Wisconsin-Superior

Papers:

"Mass Murder: Precipitating Factors and Predictability," **JEFF CALDWELL**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

"Murder in the Heart of Dixie: An Analysis of Homicides in Montgomery, Alabama, 1991-1995," **JERALD BURNS**, Alabama State University

"Legal Disposition of Homicide: Its Relationship to Victim and Offender Characteristics," **VICTORIA BREWER**, Sam Houston State University

PANEL 8 **STANLEY**

ROLE ORIENTATIONS AND JOB SATISFACTION IN PAROLE AND PROBATION AGENCIES

Chair: **THOMAS CASTELLANO**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

Papers:

"To Serve or Protect? Role Orientations and Job Satisfaction Among Community Corrections Agents in Aftermath of a Major Policy Change," **THOMAS CASTELLANO, STEPHANIE SHERMAN,** and **SUSAN PLANT**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

"Testing the Link Between Organizational Values, Role Definition, and Job Assignment within Probation Agencies," **BETSY FULTON, AMY STICHMAN, EDWARD LATESSA,** and **LAWRENCE TRAVIS III**, University of Cincinnati

"From Preference to Performance: Exploring the Relationship Between Role Definition and Role Performance Among Probation Officers," **AMY STICHMAN, BETSY FULTON, EDWARD LATESSA,** and **LAWRENCE TRAVIS III**, University of Cincinnati

"Court Precedent on Liability Issues of Probation and Parole Officers," **JOHN CLARK** and **ANITA EWING**, University of Alabama

PANEL 9 **WILSON**

HISTORICAL AND CURRENT ROLES OF POLICE AND LAW IN INDIA

Chair/Discussant: **LOIS GUYON**, Illinois State University

Papers:

"Making of the Police Manager: Perceptions of Training Amongst IPS Probationers," **ARVIND VERMA**, Indiana University

"Police Under the Magisterial Control During the British Rai: Controversy and the Consequences," **M P SINGH**, Grambling State University

"A Review of Opium Laws in India: Historical and Current Perspectives," **SESHA KETHINENI**, Illinois State University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 10 **TAYLOR**

LEAD PANEL: CURRENT ISSUES IN TERRORISM/HATE CRIME

Chair/Discussant: **BRENT SMITH**, University of Alabama-Birmingham

Papers:
"Analyses of Available Statistics on Juvenile Hate Crimes," **G DAVID CURRY** and **ARLEN EGLEY**, University of Missouri-St Louis; **RICHARD BALL**, West Virginia University; and **MICHAEL GOODNOW**, Department of Justice

"The New Terrorism: It's Fundamental," **HARVEY KUSHNER**, Long Island University-C W Post

"Home Rage: Domestic Terrorists on the Internet," **KELLY DAMPHOUSSE**, Sam Houston State University and **BRENT SMITH**, University of Alabama-Birmingham

"The Elusive Anti-Terrorism Bill: Rapids in the Policy Stream," **JOHN WORRALL**, Washington State University

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PANEL 11 **MORROW**

EDUCATION AND THE POLICE

Chair/Discussant: **ALLEN SAPP**, Central Missouri State University

Papers:

"Police Performance and Education Level of the Police Officer," **SUMAN KAKAR**, Florida International University

"A Meta-Analytic Investigation of the Relationship Between Education and Police Performance," **MICHAEL AAMODT**, Radford University and **BOBBIE RAYNES**, Personnel Research Associates Inc

"Brains and Brawn? A Study of the Relationship Between Academic Performance, Physical Fitness, and Firearms Proficiency at a Regional Basic Police Academy," **FRANCIS GREEN, ARTHUR CORMIER,** and **MICHAEL NEUSTROM**, University of Southwestern Louisiana

"A Comparison of Supervisor Ratings of Police Officers with Associate of Arts and Associate of Science Degrees in the State of Florida," **ROBERT HEWITT**, Edison Community College

PANEL 12 **McCREARY**

COMMUNITY POLICING: OFFICER DISCRETION, DECISION-MAKING, AND MEDIATION

Chair/Discussant: **MICHAEL BRECI**, Metropolitan State University

Papers:
"Defining the Parameters of Appropriate Force," **STEPHEN HOLMES**, National Institute of Justice and **SAMUEL FAULKNER**, Ohio Peace Officers Training Academy

"'To Protect, Serve, and Mediate?' An Examination of Police Officers' Facilitation Efforts in Handling Interpersonal Disputes," **JENNIE LONG**, Arizona State University

"Police Perceptions of Discretion: A Qualitative Inquiry," **MICHAEL SMITH**, Sam Houston State University and **COLLETTE PETERS**, University of Colorado-Denver

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 13 **BECKHAM**

THEORETICAL EXPLANATIONS OF DELINQUENCY

Chair/Discussant: **JANICE JOSEPH**, Richard Stockton College-New Jersey

Papers:

"Sibling Context and Power-Control," **BRENDA BLACKWELL** and **CHESTER BRITT**, Penn State University

"Juvenile Delinquents Community Supervisors' Perceptions of Causation: A Departmental Report," **WILLIE EDWARDS**, East Texas State University and **INGRID BENNETT**, SUNY-Albany

"Counterlabeling and Delinquency," **LENING ZHANG**, Research Institute on Addictions (NY)

"A Racial Comparison of Mississippi's Juvenile Violent and Property Crime: A Test of Self-Control and Subculture of Violence Theories," **CHRISTOPHER HENSLEY, XIAOHE XU**, and **YUK-YING TUNG**, Mississippi State University

PANEL 13A **WILKINSON**

ROUNDTABLE: DIVERSITY IN COMMUNITY COLLEGE CRIMINAL JUSTICE CURRICULA

Convenor: **GREG PIERCE**, Blue Mountain Community College

Participants:

BECKY FRITSCHE, Hocking College

WALTER LEWIS, St Louis Community College-Meramec

JOHN SHARP, Houston Community College System-Central

SUSAN BEECHER, Aims Community College

VINCENT BENINCASA, Hesser College

PANEL 14 **SAMPSON**

ROUNDTABLE: THE THEORY OF DIFFERENTIAL OPPRESSION

Convenor: **BOB REGOLI**, University of Colorado

Participants:

JOYCE DOUGHERTY, Moravian College

JOHN HEWITT, Northern Arizona University

PETER IADICOLA, Indiana University-Purdue University

RICHARD LAWRENCE, St Cloud State University

HAL PEPINSKY, Indiana University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 15 **LAFFOON**

WOMEN OFFENDERS AND OFFENSE PATTERNS

Chair: **VERNA HENSON**, Southwest Texas State University

Papers:

"The Criminalization of Homeless Women," **VERNA HENSON**, Southwest Texas State University

"Do Women Rob Differently?" **SANJA KUTNJAK-IVKOVICH**, Harvard Law School

"Female Violent Offenders in the United States," **ANGELYN FLOWERS**, Howard University

"Female Sexual Offenders," **KIM MENARD**, Pennsylvania State University

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR I **COLLINS**

DESIGNING, TEACHING, AND EVALUATING COURSES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ETHICS

Co-Convenors: **PROFESSOR JOHN KLEINIG,** John Jay College
PROFESSOR CANDACE McCOY, Rutgers University
MS MARGARET SMITH, Rutgers University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 16 **GOVERNORS**

WHAT GANGSTERS DO!

Chair/Discussant: **DAVID WACHTEL**, Lexington Community College

Papers:

"Myth and Totemism: A Rite of Passage in Gang Recruitment," **JERROLD BEYER**, Mankato State University

"Viewing Gang Warfare as a Form of Primitive Warfare," **DUNCAN SCHLAG**, Penn State University

"A Comparison of Gang Leaders' and Gang Members' Criminal Behavior in Columbus, Ohio," **JACQUELINE SCHNEIDER**, Indiana University-Fort Wayne

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 17 **BROWN**

LEAD PANEL: RACE AND DISPARATE SENTENCING

Chair: **MARVIN FREE JR**, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater

Papers:

"Race, Community Context, and Sentencing Outcomes: An Hierarchical Model," **CHESTER BRITT, BRENDA BLACKWELL,** and **JOHN KRAMER**, Penn State University

"Racial Prejudice in the United States: An Analysis of Death Penalty Support," **CAREY FORD**, Wayne State University

"Race, Gender, and Justice in Idaho: An Analysis of Perceptions of Bias in the Idaho State Courts," **CRAIG HEMMENS, KRISTIN STROM,** and **ELICIA SCHLEGEL**, Boise State University

"Discrimination and the Death Penalty in California," **ERNIE THOMSON**, Arizona State University West

Discussant: **ZUG G STANDING BEAR**, Colorado State University

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PANEL 18 **NUNN**

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Chair/Discussant: **JEFFREY ROSS**, U S Department of Justice

Papers:

"Political Problems in the Peace Process: Terrorism and the Irish Situation," **HARRY ALLEN**, San Jose State University and **CLIFFORD SIMONSEN**, City University

"Terror in the Middle East," **CHRISTINE MARZOUCA**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

"Women of the Shining Path: A New Model for Terrorism in Peru," **SUE MAHAN**, University of Central Florida-Daytona Beach

PANEL 19 **BREATHITT**

EVALUATION OF DRUG COURTS IN BOSTON, LOS ANGELES, AND IN SAN BERNARDINO FOR WOMEN

Chair/Discussant: **CHAU-PU CHIANG**, California State University-Stanislaus

Papers:

"Evaluation of the Boston Drug Diversion Court," **JACK McDEVITT**, Center for Criminal Justice Policy Research (MA) and **MARLA DOMINO**, University of Alabama

"A Process Evaluation of the Los Angeles County Drug Courts," **SAM TORRES** and **ELIZABETH DESCHENES**, California State University-Long Beach

"Women and Drugs: A Court Experience," **FRANCES COLES**, California State University-San Bernardino

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 20 **JOHNSON**

LEAD ROUNDTABLE: NEW DIRECTIONS IN CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY

Convenor: **WALTER DeKESEREDY**, Carleton University (Canada)

Participants:

MARTIN SCHWARTZ, Ohio University
ANDREAS TOMASZEWSKI, Carleton University (Canada)
T R YOUNG, The Red Feather Institute
BRIAN MacLEAN, Kwantlen University College (Canada)
ANDREW CISLO, Northeastern Illinois University

PANEL 21 **WILLIS**

LEAD PANEL: STUDIES USING THE LEMAS DATA

Chair/Discussant: **BRIAN REAVES**, U S Department of Justice

Papers:

"LEMAS: What's Up With That?" **WILLIAM KING**, University of Cincinnati

"Content, Complexity, and Control in Large Municipal Police Organizations," **EDWARD MAGUIRE**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

"Types of Police Organization," **ROBERT LANGWORTHY** and **MITCHELL CHAMLIN**, University of Cincinnati

"Collective Bargaining and the Police: What Consequences for Supplemental Compensation Policies in Large Agencies (A Research Note)," **JIHONG ZHAO**, University of Nebraska-Omaha and **NICHOLAS LOVRICH**, Washington State University

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PANEL 22 **CLEMENTS**

POLICE PERSONNEL ISSUES

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

Papers:

"Is the Risk of Police Suicide Increasing? An Analysis Across Four Decades: 1950-1990," **JOHN VIOLANTI**, Rochester Institute of Technology

"A Psychometric and Practical Evaluation of the Police Written Selection Test," **LARRY GAINES** and **STEVEN FALKENBERG**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Pre-Service Psychological Screening of Police Officers: Invaluable Tool or Inaccurate Application," **JOSEPH A SCHAFER**, Michigan State University

"A Comparison of Organizational and Family Stressors on Law Enforcement Personnel," **VERNE McCLURG**, Auburn University-Montgomery

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 23 **STANLEY**

LEAD ROUNDTABLE: RACISM IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Convenor: **MYRNA CINTRON**, Sam Houston State University

Participants:
EVELYN GILBERT, Bethune Cookman College
DELORES JONES-BROWN, John Jay College
JANICE JOSEPH, Richard Stockton State College-NJ

PANEL 24 **WILSON**

THE SEARCH WARRANT, EXCEPTIONS TO THE SEARCH WARRANT, AND THE FOURTH AMENDMENT

Chair: **JERALD BURNS**, Alabama State University

Papers:

"*Terry, T.L.O.* & Their Progeny: The Death of Probable Cause," **MARY-MARGARET WEDDINGTON** and **W RICHARD JANIKOWSKI**, University of Memphis

"Another Nail in the Fourth Amendment's Coffin? Developments in the 'Plain Feel' Doctrine Since *Minnesota v Dickerson*," **DAVID JONES**, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

"The Good Faith Exception in a Computerized Society: Federal and State Court Reactions to *U S v Leon* and *Arizona v Evans*," **REBECCA DAVIS**, Georgia Southern University

"Reinvigoration of the Warrant Clause From an Unlikely Source: The Supreme Court's Warrant Preference and its Implications in the Courtroom and on the Street," **GEORGE DERY III**, California State University-Fullerton

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PANEL 25 **TAYLOR**

LEAD PANEL: THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN CORRECTIONS

Chair: **JAMES BYRNE**, University of Massachusetts-Lowell

Papers:
"The Future of Probation," **BARBARA BRODERICK**, Arizona State Probation

"The Future of Prisons," **TODD CLEAR**, Florida State University

"The Future of Intermediate Sanctions," **JAMES BYRNE**, University of Massachusetts-Lowell

"The Future of Sentencing Reforms," **JUDITH GREENE**, Vera Institute of Justice (NY)

Discussant: **FAYE TAXMAN**, University of Maryland

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 26 **MORROW**

LEAD PANEL: THE SPECTER OF BIG BROTHER

Chair: **KEVIN MANSON**, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Papers:

"The Future of 'The Right to Privacy'," **JAMES CONSER**, Youngstown State University

"The Future of Criminal Justice: The Case of the Police," **JOHN BRODERICK**, Stonehill College

"Can There be Privacy in the Information Age?" **GENE STEPHENS**, University of South Carolina

"Networking with the Feds: Opportunities and Risks for Local Law Enforcement," **STEVEN EGGER**, University of Illinois-Springfield

Discussant: **SHARON TAFOYA**, Santa Clara Police Department (CA)

PANEL 27 **McCREARY**

CHALLENGES FACING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES

Chair/Discussant: **RICHARD LUMB**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Papers:

"Police Door-to-Door Surveys: A Pandora's Box?" **CRAIG WINSTON, DAVID HURLEY**, and **AL BALL**, University of Cincinnati

"Community Policing: Theoretical and Conceptual Problems and Implications for the Institution of Legality," **BANKOLE THOMPSON** and **VIC BUMPHUS**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Police Training as a Pentecost: Using Tools Singularly Ill-Suited to the Purposes of Reform," **MICHAEL BUERGER**, Jersey City Police Department (NJ)

PANEL 28 **BECKHAM**

CULTURAL FORMATIONS AND CRIME

Chair/Discussant: **KENNETH TUNNELL**, Eastern Kentucky University

Papers:
"College Student Perceptions of Crime and Casino Gambling," **DAVID GIACOPASSI** and **MARGARET VANDIVER**, University of Memphis and **B GRANT STITT**, University of Nevada-Reno

"Probable Cause in the Search and Seizure of Online Computer Systems," **LANCE HENRY**, Southwest Texas State University

"In Defense of Honor: A Re-Examination of the Southern Violence Construct," **DAVID HOLLERAN**, East Tennessee State University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 28A **WILKINSON**

POLICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Chair: **LYDIA LONG**, Indiana State University

Papers:

"An Assessment of the Continuing Education Needs of County Sheriffs in the State of Mississippi," **MILLARD BINGHAM**

"The Advantages and Disadvantages of the Collaborative (Andragogical) Teaching-Learning Model Applied to Police In-Service Education and Training," **WILLIAM MILLER II**, East Central University

"Social Psychology for Police: An Educational Approach to Behavioral Understanding," **R L GARNER**, Sam Houston State University

"The Consequences of Police Training and Education," **EDWARD SHANNON**

PANEL 29 **SAMPSON**

POLICE CITIZEN RELATIONSHIPS

Chair: **ANDRA KATZ**, Wichita State University

Papers:

"Citizen Cooperation in Police-Citizen Encounters: Situational and Neighborhood Effects," **RICHARD SPANO**, SUNY-Albany

"Further Exploration of the Demeanor Hypothesis: The Effects of Suspects' Characteristics and Demeanor on Police Behavior," **ROBIN SHEPARD, JAMES SOBOL,** and **ROBERT WORDEN**, SUNY-Albany

"The Role of the Reserve Officer on Policing," **RHONDA DeLONG**, Indiana University

"Evaluation of the Locally Initiated Partnership Program," **TOM McEWEN**, Institute for Law and Justice (VA)

PANEL 30 **LAFFOON**

WORKSHOP: UNDERSTANDING TRIBAL JUSTICE

Convenor: **LAURENCE FRENCH**, Western New Mexico University

Participants:

JIM HORNBUCKLE
TEAGUE PARKER, Cherokee Tribal Court (NC)
ANDY HO, Ball State University
RONALD PATTERSON, Patterson Law Offices (NC)
JOHN CROSS, Oklahoma State University
LaVERNA MARIANO, Navajo Tribal Court (AZ)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 11:30 am - 12:45 pm

MAJOR ADDRESS I — **GRAND BALLROOM**

NAVAJO JUSTICE AND PEACEMAKING

HONORABLE ROBERT YAZZIE, Chief Justice of the Navajo Nation

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 31 — **GOVERNORS**

CINEMATIC CONSTRUCTIONS OF CRIME AND JUSTICE

Chair/Discussant: **MARK HAMM**, Indiana State University

Papers:
"The Portrayal of Serial Killers in Film: Perception vs Reality," **AMY BRONSWICK**

"Big Schemes on the Big Screen: An Analysis of White-Collar Crime in American Cinema," **MICHAEL BENSON** and **KAREN MASON**, University of Tennessee-Knoxville

"The Mythology of Political Trials: Jurisprudence on Film," **RON CHRISTENSON**, Gustavus Adolphus College

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PANEL 32 — **COLLINS**

LEAD ROUNDTABLE: ARTICULATION AGREEMENTS: THE PERSPECTIVE AND ISSUES OF THE PARTNERS IN THE PROCESS

Convenor: **DAVID KRAMER**, Bergen Community College

Participants:
GERALD GARRETT, University of Massachusetts-Boston
STEPHEN GIBBONS, Western Oregon State College
CHARLES KRUG, Valencia Community College
ROSLYN MURASKIN, Long Island University-C W Post
MICHAEL STOLEY, Northeast Community College

PANEL 33 — **BROWN**

LEAD PANEL AND ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY POLICING

Chair/Discussant: **WINIFRED REED**, National Institute of Justice

Papers:
"Mobilizing Citizen Participation in Community Policing," **JUSTINE LOVIG** and **SUSAN HARTNETT**, Northwestern Univ

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

"Citizen Involvement in Community Policing," **REBEKAH HERSCH**, Institute for Social Analysis (VA)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 34 **NUNN**

WORKSHOP: "PHINEAS" TERRORISM: VIOLENT ACTIONS IN FURTHERANCE OF "GOD'S LAW"

Co-Convenors: **JOE AUTEN**, North Carolina Justice Academy and **BOB RUTH**, Davidson College

PANEL 35 **BREATHITT**

INNOVATIONS IN SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMS TO PREVENT AND CONTROL DELINQUENCY

Chair/Discussant: **JOAN NEFF**, University of Richmond

Papers:
"A Model for School-Based Delinquency Prevention Programs," **RICHARD LAWRENCE**, St Cloud State University

"An Independent Evaluation of a Peer Mediation Program in Seven Texas High Schools," **SYLVIA O'DELL-BARHORST**, Mount Olive College

"A Secure School: A Joint Effort of Corrections, School, and a Social Service Agency," **DELORES CRAIG-MORELAND**, Wichita State University

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PANEL 36 **JOHNSON**

LEAD ROUNDTABLE: INTEGRATING HISTORY INTO CRIMINAL JUSTICE COURSES AND CURRICULA

Convenor: **MITCHEL ROTH**, Sam Houston State University

Participants:

BEVERLY SMITH, Illinois State University
M REID COUNTS, University of South Carolina
KEVIN RYAN, Norwich University
SUSAN LENTZ, University of Nevada-Reno

PANEL 37 **WILLIS**

POSTMODERN CRIMINOLOGY: PERSPECTIVES

Chair: **DRAGAN MILOVANOVIC**, Northeastern Illinois University

Papers:
"Understanding Postmodern Criminology in Relation to Radical and Conflict Criminology: A Preliminary Explication," **BRUCE ARRIGO**, California School of Professional Psychology

"Representation, Integration, and Postmodernism: Newsmaking Criminology and the Case of O J Simpson," **GREGG BARAK**, Eastern Michigan University

"Visual Imprints: Representation and Interpretation in Relation to Crime," **ALLISON FORKER**, Northeastern Illinois University

"Victim Offender Mediation as Dialogical Method: Implications for Postmodern Theory," **ROBERT SCHEHR**, University of Illinois-Springfield

Discussant: **T R YOUNG**, The Red Feather Institute

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 38 **CLEMENTS**

POLICE ATTITUDES TOWARD COMMUNITY POLICING

Chair/Discussant: **MICHAEL PALMIOTTO**, Wichita State University

Papers:

"Assessing the Attitudes of Supervisors and Officers Toward Community Policing," **EDWARD LeCLAIR** and **ANNE SULLIVAN**, Salem State College

"The Patrol Officers' View of Community Policing: Experiences from Aurora and Joliet, IL from 1991-1996," **DON STEMEN** and **MAUREEN ALLEN**, University of Illinois-Chicago and **DEANNA WILKINSON**, Columbia University

"A Comparison of Police Chiefs and Officers' Perceptions of Community Policing," **MICHAEL BRECI** and **TIM ERICKSON**, Metropolitan State University

"The Problems of Policing: A Comparison of Police and Citizen Perceptions," **CRAIG WINSTON** and **LAWRENCE TRAVIS III**, University of Cincinnati

PANEL 39 **STANLEY**

COMMUNITY POLICING WEED AND SEED PROJECTS

Chair/Discussant: **MICHAEL CALDERO**, Bellevue Community College

Papers:

"Evaluating Community Policing: Are the Police Officers and Citizens Working Together?" **ADRIANNE KESSLER**, Southeast Missouri State University

"Weed and Seed in Small Communities: Year 2," **MICHAEL BROWN** and **CAROL VENEZIANO**, Southeast Missouri State University

"Understanding the Community and the Police: An Analysis of a Weed and Seed Neighborhood," **GREGORY ROBINSON** and **JILL ROSENBAUM**, California State University-Fullerton

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PANEL 40 **WILSON**

AUTHOR MEETS CRITIC: WAYNE WELSH, *COUNTIES IN COURT*

Critics:

KEN KERLE, American Jail Association

MARY STOHR, Boise State University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 41 **TAYLOR**

BOOT CAMPS

Chair: **LISA WOODS**, Benedict College

Papers:

"Developing the Mature Coping Skills of Criminal Offenders: The Potential Role of Boot Camp Interventions," **THOMAS CASTELLANO, SUSAN PLANT,** and **IRINA SODERSTROM**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

"An Exploratory Assessment of Juvenile Boot Camp Environments Using Videotaping," **ANGELA GOVER, DORIS MacKENZIE,** and **GAYLENE STYVE**, University of Maryland-College Park

"Environmental Quantification in Juvenile Facilities: Development of a Self-Report Instrument," **GAYLENE STYVE, DORIS MacKENZIE,** and **ANGELA GOVER**, University of Maryland-College Park

Discussant: **LISA WOODS**, Benedict College

PANEL 42 **MORROW**

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND JUVENILE JUSTICE

Chair: **ROGER McNALLY**, SUNY-Brockport

Papers:

"Early Evaluation of a Juvenile Parolee Mentoring Program," **LYNN NEWHART**, Rockford College

"Working While in School and Delinquent Involvement: Implications for Social Policy," **JOHN WRIGHT**, East Tennessee State University and **FRANCES CULLEN** and **NICOLAS WILLIAMS**, University of Cincinnati

"The Impact of New Orleans' Curfew on Delinquency and Victimization," **BILL RUEFLE**, University of South Carolina and **MIKE REYNOLDS**, University of New Orleans

Discussant: **ROGER McNALLY**, SUNY-Brockport

PANEL 43 **McCREARY**

WORKSHOP: THE OVERREPRESENTATION OF ETHNIC MINORITY YOUTH IN THE JUVENILE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

Convenor: **MICHAEL LINDSEY**, Nestor Consultants (TX)

Participants:

REGINALD MORTON, Community Research Associates (CO)

MARK ROSCOE, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DC)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 44 **BECKHAM**

GUNS, HOMICIDE, AND VIOLENCE

Chair/Discussant: **JAMES GILLHAM**, Buffalo State University

Papers:
"Intimate Homicides in a Mid-Sized Southern City: Profiles of the Victims, Offenders, and Incidents," **TINA LENTZ**, University of Louisville

"A Routine Activities Approach to Offending and Victimization," **HEATH DINGWELL**, Arizona State University

"Use of Firearms in the Defense of Social Investment," **ANDREW ASHCRAFT**, California State University-Sacramento

"Gun Control Attitudes and the Criminal Justice Student: Do Differences Exist?" **BRIAN PAYNE**, Old Dominion University and **ROBERT RIEDEL JR**, Troy State University

PANEL 44A **WILKINSON**

WHITE-COLLAR CRIME FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Chair/Discussant: **CAREY FORD**, Wayne State University

Papers:
"The Consortium for White Collar Crime Studies," **RICHARD BALL**, West Virginia University and **JAMES HELMKAMP**, National White Collar Crime Center (WV)

"A Case Study of Corporate Crime in America: General Motors," **RONALD BURNS**, Florida State University

"A Critical Analysis of the Absence of White Collar Crime in the Crime Bill," **A C CROMWELL**, Wayne State University

"RICO and Environmental Crime: A Modest Proposal," **WILLIAM HYATT**, Western Carolina University

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PANEL 45 **SAMPSON**

LEAD PANEL: CONTRASTING APPROACHES TO TEACHING ETHICS

Chair/Discussant: **JOHN KLEINIG**, John Jay College

Papers:

"Teaching Ethics Not as a Subject, But as an Approach to Human Conduct," **JAY ALBANESE**, Virginia Commonwealth University

"Constitutional Conscience: Toward a Teachable Approach to Criminal Justice Ethics," **BRADLEY CHILTON**, University of Toledo

"Teaching Students to Think Critically about Ethics and the Criminal Justice System: Techniques and Critiques," **KATE KING**, State University of West Georgia

"Teaching Ethical Agility," **SAM SOURYAL**, Sam Houston State University

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 46 **LAFFOON**

WORKSHOP: CITYWORK IN THE LOUISVILLE DIVISION OF POLICE

Convenor: **DOUGLAS HAMILTON**, Louisville Division of Police (KY)

Participant:

BARBARA WARMAN, Louisville Division of Police (KY)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR II **UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE**

USING THE INTERNET FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE TEACHING AND RESEARCH: INTRODUCTORY LEVEL SEMINAR

Convenor: **PROFESSOR ANNMARIE KAZYAKA**, Niagara University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 47 **GOVERNORS**

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON WOMEN AND MINORITIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair/Discussant: **MITCHEL ROTH**, Sam Houston State University

Papers:

"Race Matters in Law Enforcement-A Sociohistorical Analysis," **LARRY STOKES**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

"W.E.B. Du Bois and the 'Atlanta School' of Social Scientific Research: 1897-1913," **SHAUN GABBIDON**, Coppin State College

"An Exploratory Study of the History of Black Women in Policing," **HELEN TAYLOR-GREENE**, Old Dominion University

"Retracing the Roots of 'the Rule of Thumb': Chastisement of Wives in Anglo-American Law," **SUSAN LENTZ**, University of Nevada-Reno

PANEL 48 **COLLINS**

WORKSHOP: MALE INMATE MARRIAGE/RELATIONSHIP ENRICHMENT PROGRAM: COLLABORATION OF FOUR STATE AND PRIVATE SYSTEMS

Co-Convenors: **TED MARSHALL**, Morehead State University
SUSANNE ROLLAND, Morehead State University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 49 **BROWN**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: GRADUATE EDUCATION: TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL PROGRAMS AND STUDENTS

Chair: **ALIDA MERLO**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Papers:

"Distance Education via Two-Way Audio Video Communications and the Internet," **DAVID CARTER**, Michigan State University

"Traditional and Non-Traditional Approaches to Graduate Education in Criminology and Criminal Justice," **KATHLEEN HANRAHAN** and **JOHN GIBBS**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

"Non-Traditional Education in a Traditional Setting: Shippensburg University's Weekend Master's Degree Program in Criminal Justice," **THOMAS AUSTIN** and **CARLA FIERY**, Shippensburg University

"Strategies to Meet the Educational Needs of Non-Traditional Students," **PETER BENEKOS**, Mercyhurst College; **ALIDA MERLO**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; and **WILLIAM COOK**, Westfield State College

Discussant: **PETER BENEKOS**, Mercyhurst College

PANEL 50 **NUNN**

ROUNDTABLE: JAILS AND ACADEME: THE CHALLENGES AND THE FUTURE

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

Participants:

SALLY HALFORD, Iowa Department of Corrections
RICHARD KIEKBUSCH, University of Texas-Permian Basin
MICHAEL HALEY, Alabama Sheriffs Association

PANEL 51 **BREATHITT**

CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

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

Papers:

"Crime Among Idahoans," **MARY STOHR, JOHN CRANK, MICHELLE BISSEY,** and **RYAN BADGER**, Boise State University and **BILL MUSSER**, Meridian Police Department (ID)

"Victimizations in Rural American Schools," **LYNN BARNES**, Southeastern Oklahoma University

"Rural Crime Fears and the 1996 Presidential Elections: Is Crime a Factor?" **J MICHAEL OLIVERO, JAMES ROBERTS, SCOTT HINTON, JENNIFER SUGDEN, KELLY KERSTEN** and **DAVE CLISE**, Central Washington University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 52 **JOHNSON**

LEAD ROUNDTABLE: DISCOURSES ON MODERN POLICE VIOLENCE AND USE OF FORCE

Convenor: **VICTOR KAPPELER**, Eastern Kentucky University

Participants:
GEOFFREY ALPERT, University of South Carolina
JAMES FYFE, Temple University
PETER KRASKA, Eastern Kentucky University
PETER MANNING, Michigan State University

PANEL 53 **WILLIS**

TESTING THEORIES OF CRIME

Chair: **WALTER DeKESEREDY**, Carleton University (Canada)

Papers:
"Structural Determinants and Violence Against the Police," **JAMES SOBOL**, SUNY-Albany

"Shoplifting in a South Texas Community," **GAIL CAPUTO**, Texas A&M University

"Social Disorganization and Crime," **MITCHELL CHAMLIN** and **KENNETH NOVAK**, University of Cincinnati

PANEL 54 **CLEMENTS**

POLICE ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE

Chair/Discussant: **RICHARD HOLDEN**, Central Missouri State University

Papers:
"The Police Subculture and Organizational Change: Revisiting Granite," **ROBERT TAYLOR**, University of North Texas

"Environmental Constraints and Organizational Outcomes," **DOUGLAS DAVENPORT**, Truman State University

"Policing at the Crossroads: Changing Directions for the New Millennium," **WILLIAM WALSH**, University of Louisville

"Identifying and Using a Learning Model of Probationary Law Enforcement Personnel," **R GREGG DWYER** and **DEBORAH LAUFERSWEILER-DWYER**, University of Arkansas-Little Rock

PANEL 55 **STANLEY**

WORKSHOP: TEACHING STRATEGIES FOR A COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COURSE AND FOR INTERNATIONALIZING OTHER COURSES

Convenor: **HARRY DAMMER**, Niagara University

Participants:
PHILIP REICHEL, University of Northern Colorado
KATHLEEN JORDAN, Western Connecticut State University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 56 **WILSON**

THE VIOLENT INCARCERATED OFFENDER

Chair/Discussant: **JOSEPH CARLSON**, University of Nebraska-Kearney

Papers:
"A Meta-Analysis of Research on Inmate-Inmate Victimization," **CLIFFORD DORNE**, University of Southwestern Louisiana and **KEN GEWERTH**, Saginaw Valley State University

"Victimization and Youthful Prison Inmates: An Empirical Analysis," **ANGELA MAITLAND** and **RICHARD SLUDER**, Central Missouri State University

"Correlates of Inmate Offending in One Medium Security Institution," **JOHN MASON III**, Kent State University-Stark Campus

"An Analysis of Riot Causation in America," **REID MONTGOMERY JR**, University of South Carolina and **GORDON CREWS**, Midland Technical College

PANEL 57 **TAYLOR**

CORRECTIONAL STAFF ATTITUDES/KNOWLEDGE

Chair/Discussant: **RONALD ADAY**, Middle Tennessee State University

Papers:
"Evaluation of Staff Preparedness for Correctional Emergencies: A National Survey of State Departments of Corrections," **ROBERT FREEMAN**, Shippensburg University

"Correctional Officer Decay," **DENNIS STEVENS**, Mount Olive College

"Correctional Officers Knowledge of and Concerns About AIDS in Adult Prisons," **LISA WOODS**, Benedict College

"Knowledge About and Attitudes Toward Inmate Suicide by Corrections Personnel," **FRIEDRICH WENZ**, University of South Carolina

PANEL 58 **MORROW**

COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND JUVENILE JUSTICE

Chair/Discussant: **RICHARD CLARK**, John Carroll University

Papers:
"A Comparison of the Self-Concepts of Imprisoned Young Females Offenders by Country and Race," **ROBERT EVANS**, Valdosta State University; **THOMAS SULLENBERGER**, Southeastern Louisiana University; **GARY COPUS**, University of Alaska-Fairbanks; and **HILARY HARPER**, Valdosta State University

"The Relationship Between Instructors and Inmates in Japanese Juvenile Training Schools," **KYOKO FUJINO**, Ministry of Justice (Japan)

"Introduction of the Japanese Treatment Program, Neikan, into Western Detention Facilities," **DIETER BINDZUS**, University of Saarland (Germany)

"Juvenile Diversion in Korea," **TAO CHOO**, Florida State University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 59 **McCREARY**

AFRICAN-AMERICANS: PERCEPTIONS, INTERVENTION, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESSING

Chair/Discussant: **JO ANN HARRIS**

Papers:
"Intervention Programs and Young Black Males at Risk: Solutions for the Future," **RENA JONES, BIVETTE STODGHILL,** and **RENE OTERO**, SUNY-Albany

"The Impact of Extra-Legal Factors on Juvenile Justice Processing: An Examination of Informal and Formal Social Controls," **JENNIFER WEST** and **DENISE HERZ**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

"Deterring and Preventing Delinquent Behavior: Perceptions of African-American Youth and Young Adults of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church," **MARIAN WHITSON** and **JOHN WHITEHEAD**, East Tennessee State University and **ELIZABETH GROSSI**, University of Louisville

PANEL 60 **BECKHAM**

STALKING AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT: EXAMINING THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES AMONG AND BETWEEN THESE CRIMES

Chair/Discussant: **LAURA MORIARTY**, Virginia Commonwealth University

Papers:
"A Comparative Examination of Stalking Laws and Related Methods of Victim Protection," **LISA BOZENHARD**, Westfield State College

"Sexual Harassment: A New Look at an Old Issue," **BERNADETTE MUSCAT**, Penn State-Harrisburg

"Stalking Victims and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder," **M A DuPONT-MORALES**, Penn State Harrisburg

PANEL 60A **WILKINSON**

MEASURING AND RETAINING LEARNING

Chair: **DAVID KOLTON**, Governors State University

Papers:
"A Cohort Analysis of Proficiency Examinations as Indicators of Academic Success," **DAVID KOLTON**, Governors State University

"Learning Assessment: An Experiment," **JANA NESTLERODE**, West Chester University and **RON FENNEL**, Allentown College

"Assessing a Criminal Justice Program," **J GAYLE MERICLE, KENNETH CLONTZ**, and **THOMAS TOMLINSON**, Western Illinois University

"Retention Program for At-Risk Criminal Justice Students," **LINDA FERRELL**, Southeast Missouri State University

"Integrating Criminal Justice Courses with the First Year Experience Program," **DEBRA STANLEY**, Central Connecticut State University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 61 **SAMPSON**

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT: CASE STUDIES

Chair: **DOROTHY TAYLOR**, University of Miami

Papers:
"I'm Still Standing: The Administration of a Non-Traditional Graduate Program in Criminal Justice," **DAVID WHELAN**, Fitchburg State College

"The Benefits of a Student Organization on a Criminal Justice Department," **JAMES BECHTEL** and **MATT JOHANN**, Washburn University

"Trials, Tribulations and Victories in Marketing an Administration of Justice Program," **LOFTIN WOODIEL** and **GLORIA VERTREES**, Missouri Baptist College

"Prospective Service Approach to MPA First Year," **JAMES MADDEN**, Lake Superior State University

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PANEL 62 **LAFFOON**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: LEGAL EDUCATION AS CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: CRITICAL DECISIONS

Chair/Discussant: **DRAGAN SPASOJEVIC**, York University (Canada)

Papers:
"Is There a Need for Technical Legal Knowledge in Criminal Justice Education?" **KEVIN BAKER**, York University (Canada)

"Law and Rhetoric in Canadian Criminal Justice Education," **PAUL BRIENZA**, York University (Canada)

"Learning the 'Letter of the Law': Critical Legal Studies as Criminal Justice Education," **KEVIN McCORMICK**, York University (Canada)

"Constructing 'Justice' in Legal and Criminological Education," **LIVY VISANO**, York University (Canada)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 63 **GOVERNORS**

THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Chair: **DOROTHY TAYLOR**, University of Miami

Papers:
"Assessing the Impact of Fatherlessness on Juvenile Delinquency," **DEREK STRICKLIN**, Southeast Missouri State University

"The Effect of Family Structure and Economic Deprivation on Juvenile Delinquency," **JIHONG ZHAO**, University of Nebraska-Omaha; **JIAN CAO**, AT &T Bell Lab (NJ); and **LIQUN CAO**, Eastern Michigan University

"Maternal Employment and Delinquency," **SCOTT DESMOND, STEPHEN CERNKOVICH,** and **PEGGY GIORDANO**, Bowling Green State University

Discussant: **HELEN TAYLOR-GREENE**, Old Dominion University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 64 **COLLINS**

LEGAL ISSUES AND PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT IN PRIVATE CORRECTIONS AND TRAINING ISSUES IN PUBLIC CORRECTIONS

Chair/Discussant: **FRANK SCOTT**, Fort Hays State University

Papers:

"Prison Privatization: Recent Legal Developments," **ROBERT MEYERS**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

"A Longitudinal Assessment of Employee Perceptions of Participation, Stress, and Potential Turnover in Private Prisons," **RISDON SLATE**, Florida Southern College and **RONALD VOGEL**, California State University-Long Beach

"An Assessment of Correctional and Juvenile Justice Training Needs: A Statewide Maryland Study," **O ELMER POLK**, Coppin State College and **KATHLEEN BLOCK**, University of Baltimore

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PANEL 65 **BROWN**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: RURAL AND SMALL TOWN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chair: **C BLEASE GRAHAM**, University of South Carolina

Papers:

"Rural Law Enforcement and Crime," **JAMES GOLDEN** and **FRED WILSON**, University of Arkansas-Little Rock

"Big City and Little City Police: Organizational Distinction," **DOUGLAS DAVENPORT**, Truman State University

"Small Town Crime," **SHARON GREGORY**, University of South Carolina

Discussant: **KIMBERLY McCABE**, University of South Carolina

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PANEL 66 **NUNN**

THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

Chair: **MARY ATWELL**, Radford University

Papers:

"Federal Court Access for Victims of Gender-Based Violence: The Civil Remedy of the Violence Against Women Act of 1996 Post-*Brozonkala*," **KRISTINE MULLENDORE**, Grand Valley State University

"Safe Streets for Women," **TRACY BARNETT**, Western Michigan University

"Civil Rights Protection for Female Victims: The Violence Against Women Act," **MARY ATWELL**, Radford University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 67 **BREATHITT**

ROUNDTABLE: EXPECT THE UNEXPECTED: PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IN TEACHING STATISTICS TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE UNDERGRADUATES

Convenor: **BRYAN BYERS**, Ball State University

Participants:

JEROME McKEAN, Ball State University

TAIPING HO, Ball State University

RICHARD ZELLER, Bowling Green State University

PANEL 68 **JOHNSON**

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE EXAMINATIONS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL TRENDS

Chair/Discussant: **JAMES DAVIS**, St Peter's College

Papers:

"Social Control in the Eastern Kentucky Subculture of Violence," **ROBERT HAWKINS JR**, University of Houston-Victoria

"A Dynamic Framework of Crime Causation," **SANJEEV SRIDHARAN**, Supreme Court of Virginia

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

"Predicting Parolees' Recidivism: How Much Influence Do Individual Predictors Have?" **MARY ZAGER**, Northeastern University

PANEL 69 **WILLIS**

CRIME PREVENTION AND SECURITY 101: WHO IS PROTECTING THE STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND STAFF?

Chair: **JOHN SLOAN**, University of Alabama-Birmingham

Papers:

"Crime Prevention at School: Review of the Educational Literature Methodology," **CHESTER QUARLES**, University of Mississippi

"Crime Prevention Activities at an Urban University: A Panel Study of Faculty, Members, Students, and Staff," **JOHN SLOAN**, University of Alabama-Birmingham; **DEBORAH WILKINS**, SUNY-Albany; and **BONNIE FISHER**, University of Cincinnati

"Crime Prevention Policies, Units and Programs for Campus Police Agencies," **MAX BROMLEY**, University of South Florida and **BRIAN REAVES**, U S Department of Justice

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 70 **CLEMENTS**

LEADERSHIP IN POLICING

Chair/Discussant: **DAVID WACHTEL**, Lexington Community College

Papers:

"Police Organization and Management Practice in Middletown: A Look to the Future," **GARY WEBB** and **SUSAN SAYLES**, Ball State University

"Profiling Those Impacted by Organizational Stressors at the Macro, Intermediate, and Micro Levels of Police Agencies," **DEBORAH LAUFERSWEILER-DWYER** and **R GREGG DWYER**, University of Arkansas-Little Rock

"Mentoring and Developing Successful Promotional Candidates," **THOMAS WHETSTONE**, University of Louisville and **VINCENT ROBISON**, Louisville Police Department (KY)

"An Analysis of the Relationship Between Personality Preference Traits of Mid-Level and Executive-Level Law Enforcement and Correctional Leaders and Exemplary Leadership Practices," **CAROL RASOR**

PANEL 71 **STANLEY**

A COMPARISON OF POLICE ABUSE, JUDICIAL STRUCTURE, AND FAMILY VIOLENCE IN MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA

Chair/Discussant: **HAMID KUSHA**, Maryville University

Papers:

"Police Use of Force: Applying Lessons Learned from the United States," **JOAN MARS**, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

"The Mexican Judicial System," **WILLIAM WILKINSON**, University of Texas-Brownsville and **ENRIQUE MALAGON**, Universidad Autonomas de Tamaulipas-Tampico (Mexico)

"A Comparative Case Study of Family Violence: Bahia, Brazil vs Georgia," **ELIZABETH McCONNELL** and **ELIZABETH HIGGS**, Valdosta State University

PANEL 72 **WILSON**

AUTOMOBILE SEARCHES AND THE FOURTH AMENDMENT

Chair/Discussant: **KENNETH MENTOR**, Indiana University-South Bend

Papers:

"Defining the Community Caretaking Function," **JACK CALL** and **LISA GAREY**, Radford University

"Playing Fair: The Police, the Constitution, and Informed Consent: An Analysis of *Ohio v Robinette*," **CRAIG HEMMENS**, Boise State University and **JEFFREY MAAHS**, University of Cincinnati

"Automobile Searches and the Fourth Amendment: The 1995-96 and 1996-97 Terms of the United States Supreme Court," **ALTON SLANE**, Muhlenberg College

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 73 **TAYLOR**

ROUNDTABLE: COMMUNITY PEACEKEEPING AND CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVE

Convenor: **DICK ANDZENGE**, St Cloud State University

Participants:

DENNIS O'KEEFE, St Cloud Police Department (MN)
ROCHELLE THON, St Cloud State University

PANEL 74 **MORROW**

ROUNDTABLE: ASSESSING THE ROLE OF PRIVATE SECURITY CURRICULUM IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS: FOCUS ON MINNESOTA

Convenor: **MARY CLIFFORD**, St Cloud State University

Participants:

ZANE DODDS, St Cloud State University

PANEL 75 **McCREARY**

SCHOOL VIOLENCE

Chair/Discussant: **STEVEN LAB**, Bowling Green State University

Papers:

"An Exploration of the Relationship between Guns in School and Fighting," **STEPHEN COX**, Central Connecticut State University and **TIMOTHY BYNUM** and **WILLIAM DAVIDSON**, Michigan State University

"Youth and Guns in Schools: Are We Getting Anywhere?" **SALIBA MUKURO**, Mississippi Valley State University

"Violence in Schools: A Comparison of Two School Systems," **JAY BATES**, Jacksonville State University

"The Creation of the Child Felon: Criteria, Decision-Makers, and Decision Format," **SUSAN REED**, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

PANEL 76 **BECKHAM**

ROUNDTABLE: COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS: PROVIDING DISTANCE EDUCATION, A TEAM CONCEPT

Convenor: **SHERRI SMITH**, University of South Florida-Fort Myers

Participants:

ANDREA BENSCOTER, University of South Florida-Fort Myers

CYNTHIA ROSS, Florida Gold Coast University

PEGGY BRADLEY, Florida Gold Coast University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 76A **WILKINSON**

FUTURE TRENDS: UNANTICIPATED CONSEQUENCES

Chair: **STEVEN EGGER**, University of Illinois-Springfield

Papers:

"Unintended Consequences: Latent Dysfunction in Crime and Technology," **GREGORY FALLIS**, Fordham University and **LILLIAN DOTE**, Community Policing Consortium (Washington, DC)

"The U S Police Department: A Tradition of Structural Problems Faces the Future," **BERNARD LEVIN**, Blue Ridge Community College

"Cyber-Violence in the Virtual Workplace," **FRANK SCHMALLEGER**, Justice Research Association (SC)

Discussant: **GENE STEPHENS**, University of South Carolina

PANEL 77 **SAMPSON**

MANAGING POLICE AGENCIES

Chair: **EUGENE BOULEY JR**, Georgia College and State University

Papers:
"Changing Decision Making in the New York City Police Department," **ELI SILVERMAN**, John Jay College and **PAUL O'CONNELL**, Iona College

"Animosity Equates to Wasted Resources," **PATRICK MUELLER** and **JOHN HARLAN**, Stephen F Austin State University

"Business Planning in the UK Police Service: What's That Got to Do with Real Policing?" **GEOFF BERRY**, Staffordshire University (England)

"A Comparison of the Roles of Mid-Management in Police Agencies," **LYDIA LONG**, Indiana State University

PANEL 78 **LAFFOON**

ROUNDTABLE: MAKING THE GRADE: SURVIVING GRADUATE SCHOOL AND THE JOB MARKET

Co-Convenors: **GERALD GARRETT**, University of Massachusetts-Boston
IMOGENE MOYER, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
MARIAN WHITSON, East Tennessee State University

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1997, 5:30 pm - 6:30 pm

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS **GRAND BALLROOM**

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: TRADITIONS IN TRANSITION

DR DONNA C HALE, ACJS PRESIDENT

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997

8:00 am - 8:45 am	**ACJS Business Meeting**	**Governors**
8:00 am - 5:00 pm	**ACJS Registration**	**Convention Registration**
8:30 am - 5:00 pm	**Alpha Phi Sigma Meeting**	**Jones**
9:00 am - 10:15 am	**Author Meets Critic: Todd Clear, *Harm in American Penology***	**Wilson**
9:00 am - 10:30 am	**Community College Executive Council Meeting**	**Bradley**
9:00 am - 12:00 pm	**Poster Sessions: Crime and Law Enforcement Practices, Education, and Training, and Correctional Practices, Institutions, and Inmates**	**Breathitt**
9:00 am - 12:00 pm	**Seminar: "Your Students Can Too Write - If You Show Them How"**	**Collins**
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	**Exhibits Open**	**Exhibit Hall**
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	**Technology Expo Open**	**Wetherby**
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	**Employment Exchange Open**	**Fields**
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	**Southern Hospitality Room**	**Exhibit Hall**
12:00 pm - 1:15 pm	**Major Address II: "Scope and Evaluation of Technology in NIJ-Sponsored Research and Impact on Teaching, Research, and Policy"**	**Grand Ballroom**
1:00 pm - 4:00 pm	**Poster Sessions: Juvenile Delinquency, Juvenile Programs and Juvenile Detention, Innovative Investigative Strategies and Substance Use and Abuse Among Correctional Clients and College Students, and Violence Among Intimates**	**Breathitt**
1:00 pm - 4:00 pm	**Seminar: "Fieldwork and Qualitative Analysis in Criminal Justice"**	**Collins**
1:30 pm - 2:30 pm	**Police Section Executive Council Meeting**	**Bradley**
1:30 pm - 2:45 pm	**Author Meets Critic: Joanne Belknap, *Invisible Woman: Gender, Crime, and Justice***	**Wilson**
1:30 pm - 3:00 pm	**Community College Section Meeting**	**Carroll/Ford**
3:30 pm - 4:30 pm	**Minorities & Women Section Meeting**	**Carroll/Ford**
4:30 pm - 5:30 pm	**International Section Meeting**	**Bradley**
4:30 pm - 5:45 pm	**1998 ACJS Program Committee Meeting**	**Carroll/Ford**
6:00 pm - 6:45 pm	**Regional Meetings**	
	Region 1 (Northeast)	**Collins**
	Region 2 (Southern)	**Nunn**
	Region 3 (Midwest)	**Brown**
	Region 4 (Southwestern)	**Breathitt**
	Region 5 (Pacific Northwest)	**Governors**
6:00 pm - 7:00 pm	**Jesuit College & University Criminal Justice Educators**	**Bradley**
7:00 pm - 8:00 pm	**Awards Presentation**	**Grand Ballroom**
8:00 pm - 10:00 pm	**Awards and Participant's Reception**	**Grand Ballroom**

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 9:00 am - 10:15 am

PANEL 79 **GOVERNORS**

INNOVATIVE DRUG INTERVENTIONS

Chair/Discussant: **CHAU-PU CHIANG**, California State University-Stanislaus

Papers:

"Intervention in DUI Behavior: A Model Project," **DAVID STRUCKHOFF**, Loyola University and **ANTHONY RIZZATO** and **LEE REHM**, Central States Institute of Addiction (IL)

"Juvenile Delinquency and Illicit Drug Sales: The Suppressed Variable," **BIVETTE STODGHILL, RENA JONES**, and **RENE OTERO**, SUNY-Albany

"Using Persuasion Theory to Reduce Drug Use Among Adolescents," **MARK LANIER**, University of Central Florida and **RALPH DiCLEMENTE** and **ROB PACK**, University of Alabama-Birmingham

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 9:00 am - 10:15 am

PANEL 80 **BROWN**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: STUDENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Chair: **KATHRYN EICHENBERG**, Northeast Community College

Papers:

"Self-Research: Alcoholism," **KEVAN WELDON**, Northeast Community College

"Stalking: Examination of Causes," **SARA BROCKMAN** and **HEIDI MARR**, Northeast Community College

"Weaknesses and Misconceptions of the Federal Witness Program," **COURTNEY GOETSCH**, Northeast Community College

"A Comparison of Strategies for Dealing with Prison Overcrowding," **KENNETH MANDL**, Northeast Community College

"Supervisor Stress in Law Enforcement," **ERIC GUERENA**, Wayne State College

Discussant: **TIM KOSTRUNEK**, Wayne State College

PANEL 81 **NUNN**

ROUNDTABLE: PUBLICATIONS AND THE BLACK PROFESSOR

Convenor: **SLOAN LETMAN**, Chicago State University

PANEL 82 **JOHNSON**

LEAD PANEL AND ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: THE STATE OF CRIME MAPPING: PAST RESEARCH, NEW STRIDES, AND FUTURE APPLICATIONS

Chair: **NANCY LaVIGNE**, National Institute of Justice

Papers:

"Recent Developments in Innovative Crime Mapping Techniques," **VICTOR GOLDSMITH** and **JOHN MOLLENKOPF**, Hunter College and **PHILIP McGUIRE**, New York City Police Department

"The Role of Computer Mapping," **TOM McEWEN**, Institute for Law and Justice (VA)

"Crime Mapping Research and Applications: Support from the National Institute of Justice," **NANCY LaVIGNE**, National Institute of Justice

Discussant: **NANCY LaVIGNE**, National Institute of Justice

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 9:00 am - 10:15 am

PANEL 83 **WILLIS**

ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME

Chair: **ANDREAS TOMASZEWSKI**, Carleton University (Canada)

Papers:
"Social Disorganization and Violent Crime: State-Level Differences, Similarities, and Implications," **WILLIAM PELFREY**, Virginia Commonwealth University

"Crime in Nassau County: Some Deep Pockets," **LISA MARGOLIN**, Long Island University-C W Post

"The Relationship Between Temperature and Domestic Violence in Minneapolis," **ELLEN COHN** and **JAMES ROTTON**, Florida International University

"Non-Linear Analysis for Neighborhood Research: A Theoretical Model and Design," **JEFFERY WALKER**, University of Arkansas-Little Rock

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PANEL 84 **CLEMENTS**

LEAD PANEL: EMERGING ISSUES IN CORRECTIONS

Chair/Discussant: **JEANNE STINCHCOMB**, Florida Atlantic University

Papers:
"Agenda Setting and Formulation of Corrections Policy," **JAMES HOUSTON**, Appalachian State University

"The Institutional Response: Managing Inmates Without 'Good Time'," **ROBERT HUNTER** and **TIM SEXTON**, University of Northern Iowa

"Corrections: Will It Ever Become Proactive?" **PAIGE RALPH**, Lake Superior State University

"What's Wrong with American Sentencing Policy?" **DAVID KOPEL**, Independence Institute (CO)

PANEL 85 **STANLEY**

ASSESSING THE NEEDS AND OUTCOME LEVELS OF INMATES AND PROBATIONERS

Chair: **THOMAS ELLSWORTH**, Illinois State University

Papers:
"The Supervision and Treatment of Offenders on Probation: Understanding Rural and Urban Differences," **THOMAS ELLSWORTH** and **RALPH WEISHEIT**, Illinois State University

"Probationer Needs Levels: The Relationship of Services to Outcome for Selected Offender Profiles," **BETSIE McNULTY**

"Diversion, Offender Accountability and Treatment: Evaluating the Promise of the Cincinnati Drug Court," **JODY SUNDT, SHELLY JOHNSON, EDWARD LATESSA**, and **MARTHA HENDERSON**, University of Cincinnati

"Predictors of Prison and Probation: Examining the Rural-Urban Factor," **PAUL MAZEROLLE, JENNIFER HARTMAN, MICHAEL TURNER**, and **ALEX HOLSINGER**, University of Cincinnati

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 9:00 am - 10:15 am

PANEL 86 **WILSON**

AUTHOR MEETS CRITIC: TODD CLEAR, *HARM IN AMERICAN PENOLOGY*

Critics: **CANDACE McCOY**, Rutgers University and **VINCENT WEBB**, Arizona State University West

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PANEL 87 **TAYLOR**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Chair: **CHARLIE CHUKWUDOLUE**, Northern Kentucky University

Papers:
"Consequences of Political Corruption in Nigeria," **CHARLIE CHUKWUDOLUE**, Northern Kentucky University

"Corruption in Latin America: Liberalism and 'Rules of the Game'," **C ADDI KEIM**, University of Cincinnati

"The Rational Foundations of Political Corruption in Japan," **DAVID POTTER**, Northern Kentucky University

Discussant: **LINDA DOLIVE**, Northern Kentucky University

PANEL 88 **MORROW**

CURRENT TECHNIQUES AND STRATEGIES IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Chair/Discussant: **STEVEN EGGER**, University of Illinois-Springfield

Papers:
"Project Badman-Apprehending Serial Offenders," **RUPERT HERITAGE**, Surrey Police (England)

"Strategies for Enhancing the Police Investigative Role," **FRANK HORVATH** and **ROBERT MEESIG**, Michigan State University

"Intelligence Gathering on Domestic Terrorist Groups," **MICHAEL REYNOLDS**, Klanwatch (AL)

"Communication Skills for Investigating Crimes Against the Elderly," **MICHAEL GREEN**, Northbrook Police Department (IL)

PANEL 89 **McCREARY**

LEAD PANEL: ORGANIZED CRIME: WORLD PERSPECTIVES I

Chair/Discussant: **DILIP DAS**, Western Illinois University

Papers:
"Organized Crime: Australian Perspective," **GREG NEWBOLD**, University of Canterbury (New Zealand)

"Organized Crime: European Perspective," **MAXIMILIAN EDELBACHER**, Austrian Federal Police (Austria)

"Organized Crime: North American Perspective," **ROBERT McCORMACK**, The College of New Jersey

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THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 9:00 am - 10:15 am

PANEL 90 **BECKHAM**

CRITICAL ISSUES SURROUNDING ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE: MOVING TOWARD COMMUNITY POLICING

Chair/Discussant: **MICHAEL REISIG**, Michigan State University

Papers:
"Empowering the Community or Empowering the Police," **LOUIS CUBELLIS JR, PETER KRASKA**, and **VICTOR KAPPELER**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Simon's Proverbs Revisited: Community Policing & Organizational Design," **GREGORY RUSSELL**, Washington State University

"Strategic Planning: A Process for Implementation of Community Policing," **JEFFREY MAGERS**, Jefferson County Police Department (KY)

"Community Policing and Traffic Enforcement: Time to Connect," **JOHN COMPSTON JR**, Dayton Police Department (OH)

PANEL 91 **COMBS/CHANDLER**

EVALUATING COMMUNITY POLICING: SOME EFFECTS OF THE 1994 CRIME ACT

Chair: **STEVEN EDWARDS**, National Institute of Justice

Papers:
"The National Evaluation of the Office of Community Oriented Policing," **JEFFREY ROTH**, The Urban Institute and **JOE RYAN**, Pace University

"The Effects of a Community Policing Oriented Youth Firearm Violence Reduction Program," **TERRY DUNWORTH**, Abt Associates (MA)

Discussant: **DAVID HAYESLIP**, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (DC)

PANEL 92 **WILKINSON**

RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE EXPERIENCE

Chair: **ESTHER MADRIZ**, University of San Francisco

Papers:
"Incidents of Domestic Violence Among a Sample of Latina Victims," **MYRNA CINTRON**, Sam Houston State University

"The Implications of Racial Difference in College Acquaintance Rape," **SHAUNTY JAMES**, Western Michigan University

"Rituals of Protection: A Study on White, Black and Latina Women's Responses to Fear of Crime," **ESTHER MADRIZ**, University of San Francisco

"Domestic Violence: Parallels between the United States and Costa Rican Experiences," **LYNETTE FEDER** and **MARA SCHIFF**, Florida Atlantic University

Discussant: **JO ANN HARRIS**

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 9:00 am - 10:15 am

PANEL 93 **SAMPSON**

WORKSHOP: THE USE OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING TECHNIQUES IN TEACHING CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Convenor: **CAROLYN HANES**, Lebanon Valley College

PANEL 94 **LAFFOON**

USING TECHNOLOGY TO TEACH

Chair: **ANNMARIE KAZYAKA**, Niagara University

Papers:
"The Impact of Computer-Assisted Instruction on Learning in a Criminal Justice Classroom: An Empirical Study," **WILLIAM OSBORNE JR**, Mountain Empire Community College and **MARY CLEMENT**, Virginia Commonwealth University

"Criminal Justice Students' Attitudes Toward Distance Learning as a Function of Demographics and Learning Styles," **JAMES WELLS** and **KEVIN MINOR**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Early Experiences in the Utilization of the Internet," **ROY WALKER**, University of Illinois Police Training Institute; **JOHN JANSSEN**, Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board; and **ALLEN AVNER**

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR III **COLLINS**

YOUR STUDENTS CAN TOO WRITE - IF YOU SHOW THEM HOW

Convenor: **PROFESSOR TARA GRAY**, New Mexico State University

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THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

POSTER SESSIONS **BREATHITT**

Crime and Law Enforcement Practices, Education, and Training

"Public Safety Concerns of Small Police Department," **STEPHEN COX**, Central Connecticut State University; **EDWARD MAGUIRE**, University of Nebraska-Omaha; and **JOSEPH KUHNS**, U S Department of Justice

"Using Distance Learning for Law Enforcement Education and Training," **MICHAEL LAND, KATHRYN SCARBOROUGH, PAMELA COLLINS,** and **GARY CORDNER**, Eastern Kentucky University

"The Rural Difference in Crime: A Socioeconomic Inquiry," **E MALCOLM ABEL II** and **MILLICENT ABEL**, Western Carolina University

"Community Members and Community Police Officers: Can They Conspire Under Title 18, Section 241," **TOM HUGHES**, University of Cincinnati

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

POSTER SESSIONS **BREATHITT**

Correctional Practices, Institutions, and Inmates

"Measuring the Short-Term Effectiveness of a Boot Camp Program: Preliminary Results," **LOUIS VENEZIANO, CAROL VENEZIANO, WILLIAM BOURNS, MICHAEL FICHTER,** and **KELLY SUMMERS**, Southeast Missouri State University

"Perceptions of Personal Risk for HIV Infection Among Prison Inmates: A Comparison Between Males and Females," **BILLY LONG**, Kentucky Wesleyan College

"Chemical Castration Versus Shock Therapy: Effects of Aversive Stimuli on Sexual Offenders," **AMY DELLINGER** and **JENNIFER MALISZEWSKI**, Radford University

"A Chronology of Punishment and Correction," **JOSEPH JACOBY**, Bowling Green State University and **JOHN MASON III**, Kent State University-Stark Campus

"Geriatric Criminality - Its Implications for the Criminal Justice System: A Model for Study," **THOMAS DeGENOVA**, Mahoning County Sheriff Department (OH)

"Private Prisons: A Public Responsibility," **GEORGE BERNLOHR**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 10:30 am - 11:45 am

PANEL 95 **GOVERNORS**

ROUNDTABLE: JAILS AND PRISONS: THE NUMBERS SAY THEY ARE MORE DIFFERENT THAN GENERALLY ASSUMED

Convenor: **MICHAEL O'TOOLE**, NIC Jails Division (CO)

Participants:
KEN KERLE, American Jail Association **JIM STEPHAN**, Bureau of Justice Statistics

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PANEL 96 **BROWN**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: HOW TO GET INVOLVED IN GANG RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES: THE 1996-97 NATIONAL GANG RESEARCH CONSORTIUM TASK FORCE

Chair/Discussant: **GEORGE KNOX**, National Gang Crime Research Center (IL)

Papers:
"Some of the Accomplishments of Past NGCRC Research Projects Using the National Consortium Task Force Approach," **EDWARD TROMANHAUSER**, Chicago State University

"Directions for Future Gang Research: Types of Issues that Could be of Practical Benefit to the Field of Criminal Justice," **JOHN LASKEY**

"Maximizing Gang Data Collection in the Field Setting: What Works and What Doesn't Work," **THOMAS McCURRIE**, Chicago State University

"How ACJS Members Can Get Involved in the 1997 National Gang Research Consortium Task Force Project," **GEORGE KNOX**, National Gang Crime Research Center (IL)

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 10:30 am - 11:45 am

PANEL 97 **NUNN**

DRUGS: ALTERNATIVES TO CURRENT "SOLUTIONS"

Chair/Discussant: **G LARRY MAYS**, New Mexico State University

Papers:

"Crack Cocaine: Does the Severity Merit the Disparity?" **PAULA KAUTT**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

"Theoretical Constructs and Policy Solutions to the Unsuccessful War on Drugs," **MICHELLE DELGADO**, University of Central Florida

"The Evolution and Interchangeability of Roles in Kentucky's Marijuana Industry," **SANDRA HAFLEY**, University of Cincinnati and **RICHARD TEWKSBURY**, University of Louisville

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PANEL 98 **JOHNSON**

LEAD PANEL: SECURITY AND CRIME PREVENTION ON CAMPUSES: AN AGENDA FOR THEIR FUTURE

Chair: **BONNIE FISHER**, University of Cincinnati

Papers:

"Differences and Similarities Between Victimization and Fear Patterns and Crime Prevention Behaviors of College Students and Between Their Schools' Responses," **BONNIE FISHER** and **FRANCIS CULLEN**, University of Cincinnati and **JOHN SLOAN**, University of Alabama-Birmingham

"Proactive Campus Police Crime Prevention Practices," **BRIAN REAVES**, U S Department of Justice and **MAX BROMLEY**, University of South Florida

"A Model Process for Providing Safe Parking Facilities on Campus," **DIANE ZAHM**, Virginia Tech

Discussant: **JOHN SLOAN**, University of Alabama-Birmingham

PANEL 99 **WILLIS**

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME

Chair: **MOLLY LEGGETT**, Ohio University

Papers:

"Serial Killing: A Psychological Autopsy of the Criminal Mind," **CAROL FERREIRA**, Washburn University

"Emotional Intelligence and Criminal Behavior: A Conceptual Framework and Empirical Test," **JOHN GIBBS** and **CHARLES PUZZANCHERA**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania and **DENNIS GIEVER**, New Mexico State University

"Mental Retardation and Violence: A Myth," **TAIPING HO**, Ball State University

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 10:30 am - 11:45 am

PANEL 100 **CLEMENTS**

LEAD PANEL: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCE FOR WOMEN VICTIMIZED BY MALE VIOLENCE

Chair: **JOANNE BELKNAP**, University of Cincinnati

Papers:
"National and Cultural Differences in Patterns and Causes of Wife Abuse," **MERRY MORASH**, Michigan State University

"Vengeful Equity: Sentencing Women to Prison," **MEDA CHESNEY-LIND**, University of Hawaii-Manoa

"Gender Differences in the Reporting of Sexually Abusive Behavior in Fraternities," **JENNIFER GINSBURG, TYRA BLACK,** and **JOANNE BELKNAP**, University of Cincinnati

"The Evolution of Pennsylvania's Sexual Assault Laws: How One Case Made a Difference," **JANA NESTLERODE**, West Chester University

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PANEL 101 **STANLEY**

PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME FROM THE CLASSROOM

Chair/Discussant: **JOHN ARTHUR**, University of Minnesota

Papers:
"Teaching U S Criminal Justice in the People's Republic of China," **ROBERT DAVIDSON**, Northern Michigan University

"Student Perceptions of Responsibility for Crime: An International Comparison," **THOMAS SULLENBERGER**, Southeastern Louisiana University; **ROBERT EVANS** and **HILARY HARPER**, Valdosta State University; and **GARY COPUS**, University of Alaska-Fairbanks

PANEL 102 **WILSON**

POLICE ATTITUDES IN SMALL RURAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

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

Papers:

"Attitudes of Police Officers in Southern Communities," **DENNIS STEVENS**, Mount Olive College

"Levels of Training in Rural Law Enforcement Agencies: A Comparison of Sheriffs and Police," **MICHAEL MEYER**, University of North Dakota

"The Consequences of Rotating Work Shifts Among Police Officers in Small Municipal Departments," **TODD BRICKER**, Shippensburg University

"Women in Rural Policing," **REBECCA DONNA**

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 10:30 am - 11:45 am

PANEL 103 **TAYLOR**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: RACE, CLASS, GENDER, AND CRIME IN THE CARIBBEAN

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

Papers:

"Race and Crime and the Young Offender in the Caribbean," **JANICE JOSEPH**, Richard Stockton College-ew Jersey

"Race, Crime, Gender, and Criminal Behavior in Caribbean Towns," **ZELMA HENRIQUES**, John Jay College

"The Interactive Effect of Race, Class, Gender, and Criminal Behavior in Caribbean Countries," **KAYLENE RICHARDS-EKEH**, California State University-Sacramento

Discussant: **ZELMA HENRIQUES**, John Jay College

PANEL 104 **MORROW**

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND COMMUNITY POLICING

Chair/Discussant: **SHARON TAFOYA**, Santa Clara Police Department (CA)

Papers:

"Problem-Oriented Policing Partnerships: An Evaluation of the Impact of Information Technology," **ROBERT HAAS**, Westwood Police Department (MA) and **LORRAINE GREEN MAZEROLLE**, University of Cincinnati

"Community Policing and the Police Criminal Investigation Process," **FRANK HORVATH** and **ROBERT MEESIG**, Michigan State University and **BONNIE BUCQUEROUX**

"Integrated Information Systems in Community Policing," **SAM McQUADE** and **STEVEN EDWARDS**, National Institute of Justice

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PANEL 105 **McCREARY**

LEAD PANEL: ORGANIZED CRIME: WORLD PERSPECTIVES II

Chair/Discussant: **DILIP DAS**, Western Illinois University

Papers:

"Organized Crime: African Perspective," **OBI EBBE**, SUNY College-Brockport

"Organized Crime: Asian Perspective," **MANGAI NATARAJAN**, John Jay College

"Organized Crime: South American Perspective," **RUBEN RUIZ de OLANO**, Cordoba National University (Argentina)

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 10:30 am - 11:45 am

PANEL 106 **BECKHAM**

PROSECUTION: WHO GETS IT, WHY, AND BASED ON WHAT?

Chair/Discussant: **W RICHARD JANIKOWSKI**, University of Memphis

Papers:

"Criminal Prosecution in Orleans and Jefferson Parish Louisiana," **DAVID NEUBAUER**, University of New Orleans

"A Critical Examination of Three Strikes Law in the State of Washington: How Much Do We Really Know?" **NANCY RODRIGUEZ**, Washington State University

"Soft Science, Social Frameworks, and Psychological Experts in Post-*Daubert* Child Sex Abuse Prosecutions," **MARY-MARGARET WEDDINGTON**, University of Memphis

"The Myths of New Federalism: An Analysis of State Supreme Courts Decisions on the Admissibility of Forensic DNA," **CHARLIE CHUKWUDOLUE**, Northern Kentucky University

PANEL 107 **COMBS/CHANDLER**

ROUNDTABLE: THE STATUS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

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

Participants:

FREDA ADLER, Rutgers University
THOMAS AUSTIN, Shippensburg University
CHRIS ESKRIDGE, University of Nebraska-Omaha
CAROL FACELLA, Salem State College
DONNA HALE, Shippensburg University
KEITH HALEY, Collin County Community College

PANEL 108 **WILKINSON**

INTIMATE VIOLENCE: CAUSES AND EFFECTS

Chair: **ROBERT SIGLER**, University of Alabama

Papers:

"Forced Sexual Intercourse in Intimate Relationships: Test of a Model," **ROBERT SIGLER** and **IDA JOHNSON**, University of Alabama

"Domestic Violence and Double Victimization: Is There a Double Standard?" **JEANETTE WILSON**, University of Louisville

"The Impact of Intimate Victim-Offender Relations of Sentencing in Felony Assault Cases," **LAURA HICKMAN**, University of Maryland

Discussant: **DIANE DWYER**, SUNY-Brockport

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 10:30 am - 11:45 am

PANEL 109 **SAMPSON**

CRIMINAL JUSTICE HIGHER EDUCATION: CATALYST FOR CHANGE

Chair: **JESS MAGHAN**, University of Illinois-Chicago

Papers:

"Using Criminal Justice Issues as a Retention Tool for Non-Major Freshman Student," **JESS MAGHAN** amd **MICHAEL BATIS**, University of Illinois-Chicago

"Community Education by Criminal Justice Professionals: A Model for Obtaining Assistance with the Containment of Organized Crime," **GENE SCARAMELLA**, Cook County Sheriff's Police (IL) and **PATRICIA BERHOUT**, Waubonsee Community College

"The American Police Association: Advancing Policing Through College Educated Officers," **LOUIS MAYO**, American Police Association (VA)

PANEL 110 **LAFFOON**

THEORETICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ETHICS

Chair: **SAM SOURYAL**, Sam Houston State University

Papers:

"Police Ethics: The Future of Theory," **MICHAEL DONAHUE**, Armstrong Atlantic State University

"An Axiomatic Model for Ethical Decision-Making in Criminal Justice," **ZUG G STANDING BEAR**, Colorado State University

"Ethics and the Classics," **THOMAS MARTINELLI**, Michigan State University

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THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 12:00 pm - 1:15 pm

MAJOR ADDRESS II **GRAND BALLROOM**

SCOPE AND EVALUATION OF TECHNOLOGY IN NIJ-SPONSORED RESEARCH AND IMPACT ON TEACHING, RESEARCH, AND POLICY

MR JEREMY TRAVIS, Director of the National Institute of Justice

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THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR IV **COLLINS**

FIELDWORK AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Convenor: **PROFESSOR PETER MANNING**, Michigan State University

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THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

POSTER SESSIONS **BREATHITT**

Juvenile Delinquency, Juvenile Programs, and Juvenile Detention

"Sikeston Area Youth Jobs Program: An Innovative Program for Idle Youth," **CAROL STANFIELD**, Southeast Missouri State University

"The Effects of Parental Bonding, School Bonding, and Peer Influences on Perceptions of Peer Pressure to Commit Delinquent Behavior," **CHERYL BANACHOWSKI-FULLER**, Fayetteville State University

"Attitudinal Differences Among Correctional Officers at Three Juvenile Detention Centers," **JILL GORDON**, Virginia Commonwealth University

Innovative Investigative Strategies and Substance Use and Abuse Among Correctional Clients and College Students

"A Description of False Identification Use and Underage Drinking Patterns Among College Students," **JEANETTE DAVIS** and **MICHAEL KAUNE**, Radford University

"Assessing the Predicting Value of the Substance Abuse Questionnaire," **JENNIFER RAYFIELD** and **KIMBERLY HOBBS**, Southeast Missouri State University

"The Things That are Left Unsaid: An Analysis of Patterns of Detail in Honest and Biased Eyewitness Testimony," **CHERYL HISCOCK, JONATHAN CLARKSON, DEAN BERNSHAUSEN,** and **KEVIN COLWELL**, Sam Houston State University

"The Detection of Deception Through the Observation of Eye Movements," **DECLAN HURLEY**

Violence Among Intimates

"Murder and Murder/Suicide in Domestic Violence Cases," **GAIL FLINT** and **KENNETH BLAKE**, West Virginia State College and **SUE JULIAN** and **DIANE REESE**, West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence

"Domestic Violence: An Exploration of Variables of Potentially Violence Relationships," **DAVID MURPHY**, Washington State University

"Marital Rape Prosecutions in South Carolina," **DIANE DAANE**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

"Lesbian Abuse: An Exploration into the Lives of the Victims and Perpetrators," **ANGELLA PARKHURST**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

PANEL 111 **GOVERNORS**

CURRENT ISSUES IN VICTIMOLOGY RESEARCH

Chair: **ROBERT JERIN**, Endicott College

Papers:

"Why Can't We Just Hang Up the Phone? A Case Analysis of Telemarketing Scams," **STEVEN HURWITZ**, Tiffin University

"A Descriptive Overview of the Results of a Statewide Survey on Incidents and Knowledge of Child Abuse and Neglect," **RAYMOND TESKE JR** and **STEPHANIE WHITUS**, Sam Houston State University and **PEGGY SMITH**, Teen Health Center (TX)

"An Analysis of Restorative Justice in the United States," **ROBERT JERIN**, Endicott College

"Victims' Perceptions of Prosecutorial and Advocacy Services: A Case Study of Jefferson County," **RICHARD TEWKSBURY** and **DARIN MOORE**, University of Louisville

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

PANEL 112 **BROWN**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: ASIAN GANGS AND ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS

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

Papers:
"Asian Criminality in Chicago," **ROBERT DAVIDSON**, Northern Michigan University

"Better Adaptation as a Key: Control of Asian Gangs," **JOHN SONG**, SUNY-Buffalo

"Hostage Communities-Profile of Southeast Asian Street Gangs," **RON COWART**, Dallas Baptist University

"New M.O.'s of Asian Gangs in Houston," **ZHENG WANG**, Texas Southern University

Discussant: **IRA SILVERMAN**, University of South Florida-Tampa

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PANEL 113 **NUNN**

DOMESTIC TERRORISM

Chair/Discussant: **BRYAN BYERS**, Ball State University

Papers:
"Militias in the United States," **ZANE DODDS**, St Cloud State University

"Militias: On the Verge of Terrorism," **ANTHONY JOHNSON**

"Terror in the Backyard: Recent Trends in Domestic Terrorism," **AARON LAUTH** and **LISA ROBERTS**, Mercyhurst College

"Christian? Identity: A Common Thread of Far Right Activism," **CHESTER QUARLES**, University of Mississippi

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PANEL 114 **JOHNSON**

LEAD PANEL: PRISON PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN OFFENDERS

Chair/Discussant: **KATHLEEN BLOCK**, University of Baltimore

Papers:
"Living Apart and Getting Together Inmate Mothers and Enhanced Visitation Through Girl Scouts," **KATHLEEN BLOCK** and **MARGARET POTTHAST**, University of Baltimore

"The Implementation of Life Skills Training for Female Prisoners: Notes from the Project Director's Office," **DONALD LOPER**, Michigan State University

"Toward a New Model for the Treatment of Women and Girls in the Criminal Justice System," **JOANN MORTON**, University of South Carolina

"Understanding the Needs of Female Offenders," **JOYCELYN POLLOCK**, Southwest Texas State University

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THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

PANEL 115 **WILLIS**

LEAD PANEL: EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR DRUG-INVOLVED OFFENDERS

Chair: **JAMES INCIARDI**, University of Delaware

Papers:
"An Effective Model of Prison-Based Drug Treatment," **JAMES INCIARDI** and **STEVEN MARTIN**, University of Delaware

"An Innovative Approach for State Probationers," **CARL LEUKEFELD, DAVID FARABEE, CINDY BROWN**, and **TED GODLASKI**, University of Kentucky

"The Effectiveness of a Day Reporting Center for Drug-Using Offenders," **DUANE McBRIDE** and **CURTIS VANDERWAAL**, Andrews University

Discussant: **MICHAEL LYMAN**, Columbia College

PANEL 116 **CLEMENTS**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: FIREARMS LEGISLATION AND POLICY: FINDINGS FROM RESEARCH

Chair/Discussant: **LOIS MOCK**, National Institute of Justice

Papers:
"An Impact Analysis of the Federal Government's Ban on Assault Weapons and High Capacity Magazines in the 1994 Crime Bill," **CHRISTOPHER KOPER**, University of Maryland and **JEFFREY ROTH**, The Urban Institute

"Background Checks for Gun Purchases: Who are the Criminals Getting Caught?" **KENNETH ADAMS**, Sam Houston State University

"Patterns of Firearms Trafficking: Implications for Law Enforcement Investigation and Enforcement Process," **GLENN PIERCE**, Northeastern University and **JOSEPH VINCE**, Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms (DC)

PANEL 117 **STANLEY**

COMMUNITIES AND COMMUNITY POLICING: MOBILIZATION, COHESION, AND EDUCATION

Chair/Discussant: **COLLEEN FITZPATRICK**, University of Northern Colorado

Papers:
"Community Organization and Cohesion: Investigating the Impact of Community-Oriented Policing Strategies on Communities," **KENT KERLEY** and **MICHAEL BENSON**, University of Tennessee-Knoxville

"Using Public Service Announcements to Educate the Public About the Police," **C R STORMANN** and **MITCHELL CHAMLIN**, University of Cincinnati

"Citizens' Police Academies' Effects on Participants' Attitudes Toward the Police," **W T JORDAN**, Florida State University

"Building a Sense of Community: Assessing the Strength of Capital and its Influence on Community Policing Programs," **MARK CORREIA** and **NICHOLAS LOVRICH**, Washington State University

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

PANEL 118 **WILSON**

AUTHOR MEETS CRITIC:
JOANNE BELKNAP, *INVISIBLE WOMAN: GENDER, CRIME, AND JUSTICE*

Critics:
ROSLYN MURASKIN, Long Island University-C W Post **VERNETTA YOUNG**, Howard University

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PANEL 119 **TAYLOR**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: CRIMINAL COURTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: RECENT INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

Chair: **ROBERT DAVIS**, Victim Services (NY)

Papers:
"The Reluctant Victim in Domestic Violence Cases," **ROBERT DAVIS**, Victim Services (NY)

"Evaluating a Specialized Court for Domestic Violence Cases," **BARBARA SMITH**, American Bar Association (CA)

"Evaluation of Treatment for Batterers Using a True Experimental Design," **BRUCE TAYLOR**, Victim Services (NY)

"Setting up a Special Domestic Violence Court," **BRUCE HARVEY**, Milwaukee Circuit Court

Discussant: **BARBARA SMITH**, American Bar Association

PANEL 120 **MORROW**

CITIZEN PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY POLICING

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

Papers:
"A Study to Measure the Effectiveness of the Saxon Homes and Gonzales Gardens Community Policing Program," **JACK GLYMPH**

"Perceived Gender Differences and Similarities in Policing: Public Expectations and Perceptions of Female Police Officers," **DIANA GRANT**, California State University-Stanislaus

"Police Substations within Public Housing: Effects Upon Neighborhood Attitudes and Crime," **EDWARD SCHAUER**, Northeast Louisiana University

"Policing the Future: Community Policing in Racine, WI," **THOMAS SLYE** and **HELEN ROSENBURG**, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

PANEL 121 **McCREARY**

ROUNDTABLE: PROBLEMS AND METHOD IN ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME RESEARCH

Convenor: **YINGYI SITU**, Richard Stockton College-New Jersey

Participants:
TERRY EDWARDS, University of Louisville
MARK SEIS, Fort Lewis College
GERHARD MUELLER, Rutgers University
WILLIAM HYATT, Western Carolina University
MARY CLIFFORD, St Cloud State University

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

PANEL 122 **BECKHAM**

ROUNDTABLE: AN ANNUAL REVIEW OF RECENT UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS RELATED TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Convenor: **ROLANDO del CARMEN**, Sam Houston State University

Participants:
THOMAS HICKEY, Roger Williams University
W RICHARD JANIKOWSKI, University of Memphis
SUE REID, Florida State University
MICHAEL SMITH, Sam Houston State University

PANEL 123 **COMBS/CHANDLER**

WHAT'S OUT THERE: NATIONAL SURVEYS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Chair: **JOHN SMYKLA**, University of Alabama

Papers:
"Advising Criminal Justice Majors: Preliminary Findings of a National Survey," **TIMOTHY FLANAGAN, JURG GERBER, JERRY HERTENSTEIN JR,** and **MATTHEW FOSTER**, Sam Houston State University

"Criminal Justice Doctoral Programs in the United States: An Evaluation of Curriculums and Requirements," **THOMAS AUSTIN**, Shippensburg University and **DON HUMMER**, Michigan State University

PANEL 124 **WILKINSON**

WORKSHOP: THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF RICHTER MOORE JR TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Convenor: **RONALD HUNTER**, Jacksonville State University

Participants:
CHARLES FIELDS, California State University-San Bernardino
JEFFREY RUSH, Jacksonville State University

PANEL 125 **SAMPSON**

ROUNDTABLE: COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING IN RURAL SETTINGS: FACILITATING ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE

Convenor: **QUINT THURMAN**, Washington State University-Spokane

Participants:
HOBART HENSON, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (GA)
STEVEN KERNES, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (GA)
CARL HAWKINS JR, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (GA)
GARY CORDNER, Eastern Kentucky University
RALPH WEISHEIT, Illinois State University
BEN MENKE
MICHAEL ERP, Washington State University-Spokane
EDMUND McGARRELL, Indiana University
JOHN CRANK, Boise State University
FRUM HIMELFARB, Royal Canadian Mounted Police
JIHONG ZHAO, University of Nebraska-Omaha

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

PANEL 126 **LAFFOON**

ROUNDTABLE: SECURITY TECHNOLOGY AND TERRORISM

Convenor: **DENNIS GIEVER**, New Mexico State University

Participants:
GEORGE ALEXANDER, New Mexico State University
ROBERT CAMERON, New Mexico State University
MARY GARCIA, Sandia National Laboratories (NM)
DAVID HASTI, Sandia University Partnership (NM)
DENNIS MIYOSHI, Sandia National Laboratories (NM)
DALE PALMGREN, Arizona State University East
BRAD ROGERS, Arizona State University East
VAN ROMERO, New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology
L THOMAS WINFREE, New Mexico State University

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 3:00 pm - 4:15 pm

PANEL 127 **GOVERNORS**

CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION AND FEAR OF CRIME IN EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS

Chair: **R H POTTER**, Morehead State University

Papers:
"The Role of Alcohol and Other Drugs in Criminal Victimization on University Campuses: A Comparative Analysis of Data from an Australian and a U S Campus," **R H POTTER** and **ALBAN WHEELER**, Morehead State University

"Criminal Victimization on University Campuses," **DHRUBA BORA**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

"Teacher Victimization: Patterns and Reactions," **RICHARD CLARK**, John Carroll University and **STEVEN LAB**, Bowling Green State University

"Fear and Perceptions of Crime on a Small Southeastern University Campus: Is it Justified?" **DEBORAH ROBINSON**, Valdosta State University

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PANEL 128 **BROWN**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL:
ORANGE COUNTY'S GANG INCIDENT TRACKING SYSTEM (GITS)

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

Papers:
"Target Teams and Gang Crime Prosecution: An Analysis of a Multi-Agency Law Enforcement Strategy for Gang Crime," **JAMES MEEKER, BRYAN VILA,** and **ELIZABETH PERKINS**, University of California-Irvine

"How Reliably do Police Officers Identify Gang Crime?" **KATIE PARSONS**, University of California-Irvine

"Temporal and Spatial Analysis of Gang Incidents at the Census Block Level," **THOMAS FOSSATI**, Univ of California-Irvine

"'Don't You Go (Out) There': Effects of Community Characteristics on Fear of Crime and Neighborhood Gangs," **JODI LANE**, University of California-Irvine

Discussant: **G DAVID CURRY**, University of Missouri-St Louis

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THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 3:00 pm - 4:15 pm

PANEL 129 **NUNN**

HOW GANGS DEVELOP

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

Papers:

"Youth Gangs and Serious Juvenile Crime: Can Self-Control Theory Provide an Explanation?" **DANA LYNSKEY**, New Mexico State University

"Entrenched Versus Non-Entrenched Gangs: A Study of an Evolutionary Process," **CARY HECK**, Boise State University

"In Your Backyard Too: An Examination of the Link Between Gangs and Juvenile Crime in Rural Ohio," **MELISSA WOODS**, Tiffin University

"Gangs and Gang Like Groups: The Emergence of Youth Gangs in Non-Metropolitan Communities," **ASHLEY BANNON**, Ohio University-Chillicothe

PANEL 130 **JOHNSON**

COMMUNITY POLICING: PLANNING AND CHANGE

Chair/Discussant: **ALFRED HEFFERNAN**, University of Dayton

Papers:

"Sugar Land, Texas, the Safest City in America: The Role of Community Policing in Meeting the Objective," **LAURA MYERS** and **PHILLIP LYONS**, Sam Houston State University and **EARNEST TAYLOR**, Sugar Land Police Department (TX)

"Grier Heights: A Neighborhood in Transition. Effects of a Community Problem-Solving Model," **RICHARD LUMB**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

"Community Policing in Seattle," **WILSON REED**, University of North Texas

PANEL 131 **WILLIS**

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME: RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

Chair/Discussant: **KEVIN RYAN**, Norwich University

Papers:

"The 1880's - A Decade of Violence in Two Rural Communities," **BEVERLY SMITH**, Illinois State University

"The Need for Historical Knowledge in Criminal Justice: The Case of Homicide in San Antonio, 1935-1984," **DERRAL CHEATWOOD** and **DAVID JOHNSON**, University of Texas-San Antonio and **BEN BRADSHAW**, University of Texas School of Public Health

"Children That Kill: An Historical Perspective," **MITCHEL ROTH**, Sam Houston State University

"So You Thought the O J Case was Unprecedented: The Case of the Queen's Diamond Necklace," **MARTIN GRUBERG**, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 3:00 pm - 4:15 pm

PANEL 132 **CLEMENTS**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: ISSUES IN POLICE/SECURITY RELATIONS

Chair: **MAHESH NALLA**, Michigan State University

Papers:
"A Study of Police Officers' and Security Professionals' Perceptions of the Relationship Toward Each Other," **MAHESH NALLA** and **DON HUMMER**, Michigan State University

"Licensing and Regulation of the Private Security Industry in the U S: Regulatory Alternatives in an Era of Diminishing Resources," **MISCHELLE STONE**, Michigan State University

"Security Guard Training and Civil Liability Law Suits: A Proposed Model for Establishing Industry Standards," **TRACY O'CONNELL**, Michigan State University

"TBA," **HARVEY MORLEY**, California State University-Long Beach

"So You Say You Wanna Be a Cop: State Regulations of Security Guards-A Statutory Analysis," **JEFFREY MAAHS**, University of Cincinnati and **CRAIG HEMMENS**, Boise State University

Discussant: **MISCHELLE STONE**, Michigan State University

PANEL 133 **STANLEY**

ROUNDTABLE: ARTICULATION AGREEMENTS: STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS

Convenor: **ROBERT HOFF**, Schenectady County Community College

Participants:

KEITH FARRINGTON, Whitman College
GEORGE GAUDETTE, Holyoke Community College
MICHAEL ISRAEL, Kean College
JERRY MAYNARD, Cuyahoga Community College
GARY WILLIS, York College

PANEL 134 **WILSON**

CRIME AND JUSTICE IN THE CARIBBEAN: FORMAL AND INFORMAL CONTROLS

Chair/Discussant: **BERTUS FERREIRA**, Washburn University

Papers:
"Vigilante Justice in Jamaica: The Community Against Crime," **G FREDERICK ALLEN**, Central Michigan University

"Criminal Justice in Trinidad and Tobago: A National Action Plan Against Crime," **JAGAN LINGAMNENI**, Governors State University

"Crime in the English-Speaking Caribbean: Investigating its Social, Economic, and Political Correlates," **RICHARD BENNETT** and **BETH DANIELS**, American University

"Unequal Justice: A Look at the Disparity in Treatment of Inmates in Jamaica, West Indies," **ANDREA PAYNE**, John Jay College

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 3:00 pm - 4:15 pm

PANEL 135 **TAYLOR**

COMMUNITY POLICING: POLICE ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

Chair/Discussant: **ROBIN HAARR**, Arizona State University West

Papers:

"Rural Law Enforcement Attitudes Toward Community Policing and Agency Collaboration," **WILLIAM HALL**, Alfred University

"Standing at the Threshold of Community Policing: A Transitional View of the Community," **MICHAEL PALMIOTTO, LEE PARKER,** and **MARK GLASER**, Wichita State University

"Standing at the Threshold of Community Policing: An Organization in Transition," **LEE PARKER, MICHAEL PALMIOTTO**, and **MARK GLASER**, Wichita State University

PANEL 136 **MORROW**

FACTORS INFLUENCING POLICE VALUES, ACCULTURALIZATION, AND PERCEPTION OF OFFENDERS

Chair/Discussant: **DIANA GRANT**, California State University-Stanislaus

Papers:

"Job Attachment and the Acculturation of Community Policing Officers: A Survey of COPS AHEAD Officers," **WILLIAM PELFREY JR** and **JACK GREENE**, Temple University

"Police Officers' Likelihood to Issue Traffic Citations in Relation to Their Perceptions of the Offender," **WEIZHENG LIU**, Monmouth University

"Value Consistency Within the Police: The Lack of a Gap," **MICHAEL CALDERO**, Bellevue Community College and **ELIZABETH HARRIS**, Seattle University

PANEL 137 **McCREARY**

MEDIA, VIOLENCE, AND FEAR

Chair/Discussant: **JEFF FERRELL**, Northern Arizona University

Papers:

"The Popular Conception of the Psychopath: Implications for Criminal Justice Policy and Practice," **JACQUELINE HELFGOTT**, Seattle University

"Constructing Violence: Newspaper Coverage of Corporate and Individual Homicide," **JILL FLEURY** and **MICHAEL BLANKENSHIP**, East Tennessee State University

"Violence, Morality, and Television Commercials," **BRENDAN MAGUIRE**, Western Illinois University and **GEORGIE WEATHERBY**, Gonzaga University

"News, Drama, Cop Shows and Sleeze: Who's Afraid of What?" **SARAH ESCHHOLZ**, Florida State University

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 3:00 pm - 4:15 pm

PANEL 138 **BECKHAM**

ROUNDTABLE: THE LEGAL SCHOLAR IN ACADEMIC CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Convenor: **BRADLEY CHILTON**, University of Toledo

Participants:
ROBERT CHAIRES, University of Nevada-Reno
W RICHARD JANIKOWSKI, University of Memphis
SUSAN LENTZ, University of Nevada-Reno

PANEL 139 **COMBS/CHANDLER**

ROUNDTABLE: ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Convenor: **FRANK TAYLOR**, Rutgers University

Participants:
FREDA ADLER, Rutgers University
FRANCIS CULLEN, University of Cincinnati
DOROTHY BRACEY, John Jay College
CARL KLOCKARS, University of Delaware
JOHN HAGAN, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
DONNA HALE, Shippensburg University
FRANK MORN, Illinois State University
GERHARD MUELLER, Rutgers University
RONALD AKERS, University of Florida
JULIUS DEBRO, University of Washington
FRANKIE BAILEY, SUNY-Albany
AL COHEN, University of Connecticut

PANEL 140 **WILKINSON**

WOMEN AND HOMICIDE

Chair: **IDA JOHNSON**, University of Alabama

Papers:
"Female Homicide Offenders in a Southern City Revisited," **IDA JOHNSON**, University of Alabama

"Economic Inequality Among Women and Female Perpetrated Homicide in 1980," **KIMBERLY DAVIES**, Augusta State University

"Females and Minorities as Offenders in Serial Murder Cases," **ESCHOL PARTIN**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

"Women and Homicide-Understanding the Anomaly," **MICHELE BAFUMA**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

PANEL 141 **SAMPSON**

WORKSHOP: A LAW ENFORCEMENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM: PROJECT HARMONY AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS WITH RUSSIA AND THE UKRAINE

Co-Convenors: **CHARLES HOSFORD**, Project Harmony (VT)
BONNIE TOOTHAKER, Mount Wachusett Community College

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 3:00 pm - 4:15 pm

PANEL 142 **LAFFOON**

WORKSHOP: STATE OF OKLAHOMA COLLEGIATE OFFICER PROGRAM (COP): YEAR 2 PERSPECTIVES

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 4:30 pm - 5:45 pm

PANEL 143 **GOVERNORS**

WORKSHOP: DEVELOPING QUALITY MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS

Convenor: **CHRISTOPHER CAPSAMBELIS**, University of Tampa

PANEL 144 **BROWN**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: THE FIRST AMENDMENT VS CRIMINAL CODES

Chair/Discussant: **NOLA ALLEN**, University of South Alabama

Papers:

"Internet: Friend or Foe?" **ROBERT CASEY**, University of South Alabama

"Hate Speech vs The First Amendment," **EVELYN ADAMS**, University of South Alabama

"Nudity, Bare or License," **KEVIN LEVESQUE** and **KENNETH LEVESQUE**, University of South Alabama

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PANEL 145 **NUNN**

POLICE CRIME REDUCTION STRATEGIES

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

Papers:

"Proactive Policing of Disorder Crime: Unanticipated Benefits," **KENNETH NOVAK, JENNIFER HARTMAN, ALEX HOLSINGER,** and **MICHAEL TURNER**, University of Cincinnati

"Evaluation of the Drug Task Forces in Arkansas," **FRED WILSON** and **SHERRI HOFFMON**, University of Arkansas-Little Rock

"Proactive Policing's Effect on Robbery," **MICHAEL VICTOR**, University of Texas-Tyler

"Multijurisdictional Drug Enforcement: Organizational Communication and Cooperation," **BRAD SMITH, KENNETH NOVAK, JAMES FRANK, LAWRENCE TRAVIS III,** and **ROBERT LANGWORTHY**, University of Cincinnati

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 4:30 pm - 5:45 pm

PANEL 146 **JOHNSON**

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES AND CONCERNS IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair/Discussant: **RONALD VOGEL**, California State University-Long Beach

Papers:

"Contemporary Uses of Qualitative Research in Criminal Justice: Integration or Co-Optation," **PETER KRASKA** and **VICTOR KAPPELER**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Ethical Issues in Criminological Research," **IVONA SPIRIDONOVA**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

"Life History Methodology: Discovering the Meaning of Lives," **ANGELA WEST**, Indiana State University

"Ten Years of Race and Crime Research: A Methodological and Statistical Critique," **KEVIN CANNON** and **JUDY VANDAL**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

PANEL 147 **WILLIS**

CRIME AGAINST AND WITHIN BUSINESSES: INSIGHTS INTO THEIR PREVENTION

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

Papers:

"Reducing and Controlling Insurance Fraud: A Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis," **BRIAN JOHNSON**, Grand Valley State University and **AL ST AMOUR** and **TOM ACKERMAN**, Michigan State University

"Prevention of Burglary at Art Galleries," **TRUC-NHU HO**, Benedict College

"An Environmental Systems Approach to Bank Robbery Analysis," **JAMES VARDALIS**, Florida International University and **TERRY COX**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Arson: It's Everyone's Problem," **JEFFREY GORMLEY**, Lake Superior State University

"Shoplifters Alternative Rehabilitation Program (SHARP)," **ROSEMARY BARROW**, Stephens College and **ALICE ANDERSON**

PANEL 148 **CLEMENTS**

TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR DRUG OFFENDERS

Chair/Discussant: **RENE OTERO**, SUNY-Albany

Papers:

"Do Offender Treatment Programs Work?" **LEONORE SIMON** and **KATHY GARDNER**, Washington State University

"Continum of Care: Prison Substance Abuse Treatment," **LOIS GUYON**, Illinois State University

"An Analysis of a Drug Education Program: A Study of Three Stakeholder Groups," **JOSEPH DONNERMEYER**, Ohio State University

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 4:30 pm - 5:45 pm

PANEL 149 **STANLEY**

LAW AND CUSTOMS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Chair/Discussant: **MARTIN GRUBERG**, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Papers:

"Customary Law-Ways Revisited," **DENNIS LUND**, University of Nebraska-Kearney

"Is There a Role for Customary Law in Addressing Aboriginal Criminality in Australia?" **RICK SARRE**, University of South Australia

"The Aftermath of a Massacre: An Examination of Responses to Multiple Murders in the UK and Australia," **IAN McKENZIE**, University of Portsmouth (England)

PANEL 150 **WILSON**

WORKSHOP: A UNIVERSITY/GOVERNMENTAL/COMMUNITY AGENCY COLLABORATIVE MODEL FOR TRAINING AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT FOR THE MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS

Convenor: **MARJORIE ROCK**, New York University

Participants:

STACY LAMON, New York City Department of Mental Health

GERALD LANDSBERG, New York University

TIM WHITE, FEGS

PANEL 151 **TAYLOR**

PEACEMAKING, SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONIST, AND SOCIETAL REACTION PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME

Chair: **MOLLY LEGGETT**, Ohio University

Papers:

"P^3: The Peacemaking Pyramid Paradigm," **JOHN FULLER**, State University of West Georgia

"The Construction of Deviant Communities: A Proposal for the Creation of a Macro-Level Labeling Theory," **HEATH DINGWELL**, Arizona State University

"The Social Construction of the Career Criminal: Claims-Making and Claims-Makers in Academia," **TRICIA KLOSKY** and **INEKE MARSHALL**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 4:30 pm - 5:45 pm

PANEL 152 **MORROW**

COMMUNITY POLICING AND SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Chair: **MATT PETROCELLI**, Arizona State University

Papers:
"Neighborhood Business Victimization and Its Impact on Community Policing in Boston," **LUIS GARCIA**, Boston Police Department and **MARY ZAGER**, Northeastern University

"Deaf and the Criminal Justice System," **JANET DUVALL**, Ohio University

"Decision-Making Model on Effective Police Response to Domestic Violence," **PHYLLIS BERRY, DONALD YATES,** and **BARBARA MURRAY**, Oklahoma State University

Discussant: **JOEL GARNER**, Joint Center for Justice Studies (WV)

PANEL 153 **McCREARY**

CHILDREN'S CHILDREN, PEERS, AND DELINQUENT GIRLS' NEEDS: SURVEYS AND FOCUS GROUPS

Chair: **MEDA CHESNEY-LIND**, University of Hawaii-Manoa

Papers:
"Peers, Parents, and Delinquency," **MICHAEL P BROWN** and **STEPHEN BRODT**, Ball State University

"Delinquency Among Children of Teenage Parents," **MICHAEL GILBERT**, University of Texas-San Antonio and **JANET ALYN**

"Delinquent Girl's Experiences and Needs," **KRISTI HOLSINGER** and **JOANNE BELKNAP**, University of Cincinnati; **MELISSA DUNN**, Office of Criminal Justice Services (OH); and **BARBARA KOCH**, Licking County Common Pleas Court (OH)

PANEL 154 **BECKHAM**

WORKSHOP: RITUALISTIC ABUSE

Convenor: **HAL PEPINSKY**, Indiana University

Participant:
JEANETTE WESTBROOK

PANEL 155 **COMBS/CHANDLER**

INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCES OF ORGANIZED CRIME

Chair: **IRA SILVERMAN**, University of South Florida-Tampa

Papers:
"The Evolution and Future Direction of Southeast Asian Criminal Organizations," **IRA SILVERMAN**, University of South Florida-Tampa and **KEN SANZ**, Florida Department of Law Enforcement

"Organized Crime in Korea and Beyond," **RONALD IACOVETTA** and **DAE CHANG**, Wichita State University

"Russian Organized Crime: A Cultural Approach," **KARRIE MOFFO**, University of Oregon

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1997, 4:30 pm - 5:45 pm

PANEL 156 **WILKINSON**

WOMEN, FAMILY, AND GENDER ROLES

Chair: **FRANKLYN OSANKA**

Papers:

"The Use of Violence by Women Arrested for Domestic Violence Incidents," **SUSAN CALHOUN-STUBER**, University of Southern Colorado

"A Test of Hagan's Power Control Theory in Hispanic Households," **APRIL GUTIERREZ**, University of Texas-Pan American

"The Relation Between Gender Roles and Female Crime," **RUTH WHITE**, Pennsylvania State University

Discussant: **FRANKLYN OSANKA**

PANEL 157 **SAMPSON**

WORKSHOP: HOW TO ORGANIZE A STUDENT ESCORT AND CAMPUS WATCH PROGRAM

Convenor: **TOM COOK**, Wayne State College

Participants:

JEFF OTTENS, Wayne State College

CAMILLA BUSTER, Wayne State College

TIM KOSTRUNEK, Wayne State College

JENNIFER TRAMP, Wayne State College

PANEL 158 **LAFFOON**

JESUIT ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: **RICHARD CLARK**, John Carroll University

Papers:

"Victim Rights, Vengeance, and the Role of the Jesuit Mission," **RICHARD CLARK, ERNEST DeZOLT,** and **KERRYN BELL**, John Carroll University

"Applied Ethics and Moral Dilemmas in Criminal Justice Education: The 'Dirty Harry' Syndrome in Policing," **JAMES ALBRITTON**, Marquette University

"The Role of Criminal Justice Education at a Jesuit University," **RICHARD ZEVITZ**, Marquette University

"A Profile of Criminal Justice Programs at Jesuit Colleges and Universities," **ROSS RODRIGUES**, Fairfield University

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997

8:00 am - 5:00 pm	**ACJS Registration**	**Convention Registration**
8:30 am - 9:30 am	**New Member Breakfast**	**Carroll/Ford**
8:30 am - 10:00 am	***JCJE* Editorial Board Breakfast**	**Collins**
8:30 am - 5:00 pm	**Alpha Phi Sigma Meeting**	**Jones**
9:00 am - 12:00 pm	**Seminar: "Using the Internet for Criminal Justice Teaching and Research: Intermediate Level Seminar"**	**University of Louisville**
9:00 am - 3:00 pm	**Exhibits Open**	**Exhibit Hall**
9:00 am - 3:00 pm	**Technology Expo Open**	**Wetherby**
9:00 am - 3:00 pm	**Southern Hospitality Open**	**Exhibit Hall**
9:00 am - 5:00 pm	**Employment Exchange Open**	**Fields**
10:00 am - 11:00 am	**Minorities & Women Executive Council Meeting**	**Bradley**
10:00 - 11:15 am	**Author Meets Critic: Alexander Pisciotta, *Benevolent Repression: Social Control and the American Reformatory-Prison Movement***	**Wilson**
11:30 am - 12:45 pm	**Major Address III: "The United Nations, Prevention of Crime, and Technology"**	**Grand Ballroom**
1:00 pm - 2:30 pm	**International Section Luncheon**	**Combs/Chandler**
1:00 pm - 2:30 pm	***JQ* Editorial Board Luncheon**	**Collins**
1:00 pm - 4:00 pm	**Seminar: "Data Management in an Internet World"**	**Brown**
1:00 pm - 5:30 pm	**ACJS Executive Board Meeting**	**Willis**
2:00 pm - 3:00 pm	**Corrections Section Executive Council Meeting**	**Bradley**
3:00 pm - 4:00 pm	**Police Section Meeting**	**Carroll/Ford**
3:00 pm - 4:00 pm	**International Section Executive Council Meeting**	**Bradley**
4:00 pm - 5:00 pm	**Corrections Section Meeting**	**Bradley**
5:30 pm - 6:45 pm	**Major Address IV: "Where Have All Young Girls Gone? Programs and Policies for Delinquent Young Women"**	**Grand Ballroom**
6:45 pm - 7:45 pm	**Reception Sponsored by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ)**	**Grand Ballroom**
7:00 pm - 8:30 pm	**Student Reception Sponsored by ACJS and Alpha Phi Sigma**	**Combs/Chandler**

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 159 **GOVERNORS**

PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES SURROUNDING COMMUNITY POLICING

Chair/Discussant: **MICHAEL SMITH**, Sam Houston State University

Papers:

"Community Policing is Philosophy," **GARLAND NEWCOMB**, Northern Virginia Community College; **T MICHAEL CHAMBERLAIN**, North Carolina Central University; **MELISSA CHAMBERLAIN**, North Carolina State University; and **JERRY NEWCOMB**, George Mason University

"Community Policing: Philosophical Adjustments and Organizational Change," **SHARON TAFOYA**, Santa Clara Police Department (CA)

"Community Policing in Kentucky: A Baseline Assessment," **GEORGE ROBERTS**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Police Professionalization and Community Policing," **JAY BERMAN**, Jersey City State College

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 160 **BROWN**

WORKSHOP: REESTABLISHING LINEAGES BETWEEN CORRECTIONS AND ACADEMIA: THE OKLAHOMA CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CONSORTIUM MODEL

Convenor: **DAN LAWRENCE**, Oklahoma Department of Corrections

PANEL 161 **NUNN**

MEDIA PANICS AND CRIME

Chair: **JOEL BEST**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

Papers:

"The Drug Scare of the Late 1980's: Media Accounts or Media Myths?" **DOUGLAS KUCK**, University of South Carolina-Aiken

"Jihad/Terrorism, Media, and Quran," **FIDA MOHAMMED**, Eastern New Mexico University

"The Link Between Violence and Rap Music: A Literature Review," **BECKY TATUM**, Southern University-New Orleans

"Gangs in the Media," **ELLEN HOUSTON** and **LYNN JONES**, Western Carolina University

Discussant: **JOEL BEST**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

PANEL 162 **BREATHITT**

EXPLAINING CRIME: THE CONTRIBUTION OF BIOLOGICAL THEORIES

Chair: **MARTIN SCHWARTZ**, Ohio University

Papers:

"Taboo Until Today?: The Coverage of Biological Arguments in Criminology Textbooks, 1961 to 1970 and 1987 to 1996," **RICHARD WRIGHT**, University of Scranton and **J MITCHELL MILLER**, University of South Carolina

"Biological Explanations for the Gender Disparities in Crime," **LAURA NEITZEL**, Penn State University

"Copology: A Contemporary Theory and Model Useful for Understanding and Preventing Crime," **EUGENE HUGHLEY**, SPECTRUM (MI)

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 163 **JOHNSON**

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY

Chair/Discussant: **ROBERT SIGLER**, University of Alabama

Papers:

"The Impact of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act on Prisons," **RUDOLPH ALEXANDER JR** and **REBECCA KIM**, Ohio State University

"Is it Time to Reconsider the *Bridges v California* (1941) Decision?" **RICHARD FREY**, SUNY-Brockport

"Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas and Criminal Justice Policies," **CHRISTOPHER THOMAS** and **JIMMY WILLIAMS**, University of Alabama

PANEL 164 **WILLIS**

POLICE INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

Chair/Discussant: **RICHARD HOLDEN**, Central Missouri State University

Papers:

"A Comparison of Internal Affairs Investigations in Two Criminal Justice Agencies," **C LEE BENNETT**, Springfield Police Department (MA) and **MARILYN CHANDLER FORD**, Volusia County Department of Corrections (FL)

"Citizen Complaints About the Police: Origins and Outcomes," **ROBERT WORDEN** and **STEPHANIE WILSON**, SUNY-Albany

"The Auditor System as an Alternative Form of Citizen Review of Police Misconduct," **BETSY KREISEL**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

"Disciplined/Terminated Police Officers," **SCOTT NICHOLS**, Michigan State University

PANEL 165 **CLEMENTS**

JUVENILE CRIME: EARLY INTERVENTION, ALTERNATIVES, AND GETTING TOUGH

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

Papers:

"An Examination of 'Getting Tough' with Juvenile Crime," **FRANCES REDDINGTON** and **MARK BLUMBERG**, Central Missouri State University

"Juvenile Crime: Early Intervention Equals Prevention," **LEAH HANSEN**, University of South Dakota

"Taking Care of Juvenile Delinquents," **VALERIA COLEMAN**, Clark Atlanta University

"Exemplary Alternatives to Juvenile Imprisonment," **STEPHANIE KIRCHNER**, University of South Dakota

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 166 **SAMPSON**

LEAD PANEL: THREE STRIKES AND YOU'RE OUT: CONTROVERSY CONTINUES

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

Papers:
"The Effects of 'Three Strikes and You're Out' on Corrections," **JAMES AUSTIN**, National Council on Crime & Delinquency (DC)

"Constitutional Issues Arising from 'Three Strikes and You're Out' Legislation," **ROLANDO del CARMEN**, Sam Houston State University

"Women Offenders and 'Three Strikes and You're Out'," **KAREN CASEY**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

"The News Media and 'Three Strikes and You're Out'," **TED GEST**, *U S News and World Report*
Discussant: **DAVID SHICHOR**, California State University-San Bernardino

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PANEL 167 **STANLEY**

PRISON RECIVIDISM AS A FUNCTION OF ENVIRONMENT

Chair: **TARA GRAY**, New Mexico State University

Papers:
"Social Education and Recidivism," **HOAN BUI**, Michigan State University

"A Ten-Year Follow Up of an Intake Cohort from Ohio," **SENARATH DASSANAYAKA**, Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

"The Effects of Prison Industries on Recidivism and Post-Release Employment," **JON'A MEYER**, Rutgers University and **TARA GRAY**, New Mexico State University

"Prison Rule Violations and Recidivism: Are They Related?" **SUSAN RITTER**, University of Texas-Brownsville

PANEL 168 **WILSON**

CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY

Chair: **DANIELLE McGURRIN**, Eastern Kentucky University
Papers:
"Elaboration of Relative Involvement's Relationships to Delinquent and Criminal Causality," **ARTHUR CLAGETT**, Stephen F Austin State University

"A Comparative Study of Social Learning and Self-Control Theories as Predictors of Juvenile Delinquent Behaviors," **NRUPAL SHAH** and **DANA LYNSKEY**, New Mexico State University

"Work Conditions and Juvenile Delinquency: Is Youth Employment Criminogenic?" **FRANCIS CULLEN** and **NICOLAS WILLIAMS**, University of Cincinnati and **JOHN WRIGHT**, East Tennessee State University

"Social Learning, Selection, and Socialization in Peer Association and Delinquent Behavior," **RONALD AKERS**, University of Florida
Discussant: **LEONA LEE**, John Jay College

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 169 **TAYLOR**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: A MULTI-FACETED ANALYSIS OF NON-TRADITIONAL HOMICIDE

Chair: **C ALLEN PIERCE**, Youngstown State University

Papers:

"Epidemic Theory as Applied to Incidence of Homicide," **C ALLEN PIERCE**, Youngstown State University

"Demographic Characteristics of Cities with High Homicide Rates," **CHRIS LOWENKAMP**

"Homicide in Youngstown: A Case Study Approach," **LATISHA BUNKLEY**, Youngstown State University

"Juveniles Who Kill," **TAMMY KING**, Youngstown State University

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PANEL 170 **MORROW**

NEW RESEARCH ON SECURITY THREAT GROUPS AND GANGS: JAILS, PRISONS, AND JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Chair: **EDWARD TROMANHAUSER**, Chicago State University

Papers:

"Developing Correctional Policies on Dealing with Gangs and Security Threat Groups," **JAMES HOUSTON**, Appalachian State University

"The Variation in Gang Violence Behind Bars Explained by Educational Variables: Implications for Correctional Programming," **JODET-MARIE HARRIS**, Jackson State University

"The G.R.I.P. Model: Towards Development of a Model Classification System to Reduce Gang Problems in Correctional Institutions," **JOHN LASKEY**

"Results of the 1996 National Prison Assessment: A Special Report of the NGCRC," **THOMAS McCURRIE**, Chicago State University

Discussant: **GEORGE KNOX**, National Gang Crime Research Center (IL)

PANEL 171 **McCREARY**

ROUNDTABLE: THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSOR: EDUCATOR, CAREER COUNSELOR, OR WHAT?

Convenor: **PEARL JACOBS**, Sacred Heart University

Participants:
CLAUDIA HENDERSON, Sacred Heart University
JOHN ROUSE, Sacred Heart University
ALISON FLAUM, Trinity College

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 172 **BECKHAM**

FEAR OF CRIME AND VICTIM POLICY: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Chair: **KARIM ISMAILI**, Radford University

Papers:

"Fear of Crime in Russia," **VITALY KVASHIS**, Vernadsky Prospect (Russia)

"The Origins of Victim Policy in Canada: A Political and Definitional Analysis," **KARIM ISMAILI**, Radford University

"Assessing Community Fear Across a Bilingual Population," **ANNE SULLIVAN**, Salem State College

"Exploring How Fear of Crime and Concern with Crime Vary with Vietnamese versus Chinese Ethnicity," **JAMES GILLHAM, JOHN SONG,** and **QIAOMING LIU**, Buffalo State University

PANEL 173 **COMBS/CHANDLER**

TEACHING MULTICULTURALISM

Chair: **VERNON HARLAN**, St Louis Community College-Forest Park

Papers:

"Perceptions of Police Trainers Toward Multicultural Education," **JAMES HENDRICKS** and **MICHAEL P BROWN**, Ball State University

"Assessment of Student Learning in Administration of Justice 102-'Crime, Justice, and Social Diversity'," **MARISA PATTERSON** and **JAMES GAROFALO**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

"Trends in Legal Decisions: An Examination of Race, Equality, and Education," **CHINITA HEARD**, University of Texas-Arlington

"Multicultural Issues in Criminal Justice Education: Major Responsibility to Minorities," **VERNON HARLAN**, St Louis Community College-Forest Park

Discussant: **VERNON HARLAN**, St Louis Community College-Forest Park

PANEL 174 **WILKINSON**

ROUNDTABLE: UPDATE ON MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

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

Participants:

TIMOTHY FLANAGAN, Sam Houston State University
PETER KRATCOSKI, Kent State University
HARVEY McMURRAY, North Carolina Central University
MARILYN McSHANE, California State University-San Bernardino
FRANK TAYLOR, Community College of Rhode Island

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 175 **LAFFOON**

WOMEN AND PRISON

Chair: **JOYCELYN POLLOCK**, Southwest Texas State University

Papers:

"A Descriptive Study of Opinion Regarding Hardships Suffered by Children of Imprisoned Mothers," **NELLIE AKOMAS-IKORO**, Governors State University

"Female Perceptions of Prison Violence," **PAULA DRACH-BRILLINGER**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

"The Evolution of Women's Prisons in Illinois: Changing Philosophy and Practices, 1860-1996," **MARA DODGE**

Discussant: **JOYCELYN POLLOCK**, Southwest Texas State University

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FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR V **UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE**

USING THE INTERNET FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE TEACHING AND RESEARCH: INTERMEDIATE LEVEL SEMINAR

Convenor: **PROFESSOR PHYLLIS GERSTENFELD**, California State University-Stanislaus

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FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 176 **GOVERNORS**

THEORETICAL ISSUES SURROUNDING COMMUNITY POLICING

Chair: **GREGORY RUSSELL**, Washington State University

Papers:

"The Efficacy of Expectancy Theory in Explaining the Relationship Between Victim Expectations and Perceptions of Police Performance," **MEGHAN STROSHINE** and **CHRISTOPHER PORTER**, Michigan State University

"Community-Oriented Policing and Policing-Oriented Community," **ALLAN JIAO**, Rowan College

"Community-Oriented Policing: A Theoretical Framework," **WILLARD OLIVER**, Glenville State College and **ELAINE BARTGIS**, Fairmont State College

Discussant: **GREGORY RUSSELL**, Washington State University

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 177 **BROWN**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: THE ROLE OF POWER IN CRIMINAL MOTIVES

Chair: **ALLEN SAPP**, Central Missouri State University

Papers:
"Power and Criminal Motives: A Paradigm,"**ALLEN SAPP**, Central Missouri State University

"Maintenance of Power as Motive," **TIMOTHY HUFF**, FBI Academy

"Regaining Lost Power and Motives," **CARLA MAHAFFEY-SAPP**, Central Missouri State University

"Criminal Motives: Demonstrating Power," **GORDON GARY**, Investigative Resources Global (AL)

Discussant: **DAVID ICOVE**, Tennessee Valley Authority Police

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PANEL 178 **NUNN**

LEAD ROUNDTABLE: JAIL ISSUES IN KENTUCKY

Convenor: **JOHN SCHICKEL**, Boone County Jail (KY)

Participants:
DON YOUNGER, Kenton County Jail (KY)
CLIFF GILL, McCracken County Jail (KY)
HERMAN FORD, Marshal County Jail (KY)
LOUIS LAWSON, Hardin County Jail (KY)
ROGER CASE, Mason County Jail (KY)
FARRIS BUSH, Lawrence County Jail (KY)
JIMMY COLTHARP, Graves County Jail (KY)

PANEL 179 **BREATHITT**

ISLAMIC LAW AND JUSTICE/EASTERN EUROPEAN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chair/Discussant: **IAN McKENZIE**, University of Portsmouth (England)

Papers:
"Revisiting the Islamic Shariah Law in Deterring Crime: Is There a Lesson for Western Criminology?" **HAMID KUSHA**, Maryville University

"The Egyptian Legal System's Biases Against Women: A Case Study of Spousal Abuse, Spousal Rape, and Spousal Homicide," **NAWAL AMMAR**, Kent State University-Trumbull Campus

"Change and Transition in Eastern European Law Enforcement: Democratization and the Free Market Economy," **DEBORAH WILSON, PHILIP TURNER,** and **WILLIAM WALSH**, University of Louisville

"Will Somebody Please Arrest These Guys?: A Review of the Work of the War Crimes Tribunal in 1995," **MARGARET VANDIVER**, University of Memphis

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 180 **JOHNSON**

OFFENDERS AND RACE

Chair: **DAVID WACHTEL**, Lexington Community College

Papers:

"Race, Public Assistance, and Homicides," **THOMAS CAYWOOD**, University of Wisconsin-Platteville

"An Explanation for the Divergence of UCR and NCS Data for Rape and Race of Offender," **PAM CLARKE** and **JUDY VANDAL**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

"Race, Location, and the Concentration of Violent Crime," **THOMAS McNULTY**, University of Georgia

Discussant: **DAVID WACHTEL**, Lexington Community College

PANEL 181 **WILLIS**

LEAD PANEL: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE WORKPLACE, THE HOME, AND ON THE STREETS

Chair: **ALBERT ROBERTS**, Rutgers University

Papers:

"Voices of Women in Crisis," **ROSLYN MURASKIN**, Long Island University-C W Post

"Domestic Violence in the Workplace," **SUSAN TUCKER**, Victim Services (NY)

"Chronicity and Severity of Domestic Violence: A Typology," **ALBERT ROBERTS**, Rutgers University

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PANEL 182 **CLEMENTS**

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: **DIANE DWYER**, SUNY-Brockport

Papers:

"Risk Profile Analysis of Incarcerated Youthful Offenders," **DON JOSI**, Armstrong State College and **DALE SECHREST**, California State University-San Bernardino

"PTSD and Multiple Trauma Among Juvenile Offenders," **CARLO MORRISSEY**, Massachusetts Department of Youth Services; **ELANA NEWMAN**, University of Tulsa; **MICHAEL DALY**, Connelly Treatment Unit (MA); and **ROBERT McMACKIN**

"A Survey of Juvenile and Criminal Justice Personnel Concerning Issues of Runaways and Violent Youthful Offenders," **MICHAEL LEIBER, ANGIE TRAMPEL,** and **REBECCA LAMP**, University of Northern Iowa

"Risk Assessment for Juveniles on Probation: Are All Reoffenders the Same?" **STEPHANIE FUNK**, Emory University

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 183 **SAMPSON**

ROUNDTABLE: CRIME NEWS: CRITERIA OF NEWSWORTHINESS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Convenors: **RALPH BAKER** and **FRED MEYER**, Ball State University

Participants:

KATHY BECK, WAVE-TV (KY)

NICK SIMONETTE, WHAS-TV (KY)

MICHAEL SIPES, WLKY-TV (KY)

PANEL 184 **STANLEY**

THE CONTOURS OF DECISION MAKING IN COURT CASES

Chair: **SLOAN LETMAN**, Chicago State University

Papers:

"When Experience Mitigates: First-Time Offenders and the Trial Penalty," **MICHAEL VIGORITA**, West Chester University

"How Much Law Did You Get Today?: The Effect of Personality and Status Differences," **KENNETH MENTOR**, Indiana University-South Bend

"The Effect of Gender Identification Upon Subjective Evaluation of Judicial Opinions," **GORDON FRISSORA**, Youngstown State University

"Race and Sentencing: A Meta-Analysis of Conflicting Empirical Research Results," **TRAVIS PRATT**, University of Cincinnati

Discussant: **SLOAN LETMAN**, Chicago State University

PANEL 185 **WILSON**

AUTHOR MEETS CRITIC: RECIPIENT OF 1997 ACJS OUTSTANDING BOOK AWARD

ALEXANDER PISCIOTTA, *BENEVOLENT REPRESSION: SOCIAL CONTROL AND THE AMERICAN REFORMATORY-PRISON MOVEMENT*

Critics:
BEVERLY SMITH, Illinois State University
TBA

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 186 **TAYLOR**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: PUBLIC OPINION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: **ROBERT BARROW**, University of South Alabama

Papers:
"Measuring Citizen Perceptions of Law Enforcement in Small Rural Communities," **ROBERT BARROW**, University of South Alabama

"Police Officers and Leadership Effectiveness in Community Policing," **LINDA ROYSTER**, University of South Alabama

"Public Opinion and Sentencing in Cases of Spousal Murder: An Examination of Data from 33 Large Urban Counties," **DAVID BOWERS**, University of South Alabama

"The Divergence of Opinion and Reality in Community Policing," **TIM O'SHEA**, University of South Alabama

"The Criminalization of Indecency," **NOLA ALLEN**, University of South Alabama

Discussant: **ROBERT SIGLER**, University of Alabama

PANEL 187 **MORROW**

JAIL ISSUES: SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION, SUICIDE LITIGATION, AND CLASSIFICATION

Chair: **BARBARA PRICE**, John Jay College

Papers:
"Effects of Past Sexual Victimization on Women in U S Jails," **JOAN CROWLEY** and **JODI TROJAN**, New Mexico State University and **MARY STOHR**, Boise State University

"A Legal Autopsy of Jail Suicide: An Examination of Litigation Patterns and Issues," **MICHAEL WELCH** and **DANIELLE GUNTHER**, Rutgers University

"Examining Ohio's Jails: A Descriptive and Comparative Overview," **GREGORY BUCHOLTZ, HARRY HAGEMAN**, and **MICHAEL EBERHARDT**, Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

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

PANEL 188 **McCREARY**

WORKSHOP: *TERRY* AND BEYOND: A DEBATE ON THE LIMITS OF FOURTH AMENDMENT JURISPRUDENCE

Convenor: **W RICHARD JANIKOWSKI**, University of Memphis

Participants:
MARY-MARGARET WEDDINGTON, University of Memphis
MARVIN ZALMAN, Rutgers University
TERRY EDWARDS, University of Louisville
THOMAS HICKEY, Roger Williams University

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 189 **BECKHAM**

POLICE ARREST POLICIES AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Chair: **JEROME McKEAN**, Ball State University

Papers:

"Factors Related to Police Decision-Making in Domestic Violence Cases," **NICOLE SCHWAN** and **JOANNE BELKNAP**, University of Cincinnati

"Police Department Pro-Active Policies for Domestic Violence Incidents," **PAUL BURKEY**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

"The Effect of Relaxing the 'In-Presence' Requirement on Misdemeanor Assault Arrest Rates: A Time-Series Analysis," **JEROME McKEAN**, Ball State University

"The Incapacitation Effects of Arrest on Spouse Assault," **CHRISTOPHER MAXWELL**, Rutgers University; **JOEL GARNER**, Joint Centers for Justice Studies (WV); and **JEFFREY FAGAN**, Columbia University

PANEL 190 **COMBS/CHANDLER**

HIGH TECHNOLOGY IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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

Papers:

"Trends in Computer Crime: An Examination of International Computer-Related Criminality," **DAVID CARTER**, Michigan State University and **ANDRA KATZ**, Wichita State University

"Criminal Justice in Cyberspace: The Hypothesis and the Null," **WILLIAM TAFOYA**, Prometheus Consultants (CA)

"The Internet and Police Agencies: Theoretical and Pragmatic Issues in the Cyberage," **CRAIG BOWLING**, Washington State University

"Learning Online - A 20th Century Zen Experience," **DAVID BALCH** and **I F PATINO**, Rio Hondo College

Discussant: **KEVIN MANSON**, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (GA)

PANEL 191 **WILKINSON**

RETHINKING THE (INTER)DISCIPLINE CALLED CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: **OTWIN MARENIN**, Washington State University

Papers:

"Why Do We Teach the Law?" **ROBERT CHAIRES**, University of Nevada-Reno

"The Criminal Justice Dog: Portrait of a Discipline in Process," **OTWIN MARENIN** and **JOHN WORRALL**, Washington State University

"Trends in Multi-Authored Papers in Criminal Justice: A Comparative Disciplinary Analysis," **THOMAS VANDER VEN, FRANCIS CULLEN, BONNIE FISHER, CRAIG COBANE**, and **NICOLAS WILLIAMS**, University of Cincinnati

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 192 **LAFFOON**

WOMEN AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Chair: **MARK JONES**, East Carolina University

Papers:

"Recidivism of Offenders Assigned to Community Corrections or Released from Prison in North Carolina: A Gender Comparison," **MARK JONES**, East Carolina University and **BARBARA SIMS** , Sam Houston State University

"Homeward Bound: Women and Electronic Monitoring (EM)," **DONNA MAIDMENT**, Memorial University of Newfoundland (Canada)

"Female Offenders in the Community: Risk and Needs Indicators," **JACQUELINE KLOSAK**, Governors State University

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FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 11:30 am - 12:45 pm

MAJOR ADDRESS III - VIA SATELLITE FROM VIENNA, AUSTRIA **GRAND BALLROOM**

THE UNITED NATIONS, PREVENTION OF CRIME, AND TECHNOLOGY

DR EDUARDO VETERE, Chief, United Nations
Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice

Participants:

IRENE FROYLAND, Edith Cowan University (Australia)
GERHARD MUELLER, Rutgers University
JEREMY TRAVIS, National Institute of Justice

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 193 **GOVERNORS**

INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON POLICE TRAINING ISSUES

Chair/Discussant: **DAVID FALCONE**, Illinois State University

Papers:

"The Thai Police Cadets' Attitudes Toward the Police Career," **SUTHAM CHEURPRAKOBKIT**, University of Texas-Permian Basin

"Germany: Police Training Issues," **JOHN HARLAN**, Stephen F Austin State University

"Comparative Policing: Austria, Slovenia, and Turkey," **BERTUS FERREIRA**, Washburn University

Discussant: **DAVID FALCONE**, Illinois State University

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 194 **NUNN**

COPING SKILLS OF INCARCERATED OFFENDERS

Chair/Discussant: **JOHN MASON III**, Kent State University-Stark Campus

Papers:
"The Effect of Improving Prisoner Coping Skills on Prison Rule-Violating Behavior," **EUGENE BOULEY JR**, Georgia College and State University

"'Where Did I Go Wrong?' A Survey of Criminal Attribution Among Inmates of the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola," **BURK FOSTER** and **FRANCIS GREEN III**, University of Southwestern Louisiana

"Presentation of Self in Prison Life," **LORI KEPFORD**, Glenville State College

"Inmate Coping Strategies: Their Effects on the Stresses of Incarceration," **TINA MAWHORR**, University of Northern Iowa and **PATRICIA VAN VOORHIS**, University of Cincinnati

PANEL 195 **BREATHITT**

COMMUNITY POLICING: CITIZEN ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTION

Chair/Discussant: **JILL ROSENBAUM**, California State University-Fullerton

Papers:
"Assessing Citizen Perception in Community Policing," **COLLEEN FITZPATRICK**, University of Northern Colorado

"Community Policing and Citizen Surveys in an Urban Neighborhood: A Pretest-Posttest Comparison," **CHRISTINE SELLERS**, Univ of South FL; **LINDA SMITH**, GA State Univ; and **EUGENE STOKES**, Hillsborough Co Sher's Office (FL)

"The Community Variables in Community Policing," **DAVID DUFFEE, REGINALD FLUELLEN**, and **THOMAS ROSCOE**, SUNY-Albany

"Neighborhood Attitudes and Community Policing," **MICHAEL REISIG**, Michigan State University and **ANDREW GIACOMAZZI**, University of Texas-El Paso

PANEL 196 **JOHNSON**

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS: ITS IMPACT ON PUBLIC POLICY

Chair: **NATALIE PEARL**, San Diego State University

Papers:
"Give Peace a Chance: Community Corrections as Peacemaking," **LLOYD KLEIN**, University of Hartford and **SHELA VAN NESS**, University of Tennessee

"Probation and Parole Shopping: Find an Easy State," **MICHAEL HUMMEL**, Western Carolina University

"Specifying Public Support for Rehabilitation: A Factorial Survey Approach," **BRANDON APPLEGATE**, University of Central Florida and **FRANCIS CULLEN** and **BONNIE FISHER**, University of Cincinnati

"The Effects of Nonprogrammatic Components on the Success of Community Social Services for Criminal Offenders," **NATALIE PEARL**, San Diego State University

"Ex-Offender Perspectives on the Value of Education and Treatment Programs," **STEPHEN GIBBONS** and **KENNETH JENSEN**, Western Oregon State College

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 197 **CLEMENTS**

LOOKING BEYOND TRADITIONAL SECURITY AND CRIME PREVENTION: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

Chair: **LORRAINE GREEN MAZEROLLE**, University of Cincinnati

Papers:

"Law Enforcement vs Security: A Comparative Look at Crime Prevention in the 21st Century," **PATRICK PATTERSON**, Lane College

"Assessing the Future of Police/Security Relationship," **MAHESH NALLA** and **DON HUMMER**, Michigan State University

"The Beat Health Program in Oakland, CA: Displacement and Diffusion Effects of a Civil Remedy Program," **LORRAINE GREEN MAZEROLLE** and **JAMIE PRICE**, University of Cincinnati

"Reducing the Risk Through the Use of Emergency Response Plans," **TAMMY BUCHANAN,** Lake Superior State University

PANEL 198 **SAMPSON**

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF THE INCARCERATED OFFENDER

Chair/Discussant: **DEBRA STANLEY**, Central Connecticut State University

Papers:

"Aids and the Prison," **CAROL FERREIRA**, Washburn University

"Telemedicine in the Federal Prison System," **PETER NACCI**, Joint Program Steering Group (VA); **RONALD WALDRON** and **ROBERT FALTER**, Federal Prison System (DC); and **ALLAN TURNER**

"Development of a Four-Year Outcome Measure Update of a Department of Corrections Psychiatric Facility," **FRANK SCOTT**, Fort Hays State University

"Mental Health Issues Incorporated into Corrections," **DONNA VANDIVER**, University of Arkansas-Little Rock

PANEL 199 **STANLEY**

THE RIGHT TO AND QUALITY OF LEGAL REPRESENTATION

Chair/Discussant: **WILLIAM HYATT**, Western Carolina University

Papers:

"Indigent's Right to Counsel Upon Conversion of an Unpaid Fine to Jail Sentence," **DAVID PERKINS**, Southwest Texas State University

"The Effect of Methods and Rates of Compensation on Services Provided by Attorneys Representing Indigent Criminals Appellants," **RICHARD PRIEHS**, Saginaw Valley State University

"An Examination of Sanctions Imposed on Alabama Lawyers over the Past Decade," **BRIAN PAYNE**, Old Dominion University and **VICTORIA COOGLE** and **EDWARD STEVENS**, Troy State University

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 200 **WILSON**

INCARCERATED OFFENDER LITIGATION

Chair/Discussant: **ROBERT MEYERS**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

Papers:

"The 1996 Prison Litigation Reform Act: Legal and Constitutional Issues," **ROLANDO del CARMEN** and **KATHERINE BENNETT**, Sam Houston State University

"Applying *Lewis v Casey*: Are Institutional Law Libraries no Longer Needed?" **CHAD SHOOK** and **DEBORAH HAKLIN**, Mississippi College School of Law

"Proactive Strategies to Address Inmate Litigation: Certified Grievance Procedures," **RICHARD SLUDER**, Central Missouri State University

"Resistance and the Moral Self: Garland's Critique of *Foucault*," **BRUCE HOFFMAN**, Indiana University

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PANEL 201 **TAYLOR**

LEAD PANEL: JUVENILE WAIVERS TO ADULT COURT

Chair: **ELIZABETH McCONNELL**, Valdosta State University

Papers:

"An Overview of Waiver Proceedings in Kentucky," **DEBORAH WILLIAMSON**, Administrative Office of the Courts (KY)

"Judicial Waiver to Adult Court: Racial Differences in Sentencing," **ERIC FRITSCH**, University of North Texas

"An Evaluation of Georgia's Statutory Exclusion Waiver and Juvenile Case Transfers," **MALDINE BARNHILL** and **ELIZABETH McCONNELL**, Valdosta State University

"Excluding Juvenile Offenders from Juvenile Court: The Effects of Pennsylvania's Recent Legislation," **DAVID MYERS**, University of Maryland-College Park

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PANEL 202 **MORROW**

NEGOTIATING IN THE ARDUOUS CORRECTIONAL OFFICER WORK WORLD: SELECTION, STRESS, GENDER ISSUES, AND THE USE OF FORCE IN JAILS

Chair/Discussant: **CARY HECK**, Boise State University

Papers:

"Social Climate and Gender: A Study of Stress and Correction Officers," **MARIE LAMBERT**, Arizona State University

"The Use of Force Among Men and Women Detention Officers," **NANCY HOGAN**, Morehead State University and **JOHN HEPBURN**, Arizona State University

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 203 **McCREARY**

RESEARCH AND THE WOMAN OFFENDER

Chair: **RICHARD WRIGHT**, University of Scranton

Papers:

"The Most Cited Scholars and Works in Women and Crime Publications," **RICHARD WRIGHT** and **CINDY SHERIDAN**, University of Scranton

"Childish, Irrational and Naughty Girls: The Pervasiveness of Gender Stereotypes Among Correctional Administrations," **PAMELA SCHRAM**, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh and **BARBARA KOONS, MERRY MORASH**, and **TIMOTHY BYNUM**, Michigan State University

"The Chicago School of Sociology: Early Perspectives on Females as Professionals and Delinquents," **DEANNA SHIELDS**, Fairmont State College

"Psychopathology and Female Crime," **MAUREEN OUTLAW**, Penn State University

PANEL 204 **BECKHAM**

LESS VISIBLE VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN

Chair: **JANICE JOSEPH**, Richard Stockton College-New Jersey

Papers:

"The Dalkon Shield: A Violent Device for Women," **DALE ARDOVINI-BROOKER**

"Sexual Exploitation: A Betrayal of Trust," **JANICE JOSEPH**, Richard Stockton College-New Jersey

"Sexual Harassment in Higher Education: Women Faculty Hurt Too," **JOANNE ARDOVINI-BROOKER**, Western Michigan University

PANEL 205 **WILKINSON**

VARIETIES OF ORGANIZED CRIME: SOUTHERN EXAMPLES, THE ROLE OF WOMEN AND DRUG TRANSPORTING

Chair/Discussant: **JAY ALBANESE**, Virginia Commonwealth University

Papers:

"Organized Crime and the Narcotics Pipeline," **JULIENNE SALZANO**, Pace University

"The Role of Women in Organized Crime: A Case Study of Numbers Gambling in New York City," **DONALD LIDDICK JR**, University of Pittsburgh-Greensburg

"The Antecedents of Southern Organized Crime," **GARY POTTER**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Organized Crime in New Orleans: Phases of Shared Power Among Sicilian and Cajun Organization," **JAMES CALDER** and **CHARLES SIMON**, University of Texas-San Antonio

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

PANEL 206 **LAFFOON**

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: REFORM FAILURES, SUCCESSES, AND ALTERNATIVES

Chair: **ASHLEY BANNON**, Ohio University-Chillicothe

Papers:

"Assessing Legal Reform: The Failure of Domestic Violence Protocols to Reduce Recidivism," **ASHLEY BANNON**, Ohio University-Chillicothe

"Report: Nashville Metro Domestic/Family Violence Unit," **HELEN COOPER**, Office of Criminal Justice Programs (TN) and **MARK WYNN**, Nashville Domestic Violence Unit (TN)

"Should This Marriage Be Saved? Consideration of an Alternative Approach to the Problem of Spousal Abuse," **SUSANNE ROLLAND**, Morehead State University

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FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR VI **BROWN**

DATA MANAGEMENT IN AN INTERNET WORLD

Convenor: **DR CHRISTOPHER DUNN**, University of Michigan (ICPSR)

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 207 **GOVERNORS**

POLICE, COURTS, AND CORRECTIONAL ISSUES IN CHINA

Chair: **DAVID WACHTEL**, Lexington Community College

Papers:

"Public Legal Education and Inmates' Perceptions of the Legitimacy of Official Punishment in China," **LENING ZHANG**, Research Institute on Addictions (NY); **STEVEN MESSNER**, SUNY-Albany; and **ZHOU LU**, Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences (People's Republic of China)

"Incarcerated Chinese Men: Their Life Experiences and Criminal Involvement," **MAYLING CHU**, California State University-Stanislaus

"A Reflection on Police Abuse Powers in the People's Republic of China," **KAM WONG**, West Chester University

"The Latest Developments in Due Process of Law in the People's Republic of China," **WALTER POWELL**, Slippery Rock University

Discussant: **DAVID WACHTEL**, Lexington Community College

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 208 **NUNN**

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSES TO GANGS

Chair/Discussant: **ASHLEY BANNON**, Ohio University-Chillicothe

Papers:

"An Analysis of Current Gang Legislation," **BETH BJERREGAARD**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

"Anatomy of a Gang Suppression Unit: The Social Construction of an Organizational Response to Gang Problems," **CAROL ERICKSON**, University of North Dakota

"G.R.E.A.T. Program Effectiveness: Results from the 1995 Cross-Sectional Survey of Eighth Grade Students," **FINN-AAGE ESBENSEN**, University of Nebraska-Omaha and **D WAYNE OSGOOD**, Penn State University

"Gangs in Schools," **JANICE JOSEPH**, Richard Stockton College-New Jersey

PANEL 209 **BREATHITT**

THE FEMALE INCARCERATED OFFENDER

Chair/Discussant: **DEBRA STANLEY**, Central Connecticut State University

Papers:

"Evaluation Methods to Determine the Effectiveness of a Live-In Nursery Within a Women's Prison," **JOSEPH CARLSON**, University of Nebraska-Kearney

"Effective Programming for Serious, Female, Juvenile Offenders: The CSD/Bluegrass Residential Treatment Facility," **ARTHUR EISENBUCH**, CSD Weaversville Intensive Treatment Unit (PA) and **LISA GEOSITS** and **PATRICIA SHOBE**, CSD Bluegrass Residential Treatment Facility (KY)

"Adaptation in Prisons: A Study of Factors Related to the General Well-Being of Female Inmates," **ANGELA MAITLAND**, Central Missouri State University

PANEL 210 **JOHNSON**

EVALUATING ALTERNATIVE SANCTION PROGRAMS

Chair: **JAMES DAVIS**, St Peter's College

Papers:

"Day Reporting Centers-An Alternative to Incarceration," **JAMES DAVIS**, St Peter's College

"A Study of Alternative Corrections Methods," **RICHARD KOTOVICH JR**, Lake Superior State University

"Oklahoma's Topeka Place Day Reporting Center," **SUSAN MARCUS-MENDOZA**, University of Oklahoma

"High Level Alternatives to Incarceration: Examining Community Based Correctional Facilities," **ALEX HOLSINGER, EDWARD LATESSA, MICHAEL TURNER,** and **LAWRENCE TRAVIS III**, University of Cincinnati

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 211 **CLEMENTS**

JUVENILE DETENTION, RESTORATIVE JUSTICE, AND JUVENILE PAROLE

Chair: **CARY HECK**, Boise State University

Papers:

"Estimates of Treatment Needs and Violence in a Statewide Sample of Juvenile Detainees," **HEATHER PFEIFER** and **ERIC WISH**, Center for Substance Abuse Research (MD)

"Juvenile Parolees' Views of Police and the Law," **BRIAN SMITH**, Arizona State University

"Patterns of Short Term Juvenile Detention," **KENNETH KELLER**, Cook County Juvenile Court (IL)

"An Evaluation of Idaho's Restorative Justice Model for Juveniles," **CARY HECK**, Boise State University

PANEL 212 **SAMPSON**

INTEGRATING HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND PENOLOGY: CASE STUDIES

Chair: **SUSAN LENTZ**, University of Nevada-Reno

Papers:

"Arkansas Prison Reform 1972-1984: Meeting Requirements of the U S Courts," **JACK DISON**, Arkansas State University

"Criminal Sentencing in 19th Century Maryland: A Time Series Analysis," **VERNETTA YOUNG** and **MARCUS MARTIN**, Howard University

"Death Takes a Holiday: Suspension of Capital Punishment in Louisiana, 1961-1983," **BURK FOSTER**, University of Southwestern Louisiana

PANEL 213 **STANLEY**

HOMOSEXUALS AND THE LAW

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

Papers:

"'Don't Ask, Don't Tell'...Don't Bother: An Interdisciplinary Analysis of Social Controls of Homosexuals in the U S Military," **HENRY FRADELLA**, Arizona State University

"The Crafting of a Sodomy Opinion," **CHRISTINE YARED**, Grand Valley State University and **MICHELLE CROOK-YARED**, Michigan State University

"Pink Blood: Analyzing the Homosexual Panic Defense," **VICTOR JANOFF**, Simon Fraser University (Canada)

Discussant: **HEDI NASHERI**, Kent State University

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 214 **WILSON**

UNDERSTANDING CRIME: THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL CONTROL THEORY

Chair: **DANIELLE McGURRIN**, Eastern Kentucky University

Papers:

"Social Control and Social Capital: Analysis of Those Factors Affecting the Level and Effectiveness of Individual, Parochial, and Community Control," **MARK CORREIA** and **CRAIG BOWLING**, Washington State University

"Crime and Moral Virtue: James Q Wilson's Use of 'Human Nature'," **BRUCE HOFFMAN**, Indiana University

"Application of a General Theory of Crime to White Collar Crime," **ANDREW SCHENCK**, Morehead State University

"Developmental Theories of Crime: Explaining Deviance and Criminal Justice System Responses," **REBECCA KATZ**, Morehead State University

PANEL 215 **TAYLOR**

CRIMINAL DEFENSES

Chair: **JOHN WATKINS JR**, University of Alabama

Papers:

"Self Defense With a Deadly Weapon: Who is the Victim?" **CATHY KNECHT**

"Sexual Predator Laws: Post-*Foucha* Construction of 'Mental Illness'," **DONALD WALLACE** and **J DENNIS LASTER**, Central Missouri State University

"The Insanity Defense Revisited," **SLOAN LETMAN**, Chicago State University

Discussant: **JOHN WATKINS JR**, University of Alabama

PANEL 216 **MORROW**

ALCOHOL ABUSE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES

Chair: **DUANE DAVIS**, Western Carolina University

Papers:

"A Preliminary Analysis of the Effectiveness of Using a Drug Court Philosophy to Treat Drug Offenders in Richmond, VA," **LAURA MORIARTY, JAMES HAGUE, JUDY PHELPOT**, and **TIFFANEE MASON**, Virginia Commonwealth University

"DWI Drug Court: Legal and Treatment Processing in a Misdemeanor Court," **G LARRY MAYS** and **CINDY BEJARANO**, New Mexico State University and **HON STEPHEN RYAN**

"Patterns of Repeat DUI Offending: An Assessment of the Problem and Policy Implications in Vermont," **WILLIAM CLEMENTS**, Norwich University and **WILLIAM APAO**, Vermont Department of Health

Discussant: **DUANE DAVIS**, Western Carolina University

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 217 **McCREARY**

WORKSHOP: CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMON CORE COMPETENCIES: A COLLABORATIVE MODEL

Convenor: **SHARON HALFORD**, Colorado Criminal Justice Educators Task Force

Participants:

PAM KIME, Colorado Mountain College

DEBBIE WILKE, Arapahoe Community College

TIM BLACK, Red Rocks Community College

PANEL 218 **BECKHAM**

WOMEN AND THE LAW

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

Papers:

"Women and the Law: An International Perspective," **ROSLYN MURASKIN**, Long Island University-C W Post

"Three Strikes Law and Female Offenders: An Unreasonable Solution," **KAREN CASEY**, University at Tennessee-Chattanooga

"Prosecution of Pregnant Women Under Child Endangerment Statutes," **ARLEEN GONZALEZ**, Richard Stockton College-New Jersey

PANEL 219 **WILKINSON**

NATIVE AMERICAN ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: **ZUG G STANDING BEAR**, Colorado State University

Papers:

"Voices from Within: Native American Women in Prison," **J DOUGLAS McKINNEY**, Western Carolina University

"Regulating Tribal Gaming: The Emergence of Tribal Capitalism," **J DOUGLAS HOWARD**, Shippensburg University

"Law Enforcement in Indian Country: Policing the Reservations," **JULIE HAILER**, Milpitas Police Department (CA) and **CYNTHIA BAROODY HART**, San Jose State University

"First Amendment Rights for First Americans in Correctional Facilities," **LINDA CARLYON, BRUCE BULLINGTON,** and **MICHAEL GLANTZ**, Florida State University

Discussant: **ZUG G STANDING BEAR**, Colorado State University

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

PANEL 220 **LAFFOON**

FINDING COMMON GROUND: MEDIATION AND VALUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: **MARGARET SMITH**, Rutgers University

Papers:

"The Freeman Standoff: Ethical Lessons Learned from the Ruby Ridge and Waco Incidents," **RICHARD KANIA**, Guilford College

"Ethics and Mediation Training as a Necessary Part of Criminal Justice Education," **JUDITH SGARZI**, Mount Ida College

"Mediation: A Method of Teaching Ethics in Criminal Justice Education," **CATHERINE WHITTAKER**, Lees-McRae College

"Values Education: A Significant Obligation of Criminal Justice Education," **PHILIP RHOADES,** Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 221 **GOVERNORS**

ROUNDTABLE: MANAGEMENT EDUCATION NEEDS FOR RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Co-Convenors: **LEE COLWELL,** University of Arkansas-Little Rock
BRIAN REAVES, U S Department of Justice

Participants:

ROBERT SATKOWSKI, University of Arkansas-Little Rock
JAMES CARMACK, University of Arkansas-Little Rock
FRED WILSON University of Arkansas-Little Rock
JAMES GOLDEN, University of Arkansas-Little Rock

PANEL 222 **COLLINS**

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Chair/Discussant: **MARK LANIER**, University of Central Florida

Papers:

"Psychedelics, Sprituality and the Criminal Law: A Social Contract Approach to Necessary Reform," **DUANE DAVIS**, Western Carolina University

"The Impact of Traditionalism in the Prevention of Substance Abuse Among Puerto Ricans," **MARY CUADRADO** and **LOUIS LIEBERMAN**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

"The Role of Drugs and Alcohol in Domestic Violence Cases in Two Cities: Atlanta, Georgia and Omaha, Nebraska," **WILLIAM WAKEFIELD**, University of Nebraska-Omaha and **OBIE CLAYTON JR, TRAVIS PATTON,** and **JULIUS DERICO**, Morehouse College

"Exploring the Relationship Between Homelessness and Drug Use," **GEORGE HIGGINS**, and **KATHRINE JOHNSON**, Kentucky State University

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 223 **NUNN**

MEDIA PRACTICES AND POLICING

Chair: **NEIL WEBSDALE**, Northern Arizona University

Papers:

"Media Transformation and Police Deviance," **PETER MANNING**, Michigan State University

"The Effect of a Violent Video-Taped Arrest on Specific and General Perceptions of the Police," **ROBERT KAMINSKI**, National Institute of Justice and **ERIC JEFFERIS**, University of Cincinnati

"Examining Change in its Context: Newsmaking and the Politics of Law Enforcement," **ALAN RUTLEDGE** and **JOHN WRIGHT**, East Tennessee State University

"The Police and the Media: Perception of Law Enforcement Officers Toward Police-Media Relations," **YOUNGYOL YIM**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Discussant: **NEIL WEBSDALE**, Northern Arizona University

PANEL 224 **BREATHITT**

VICTIMS OF HATE, TERROR, AND BIAS

Chair: **KELLY DAMPHOUSSE**, Sam Houston State University

Papers:

"Bias Crime Against the Amish," **BENJAMIN CRIDER** and **BRYAN BYERS**, Ball State University

"Victims of Terrorism," **IHEKWOABA ONWUDIWE**, University of South Carolina

"Terrorism by the United States Government: An Historical Look," **LYLE SHOOK**, Auburn University-Montgomery

Discussant: **KELLY DAMPHOUSSE**, Sam Houston State University

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PANEL 225 **JOHNSON**

LEAD ROUNDTABLE: INTERNATIONAL ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE: REPORTS FROM GLOBAL CONFERENCES

Convenor: **ROBERT McCORMACK**, The College of New Jersey

Participants:

DILIP DAS, Western Illinois University
GERHARD MUELLER, Rutgers University
MAXIMILIAN EDELBACHER, Austrian Federal Police (Austria)
PAUL FRIDAY, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 226 **CLEMENTS**

RESULTS FROM EVALUATIONS OF TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS IN SECURITY AND CRIME PREVENTION

Chair/Discussant: **RAYMOND DOWNS**, National Institute of Justice

Papers:
"Rapid Response and Technology: The Impact of Innovative Ways to Detect Random Gunshots," **R CORY WATKINS, LORRAINE GREEN MAZEROLLE**, and **JAMES FRANK**, University of Cincinnati

"Community Public Safety Networks," **TOM PAYNE**, University of Southern Mississippi

"Recent Department of Defense Advances in the Field of Personnel Security," **HOWARD TIMM**, PERSEREC (CA)

"Evaluation of Maryland's Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Program," **FRED CHEESMAN, JENNIFER BRIDGE**, and **GEORGE PAYEL**, University of Baltimore and **W RAY PRESSLEY**, Maryland Vehicle Theft Prevention Council

PANEL 227 **SAMPSON**

JUVENILE COURTS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESSING

Chair/Discussant: **LEONA LEE**, John Jay College

Papers:
"Decision Making in Juvenile Justice Systems: An Examination of Court Structure and Attribution," **CRAIG ROBERTSON**, Montana State University

"Family Traditionalism and Juvenile Court Processing," **VIC BUMPHUS** and **JAMES ANDERSON**, Eastern Kentucky University

"A Two-Tier Juvenile Court System: Proficient Transition from Delinquent to Criminal," **JOSEPH SANBORN JR**, University of Central Florida

"Wavering on the Brink of Death," **ETTA MORGAN**, University of Alabama

PANEL 228 **STANLEY**

INMATE PERCEPTIONS AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT IN COMMUNITY CORRECTION PROGRAMS

Chair: **FAITH LUTZE**, Washington State University

Papers:
"Inmate Perceptions of Coercion: A Comparison Between a Shock Incarceration Program and a Minimum Security Traditional Prison," **FAITH LUTZE** and **ERIC MYRENE**, Washington State University

"The Influence of Environment on Inmate Adjustment: Shock Incarceration versus Traditional Prison," **FAITH LUTZE**, Washington State University

"Cognitive Deficits and Offending: A Comparison of Probation/Parole Violators and College Students," **B KEITH CREW, KRISTINE FAHRNEY, JACKIE BUFFINGTON,** and **BEN MORASCO**, University of Northern Iowa

"Effects of Initial Social Bonds: A Hypothetical Model for Successful Social Adjustment of Probationers During Community Supervision," **GAYLENE STYVE** and **DORIS MacKENZIE**, University of Maryland

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 229 **WILSON**

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES APPLIED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT RELATED TOPICS

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

Papers:

"Measuring Organizational Commitment in Police Services," **IRENE FROYLAND** and **DUANE BELL**, Edith Cowan University (Australia)

"Matching Geographic Areas for Quasi-Experimentation: An Application of Geographic Information Software and Cluster Analysis," **TORY CAETI**, Bowling Green State University

"Comparing Apples to Oranges to Lemons: Reconciling Historical Homicide Data," **C VANCE McLAUGHLIN**, Savannah Police Department (GA)

PANEL 230 **TAYLOR**

LEAD ROUNDTABLE: GANGS AS ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS

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

Participants:

ARDIE DIAL, Jacksonville State University
SEAN GRENNAN, Long Island University-C W Post
JAMES McKENNA JR, Villanova University
JACQUELINE SCHNEIDER, Indiana University-Fort Wayne
PETER SYMONDS, Jacksonville State University

PANEL 231 **MORROW**

CURRENT ISSUES IN VICTIMS' RIGHTS LEGISLATION

Chair: **LLOYD KLEIN**, University of Hartford

Papers:

"Constitutionalizing Crime Victims' Rights," **PEGGY TOBOLOWSKY**, University of North Texas

"The Evolution of the Law of Victims' Rights: Is There a Conflict with Criminal Defendants' Due Process Rights?" **GREGORY ORVIS**, University of Texas-Tyler

"Victims' Rights in New Jersey: The Constitutionality of Victim Impact Statements in Death Penalty Cases," **RONALD REISNER**, Monmouth University

"Do Ask, Do Tell: Assessing Implications of Community Notification Requirements within Sexual Offender Legislation," **LLOYD KLEIN**, University of Hartford

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 232 **McCREARY**

WORKSHOP: DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

Convenor: **AMY RAMSON**, Hostos Community College

PANEL 233 **BECKHAM**

WORKSHOP: SEX OFFENDER SUPERVISION AND SPECIALIZATION IN THE COMMUNITY

Convenor: **RACHEL GINSBERG**, Franklin County Court of Common Pleas (OH)

Participants:

PETER SEQUINOT, Franklin County Court of Common Pleas (OH)

CINDI GIBSON, Franklin County Court of Common Pleas (OH)

PANEL 234 **COMBS/CHANDLER**

ENVIRONMENTAL AND WORKPLACE CRIME

Chair: **MICHAEL LYNCH**, Florida State University

Papers:

"Factors Distinguishing Multiple-Site from Single-Site Incidents of Lethal Workplace Violence," **MITTIE SOUTHERLAND**, Murray State University and **PAMELA COLLINS** and **KATHRYN SCARBOROUGH**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Theft from the Workplace: Self-Reports of Extent and Reasoning," **ERIC LING**, Barry University

"Public Transgression of Environmental Law: A Preliminary Study," **YINGYI SITU**, Richard Stockton College-New Jersey

PANEL 235 **WILKINSON**

ROUNDTABLE: WRITING ACROSS THE CURRICULA AND THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENT

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

Participants:

CHARLES KRUG, Valencia Community College

ROBERT ELLSBERG, Clatsop Community College

AVON BURNS, Mott Community College

CAROLINE LeGUIN, Blue Mountain Community College

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

PANEL 236 **LAFFOON**

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS: GOTCHA!

Chair/Discussant: **JAMES LEVINE**, John Jay College

Papers:

"The Student Evaluation: How do Criminal Justice Students Evaluate their Instructors?" **MICHAEL DeVALVE** and **LAURA MYERS**, Sam Houston State University

"Some Quality Control Questions: Criminal Justice Students' Satisfaction with the Department and Curriculum," **CHRISTINE PLUMERI**, SUNY-Brockport

"Academic Dishonesty Among Criminal Justice Students: A Follow-Up Study," **DAVID JENKS**, Florida State University and **CHARISSE COSTON**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

"Differences in Determinants of Test Cheating Intentions between Criminal Justice Majors and Non-Criminal Justice Majors," **STEPHEN TIBBETS**, East Tennessee State University

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FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1997, 5:30 pm - 6:45 pm

MAJOR ADDRESS IV - VIA SATELLITE FROM MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA **GRAND BALLROOM**

"PASSIONATE AND WILLFUL YOUNG WOMEN: CONFRONTING PRACTICES"

DR CHRISTINE ALDER, University of Melbourne (Australia)

Participants:

MEDA CHESNEY-LIND, University of Hawaii-Manoa

CHARLES CORLEY, Michigan State University

FINN-AAGE ESBENSEN, University of Nebraska-Omaha

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997

8:00 am - 10:00 am	**ACJS Registration**	**Convention Registration**
8:30 am - 9:45 am	**Author Meets Critic: Paul Chevigny, *Edge of Knife: Police Violence in the Americas***	**Wilson**
8:30 am - 5:00 pm	**Alpha Phi Sigma Meeting**	**Jones**
9:00 am - 3:00 pm	**Employment Exchange Open**	**Fields**
12:00 pm - 1:15 pm	**Major Address V: "*Dead Man Walking*: Life Experiences That Went into Writing the Book and Making the Film"**	**Grand Ballroom**

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 237 **GOVERNORS**

POLICE TRAINING

Chair: **MARY CLEMENT**, Virginia Commonwealth University

Papers:

"Police and Correctional Firearms Instructor's Opinions on Firearms Training in the State of Washington," **GREGORY MORRISON** and **PHILLIP SHAVE**, Washington Criminal Justice Training Commission

"Training Street Level Police Officers for Interdiction of Child Abuse and Neglect," **MARY CLEMENT** and **KIMBERLY BRIGGS**, Virginia Commonwealth University

"Criticism Management Training for Police Administrators: Reducing the Daily Hassles," **R L GARNER**, Sam Houston State University

PANEL 238 **COLLINS**

CULTURE, CRIME, AND JUSTICE IN AFRICA

Chair/Discussant: **ELMER JOHNSON**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

Papers:

"Culture Gained, Culture Lost: A Framework for Explaining Emerging Forms of Criminality in Africa," **EJAKAIT OPOLOT**, Texas Southern University

"Criminal Justice Systems of Sub-Saharan Africa," **OBI EBBE**, SUNY-Brockport

"Crime and Penal Policy in Tanzania," **JOHN ARTHUR**, University of Minnesota

"Let Punishment and Treatment Fit the Culture," **NOEL OTU**, Salem State College

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PANEL 239 **BROWN**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: INEQUALITY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: PEDAGOGIES OF EMPOWERMENT

Chair/Discussant: **DRAGAN SPASOJEVIC**, York University (Canada)

Papers:
"Defining Meaningful Participation: Are Quotas Enough?" **KEVIN BAKER**, York University (Canada)

"Silenced Voices in Criminal Justice Education: Toward a Pedagogy of Empowerment," **KEVIN McCORMICK**, York University (Canada)

"From Ignorance to Arrogance: Breaking the Cycle of Disciplinary Discourses," **LIVY VISANO**, York University (Canada)

"Graduate School and Criminal Justice Education: An Ethnography of a Graduate Student," **PAUL BRIENZA**, York University (Canada)

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 240 **NUNN**

DRUG USERS APPREHENSION

Chair/Discussant: **LEONORE SIMON**, Washington State University

Papers:
"Involuntary Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Supervision: A Survey of Texas Judges," **T L PRICE** and **W WESLEY JOHNSON**, Sam Houston State University

"The Threat of Clandestine Drug Labs to Public Safety Officials: Risk Reduction Through Research and Training," **VERNON WHERRY**, Mercyhurst College and **DAVID ICOVE**, Tennessee Valley Authority Police

"The Perceived Impact of Mississippi's Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces: A Multi-Faceted Approach," **YUK-YING TUNG, CHRISTOPHER HENSLEY, PHYLLIS GRAY-RAY, R GREGORY DUNAWAY** and **TERRI EARNEST**, Mississippi State University

"Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment for Substance Abuse with Offenders in Treatment: Issues and Strategies," **RENE OTERO** and **RENA JONES**, SUNY-Albany

PANEL 241 **BREATHITT**

RATIONAL CHOICE AND CRIME

Chair: **ANDREAS TOMASZEWSKI**, Carleton University (Canada)

Papers:
"A Return to Classical Conceptions of Crime: Examining Four Prominent Criminological Theories," **DAVID GRISWOLD**, Florida Atlantic University

"Econometric Study of Crime: Supply of Offences," **GEETHA SURESH**, University of Louisville

"Extending the Scope of Rational Choice Theory to Social Control Foci," **J MITCHELL MILLER**, University of South Carolina; **KEVIN BRYANT**, University of North Carolina-Pembroke; and **PATRICIA GODLEY**

"Motives of Reward Among Serial Sex Offenders," **ROBERT HALE**, Southeastern Louisiana University

PANEL 242 **JOHNSON**

WOMEN IN POLICING

Chair: **BARBARA PRICE**, John Jay College

Papers:
"An International Review of Women Police," **BARBARA PRICE**, John Jay College

"An Exploration of Informal Organizational Mentoring Programs Impact on Policewomen's Career Development," **TERESA WERTSCH**, Washington State University

"From Troperette to Deputy Director: Women in the Illinois State Police 1963-1993," **JoANN ARMENTA**, Governors State University

"Working with Policewomen: The Male Perspective," **IRENE FROYLAND, MEL AINSWORTH,** and **DUANE BELL**, Edith Cowan University (Australia)

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 243 **WILLIS**

BUILDING ALLIANCES: PARTNERSHIPS WITH POLICE

Chair/Discussant: **CHRISTINE SELLERS**, University of South Florida

Papers:

"Working Partnerships Between Police and Communities: A Recipe for Crime Prevention and Security Enhancement," **SUMAN KAKAR**, Florida International University

"Police/School Partnerships," **BRUCE HEININGER**, Overland Park Police Department (KS)

"Assessing Police Officer Educational Performance in Public Schools," **LACI SMITH** and **DAVE MUELLER**, Washington State University

"Senior Crime Prevention: A National Assessment of the TRIAD/SALT (Seniors and Lawmen Together) Councils and Their Impact on Law Enforcement," **WILLIAM BOURNS**, Southeast Missouri State University

PANEL 244 **CLEMENTS**

SEX DIFFERENCES IN GANGS

Chair/Discussant: **JACQUELINE SCHNEIDER**, Indiana University-Ft Wayne

Papers:

"Race and Ethnic Differences in Female Gang Involvement," **G DAVID CURRY** and **LYNDA KOENEMANN**, University of Missouri-St Louis and **KATHERINE WILLIAMS**, Development Services Group (MD)

"The Similarities Between the Attitudes and Values of Male and Female Gang Members," **MARY CHAMBERS** and **DEBRA MITCHELL**

"Female Participation in Gangs: What is Their Level of Involvement?" **CHRISTINA ARNOLDI**, Penn State University

PANEL 245 **STANLEY**

EVALUATION RESEARCH AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENT ISSUES

Chair/Discussant: **JOSE MARQUES**, Florida International University

Papers:

"Reality Check: Evaluating a School-Based Gang Prevention Model," **TERRANCE TAYLOR** and **FINN-AAGE ESBENSEN**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

"The Role of Research in the Legislative Process: Missouri's Response to Predatory Sexual Offenders," **J DENNIS LASTER**, Central Missouri State University and **ANN DIRKS-LINHORST**, Missouri Department of Mental Health

"The 1996-1997 Metropolitan Dade County (Miami, FL) Corrections Evaluation Manual and Form," **NICHOLAS MAZORRA, HELEN MIGUEL,** and **JOSE BEJEL**, Florida International University

"Evaluating a Metropolitan Area Driving-While-Intoxicated (DWI) Drug Court," **L THOMAS WINFREE** and **DENNIS GIEVER**, New Mexico State University

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 246 **WILSON**

AUTHOR MEETS CRITIC: PAUL CHEVIGNY, *EDGE OF KNIFE: POLICE VIOLENCE IN THE AMERICAS*

Critics:

OTWIN MARENIN, Washington State University

LARRY STOKES, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

PANEL 247 **TAYLOR**

REHABILITATION, EDUCATION, AND MORAL HEALTH

Chair/Discussant: **ARTHUR EISENBUCH**, CSD Weaversville Intensive Treatment Unit (PA)

Papers:

"Study of Inmates: Recommendations for Reducing Inmate Idleness at a Midwestern Prison," **JOHN BATCHELDER**, University of Southern Mississippi

"Utah State Prison Computer Tutor Great Books Moral Literacy Program," **GERALD SMITH** and **MARLENE LEHTINEN,** University of Utah

"Moral Health and Corrections," **ALEX STUART JR**, The National Character Laboratory (TX)

"Education and Recidivism in Ohio," **MARY BATIUK**, Wilmington College of Ohio

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PANEL 248 **MORROW**

LEAD PANEL: CRIME AND THE STATE

Chair: **J GAYLE MERICLE**, Western Illinois University

Papers:

"State Authority Occupational Crime: The State of the State of North Carolina," **KATHLEEN SIMON**, Appalachian State University

"Hazardous Waste and State Sanctioned Crime: The Value of Human Life in Florida," **PAUL STRETSKY** and **MICHAEL LYNCH**, Florida State University

"Fraud in the Defense Department: An Examination of Procurement Contract Fraud and Abuse," **DAMON CAMP,** Georgia State University and **NICOLE BEEBE,** Warner Robbins (GA)

Discussant: **J GAYLE MERICLE**, Western Illinois University

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 8:30 am - 9:45 am

PANEL 249 **McCREARY**

DEATH PENALTY: PROPORTIONALITY, RACE, AND INNOCENCE EXPLORED

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

Papers:
"The Death Penalty and Proportionality Analysis," **MICHAEL PAYNE**, University of Dayton

"Race in the Jury Room: An Analysis of Cases from the Capital Jury Project," **MARGARET VANDIVER**, University of Memphis

"The Case of Damien Wayne Echols," **JAMES SPARKS** and **CORBETT EVERIDGE**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

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PANEL 250 **BECKHAM**

LEAD ROUNDTABLE: CURRENT AND FUTURE ISSUES IN SECURITY AND CRIME PREVENTION

Convenor: **RONALD HUNTER**, Jacksonville State University

Participants:
HARVEY MORLEY, California State University-Long Beach
JOHN FLICKINGER, Tiffin University
MARIA HABERFELD, Jersey City State College

PANEL 251 **SAMPSON**

PUNISHMENT NOW AND THEN

Chair: **GENE STEPHENS**, University of South Carolina

Papers:
"The Last Word on Punishment: Millennial Thoughts on Issues with a Past, or Present, and Maybe a Future," **LAURIN WOLLAN JR**, Florida State University

"Capital Punishment: A Systems Simulation Approach," **WENDY HICKS**, Michigan State University

"Futuristic Prison Riots," **REID MONTGOMERY JR**, University of South Carolina

Discussant: **STEVEN EGGER**, University of Illinois-Springfield

PANEL 252 **LAFFOON**

SENTENCING ISSUES

Chair/Discussant: **JOHN WATKINS JR**, University of Alabama

Papers:

"Community Factors in Sentencing Decisions," **SHEILA MAXWELL**, Michigan State University

"Resemblance Relations and Consistency in Sentencing Recommendations: An Application of Fuzzy Set Theory in Assessing Decision Making," **STEVEN CUVELIER** and **JENNIFER FRISBIE**, Sam Houston State University

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 253 **GOVERNORS**

POLICE USE OF FORCE

Chair/Discussant: **C VANCE McLAUGHLIN**, Savannah Police Department (GA)

Papers:

"Police Sexual Violence: When the Pursuit Becomes Criminal," **VICTOR KAPPELER**, Eastern Kentucky University and **MICHAEL VAUGHN**, Georgia State University

"The Continuum of Force: A Preliminary Comparison of Use of Force Policies in Selected Policing and Correctional Agencies," **JAMES ALBRITTON** and **MARY FARKAS**, Marquette University

PANEL 254 **COLLINS**

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN PENAL SYSTEMS

Chair/Discussant: **PHILIP REICHEL**, University of Northern Colorado

Papers:

"Developments in the Penal Abolition Movement," **HAL PEPINSKY**, Indiana University

"Rule Violations and Time in Japanese Prisons: An Introductory Exercise in Comparative Criminology," **ELMER JOHNSON**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

"Summary and Arbitrary Executions: An Evaluation of the United Nations Special Rapporteur," **OLUFUNKE BOWEN**, Savannah State University

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PANEL 255 **BROWN**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: COMMUNITY POLICING IN AMERICA

Chair: **DAVID HAYESLIP**, U S Department of Justice

Papers:

"The Impact of Community Policing on Fear and Public Safety in the U S," **VEH BEZDIKIAN**, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (DC)

"Public Safety Concerns of Small Police Departments," **STEPHEN COX**, Central Connecticut State University; **EDWARD MAGUIRE**, University of Nebraska-Omaha; and **JOSEPH KUHNS**, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (DC)

"Community Policing: Where Are We?" **STEVEN EDWARDS**, National Institute of Justice and **DAVID HAYESLIP**, U S Department of Justice

Discussant: **STEVEN EDWARDS**, National Institute of Justice

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SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 256 **NUNN**

JUVENILES AND VIOLENT CRIME

Chair/Discussant: **RICHARD LAWRENCE**, St Cloud State University

Papers:
"Patterns of Juvenile Homicide in Kentucky, 1976-1991: A Test of the Superpredator Hypothesis," **SEAN SCHWANER, THOMAS KEIL**, and **GENNARO VITO**, University of Louisville

"Juveniles and Violent Crime: What We Know and What We Don't Know," **JOAN NEFF** and **BRIDGET BANDONIS**, University of Richmond

"Criminal Careers of a Juvenile Cohort," **ROSE MARY STANFORD**, University of Houston-Victoria; **JULIE ROCCO-BAYSE**, Lee County Sheriff's Office (FL); and **PATTY ROBERTS**, Florida State University

"Frontal Lobe Functioning in Conduct Disordered Male Adolescents Based on Type of Offense," **CHRIS BAUER** and **JENNIFER MARSHALL**, California School of Professional Psychology

PANEL 257 **BREATHITT**

STRUCTURED SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND CRIME

Chair: **RICK SARRE**, University of South Australia

Papers:
"Stress Theory, Drunk Driving Recidivism and Aboriginal Canadians," **MICHAEL WEINRATH**, University of Alberta (Canada)

"Crime in Georgia: A Structural Analysis of Rural and Urban Counties," **RUDY PRINE**, Valdosta State University

"Crime and Economic Environment: A Series of Granger Causality Tests," **YIH LIU** and **RICHARD BEE**, Youngstown State University

"On the Relationship Between Inequality and Cross-National Crime Over Time," **ALEX PIQUERO**, Temple University and **NICOLE LEEPER**, University of Maryland

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PANEL 258 **JOHNSON**

LEAD ROUNDTABLE: 25 YEARS AFTER FURMAN: THE FUTURE OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Convenor: **ROBERT BOHM**, University of Central Florida

Participants:
MARLA SANDYS, Indiana University
MARGARET VANDIVER, University of Memphis
DENNIS LONGMIRE, Sam Houston State University
GENNARO VITO, University of Louisville
MICHAEL BLANKENSHIP, East Tennessee State University
W RICHARD JANIKOWSKI, University of Memphis
LAURIN WOLLAN JR, Florida State University

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 259 **WILLIS**

LEAD PANEL: MEDIA, IMAGE, AND CRIME

Chair/Discussant: **GREGG BARAK**, Eastern Michigan University

Papers:

"Trickle-Down Claimsmaking: The Diffusion of Contemporary Gang Imagery," **JOEL BEST**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

"Televisual Images of a New Crime: Intentional HIV Transmission," **STEPHANIE KANE**, Indiana University

"The News Value of a Minority Victim: An Examination of the Media's Presentation of Homicide," **ALEXANDER WEISS** and **STEVEN CHERMAK**, Indiana University

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PANEL 260 **CLEMENTS**

INVESTIGATING RECIDIVISM IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Chair: **MICHAEL TURNER**, University of Cincinnati

Papers:

"Investigating Community Corrections: Exploring the Multi-Level Impact of Current Community Correctional Interventions," **MICHAEL TURNER, EDWARD LATESSA, ALEX HOLSINGER**, and **LAWRENCE TRAVIS III**, University of Cincinnati

"Recidivism of Offenders Assigned to Community Corrections Programs or Released from Prison in North Carolina: Fiscal Year 1992-1993," **MARK JONES** and **DARRELL ROSS**, East Carolina University

"Correlates of Recidivism: The Gender Division," **DENA HANLEY, KELLI FINN,** and **EDWARD LATESSA**, University of Cincinnati

"Minnesota Repeat DWI Intensive Probation Evaluation," **DON BRADEL** and **GREG WARCHOL**, Bemidji State University

PANEL 261 **STANLEY**

THE IMPACT OF SENTENCING REFORMS

Chair/Discussant: **JIMMY WILLIAMS**, University of Alabama

Papers:
"Complexity in the Federal Sentencing Guidelines: Legal, Policy and Social Scientific Reasons for Simplification," **BARRY RUBACK**, Penn State University

"An Assessment of the Louisiana Sentencing Guidelines: One Step Forward, One Step Backward," **MARCUS MARTIN**, Howard University

"Post-Conviction Administrators' Control Over Time Served in Prison: A Seven State Study," **PAMALA GRISET**, University of Central Florida

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 262 **WILSON**

POLICE LABOR ISSUES

Chair/Discussant: **ALLEN SAPP**, Central Missouri State University

Papers:
"The Police Job: Activities of Municipal Police Officers in Ohio," **BETH SANDERS**, Kent State University

"Internal Bargaining Dynamics and Their Effects on the Use of Act 312 Arbitration in Michigan," **BRIAN JOHNSON**, Grand Valley State University and **GREG WARCHOL**, Bemidji State University

"The 655 Program: The Impact of Police Overtime on Misdemeanor and Felony Case Filings, Dispositions, and Jail Populations in Houston, Texas," **PAULA DITTON** and **CHARLES FRIEL**, Sam Houston State University

"Privacy Rights of Police Officers: A Constitutional Analysis of Compulsory Workplace AIDS-HIV Disease Testing and Lifestyle Preference," **WILLIAM BLOSS**, The Citadel

PANEL 263 **TAYLOR**

WORKSHOP: PEER COACHING: TEACHERS HELPING TEACHERS

Co-Convenors: **TARA GRAY**, New Mexico State University
JON'A MEYER, Rutgers University

PANEL 264 **MORROW**

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION FOR WHAT?

Chair: **DOROTHY TAYLOR**, University of Miami

Papers:
"Jobs After Graduation: A Survey from a Large Undergraduate Criminal Justice Department," **MICHAEL NEUSTROM**, University of Southwestern Louisiana

"Reflections on Responsibilities and Moralities in Criminal Justice Education," **KENNETH TUNNELL**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Criminal Justice Students and Criminal Justice Education: Nothing in Common," **EVELYN GILBERT**, Bethune Cookman College

PANEL 265 **McCREARY**

FUTURE TRENDS: ANTICIPATED CONSEQUENCES

Chair: **SHARON TAFOYA**, Santa Clara Police Department (CA)

Papers:
"Biochemistry: An Answer for Curbing Future Criminal Behavior," **CLYDE CRONKHITE**, Western Illinois University

"The Future of Small Town Policing: In the Shadow of the Big City," **THOMAS BAUER**, Delhi Township Police Dept (OH)

"Future Organizational Implications for Community-Relevant Policing Strategies," **JOHN ANGELL**, University of Alaska Anchorage

Discussant: **BERNARD LEVIN**, Blue Ridge Community College

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 10:00 am - 11:15 am

PANEL 266 **BECKHAM**

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY

Chair/Discussant: **HEDI NASHERI**, Kent State University

Papers:

"Transition Crisis and Law Enforcement Response: The Origins of Federal Criminal Drug Policy," **KEVIN RYAN**, Norwich University and **BOB GRANFIELD**, University of Denver

"Japanese Policing: An American Invention," **PAUL CHWIALKOWSKI**, University of Toledo

"Examining the Review Boards for General Court Martials in World War II," **J MICHAEL THOMSON** and **J ROBERT LILLY**, Northern Kentucky University

"Criminal Justice Architecture: A Visual Tribute to Robert Mills," **M REID COUNTS** and **WILLIAM MATHIAS**, University of South Carolina

PANEL 267 **SAMPSON**

EDUCATION OUTSIDE THE TRADITIONAL CLASSROOM

Chair: **ROOSEVELT SHEPHERD**, Shippensburg University

Papers:

"Assessing the Undergraduate Intern Experience," **WILLIAM STONE** and **JOHN McLAREN**, Southwest Texas State University

"The Ultimate Internship: The Atlanta Olympics," **MICHAEL HOOPER**, Pennsylvania State University-Harrisburg

"Making 'Extra Credit' Work," **LEO CARROLL**, University of Rhode Island

"Service-Learning in Criminal Justice Education: A Pedagogical Practice Whose Time has Come," **LYNETTE LEE-SAMMONS**, California State University-Sacramento

PANEL 268 **LAFFOON**

ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF AND BY THE POLICE

Chair: **MARK DANTZKER**, Georgia Southern University

Papers:
"Students' Perceptions of Policing: The Research Continues," **MARK DANTZKER**, Georgia Southern University

"Perceptions of Policing and the New Police Recruit," **MARK DANTZKER**, Georgia Southern University; **C LEE BENNETT**, Springfield Police Department (MA); and **HELEN COOPER**, Office of Criminal Justice Programs (TN)

"Attitudes Towards Gays in Law Enforcement Jobs: Effects of Sex of Respondent," **MICHAEL MATTHEWS**, Drury College and **RANDALL BEGER**, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

"Attitudes on Police Corruption: Does the Length of Service Make a Difference," **SANJA KUTNJAK-IVKOVICH**, Harvard Law School and **CARL KLOCKARS**, University of Delaware

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 12:00 pm - 1:15 pm

MAJOR ADDRESS V **GRAND BALLROOM**

***DEAD MAN WALKING*: LIFE EXPERIENCES THAT WENT INTO WRITING THE BOOK AND MAKING THE FILM**

SISTER HELEN PREJEAN

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

PANEL 269 **GOVERNORS**

POLICE ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES

Chair: **DAVID CARTER**, Michigan State University

Papers:

"The Organization and Management of Small Police Departments," **KIMBERLY McCABE**, University of South Carolina

"Rewriting the Procedures-Suburban Police Departments Encountering the Challenges of the 21st Century," **MARIA HABERFELD**, Jersey City State College

"Redefining Police Command Areas and Functions," **JOHN MEYER JR**, Kutztown University

"The Return of the Ultimate Outsider: A Civilian Administrator as the Top Cop," **JIM RUIZ**, Sam Houston State University

Discussant: **DAVID CARTER**, Michigan State University

PANEL 270 **COLLINS**

THE EFFECT OF POLICE ENVIRONMENT ON ETHICAL DECISIONS

Chair: **STAN SHERNOCK**, Norwich University

Papers:

"Police Stressors and Ethical Behavior," **THOMAS MARTINELLI**, Michigan State University

"The Relationship of the Police Subculture to Professionalism and Ethics," **JIM LEAVITT**, National University

"The Ethics of Police Off-Duty Employment as Security Guards," **M G EICHENBERG**, Wayne State College

"Police Supervisors: Their Effect on the Ethical Crisis in Law Enforcement," **JEFFREY MAGERS**, Jefferson County Police Department (KY)

Discussant: **STAN SHERNOCK**, Norwich University

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

PANEL 271 **BROWN**

PRE AND POST INCARCERATION DECISION-MAKING

Chair/Discussant: **CHAD SHOOK**, Mississippi College School of Law

Papers:

"The Impact of Sentencing Guidelines on Prison Resources," **Q AKIN ADESEUN**, Penn State University

"Prison Populations: What Can Be Learned from the Austrian, Finnish, and German Decreases?" **ANDRE KUHN**, Rutgers University

"The Problems of Using and Execution of the Life Imprisonment," **PONOMAREV PAVEL**, Research Institute of Russia Ministry of the Interior (Russia)

"Truth or Consequences: An Analysis of Parole Board Decision-Making in a Midwestern State," **JON PROCTOR**, Maritz Marketing Research Inc (MN)

PANEL 272 **NUNN**

AFRICAN AMERICAN ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair/Discussant: **VERNON HARLAN**, St Louis Community College-Forest Park

Papers:

"Sexual Victimization in Fraternities: A Comparison of Black and White Fraternities," **TYRA BLACK, JENNIFER GINSBURG**, and **JOANNE BELKNAP**, University of Cincinnati

"Race, Urbanism, and Court Bureaucratization: An Empirical Examination of Conflict-Weberian Theories," **FLORENCE FERGUSON**, Georgia Southern University

"Perception of Crime Seriousness in the African American Community: A Structural Equation Model of Influential Contextual Variables," **BRENDA VOGEL**, California State University-Bakersfield

PANEL 273 **BREATHITT**

GLOBAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS

Chair: **CLYDE CRONKHITE**, Western Illinois University

Papers:

"A Current Perspective of the Future of Law Enforcement Training," **JOHN CAMPBELL**, FBI Academy

"The Future of Public Law Enforcement and Private Security," **JAMES O'CONNOR**, Northern Virginia Community College

"Robots, Wanderers, Spiders, and Avatars: The Virtual Investigator and Community Policing Behind the Digital Thin Blue Line," **KEVIN MANSON**, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Discussant: **THOMAS BAUER**, Delhi Police Department (OH)

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

PANEL 274 **JOHNSON**

CURRENT ISSUES IN FEAR OF CRIME RESEARCH

Chair: **TAIPING HO**, Ball State University

Papers:

"The Interaction Between Perceptions of Personal Victimization and the Police," **TAIPING HO**, Ball State University

"Fear of Crime in Low Disorder Neighborhoods," **ANDREW GIACOMAZZI**, University of Texas-El Paso and **MICHAEL REISIG**, Michigan State University

"Justifiable Fear? Crime and the Gay Nineties," **JACKIE HUEY**, Wayne State University

"A Feel Good Criminal Justice System in a Fearful Society," **ROOSEVELT SHEPHERD**, Shippensburg University

PANEL 275 **WILLIS**

SELECTION AND TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY POLICING

Chair: **ROBIN HAARR**, Arizona State University West

Papers:

"Training Needs for Community Policing," **TOM McEWEN, BARBARA WEBSTER**, and **RACHANA PANDEY**, Institute for Law and Justice (VA)

"Selection of Successful Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Officers," **VIVIAN LORD**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

"The Impact of Community-Oriented Policing Training on Police Recruits," **ROBIN HAARR** and **VINCE WEBB**, Arizona State University West

"Community Police Training: A Performance Model and Assessment," **MICHAEL WIATROWSKI** and **LARRY FENILI**, Florida Atlantic University

PANEL 276 **CLEMENTS**

WORKSHOP: IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTY, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS SHALL RESPECT AND PROTECT HUMAN DIGNITY: CAN THIS BE TAUGHT?

Convenor: **GERALD LYNCH**, John Jay College

Participants:

JAMES CURRAN, John Jay College

MARY ROTHLEIN, John Jay College

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

PANEL 277 **STANLEY**

ROUNDTABLE: CRITICAL ISSUES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Co-Convenors: **SEAN GRENNAN**, Long Island University-C W Post
JAMES McKENNA JR, Villanova University

Participants:
CYNDI TEPLITZKY, Long Island University-C W Post
IRENE ARISTIDOU, Long Island University-C W Post
BRENDA CINOTTI, Long Island University-C W Post
JAIMEE COHEN, Long Island University-C W Post
PATRICIA INGLIMA, Long Island University C W Post
MARIANNA DAVIDOPOULOS, Long Island University-C W Post
RENEE FLETCHER, Long Island University-C W Post
MONICA CONSTAIN, Long Island University-C W Post

PANEL 278 **WILSON**

THE OLDER INCARCERATED OFFENDER

Chair/Discussant: **ROBERT HUNTER**, University of Northern Iowa

Papers:
"Coping Strategies of Older Inmates in Prison," **RONALD ADAY**, Middle Tennessee State University

"A Typology for Older Prison Inmates," **DELORES CRAIG-MORELAND**, Wichita State University

PANEL 279 **TAYLOR**

CRIME AND COURTS IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES

Chair/Discussant: **HEDI NASHERI**, Kent State University

Papers:
"Prosecution in Comparative Perspectives," **YUE MA**, Westfield State College

"Privilege Against Self-Incrimination: A Comparative Perspective," **ZORAN MILOVANOVICH**, Lincoln University

"Loss of Traditional Values as Affecting Lawful Behavior: The Communist China Example," **VINCENT HOFFMAN**, Michigan State University

PANEL 280 **MORROW**

TREATMENT NOW AND THEN

Chair: **GERALD GARRETT,** University of Massachusetts-Boston

Papers:
"The Tenacity of the Rehabilitative Ideal Revisited: Have Attitudes Toward Offender Treatment Changed?" **JODY SUNDT, FRANCIS CULLEN**, and **MICHAEL TURNER**, University of Cincinnati and **BRANDON APPLEGATE**, University of Central Florida

"Restorative Justice: The Wave of the Future?" **DALE DeWILD**, Central College

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

PANEL 280A **McCREARY**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME PREVENTION: EXAMPLES OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS

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

Papers:

"The DISC Village Study: Recognition of Neurological Dysfunction in Juvenile Offenders and Implications for Prevention," **THOMAS KELLY**, Florida State University

"An Evaluation of the D.A.R.E. Program Through Analysis of Students' Reactions," **JOANNA BRUNI**, Florida State University

"The Relationship of Activity Patterns and Student Victimization 'On' Campus Settings," **ALEJANDRO del CARMEN**, Florida State University

"The Relationship Between Lifestyles, Activity Patterns, and Residential Burglary Victimization," **MATTHEW ROBINSON** and **CHRISTINE ROBINSON**, Florida State University

Discussant: **DIANE ZAHM**, Virginia Tech

PANEL 281 **BECKHAM**

TAKING A BROAD LOOK AT CRIME CONTROL AND SECURITY: FROM AFFLUENT HOUSING TO PUBLIC HOUSING

Chair/Discussant: **DEE HARPER**, Loyola University

Papers:

"Crime in an Affluent Community," **GEORGE RENGERT**, Temple University

"Solving Social Disorder Problems in Public Housing Areas," **LORRAINE GREEN MAZEROLLE**, University of Cincinnati; **JUSTIN READY** and **WILLIAM TERRILL**, Rutgers University; and **MARY ZAGER**, Northeastern University

"The Nation of Islam Security Agency: A Model for Public Housing Crime Prevention?" **SHAUN GABBIDON** and **EVELYN BROWN**, Coppin State College and **FRED CHEESMAN, FELICIA HOBBS**, and **LETHIA JEFFERSON**, University of Baltimore

Discussant: **DEE HARPER**, Loyola University

PANEL 282 **SAMPSON**

WORKSHOP: TEACHING COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Co-Convenors: **BONNIE TOOTHAKER**, Mount Wachusett Community College
WILLIAM CRAWFORD III, Mesa Community College

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 1:30 pm - 2:45 pm

PANEL 283 **LAFFOON**

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Chair/Discussant: **J DENNIS LASTER**, Central Missouri State University

Papers:

"Forensic Diving: The Latest in Underwater Investigation," **TOD BURKE**, Radford University and **CHARLES O'REAR**, George Washington University

"Investigating Stolen Vehicle Dump Sights: An Interrupted Time Series Quasi-Experiment," **JOHN KRIMMEL** and **MARIE MELE**, The College of New Jersey

"Crime Specific Policing," **LARRY HOOVER**, Sam Houston State University

"Illicit Firearms Markets in Boston," **DAVID KENNEDY** and **ANTHONY BRAGA**, Harvard University

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 3:00 pm - 4:15 pm

PANEL 284 **GOVERNORS**

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

Chair: **MICHAEL CHARLES**, University of Illinois

Papers:

"Police Officers and Drinking-Driving Arrests: Organizational and Perceptual Factors," **JIANG YU**, New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

"Police and Traffic: The Forgotten Perspective," **RICHARD RAUB** and **JOSEPH L SCHAFER**, Northwestern University

"Pursuits: From Whiffle Ball to Hardball (Taylor Law)," **THOMAS JURKANIN**, Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards; **JEWETT BENNETT**, Southwestern Illinois Law Enforcement Commission; and **MICHAEL CHARLES**, University of Illinois

PANEL 285 **COLLINS**

RISK ASSESSMENT AND VALIDITY ISSUES IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Chair: **SHERWOOD ZIMMERMAN**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Papers:

"The Classification Instrument may be Valid: Problems of Research and Inconsistent Applications in Probation," **EDWARD SCHAUER**, Northeast Louisiana University

"Risk Assessment for Community Corrections Placements in Pennsylvania," **SHERWOOD ZIMMERMAN** and **RANDY MARTIN**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania and **THOMAS ROGOSKY**, Pennsylvania Department of Corrections

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 3:00 pm - 4:15 pm

PANEL 286 **BROWN**

ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: COORDINATING POLICE RESEARCH ACROSS SITES: STUDYING POLICE USE OF FORCE (PUF)

Chair/Discussant: **STEVEN EDWARDS**, National Institute of Justice

Papers:

"In the Beginning: St Petersburg's Implementation of PUF," **WILLIAM BLOUNT** and **LISA LANDIS**, University of South Florida and **TONY POTTS**, St Petersburg Police Department (FL)

"Integrating PUF Research into the Charlotte-Mecklenberg Police Department," **RICHARD LUMB** and **RUSSELL JOHNSON**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

"The Design and Implementation of a Study of the Use of Force by and Against the Police," **MATTHEW PETROCELLI**, Arizona State University and **JOEL GARNER**, Joint Centers for Justice Studies (WV)

PANEL 287 **NUNN**

JAIL TREATMENT PROGRAMS, NEEDS, AND ISSUES

Chair/Discussant: **CRAIG HEMMENS**, Boise State University

Papers:
"Modifying Inmates' Lifestyle Patterns: A Follow-Up Evaluation of the LASER Project," **TODD BRICKER** and **THOMAS AUSTIN**, Shippensburg University

"Should Jails Attempt to Rehabilitate," **JAMES ROBERTS** and **REBECCA PHILLIPS**, Central Washington University

"Perceptions of Risk and HIV/AIDS Knowledge of Jail Offenders," **LEANNE ALARID**, University of Missouri-Kansas City and **JAMES MARQUART**, Sam Houston State University

PANEL 288 **McCREARY**

INNOVATIONS IN CLASSROOM TECHNIQUES

Chair/Discussant: **WILLIAM SELKE**, Indiana University

Papers:
"Criminal Justice Education and the Arrogance of Quantitative Research Instructors," **NONSO OKEREAFOEZEKE**, Western Carolina University

"Enhancing the Criminal Justice Learning Process via the Use of Literary Images," **DAVID BEIER**, Middle Georgia College

"Reflections on the Development and Delivery of a Team-Taught, Interdisciplinary Course in Law and the Social Control of Women," **M JOAN McDERMOTT**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

"Teaching Statistics and Research Methods to Criminal Justice Students: A Theme Approach," **NANCY MERRITT** and **ELIN WARING**, Rutgers University-Newark

"Problems and Prospects of Distance Learning in Criminal Justice," **THOMAS O'CONNOR**, Southeastern Louisiana University

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 3:00 pm - 4:15 pm

PANEL 289 **JOHNSON**

RACE AND JUSTICE

Chair: **THOMAS CAYWOOD**, University of Wisconsin-Platteville

Papers:

"The Rights Crunch and the Wrong Moral Responses: A Justice Literary Approach to Identity Biases and Standards," **THOMAS REED**, Eastern Kentucky University

"Race and Crime: The Evolution of Explanatory Theories," **LORIE RUBENSER**, University of Nebraska-Omaha

"The Neocolonial Model: A Comparative Analysis Across Four Racial Groups," **BECKY TATUM**, Southern University-New Orleans

Discussant: **THOMAS CAYWOOD**, University of Wisconsin-Platteville

PANEL 290 **WILLIS**

POLICE TECHNOLOGY

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

Papers:

"Levels of Computerization within City Police Agencies," **KENNETH MULLEN**, Appalachian State University

"Police Stations in Cyberspace: An Analysis of the Content of Law Enforcement Agency Home Pages," **KEITH HALEY**, Collin County Community College

"An Evaluation of a Video Assessment Device for Selecting Deputy Sheriffs," **JEFF STONE**, Arizona State University

PANEL 291 **CLEMENTS**

GANGS AND DRUGS

Chair: **DAVID WACHTEL**, Lexington Community College

Papers:

"An Overview of the Methamphetamine Trafficking by Motorcycle Organizations in Michigan," **SCOTT NICHOLS**, Michigan State Police

"Gangs, Drugs, and Guns: Examining Questions of Sales and Use," **SCOTT DECKER** and **SUSAN PENNELL**, University of Missouri-St Louis

"Gangs, Drugs, and Delinquency? Or Delinquency, Drugs, and Gangs?" **SUMAN KAKAR**, Florida International University

Discussant: **DAVID WACHTEL**, Lexington Community College

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 3:00 pm - 4:15 pm

PANEL 292 **STANLEY**

REFORMS, JUSTICE, AND THE PROCESSING OF CRIMINAL CASES

Chair/Discussant: **DAVID NEUBAUER**, University of New Orleans

Papers:

"'Uncommon' Courts: A Primer on the 'Common Law Court' Movement," **MICHAEL BOGNER**, Chadron State College

"The Potential of Statewide Crosstraining as a Means of Court Reform," **PAUL KNEPPER**, East Carolina University and **SHANNON BARTON**, Northern Kentucky University

"Prosecutor in the Cross Hairs: The Independent Counsel Comes Under Fire," **MARION DOSS JR** and **ROBERT ROBERTS**, James Madison University

PANEL 293 **WILSON**

ROUNDTABLE: CRIME POLICY LOBBYING AT THE STATE LEVEL: WAR STORIES FROM THE FRONT (TO IMPROVE OUR ACT)

Convenor: **MICHAEL ISRAEL** , Kean College

PANEL 294 **TAYLOR**

ATTITUDES CONCERNING WOMEN AND VICTIMIZATION

Chair: **FRANKLIN OSANKA**

Papers:

"Assault, Divorce, and Intemperance: Uncovering Anti-Woman Battery Laws in 19th Century America," **REBECCA BORDT**, University of Notre Dame

"Knowledge of and Attitudes towards Domestic Violence," **PHYLLIS GERSTENFELD**, California State University-Stanislaus

"Public Reaction to a Domestic Violence Pro-Arrest Policy," **AMANDA ROBINSON**, Michigan State University

"The Subjugation of Women in Far Right Groups as a Means of Accomplishing Masculinity," **JANA BUFKIN**, Northeast Louisiana University

PANEL 295 **MORROW**

WORKSHOP: IMPLEMENTING AND TEACHING CRIME ANALYSIS COURSES AT THE UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL

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

Participants:

EUGENE EVANS JR, Camden County College
STEVEN GOTTLIEB, Alpha Group Center for Crime and Intelligence Analysis Training (CA)

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1997, 3:00 pm - 4:15 pm

PANEL 296 **BECKHAM**

SECURITY AND CRIME PREVENTION CHALLENGES: COMPARATIVE ANALYSES

Chair: **BERTUS FERREIRA**, Washburn University

Papers:

"Business Security: An International Comparison," **AHTI LAITINEN**, University of Turku (Finland)

"Doing Business in Emerging Markets: Security Challenges," **MAHESH NALLA, MERRY MORASH, BARBARA VITORATOS**, and **SCOTT LINDHAL**, Michigan State University

"Security in Las Vegas Casinos and the Atlanta Olympic Sports Security: A Comparative Perspective," **JAMES OPOLOT**, Texas Southern University

"The Role of the United Nations in Crime Prevention," **BERTUS FERREIRA**, Washburn University

PANEL 297 **LAFFOON**

HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION

Chair: **SHARON TAFOYA**, Santa Clara Police Department (CA)

Papers:

"Factors Affecting the Solvability of Homicides as Identified by the Detectives who Investigated Them,' **JAMES ADCOCK**, University of South Carolina

"An Exploratory Study of Law Enforcement Investigators' Attitudes Toward Crime Lab Assistance in Homicide Investigations," **M G EICHENBERG** and **DAWN SPICKLEMIER**, Wayne State College

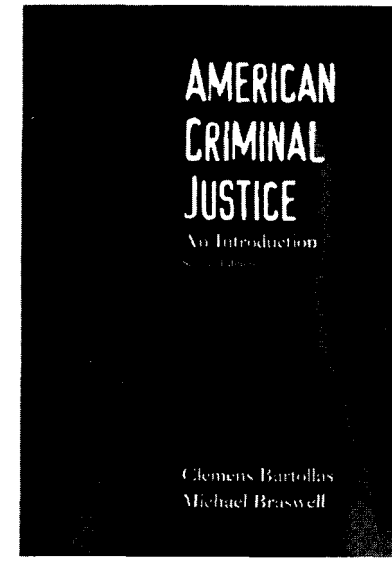
"Arrest Clearance for Homicide in Chicago," **MARC RIEDEL**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale and **DWAYNE SMITH**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Discussant: **SHARON TAFOYA**, Santa Clara Police Department (CA)

American Criminal Justice

An Introduction, Second Edition

Clemens Bartollas
Michael Braswell



Approaching criminal justice from a humanistic perspective, *American Criminal Justice: An Introduction* provides a comprehensive treatment of criminal justice. A theme of hope pervades the text, highlighting that in the midst of the present chaos of American criminal justice, there are important changes taking place that point to a more just, humane and effective system for our future.

Divided into five units, this book covers American criminal justice with particular focus on the individuals who participate in the criminal justice system and the daily decisions they make. Part I provides an overview of criminal justice, examining crime in America, the measurement of crime, crime control strategies of the past and present, and criminal law. Part II focuses on the police, discussing the history, structure, functions, administrative strategies, constitutional control and effects of the informal system. Part III, covering the courts, explains varying court structures, administration, the roles of legal actors, pretrial processes and procedures, the trial process and sentencing. Part IV deals with corrections, detailing the history, structure, functions and administrative strategies of adult corrections agencies as well as an investigation of juvenile justice. The book concludes with an Epilogue that offers strategies for developing a meaningful career in the criminal justice system.

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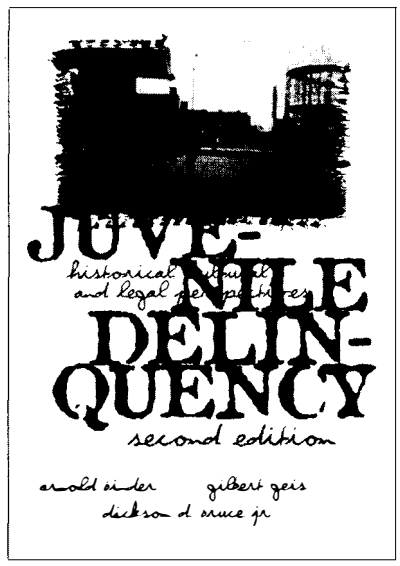

This second edition approaches juvenile delinquency issues from a broad perspective. Delinquency is discussed in a historical framework that traces the evolution of the Western perception of the child and its implications for delinquency theory and the juvenile justice system. A comprehensive theoretical overview explains and analyzes the many theories of delinquency, including classical, psychological, sociological and critical theories tendered from the early days of criminological thought to the present. The book assesses society's response to delinquency by looking at of the historical origins, development, processes and effects of the American juvenile justice system, from police processing through court referral through detention, institutionalization and parole. Community-based approaches to managing delinquency are explored, with examples and assessments of successful programs. Special chapters cover the treatment of juveniles in other countries, the special problems of female delinquency, the relationship between media violence and delinquency, and special considerations for hard-core delinquency such as gang membership, violence and drug use. Written by well-known scholars Binder, Geis and Bruce, this book offers a scholarly yet readable overview of juvenile delinquency for today's students.

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Faculty

Formby, William A. (Ph.D., Alabama, Associate Professor) "Getting More Information from Elder Abuse Interviews," ***Aging***, 1996.

Johnson, Ida M. (Ph.D., Florida State, Associate Professor) "Community Attitudes: A Study of Definitions and Punishment of Spouse Abusers and Child Abusers," ***Journal of Criminal Justice***, 1996 (with R. Sigler).

Sigler, Robert T. (Ph.D., Missouri, Professor) "Social Change and Adaptation in the Polish Judicial System," in C. B. Fields and R. H. Moore (Eds.), ***Comparative Criminal Justice: Traditional and Non-Traditional Systems of Law and Control***. Waveland Press, 1996 (with S. Springer).

Smykla, John Ortiz (Ph.D., Michigan State, Professor) "Co-Corrections in the United States of America, 1974-1994: Two Decades of Disadvantages for Women Offenders," ***Women and Criminal Justice***, forthcoming (with J. Williams).

Watkins, John C., Jr. (J.D., Alabama and LL.M., Northwestern, Professor) ***The Juvenile Justice Century: A Historiographical and Legal Analysis of American Juvenile Courts***, Carolina Academic Press, (forthcoming).

Williams, Jimmy J. (Ph.D., Florida State, Associate Professor) "Type of Counsel and the Outcome of Criminal Appeals: A Research Note," ***American Journal of Criminal Justice***, 1996.

Williams, Vergil L. (Ph.D., Alabama, Professor) "Unexpected Crime Prevention Impact of an Experiment in Education," ***International Advances in Economic Research***, 1996 (with V. Williams).

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(3) three letters of recommendation from persons in a position to assess the ability to succeed in graduate studies and a written statement of intent describing career goals and the relationship of the graduate experience to achievement of these goals.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dr. John P. Wright, Graduate Coordinator
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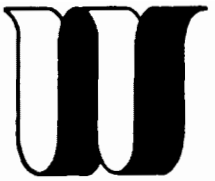

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Daniel J. Menniti, J.D., Ph.D.	(American University and Catholic University)
E. Britt Patterson, Ph.D.	(University of Maryland)
Roosevelt E. Shepherd, M.S.	(Michigan State University), M.G.A., (University of Pennsylvania)

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Mr. Roosevelt Shepherd, Chair
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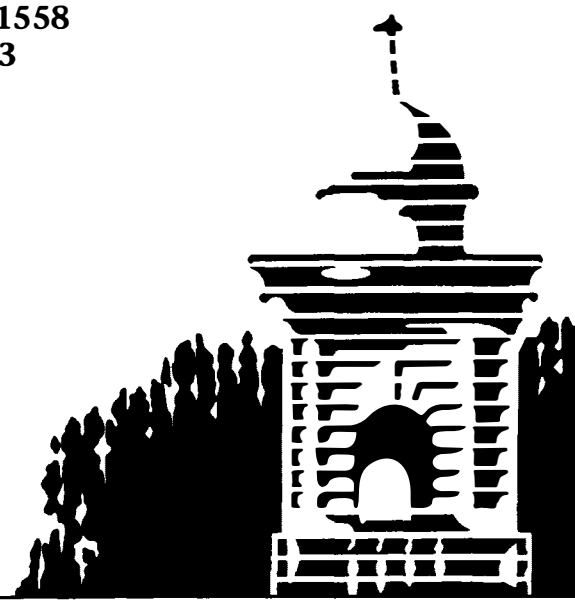

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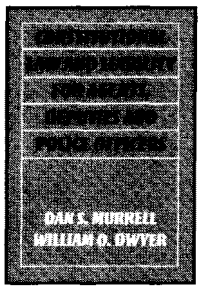

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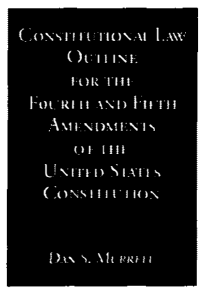

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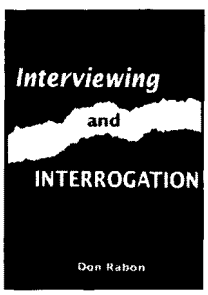

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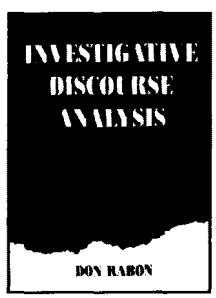

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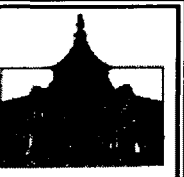

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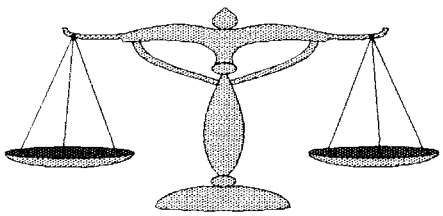

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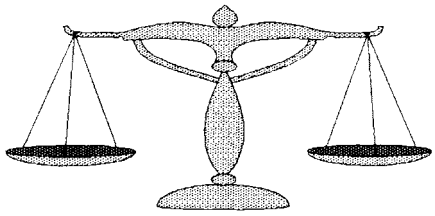

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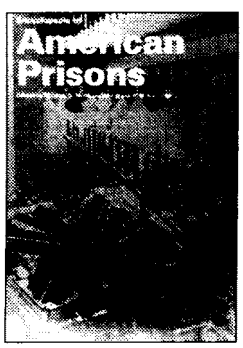

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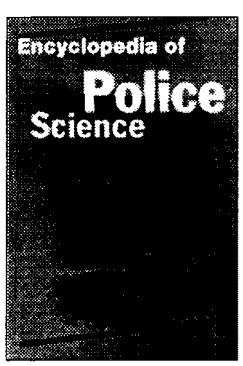

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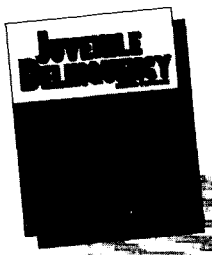

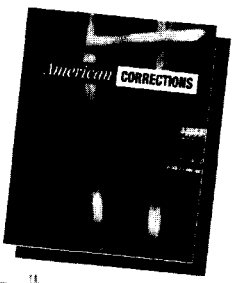

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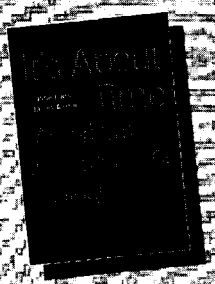

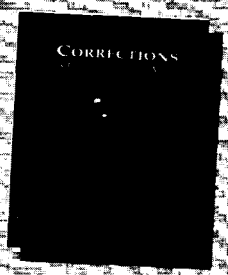

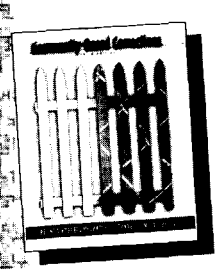

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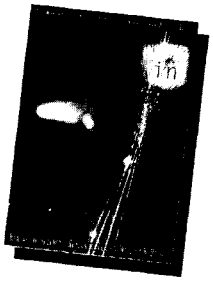

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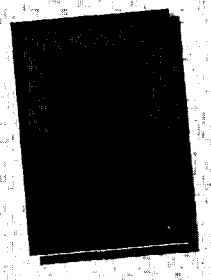

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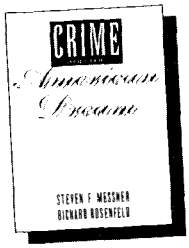

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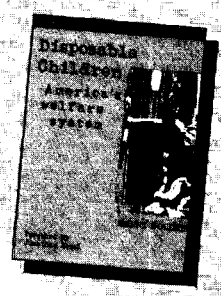

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Journal of Gang Research

Content and History:

The *Journal of Gang Research* publishes original gang research, theoretical and policy analyses, "Views From The Field", historical interviews, gang profiles, and book reviews on and about gangs or gang members.

The *Journal of Gang Research* is now in its fourth volume as a refereed professional journal dealing specifically with gangs, gang members, and gang issues from a criminal justice and criminological perspective. Call us about any questions you may have (773) 995-2108.

The *Journal of Gang Research* is the official publication of, and is also published by, the **National Gang Crime Research Center** (NGCRC). The NGCRC was founded in 1990 as a not-for-profit organization to address gang issues. The NGCRC has been very successful nationwide in developing national gang research Task Force projects by getting access to unique gang populations for research purposes. Visit our Exhibit Booth to see examples of our reports and products.

Manuscript Submissions:

The *Journal of Gang Research* normally charges a $10 review fee, but this fee is being waived for ACJS members for manuscript submissions during 1997.

Authors of manuscripts about gangs, gang members, or gang issues should send four (4) copies of the manuscript to: Thomas F. McCurrie, Managing Editor, *Journal of Gang Research*, National Gang Crime Research Center, 9501 South Martin Luther King Drive, Harold Washington Hall 329, Chicago, Illinois 60628.

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The *Journal of Gang Research* is published quarterly, four times per year. The cost for a one-year subscription is $70.00 if paying with a personal check or money order as an individual; or $75.00 if the order is paid by an agency, institution, or company.

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To Receive A Complimentary Copy of the Journal:

The first 300 ACJS members who request a complimentary copy will be mailed a free or complimentary copy of the Spring 1997 issue of the *Journal of Gang Research*. Simply fax your request on your stationary to: NGCRC, Attn: *Journal of Gang Research*, the Fax Number is: (773) 995-3767. Requests must be received before April 1, 1997.

Meet The Editors and Staff at Our Annual Reception (Thurs. Nite):

As always, at ACJS Annual Meetings, the *Journal* staff and editors host a "Wine and Cheese" reception in a private suite. Come to discuss ideas or to meet other gang researchers or to get involved in upcoming NGCRC national projects in your area. Check the "Messages Board" by the ACJS Registration area for the notice about the suite number for the Thursday evening party. Or inquire at our Exhibit Booth on Thursday afternoon.

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LAW
A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF CASES AND SOURCES
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CASES, LEGISLATION, AND COMMENTS
Clifford K. Dorne
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This casebook provides a thorough historical overview of the rise of juvenile courts as well as a thoughtful selection of appellate cases followed by editorial questions and comments. Considered by reviewers the most complete and readable overview of the juvenile justice field.
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THE EXAMPLE OF THE STATE OF IOWA
Barry M. Anderson

Discussion of local and state ramifications of debate over the death penalty using Iowa as an example of American state and federal debate.
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BREAKING THE GANGS CYCLE IN URBAN AMERICA
Vernon T. Harlan

Vernon Harlan grew up around urban gangs and as a researcher now speaks to the methodological and practical means of curbing their spread and breaking the criminogenic cycle that engulfs their members.
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Graduate School Information Exchange Schedule

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Meeting

Louisville, Kentucky

Time	Wednesday, March 12	Thursday, March 13	Friday, March 14
9 to 10	University of Montreal	University of Nebraska	John Jay College
10 to 11	The American University	Michigan State University	Florida State University
11 to 12	Claremont Graduate School	Rutgers University	SUNY--Albany
12 to 1	Arizona State University	Sam Houston State University	University of Illinois
1 to 2	Indiana University of Penn	University of Missouri-St. Louis	
2 to 3	Penn State University	University of Cincinnati	
3 to 4	Oklahoma State University	Temple University	
4 to 5	University of Maryland	University of Delaware	

WPACJE
CALL FOR PAPERS

Western and Pacific Association of
Criminal Justice Educators

TOPIC:
TO BE DETERMINED AT FALL CONFERENCE, OCTOBER 1996

The 1997 Annual Conference of the
Western and Pacific Association of Criminal Justice Educators
is tentatively scheduled in Reno, Nevada
at the Peppermill Hotel/Casino

November 6th - November 9th, 1997

Persons interested in presenting a paper
or putting together a panel
please contact either
Robert Harvie, Conference Chair or
Debi Dearman, Executive Secretary
before
June 1, 1997

Robert Harvie
St. Martin's College
5300 Pacific Avenue SE
Lacy, Washington 98503
(360)438-4325
FAX: (360)459-4124
E-MAIL: harvier_@crc.stmartin.edu

Debi Dearman
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Western and Pacific Association of Criminal Justice Educators

The ***Western and Pacific Association of Criminal Justice Educators*** works to promote communication among members, other associations of educators and agencies in the criminal justice system. Its aim is to develop standards of quality education and training in the administration of justice. ***Regular membership*** is open to (1) educators employed in accredited institutions of higher learning in Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and the Pacific Territories and Possessions; (2) persons responsible for full-time training within a criminal justice agency; and (3) persons with a full-time appointment in the field of criminal justice education, a directly related field, or in a criminal justice agency. ***Associated members*** may be proposed by the Board of Directors and confirmed by a majority vote of the regular members. ***Student memberships*** are open to individuals studying in the field of criminal justice in an accredited institution of higher education.

To join the Association, send this form (or a photocopy) with a check for dues of $20.00 (regular or associate) or $5.00 (student) to: (Make check payable to WPACJE)

B. Grant Stitt
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University of Nevada, Reno
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SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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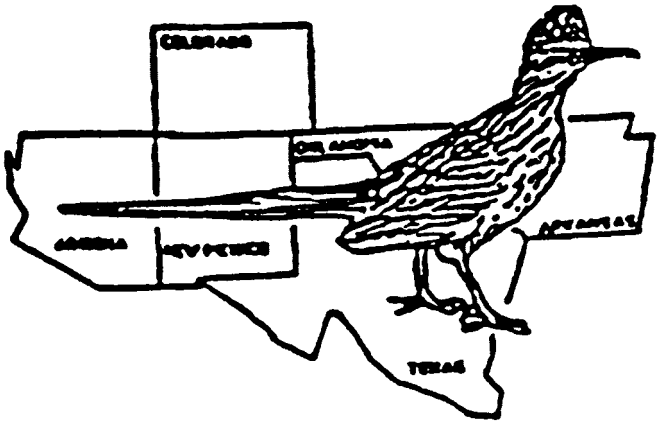

The annual meeting of the SWACJ will be held in Tucson, Arizona September 26-28, 1996

The 1996 conference theme is:

THE STATE OF THE STATE OF JUSTICE

For more information, please contact:

Janet K. Wilson
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SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice is a regional affiliate of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

It is composed of educators and practitioners from Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas who are committed to developing the highest standards in criminal justice education, training, practice and research.

SWACJ encourages participation from practitioners, students, community colleges and universities in the process of furthering the criminal justice system through research and education.

MEMBERSHIP IS WELCOMED FROM INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN:

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For more information about membership in the Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice, please contact:

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Call for Papers

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The *Journal of Crime and Justice* is soliciting articles for the 1997-1998 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.

Send articles to:

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October 8-10,1997

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Persons interested in participating should contact the Program Chair: Edward Tromanhauser, Department of Criminal Justice, Chicago State University, 9501 South King Drive, Chicago, IL 60628 (Phone: 312-995-2108; Fax: 312-995-3767; E-MAIL: 103472.325.@compuserve.com.

Program Deadlines

Abstracts due to program chair.....May 15, 1997
Participant notification of acceptance....June 15,1997
Papers due to session chairs.....Sept. 1,1997

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The ***Southern Criminal Justice Association*** (SCJA) is composed of criminal justice educators, practitioners and students and is dedicated to providing communication among members, with other associations of higher education and training, and with the agencies of the criminal justice system. The SCJA promotes a philosophical approach to criminal justice as a systematic process and is further dedicated to promoting the highest standards in criminal justice education, training, and criminal justice planning and research.

There are two categories of membership in the SCJA:

(1) **REGULAR** - open to individuals who support the purposes of the Southern Criminal Justice Association, and

(2) **STUDENT** - open to graduate and undergraduate students enrolled in accredited institutions, who are interested in criminal justice.

Regular membership includes an individual subscription to the ***AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE***, our journal; all members receive ***THE DIALOGUE***, our newsletter, both are published twice a year. To join, simply complete the application below and return to the Secretary/Treasurer (address on the left) with the appropriate dues.

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1997
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SEPTEMBER 30 - October 4, 1997

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THEME:

"VIOLENT CRIME: CURRENT ISSUES AND TRENDS"

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

BETH McCONNELL, 1997 PROGRAM CHAIR

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DEADLINE FOR PROPOSALS: AUGUST 1, 1997

NORTHEASTERN ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

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.
- To develop an overall philosophy and standard of quality education in the administration of justice.
- To encourage both limited and long-term planning and research in the criminal justice system.
- To establish a vehicle capable of providing technical assistance and evaluative services to agencies of the criminal justice system.
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☐ 1. *Regular* Membership shall be open to those having an academic appointment in an institution of higher education recognized by a regional accrediting association, or a significant involvement in the field of criminal justice in the states of Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and the Canadian provinces of New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec.

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Northeastern Association of Criminal Justice Sciences

Annual Meeting

June 12-14, 1997

Roger Williams University

School of Law

Bristol, Rhode Island

Theme:

New Concepts in the Teaching and Practice of Criminal Justice

For more information, contact:

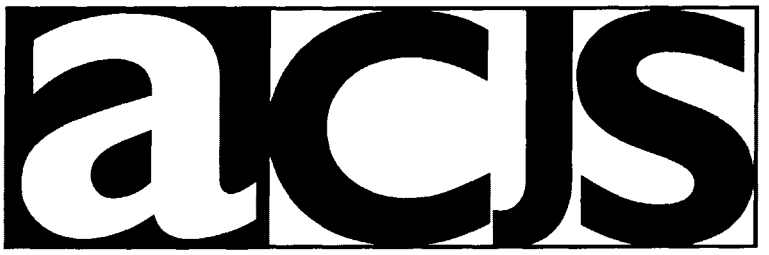
Leo Carroll, Program Chair

Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology

University of Rhode Island

Kingston, RI 02881

Phone: (401) 874-4157 **E-mail: Boru@uriacc.uri.edu**



ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

1997

Theme:

Criminal Justice: Education, Research, and Technology

ANNUAL MEETING

a b s t r a c t s

UPCOMING ACJS ANNUAL MEETINGS

March 11-15, 1998 • Albuquerque Convention Center
Albuquerque, New Mexico

March 1999 • Disney's Coronado Springs
Lake Buena Vista, Florida

March 2000 • Sheraton New Orleans
New Orleans, Louisiana

This Program and Abstract Book, and related annual meeting materials, were produced by the ACJS National Office at

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[PANEL 1] CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY AND CORRECTIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR CORRECTIONAL PRACTICE AND PROBLEM SOLVING

"Character Theory and Crime," **ALEX STUART JR**, National Character Laboratory (TX)
Our high crime rate makes our theories on crime suspect. This paper reveals discoveries by the National Character Laboratory, Inc which may explain why our theories do not work well. NCL learned that moral health, or character, is under the policy guidance of psychiatry, since moral health is part of mental health. However, psychiatry has abandoned morality, and even declared the subject of character to be politically incorrect by removing the term from its manual. The suppression of character research results has been calamitous, especially in criminology. Research results are presented, with applications in corrections and substance abuse therapy.

"The Effects of Informal Social Controls on Domestic Violence," **AMY THISTLETHWAITE, FRANCIS CULLEN**, and **JOHN WOOLDREDGE**, University of Cincinnati
The applicability of individual and aggregate level theories of social control to an understanding of domestic violence recidivism was examined for a sample of 750 arrestees in Cincinnati. Including the legal characteristics of defendants and their cases in the complete model also permitted an examination of the relative effects of informal controls versus formal controls (court dispositions) on preventing domestic violence recidivism.

"Do Offender Treatment Programs Work?" **KATHY GARDNER** and **LEONORE SIMON**, Washington State University
Since the 1970s when offender treatment programs were declared to be ineffective, criminal justice professionals have been asserting that these treatment programs do in fact work. This paper examines the principles of effective psychological treatments with non-offenders, reviews the literature on treatment of personality disorders and substance abusers, and summarizes the findings of offender treatment programs. The results of this comprehensive review and analysis suggest that the prognosis for current offender treatment programs is not as positive as much of the literature in criminal justice would have one believe. Implications for future research and policy are addressed.

"Checking Check Writers: A Therapy Approach that Works," **JOHN LENTZ**, Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women
Check writers have personality characteristics that are similar to each other. Treating them outside of prison would be inexpensive. They also tend to return very often to prison. Frequently, their returns are interspersed by years of being off parole or, supposedly, clean. The author's therapeutic approach has had much success in treating check writers. It could easily be adapted for use prior to prison or in prison to prevent the repeated returns. The approach combines addressing the check writer's personality inadequacy as well as their highly developed criminal sophistication.

[PANEL 2] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: SOME PRELIMINARY FINDINGS OF THE TUCSON YOUTH PROJECT

"Correlates of Workplace Crime Among College Students," **CAREY HERBERT**, University of Arizona
If theories of white collar crime must be able to account for high-level offending in organizations, so too must they account for low-level organizational offending. To that end, workplace offending among college students is investigated as part of the Tucson Youth Project. College students reported their involvement in offending in the workplace, as in various activities theorized to correlate with workplace crime. Respondents reported their involvement in general delinquent activities, academic misconduct, as well as their attitudes about questionable organizational practices. The extent to which these various behaviors and attitudes correlate with offending in the workplace is examined.

"Dimensions of Delinquency: A Preliminary Look at the Tucson Youth Project," **ROBERT DONE**, University of Arizona
No abstract available.

"Explaining the Crime and the Criminal in Intimate Violence," **CONSTANCE CHAPPLE**, University of Arizona
Data from the Tucson Youth Project, a multi-stage survey of high school and college populations in the Tucson (AZ) area, are used to predict the situational and offender characteristics of intimate, dating violence. Previous research in intimate violence has not addressed the situational components of the dating encounter which may facilitate or hinder intimate violence. Routine activities theory provides an explanation of such situational aspects of crime commission. This paper links a theory of the crime, routine activities theory, with a theory of criminality, self control theory, to explain the situation and the offender in intimate violence.

[PANEL 3] HATE CRIME: LEGISLATION, MEASUREMENT & ENFORCEMENT

"The Influence of Relative Deprivation on Hate Crime," **INGRID HOLENE** and **BRION SEVER**, Florida State University
Bias-motivated crimes have increased since the early 1980s. Few theories explaining the increase in such crimes have been supported by empirical studies, perhaps due to the lack of reliable data. Census data and data collected under the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990 provide a means of exploring the relationship between socio-economic factors and hate crimes. Stouffer's relative deprivation theory provides the theoretical basis for this paper. Relying on Stouffer's theory, the hypothesis of this paper is that groups perceiving minorities as a threat to their standard of living will be more apt to engage in bias-motivated acts.

"Hate Crime Legislation: A Critical Look," **JANA NESTLERODE**, West Chester University
In the past decade, bias crimes, or hate crimes, have become standard fare in most state criminal codes. Most of these codes rightfully protect those who would be victimized because of immutable characteristics: skin color, ethnicity, religion. Few state codes, however, include gender as an immutable characteristic deserving similar protection. The notion of including gender in hate crime legislation is debated and encouraged in this paper.

"The Creation of Ohio's Ethnic Intimidation Law," **PAUL BECKER**, Morehead State University
In 1986, Ohio joined a growing number of states in enacting hate crime legislation. The majority of research being conducted on hate crime laws deals with civil liberty issues; however, there has been little research conducted on the creation of these laws. This paper involves a historical analysis of the creation of Ohio's ethnic intimidation law through an application of McGarrell and Castellano's integrated conflict model of crime legislation and policy. Factors examined include triggering events, interest group activity and the role of the media.

"Hate Crimes Rates: Under Reported and Under Recorded," **FRANK PEZZELLA**, SUNY-Albany
Hate crime rate estimates suffer major problems of under reporting and under recording. This paper explores the degree to which hate crimes have increased

or, in fact, have been uncounted. Additionally, the unique injury to society and the individual as consequences to hate crimes are discussed. The effect of legislative reform, judicial decisions, and changes in law enforcement policy on hate crime rate estimates are reviewed. A comparison is made between the problems associated with estimating rape rates and hate crime rates. The implications for public policy are enumerated.

[PANEL 4] DRUG COURTS: A REVIEW OF THE ISSUES

"Drug Court: An Alternative to Drug Related Offenders," **CHAU-PU CHIANG, PAUL O'BRIEN**, and **CECIL RHODES**, California State University-Stanislaus
Drug court is a relatively new type of judicial intervention addressing drug case loads. Increasingly, local jurisdictions are finding that they are deluged with drug-related cases, be it law enforcement, probation departments, or the judicial branch. This paper presents research findings of a community evaluation assessing the need for a specialized drug court in Stanislaus County (CA). Detailed are both quantitative and qualitative data that were collected. The final section lists a total of eight findings that includes the recommendations and policy implications to assist a community to deal with its drug-related problems.

"Pre- and Post-Adjudication Drug Court Programs: An Overview," **LISA HAUSER** and **W CLINTON TERRY III**, Florida International University
This paper examines the differences between pre- and post-adjudication drug courts, and the rationales for each type of program. Several drug court programs operating under both of these methods are reviewed, and it is expected that the greatest results, in terms of successful graduation, abstinence from drugs, and reduction in recidivism will come from those programs who divert individuals out of the system prior to adjudication. The outcome results as reported are by the pre- and post-adjudications drug courts under review.

"The Emergence of Drug Courts: An Overview of the Issues," **RALPH WEISHEIT**, Illinois State University and **MARK GODLEY, MICHAEL DENNIS,** and **MELISSA SIEKMANN**, Lighthouse Institute of Chestnut Health Systems (IL)
Drug offenses have placed an increasing load on the criminal justice system, both in the large number of offenders and in the collateral problems they bring with them. One response to this problem has been the creation of special drug courts. This discussion traces the rise of drug courts, and identified both practical and philosophical problems in the creation and implementation of drug court programs. The discussion draws on the general literature as well as the authors' own experiences evaluating a drug court program.

[PANEL 5] MINORITIES AND THE POLICE

"Undue and Unreasonable Force in Some Aspects of Police Work: An Ethnographic Study," **BAKHITAH ABDUL-RA'UF**, Radford University
The police subculture, one that has its own customs, morals and taboos, tends to ostracize and exclude those who do not conform to its values and views. One study of a mid-size city's police department examines the police subculture, and emphasizes the socially-defined role of the police toward the African-American community. Most importantly, it emphasizes the training and socialization process which conceptualizes the lifestyle of the police officer.

"The Oneida Indian Nation Police: A Study in Minority Relations," **PETER PHILLIPS**, University of Texas-Tyler
This paper presents the organizational development of the Oneida Indian Nation police department, now the third largest tribal police agency in the United States. Particular emphasis is placed on community policing strategies developed by an entirely non-Indian force employed by a sovereign Indian territory.

"Case Studies of Native American Police Officers on and off the Reservation: Different Worlds Separated by County Lines," **DANA DeWITT**, Chadron State University
This study focuses on the structure and functions of two distinctly different law enforcement agencies that occupy the same general geographic location. There has been a relative dearth of recent research into the role played by officers comprising tribal policing agencies, and little if any research comparing Native American police working off the reservation for metropolitan police departments and those serving on the reservation. Cultural ties between these two groups do not generally result in similar attitudes toward policing and its role in the community.

[PANEL 6] DEATH PENALTY: TECHNOLOGY, LANGUAGE, ATTITUDES, AND JURISDICTIONAL DIFFERENCES

"Death by Doctoring: Changing Technologies and Metaphors in Capital Punishment," **WILLIAM RALEIGH**, New York City Criminal Justice Agency
This paper examines the state of modern executions in the United States, with an emphasis on the changing technology and thought structure in the past century that has accompanied the search for a more "humane" means of death. The societal effects and implications of death by lethal injection are considered here, as well as the obstacles that are posed for abolitionists.

"Factors Impacting the Development of Attitudes Towards the Death Penalty," **VICTORIA COOGLE**, Troy State University and **BRIAN PAYNE**, Old Dominion University
This study examined the attitudes of 307 students concerning the death penalty. The main focus is on the roles that gender, race, choice of major, political ideology, and urbanization have regarding the development of death penalty attitudes. Preliminary results show that gender, race, political ideology, and urbanization are important factors. Choice of major was found to have no impact on the development of attitudes. Implications are provided.

"Capital Punishment: Are There Significant Differences Between the 'Weighing' and 'Non-Weighing' States?" **J LEE INGRAM**, University of Dayton
Among the states which have capital punishment statutes, some require juries to weigh the aggravating circumstances of the crime and of the defendant against the mitigating circumstances of the crime and of the defendant, while others require that the sentence find sufficient aggravating circumstances to justify the imposition of the death penalty. The decision-making process followed by the fury and the leadership offered by the trial judge may make a significant difference in the sentence imposed in different jurisdictions for crimes which may be considered rather similar. These differences may reflect federalism, which stresses the bounds of equal protection.

[PANEL 7] MURDER: ONE OR MANY AND OFFENDER-VICTIM RELATIONSHIPS

"Mass Murder: Precipitating Factors and Predictability," **JEFF CALDWELL**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga
For the purpose of this study, mass murder has been defined as at least four murders taking place at one location during a single episode. This paper proposes that offenders share certain commonalities. These commonalities consist of five preoffense precipitating factors that lend a certain amount of predictibility to mass homicidal behavior. These factors, ranging from a history of mental illness to employment difficulty to alcohol/drug abuse, are studied among 40 cases

of mass murder in the United States dating from 1960 to present.

"Murder in the Heart of Dixie: An Analysis of Homicides in Montgomery, Alabama, 1991-1995," **JERALD BURNS**, Alabama State University
This study examines homicides in the city of Montgomery (AL) for a five-year period, and analyses the murder rate as it relates to age, gender, and race of offender/victim, time, circumstances and instrument of death. The paper evaluates Montgomery's homicide experiences with national or state trends.

"Legal Disposition of Homicide: Its Relationship to Victim and Offender Characteristics," **VICTORIA BREWER**, Sam Houston State University
In an analysis of all Houston homicide cases for 1969, Lundsgaarde (1977) ascertained unique patterns in the legal disposition of cases based on age, sex, race, and socioeconomic characteristics of victims and their offenders, as well as their prior relationship. Somewhat surprisingly, he found that punishments for those who killed intimates were more likely to be less severe than for offenders who killed strangers. In the present analysis, a subsample of 200 cases each for 1980 and 1990 are analyzed to determine whether homicide incidents between intimates are disproportionaltely represented among murders for which little or no legal sanctions are imposed.

[PANEL 8] ROLE ORIENTATIONS AND JOB SATISFACTION IN PAROLE AND PROBATION AGENCIES

"To Serve or Protect? Role Orientations and Job Satisfaction Among Community Corrections Agents in the Aftermath of a Major Policy Change," **THOMAS CASTELLANO, STEPHANIE SHERMAN,** and **SUSAN PLANT**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
In 1991, Illinois introduced a radical reform effort which moved parole services away from a traditional supervision model and towards an assistance/advocacy model. Community corrections agents were surveyed in 1992 and 1996 to assess the impact of this reform on role orientations, attitudes towards parole program services, and job satisfaction. Changes in relevant measures across time and between "types" of agents are documented. Implications for parole reform are highlighted.

"Testing the Link Between Organizational Values, Role Definition, and Job Assignment within Probation Agencies," **BETSY FULTON, AMY STICHMAN, EDWARD LATESSA,** and **LAWRENCE TRAVIS III**, University of Cincinnati
Previous research indicates that probation officers differ in values and, further, that probation agencies have different value climates. This study measures officer role definition and its correlates. In particular, in addition to officer characteristics, it tests the link between officer role definition and job assignment as well as between role definition and agency.

"From Preference to Performance: Exploring the Relationship Between Role Definition and Role Performance Among Probation Officers," **AMY STICHMAN, BETSY FULTON, EDWARD LATESSA,** and **LAWRENCE TRAVIS III**, University of Cincinnati
Numerous studies have been conducted on how probation officers define their roles in the supervision of offenders. How these role definitions influence the performance of officers on their cases, however, has been largely unexplored; one study by Clear and Latessa (1993) compares role attitude and role performance for intensive supervision probation officers. By using officer responses to simulated case plans and surveys of officer role definition, this study expands on Clear and Latessa' work comparing role definition and role performance for all officers in two probation agencies in two states.

"Court Precedent on Liability Issues of Probation and Parole Officers," **JOHN CLARK** and **ANITA EWING**, University of Alabama
Society has witnessed an increase in the number of lawsuits filed against probation and parole officers by offenders and other third parties. This paper explores court rulings on liability issues that probation and parole officers are facing today. The paper reports the outcome of research that identified court cases that set a precedent on when some form of immunity is granted, the culpability of the officers in the eyes of the law, and the issue of third-party risk.

[PANEL 9] HISTORICAL AND CURRENT ROLES OF POLICE AND LAW IN INDIA

"Making of the Police Manager: Perceptions of Training Amongst IPS Probationers," **ARVIND VERMA**, Indiana University
The Indian Police Service Officers (IPS) are the recognized leaders of the police in India. Selected at a young age through a nationally competitive examination, young people are trained at the prestigious National Police Academy for a two-year training course that seeks to make them into police leaders. This paper examines the nature of training being imparted at the academy, and seeks to understand its impact upon young, impressionable minds. Based upon a large sample of probationers, this study examines their perceptions about the value of the trying, its relevance to their field experiences, and assessment of its quality.

"Police Under the Magisterial Control During the British Rai: Controversy and the Consequences," **M P SINGH**, Grambling State University
From the very early times of the British Rai, controversy arose over the magisterial control of the police at the district and sub-divisional level. After the Police Act of 1861, the police were professionally managed by the ranking police officers but still remained under the overall control of the magistracy at the district level. The magistrates were bureaucrats with judicial powers, rather than judicial officers with bureaucratic functions. This paper seeks to sort out the various aspects of the controversy of police control, and the attendant consequences thereof, at the organizational, administrative, personnel, and policy levels.

"A Review of Opium Laws in India: Historical and Current Perspectives," **SESHA KETHINENI**, Illinois State University
The paper focuses on historical developments in formulating opium policies during the British rule in Indian and discusses the events that lead to current policies.

[PANEL 10] LEAD PANEL: CURRENT ISSUES IN TERRORISM/HATE CRIME

"Analyses of Available Statistics on Juvenile Hate Crimes," **G DAVID CURRY** and **ARLEN EGLEY**, University of Missouri-St Louis; **RICHARD BALL**, West Virginia University; and **MICHAEL GOODNOW**, Department of Justice
The major finding of the 1993 National Study of Juvenile Hate Crime was that law enforcement agencies are seriously behind schedule in tabulating and reporting such crimes. A survey of all state crime statistical reporting agencies and the 79 largest U S cities revealed that only six states and seven major cities had produced annual reports that included any information on juvenile hate crimes by 1993. Analyses of these available data provide guidelines that may facilitate the utility of future reporting, as well as preliminary findings that presage potential pitfalls in the collection of juvenile hate crime data.

"The New Terrorism: It's Fundamental," **HARVEY KUSHNER**, Long Island University-C W Post
Some analysts would have us believe that state-sponsored terrorism is on the rose. But terrorism increasingly is an amateur affair. The number of state-sponsored terrorist incidents declined from 73 in 1988 to 10 in 1994, according to Britain's Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence. The World Trade Center bombing and the aborted plot to bomb a number of other landmarks in New York City tell us that these amateurs are here with a penchant for

taking matters into their own hands. This analysis measures the risk posed by the new terrorism to the United States.

"Home Rage: Domestic Terrorists on the Internet," **KELLY DAMPHOUSSE**, Sam Houston State University and **BRENT SMITH**, University of Alabama-Birmingham
This paper briefly addresses the history of how domestic terrorists have traditionally communicated with people outside their organization to express their views, increase support, and raise money. Examined is the newest technique available for terrorist communication: the world wide web. The web is an extraordinary medium for the advancement of ideology because it is relatively inexpensive and attracts a large audience. Described are the proliferation of terrorists on the web, the types of organizations that use the web, and the information they display. Also described are other "terroristic" information available on the web.

"The Elusive Anti-Terrorism Bill: Rapids in the Policy Stream," **JOHN WORRALL**, Washington State University
This paper focuses on the anti-terrorism bill passed in the wake of the Oklahoma City bombing and attempts to answer why, despite widespread support, legislation did not pass for an entire year, and why the current bill is a heavily "watered down" version of what was initially proposed. Answers are sought by utilizing John Kingdon's "Agendas, Alternatives, and Public Policies." His model is applied, challenged, and necessarily expanded to understand the progression of events following Oklahoma and leading up to the adoption of the bill. A typology is included that might predict when policy decisions can be made.

[PANEL 11] EDUCATION AND THE POLICE

"Police Performance and Education Level of the Police Officer," **SUMAN KAKAR**, Florida International University
Using a self-report survey questionnaire, this study addresses the controversial question of whether officers with higher education and college degrees perform better than officers without higher education. Based on data gathered from 169 officers from three different counties in a major urban area, the results show that the officers who have a number of years on the job and the higher education perform significantly better than other officers, while new officers with higher education were not significantly different in their performance from officers with less education and similar work experience.

"A Meta-Analytic Investigation of the Relationship Between Education and Police Performance," **MICHAEL AAMODT**, Radford University and **BOBBIE RAYNES**, Personnel Research Associates Inc
This presentation reports the results of a meta-analysis investigating the relationship between education and academy, FTO, and patrol performance. The results of the meta-analysis indicate that education is significantly related to academy grades, FTO ratings, supervisor ratings of patrol performance, and several objective measures of patrol performance. Additional analysis revealed three interesting findings. One, education adds incremental validity to cognitive ability tests in predicting academy performance. Two, education is most valid after the second year of being a police officer. Three, criminal justice majors performed at equal levels to non-criminal justice majors.

"Brains and Brawn? A Study of the Relationship Between Academic Performance, Physical Fitness, and Firearms Proficiency at a Regional Basic Police Academy," **FRANCIS GREEN, ARTHUR CORMIER,** and **MICHAEL NEUSTROM**, University of Southwestern Louisiana
The state of Louisiana Peace Officer Standards and Training Council adopted a requirement in 1995 which mandated that all police officers attending the required state-approved basis police academy must also pass a prescribed physical fitness test. The test was based on the research done by the Cooper Clinic in Dallas (TX) and for the first year all officers had to attain at least the 20 percent level on the selected physical fitness tests. This study focuses on the relationship between the recruits performance on the physical fitness tests and other academy components, such as academic and firearms performance.

"A Comparison of Supervisor Ratings of Police Officers with Associate of Arts and Associate of Science Degrees in the State of Florida," **ROBERT HEWITT**, Edison Community College
This study investigates differences in self-ratings of job performance, personnel issues, and community relations issues of law enforcement officers in the State of Florida with AA degrees and AS degrees and compared them with supervisors' evaluations. The officer sample consisted of officers and deputies from 32 law enforcement agencies from every geographical part of the State of Florida. A total of 259 officers and 207 supervisors responded to the survey. Officers and supervisors completed surveys based on a previous study by David Carter and Allen Sapp.

[PANEL 12] COMMUNITY POLICING: OFFICER DISCRETION, DECISION-MAKING, AND MEDIATION

"Defining the Parameters of Appropriate Force," **STEPHEN HOLMES**, National Institute of Justice and **SAMUEL FAULKNER**, Ohio Peace Officers Training Academy
This research effort analyzes over 1,000 surveys given to officers during the past year. Using a factorial design, a standardized vignette was introduced and administered to officers during a routine training course at the Ohio Peace Officers Training Academy. Modeled in the vignette were the relevant individual, situational, and organizational factors the literature has found to effect both the likelihood and amount of force used. This effort will be one of the first to attempt to operationalize the Graham standard.

"'To Protect, Serve, and Mediate?' An Examination of Police Officers' Facilitation Efforts in Handling Interpersonal Disputes," **JENNIE LONG**, Arizona State University
This paper examines the way in which patrol officers address the interpersonal disputes they encounter while on the job. After riding with numerous patrol officers from a police department in a large western city, it was found that patrol officers often attempt to facilitate resolutions that are satisfactory to the parties involved in a dispute. When facilitating agreements, the patrol officers demonstrated various skills that are often used by mediators, such as active listening techniques. The notion of the patrol officer as mediator is examined by using qualitative data gathered by riding with patrol officers for hundreds of hours.

"Police Perceptions of Discretion: A Qualitative Inquiry," **MICHAEL SMITH**, Sam Houston State University and **COLLETTE PETERS**, University of Colorado-Denver
This article presents the findings from a series of in-depth interviews with 23 Phoenix (AZ) police officers. This research addresses some of the methodological and substantive shortcomings of previous studies on police discretion. The authors are primarily concerned with how police officers themselves view discretion and the role that it plays in their working lives. In addition, the authors explore whether veteran officers perceive a change in their discretionary authority since the advent of community policing.

[PANEL 13] THEORETICAL EXPLANATIONS OF DELINQUENCY

"Sibling Context and Power-Control," **BRENDA BLACKWELL** and **CHESTER BRITT**, Penn State University
Hagan's power-control theory predicts gender differences in delinquency based on the level of patriarchy in the family of origin. Although colleagues generally find support for power-control theory, other tests report mixed results. Tests of power-control theory have used samples of juveniles and adults without reference to the presence and sex of siblings in the household. Research on family structure and socialization indicates the presence and sex of siblings influences socialization. The present research utilizes a subsample of siblings from the National Youth Survey to explore the relationship between patriarchy of the family and gender differences in delinquency.

"Juvenile Delinquents Community Supervisors' Perceptions of Causation: A Departmental Report," **WILLIE EDWARDS**, East Texas State University and **INGRID BENNETT**, SUNY-Albany
This study summarized the data collected from a group of juvenile delinquent probation officers. The sampled subjects responded to a closed-end type questionnaire that asked the officers to react to several statements representing the causation of juvenile delinquency as described by seven popular theories. Strain, social control (Hirschi), and differential association theories continued to be supported and believed to be correct explanations for juvenile delinquent acts. The culture of deviance did not receive very much support. The results from this survey continue to suggest that a combination of factors appear to cause youths to participate in acts that are considered juvenile delinquent.

"Counterlabeling and Delinquency," **LENING ZHANG**, Research Institute on Addictions (NY)
One of the central tenets of the labeling perspective is that a deviant label would be a stigma pushing the labeled individual to commit further deviance. What if such a deviant label is counteracted? Unfortunately, few studies address this question. The present study tries to answer this question by focusing on two related issues: does counterlabeling reduce the likelihood of delinquency; and if it does, comparing parents and peers, whose counterlabeling bears this reduction function for a labeled adolescent? This hypothesis is that parents' counterlabeling reduces the likelihood of delinquency.

"A Racial Comparison of Mississippi's Juvenile Violent and Property Crime: A Test of Self-Control and Subculture of Violence Theories," **CHRISTOPHER HENSLEY, XIAOHE XU**, and **YUK-YING TUNG**, Mississippi State University
Since the creation of the criminal justice system, the link between race and crime has produced a lengthy debate among criminologists and other professionals. Two opposing theories (self-control and subculture of violence theories) along with demographic characteristics was used and tested using multiple regression and tobit analysis to examine these racial differences for self-reported violent and property crimes in juveniles. Data were collected from approximately 8,000 high school students in Mississippi during the 1992 academic year. Self-control was found to better account for racial differences for juveniles who committed violent and property crime than the subculture of violence theory.

[PANEL 13A] ROUNDTABLE: DIVERSITY IN COMMUNITY COLLEGE CRIMINAL JUSTICE CURRICULA

Community colleges are extraordinarily unique in delivering training and educational services to an expected and current community work force. Regional and local community college criminal justice programs cut across the educational spectrum from specific and immediate training needs to academic and transfer curricula. This roundtable touches briefly on the differences and similarity found at a number of community colleges in the nation. Panel members from Oregon, Texas, Missouri, Ohio, and Colorado bring together a rich philosophical opinion on criminal justice education.

[PANEL 15] WOMEN OFFENDERS AND OFFENSE PATTERNS

"The Criminalization of Homeless Women," **VERNA HENSON**, Southwest Texas State University
The emergence of homelessness as a significant social problem has resulted in a number of governmental and public responses ranging from benign neglect, the least punitive of responses, to the criminalization of those behaviors most engaged in by homeless people. The homeless population has become more diverse during the last two decades, and women are increasingly becoming a part of the swelling population. This paper examines the transformation of homeless women from pitiful individuals who needed care and protection, to criminals who must be locked up or subjected to other criminal justice sanctioning for the protection of society.

"Do Women Rob Differently?" **SANJA KUTNJAK-IVKOVICH**, Harvard Law School
Since the time that Freda Adler and Rita Simon published their books in the 1970s, drawing attention to female criminality, researchers have tried to determine the trends in female criminality, provide descriptions of crimes committed by women, and explain the causes of female delinquency. This paper examines whether or not female robbers carry out robberies in a way that is different from their male counterparts. Furthermore, the paper focuses on whether the characteristics of robbery incidents differ with respect to the offender's gender. The data used in the study are national crime victimization surveys.

"Female Violent Offenders in the United States," **ANGELYN FLOWERS,** Howard University
Traditional notions of violent offenders have always included the word "male" in the description. This paper examines the growing, but often unnoticed phenomenon of violent female offender. Female violent offenders are examined against historical concepts pertaining to women and female offenders in general, as well as actual patterns of female criminality. This is followed by an examination of contemporary patterns for female violent offenses, and the unique issues presented to the criminal justice system by these offenders.

"Female Sexual Offenders," **KIM MENARD**, Pennsylvania State University
Is the research on male sexual offenders applicable to women who commit these offenses? An overview of the current literature on female sexual offenders, specifically female pedophiles, is provided. Issues regarding characteristics of the abuser, including propensity to abuse with a male partner or in polyincestuous situations, their prevalence of substance abuse, as well as their own history of childhood sexual and physical abuse, are reviewed. How their abusive patterns differ from male sexual offenders (on whom most research has been conducted) is discussed with regard to legal, research, and policy implications.

[PANEL 16] WHAT GANGSTERS DO!

"Myth and Totemism: A Rite of Passage in Gang Recruitment," **JERROLD BEYER**, Mankato State University
Prior to industrialization, communities were small and often consisted of extended families or bands who grouped together for mutual benefit. Young people learned the band culture and values through myth, symbols, and the modeling of adults and heros. Thus, the use of myth and the deference paid to the totem was part of the rite of passage each initiate followed to become part of the totem band or culture. In society of today, rites of passage are obscured. The gang,

with its' elaborate liturgy, history, and symbols or totems, provide young people with sense of community or belonging.

"Viewing Gang Warfare as a Form of Primitive Warfare," **DUNCAN SCHLAG**, Penn State University
This paper examines gang conflict as a form of primitive warfare. Primitive warfare involved small and fairly egalitatian groups engaged in potentially lethal conflict. Using anthropological and criminological ethnographies, it is argued that gang conflicts in modern societies are fairly similar to small group ones that are often viewed as primitive. Gang and primitive warfare share many of the same goals, methods, and initiating factors. The importance of revenge and retribution in both areas is also stressed. It is further contented that gang conflict is a viable, not a deviant, option for small groups of people.

"A Comparison of Gang Leaders' and Gang Members' Criminal Behavior in Columbus, Ohio," **JACQUELINE SCHNEIDER**, Indiana University-Fort Wayne
There is a relative absence in the literature comparing the criminal behavior of identified gang leaders and that of the regular membership of gangs. This study evaluates and compares the types and frequencies of the criminal behavior of identified gang leaders and gang members. Criminal histories of identified gang leaders and members from Columbus (OH) are analyzed to identify patterns and trends of criminality. A comparison between the two groups is performed to ascertain if a significant difference exists between the types of crimes committed as well as difference in the frequencies of arrests.

[PANEL 17] LEAD PANEL: RACE AND DISPARATE SENTENCING

"Race, Community Context, and Sentencing Outcomes: An Hierarchical Model," **CHESTER BRITT, BRENDA BLACKWELL,** and **JOHN KRAMER**, Penn State University
Although the offender's race and the community context of the court are important for understanding sentencing outcomes in criminal courts, the dynamics of the relationship between community context and sentencing decisions are not well understood. Proposed is a hierarchical model of sentencing outcomes (ie, the decision to incarcerate and the length of sentence) that includes indicators of the social, demographic, economic, and political characteristics of the community in which the sentencing court is located to investigate the interaction of community context and race on sentencing decisions. The hypotheses is tested with sentencing data from the Pennsylvania Sentencing Commission for 1991-93.

"Racial Prejudice in the United States: An Analysis of Death Penalty Support," **CAREY FORD**, Wayne State University
Using data from the 1972-1984 General Social Survey (GSS), the present study employs a multivariate analysis to assess the effects of race on support of the death penalty. A racism scale is constructed to test the effects of racial prejudice. Additionally, this paper discusses possible covariates that impact racism itself. The hypothesis centers around white support of the death penalty as being the best deterrent against African-American criminal actions. There is some expectation that there is an association between racial prejudice towards African-Americans by whites and support for the death penalty.

"Race, Gender, and Justice in Idaho: An Analysis of Perceptions of Bias in the Idaho State Courts," **CRAIG HEMMENS, KRISTIN STROM,** and **ELICIA SCHLEGEL**, Boise State University
In theory, the courtroom is the last refuge of the downtrodden. Here "justice" is done, and all are equal. In reality, prejudice exists in the courtroom, just as it does throughout American society. Within the past 15 years, a number of state courts have surveyed courtroom actors to determine the extent of gender bias. Several states have also examined the extent of racial and ethnic bias. In 1996, the Idaho Supreme Court conducted a survey of gender, racial, and ethnic bias in Idaho courts. This paper discusses the results of this statewide survey, and compares Idaho with other states.

"Discrimination and the Death Penalty in California," **ERNIE THOMSON**, Arizona State University West
In recent years, researchers have found clear patterns of racial discrimination in death sentencing in a number of different states. The research consistently indicated that white victim homicides, especially those in which minorities are accused of killing whites, are much more likely to result in death sentences than minority victim homicides. Most of this research has focused on southern and midwestern states and on discrimination against African-American defendants. Using data from FBI Supplemental Homicide Reports and data on characteristics of death row inmates, this study examines racial and ethnic discrimination in death sentencing in California's multi-ethnic population.

[PANEL 18] INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

"Political Problems in the Peace Process: Terrorism and the Irish Situation," **HARRY ALLEN**, San Jose State University and **CLIFFORD SIMONSEN**, City University
Although a peace process has been underway for several years in Ireland, it has not yet overcome major hurdles. One outcome has been the resumption of hostilities by the Provisional Irish Republican Army, as well as a crisis in Britain as the current government tries to retain its political viability. Reviewed are the major stumbling blocks to a political solution, as well as acts of violence over the last three years.

"Terror in the Middle East," **CHRISTINE MARZOUCA**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg
The number of random terrorist attacks has significantly increased throughout the world in the last few years. Several of these attacks have been claimed by Muslim fundamentalists groups. These groups do not consider their acts to be acts of terror but acts in the name of "Allah" (God). This paper contains an in-depth look at the Arab/Israeli conflict. Answers on the reasoning of the Muslim terrorist groups are explored, as well as the surge of problems in Israel between the Arabs and Israelis. A need for a solution to the conflict is stressed.

"Women of the Shining Path: A New Model for Terrorism in Peru," **SUE MAHAN**, University of Central Florida-Daytona Beach
Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path), the Maoist terrorist organization, carried on a violent armed struggle in Peru from 1980-1993. In ideological writings as early as 1975, the group showed an interest in women's equality. In 1992, in the last published photo taken of the group's six central committee members, four were women. This paper studies the biographies of well known female sendero terrorists, the roles of women in the organization, and the context in which the group claimed power. It is an analysis of the historical developments in Peru which opened the doors to leadership for female guerrillas.

[PANEL 19] EVALUATION OF DRUG COURTS IN BOSTON, LOS ANGELES, AND IN SAN BERNARDINO FOR WOMEN

"Evaluation of the Boston Drug Diversion Court," **JACK McDEVITT**, Center for Criminal Justice Policy Research (MA) and **MARLA DOMINO**, University of Alabama
This paper presents results of a process and outcome evaluation of the Boston Drug Diversion Court. The presentation includes statistical analysis of quantitative data (demographics, criminal and substance abuse recidivism rates, program "successes" and "failures") as well as qualitative data (courtroom observations, staff and client interviews, community responses). An overview of the Boston Drug Court's history, progress, obstacles, and comparisons with

other drug courts is offered. Results indicate that the Boston Drug Court's 48-week comprehensive and intensive program is significantly effective.

"A Process Evaluation of the Los Angeles County Drug Courts," **SAM TORRES** and **ELIZABETH DESCHENES**, California State University-Long Beach
Drug courts emerged in the late 1980s as an alternative to traditional sentencing of drug offenders. A drug court program was inaugurated in Los Angeles County in 1994, and currently there are four such courts operating in the county. All of the drug court programs have the same design and offer similar services. The primary goal of the program is to divert non-violent drug offenders into treatment which is provided by a private treatment program contracted with the courts. This study examines the design and implementation of drug courts in Los Angeles County, and makes several recommendations.

"Women and Drugs: A Court Experience," **FRANCES COLES**, California State University-San Bernardino
This paper reviews the experience of women who have been processed through the San Bernardino County Drug Court since its inception in 1994. Examined is the demographics of the individuals, but more importantly, the life histories of the women, in order to discuss their involvement with drugs from using to selling.

[PANEL 20] LEAD ROUNDTABLE: NEW DIRECTIONS IN CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY

The purpose of this roundtable is to provide several critical criminologists an opportunity to discuss several new directions in critical criminology, such as left realism, postmodernism, and feminism.

[PANEL 21] LEAD PANEL: STUDIES USING THE LEMAS DATA

"LEMAS: What's Up With That?" **WILLIAM KING**, University of Cincinnati
In 1987, 1990, and 1994, the Census Bureau conducted a survey of American police departments for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The results of this survey, called the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (or LEMAS), have been used by a number of researchers. Recently, however, the validity of some information in the LEMAS data have been questioned, and a call made to assess the validity of LEMAS data. The present study reports on a comparison of the LEMAS data to a number of other, independently collected data sets on American police departments. This comparison of LEMAS to other data sets assesses the validity of the LEMAS data, and identifies any areas of disagreement between LEMAS and these other data sets.

"Content, Complexity, and Control in Large Municipal Police Organizations," **EDWARD MAGUIRE**, University of Nebraska-Omaha
Large municipal police organizations in the United States exhibit staggering variety in formal organizational structure. Although police reformers routinely suggest that many of the problems of the police can be traced to structural defects, few researchers have systematically examined structural variation among large police agencies. Based on the vast literature in the sociology of organizations, this paper introduces a new theory of police organizational structure. This theory posits that the context of an organization directly affects structural complexity and control mechanisms, and that the context of an organization indirectly affects structural control mechanisms through structural complexity patterns.

"Types of Police Organization," **ROBERT LANGWORTHY** and **MITCHELL CHAMLIN**, University of Cincinnati
There is a substantial empirical literature about police. It was the case in the fairly recent past that not much was known about the police because they had not been studied. That is no longer the case-police have been studied a lot in the past 20 years, and a substantial empirical literature now exists. The problem is that it is not well integrated. This project takes an initial step toward improving the ability to organize extant findings by developing a taxonomy of police departments. The present study focuses on building a taxonomy of large police departments using LEMAS data.

"Collective Bargaining and the Police: What Consequences for Supplemental Compensation Policies in Large Agencies (A Research Note)," **JIHONG ZHAO**, University of Nebraska-Omaha and **NICHOLAS LOVRICH**, Washington State University
This paper analyzes the impact of collective bargaining on the supplemental pay benefits of employees in large police department across the nation. Relying upon 1990 LEMAS data, the evidence suggests that collective bargaining does make a difference. However, when some key variables are controlled, geographic region shows substantial influence on the outcomes of collective bargaining.

[PANEL 22] POLICE PERSONNEL ISSUES

"Is the Risk of Police Suicide Increasing? An Analysis Across Four Decades: 1950-1990," **JOHN VIOLANTI**, Rochester Institute of Technology
Recent work suggests that the risk of police suicide is increasing. This paper analyzes police suicide data across four decades (1950-1990) using a risk-ratio method. Results indicate that the risk of police suicide in the most recent decade, 1980-1990, was over four times higher than 1950-1959, over two times higher than 1960-1969, and over three times higher than 1970-1979. Departments should become aware of this problem and include suicide awareness into stress management programs.

"A Psychometric and Practical Evaluation of the Police Written Selection Test," **LARRY GAINES** and **STEVEN FALKENBERG**, Eastern Kentucky University
Large numbers of American police departments use the written test to screen applicants. It, perhaps, eliminates more candidates from the applicant pool than any other test or hurdle. However, little is known about written selection tests in terms of how they function within the context of thee total selection system. This paper explores the psychometric qualities of one particular test and then examines the inter-relatedness of the test with other selection procedures and tests. The results indicate that the written test is disjoined from other procedures and is quite problematic in terms of validity and appropriateness in the police setting.

"Pre-Service Psychological Screening of Police Officers: Invaluable Tool or Inaccurate Application," **JOSEPH A SCHAFER**, Michigan State University
It is commonly accepted that the psychological testing of police officer candidates can successfully screen out those applicants who lack the "right stuff" to work in law enforcement. A substantial body of research has taken issue with this claim and has suggested that psychological screening is being misapplied in the hiring process. This paper examines the arguments made by both proponents and opponents of psychological testing. While police managers and human resource personnel may wish to continue psychological testing, a re-evaluation of its importance might be necessary. Practical implications and future research needs are also considered.

"A Comparison of Organizational and Family Stressors on Law Enforcement Personnel," **VERNE McCLURG**, Auburn University-Montgomery
This study examines the types of organizational stresses which affect an officer's performance. In addition, all spouses of police officers in the study were given a survey questionnaire to determine the extent of law enforcement stress in the family. These two types of stresses are compared to determine the type,

duration, and affect on the officer. The Huntsville (AL) Police Department participated in this study and questionnaires were sent to 402 officers in the department. The results of this study are used to formulate a larger survey of law enforcement personnel regarding stress in law enforcement.

[PANEL 24] THE SEARCH WARRANT, EXCEPTIONS TO THE SEARCH WARRANT, AND THE FOURTH AMENDMENT

"*Terry, T.L.O.* & Their Progeny: The Death of Probable Cause," **MARY-MARGARET WEDDINGTON** and **W RICHARD JANIKOWSKI**, University of Memphis
Chief Justice Warren in *Terry v Ohio* attempted to craft a narrow exception to generally accepted fourth amendment principles requiring probable cause for a valid search. However, over the years, *Terry's* progeny, especially *New Jersey v TLO*, have expanded the scope and number of permissible searches without probable cause. This paper revisits the issues raised in *Terry* and examines the Chief Justice's reasoning and the resulting impact of the decision on judicial and understanding of probable cause.

"Another Nail in the Fourth Amendment's Coffin? Developments in the 'Plain Feel' Doctrine Since *Minnesota v Dickerson*," **DAVID JONES**, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
In 1993, the United States Supreme Court adopted the "plain touch" or "plain feel" doctrine in the case of *Minnesota v Dickerson* (133 S Ct 2130). Commentators criticized the court's decision as being both unclear in its guidelines and likely to be another step in the erosion of citizens' fourth amendment freedoms. This paper analyzes subsequent decisions by the supreme court and lower courts, both federal and state, in this area of the law, in an effort to evaluate the validity of these criticisms.

"The Good Faith Exception in a Computerized Society: Federal and State Court Reactions to *U S v Leon* and *Arizona v Evans*," **REBECCA DAVIS**, Georgia Southern University
Recent years have observed the advent of powerful, computer-based recordkeeping systems that expedite arrests in ways that were never before possible. Following the U S Supreme Court's creation of the good faith exception in *U S v Leon* (1984), state and lower courts began to apply the exception to cases where officers' good faith errors were due, inter alia, to computer misinformation, misinformation furnished by probation officers, and misinformation supplied by out-of-state law informant agencies. In *Arizona v Evans* (1955), the court affirmed the lower courts' expansion of the good faith exception in the arena of erroneous computer data.

"Reinvigoration of the Warrant Clause From an Unlikely Source: The Supreme Court's Warrant Preference and its Implications in the Courtroom and on the Street," **GEORGE DERY III**, California State University-Fullerton
This paper examines recent law, potentially signaling a dramatic reinvigoration of the United States Supreme Court's preference for warrants in the fourth amendment context. The magnitude of this development as a major shift on the high court is discussed. Finally, the impact of recent decision in this area of law on the daily courtroom practice and police operations is considered.

[PANEL 25] LEAD PANEL: THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN CORRECTIONS

What changes are likely to occur in this country's correction system during the next few years? Will traditional probation and parole systems be abolished? How will the sentencing reform movement affect both the structure and purpose of institutional and community-based sanctions? When (if ever) will intermediate sanctions become the sanctions of choice in this country? And finally, will changes in sentencing philosophy (eg three strikes legislation), prison management (eg, privatization) and control technology (eg, electronic monitoring) transform the prison in any meaningful ways? A panel of nationally known experts address these questions and offer their predictions for the year 2000.

[PANEL 26] LEAD PANEL: THE SPECTER OF BIG BROTHER

"The Future of 'The Right to Privacy'," **JAMES CONSER**, Youngstown State University
This is a concept paper on the impact of technology and other social concerns upon the right to privacy as it has been construed through judicial interpretation. The thesis states that privacy considerations are undergoing a paradigm shift. Privacy rights in the telecommunications era will become more difficult to define and contextual and motivational elements will become part of any assessment of privacy rights. The paper reviews the historical development of privacy concepts, the current dilemmas facing society, and a proposed model for balancing individual privacy rights against societal needs for protection and stability.

"The Future of Criminal Justice: The Case of the Police," **JOHN BRODERICK**, Stonehill College
Since its beginning in 1829, policing has gone through several stages or eras variously described as the military, political, reform, professional, or community stages. The current community policing stage has grown beyond maturity and alternative models are being developed. This paper, a review of the literature in both police studies and community organization, describes the various alternatives now available to both researchers and police managers as community policing and problem-oriented policing evolve into something else.

"Can There be Privacy in the Information Age?" **GENE STEPHENS**, University of South Carolina
Given rapidly emerging computer/biochip advances, will it be possible to protect privacy in the 21st century? More than two decades of research on the nexus between high technology and crime is discussed with particular emphasis on the erosion of privacy. If the police have bionic eyes and ears that see and hear through walls, what is plain view? If all businesses and personal transactions are conducted in cyberspace, will anyone have any secrets or expectation of privacy?

"Networking with the Feds: Opportunities and Risks for Local Law Enforcement," **STEVEN EGGER**, University of Illinois-Springfield
This paper provides a review of risks and advantages to local law enforcement agencies in collaborating and cooperating with federal law enforcement agencies. An analysis of the pros and cons of inter-agency networking is reviewed to include examples of each. Major reasons for the lack of real cooperative efforts across the country are presented. Suggested are the kinds of inter-organizational relationships and steps to accomplish meaningful interactions that might result in more effective results and more efficient expenditure of taxpayer money.

[PANEL 27] CHALLENGES FACING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES

"Police Door-to-Door Surveys: A Pandora's Box?" **CRAIG WINSTON, DAVID HURLEY**, and **AL BALL**, University of Cincinnati
In attempts to identify citizen concerns, U S police are increasingly using public surveys. Aside from any effect on police activity, the question arises, "What is the effect of surveying citizens on their perceptions of the police? Using an experimental design, the research reported here assesses the impact of police interviews with citizens on citizen attitudes and perceptions of police, crime, and disorder.

"Community Policing: Theoretical and Conceptual Problems and Implications for the Institution of Legality," **BANKOLE THOMPSON** and **VIC BUMPHUS**, Eastern Kentucky University
Community policing has now gained widespread acceptance as the primary strategy to combat crime and disorder at the neighborhood level. Although there is much to commend in the strategy of community policing, there are still unresolved theoretical and conceptual problems associated with it. Besides, it is submitted that if not properly controlled and kept within legitimate bounds, community policing can become "an unruly horse". This paper explores and examines some theoretical and conceptual problems associated with the philosophy of community policing and some of its implications for the institution of legality.

"Police Training as a Pentecost: Using Tools Singularly Ill-Suited to the Purposes of Reform," **MICHAEL BUERGER**, Jersey City Police Department (NJ)
This paper critiques the use of training as a means to accomplish reform goals in policing. It outlines five major uses of training: to inculcate or refine skills; to familiarize officers with the legal environment of their work; to inform officers of organizational rules and changes; punishment; and attempting to change officers' "world view" (ie cultural sensitivity training). The paper focuses on the fifth component, and its inherent limitations. Several proposals are made for alternative ways to reorient officers toward social goals beyond simple law enforcement.

[PANEL 28] CULTURAL FORMATIONS AND CRIME

"College Student Perceptions of Crime and Casino Gambling," **DAVID GIACOPASSI** and **MARGARET VANDIVER**, University of Memphis and **B GRANT STITT**, University of Nevada-Reno
A survey to determine perceptions of the relationship of casinos to crime was given to college students in Memphis (TN) and Reno (NV). The survey compares perceptions of students in an area where casinos were recently introduced to perceptions of students in an area where casinos are well-established. Data are presented highlighting similarities and differences of each sample's perception of the relationship of casinos to crime.

"Probable Cause in the Search and Seizure of Online Computer Systems," **LANCE HENRY**, Southwest Texas State University
This research concerns the issue of developing probable cause that is sufficient enough to obtain a warrant to execute a search and seizure of online computer systems. Searches and seizures of computers are subject to the limits of the fourth and fifth amendments to the United States constitution. However, when a computer is used to operate an online system, the search and seizure must also follow the limits that have been established under the first amendment.

"In Defense of Honor: A Re-Examination of the Southern Violence Construct," **DAVID HOLLERAN**, East Tennessee State University
The southern United States is characterized frequently as a violent region of the country. This study examines the differences, if any, between northern and southern males in terms of their proclivity to use violence in interpersonal situations. Male students from a southern university and a northern college responded to vignettes on situations where violence was a possible outcome. The results are discussed in the context of a subculture of violence.

[PANEL 28A] POLICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION

"An Assessment of the Continuing Education Needs of County Sheriffs in the State of Mississippi," **MILLARD BINGHAM**
This study identifies continuing education needs of Mississippi county sheriffs. These identified needs are prioritized through a criticality score derived from the analysis of survey responses. The task analysis method is utilized to identify necessary skills and abilities. Structured interviews are given to a random sample of the population in order to identify core tasks and competencies for the position of county sheriff. A panel of subject matter experts are used to illuminate generally accepted knowledges, skills, and abilities for the position. The researcher spends a minimum of 80 hours with four different county sheriffs.

"The Advantages and Disadvantages of the Collaborative (Andragogical) Teaching-Learning Model Applied to Police In-Service Education and Training," **WILLIAM MILLER II**, East Central University
The current predominant model in police education and in-service training is one that emphasizes teacher-directed activities, and within this framework, police education and training has embodied a curriculum based upon the transmittal of content from the teacher to the learner. As the pace with which technological and societal changes increases, effective police education and training must recognize that future models require a transformation from the predominant model (pedagogical) to one that incorporates a collaborative (andragogical) method.

"Social Psychology for Police: An Educational Approach to Behavioral Understanding," **R L GARNER**, Sam Houston State University
Police officers are constantly assessing and interpreting human behavior. Unfortunately, many are not aware of the social and personal forces that shape our actions. All too often, behavior is solely attributed to an individual's disposition while important situational influences are ignored. An educational endeavor was conducted to better educate field officers on the biases, heuristics, and other attribution errors that tend to be used in examining both personal behavior and the behavior of others. Specific behavioral biases and implications for broader training efforts are discussed.

"The Consequences of Police Training and Education," **EDWARD SHANNON**
This presentation acquaints educators in the criminal and social justice field of the consequences and ramifications of police training and education. An understanding of the consequences benefits planners, administrators of police training, and related programs, as well as trainers/teachers in the discipline by helping to identify past and future problem areas. Addressed are the connections and effect of the training on the individual, the organization and society as it relates to law, culture, politics, standard practices, and the future.

[PANEL 29] POLICE CITIZEN RELATIONSHIPS

"Citizen Cooperation in Police-Citizen Encounters: Situational and Neighborhood Effects," **RICHARD SPANO**, SUNY-Albany
Since the majority of police-citizen encounters are reactive, the policy rely on citizens they encounter on the scene for information. Therefore, the ability of the police to proceed with an investigation during a police-citizen encounter is conditioned by cooperation by the victim, witnesses, or other citizens. Another

way to conceptualize citizen cooperation lies in citizen surveys. This paper looks at the attitudes and/or actions of citizens in the neighborhoods that police patrol to see if they have an independent effect on the decisions police make in the field.

"Further Exploration of the Demeanor Hypothesis: The Effects of Suspects' Characteristics and Demeanor on Police Behavior," **ROBIN SHEPARD, JAMES SOBOL,** and **ROBERT WORDEN**, SUNY-Albany
Recent research has re-examined the hypothesis that suspect demeanor affects police behavior. Reanalyses have supported the demeanor hypothesis, but none has considered the interaction effect that demeanor may have with other extra-legal variables. Utilizing systematic observational data collected in 24 police departments, in three metropolitan areas, this research examines whether demeanor and the status characteristics of suspects interact, ultimately producing differential patterns of citation, arrest, and the use of force. These estimated interaction effects help better understand the effect of demeanor in different contexts, and more importantly, acknowledge that officers may accept some forms of disrespect and not others depending on outside factors.

"The Role of the Reserve Officer on Policing," **RHONDA DeLONG**, Indiana University
This paper examines the role of the reserve/auxiliary officer in Michigan and Indiana police departments. It looks at required training, policies regarding authority and jurisdiction, as well as the issue of weapons/use of force. Is there an advantage to the police department which utilizes reserve officers? Is there an advantage to the community? What are the positives and negatives regarding implementation of a reserve officer program? Are there liability issues? What are the requirements to become a reserve officer? Do they differ from the requirements necessary to become a fully-sworn paid police officer?

"Evaluation of the Locally Initiated Partnership Program," **TOM McEWEN**, Institute for Law and Justice (VA)
The interim results are presented in this paper on an evaluation of the Locally Initiated Partnership Program sponsored by the National Institute of Justice. The partnership program consists of over 30 grants provided to local police departments and researchers for the purpose of conducting research on mutual topics of interest at the local level. A separate grant, which is the topic of this presentation, was funded to conduct an evaluation of the partnership program. The evaluation examines how the collaborations operate and determines what factors lead to successful collaborations. Interim results are provided on several models of collaboration.

[PANEL 30] WORKSHOP: UNDERSTANDING TRIBAL JUSTICE

Tribal courts differ from state and federal jurisdictions, yet these other jurisdictions influence tribal justice. This workshop looks at the history and evolution of tribal courts, as well as the actual operation of the courts. Tribal offenses are examined as are the role of tribal, local, state, and federal law enforcement and adjudication procedures within Indian country. The main focus is on the tribal court of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, a group that has occupied its original homeland for over a thousand years. The presenters, including four American Indians, all have expertise in the area of tribal justice.

[PANEL 31] CINEMATIC CONSTRUCTIONS OF CRIME AND JUSTICE

"The Portrayal of Serial Killers in Film: Perception vs Reality," **AMY BRONSWICK**
This research examines the representation of serial killer characters in film. Demographic information regarding serial killer characteristics is compared with known information about actual serial killers. The implications of such portrayals of serial killer characters on actual perceptions of serial killers is also discussed.

"Big Schemes on the Big Screen: An Analysis of White-Collar Crime in American Cinema," **MICHAEL BENSON** and **KAREN MASON**, University of Tennessee-Knoxville
This paper focuses on the image of the white-collar offender as portrayed in American cinema. It is based on a content analysis of award-winning and high-grossing films that have dealt with white-collar crime related issues. Changes over time in how white-collar offenses and offenders are presented in films are described. Special attention is given to the cinematic view of how the white-collar offender's class position and social capital influence opportunities, and reasons for offending and subsequent societal reactions to the offender.

"The Mythology of Political Trials: Jurisprudence on Film," **RON CHRISTENSON**, Gustavus Adolphus College
Certain trials have so captured the public imagination, remained controversial for generations and have so continued to be reinterpreted that they influence the public understanding of law. An analysis of plays and films about certain historic trials-from Socrates, Joan of Arc, and Thomas More to Alfred Dreyfus, John Scopes, Leonard Peltier, Dan White, and the Guildford Four-demonstrates that the mythology of such dramas raises basic issues of jurisprudence: conscience, rights, representation, legitimacy, power, and the rule of law.

[PANEL 32] LEAD ROUNDTABLE: ARTICULATION AGREEMENTS: THE PERSPECTIVE AND ISSUES OF THE PARTNERS IN THE PROCESS

The participants discuss the perceptions that two- and four-year schools have of the articulation process. Included are comments on the points raised by other institutions that are part of these agreements, such as training academies and accrediting agencies. It is recognized that two- and four-year schools have common and particular concerns that are aired and addressed.

[PANEL 33] LEAD PANEL AND ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY POLICING

"Mobilizing Citizen Participation in Community Policing," **JUSTINE LOVIG** and **SUSAN HARTNETT**, Northwestern University
Successful implementation of a community-policing program is not just police officers adopting new and unfamiliar roles as their agencies move toward a community-oriented model of policing. The public also has things to learn, and citizen training is key to sustaining successful resident participation in community problem solving. Cities around the country have found that when citizens were not trained, significant problems ensued. Residents were confused about their new roles and responsibilities; rarely, if ever, were citizens able to make enduring and creative contributions to community-policing efforts. In contrast, Chicago's program has included a strong commitment to citizen training.

"Educating the Public About Police: The Lima PSA Project," **MITCHELL CHAMLIN**, University of Cincinnati
This project examines the ability to affect police-citizen outcomes through educational PSAs on police-citizen interactions. The project is conducted by the University of Cincinnati in cooperation with WLIO in Lima (OH), and the Lima Police Department. The project activities include a focus group of Lima police

officers to identify the issues and substance of the PSAs; production and airing of the PSAs; surveys of Lima residents to determine the degree to which the PSAs educated the residents; and time series analyses to examine impacts on arrest charges, citizen complaints, and use of force reports.

"Citizen Involvement in Community Policing," **REBEKAH HERSCH**, Institute for Social Analysis (VA)
It is generally understood that community policing cannot realize its full effectiveness without the support and participation of community residents. Recent evidence suggests that it is often difficult for police to gain the involvement of citizens in community policing and related crime prevention activities; yet there remains a relative paucity of rigorous data on the issue. Consequently, there is only limited knowledge of how police can best stimulate the meaningful involvement of citizens in the protection of their communities. In an attempt to remedy this deficiency, ISA began in late 1995 to study citizen involvement in community policing in two cities.

[PANEL 34] WORKSHOP: "PHINEAS" TERRORISM: VIOLENT ACTIONS IN FURTHERANCE OF "GOD'S LAW"

Domestic terrorism in the United States has taken a serious, violent turn in the last decade. This workshop chronicles this shift by examining the philosophy and the words that precede violent actions including murder and mass murder. "Phineas" terrorism is justified, in the minds of its adherents, by the need to carry out "God's Law". This multi-media workshop includes transparencies, slides, and video documenting this disturbing and deadly trend.

[PANEL 35] INNOVATIONS IN SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMS TO PREVENT AND CONTROL DELINQUENCY

"A Model for School-Based Delinquency Prevention Programs," **RICHARD LAWRENCE**, St Cloud State University
Schools are increasingly plagued by disruption, drug use, and delinquent behavior, and school failure and dropout are recognized as major correlates in criminal behavior. This paper examines the components of various school-based delinquency prevention programs, and presents a model for delinquency prevention involving the coordinated efforts of school personnel, juvenile justice officials, business professionals, and the community.

"An Independent Evaluation of a Peer Mediation Program in Seven Texas High Schools," **SYLVIA O'DELL-BARHORST**, Mount Olive College
In response to the increasing number of violent incidents in public schools in Texas, the attorney general of Texas created the Texas Mediation Initiative. The pilot program began in 1995 in seven high schools representing a cross-section of Texas secondary schools. The program utilized peer mediation to resolve student/student and student/adult conflicts in the hope of defusing conflict escalation. During the school year, the program was subjected to an independent evaluation of the program itself and the program's results.

"A Secure School: A Joint Effort of Corrections, School, and a Social Service Agency," **DELORES CRAIG-MORELAND**, Wichita State University
This paper outlines the development of a secure school, alternatively referred to as an extended day reporting program for juveniles. The program came out of the joint efforts of many members of the community. The funding and direction of the program evolved into a triad of the county corrections agency, a state social welfare agency, and the school district. The program is being delivered by a for-profit agency which is traditionally involved in juvenile programs for juvenile offenders. The paper includes a description of the development and operations.

[PANEL 36] LEAD ROUNDTABLE: INTEGRATING HISTORY INTO CRIMINAL JUSTICE COURSES AND CURRICULA

This roundtable looks at integrating history into criminal justice courses, including methods, resources, and examples. It also addresses developing and teaching history courses in criminal justice, crime or justice, as well as discussion of methods and resources.

[PANEL 37] POSTMODERN CRIMINOLOGY: PERSPECTIVES

"Understanding Postmodern Criminology in Relation to Radical and Conflict Criminology: A Preliminary Explication," **BRUCE ARRIGO**, California School of Professional Psychology
This paper provisionally examines postmodern criminology in relation to its theoretical predecessors. Beginning with an identification of six core criminological principles, an analysis of how conflict, radical, and postmodern theory respectively respond to these tenets is described. A theoretical comparison is supplied. This comparison considers how similar and/or dissimilar these three criminologies are, and how useful conflict and radical theory are for advancing our understanding of postmodern criminology.

"Representation, Integration, and Postmodernism: Newsmaking Criminology and the Case of O J Simpson," **GREGG BARAK**, Eastern Michigan University
This paper provides an overview of the constitutive elements that were involved in organizing the reader, *Representing O J: Murder, Criminal Justice, and Mass Culture*, while it articulates a cultural studies approach to crime and justice.

"Visual Imprints: Representation and Interpretation in Relation to Crime," **ALLISON FORKER**, Northeastern Illinois University
The age of mass media is here. Media is not only vital in the dissemination of information, but is also expected to entertain. The culmination of these elements are critical in understanding how the images presented by the media aid in molding a particular view of ourselves and others. In effect, the representation and interpretation of images presented in the media play an increasing role in how meaning is produced. The creation and interpretation of images the media presents is examined by integrating Lacian discourse analysis and Kaja Silverman's work in cinema theory.

"Victim Offender Mediation as Dialogical Method: Implications for Postmodern Theory," **ROBERT SCHEHR**, University of Illinois-Springfield
Victim Offender Mediation (VOM) has emerged as a component of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and restorative justice efforts throughout the United States, Canada, and parts of Europe. At its core, VOM assumes a dialogical method for dispute resolution and the construction of restitution agreements. The argument put forth in this paper questions whether VOM programs are capable of facilitating the complicated processes characteristic of multiple meaning vocabularies without resorting to coercion. As an alternative, this paper addresses the mediated negotiation of heterogeneous interests through adaptation of chaos theory and poststructuralism.

[PANEL 38] POLICE ATTITUDES TOWARD COMMUNITY POLICING

"Assessing the Attitudes of Supervisors and Officers Toward Community Policing," **EDWARD LeCLAIR** and **ANNE SULLIVAN**, Salem State College
There is strong support among law enforcement administrators for the community policing approach, despite the fact that there is no consensus on what community policing is. A self-administered survey collected information about the attitudes and perceptions of supervisors and officers in three Massachusetts

police departments about community policing. The preliminary findings indicate broad support for community policing. Supervisors as well as rank and file officers believe that community policing will make neighborhoods safer, reduce fear, increase the capacity of police to solve community problems, and improve police relations with minorities.

"The Patrol Officers' View of Community Policing: Experiences from Aurora and Joliet, IL from 1991-1996," **DON STEMEN** and **MAUREEN ALLEN**, University of Illinois-Chicago and **DEANNA WILKINSON**, Columbia University
This paper provides an assessment of the trends and patterns of the implementation of community policing in two cities over a five-year period, focusing specifically on the patrol officers' experiences. A longitudinal database consisting of both quantitative survey data and qualitative interview/observational data over a five-year period (1991-1996) is analyzed. The paper reports on several specific aspects of line officers' experiences including problems with information flow, the effect of trial and error with COP strategies on patrol officers, tensions created by the specialized COP unit, officers' attitude and beliefs about COP, and departmental obstacles to implementation.

"A Comparison of Police Chiefs and Officers' Perceptions of Community Policing," **MICHAEL BRECI** and **TIM ERICKSON**, Metropolitan State University
Police chiefs in the Minneapolis/St Paul metropolitan area were surveyed to determine how many departments had implemented community policing. Chiefs were asked the principles and strategies they were using that reflect the community-policing philosophy. In the second stage of this study, officers involved in community policing were personally interviewed to determine their perceptions of the principles and strategies implemented in their departments. The study examines the relationship between the chiefs view of implementation with those of the officers involved in the process of community policing.

"The Problems of Policing: A Comparison of Police and Citizen Perceptions," **CRAIG WINSTON** and **LAWRENCE TRAVIS III**, University of Cincinnati
This study reports the findings of a research project designed to compare the attitudes of the individual officers of a police department in a suburban city in southern Ohio with those of the residents. The police department in this community is committed to community-oriented policing, and has adopted a number of programs designed to involve the community in solving neighborhood problems. Two separate surveys form the basis for this study. The first survey was administered to the officers and supervisors of the police department. This survey was designed to determine the attitudes and perceptions the police held towards crime in the community.

[PANEL 39] COMMUNITY POLICING WEED AND SEED PROJECTS

"Evaluating Community Policing: Are the Police Officers and Citizens Working Together?" **ADRIANNE KESSLER**, Southeast Missouri State University
Assisted by the U S Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Missouri, the Department of Public Safety in Sikeston (MO) and its residents have developed a community-policing program as part of Operation Weed and Seed. This paper reviews many of the advances that have been made in the areas of enforcement and police/community relations since the program's inception in July, 1996. Data collection and analysis focused on assessing a change in police/community relations. Data were obtained from a survey of residents and officers performance reports.

"Weed and Seed in Small Communities: Year 2," **MICHAEL BROWN** and **CAROL VENEZIANO**, Southeast Missouri State University
Weed and seed programs are collaborative efforts by federal, state, and local government to reduce crime and drug trafficking in target neighborhoods in selected communities. Aggressive law enforcement is followed by restoration in target areas by developing economic and social opportunities. Presented is a case study describing the processes of developing a weed and seed project in rural communities. The successes as well as the obstacles encountered thus far are discussed, as well as future plans for the program.

"Understanding the Community and the Police: An Analysis of a Weed and Seed Neighborhood," **GREGORY ROBINSON** and **JILL ROSENBAUM**, California State University-Fullerton
This paper examines the community response to the police in a weed and seed site as well as a comparison police grid. Face-to-face interviews were collected from a random selection of residents in the two neighborhoods. Examined are the responses regarding the resident's attitudes to the police. Discussed is the manner in which these data were collected and the lessons learned from the data collection procedures.

[PANEL 41] BOOT CAMPS

"Developing the Mature Coping Skills of Criminal Offenders: The Potential Role of Boot Camp Interventions," **THOMAS CASTELLANO, SUSAN PLANT,** and **IRINA SODERSTROM**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
A number of more innovative correctional boot camps suggest that they intend to change offender behavior by enhancing the self-esteem, decision-making abilities, and leadership skills of their clients. This paper presents findings relevant to these claims. Program entrants and graduates from four boot camps were administered a number of measures designed to assess their level of mature coping skills. Change scores on these measures are presented and evaluated in terms of whether they actually reflect desired processes of offender change. Implications for correctional interventions are highlighted.

"An Exploratory Assessment of Juvenile Boot Camp Environments Using Videotaping," **ANGELA GOVER, DORIS MacKENZIE,** and **GAYLENE STYVE**, University of Maryland-College Park
While there have been numerous descriptions of boot camp programs, few researchers have attempted to quantify aspects of environments within correctional institutions. Examples of environmental aspects of an institution include structure, safety, conditions of confinement, and individualized planning. Video-taping is utilized as an innovative tool to measure these environmental aspects within juvenile boot camps. The assessment of these environments using videos requires a method of sampling so that comparable environmental aspects are measured across comparison facilities. This paper discusses issues associated with the use of video-taping for exploratory research on juvenile boot camps.

"Environmental Quantification in Juvenile Facilities: Development of a Self-Report Instrument," **GAYLENE STYVE, DORIS MacKENZIE,** and **ANGELA GOVER**, University of Maryland-College Park
Indices quantifying aspects of the environment, incorporating various TQM (total quality management) models, were developed to assess juvenile boot camps and comparison facilities. These inmate and staff self-report measures aim to examine the relationship between conditions of confinement and critical intermediate and institutional impacts. A goal of the instrument is to determine whether inmate changes are a function of environmental factors, individual characteristics (risk levels, past history) or facility impacts (programming and therapeutic community). A review of the instrument development and a comparison of various TQM models is explored in this paper.

[PANEL 42] CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND JUVENILE JUSTICE

"Early Evaluation of a Juvenile Parolee Mentoring Program," **LYNN NEWHART**, Rockford College
In April 1995, the Illinois Department of Corrections made application and was subsequently awarded a planning grant to develop the Juvenile Parolee Mentoring Project (JPMP). The purpose of the project was to get parolees actively involved in both constructive relationships and programs, and thereby reduce the risk of re-offense. This paper presents a summary and evaluation of the early months of this program, and includes interviews with both mentors and the juvenile parolees themselves.

"Working While in School and Delinquent Involvement: Implications for Social Policy," **JOHN WRIGHT**, East Tennessee State University and **FRANCES CULLEN**, and **NICOLAS WILLIAMS**, University of Cincinnati
Based on a national sample of 1,775 youths, explored was the relationship of labor market participation on delinquency. Consistent with the limited existing research, the results revealed that working while in school, as measured by hours employed each week, increased delinquent involvement among high-risk males. These findings caution that unless carried out carefully and in conjunction with other treatment modalities, delinquency-prevention programs based on employment are likely to be ineffective if not criminogenic.

"The Impact of New Orleans' Curfew on Delinquency and Victimization," **BILL RUEFLE**, University of South Carolina and **MIKE REYNOLDS**, University of New Orleans
This paper presents the findings from an NIJ-funded analysis of the strictest juvenile curfew ordinance in the nation. It reports on how the curfew impacted delinquency and youth victimization during the first year of the curfew.

[PANEL 43] WORKSHOP: THE OVERREPRESENTATION OF ETHNIC MINORITY YOUTH IN THE JUVENILE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

All states that have published studies on the overrepresentation of ethnic minority youths in secure correctional facilities show disproportionality of African-American youths, and based on the geographic location, Latin American, Native American, and Asian American youths. Members of the United States Congress have stated that there will be major reforms in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA), the legislation which required the states to address the overrepresentation problem. This workshop discusses the current status of the states with respect to overrepresentation, changes in the JJDP Act, and projections of the impending crime wave by ethnic minority youths in the 21st century.

[PANEL 44] GUNS, HOMICIDE, AND VIOLENCE

"Intimate Homicides in a Mid-Sized Southern City: Profiles of the Victims, Offenders, and Incidents," **TINA LENTZ**, University of Louisville
This research explores homicide victims, offenders, case dispositions, and criminal event circumstances in a sample of resolved homicides in Jefferson County and Louisville (KY). Utilizing both quantitative and qualitative methods, all resolved homicides committed between 1985 and 1992 involving consensual sexual partners are examined (n=48). Data comes from law enforcement files, court files, and media coverage of cases. Profiles of victims, offenders, and incidents are developed, and similarities and differences with the results reported from larger metropolitan areas (including victim/offender age, race, education, employment, and motive) are presented.

"A Routine Activities Approach to Offending and Victimization," **HEATH DINGWELL**, Arizona State University
Empirical tests of the routine activities theory have generally relied on the use of demographic variables. Such variables are indirect measures of routine activities and therefore possess limited explanatory power. Additionally, very few studies have examined the routine activities of motivated offenders. Using "Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1994" this study examines specific routine activities to assess the utility of the routine activities approach. This is accomplished by performing bivariate and multivariate analysis on the data.

"Use of Firearms in the Defense of Social Investment," **ANDREW ASHCRAFT**, California State University-Sacramento
The trend in the United States is toward enactment of legislation that standardized the procedure regarding the issuance of concealed carry weapons permits, or CCWs, to individual citizens. The new legislation is, in effect, relaxing permit issuance policy. This study examines what occurs after the enactment of such legislation, and whether or not those entrusted with the ability to legally provide for their defense will abuse that ability. The results of this study may or may not nullify one argument used to dissuade legislators from approving such policy: the fear of a "Dodge City" society.

"Gun Control Attitudes and the Criminal Justice Student: Do Differences Exist?" **BRIAN PAYNE**, Old Dominion University and **ROBERT RIEDEL JR**, Troy State University
This study examined 254 student's attitudes about gun control. Of central concern was whether criminal justice students' attitudes were different from other students attending a medium-sized southern university. Findings show that criminal justice majors are more opposed to gun control measures than non-criminal justice majors. As well, results show gender and racial differences in attitudes. Implications for approaching controversial issues in criminal justice courses are provided.

[PANEL 44A] WHITE-COLLAR CRIME FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

"The Consortium for White Collar Crime Studies," **RICHARD BALL**, West Virginia University and **JAMES HELMKAMP**, National White Collar Crime Center (WV)
This paper describes the creation of a consortium of researcher/scholars devoted to studies of white collar crime, including many forms sometimes classified as occupational crime or economic crime. Outlined are the process of development, the current status of the consortium, and plans for the future. The National White Collar Crime Center plays a central role here.

"A Case Study of Corporate Crime in America: General Motors," **RONALD BURNS**, Florida State University
Corporate crime in America is a societal concern that demands greater attention. The present research is an attempt to provide greater insight into the area, with the hope of furthering knowledge and alleviating the problem. In addition to presenting a historical account of corporate crime, this paper measures the continued involvement in corporate crime by one of America's largest corporations: General Motors (GM). An empirical measurement of automobile recalls in the past several years demonstrates GM's unwavering participation in unethical, immoral, and illegal practices.

"A Critical Analysis of the Absence of White Collar Crime in the Crime Bill," **A C CROMWELL**, Wayne State University
This paper examines the differences in governmental attention given violent crime and white collar crime using the 1994 Crime Bill. A critical/radical perspective is used to illustrate the differences of treatment. The authors of the crime bill have consistently ignored the broader level of concern of white collar crime and failed to identify or combat the social, economic, and political conditions that allow it to prosper. These issues must be addressed in a crime bill that enforces crime at any and all levels.

"RICO and Environmental Crime: A Modest Proposal," **WILLIAM HYATT**, Western Carolina University
The current approach to protecting the environment is through negotiation with those accused of polluting with punishment not far exceeding the cost of clean-up. Civil and criminal RICO statutes offer far more bite including forfeiture of profits on a transaction or action which polluted the environment. The much harsher possible punishment would likely gain far more compliance.

[PANEL 45] LEAD PANEL: CONTRASTING APPROACHES TO TEACHING ETHICS

"Teaching Ethics Not as a Subject, But as an Approach to Human Conduct," **JAY ALBANESE**, Virginia Commonwealth University
Ethics courses have proliferated in criminal justice programs in recent years, as has a growing literature of applied ethics. There is a tendency to teach ethics like other courses, ie, as a supermarket of theories from which students (and instructors) choose their favorites. In a similar way, ethical theories are often presented according to their ease of presentation, rather than their significance in explaining human conduct. A modified approach to teaching ethics is presented that forces student to choose from among alternate courses of conduct in challenging scenarios, allowing them to discover the relative validity of various ethical positions.

"Constitutional Conscience: Toward a Teachable Approach to Criminal Justice Ethics," **BRADLEY CHILTON**, University of Toledo
The paper proposes a teachable approach to criminal justice ethics, using the U S Constitution as a basic/shared morality test, and decisions by the U S Supreme Court as a vital national seminar in which to learn moral lessons. Constitutional ethics is a standard part of public administration ethics curriculum. Several states now mandate that public K-12 morals education use the constitution as a more teachable morals text, and as a compromise to avoid problematic religious or philosophical approaches.

"Teaching Students to Think Critically about Ethics and the Criminal Justice System: Techniques and Critiques," **KATE KING**, State University of West Georgia
Teaching has traditionally been an information transferring sort of activity. There is a movement in the criminal justice field toward teaching ethics in a more liberated fashion. Teaching criminal justice students to think critically, then to question the very foundations of the system they intend to work in can have some surprising results. This paper examines different perspectives on learning then discusses the issues as they relate to teaching ethics to undergraduates in a criminal justice major.

"Teaching Ethical Agility," **SAM SOURYAL**, Sam Houston State University
Teaching ethics, especially at the college level, has been done in many ways; some ways are, of course, more accurate and effective than others. For example, there is the discussion method by which students are expected to chat out what they consider good and bad, right and wrong. While this method may be high on democracy, it is low on veracity. Another method is the do and don't list, where the instructor presents the students with an inventory of what is right and wrong, good and bad. While this method may be high on practicality, it is low on reasoning.

[PANEL 46] WORKSHOP: CITYWORK IN THE LOUISVILLE DIVISION OF POLICE

This paper presents the development, implementation, integration, and problems of CityWork, a management process utilized in the Louisville Division of Police. CityWork uses facilitation techniques to obtain input from employees by involving them in structured problem solving sessions to rethink how the police department works. The process allows employees to improve service-delivery, solve problems, and cut red tape. The primary focus is how to effectively manage police operations and services, both internally and externally. CityWork enlists the knowledge and experience of the people who do the work to actually fix the system.

[PANEL 47] HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON WOMEN AND MINORITIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

"Race Matters in Law Enforcement-A Sociohistorical Analysis," **LARRY STOKES**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga
This study modified Kephart's survey instrument, published in his book *Racial Factors and Urban Law Enforcement* (1957). Taped interviews were conducted with retired African-American police officers, who began their careers in law enforcement. Preliminary findings suggest that these officers believe that discriminatory practices continue, and that African-American officers' opportunities are restricted to prevent their advancement into higher ranks. Some findings were similar to Kephart's study. On the other hand, one officer noted "when I joined the ___P.D. in 1963, I was the only police officer with a college degree. The chief did not have a degree."

"W.E.B. Du Bois and the 'Atlanta School' of Social Scientific Research: 1897-1913," **SHAUN GABBIDON**, Coppin State College
This paper examines the methodological contributions of W.E.B. Du Bois. Du Bois has been the subject of a few recent publications that examine his criminological contributions. Along with Du Bois' criminological thinking, his methodologies have also been identified as pioneering. Because of the similarity of Du Bois' methodology to the later Chicago School, Du Bois' scholarly/educational influences are examined for commonalities to Chicago School scholars. This examination revealed several common influences between Du Bois and the noted Chicago School scholars. It is recommended that not only Du Bois' publication on crime be included in the criminology/criminal justice curriculum, but also his pioneering use of multiple social scientific methodologies.

"An Exploratory Study of the History of Black Women in Policing," **HELEN TAYLOR-GREENE**, Old Dominion University
This paper examines the roles and experience of black women in law enforcement during the 20th century. Emphasis is placed on their history in those agencies where black males have made considerable progress since the 1960s. The paper includes an historical analysis of their entrance, advancement, and employment trends in several selected agencies.

"Retracing the Roots of 'the Rule of Thumb': Chastisement of Wives in Anglo-American Law," **SUSAN LENTZ**, University of Nevada-Reno
This paper traces the history of the husband's authority to discipline or chastise his wife for misbehavior in Anglo-American experience. In particular, it

explores the origins of the common law rule of thumb and examines the role of common law and commentators on the law in defining the husband's authority.

[PANEL 48] WORKSHOP: MALE INMATE MARRIAGE/RELATIONSHIP ENRICHMENT PROGRAM: COLLABORATION OF FOUR STATE AND PRIVATE SYSTEMS

Incarceration of an individual puts tremendous negative pressure on marriage and/or significant other relationships. Obstacles loom on both sides of the wall that hinder and even destroy these relationships. Relationship enrichment programs for male inmates are rare and lacking. To address this need, two state systems, a prison and a university, and two private systems, a state-wide child abuse prevention association and a volunteer in corrections organization came together to creatively collaborate to organize a Growing Together While Living Apart program. The process and dynamics of organizing and implementing this program are discussed. Crossing and expanding systems' boundaries and utilizing systems' resources to address an uncommon problem is explored.

[PANEL 49] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: GRADUATE EDUCATION: TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL PROGRAMS AND STUDENTS

"Distance Education via Two-Way Audio Video Communications and the Internet," **DAVID CARTER**, Michigan State University
Michigan State University, like many colleges and universities across the country, is seeking to reach non-traditional students at remote locations through a variety of means. This paper discusses the author's approach using two-way live audio-video instruction in a graduate course offered simultaneously in East Lansing, Grand Rapids, and Detroit (MI). In addition, the course was supported by an Internet home page which includes the syllabus, assignments, readings, case studies, a discussion group (Usenet), and links to related web sites. The intent, over the next year, is to offer a complete course available through the web site.

"Traditional and Non-Traditional Approaches to Graduate Education in Criminology and Criminal Justice," **KATHLEEN HANRAHAN** and **JOHN GIBBS**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
This paper describes traditional and non-traditional graduate programs in criminal justice education. The historical roots that shaped traditional approaches to graduate education in the discipline are explored, and current trends that are changing the shape of graduate education are examined.

"Non-Traditional Education in a Traditional Setting: Shippensburg University's Weekend Master's Degree Program in Criminal Justice," **THOMAS AUSTIN** and **CARLA FIERY**, Shippensburg University
Other than some summer innovations, the scheduling of classes in higher education has adhered to the work week tradition of a day and evening format ranging from one hour a day, five days a week, to a four-hour session, one evening per week. While the private sector and government have long recognized the need for flexible scheduling in the education and training of personnel, the academic community has been slower in adapting to the changing needs of both its traditional and non-traditional clientele. Reasons for this are examined, solutions offered, and like the other presentations on this panel, an alternative format currently being provided at one institution is examined.

"Strategies to Meet the Educational Needs of Non-Traditional Students," **PETER BENEKOS**, Mercyhurst College; **ALIDA MERLO**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; and **WILLIAM COOK**, Westfield State College
This paper examines two different graduate programs designed to meet the educational needs of non-traditional graduate students: a weekend program and a satellite program. The strengths and weaknesses of these initiatives are addressed and the authors share some insights and recommendations for developing successful programs. Specific attention focuses on the unique characteristics of the student population, course scheduling, access to facilities, and resource availability. A challenge for criminal justice academicians in the 21st century is to create an environment that is both enriching and stimulating for students and faculty engaged in non-traditional programs.

[PANEL 50] ROUNDTABLE: JAILS AND ACADEME: THE CHALLENGES AND THE FUTURE

This roundtable features prominent individuals who have experience and knowledge in the field of jails. Shared with the audience are ideas about increased collaboration between jails and academe in the areas of research, intern programs, and faculty involvement in the world of jails.

[PANEL 51] CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

"Crime Among Idahoans," **MARY STOHR, JOHN CRANK, MICHELLE BISSEY,** and **RYAN BADGER**, Boise State University and **BILL MUSSER**, Meridian Police Department (ID)
Contemporary victimization surveys have a distinctly urban focus and are of limited value in understanding rural dimensions of crime. This paper assesses rural characteristics of crime through a statewide victimization survey of Idaho. By assessing rural traditional areas undergoing high rates of recent population growth, insight into the impact of population movements on areas with geographically and socially integrated institutions is also gained. Using a stratified random sampling procedure, rural and urban populations were surveyed particularly focusing on areas where population gains were substantial. Findings reveal sharp changes in patterns of victimization in urbanizing areas, and provide insight into patterns of crime among intimates in rural environments.

"Victimizations in Rural American Schools," **LYNN BARNES**, Southeastern Oklahoma University
Most of the literature regarding crime in U S public schools centers on urban school districts. However, schools in rural America are increasingly encountering violent crime and serious property crimes on school campuses. While many urban school districts have responded to the problem by implementing massive security measures, rural schools have not followed suit and typically do not keep records of criminal incidents. In fact, under-estimating crime problems is common for rural school administrators, primarily due to lower community crime rates. This paper identifies the prevalence of serious property and violent crime victimizations among public school students in rural American secondary schools.

"Rural Crime Fears and the 1996 Presidential Elections: Is Crime a Factor?" **J MICHAEL OLIVERO, JAMES ROBERTS, SCOTT HINTON, JENNIFER SUGDEN, KELLY KERSTEN** and **DAVE CLISE**, Central Washington University
This paper analyzes the relationship between rural crime fears and the impact upon voting in the 1996 presidential elections. Respondents from a rural town in Washington state were asked what issues most related to who they were voting for. Further, specific issues concerning crime related to the campaigns of Dole and Clinton were assessed. The study questions the notion that crime plays a major role in voting or the support for a political candidate.

[PANEL 53] TESTING THEORIES OF CRIME

"Structural Determinants and Violence Against the Police," **JAMES SOBOL**, SUNY-Albany
Structural and inequality theories typically used to predict violence among citizens are used to assess whether they can be applied to assaults against the police. Aggregate city level demographic, social, and economic data for the 50 largest cities according to the complete Census Bureau TIGER 92 data files are used in a multivariate analysis designed to build a model that tests the predictive capacity for violence against the police.

"Shoplifting in a South Texas Community," **GAIL CAPUTO**, Texas A&M University
This paper is a descriptive accounting of the behaviors and experiences of an adult sample of local shoplifters in a south Texas community. Interview data have been collected from two groups of shoplifters. The first is a sample of offenders placed on deferred probation for shoplifting offenses and the second is a group of people who admit to shoplifting, but who are not under correctional supervision.

"Social Disorganization and Crime," **MITCHELL CHAMLIN** and **KENNETH NOVAK**, University of Cincinnati
With the exception of Sampson and Grove's analyses of the British Crime Survey, empirical tests of social disorganization theory focus solely on the influence of structural antecedents, rather than direct measures, of social disorganization on crime rates. This research extends the work of Sampson and Grove by examining the extent to which the participation in local community organizations mediates the static and dynamic effects of social structure on crime rates. Preliminary analyses of census tract data for 1950 and 1960 provide support for disorganization theory.

[PANEL 54] POLICE ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE

"The Police Subculture and Organizational Change: Revisiting Granite," **ROBERT TAYLOR**, University of North Texas
The police subculture has been recognized and studied by a variety of scholars. However, few researchers have addressed the impact of the subculture on organizational change. This paper discusses those elements which intensify the pressure and stress observed within the police subculture. These can be broadly grouped into police-public role expectations, political and legal demands, individual agency policies and regulations, the constant threat of danger, and personal mores of individual officers. This research is particularly important as agencies across the nation embrace the organizational and role changes associated with community policing.

"Environmental Constraints and Organizational Outcomes," **DOUGLAS DAVENPORT**, Truman State University
Strategic management argues that administrators can significantly affect agency performance. This paper examines the role of the organizational environment in determining agency effectiveness, arguing that performance is largely constrained by external conditions which cannot be altered by managers. Based on a factor analytic procedure, a multi-dimensional model of the public sector environment is used to help explain the performance of municipal police departments over an extended time period, demonstrating the challenges which fact today's police administrators.

"Policing at the Crossroads: Changing Directions for the New Millennium," **WILLIAM WALSH**, University of Louisville
People are presently examining the past and attempting to predict the future. This paper employs historical and organizational evidence to analyze the milestones in the relationship between the police and those they police. It posits that the police profession has currently reached an important crossroad in its development with organizational managers dividing their support between traditional or community/problem solving operational models. However, the demands of providing security and order in the emerging information age with its global, economic order may far exceed present day policing methods. The paper concludes with suggestions on how to prepare for the future that should challenge current paradigms.

"Identifying and Using a Learning Model of Probationary Law Enforcement Personnel," **R GREGG DWYER** and **DEBORAH LAUFERSWEILER-DWYER**, University of Arkansas-Little Rock
How do officers learn to be the police? Is it by the formal system of training sessions, department manuals, and field training officers, or is it through the experience of veterans and the unofficial guidelines of the rank and file? Probationary federal agents were studied after academy graduation to develop a theory of the learning process(es) they experienced. The findings revealed a formal system of education paralleled by an equally, if not in some situations more influential, informal system. How identifying such a system can be utilized to improve training is explored.

[PANEL 55] WORKSHOP: TEACHING STRATEGIES FOR A COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COURSE AND FOR INTERNATIONALIZING OTHER COURSES

Drawing from suggestions provided by comparative criminal justice instructors from around the country, this workshop provides information on techniques and aids for teaching a topic that has uncommon breadth of coverage. Workshop presenters share ideas on course organization, coverage, assignments, resources, media aids, and other pedagogical strategies. The techniques are applicable to courses specifically on comparative criminal justice systems but can also be used where international material is included in other criminal justice courses.

[PANEL 56] THE VIOLENT INCARCERATED OFFENDER

"A Meta-Analysis of Research on Inmate-Inmate Victimization," **CLIFFORD DORNE**, University of Southwestern Louisiana and **KEN GEWERTH**, Saginaw Valley State University
This paper presents a comparative assessment of quantitative studies of prison and jail inmate-inmate victimization. Using the technique of meta-analysis, the studies are compared and contrasted in terms of study characteristics, such as sample sizes, sample compositions, types of penal institutions, and stated policy implications. Conclusions include overall appraisals of the research, recommendations for future projects, and some speculation on the degree to which such research has informed correctional policies.

"Victimization and Youthful Prison Inmates: An Empirical Analysis," **ANGELA MAITLAND** and **RICHARD SLUDER**, Central Missouri State University
Most of our knowledge on prison violence has been derived from the study of older offenders housed in maximum security institutions. The present study analyzes victimization data obtained from a sample of youthful offenders housed in a medium security prison located in a midwestern state. Data are presented on the extent of various forms of victimization. The study also analyzes whether there are differences between victims and non-victims of prison violence in terms of demographics, correctional experience, social support systems, and perceptions of safety.

"Correlates of Inmate Offending in One Medium Security Institution," **JOHN MASON III**, Kent State University-Stark Campus
This study was undertaken to provide information useful to institutional managers attempting to control inmate disciplinary infractions. The study further focuses on determining if violent behaviors are predictable within the same general framework of prediction of generalized disciplinary infractions. This study is based on data collected in 1992 from the disciplinary files at the Kentucky State Reformatory. The data is comprised of all 1,234 cases of major disciplinary infractions committed and observed during a six-month period.

"An Analysis of Riot Causation in America," **REID MONTGOMERY JR**, University of South Carolina and **GORDON CREWS**, Midland Technical College
Researchers examine single and multiple causes of prison riots from 1900 to 1995. The range of single causes is inclusive of factors from prison gangs to drug usage, and is based on reported causes from the perspective of the institutions. Multiple causation is also examined through the presentation of riot examples and by exploring current theories as they apply. Suggested are new theoretical insights into prison riot causation.

[PANEL 57] CORRECTIONAL STAFF ATTITUDES/KNOWLEDGE

"Evaluation of Staff Preparedness for Correctional Emergencies: A National Survey of State Departments of Corrections," **ROBERT FREEMAN**, Shippensburg University
An essential administrative function in corrections is preparing staff to handle a wide range of correctional emergencies. Preparation is provided through the development and testing of emergency plans. Response to a national survey reveals that most departments of correction evaluate staff preparedness using an approach that emphasizes organizational convenience. Testing of emergency plans is flawed in several critical areas. These flaws have serious implications for effective response to correctional emergencies. Recommendations for changes in evaluative procedures are offered.

"Correctional Officer Decay," **DENNIS STEVENS**, Mount Olive College
To examine the attitudes of correctional officers, 750 officers at six state penitentiaries were surveyed. Results show that job satisfaction levels are far below that of other occupations producing correctional decay effecting custody service and, ultimately, recidivism. Officers see their decay as a result of increasingly abstract bureaucratic rules designed to protect the system as power changes from the courts to the inmates fueled by racial tension, increased gang activities, and lack of departmental trust. An implication of this finding is that it is highly unlikely that even competent and ethical officers perform adequately in every situation.

"Correctional Officers Knowledge of and Concerns About AIDS in Adult Prisons," **LISA WOODS**, Benedict College
The AIDS epidemic has generated a great deal of discussion and controversy regarding the proper management of this disease within our nation's prisons and jails. Misconceptions about the transmissibility of AIDS has caused a concern. This research assesses correctional officers' knowledge of and concerns about AIDS in adult prisons. The null hypothesis was that age, sex, race, and training would not be related to the officers' knowledge of or concerns about AIDS. A survey instrument was administered to 74 correctional officers at Kirkland Institution in the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

"Knowledge About and Attitudes Toward Inmate Suicide by Corrections Personnel," **FRIEDRICH WENZ**, University of South Carolina
A sample survey using 22 personal interviews was conducted in a large detention facility to assess detention personnel knowledge about and attitudes toward inmate suicide. This facility had a history of suicidal behavior among inmates, with two suicides in one month. The survey assesses conceptions of suicide and suicidal behavior, attitudes toward suicide, attitudes toward inmates known to have committed suicide or attempted suicide, and familiarity with suicidal behavior. Suicidal behavior was personally familiar to 94 percent of the respondents. In reviewing the results, there was a wide range of beliefs and knowledge about suicide.

[PANEL 58] COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND JUVENILE JUSTICE

"A Comparison of the Self-Concepts of Imprisoned Young Female Offenders by Country and Race," **ROBERT EVANS**, Valdosta State University; **THOMAS SULLENBERGER**, Southeastern Louisiana University; **GARY COPUS**, University of Alaska-Fairbanks; and **HILARY HARPER**, Valdosta State University
Analysis revealed that imprisoned males and females in England and the United States have significantly lower self-concepts than non-delinquents. It was also found that females have significantly lower self-concepts than their male counterparts, and that the self-concepts of black offenders were significantly lower than white offenders. The results of cross-cultural comparisons suggest that low self-concept is neither the consequence nor the cause of delinquency; rather, self-concept is formed early in life as the product of socio-environmental factors.

"The Relationship Between Instructors and Inmates in Japanese Juvenile Training Schools," **KYOKO FUJINO**, Ministry of Justice (Japan)
The present study investigates how instructors in juvenile training schools can influence the inmates' motivation to rehabilitate. For this purpose, this study analyzes the data of questionnaires which were distributed to inmates in juvenile training schools in Japan. As the function of instructors' behavior, this study classifies the following four types: education of inmates; understanding of inmates; reconciliation between inmates and society (eg, their parents and their victims); and care of institutional daily life. Reported is the relationship between inmates' motivation for rehabilitation and the four types of instructors' behavior.

"Introduction of the Japanese Treatment Program, Neikan, into Western Detention Facilities," **DIETER BINDZUS**, University of Saarland (Germany)
The Naikan therapy for behavioral change was first used in Japan over 40 years ago. It is based on inter-reflection, without accusations or blame. The Naikan leader guides the subject through meditative soul-searching about people close to him. The Japanese recidivism rate has been significantly reduced since the method's inception in 1954. This process is being experimentally introduced in juvenile detention centers in Austria, Italy, and Germany. A description of methodologies, Japanese results, and tentative results at the European facilities are discussed.

"Juvenile Diversion in Korea," **TAO CHOO**, Florida State University
This paper examines a Korean diversion program, namely Suspension of Prosecution with Supervision for Juveniles (SPSJ). SPSJ is a prosecutor-diversion program and the only diversion in Korea. The paper examines the history, operation, and outcome with a discussion of the future direction of SPSJ in Korea.

[PANEL 59] AFRICAN-AMERICANS: PERCEPTIONS, INTERVENTION, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESSING

"Intervention Programs and Young Black Males at Risk: Solutions for the Future," **RENA JONES, BIVETTE STODGHILL**, and **RENE OTERO**, SUNY-Albany
This study examines the inadequacy of traditional intervention programs for young, black males in America. Recently, criminologists have argued that in order

to reduce crime and violence for this population will require a significant change in understanding, attitudes, policies, and practices. The researchers propose adopting an intervention model with a focus on the family, child rearing, and development, as well as issues of community relatedness as opposed to focusing on justice and correctional issues.

"The Impact of Extra-Legal Factors on Juvenile Justice Processing: An Examination of Informal and Formal Social Controls," **JENNIFER WEST** and **DENISE HERZ**, University of Nebraska-Omaha
This study examines gender and race bias within juvenile court processing and the effects of informal and formal social controls on a juvenile offender's disposition. It is hypothesized that a breakdown in informal controls will be more consequential for African-American female status offenders than for all other status offenders regardless of race or gender. This hypothesis is based on an integration of Black's (1974) theory of social control and feminist theory. The dispositions of status offenders from a midwestern state between the years 1975-1987 are analyzed to determine the validity of these hypotheses.

"Deterring and Preventing Delinquent Behavior: Perceptions of African-American Youth and Young Adults of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church," **MARIAN WHITSON** and **JOHN WHITEHEAD**, East Tennessee State University and **ELIZABETH GROSSI**, University of Louisville
Prior studies seeking to examine the relationship of religiosity on family, and peer influence among youth and young adults have not incorporated Black Protestant churches as a source of social control. This study seeks to fill the gap left by these omissions through data collected at a national meeting of youth and young adults of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church. A self-report questionnaire was administered to approximately 400-500 black youth between the ages of 12 and 25. Data were solicited regarding participants' perceptions, attitudes, and opinions on various offenses, past involvement in illegitimate activities, and peer and church influence on behavior.

[PANEL 60] STALKING AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT: EXAMINING THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES AMONG AND BETWEEN THESE CRIMES

"A Comparative Examination of Stalking Laws and Related Methods of Victim Protection," **LISA BOZENHARD**, Westfield State College
There has been a longstanding debate over the effectiveness of stalking laws in relation to other means of victim protection. These measures include civil protective orders and the application of related harassment and trespassing sanctions. This paper examines the effectiveness and limitations of stalking statutes in comparison to these violations. It also considers the most beneficial application of these laws with regard to victim safety and the successful prosecution of offenders.

"Sexual Harassment: A New Look at an Old Issue," **BERNADETTE MUSCAT**, Penn State-Harrisburg
This paper examines sexual harassment by exploring the criminal aspects (eg, unwanted touching, rape, and physical abuse) of sexual harassment, a problem that is primarily dealt with as a civil matter, regardless of its criminal components. The findings from this analysis suggest that sexual harassment mirrors the complexities of stalking and domestic violence. The similarities and differences among and between sexual harassment, stalking, and domestic violence are analyzed. The arguments set forth should not be regarded as a demand for specific policy changes, but rather as an invitation to open the topic for discussion.

"Stalking Victims and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder," **M A DuPONT-MORALES**, Penn State Harrisburg
This paper addresses the posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) resulting from stalking victimization. Although enacted in 1990, stalking statutes have yet to fully impact the criminal justice system's protocol and the services offered to these crime victims. Case studies of victims reveal that PTSD results from the stalking, the criminal justice system's response, and the therapeutic management of the victimization. Using five case studies that highlight these issues, this paper addresses stalking victimization and model victim services.

[PANEL 60A] MEASURING AND RETAINING LEARNING

"A Cohort Analysis of Proficiency Examinations as Indicators of Academic Success," **DAVID KOLTON**, Governors State University
This study determines the effectiveness of writing and math proficiency examinations as indicators of academic success of upper-division, undergraduate criminal justice majors. The sample for the cohort was determined by selecting students who first enrolled in course work in Fall 1992 through Fall 1994; a period of nine trimesters. The academic history of these students was followed through the Spring/Summer 1996 trimester. Four hypotheses were tested including rates of academic success; attrition rates; cumulative hours earned; and cumulative grade point averages.

"Learning Assessment: An Experiment," **JANA NESTLERODE**, West Chester University and **RON FENNELL**, Allentown College
The quality of undergraduate education, and the degree of student retention of substantive material can be difficult to measure. In an attempt to measure learning and retention by students, the faculty of a small criminal justice department in southeast Pennsylvania created a comprehensive undergraduate exam, and administered it to half of the graduating class. The results, both disturbing and encouraging, are discussed in this paper. The method is also compared with approaches used at a sister institution.

"Assessing a Criminal Justice Program," **J GAYLE MERICLE, KENNETH CLONTZ**, and **THOMAS TOMLINSON**, Western Illinois University
This paper discusses the benefits and problems with assessing criminal justice curriculums and presents the results of a pilot study. Five law enforcement classes were tested using a paper and pencil test to determine how well students retain material presented during the Introduction to Criminal Justice courses. Most of the students tested were in 200 level courses.

"Retention Program for At-Risk Criminal Justice Students," **LINDA FERRELL**, Southeast Missouri State University
This paper reviews a pilot project designed to increase the retention rate of criminal justice college students. The tasks described in this small-sample intervention program included identifying a small sample of students who were at risk of attrition; devising a series of interventions likely to enhance their retention; implementing the interventions; and recording the results of the intervention efforts. Preliminary analysis of data points to statistically significant increases in GPAs and writing skills and strongly suggests that this program played a pivotal role in improving retention rates.

"Integrating Criminal Justice Courses with the First Year Experience Program," **DEBRA STANLEY**, Central Connecticut State University
This paper describes the First Year Experience (FYE) program and its history in American higher education. The FYE program teaches basic academic skills, university life survival skills, and knowledge about university resources and higher education. The intent of an FYE based course is to increase academic competence, develop personal identity, and establish career plans. The FYE curriculum is integrated with the subject matter of an introduction to criminal

justice course. This paper discusses the merits of developing freshmen only courses that combine these curricula and prepare students for academic life and future criminal justice career plans.

[PANEL 61] CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT: CASE STUDIES

"I'm Still Standing: The Administration of a Non-Traditional Graduate Program in Criminal Justice," **DAVID WHELAN**, Fitchburg State College
The Higher Education Coordinating Council of the State of Massachusetts recently granted Fitchburg State College a master of science degree in criminal justice. While the non-traditional program had foundation, background, and idyllic strategy, it had not been operational until the subsequent hiring of the author. This paper examines, from the author's perspective, the pitfalls, problems, and recommendations associated with administering a non-traditional graduate program as compared to a more traditional approach.

"The Benefits of a Student Organization on a Criminal Justice Department," **JAMES BECHTEL** and **MATT JOHANN**, Washburn University
This presentation instructs individuals on the process of creating a student organization and the benefits this organization has for criminal justice departments across the nation. This association has been able to provide members with an academic and social environment advantageous for students seeking internship requirements for graduation and possible future employment with various law enforcement and correctional agencies. This association also allows students to interact with one another on a social level, which allows development of friendships and future contacts. The specifics of the presentation include organization, recruitment, and governance.

"Trials, Tribulations, and Victories in Marketing an Administration of Justice Program," **LOFTIN WOODIEL** and **GLORIA VERTREES**, Missouri Baptist College
This study evaluated the marketing plan and contributing actions of a church-affiliated, liberal arts college as it strives to compete with other midwestern institutions of higher learning for the lion's share of those seeking to obtain an undergraduate degree in administration of justice. The report examines the college's efforts in overhauling the major curriculum and class scheduling process to meet the needs of the prospective client, recruitment techniques, and staff recruitment/development.

"Prospective Service Approach to MPA First Year," **JAMES MADDEN**, Lake Superior State University
Starting an MPA program using the protective service approach as one of the options and how this is significantly different from the criminal justice approach is discussed. The feedback from the first year of operations is also discussed.

[PANEL 62] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: LEGAL EDUCATION AS CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: CRITICAL DECISIONS

This session explores the linkages between legal education and criminal justice education. Specifically, this session critically examines the relationship between law school and criminal justice/criminology department. Participants in this session are encouraged to develop strategies that link the objectives of both law school and criminal justice courses in an empowering dialogue. Submissions from both educators and students from law school and criminal justice programs establish the foundation upon which issues of social justice can become addressed through a dialogue that challenges traditional approaches to legal/criminal justice studies.

[PANEL 63] THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

"Assessing the Impact of Fatherlessness on Juvenile Delinquency," **DEREK STRICKLIN**, Southeast Missouri State University
The fatherlessness that many of today's children experience is examined to see how it increases the risks for delinquency. First, the role of fatherhood, both past and present, is reviewed. Then the attachment process that occurs between children and their fathers is examined. Thirdly, the economic strain that fatherlessness places on the children is discussed. Qualitative analysis of youth in custody of Division of Youth Services is employed to assess the juveniles' responses to fatherlessness. This paper seeks to identify a relationship between fatherlessness and a child's vulnerability of becoming delinquent.

"The Effect of Family Structure and Economic Deprivation on Juvenile Delinquency," **JIHONG ZHAO**, University of Nebraska-Omaha; **JIAN CAO**, AT & T Bell Lab (NJ); and **LIQUN CAO**, Eastern Michigan University
This paper examines the effect of family structure and economic deprivation on juvenile delinquency-court referrals. Five year penal data from low income families in the State of Washington is used to determine what is the relationship between family structure, economic deprivation, and the prevalence of juvenile delinquency and what is the relationship between these explanatory variables and the frequency of delinquency. More refined measures of family structure and economic deprivation and advanced statistical models are utilized in the analysis.

"Maternal Employment and Delinquency," **SCOTT DESMOND, STEPHEN CERNKOVICH,** and **PEGGY GIORDANO**, Bowling Green State University
The extant research on the effects of maternal employment on delinquency is both contradictory and dated. This study, based on a sample of 942 adolescents, examines a number of issues related to maternal employment and delinquency including the variables that intervene between maternal employment and delinquency (eg, family and school bonding); gender differences in the impact of maternal employment on delinquency; differences in the effects of part-time versus full-time employment; and the child's perceptions of their mother's employment (ie, is the child glad that his/her mother works, or unhappy with her employment).

[PANEL 64] LEGAL ISSUES AND PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT IN PRIVATE CORRECTIONS AND TRAINING ISSUES IN PUBLIC CORRECTIONS

"Prison Privatization: Recent Legal Developments," **ROBERT MEYERS**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga
When prison privatization was in its formative stages, public officials seeking to privatize correctional facilities under their authority were presented with a myriad of legal questions that warranted examination. Prison privatization has been embraced by local, state, and federal officials in some instances for more than a decade, thereby creating a body of law in need of analysis. This paper looks at emerging legal trends, assesses the extent to which prevailing rules of law have been adopted by the state and federal judiciaries, and focuses on the unresolved legal issues in the field.

"A Longitudinal Assessment of Employee Perceptions of Participation, Stress, and Potential Turnover in Private Prisons," **RISDON SLATE**, Florida Southern College and **RONALD VOGEL**, California State University-Long Beach
Participatory management has been identified as a means to lessen job-related stress in criminal justice organizations. In 1990, employees from two private prisons were surveyed in an attempt to assess the level of participation in decision making and the relationship between organizational stress, physical stress, and thoughts about quitting the job. A structural model was developed, and, in accordance with recommendations in the empirical literature, this study involves another administration of the survey instrument six years later. Comparisons of the institutional employees in a longitudinal analysis are made, and an explanation for the findings and implications is offered.

"An Assessment of Correctional and Juvenile Justice Training Needs: A Statewide Maryland Study," **O ELMER POLK**, Coppin State College and **KATHLEEN BLOCK**, University of Baltimore
This grant funded study assesses correctional and probation and parole training needs throughout Maryland for adult and juvenile corrections. An exploratory descriptive analysis is conducted on 256 training variables and 20 demographics (N=852). The purpose is determination of contemporary training needs and the extent to which they are being met in all job categories. It is predicted that much training is available but not being provided to employees, and that training is not distributed proportionately in all job categories. Training availability and adequacy is addressed, along with reasons for lack of training availability and proposed resolutions.

[PANEL 65] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: RURAL AND SMALL TOWN LAW ENFORCEMENT

"Rural Law Enforcement and Crime," **JAMES GOLDEN** and **FRED WILSON**, University of Arkansas-Little Rock
When the overall economic effects of crime are measured, the impact is more pervasive for the population in rural areas. Approximately 90 percent of the interaction between law enforcement and the communities in which they serve occurs in the rural areas of this country. Due to the extensive amount of contact within these rural populations (pop. less than 25,000), a non-traditional approach to policing is essential.

"Big City and Little City Police: Organizational Distinction," **DOUGLAS DAVENPORT**, Truman State University
This presentation adds to the discussion of big city and little city differences by focusing on the organizational goals and structures of municipal departments in non-metropolitan communities. Data from a survey of Texas agencies is used to explore differences.

"Small Town Crime," **SHARON GREGORY**, University of South Carolina
Much of the sociological and criminological literature attributes crime in an area to the population characteristics within the area. Through empirical tests, the strength of this assertion is tested in small-towns.

[PANEL 66] THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

"Federal Court Access for Victims of Gender-Based Violence: The Civil Remedy of the Violence Against Women Act of 1996 Post-*Brozonkala*," **KRISTINE MULLENDORE**, Grand Valley State University
The Violence Against Women Act of 1996 created a federal civil cause of action for victims of gender-based violence. Its stated goals are to remedy individuals who suffer gender-based violence and gender-based deficiencies in state criminal justice systems. *Brozonkala v Polytechnic* (1996) invalidated this civil action as an improper exercise of congressional power under either the commerce clause or the fourteenth amendment. This paper analyzes the *Brozonkala* decision, and discusses its ramifications as to the use of the federal court system as a forum for redress for the victims of gender-based acts of violence.

"Safe Streets for Women," **TRACY BARNETT**, Western Michigan University
The paper attempts to better understand the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) that was signed under the Crime Bill of 1994. There is a brief historical analysis including who the key players were in getting the bill through, as well as the opponents. A presentation of the few cases that have been implemented is discussed, and also, the cases that have found the law to be unconstitutional. Discussion includes what it means for VAWA to be federally enforced. Also noted are the supporters of the law, and the groups that are heavily opposed to it, and what that will mean when trying to press charges under the law. The future implications of the law and possible problems are discussed.

"Civil Rights Protection for Female Victims: The Violence Against Women Act," **MARY ATWELL**, Radford University
As Title IV of the 1994 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, congress provided that victims of gender-motivated crimes can file suit in federal court against their attackers on the grounds that the victims' civil rights have been violated. This paper examines the legislative history of the act and the two conflicting rulings (*Doe v Doe* and *Brozonkala v Virginia Polytechnic Institute, et al*) on the act's constitutionality.

[PANEL 67] ROUNDTABLE: EXPECT THE UNEXPECTED: PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IN TEACHING STATISTICS TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE UNDERGRADUATES

An increasing number of criminal justice programs are offering statistics courses within their curricula. This roundtable explores the problems which arise in teaching courses in undergraduate statistics in criminal justice. Focus is on the educational benefits to students from such course offerings, as illustrated in the unexpected responses to questions and assignments.

[PANEL 68] QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE EXAMINATIONS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL TRENDS

"Social Control in the Eastern Kentucky Subculture of Violence," **ROBERT HAWKINS JR**, University of Houston-Victoria
The region of eastern Kentucky has produced very low crime rates over the last two decades (1970s and 1980) as compared to the rest of the United States. This overall low crime rate is contrasted by the extremely high murder rates the region has generated. One possible explanation for this situation is that a subculture of violence exists. Qualitative analysis of crime in eastern Kentucky suggests that homicides/murders are used as a means of social control. UCR county level arrest data (1971-90) are presented that show historical trends in high homicide rates and low total crime rates.

"A Dynamic Framework of Crime Causation," **SANJEEV SRIDHARAN**, Supreme Court of Virginia
State-level data is used to apply multivariate time series techniques in studying the dynamic linkages between unemployment and crime across a few states. Focus is on a macro-dynamic framework of crime causation. Such a framework gives emphasis to the time-paths of the variables and feedback among the variables. The theoretical implication of such a framework for a macro theory of crime causation is described.

"Multiple Correspondence Analysis of Criminal Careers: Drug Dealing and Involvement in Violent Property Offenses," **CHRIS MARSHALL** and **INEKE MARSHALL**, University of Nebraska-Omaha and **PETER van der HEIJDEN**, Utrecht University (The Netherlands)
In describing the criminal careers of active offenders, a central issue concerns the combination of offense types (drug dealing, violent crimes, property crimes) over the course of an individual's offending period. Recent research indicates that there is considerable between-individual as well as within-individual variability with regard to involvement in different types of offenses. 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 (cf. W Taris and van der Heijden, 1993). This paper introduces multiple correspondence analysis of HOMALS (HOMogeneity Analysis via Alternating Least Squares) as a suitable method.

"Predicting Parolees' Recidivism: How Much Influence Do Individual Predictors Have?" **MARY ZAGER**, Northeastern University
This paper examines a series of logistic regression models as alternative independent variables to predict recidivism. Discussions of the variables used in these models generally focus on the theoretical implications of the inclusions of individual items. This paper focuses on the relative predictive value of alternative sets of independent variables as well as identifying those dominant variables with the greatest explanatory power.

[PANEL 69] CRIME PREVENTION AND SECURITY 101: WHO IS PROTECTING THE STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND STAFF?

"Crime Prevention at School: Review of the Educational Literature Methodology," **CHESTER QUARLES**, University of Mississippi
School administrators have been dealing with disruption, delinquency, and crime issues for many years. Only in recent years, however, has the school crime volume and school crime rate become totally unacceptable. A review of educator research materials including books, journals, magazines, and newsletters reveals that many schools are performing quite well, but that others do not know how to make a difference in the day-to-day administration of crime deterrence programs. Many programs and policies are on target; most are not. Very rarely have criminologists, police or security personnel written for this milieu. In this paper, a criminologist looks at school-based literature created by educators for educators.

"Crime Prevention Activities at an Urban University: A Panel Study of Faculty, Members, Students, and Staff," **JOHN SLOAN**, University of Alabama-Birmingham; **DEBORAH WILKINS**, SUNY-Albany; and **BONNIE FISHER**, University of Cincinnati
This paper reports the results of a two-year panel study of the crime prevention activities of faculty members, students, and staff (N=395) at a large urban university in the south. Panel members were asked how often they engaged in 12 different crime prevention activities while they were on campus. Results revealed that while most panel members routinely engaged in one or two activities, other modalities were rarely, if ever, used. Implications of these results are discussed as they relate to crime prevention programs and services offered by colleges and universities.

"Crime Prevention Policies, Units and Programs for Campus Police Agencies," **MAX BROMLEY**, University of South Florida and **BRIAN REAVES**, U S Department of Justice
This research was adapted from a comprehensive survey of nearly 600 campus police departments conducted in 1995. The presentation describes policies, units, and programs used by campus police agencies in their overall crime prevention efforts. Findings related to victim's services, residence life officials, date rape prevention, alcohol education, hate crimes, and self defense programs are among the issued discussed. The level of campus compliance with various mandates of the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 is also discussed.

[PANEL 70] LEADERSHIP IN POLICING

"Police Organization and Management Practice in Middletown: A Look to the Future," **GARY WEBB** and **SUSAN SAYLES**, Ball State University
This paper relies on surveys as well as follow-up interviews to analyze the police organization and management practices in Middletown. This 1996 study is compared to an earlier study in 1993 and significant variables and antecedents are identified.

"Profiling Those Impacted by Organizational Stressors at the Macro, Intermediate, and Micro Levels of Police Agencies," **DEBORAH LAUFERSWEILER-DWYER** and **R GREGG DWYER**, University of Arkansas-Little Rock
As an administrator it is necessary to design programs according to need. In addressing the issue of stress the question becomes "who is stressed?" By examining perceived stress levels within the organizational context, it is necessary to examine how the organization affects each employee differently. This research identifies how rank, education, experience, and gender were correlated with stressors at the macro, intermediate, and micro levels of the organization. Recommendations for administrators in the design of programs needed to address each group individually as well as the organization as a whole are provided.

"Mentoring and Developing Successful Promotional Candidates," **THOMAS WHETSTONE**, University of Louisville and **VINCENT ROBISON**, Louisville Police Department (KY)
The promotional process can be a difficult and stressful time for the candidate. A part of this stress rises from a lack of knowledge or understanding of the process and the performance expectations. A formal mentoring program is designed and implemented in an effort to identify and assist in developing a more inclusive range of promotional candidates. Developing program guidelines, the procedures for identifying mentors and proteges, and the methods for instruction and guidance are covered. The impact on women and minorities is discussed and alternatives are suggested.

"An Analysis of the Relationship Between Personality Preference Traits of Mid-Level and Executive-Level Law Enforcement and Correctional Leaders and Exemplary Leadership Practices," **CAROL RASOR**
This study examines the relationship between personality profiles and exemplary leadership practices of mid-level and executive-level law enforcement and corrections leaders. A total of 332 subjects from six agencies in Florida were administered a demographic survey, the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, and the Leadership Practices Inventory. More than 22 variables and their effect on exemplary leadership practices are analyzed. Results, implications, and recommendations are discussed to understand the nature of leadership in these two professions.

[PANEL 71] A COMPARISON OF POLICE ABUSE, JUDICIAL STRUCTURE, AND FAMILY VIOLENCE IN MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA

"Police Use of Force: Applying Lessons Learned from the United States," **JOAN MARS**, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
This paper reviews the findings of recent research concerning the use of force by the Guyana Police Force. The frequency of the use of force by the police and the factors connected therewith are discussed and compared with research findings in the United States. The effectiveness of administrative policies and

other interventions in reducing police use of deadly force in the United States is discussed and the likelihood of favorable results from the adoption of similar measures in Guyana is assessed.

"The Mexican Judicial System," **WILLIAM WILKINSON**, University of Texas-Brownsville and **ENRIQUE MALAGON**, Universidad Autonomas de Tamaulipas-Tampico (Mexico)
The two major families of law found in the Atlantic Community (Western Europe and the Americas) are the civil law and the common law. Specific representatives of both of these systems are found in the United States (common law) and Mexico (civil law). Each of these systems have written constitutions forming republican governments with power placed in three primary branches - executive, legislative, and judicial. This paper examines the judiciary in Mexico, and a comparative analysis is made with judicial structures and proceedings in the United States. The paper concludes with a discussion of similarities and differences of the two systems.

"A Comparative Case Study of Family Violence: Bahia, Brazil vs Georgia," **ELIZABETH McCONNELL** and **ELIZABETH HIGGS**, Valdosta State University
In this cross-cultural comparative study, data is evaluated from Salvador, Bahia (Brazil), and the state of Georgia. Early self-evaluations by police officers and family violence trainers emphasized the following factors: the economic vulnerability of women and children; the presence or absence of family networks of support; increasing community awareness of the rising levels of family violence; and recent changes in law or the ways in which police handle these cases. Comparisons of the following quantitative family violence data are presented: frequency of bodily injury; the number of deaths directly related to family violence; and the incidence of marital rape.

[PANEL 72] AUTOMOBILE SEARCHES AND THE FOURTH AMENDMENT

"Defining the Community Caretaking Function," **JACK CALL** and **LISA GAREY**, Radford University
In *Cady v Dombrowski* (1973), the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of a warrantless search for a weapon in a wrecked car driven by a police officer who had been taken to the hospital, even though the police lacked probable cause to believe there was a weapon in the car. In so ruling, the Supreme Court seemed to establish an exception to the warrant requirement that has been referred to as the community caretaking function. This paper examines lower court treatment of the community caretaking function and proposes a clearer statement of the contours of this exception to the warrant requirement.

"Playing Fair: The Police, the Constitution, and Informed Consent: An Analysis of *Ohio v Robinette*," **CRAIG HEMMENS**, Boise State University and **JEFFREY MAAHS**, University of Cincinnati
Police must inform suspects in custody of their fifth and sixth amendment rights. Officers who make a traffic stop and seek consent to search are not required to inform the motorist he has the right to refuse consent. The result is a different level of protection for fourth amendment rights. The Ohio Supreme Court recently held that an officer must inform a motorist he is free to leave before asking consent to search. The U S Supreme Court has accepted the case for argument, to determine whether such a warning is required. This paper examines this case and the constitutional issues.

"Automobile Searches and the Fourth Amendment: The 1995-96 and 1996-97 Terms of the United States Supreme Court," **ALTON SLANE**, Muhlenberg College
In its 1995-96 term, the Supreme Court decided *Whren v United States* (1996) and upheld the use of a traffic stop as a pretext to search an automobile for a controlled substance. In its 1996-97 term, the Supreme Court will decide *Ohio v Robinette* and *Maryland v Wilson*, both cases involve traffic stops and related fourth amendment issues. An analysis of all three cases provides more insight into the court's view of the fourth amendment in relation to automobiles, and the lesser expectations of privacy they generate.

[PANEL 73] ROUNDTABLE: COMMUNITY PEACEKEEPING AND CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVE

As a response to the increasing national interest in innovative community-based efforts to control crime, the police department at St Cloud (MN) teamed up with the Justice Research Center at St Cloud State University to develop a peacekeeping initiative. The initiative uses police officers not simply to respond to complaints but rather to play a leadership role in promoting and maintaining peace in the community. The roundtable discusses the genesis of the initiative, problems in implementation, and benefits to the community.

[PANEL 74] ROUNDTABLE: ASSESSING THE ROLE OF PRIVATE SECURITY CURRICULUM IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS: FOCUS ON MINNESOTA

This roundtable explores the options of teaching courses within a criminal justice program; designing a private security track within the criminal justice major; and creating a private security major to be administered out of the criminal justice program. Several schools with varying emphases in private security are outlined, and the numbers of student and level of interest is explored. This paper reviews the private security courses offered in university systems across the state of Minnesota, focusing on the curriculum revision under consideration at St Cloud State University.

[PANEL 75] SCHOOL VIOLENCE

"An Exploration of the Relationship between Guns in School and Fighting," **STEPHEN COX**, Central Connecticut State University and **TIMOTHY BYNUM** and **WILLIAM DAVIDSON**, Michigan State University
This study explores the relationship between students who bring guns to school and students who participate in a high number of fights. Survey responses were obtained from more than 3,500 middle school students from a large midwestern school district as part of an evaluation of an ongoing violence reduction program. The results suggested that students who are likely to carry guns to school and be involved in a high number of fist fights at school have a positive attitude toward fighting, have experienced several incidents of school violence, do not feel safe in school, and have low self-efficacy.

"Youth and Guns in Schools: Are We Getting Anywhere?" **SALIBA MUKURO**, Mississippi Valley State University
This paper briefly reviews the history of youths and guns in American schools, examines the variety of control and prevention strategies presently in place vis-a-vis their effectiveness, finds minimal effectiveness, and above all, questions the over reliance on security gadgets. A six-part holistic approach is recommended.

"Violence in Schools: A Comparison of Two School Systems," **JAY BATES**, Jacksonville State University
The problem of violence in American schools has crippled the potential for students to learn and impaired the ability for educators to teach. This study looks

at two large school systems in Alabama-the Birmingham city schools and the Jefferson County school system. This study determines why the violence is so much greater in the city schools than the county schools, why one school system seems to handle the problem better than the other, and what, if anything, can be done to correct the overwhelming problem in the city schools.

"The Creation of the Child Felon: Criteria, Decision-Makers, and Decision Format," **SUSAN REED**, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
Two random samples of children were selected who in school year 1994 incurred a disciplinary report in a specific middle school; and/or age 12-15, had police contact in the middle school district. Information from cumulative school, police, county social service, private treatment agency, juvenile intake, and juvenile court records was obtained on referral source and rationale and service delivered, information, and source of information (external sources, internal sources, transmitted in writing, phone contacts, fact-to-face meeting, sequential or simultaneous meetings of players) used in case decisions.

[PANEL 76] ROUNDTABLE: COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS: PROVIDING DISTANCE EDUCATION, A TEAM CONCEPT

This roundtable consists of distance learning team-member experts affiliated with Florida Gulf Coast University, which is scheduled to open as Florida's 10th university in Fall 1997. The university has made a commitment to the use of cutting-edge technology in the delivery of educational programs. The primary focus of the roundtable is discussion of the necessity for collaborative efforts in providing a successful distance learning environment for students. Issues for discussion include identification of team members, specific roles of each team member, the importance of institutional support, course design, and course delivery strategies.

[PANEL 76A] FUTURE TRENDS: UNANTICIPATED CONSEQUENCES

"Unintended Consequences: Latent Dysfunction in Crime and Technology," **GREGORY FALLIS**, Fordham University and **LILLIAN DOTE**, Community Policing Consortium (Washington, DC)
Modern criminal justice systems rely on technology. Many technological advances, however, contain the seeds of latent dysfunction-possible (or inevitable) unintended deleterious consequences. Home alarm systems may increase our sense of security, but also flood police department with false alarms, diverting valuable resources that may be needed elsewhere. Non-lethal weapons may hold the promise of saving lives, but their very lack of lethality may cause them to be used with greater frequency and in inappropriate circumstances. This paper examines some of the unintended consequences of technological change in the criminal justice system.

"The U S Police Department: A Tradition of Structural Problems Faces the Future," **BERNARD LEVIN**, Blue Ridge Community College
Much has been written about social and demographic changes in our society, as well as on changes in the organization of the workplace. We have daily headlines about changes in crime and criminal justice, yet most police departments are structured much as they were 25 years ago, except perhaps with more managers and fewer workers. This anomaly is running headlong into the brick wall of the future. The present paper describes the structural changes which police departments must adopt if they are to survive as viable entities into the 21st century.

"Cyber-Violence in the Virtual Workplace," **FRANK SCHMALLEGER**, Justice Research Association (SC)
Workplace violence is a topic of growing concern. This paper expands the concept of workplace violence to include cyberspace and the virtual workplace. Cyber-violence, including the communication of threats via computer and other electronic media, is discussed, and techniques for the prevention of virtual workplace harassment are presented. Other concepts introduced include cyber-hate, cyber-identities, cyber-threats, virtual attack, cyber-terrorism, and net crime.

[PANEL 77] MANAGING POLICE AGENCIES

"Changing Decision Making in the New York City Police Department," **ELI SILVERMAN**, John Jay College and **PAUL O'CONNELL**, Iona College
The New York City police department has received an extraordinary amount of attention in recent years. This is due to a dramatic decline in crime, new strategies and tactics, and major personnel and organizational changes. While commanding far less attention, another area has not only accompanied these changes, but has been crucial to their development and efficacy. This paper addresses the nature of changing departmental informational bases, and decision making processes, particularly in terms of their interaction with recent managerial and strategical changes.

"Animosity Equates to Wasted Resources," **PATRICK MUELLER** and **JOHN HARLAN**, Stephen F Austin State University
This case study examines the effect of conflict between the legislative branch (county commissioners court) and the executive branch (sheriff) that has produced the predictable outcome of suboptimization of scarce fiscal resources. The study is limited to the time period from 1990 through 1996.

"Business Planning in the UK Police Service: What's That Got to Do with Real Policing?" **GEOFF BERRY**, Staffordshire University (England)
Annually, UK police forces are required to produce force and divisional business and policing plans. Evidence suggests a lack of ownership of such plans at operational levels, with officers having problems identifying how the plans relate to them and how they can contribute to the achievement of the plans' objectives. This has reinforced the organizational dysfunction between operational officers and headquarters departments. The paper offers reasons for this and suggests that the UK police service has adopted business planning without the necessary communications processes. It outlines the central role of communications in business planning and makes appropriate recommendations.

"A Comparison of the Roles of Mid-Management in Police Agencies," **LYDIA LONG**, Indiana State University
This study examines mid-management in police agencies. This was accomplished through addressing the question: are the administrative duties performed by lieutenants differentiated from those of captains and sergeants? The data is analyzed using measures of central-tendency, cross-tabulations, and long-linear analysis. Results show the tasks performed by the three ranks are essentially the same. Any differences among the ranks can only be attributed to the title itself, not the roles. The ranks are analogous.

[PANEL 78] ROUNDTABLE: MAKING THE GRADE: SURVIVING GRADUATE SCHOOL AND THE JOB MARKET

All too frequently, graduate students become embroiled in an unhealthy, stressful, and competitive college environment. This stress can become even greater in their efforts to gain employment. This session convenes a discussion of strategies and techniques, tips and pointers, and do's and dont's in efforts to successfully launch a career as an academician or criminal justice practitioner.

[PANEL 79] INNOVATIVE DRUG INTERVENTIONS

"Intervention in DUI Behavior: A Model Project," **DAVID STRUCKHOFF**, Loyola University and **ANTHONY RIZZATO** and **LEE REHM**, Central States Institute of Addiction (IL)
This paper illustrates the salient aspects of the Level II Moderate Project in Cook County (IL) completed from August I, 1993 through June 30, 1996. Since the inception of this project, the main focus remains twofold-to increase accountability of tracking first offenders and to deter recidivism in the DUI population. The demonstration project questions are answered in this paper as well as the specific features which made this project a success. In addition, the foundation for researching this group in the future is provided should funding be made available.

"Juvenile Delinquency and Illicit Drug Sales: The Suppressed Variable," **BIVETTE STODGHILL, RENA JONES**, and **RENE OTERO**, SUNY-Albany
This study examines the correlates of illicit drug use and sale among juvenile delinquents. Data is drawn from the survey of youths in custody based on interviews conducted in 1987. The classic drug/crime pattern is explored in relation to the sale of drugs, while controlling for other theoretically relevant variables.

"Using Persuasion Theory to Reduce Drug Use Among Adolescents," **MARK LANIER**, University of Central Florida and **RALPH DiCLEMENTE** and **ROB PACK**, University of Alabama-Birmingham
This paper presents the results of a study using persuasion theory to attempt to decrease the use of illicit drugs by incarcerated youth. Persuasion theory relies on peer-led interventions, role playing, and other interactive techniques. Approximately 250 incarcerated adolescents were exposed to the stimulus and another 250 served as a control group. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected. This paper provides preliminary pre- and post-test results. Post release behavior was assessed through the use of confidential interviews.

[PANEL 80] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: STUDENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

"Self-Research: Alcoholism," **KEVAN WELDON**, Northeast Community College
This paper compares ways in dealing with alcoholism by using one's self as research. This research shows how alcohol can almost destroy a fife and how one can overcome alcoholism to become a productive member of society.

"Stalking: Examination of Causes," **SARA BROCKMAN** and **HEIDI MARR**, Northeast Community College
This paper is an examination of the theories of causation of stalking.

"Weaknesses and Misconceptions of the Federal Witness Program," **COURTNEY GOETSCH**, Northeast Community College
There are many weaknesses and misconceptions about the Federal Witness Program. This paper analyzes the stress which is placed on a witness, and discusses what could be done by law enforcement and government to ease the stress and strengthen the weaknesses of the Federal Witness Program.

"A Comparison of Strategies for Dealing with Prison Overcrowding," **KENNETH MANDL**, Northeast Community College
This paper compares strategies for dealing with overcrowding in two state prison systems. Texas, a state operating under federal court imposed guidelines is compared to Nebraska, a state without such imposed guidelines.

"Supervisor Stress in Law Enforcement," **ERIC GUERENA**, Wayne State College
Supervisor stress in law enforcement is an overlooked topic. Supervisors must deal with the stress that their officers deal with, while balancing it with other stress from budget constraints and politics that engulf their daily routine. The effects of stress can have a traumatic effect on the individuals, which can lead to health problems, unsatisfactory job performance, and unhappiness. This paper analyzes the effects of stress, the anxieties that are part of that stress, and steps to abate stress. The paper concludes with a discussion of what can be done through personal responsibility to ease stress and tension.

[PANEL 81] ROUNDTABLE: PUBLICATIONS AND THE BLACK PROFESSOR

This roundtable discussion focuses on the problems facing black professors in getting their works published, and the development of strategies for new publication vehicles for minority issues.

[PANEL 82] LEAD PANEL AND ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: THE STATE OF CRIME MAPPING: PAST RESEARCH, NEW STRIDES, AND FUTURE APPLICATIONS

"Recent Developments in Innovative Crime Mapping Techniques," **VICTOR GOLDSMITH** and **JOHN MOLLENKOPF**, Hunter College and **PHILIP McGUIRE**, New York City Police Department
Since the end of 1993, the NYPD has increasingly used the computerized display of crime data on a geographic base map to determine crime control tactics and allocate resources within and across the city's police precincts. During this same period, all major crimes, except rape, have undergone significant reductions in New York City. During 1996, the NYPD has deployed PC-based mapping technology at most of the NYPD's 76 precincts, use of which promises to enhance dramatically the ability of precinct commanders to analyze local crime patterns and allocate their resources in the most strategic manner.

"The Role of Computer Mapping," **TOM McEWEN**, Institute for Law and Justice (VA)
This paper develops the important role that computer mapping applications should play in criminology, especially law enforcement applications. Until the last decade, only isolated successes of computer mapping can be found. Spurred by the microcomputer revolution, the picture is now changing as geographers, criminologists, crime analysts, and others develop increasingly better applications. At the same time, an argument can be made that computer mapping is still in its infancy. Successful mapping requires several key elements, including reliable data, an underlying theory, and strong analytical techniques. Each of these elements is discussed, along with examples to illustrate key points.

"Crime Mapping Research and Applications: Support from the National Institute of Justice," **NANCY LaVIGNE**, National Institute of Justice
Crime mapping has evolved in just a few years from an innovative method for the identification of crime problems to a standard component of the big-city crime analyst's toolbox. Whereas great strides have been made in establishing crime mapping capabilities in most mid- to large-size police departments, crime analysts and researchers alike appear to have quickly approached the limitations of this technology. Crime mapping is primarily a means of organizing

information, rather than a true analytic tool. The future of crime mapping, however, holds great promise.

[PANEL 83] ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME

"Social Disorganization and Violent Crime: State-Level Differences, Similarities, and Implications," **WILLIAM PELFREY**, Virginia Commonwealth University
This paper examines social, demographic, and economic data consistent with social disorganization theory, and their relationship to violent crime in three states-Colorado, South Carolina, and Ohio. Multivariate and bivariate relationships are relatively strong but inconsistent among the states examined. The paper provides explanations of the relationships, the inconsistencies, and the implications for initiatives such as community-oriented policing and problem-oriented policing.

"Crime in Nassau County: Some Deep Pockets," **LISA MARGOLIN**, Long Island University-C W Post
As recent studies indicate, crime throughout the United States, as measured by the Part I Offenses of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, continues to trend downward. A 1995 study of the New York metropolitan area and demographically comparable areas throughout the country confirmed this phenomenon. Nassau County (NY)- with the lowest crime rate in the study-continues to have areas with disproportionately high crime rates. Suggestions for decreasing crime within these areas focus on law enforcement personnel deployment and improving the collection, coordination, and application of criminal and demographic data.

"The Relationship Between Temperature and Domestic Violence in Minneapolis," **ELLEN COHN** and **JAMES ROTTON**, Florida International University
Although field research generally suggests a sample positive linear relationship between temperature and crime, an earlier study of temperature and assaults in Minneapolis demonstrated an inverted-U relationship, supporting the findings of laboratory research in this area. This study's analysis shows that domestic violence is also an inverted-U shaped function of temperature. The results can be better understood in terms of routine activity theory than through theories of psychological aggression.

"Non-Linear Analysis for Neighborhood Research: A Theoretical Model and Design," **JEFFERY WALKER**, University of Arkansas-Little Rock
While recent studies in the study of neighborhoods, change, and crime have overcome many theoretical and methodological obstacles of the past, it is still plagued by problems of neighborhoods and people that are so complex as to appear to defy scientific examination. These problems may stem primarily from the linear methodology and analysis procedures used in neighborhood research. This paper formulates a theoretical model for neighborhood analysis using a non-linear design taken from chaos theory. Implications and restrictions in the conceptual framework are discussed, and a foundation for non-linear analysis is presented.

[PANEL 84] LEAD PANEL: EMERGING ISSUES IN CORRECTIONS

"Agenda Setting and Formulation of Corrections Policy," **JAMES HOUSTON**, Appalachian State University
Corrections practitioners need to know how an issue is translated into correctional policy. Too often, the corrections executive views policy from the perspective of day-to-day activities associated with the implementation of procedures. This paper reports on a survey of one state's approach to corrections policy and it formulation. Particular attention is paid to input of lower level corrections employees, influence of this legislature, and of interest groups.

"The Institutional Response: Managing Inmates Without 'Good Time'," **ROBERT HUNTER** and **TIM SEXTON**, University of Northern Iowa
This study focuses on the institutional response to inmates with mandatory long-term sentences, and the problems associated with their behavioral management. A survey was conducted polling various other states to develop an overall understanding of the techniques employed in dealing with behavioral problems associated with the absence of good time. The relevancy and implications of this study are to develop an effective behavioral management program within Iowa's state prison system, one which may be applicable to other jurisdictions.

"Corrections: Will It Ever Become Proactive?" **PAIGE RALPH**, Lake Superior State University
While policing in the United States has become a proactive field, corrections has yet to follow suit. This field has been limited in its ability to advance due to administrators who are reluctant to change, bureaucratic red tape, and the denial of impending disasters. This paper reviews the problems associated with corrections as a reactive bureaucracy, and makes recommendations for the future. The responses to growing inmate violence is used to illustrate corrections' failure to be proactive.

"What's Wrong with American Sentencing Policy?" **DAVID KOPEL**, Independence Institute (CO)
In the last 15 years, sentencing policy in the United States has shifted away from judicial discretion and towards mandatory sentences. The resulting draconian sentences for non-violent offenses have harmed public safety and imposed punishment grotesquely disproportionate to the crime.

[PANEL 85] ASSESSING THE NEEDS AND OUTCOME LEVELS OF INMATES AND PROBATIONERS

"The Supervision and Treatment of Offenders on Probation: Understanding Rural and Urban Differences," **THOMAS ELLSWORTH** and **RALPH WEISHEIT**, Illinois State University
This paper presents an analysis of intake survey data, including the risk and needs assessments of over 3,900 adult offenders placed on probation in a midwestern state. The data describes differences in urban and rural adult probation cases. Included in the analysis and discussion are the identification of drug use and abuse and the ability of probation systems in the state to provide adequate screening and treatment. Other demographic and offense characteristics aid in the profiling of rural probation offenders, including similarities and differences with their urban counterparts.

"Probationer Needs Levels: The Relationship of Services to Outcome for Selected Offender Profiles," **BETSIE McNULTY**
Research has demonstrated the relationship between probationer needs and probation outcome. This study explores this relationship, focusing on the scope and level of needs in education, skills, employment, family functioning, and substance abuse. Data on a sample of 2,000 felons placed on probation in 1990 indicate that approximately 60 percent had completed probation or were still active four years later. Analysis suggests that services may play a key role in success while on probation for selected offender profiles. Policy implications that consider the level and scope of these needs, as well as the resources of adult probation departments are discussed.

"Diversion, Offender Accountability, and Treatment: Evaluating the Promise of the Cincinnati Drug Court," **JODY SUNDT, SHELLY JOHNSON, EDWARD LATESSA**, and **MARTHA HENDERSON**, University of Cincinnati
Drug courts are a recent innovation designed to ease the impact of drug offenders on the courts and jails, while also recognizing the special treatment needs of drug offenders. This study examines the effectiveness of the Cincinnati drug court at achieving these objectives. Specifically addressed is what impact the drug court has on criminal case processing and jail population, whether participation in the drug court reduces drug use and criminality, and what individual and program characteristics are related to treatment success.

"Predictors of Prison and Probation: Examining the Rural-Urban Factor," **PAUL MAZEROLLE, JENNIFER HARTMAN, MICHAEL TURNER**, and **ALEX HOLSINGER**, University of Cincinnati
Investigating disparities between social groups on various dimensions of equity and fairness has long been an important area of interest for criminal justice-related research and policy. The current study examines differences in predictors of criminal justice dispositions across jurisdictions differentiated along various rural and urban dimensions. County-level data from eight jurisdictions in Ohio is used to empirically investigate whether predictors of prison and probation are invariant across urban and rural areas. Implications of the results and directions for future research are discussed.

[PANEL 87] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

"Consequences of Political Corruption in Nigeria," **CHARLIE CHUKWUDOLUE**, Northern Kentucky University
This paper examines the economic and political consequences of the prevalence and persistence of government corruption in Nigeria. Although official corruption is widely spread in Nigeria, previous studies generally ignored the consequences of government corruption. Also, some past studies theorized about the functionalism of official corruption. However, using Nigeria as a test case, this study asserts that government corruption has only negative political and economic consequences. Specifically, government corruption negatively affects political and economic development in Nigeria. Data for this analysis combines information from field trips, interviews, government documents, newspapers, magazines, and literature review.

"Corruption in Latin America: Liberalism and 'Rules of the Game'," **C ADDI KEIM**, University of Cincinnati
This paper explores the connection between political economy and corruption in Latin America. A study of Panama, Venezuela, Chile, and Nicaragua examines whether widespread corruption continues despite recent efforts to liberalize economies. Also, the paper examines the corruption resulting from disparities in the development of liberal political institutions. Further, it assesses the political climate and institutions which contribute to the persistence of political corruption in Latin America. Finally, it considers the possibilities for efficiency, growth, and individual welfare in developing countries.

"The Rational Foundations of Political Corruption in Japan," **DAVID POTTER**, Northern Kentucky University
This paper discusses political corruption in Japan. Political corruption is a major cause of the continuation of conservative rule in Japan and therefore of the constraints that rule places on the advancement of human rights and the achievement of a truly equal society. Moreover, the widespread existence of political corruption in Asia's only industrial democracy can be explained by the adaptations of large numbers of Diet politicians to the dilemmas placed upon them by the contradictions between legal norms of political conduct and the perceived reality of creating and maintaining political careers.

[PANEL 88] CURRENT TECHNIQUES AND STRATEGIES IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

"Project Badman-Apprehending Serial Offenders," **RUPERT HERITAGE**, Surrey Police (England)
No abstract available.

"Strategies for Enhancing the Police Investigative Role," **FRANK HORVATH** and **ROBERT MEESIG**, Michigan State University
No abstract available.

"Intelligence Gathering on Domestic Terrorist Groups," **MICHAEL REYNOLDS**, Klanwatch (AL)
No abstract available.

"Communication Skills for Investigating Crimes Against the Elderly," **MICHAEL GREEN**, Northbrook Police Department (IL)
No abstract available.

[PANEL 89] LEAD PANEL: ORGANIZED CRIME: WORLD PERSPECTIVES I

"Organized Crime: Australian Perspective," **GREG NEWBOLD**, University of Canterbury (New Zealand)
No abstract available.

"Organized Crime: European Perspective," **MAXIMILIAN EDELBACHER**, Austrian Federal Police (Austria)
No abstract available.

"Organized Crime: North American Perspective," **ROBERT McCORMACK**, The College of New Jersey
No abstract available.

[PANEL 90] CRITICAL ISSUES SURROUNDING ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE: MOVING TOWARD COMMUNITY POLICING

"Empowering the Community or Empowering the Police," **LOUIS CUBELLIS JR, PETER KRASKA,** and **VICTOR KAPPELER**, Eastern Kentucky University
From its inception, the community policing movement has assumed the desirability of incorporating the police institution with the community and other social control agencies. Thus far, academics have not challenged this assumption; rather, their treatment or omission of the subject has legitimated its position within mainstream, community-policing ideology. This paper describes the parameters of third-party policing, and critically assesses its latent consequences.

"Simon's Proverbs Revisited: Community Policing & Organizational Design," **GREGORY RUSSELL**, Washington State University
Herbert Simon argued in the 1940s that the principles of administration were in fact proverbs, and not empirically correct. In fact, he argued they were

fundamentally inconsistent with each other. One hypothesis that emerged from that study was the presumption that if hierarchical structural were held constant as a variable, communication could not increase (nor could favorable organizational outcomes). This hypothesis was consistently supported in the organization theory literature, emerging most recently in notions of downsizing and decentralization in both private and public management literature.

"Strategic Planning: A Process for Implementation of Community Policing," **JEFFREY MAGERS**, Jefferson County Police Department (KY)
Police leaders throughout the United States are embracing community policing as a strategy for delivering police services to their communities. The effective implementation of a comprehensive community policing philosophy requires the use of the strategic planning process as a leadership initiative for making the philosophy a reality. This paper explores the elements necessary for creating an effective community policing strategic plan. Strategic plans from police departments are examined to develop recommendations for police departments seeking to use this process for implementation of community policing.

"Community Policing and Traffic Enforcement: Time to Connect," **JOHN COMPSTON JR**, Dayton Police Department (OH)
Traffic enforcement activities in urban areas are becoming the exception rather than the norm. The slide in traffic enforcement is often associated with the rise of violence, drugs, and fear, yet there is much human suffering and economic damage resulting from traffic accidents. This paper explores the concept of community policing and the impact these percepts can have on traffic safety. As our society becomes increasingly violent, continued pressure will be directed at law enforcement managers to loosen the vise of fear that has seized much of society. Currently, urban law enforcement executives' response to this plea is at the expense of traffic enforcement.

[PANEL 91] EVALUATING COMMUNITY POLICING: SOME EFFECTS OF THE 1994 CRIME ACT

"The National Evaluation of the Office of Community-Oriented Policing," **JEFFREY ROTH**, The Urban Institute and **JOE RYAN**, Pace University
No abstract available.

"The Effects of a Community Policing Oriented Youth Firearm Violence Reduction Program," **TERRY DUNWORTH**, Abt Associates (MA)
No abstract available.

[PANEL 92] RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE EXPERIENCE

"Incidents of Domestic Violence Among a Sample of Latina Victims," **MYRNA CINTRON**, Sam Houston State University
This paper analyzes the files of Latinas who have been victims of domestic violence and have reported the incident to the Houston Police Department's Domestic Violence Unit. The data is gathered from the 1994 domestic violence files to compare those incidents among Latino couples. The objective is to obtain information on the factors that precipitate acts of domestic violence among Latino couples, and the reasons Latina victims give for contacting authorities in spite of the strong cultural norm to keep silent.

"The Implications of Racial Difference in College Acquaintance Rape," **SHAUNTY JAMES**, Western Michigan University
No abstract available.

"Rituals of Protection: A Study on White, Black, and Latina Women's Responses to Fear of Crime," **ESTHER MADRIZ**, University of San Francisco
This paper focuses on the different coping strategies that women use to deal with their fears of being the victim of crime. Using focus groups and in-depth interviews with a sample of 130 women, the paper discusses the limitations that fear of crime imposes on Black, white, and Latina women from different age groups and socioeconomic backgrounds. The paper shows how women's responses to fear of crime are mediated by their race, class, and age. While some lock themselves within the walls of their apartments or homes, others respond by not letting fear control their life.

"Domestic Violence: Parallels between the United States and Costa Rican Experiences," **LYNETTE FEDER** and **MARA SCHIFF**, Florida Atlantic University
Recognition of domestic violence as a major problem worthy of state attention developed slowly in the United States. Even after policies and law mandated serious attention to domestic violence, criminal justice officials seemed slow to respond. Several factors needed first to occur before officials responded earnestly to intra-family violence. Presently, Costa Rica seems to be experiencing many of the same problems in getting this recognized as a public issue. Their congress recently passed domestic violence legislation whose substantive effects are questionable. Parallels between the two countries are discussed.

[PANEL 93] WORKSHOP: THE USE OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING TECHNIQUES IN TEACHING CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

This presentation focuses on explaining and illustrating the use of cooperative learning techniques for teaching upper level criminal justice courses. Active, learner-centered approaches are applied to subject matter from criminology and criminal justice courses. A variety of techniques are presented including round robins, jig saws, minute pairs, posters, and group projects. Handouts are provided and actual applications are used as examples. Attendees are invited to participate in an exercise demonstrating the round robin technique.

[PANEL 94] USING TECHNOLOGY TO TEACH

"The Impact of Computer-Assisted Instruction on Learning in a Criminal Justice Classroom: An Empirical Study," **WILLIAM OSBORNE JR**, Mountain Empire Community College and **MARY CLEMENT**, Virginia Commonwealth University
A controlled experimental design was implemented in two classes of legal evidence. Both classes were comparable on pretest measures of a final examination and the Watson-Glaser Critical Thinking Appraisal. The control group received the traditional lectures via chalk and blackboard. The experimental group received the same lectures through the use of a computer generated presentation software package, viewed by the students on a 27-inch television monitor. Post-test measures with three examinations and the critical thinking appraisal did not reveal any significant differences between the treatment and control groups. Implications of these findings are addressed.

"Criminal Justice Students' Attitudes Toward Distance Learning as a Function of Demographics and Learning Styles," **JAMES WELLS** and **KEVIN MINOR**, Eastern Kentucky University
Distance learning is a growing but under-researched aspect of criminal justice education. As part of an ongoing assessment of a criminal justice distance learning program, data were collected from instruments designed to measure students' learning styles and attitudes toward their experience with distance education. This paper examines the relationship of such attitudes to both student demographics and learning styles. Results suggest that attitudes toward

distance learning are related to an interactive combination of demographic and learning style variables. Interpretations and implications of these findings are discussed.

"Early Experiences in the Utilization of the Internet," **ROY WALKER**, University of Illinois Police Training Institute; **JOHN JANSSEN**, Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board; and **ALLEN AVNER**
The internet has been among the solutions to education and training problems developed by the staffs of the University of Illinois, Police Training Institute, and the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board. This paper states myths and presents realities about use of the internet for computer-based criminal justice education and training, and gives easy ways to get started on the internet. The authors respond to questions on the internet based on their experience in training over 20,000 sworn police officers by computer since 1978.

POSTER SESSIONS

"Public Safety Concerns of Small Police Department," **STEPHEN COX**, Central Connecticut State University; **EDWARD MAGUIRE**, University of Nebraska-Omaha; and **JOSEPH KUHNS**, U S Department of Justice
Large police agencies tend to receive the most federal funding based on an assumption they have more significant crime problems. There has been a growing concern that small police departments have been overwhelmed with rising crime rates. The Crime Bill of 1994 addressed these concerns by providing federal funding directly to small police agencies. This study explores the assumption that public safety concerns of small departments are more serious than in the past. 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. Comparisons were made across department size, population served, region, and uniform crime reports.

"Using Distance Learning for Law Enforcement Education and Training," **MICHAEL LAND, KATHRYN SCARBOROUGH, PAMELA COLLINS,** and **GARY CORDNER**, Eastern Kentucky University
Education and training via the internet is a reality, and the challenge of faculty and staff is to use this new technology for an unabridged educational environment. While traditional distance education facilities either a fixed system of satellites or massive telephone connections, new technological climate, afforded by the internet, provides a more dynamic educational climate. The significance of this method is its ability to overcome the impersonal side of computing, offering a real-time encounter to anyone with a personal computer and internet access. Increasing demands of the faculty for distinctive programs and training has obliged the college to underwrite internet-based communications.

"The Rural Difference in Crime: A Socioeconomic Inquiry," **E MALCOLM ABEL II** and **MILLICENT ABEL**, Western Carolina University
Crime in rural areas has been an important issue in research as to structure and culture. Previous research of rural crime has examined many factors common to both the urban and rural communities. The lack of contemporary research indicates that a more current study of the complexities and the extent of crime is needed. This study examines the differences in crime rates of 100 urban and rural counties and the interaction of several socioeconomic factors. The result of the regression analyses are discussed, and the direction of future research is proposed.

"Community Members and Community Police Officers: Can They Conspire Under Title 18, Section 241," **TOM HUGHES**, University of Cincinnati
This poster examines the potential legal interaction between Title 18, Section 241 of the United States Code and the popular movement of community policing. Allowing community members and officers to plan and direct law enforcement activities may result in the denial of federally guaranteed civil rights. Such agreement between citizens and officers targeted at a specific group may be construed as a conspiracy to deprive a citizen of rights. Such conspiracies are punishable by fines up to $10,000 and up to ten years imprisonment. This poster explores the potential interaction between statute and paradigm.

"Measuring the Short-Term Effectiveness of a Boot Camp Program: Preliminary Results," **LOUIS VENEZIANO, CAROL VENEZIANO, WILLIAM BOURNS, MICHAEL FICHTER,** and **KELLY SUMMERS**, Southeast Missouri State University
Boot camps, the most recent development in shock incarceration programs, have rapidly spread since their introduction in the mid 1980s. Most studies investigating the effectiveness of boot camp programs have focused on long-term goals, such as lowering recidivism rates. Little research has been devoted to measuring the short-term effectiveness of boot camp programs. The present study presents preliminary results of the short-term effectiveness of a boot camp program in terms of enhancing the skills of participants along such dimensions as anger management, assertiveness, and problem-solving skills. Results are presented in terms of policy and theoretical implications.

"Perceptions of Personal Risk for HIV Infection Among Prison Inmates: A Comparison Between Males and Females," **BILLY LONG**, Kentucky Wesleyan College
Males and females were compared in terms of their perceptions of risk for HIV infection while on the street and in prison. Tests of significance showed no difference between males and females on the street. However, females were significantly more fearful while incarcerated.

"Chemical Castration Versus Shock Therapy: Effects of Aversive Stimuli on Sexual Offenders," **AMY DELLINGER** and **JENNIFER MALISZEWSKI**, Radford University
Due to the recent passing of the California bill imposing chemical castration for repeat child molesters, this paper reviews the research on its effectiveness compared to shock therapy, which has typically been considered a more aversive treatment. This literature review looks at the advantages, disadvantages, and long-term effects of both regimens. Also considered are the social ramifications of both, as well as the potential altering of recidivism rates.

"A Chronology of Punishment and Correction," **JOSEPH JACOBY**, Bowling Green State University and **JOHN MASON III**, Kent State University-Stark Campus
The chronology represents a summary of the events and major thoughts of humanity concerning the punishment and corrective efforts of societies. The emphasis is on the United States. The chronology gives serious students of corrections a frame of reference which will allow them to place major events and theories in chronological perspective. The work enables readers to follow and identify trends and actors in the field of American corrections.

"Geriatric Criminality - Its Implications for the Criminal Justice System: A Model for Study," **THOMAS DeGENOVA**, Mahoning County Sheriff Department (OH)
One of the fastest growing populations in the United States is the geriatric population. When addressing geriatric criminality, two major discipline must be combined-criminal justice and gerontology. To study what is happening in our society with the elderly in reference to crime, there must be an understanding of the elderly as well as an understanding of crime. The major emphasis is two-fold, those who have grown old within our correctional systems and those who are aged 50 and older who have engaged in criminal deviant behavior.

"Private Prisons: A Public Responsibility," **GEORGE BERNLOHR**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Is the privatization of prisons in the United States an answer to the problems we face with our current prison system? Would privatizing a prison save money, or make the correctional institutions a greater burden on the government? This research looks at the reasons the federal or state government should consider privatizing its prisons. It also explores the notion that the government which creates and enforces the laws should also be responsible for the incarceration and rehabilitation of offenders.

[PANEL 95] ROUNDTABLE: JAILS AND PRISONS: THE NUMBERS SAY THEY ARE MORE DIFFERENT THAN GENERALLY ASSUMED

Jail design, management, and operation has been historically based on the assumption that jails are similar to prisons, and the requisite knowledge to manage and operate jails is a subset of that which is required to run prisons. These assumptions fail to consider the impact of the dynamic nature of jail populations which are characterized by a large number of admissions and releases. Instead, the focus has been on the average daily population, which is misleading. As a result, such things as jail suicide rates are grossly overstated in all the literature, and workload features such as the number of mentally ill inmates are grossly understated.

[PANEL 96] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: HOW TO GET INVOLVED IN GANG RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES: THE 1996-97 NATIONAL GANG RESEARCH CONSORTIUM TASK FORCE

"Some of the Accomplishments of Past NGCRC Research Projects Using the National Consortium Task Force Approach," **EDWARD TROMANHAUSER**, Chicago State University
Summarized here are a number of national research projects conducted over the years by the National Gang Crime Research Center (NGCRC). Dating back to 1990, these projects have included the following units of analysis: agencies such as jails, juvenile institutions, adult prisons, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, etc; the gang itself as the unit of analysis; and, mostly, the gang member as the unit of analysis. Some of the major national projects using the self-report methodology and the gang member as the unit of analysis are summarized: Project GANGFACT, Project GANGPINT, Project GANGECON, and Project GANGGUNS.

"Directions for Future Gang Research: Types of Issues that Could be of Practical Benefit to the Field of Criminal Justice," **JOHN LASKEY**
Basic research that addresses theoretical issues and new issues previously unexplored in the gang literature are, it is argued here, not necessarily distinct from what might be regarded as a practical usage agenda for future gang research. This paper explores how some issues have low productivity value and others, with equal theoretical importance, may have great value as well in terms of the practical application of results to the field of criminal justice. Examples are given for law enforcement approaches to the gang problem, dealing with gangs in school settings, and managing the gang problem in corrections.

"Maximizing Gang Data Collection in the Field Setting: What Works and What Doesn't Work," **THOMAS McCURRIE**, Chicago State University
In early gang research projects like that by Schwitzgebel and others, example can be found where gang researchers go to extreme and costly measures to carry out gang research including, as in some cases, opening up a storefront drop-in center. Some contemporary gang research projects, like that by ACA (1995), barely get a sample size of N=50 at a cost of half a million dollars. Clearly, there are some ways to waste gang research money and there are some ways to maximize gang data collection in field settings today. This paper explores some past boondoggles and some past projects that were very cost effective.

"How ACJS Members Can Get Involved in the 1997 National Gang Research Consortium Task Force Project," **GEORGE KNOX**, National Gang Crime Research Center (IL)
This paper explains the interdisciplinary approach to gang research developed by the NGCRC in recent years. How a small handful of ACJS members who several years ago began the task force approach in a few states and has now expanded to a large national team in 20 states is explained. Current capabilities of the NGCRC include being able to interview over 3,000 gang members a year using the national gang research consortium approach. The paper explains the process, function, and purpose of this research strategy, and also explains how other ACJS members can get involved in upcoming national task force projects.

[PANEL 97] DRUGS: ALTERNATIVES TO CURRENT "SOLUTIONS"

"Crack Cocaine: Does the Severity Merit the Disparity?" **PAULA KAUTT**, University of Nebraska-Omaha
This paper demonstrates how mandatory minimum sentences for crack cocaine offenses are not in line with offense seriousness ratings. This is accomplished through examination of several Sellin-Wolfgang type offense seriousness measures/ratings for epidemic drug offenses, and how such appraisals have changed over time. As crack cocaine is the latest epidemic drug, the discovered patterns are applied to it, supporting the contention that the recent crack cocaine panic is merely an overreaction to another epidemic drug. Subsequent sentencing and racial disparities caused by mandatory minimums are a correctable, unwarranted injustice.

"Theoretical Constructs and Policy Solutions to the Unsuccessful War on Drugs," **MICHELLE DELGADO**, University of Central Florida
Since the enactment of the Harrison Act of 1914, drug regulation has drastically changed. The issues suggest answers to how the criminalization of drugs differs from prohibition which it has previously been compared to. Concepts for better inter-communication and cooperation between organizations are proposed. Also addressed are ideas as to why the war on drugs has not succeeded. The establishment of realistic goals and their implementation is needed if America is to attain a society free from drug abuse.

"The Evolution and Interchangeability of Roles in Kentucky's Marijuana Industry," **SANDRA HAFLEY**, University of Cincinnati and **RICHARD TEWKSBURY**, University of Louisville
This analysis explores the changing roles within Kentucky's marijuana industry. As drug laws have become more punitive, a large number of Kentucky marijuana growers have received longer prison sentences. With the removal of older, less violent members of the marijuana industry, an often younger, more violent element interested in the highly lucrative profits of cocaine has gained entry into the rural drug subculture. Traditional marijuana growers, in order to insure their economic viability, have reluctantly recognized the necessity of changing their roles by becoming willing to take on roles in the industry other than grower. Analysis suggests the marijuana grower is slowly being forced to form undesirable alliances.

[PANEL 98] LEAD PANEL: SECURITY AND CRIME PREVENTION ON CAMPUSES: AN AGENDA FOR THEIR FUTURE

"Differences and Similarities Between Victimization and Fear Patterns and Crime Prevention Behaviors of College Students and Between Their Schools' Responses," **BONNIE FISHER** and **FRANCIS CULLEN**, University of Cincinnati and **JOHN SLOAN**, University of Alabama-Birmingham
Crime prevention and security issues have emerged as high-priority policy issues for college and university administrators. This rise resulted from civil lawsuits, federal and state crime statistics and prevention reporting mandates, media attention, and grassroots pressure by various parties. Using a random sample of 3,472 four-year college and university students at 12 randomly selected schools, this paper compares and contrasts students' on-campus and near-campus victimization rates and patterns, fear of crime levels, and crime prevention behaviors across individual-level and institution-level characteristics.

"Proactive Campus Police Crime Prevention Practices," **BRIAN REAVES**, U S Department of Justice and **MAX BROMLEY**, University of South Florida
In 1995, nearly 600 campus law enforcement agencies were surveyed regarding a wide variety of practices and policies. This presentation focuses on the proactive operation practices, activities, and technologies employed by campus police departments in their crime prevention efforts. Findings related to crime investigation, drug enforcement, patrol communications systems, computers, and information systems are included. The data were derived from respondents who provide police service for approximately 89 percent of all students enrolled at four-year colleges and universities with a student head-count of 2,500 or more.

"A Model Process for Providing Safe Parking Facilities on Campus," **DIANE ZAHM**, Virginia Tech
Parking is a constant source of frustration for faculty and students on many university campuses. New or expanded academic facilities often remove parking spaces from the main campus, while increasing parking demand, leaving the administration with two options: purchase remote property and develop new parking lost or construct a multi-level parking garage on campus. There are obvious economic and other trade-offs, possibly none more important than security. This paper chronicles the planning, design, construction, and other decision-making processes for parking garages recently constructed on urban university campuses.

[PANEL 99] PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME

"Serial Killing: A Psychological Autopsy of the Criminal Mind," **CAROL FERREIRA**, Washburn University
Although reprehensible, the atrocities perpetrated by serial killers raise challenging questions about the functioning of the human mind. How can human beings, deemed to be sane, repeatedly commit such acts of brutality against other human beings? Is it a problem of brain dysfunction or are serial killers simply callous anti-social personalities? This presentation provides an overview of current research assessing the psychological, neurobiological, and environmental factors related to serial killing. Serial killer profiling and definitions of insanity, psychosis, and sociopathy are discussed.

"Emotional Intelligence and Criminal Behavior: A Conceptual Framework and Empirical Test," **JOHN GIBBS** and **CHARLES PUZZANCHERA**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania and **DENNIS GIEVER**, New Mexico State University
This paper presents the concept of emotional intelligence, explores its relevance to existing explanations of criminal behavior, and examines the empirical association between emotional intelligence and crime. The empirical test of the theoretically-derived association between emotional intelligence and crime is based on analysis of self-report measures of impulsivity and empathy and criminal behavior administered to a sample of 200 university students. Issues of the quality of the measurement and sample are examined, and directions for future research are discussed.

"Mental Retardation and Violence: A Myth," **TAIPING HO**, Ball State University
Owing to insufficient knowledge about mental deficits and its associated behavioral symptoms, mentally retarded people are frequently perceived as having a proclivity to violent behavior. This study, which includes 288 criminal defendant who had been diagnosed as mentally retarded, examines the relationship between mental retardation and violent behavior. This study's results indicate that the tendency of violent behavior is not parallel with severity of mental retardation among the mentally retarded criminal defendants.

[PANEL 100] LEAD PANEL: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCE FOR WOMEN VICTIMIZED BY MALE VIOLENCE

"National and Cultural Differences in Patterns and Causes of Wife Abuse," **MERRY MORASH**, Michigan State University
As both the criminal justice system and human service providers struggle to meet the needs of women abused by their husbands or partners, it is essential that cultural and national differences be examined and understood. This presentation draws from case material on Latinos living in the Detroit metropolitan area, and on both Koreans and Korean Americans. Methods for conducting comparative research and culture-specific research on wife battering are discussed, along with the potential for blind spots and misunderstandings. Research results from the studies on people with Latino and Korean heritage is discussed.

"Vengeful Equity: Sentencing Women to Prison," **MEDA CHESNEY-LIND**, University of Hawaii-Manoa
This paper explores the invisibility of women in prison, and the consequences of this invisibility not only for those who are incarcerated but also for feminist criminology. That the soaring numbers of women (particularly women of color) who are being incarcerated does not correspond to a dramatic shift in women's crime is now relatively widely understood. What is less well known is that the consequences (both intended and unintended) of this new women's imprisonment can shed important light on the equity and difference debate within feminist theory. Specifically, the conditions experienced by incarcerated women dramatically illustrate the shortcomings of the conventional, middle class extremes in this debate and argue for a new feminist approach to women's search for social justice in patriarchal systems.

"Gender Differences in the Reporting of Sexually Abusive Behavior in Fraternities," **JENNIFER GINSBURG, TYRA BLACK,** and **JOANNE BELKNAP**, University of Cincinnati
This qualitative study is the result of lengthy interviews with male and female students who attend fraternity parties. The interview format was based on prior feminist research on fraternities. The analysis examines gender differences in perceptions of the extent, nature, and causes of sexual victimization. The findings suggest that there are indeed differences in how men and women perceive behaviors and their attitudes of sexually appropriate actions. There are also gender differences in perceptions of the existence and likelihood of sexism and sexual victimization.

"The Evolution of Pennsylvania's Sexual Assault Laws: How One Case Made a Difference," **JANA NESTLERODE**, West Chester University
In 1994, the Pennsylvania Superior Court overturned the rape conviction of a young man who had admitted that his victim said no to his sexual advances. The court ruled that lack of consent was insufficient proof of the required element of force necessary for a rape conviction. This ruling spurred the state

legislature to dramatically revise its sexual assault codes. By law, women are now protected from men who interpret no to mean yes. The change in Pennsylvania's laws should serve as an impetus for other state legislatures, and supports the belief that law should embody our highest notions of justice.

[PANEL 101] PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME FROM THE CLASSROOM

"Teaching U S Criminal Justice in the People's Republic of China," **ROBERT DAVIDSON**, Northern Michigan University
This paper provides a descriptive analysis of the process and experience of the author contracting to teach U S criminal justice at the Chinese People's Public Security University in Beijing, PRC. The project was conducted during a one-year teaching/research sabbatical. Information was acquired through field study, personal interviews, direct observation, official reports, and government documents. Comparative aspects of baccalaureate criminal justice education are explored. The process of arranging such a project is explained. Personal, professional, and cultural issues are examined. An assessment of productivity is included. The paper concludes with recommendations for future proposed teaching projects.

"Student Perceptions of Responsibility for Crime: An International Comparison," **THOMAS SULLENBERGER**, Southeastern Louisiana University; **ROBERT EVANS** and **HILARY HARPER**, Valdosta State University; and **GARY COPUS**, University of Alaska-Fairbanks
In 1996, the Lilliquist Locis of Responsibility for Crime Scale was administered to university students in three southern states, Alaska, and the Wisconsin university where the test originated in 1980. Student responses from these current sources were homogeneous, displaying a uniform opinion that crime was an exercise of free will. These scores varied from the original scores, indicating a sharp departure over time from more liberal attitudes. Fresh data is being gathered from Britain and the Netherlands to add an international dimension to these studies.

[PANEL 102] POLICE ATTITUDES IN SMALL RURAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

"Attitudes of Police Officers in Southern Communities," **DENNIS STEVENS**, Mount Olive College
To examine the effects of police performance, 234 law enforcement officers in three southern communities were surveyed. Findings show that these police officers do not believe residents of their communities are provided with quality police protection, and that their department is failing in its mission. An implication of these findings is that a clear and present danger exists in many southern communities. It is recommended, therefore, that police administrators manage through values instead of regulation and that a college degree become the minimum educational requirement of police candidates and the mandate of police promotion.

"Levels of Training in Rural Law Enforcement Agencies: A Comparison of Sheriffs and Police," **MICHAEL MEYER**, University of North Dakota
This paper presents the findings of a study comparing law enforcement training for police and sheriff department agencies in a rural state. Drawing from over 1,000 records for individual officers in approximately 150 agencies, the study compares educational levels, the frequency of training, type of training, and modes of training for both sheriff's departments and police departments controlling for individual and organizational level effects.

"The Consequences of Rotating Work Shifts Among Police Officers in Small Municipal Departments," **TODD BRICKER**, Shippensburg University
There has been copious research conducted on the impact of shift work in terms of its deleterious effects on employees. However, police officers, specifically those employed in small rural/suburban departments, have been less frequently studied. This paper presents data collected from police officers in 19 municipal departments in south central Pennsylvania for the purposes of identifying the social, psychological, and physical consequences of working rotating shifts, and analyzing individual differences regarding the impact of shift work. Officer opinion of criteria to be used in assigning permanent shifts is also presented.

"Women in Rural Policing," **REBECCA DONNA**
This work examines the role of female law enforcement officers in rural areas in the state of Illinois. Quantitative and qualitative methods are used to determine the role of these women, and circumstances inherent in this role.

[PANEL 103] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: RACE, CLASS, GENDER, AND CRIME IN THE CARIBBEAN

"Race and Crime and the Young Offender in the Caribbean," **JANICE JOSEPH**, Richard Stockton College-New Jersey
Crimes among Caribbean youths have increased drastically over the years. This is due mainly to urbanization, economic inequality, illegal drug use, and poverty. This paper examines the nature, extent, and causes of crimes among Caribbean youths. It also focuses on measures needed to deal with this problem.

"Race, Crime, Gender, and Criminal Behavior in Caribbean Towns," **ZELMA HENRIQUES**, John Jay College
Diverse groups of people live together within the Caribbean. Their diversity is reflected in the areas of race, social and economic class, as well as gender. The decline in meaningful economic opportunities for those in the lower socio-economic classes has resulted in their increased involvement in drug-related crimes. This phenomenon is examined with respect to class and gender differences.

"The Interactive Effect of Race, Class, Gender, and Criminal Behavior in Caribbean Countries," **KAYLENE RICHARDS-EKEH**, California State University-Sacramento
This paper focuses on the interactive effect of race, class, and gender in understanding criminal behavior in Caribbean countries. Current thinking about criminal behavior in this region focuses on the drug trade, drug-using and dealing behavior, and other criminal behavior. This integrated approach to understanding criminal behavior also takes into account the police and other justice agencies, along with community agencies, schools, churches, and other neighborhood networks. A feature of the research is the information from interviews of people involved in criminal behavior.

[PANEL 104] INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, AND COMMUNITY POLICING

"Problem-Oriented Policing Partnerships: An Evaluation of the Impact of Information Technology," **ROBERT HAAS**, Westwood Police Department (MA) and **LORRAINE GREEN-MAZEROLLE**, University of Cincinnati
This paper describes the methodology used in building a partnership between a consortium of 52 police departments in New England, a university researcher, and a private software company that markets police information systems. This tripartite was formed for the purpose of implementing technological capabilities designed to augment problem-oriented policing activities. In part, this partnership has been established to assess the impact of problem-solving information technology on crime and quality of life problems. The project has also been situated within a broader agenda to implement community policing, to develop problem-solving capabilities, and to establish internal research and evaluation abilities within 52 police agencies that make up this consortium.

"Community Policing and the Police Criminal Investigation Process," **FRANK HORVATH** and **ROBERT MEESIG**, Michigan State University and **BONNIE BUCQUEROUX**
The survival of community policing may ultimately depend on how well it proves itself in dealing directly with crime, something that to date has not been demonstrated. Part of the reason for this failure is that most research efforts have neglected the actual contributions to crime-fighting that community policing can make. Community policing needs to be viewed in light of the overall police investigative mission and with respect to how "detective work" and community participation in "crime fighting" are co-dependent. This paper discusses these issues, and the direction of research that the assessment dictates.

"Integrated Information Systems in Community Policing," **SAM McQUADE** and **STEVEN EDWARDS**, National Institute of Justice
The philosophy of community-oriented policing is at the core about policing action to prevent and control crime and disorder through problem-solving in partnership with communities. This process, and problem-solving in particular, is premised on the ability of police officers to access, utilize, and analyze information. This process implies the need for equipping police, and building their expertise with computers for a myriad of purposes. This paper documents the extent to which police departments are equipped with, and their officers innovative use of, computers to process information in support of community policing principles.

[PANEL 105] LEAD PANEL: ORGANIZED CRIME: WORLD PERSPECTIVES II

"Organized Crime: African Perspective," **OBI EBBE**, SUNY College-Brockport
No abstract available.

"Organized Crime: Asian Perspective," **MANGAI NATARAJAN**, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
No abstract available.

"Organized Crime: South American Perspective," **RUBEN RUIZ de OLANO**, Cordoba National University (Argentina)
No abstract available.

[PANEL 106] PROSECUTION: WHO GETS IT, WHY, AND BASED ON WHAT?

"Criminal Prosecution in Orleans and Jefferson Parish Louisiana," **DAVID NEUBAUER**, University of New Orleans
This paper provides a much needed statistical profile of criminal prosecutions in big cities. Samuel Walker, for example, has offered a very provocative image of cases resembling a wedding cake with the bulk of the cake consisting of serious felonies and lesser felonies. This data set provides some real numbers to this image. In particular, the courts in both parishes prosecute a large number of drug offenses. Some point to this growth in drug cases as clogging the courts. A close probing of the data, though, indicates that these crimes are quickly terminated with a sentence of probation.

"A Critical Examination of Three Strikes Law in the State of Washington: How Much Do We Really Know?" **NANCY RODRIGUEZ**, Washington State University
The state of Washington, like a great number of states, has changed statutes to provide mandatory life imprisonment for third time felons. These tough "three-strikes-and-you're-out" anti-crime laws continue to receive public and legislative support. While the development of such laws have little difficulty in being developed, the implementation of crime control policies can result in economic strain, political embarrassment, and disenchantment from the public at large. This research design assesses, among other things, what has prompted this particular crime control policy and what type of offenders and offenses this law has effected.

"Soft Science, Social Frameworks, and Psychological Experts in Post-*Daubert* Child Sex Abuse Prosecutions," **MARY-MARGARET WEDDINGTON**, University of Memphis
The flexible standards for admitting scientific proof announced in *Daubert v Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc* (1993) generated conflicting predictions for expanded or constricted use of psychological experts in child sex abuse prosecutions. Recent decisions reveal that courts appear more likely post-*Daubert* to approach psychological evidence as "hard science", to rely upon social science findings, and to exclude psychological syndromes or symptomologies as proof that abuse occurred. However, continuing conflicting judicial treatment of psychological evidence indicates that *Daubert* has thus far failed to fulfill its predicted role as either a boon or a bane to prosecutors in child sex abuse cases.

"The Myths of New Federalism: An Analysis of State Supreme Courts Decisions on the Admissibility of Forensic DNA," **CHARLIE CHUKWUDOLUE**, Northern Kentucky University
This paper evaluates the concept of new federalism by analyzing all states' supreme court decisions concerning the admissibility of forensic DNA evidence in criminal trials. It affirms that the touted idea of new federalism is a myth because many state supreme courts follow federal court decisions in their rulings. The initial data for this study were obtained from the FBI and American Prosecutors Research Institute. Cases analyzed are limited to 84 cases decided before June 30, 1996.

[PANEL 107] ROUNDTABLE: THE STATUS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

This roundtable presents the results of a census conducted by the Ad-Hoc Committee on the Status of Criminal Justice Education. Established by Donna Hale, President of ACJS, the committee is a joint committee of ACJS and the American Society of Criminology. The survey was designed as a follow-up on the work of the original joint commission conducted in the 1970s. It also sought to gather data concerning the status of the field with regard to the recent proposed standards for criminal justice education.

[PANEL 108] INTIMATE VIOLENCE: CAUSES AND EFFECTS

"Forced Sexual Intercourse in Intimate Relationships: Test of a Model," **ROBERT SIGLER** and **IDA JOHNSON**, University of Alabama
Theoretical models which attempt to explain forced sexual intercourse in intimate relationships are reviewed. A preliminary model proposed as a guide for the examination of this phenomenon is advanced and tested with preliminary data from a study of college students at a southern university.

"Domestic Violence and Double Victimization: Is There a Double Standard?" **JEANETTE WILSON**, University of Louisville
This research examines whether or not there is a double standard in the sentencing of women and men in cases of domestic homicide. This research examines

the issue of whether women who murdered their abuse partners received harsher sentencing than if the man murdered his wife or girlfriend. Previous students have shown that women receive, on the average, 15 to 20 years in prison for domestic homicides while a man's average sentence is two to six years. This question of double victimization is examined.

"The Impact of Intimate Victim-Offender Relations of Sentencing in Felony Assault Cases," **LAURA HICKMAN**, University of Maryland
This presentation focuses on differences in sentence severity given to offenders convicted of a felony assault against an intimate, as compared to those convicted of assaulting non-intimates. Complete data were available for 533 of the population of 541 offenders convicted under Oregon's sentencing guidelines during 1993. The results revealed that, for male offenders, differences in sentence severity were attributable to the type of felony assault conviction, rather than victim-offender relationship. Male intimate assaulters were, however, convicted of less serious felony assault crimes than male non-intimate assaulters.

[PANEL 109] CRIMINAL JUSTICE HIGHER EDUCATION: CATALYST FOR CHANGE

"Using Criminal Justice Issues as a Retention Tool for Non-Major Freshman Students," **JESS MAGHAN** and **MICHAEL BATIS**, University of Illinois-Chicago
In Fall 1996, the dean of Liberal Arts and Sciences at UIC established a new university-wide course titled *LAS 100: Introduction to University Study*. The primary purpose of this program is to tap specific academic subject content as a provocative means to inspire and retain freshman students in their higher education quest. This paper discusses the experience of one of these course sessions, entitled *The American Prison-Problem or Possibility?*, as a potential higher education student retention model.

"Community Education by Criminal Justice Professionals: A Model for Obtaining Assistance with the Containment of Organized Crime," **GENE SCARAMELLA**, Cook County Sheriff's Police (IL) and **PATRICIA BERHOUT**, Waubonsee Community College
The purpose of this paper is to educate or heighten the awareness levels of participants concerning the effects of organized crime on the quality of life in their respective communities. It focuses on the education model utilized during the seminars, and advocates the implementation of community education strategies by criminal justice professionals as a vehicle for obtaining assistance with the containment of organized crime.

"The American Police Association: Advancing Policing Through College Educated Officers," **LOUIS MAYO**, American Police Association (VA)
The American Police Association was founded in 1995 for "advancing police through college educated officers". For over 25 years, national commissions and other authorities have recommended that police officers should have a minimum of a baccalaureate degree before being hired, a concept which originated with August Vollmer 75 years ago. Yet the evolution of police departments requiring a baccalaureate degree for entering officers has been slow. The American Police Association was created to maximize the contribution to policing by officers who hold baccalaureate degrees, and to facilitate departments and states to implement the entrance requirement for a baccalaureate degree.

[PANEL 110] THEORETICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ETHICS

"Police Ethics: The Future of Theory," **MICHAEL DONAHUE**, Armstrong Atlantic State University
This paper addresses the issue of why ethical theory alone provides little guidance in resolving the roads of moral dilemmas which police officers face. It proceeds to put ethical theory within the context and perspective of bureaucratic politics.

"An Axiomatic Model for Ethical Decision-Making in Criminal Justice," **ZUG G STANDING BEAR**, Colorado State University
Criminal justice ethics courses in United States colleges and universities have grown in quantum measure over the last 15 years, spawning nearly a dozen textbooks and readers in the topic. Published texts and readers, although describing ethical theories, exposing ethical frameworks, examining controversial issues, and presenting case studies, have yet to advance a comprehensive model for ethical decision-making in criminal justice. An axiomatic model for ethical decision-making in criminal justice is offered for review, incorporating the four "axioms" of universality, survival, wisdom, and kindness.

"Ethics and the Classics," **THOMAS MARTINELLI**, Michigan State University
Critical to many issues in policing today is the ethical training (or lack thereof) received at the academy level. As the level of education required of police applicants increases, so too, should the level of educational training in academies. This essay suggests that William Golding's moral and philosophical messages pertaining to human sociological behavior in his work, *Lord of the Flies*, is an ideal teaching tool to be used in the academy setting. The trend today is to utilize classical literature in police training, as evidenced by this writer at Bramshill Police College (Hampshire, England).

POSTER SESSIONS

"Sikeston Area Youth Jobs Program: An Innovative Program for Idle Youth," **CAROL STANFIELD**, Southeast Missouri State University
This paper illustrates the activities involved in the Operation Weed and Seed Sikeston Area Youth Jobs program for Summer 1996. It explores the goals of the program, including providing structured and useful activity for idle youth; providing economically disadvantaged youth with legitimate access to cash; instilling a sense of neighborhood pride; and improving relations between property owners and local youth. Viewers observe undergraduate criminal justice interns immersed in supervising the program and discovering economic opportunity.

"The Effects of Parental Bonding, School Bonding, and Peer Influences on Perceptions of Peer Pressure to Commit Delinquent Behavior," **CHERYL BANACHOWSKI-FULLER**, Fayetteville State University
Research suggests that peer influence reaches it peak during the adolescent years. Thus, there has been considerable interest in peer pressure, and particularly in adolescents' susceptibility to pressure from peers to engage in delinquent behavior. It is likely that most teenagers will at some point be requested by a friend to engage in some delinquent behavior. Why are some adolescents more likely to experience peer pressure to commit delinquent behavior than others? This study analyzes the effects of parental bonding, school bonding, and peer influences on perceptions of peer pressure to commit delinquent behavior.

"Attitudinal Differences Among Correctional Officers at Three Juvenile Detention Centers," **JILL GORDON**, Virginia Commonwealth University
This study examines the attitudinal differences of correctional officers at a "closed-security" juvenile detention facility and an "open-security" juvenile detention facility. It considers the correctional officers attitudes toward punishment, the youth, the work environment, and the components of the facility. The juvenile detention centers chosen are similar with regards to the characteristics of the offenders admitted to the facility, and differ with respect to the structure and programming offered to the youth.

"A Description of False Identification Use and Underage Drinking Patterns Among College Students," **JEANETTE DAVIS** and **MICHAEL KAUNE**, Radford University
Over 500 college students were surveyed about their drinking habits and use of false identification. The vast majority, over 90 percent, of the underage subjects reported that they consumed alcohol. From 30 to 40 percent of drinkers used a false or borrowed identification to purchase alcohol. Subjects were more likely to borrow identification for specific drinking events, primarily in local bars or at fraternity parties. Only 11 subjects reported having been "busted" for possession of false identification. Males and freshmen were most likely to use a false identification.

"Assessing the Predicting Value of the Substance Abuse Questionnaire," **JENNIFER RAYFIELD** and **KIMBERLY HOBBS**, Southeast Missouri State University
The Missouri Department of Corrections is moving into an era of outcome/performance-based budgeting and management. This style of management requires a systematic approach to gathering and analyzing data relevant to the clientele and services received. This study compares the results of the Substance Abuse Questionnaire (SAQ) to collateral data regarding alcohol and drug-related arrests and violations of approximately 1,400 probationers/parolees. The main focus is on the reliability of the SAQ as a predictor of substance abuse, but the analysis also looks at the implications of the data for the delivery of substance abuse services to their clients.

"The Things That are Left Unsaid: An Analysis of Patterns of Detail in Honest and Biased Eyewitness Testimony," **CHERYL HISCOCK, JONATHAN CLARKSON, DEAN BERNSHAUSEN,** and **KEVIN COLWELL**, Sam Houston State University
The adjudication of a crime depends upon the information obtained in the investigative process, information which is subject to distortion due to forgetting or deliberate deception. The present study compares patterns of detail arising from truthful and fabricated statements. Subjects viewed a staged crime and were assigned to one of nine conditions in a three by three experimental matrix (immediate, informed, or naive delay; honest, positive, or negative reporting bias). Resulting patterns of detail were tabulated to elucidate the relationship between passage of time and details reported.

"The Detection of Deception Through the Observation of Eye Movements," **DECLAN HURLEY**
There are many methods of detecting deception, one of which is channel eye movements. This method claims that the direction in which a subject's eyes move after being questioned will indicate the truth or fabrication behind a statement. Subjects from the general population are placed into guilty or innocent groups accused of stealing a ring and interviewed about the incident. It is believed that the guilty subjects show the signs of the crime by movements in the deceit positions, while truthful subjects will show movements associated with precise recollections.

"Murder and Murder/Suicide in Domestic Violence Cases," **GAIL FLINT** and **KENNETH BLAKE**, West Virginia State College and **SUE JULIAN** and **DIANE REESE**, West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence
In this country, about 25 percent of all murders are related to domestic violence. In West Virginia, it is about 30 percent. Sometimes the case involves not only a murder but the suicide of the assailant. The response of relatives, friends, and actors in the criminal justice system ranges from surprise to frustration and outrage. Often these people can identify times when they or someone else could have intervened. In this session, the presenters consider several of these cases and focus on weaknesses and gaps in the criminal justice systems' response to earlier indications of domestic violence.

"Domestic Violence: An Exploration of Variables of Potentially Violenct Relationships," **DAVID MURPHY**, Washington State University
Assessment of domestic violence has revealed that correlates include offender's social economic status, alcohol use, ethnicity, unemployment, and experience with domestic violence during childhood, among others. However, more exploration of certain relationship characteristics that make them susceptible to violence is necessary in order to fully assess domestic violence in a holistic fashion. This exploratory study addresses some of the various characteristics of relationships that may be correlated with domestic violence. Several of the aspects, such as the impact of pregnancy, which tend to create an imbalance between partners are examined. The importance of this study is to thoroughly assess the current factors that appear to be associated with potentially violent relationships.

"Marital Rape Prosecutions in South Carolina," **DIANE DAANE**, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg
Shortly after South Carolina's marital rape law came into effect, a seemingly airtight case with a videotape of a bound-and-gagged woman led to an acquittal of the woman's husband, who argued that her struggles and cries were part of a sex game. This session presents research in progress concerning marital rape cases and prosecutions in the state. Attitudes toward marital rape by solicitors and the public, and the perceived effect of the notorious case on such prosecutions, are explored.

"Lesbian Abuse: An Exploration into the Lives of the Victims and Perpetrators," **ANGELLA PARKHURST**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Violence and abuse can and does occur between some women in intimate relationships, providing new understandings and dimensions to the area of women and crime. Popular opinion and research has mainly focused on battered women in heterosexual relationships. This view of abuse refuses to acknowledge that both women and men live in a society which glamorizes and glorifies violence, power, and domination. Research to date is relatively new and limited on lesbian abuse. The prevention of all abuse may be better understood through research understanding women and the perpetrators of abuse in intimate relationships.

[PANEL 111] CURRENT ISSUES IN VICTIMOLOGY RESEARCH

"Why Can't We Just Hang Up the Phone? A Case Analysis of Telemarketing Scams," **STEVEN HURWITZ**, Tiffin University
The Federal Trade Commission estimates that Americans lose up to $40 billion a year from telemarketing fraud. There is also some indication that senior citizens, in particular, are specifically targeted for this type of crime. This paper reports on a case study of an actual telemarketing scam in an effort to reveal why so many people are victimized by this type of crime. Content analysis of a police audio recording taken from a victim's phone shows how the telemarketer's pitch employs many of the devices that social psychology research has linked with persuasion and social influence.

"A Descriptive Overview of the Results of a Statewide Survey on Incidents and Knowledge of Child Abuse and Neglect," **RAYMOND TESKE JR** and **STEPHANIE WHITUS**, Sam Houston State University and **PEGGY SMITH**, Teen Health Center (TX)
This paper reports the results of descriptive findings from a statewide survey of Texas residents regarding their personal experiences with child abuse and neglect, the experiences of their children, and their knowledge of other persons whose children have been abused and neglected. Findings from this study are compared with a similar study conducted during 1991. The data were obtained through a mail survey using a systematic random probability sample of individuals possessing a valid Texas driver's license. The descriptive analysis includes comparative differences.

"An Analysis of Restorative Justice in the United States," **ROBERT JERIN**, Endicott College
Across the United States, an old style of justice is gaining greater acceptance and popularity – restorative justice. In many communities, victims, offenders, and community representatives are sitting down and directly participating in a process whose end goal is to find solutions to conflict among community members through reparation and reconciliation. This paper defines restorative justice, examines the various restorative justice programs now in operation across the country, and assesses the potential for the ever-expanding role restorative justice can have in the American criminal justice system.

"Victims' Perceptions of Prosecutorial and Advocacy Services: A Case Study of Jefferson County," **RICHARD TEWKSBURY** and **DARIN MOORE**, University of Louisville
This research assesses victims' attitudes toward prosecutors and victim advocates by surveying crime victims sampled from the Jefferson County Commonwealth Attorney's office. Subjects were asked to rate prosecutors and victim advocates on various levels of interaction. Preliminary findings revealed significant differences among age, sex, race, education, and victim's location regarding prosecutor ratings, as well as among age, race, and victim's location regarding advocate ratings. Type of offense also reflected significant differences when rating both prosecutor and advocate. Female prosecutors were more likely to be viewed as explaining things well, easy to contact, and sympathetic.

[PANEL 112] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: ASIAN GANGS AND ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS

"Asian Criminality in Chicago," **ROBERT DAVIDSON**, Northern Michigan University
This paper conducts a preliminary examination into, and prepares a descriptive analysis of, Asian criminality in Chicago. Information was acquired through field study, personal interviews, direct observation, official reports, and government documents. The paper defines and distinguishes between criminal gangs and organized crime groups. Links between Asian street gangs and Asian organized criminal groups in Chicago are examined. Relationships between Asian criminal groups in Chicago, other United States cities, and international crime groups are highlighted. Suggestions directed toward more effective investigation procedures and policy decisions are recommended.

"Better Adaptation as a Key: Control of Asian Gangs," **JOHN SONG**, SUNY-Buffalo
This paper explores alternatives to law enforcement-oriented control of Asian gangs in the United States. From the angle of immigrants' adaptation, the paper stresses that more efforts by law enforcement and immigrant communities to better understand each other are needed to alleviate the concerns and problems caused by Asian gangs.

"Hostage Communities-Profile of Southeast Asian Street Gangs," **RON COWART**, Dallas Baptist University
Since 1975, more than one million Southeast Asian refugees have resettled in America's inner cities. Their unique languages, cultures, and traditions have become barriers to the services they need in order to become self-sufficient. Refugee youth, caught between cultures they don't understand, often resort to membership in gangs. Law enforcement and school officials are concerned about rising gang violence, yet outreach efforts have mainly been to other ethnic groups. Because of this neglect, refugee communities have become isolated, impoverished, crime ridden enclaves where routine patrols and frequent traffic stops are the only interaction between the community and the police.

"New M.O.'s of Asian Gangs in Houston," **ZHENG WANG**, Texas Southern University
Asian gangs in Houston have adopted some new M.O.s, namely cellular phone fraud, credit card fraud, staged auto accidents, and counterfeiting. These new developments indicate that Asian gangs in Houston are moving towards a higher crime level–organized crime activities.

[PANEL 113] DOMESTIC TERRORISM

"Militias in the United States," **ZANE DODDS**, St Cloud State University
The original militia organization in the United States began in 1792, and was governed by two major types of legislation. After these pieces of legislation passed in 1792 and 1903, militia issues went largely unnoticed until the mid-1970s, when several separatist organizations began to set up heavily armed anti-government groups. These decentralized groups continue to thrive in present day society, and are made up of individuals that share an intense feeling that the government is plotting against them. The true extent of membership in these organizations is questionable. It seems that communication amongst these groups has been facilitated through the use of computers.

"Militias: On the Verge of Terrorism," **ANTHONY JOHNSON**
This paper addresses the power militias hold and the power the federal government holds to insure they do not become a threat to the United States citizen. Militias have been guaranteed in the Bill of Rights, and stand protected under the constitution from the federal government. Recently, however, the question has emerged of just who needs protection from whom? Militias have gone from once rarely heard of groups to radicals who equip themselves with arsenals of weapons, hold themselves above the law, and have recently been linked with one of the worst terrorist acts on United States soil.

"Terror in the Backyard: Recent Trends in Domestic Terrorism," **AARON LAUTH** and **LISA ROBERTS**, Mercyhurst College
Recent trends in domestic terrorism in the United States are examined. Types of domestic terrorist groups are detailed with particular attention to Islamic fundamentalist extremist groups and patriot groups. Counter terrorism measures are discussed, as well as recent legislation, to deal with such groups.

"Christian? Identity: A Common Thread of Far Right Activism," **CHESTER QUARLES**, University of Mississippi
What is Christian Identity? Why is this radical racialism religion becoming so prevalent within the far-right community? The Ku Klux Klan, the Covenant, the Sword, the Arm of the Lord, Aryan Nations, the Order, Poss Comitatus, Mountain Kirk, and even the skinhead movement often subscribe to the tenants of identity. This paper examines British Israelism, Anglo Israelism, Kingdom Identity, and Christian Identity movements for common features leading into the racialist and racial separatism "covenant" communities. The study also encompasses the "fairness doctrine" as appropriate to the labels and stereotypes of identity.

[PANEL 114] LEAD PANEL: PRISON PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN OFFENDERS

"Living Apart and Getting Together: Inmate Mothers and Enhanced Visitation Through Girl Scouts," **KATHLEEN BLOCK** and **MARGARET POTTHAST**, University of Baltimore
The majority of incarcerated women are mothers of minor children. Most were their children's primary caretakers prior to their incarceration and intend to resume that responsibility upon release. In support of the mother-child relationship, the Girl Scouts Beyond Bars Program in Maryland was designed as an

enhanced visitation program for inmate mothers and their daughters. This paper profiles participating inmate mothers and daughters, their relationship, and their concerns. The extent to which the program "enhances" visitation is examined through a comparison of the visitation records of program participants and a matched group of inmate mothers who are not program participants.

"The Implementation of Life Skills Training for Female Prisoners: Notes from the Project Director's Office," **DONALD LOPER**, Michigan State University
For the past three years, the Michigan Department of Corrections has administered a grant from the United States Department of Education to provide life skills training to female prisoners. Implementation of the plan in the initial grant application and modifications of necessity are discussed. Topics include program content, materials and teaching resources, staffing, resource allocation, and evaluation research. This paper combines and presents suggestions and insights from those involved at all levels, from prisoner to project director.

"Toward a New Model for the Treatment of Women and Girls in the Criminal Justice System," **JOANN MORTON**, University of South Carolina
Treatment of female offenders in the criminal justice system has evolved in at least three stages - female offenders as "fallen women"; female offenders as biologically inferior; and female offenders as equal to men under law. None of these theories has fully addressed the needs of female offenders in today's society. In this paper, these three stages are reviewed, and a new model for the treatment of female offenders is proposed.

"Understanding the Needs of Female Offenders," **JOYCELYN POLLOCK**, Southwest Texas State University
A survey of female Texas prison inmates was administered using survey/interview method, specifically seeking information on the program needs of female offenders. The results of this survey are presented, as well as a discussion of program offerings in prisons for women.

[PANEL 115] LEAD PANEL: EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR DRUG-INVOLVED OFFENDERS

"An Effective Model of Prison-Based Drug Treatment," **JAMES INCIARDI** and **STEVEN MARTIN**, University of Delaware
A multi-stage therapeutic community treatment system has been instituted in the Delaware correctional system, and its effectiveness has captured the attention of the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Justice, several members of the United States Congress, and the White House. Treatment occurs in a three-stage system, with each phase corresponding to the client's changing correctional status--incarceration, work release, and parole. Eighteen-month follow-up data are analyzed for those who received treatment in a prison-based therapeutic community only; a work release therapeutic community followed by aftercare; and the prison-based therapeutic community followed by the work release therapeutic community and aftercare.

"An Innovative Approach for State Probationers," **CARL LEUKEFELD, DAVID FARABEE, CINDY BROWN**, and **TED GODLASKI**, University of Kentucky
The Drug Abuse Treatment (DAT) project in Covington (KY) is designed to provide comprehensive primary treatment services and to broker ancillary services such as job training, education, and health care services for drug abusers on probation. DAT staff complete an initial assessment for court use in disposition. After disposition, DAT staff provide treatment using a time defined cognitive behavioral intervention called Structural Behavioral Outcome Therapy (SBOT). The intervention incorporates pre-treatment motivational interviewing modeled on Miller and Rollnick's (1991) approach; behavioral contracting and case management; social skills training; urine/breath testing; and aftercare.

"The Effectiveness of a Day Reporting Center for Drug-Using Offenders," **DUANE McBRIDE** and **CURTIS VANDERWAAL**, Andrews University
This presentation examines the development, implementation, and effectiveness of a Day Reporting Center (DRC) for drug-using offenders in Cook County (IL). At the time of the evaluation, the program primarily offered services to African-Americans with limited education and job experience and extensive histories of opiate and cocaine use. The analysis showed that while in the program, participants reduced their drug use, significantly improved the rate of their appearance for court dates, and had a very low rate of arrest on new charges. Conclusions support the use of day reporting programs for drug-using offenders.

[PANEL 116] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: FIREARMS LEGISLATION AND POLICY: FINDINGS FROM RESEARCH

"An Impact Analysis of the Federal Government's Ban on Assault Weapons and High Capacity Magazines in the 1994 Crime Bill," **CHRISTOPHER KOPER**, University of Maryland and **JEFFREY ROTH**, The Urban Institute
In accordance with the congressional mandate for an evaluation of the assault weapons ban, the National Institute of Justice funded this study of the law's impact. Utilizing both national and local data sources, pursued are several lines of inquiry relevant to the implementation of the law. These include its effects on the use of assault weapons and high capacity firearms in violent crimes and other offenses before and after the law; the effects of the law on prices of assault weapons and high capacity ammunition magazines; the emergence of substitute weapons to replaced the banned guns; and gun violence outcomes such as gun homicide rates and the average number of gunshot wounds inflicted in gun homicides both before and after the law.

"Background Checks for Gun Purchases: Who are the Criminals Getting Caught?" **KENNETH ADAMS**, Sam Houston State University
Legislation requiring criminal history background checks for gun purchases is intended to help keep weapons out of the hands of criminals to protect the public from possible harm. At the national level, background checks have been mandated recently, owing to the Brady legislation, although comparable laws have been operating in several states for some time. This paper examines the criminal histories of offenders who were denied a gun purchase in Florida from 1991 to 1996.

"Patterns of Firearms Trafficking: Implications for Law Enforcement Investigation and Enforcement Process," **GLENN PIERCE**, Northeastern University and **JOSEPH VINCE**, Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms (DC)
This research examines patterns of firearms traced for weapons associated with criminal activity. The research draws on the National Firearms Trace database collected and maintained by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. Patterns of tracing are examined for federally licensed gun dealers and also gun purchasers. The specific patterns studied include multiple gun sale purchases; time from point-of-sale of a firearms to its appearance in crime; the geographic concentration of gun sales and the geographic concentration of purchasers; and rates of gun traces to specific dealers and/or purchasers.

[PANEL 117] COMMUNITIES AND COMMUNITY POLICING: MOBILIZATION, COHESION, AND EDUCATION

"Community Organization and Cohesion: Investigating the Impact of Community-Oriented Policing Strategies on Communities," **KENT KERLEY** and **MICHAEL BENSON**, University of Tennessee-Knoxville
As an alternative to traditional policing tactics, community-oriented policing strategies are beginning to be implemented by law enforcement agencies nationwide. The primary tenet of community policing is that crime control is best accomplished as a joint venture between citizens of the community and police personnel. Previous empirical research on community-oriented policing has tended to focus on its impact on crime rates and fear of crime. Using data from a study sponsored by the Police Foundation, this paper examines the effects of community-oriented policing on broader community processes, such as levels of community organization, participation, and cohesion.

"Using Public Service Announcements to Educate the Public About the Police," **C R STORMANN** and **MITCHELL CHAMLIN**, University of Cincinnati
Using the rubric of community policing, police officers are using foot patrol, community meetings, and citizen police academies in an attempt to educate and form a partnership with the public. This paper extends this research by examining the use of television--a medium capable of reaching large and diverse populations--as a way of educating the public about the police. Specifically, four public service announcements, promoting community policing, police procedures, and positive citizen behavioral choices, were aired in a midsize city for three months.

"Citizens' Police Academies' Effects on Participants' Attitudes Toward the Police," **W T JORDAN**, Florida State University
Citizens' Police Academies (CPAs) have existed in the United States for a decade, and have spread across the nation. They continue to draw interest from law enforcement agencies, and new CPAs are created regularly. However, there is little evidence of any systematic evaluation of their effects. Using data gathered rom several sites nationally, this paper presents some preliminary analyses of change in CPA participants, and attitudes toward the police. The data were collected through pre- and post-tests of participants.

"Building a Sense of Community: Assessing the Strength of Capital and its Influence on Community Policing Programs," **MARK CORREIA** and **NICHOLAS LOVRICH**, Washington State University
Although community policing programs have been widely implemented throughout the United States, little attention has been paid to the key concepts of "sense of community" and "social capital" within communities. In particular, little systematic research has been undertaken to fully understand those social processes most responsible for bringing citizens together to solve complex community problems. Through empirical analysis of nationwide community level data, this paper attempts to further the understanding concerning the influence that social capital has on the effectiveness of community policing programs. Specifically, attention is focused on the strength of individual connectedness to neighborhoods, associations, and the community.

PANEL 119 ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: CRIMINAL COURTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: RECENT INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

This panel presents data from innovative court responses to domestic violence cases in Milwaukee and Brooklyn. Strategies examined include establishing a special domestic violence court, liberalizing the prosecutor's screening of domestic cases, and condensing batterers' treatment into a brief timespan (26 to 8 weeks).

[PANEL 120] CITIZEN PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY POLICING

"A Study to Measure the Effectiveness of the Saxon Homes and Gonzales Gardens Community Policing Program," **JACK GLYMPH**
Research is conducted to assess the influence of a community policing program on effecting positive change in the attitudes and behavior of at-risk juveniles. Goals of the program include early intervention to prevent juvenile delinquency and behavior such as gang association, school suspensions, dropouts, and truancy. Career orientation and development strategies for the at-risk juveniles are incorporated in the program. Self-report surveys, data from police offense reports, official school reports on grade improvements, student suspensions, dropout rates, and truancy, together with personal interviews, are analyzed.

"Perceived Gender Differences and Similarities in Policing: Public Expectations and Perceptions of Female Police Officers," **DIANA GRANT**, California State University-Stanislaus
As increasing numbers of women become police officers, it raises the question of what impact this may have on police-community relations. Yet the impact of female officers is critically dependent on public expectations and perceptions of female officers, as compared with male officers. For example, do people expect women to be more or less compassionate in handling the concerns of crime victims and their families, compared with men? Do people perceive that women are more or less likely to resort to excessive force in responding to a belligerent suspect?

"Police Substations within Public Housing: Effects Upon Neighborhood Attitudes and Crime," **EDWARD SCHAUER**, Northeast Louisiana University
Four public housing neighborhoods were chosen for study in a mid-sized city in the deep south. The police department set up substations in two of the neighborhoods in former family dwellings supplied by the public housing authority coincident with the beginning of the research project. Two neighborhoods without police substations were chosen as controls; these were matched upon race and age of respondents as well as location. Data was gathered by means of interview questionnaires and police arrest data. The most obvious finding was that citizens in the experimental areas became more aware of crime.

"Policing the Future: Community Policing in Racine, WI," **THOMAS SLYE** and **HELEN ROSENBURG**, University of Wisconsin-Parkside
The Racine (WI) police department has responded to sharp increases in criminal activity by initiating a community-policing program in high crime areas of the city. This paper reports results from a random survey of the King neighborhood, a neighborhood characterized by a large percentage of renters (58 percent), and a large population of African-American and Latino residents (56 percent and 30 percent, respectively). A one-year follow-up study of community-policing shows increases in positive attitudes among residents toward police officers, as well as increased citizen-community involvement.

[PANEL 121] ROUNDTABLE: PROBLEMS AND METHODS IN ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME RESEARCH

This roundtable discusses various problems facing environmental crime research, such as topic selection and data collection methods.

[PANEL 122] ROUNDTABLE: AN ANNUAL REVIEW OF RECENT UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS RELATED TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Presenters identify cases decided by the United States Supreme Court during its most recent term, and then discuss their significance, if any, to criminal justice. The session is designed to afford those interested in law an update on leading court decisions, for purposes of classroom teaching and/or research. The session should benefit academicians and students in criminal justice who need an update on the latest court decisions. A summary of the court decisions in the last term is distributed during the session.

[PANEL 123] WHAT'S OUT THERE: NATIONAL SURVEYS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS

"Advising Criminal Justice Majors: Preliminary Findings of a National Survey," **TIMOTHY FLANAGAN, JURG GERBER, JERRY HERTENSTEIN JR,** and **MATTHEW FOSTER**, Sam Houston State University
A survey was conducted of 350 academic departments in American colleges and universities that offer baccalaureate degrees in criminal justice, criminology, corrections, and law enforcement/police science. The objective of this survey is to determine the nature and organizational structure of academic advising systems in these departments. Models that are used include faculty advising, peer advising, professional advising staff, and various combinations thereof. Recommendations are made based on self-reported satisfaction with the various models.

"Criminal Justice Doctoral Programs in the United States: An Evaluation of Curriculums and Requirements," **THOMAS AUSTIN**, Shippensburg University and **DON HUMMER**, Michigan State University
As criminal justice programs continue to grow and expand at extraordinary rates in this country, increasing pressure is placed upon those individuals and schools who train the academics who will fill the numerous teaching and research positions created by program growth. This study seeks to build upon the foundation laid by the Academy's *Guide to Graduate Programs in Criminal Justice* and provide more detailed information to students and professors about the 21 programs identified by ACJS as having doctoral programs in the field.

[PANEL 124] WORKSHOP: THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF RICHTER MOORE JR TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE

This workshop is a formal presentation of the scholary works and professional activities of Richter Moore Jr.

[PANEL 125] ROUNDTABLE: COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING IN RURAL SETTINGS: FACILITATING ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE

While much of the attention paid to the COP movement to date has focused on developments in the urban United States, new initiatives are in the works to re-examine the COP needs and interests of law enforcement agencies representing a much larger number of constituents from more rural settings. Practitioners and academics are invited to meet to discuss the development of COP training curriculum, the formation of COP partnerships, and notable successful outcomes pertaining to organizational change to COP in rural counties and smaller jurisdictions.

[PANEL 126] ROUNDTABLE: SECURITY TECHNOLOGY AND TERRORISM

Recent acts of terrorism throughout the world has heightened our awareness of just how vulnerable we are to these acts of violence. In 1996, the Southwest Surety Institute was formed between a number of educational institutions in the states of Arizona and New Mexico, and Sandia National Laboratories. The intent of the Institute is to crosstrain students in criminal justice and the technologies relevant to anti-terrorism tactics, workplace security, explosives technology, and computer systems security. Practitioners and academics from New Mexico and Arizona discuss the formation and goals of this unique venture.

[PANEL 127] CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION AND FEAR OF CRIME IN EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS

"The Role of Alcohol and Other Drugs in Criminal Victimization on University Campuses: A Comparative Analysis of Data from an Australian and a U S Campus," **R H POTTER** and **ALBAN WHEELER**, Morehead State University
Australian and many United States university policies and practices regarding the consumption of alcohol, particularly on campuses, are almost diametrically opposite. Alcohol consumption has been linked to a variety of public order problems on United States campuses. The Australian university environment includes alcohol outlets as a common feature on campuses. Yet security directors at Australian universities do not identify alcohol as a major problem in officially recorded crimes. This paper examines data from one Australian university and one United States university with opposite alcohol consumption policies regarding the role of alcohol in self-reported criminal victimizations. Implications for alcohol-related victimization and policy are discussed.

"Criminal Victimization on University Campuses," **DHRUBA BORA**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
At one time or another, crime will touch most Americans or affect the lives of their relatives, friends, and acquaintances. What people do, where they go, and who they associate with can affect their likelihood of being victimized. With the growing university student populations over the last few decades, campus criminal victimization has become a greater concern. This paper is adapted from research that is currently being conducted for a doctoral dissertation at Indiana University of Pennsylvania. It examines the relevant, as well as the theoretical issues, relating to the causes of crime on university campuses.

"Teacher Victimization: Patterns and Reactions," **RICHARD CLARK**, John Carroll University and **STEVEN LAB**, Bowling Green State University
While reports of in-school victimization of students are plentiful, less attention has been paid to the victimization of teachers. Using survey data from teachers in public and private schools within Lucas County (Toledo, OH), this paper reports on the extent of teacher victimization in junior and senior high schools. The analysis focuses on the amount of teacher victimization, perceptions regarding overall victimization, teachers feelings of safety, and the relationship between teacher victimization and the school environment. Implications for research and policy are discussed.

"Fear and Perceptions of Crime on a Small Southeastern University Campus: Is it Justified?" **DEBORAH ROBINSON**, Valdosta State University
Students at a small southeastern university, with less than 10,000 students, were surveyed to determine fear and perception of crime on campus. These results were compared to the university police department crime statistics for the years 1994 and 1995 to determine the students' fears and perceptions of safety while on campus, and how to go about accomplishing those two issues.

[PANEL 128] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: ORANGE COUNTY'S GANG INCIDENT TRACKING SYSTEM (GITS)

"Target Teams and Gang Crime Prosecution: An Analysis of a Multi-Agency Law Enforcement Strategy for Gang Crime," **JAMES MEEKER, BRYAN VILA,** and **ELIZABETH PERKINS**, University of California-Irvine
This paper utilizes the Orange County Gang Incident Tracking System (GITS) to explore the effectiveness of target teams for gang suppression. The Orange County target program represents a unique interagency approach for dealing with gang crime. The approach is based on the two fundamental principles of multi-agency cooperation between probation, prosecution, and police to coordinate the investigation and prosecution of gang members and selective incapacitation, the incarceration of gang members who pose the greatest threat to the safety of the community.

"How Reliably Do Police Officers Identify Gang Crime?" **KATIE PARSONS**, University of California-Irvine
Gang crime has become an important issue in many law enforcement agencies across the county, but the question remains, "What is gang crime?" Criminal justice experts are not the only ones debating this questions. Ride-alongs and semi-structured interviews with patrol and gang officers in several jurisdictions in Orange County (CA) were conducted to determine how an incident gets labeled as a gang crime. Practitioners across jurisdictions interpret and apply varying degrees of gang-motivated and gang-related definitions of gang crime. This non-uniformity in identifying gang crime affects the reliability of the system.

"Temporal and Spatial Analysis of Gang Incidents at the Census Block Level," **THOMAS FOSSATI**, University of California-Irvine
Social and ecological attributes of communities have a lengthy history in the study of crime. Gang-related studies have commonly used community-based theories to explain the relationship between community structure and patterns of gang activity. However, theoretical conflicts, data, and analysis limitations have long been the source of weak or inconsistent findings in many of these community-based crime studies. This study takes past limitations into account and integrates community-based theories with the geographic analysis of violent gang crime. Using geographic information system (GIS) software and incident-based crime data, this paper examines the social, ecological, and geographic factors related to violent gang activity.

"'Don't You Go (Out) There': Effects of Community Characteristics on Fear of Crime and Neighborhood Gangs," **JODI LANE**, University of California-Irvine
This paper presents an analysis of the effects of regional demographic and community characteristics on fear of crime and gangs in Orange County (CA), an area where law enforcement has reported an increase in gangs and gang-related crime. Prior research has shown that local community characteristics - such as economic factors, ethnic composition, and residential mobility - are one of the strongest contributors to fear of crime in general. However, the specific impact of community characteristics on fear of gangs and gang-related crime have not been studied. This topic is particularly important for researchers and policy makers.

[PANEL 129] HOW GANGS DEVELOP

"Youth Gangs and Serious Juvenile Crime: Can Self-Control Theory Provide an Explanation?" **DANA LYNSKEY**, New Mexico State University
Juvenile involvement in youth gangs and serious crime has increasingly come to public and criminal justice system attention in recent years. Often, criminal justice practitioners turn to theory and research for answers to such problems. Self-control theory, developed by Michael Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi in 1990, purports to explain a variety of criminal and delinquent behaviors. This paper assesses how well selected elements of self-control theory predict youth involvement in gangs, level of involvement in the gang, and participation in serious crime. Data for this paper is taken from that collected in two Las Cruces (NM) middle schools.

"Entrenched Versus Non-Entrenched Gangs: A Study of an Evolutionary Process," **CARY HECK**, Boise State University
The basis for this paper is a comparison of entrenched (ie, some of the older gangs in California or elsewhere) versus non-entrenched gangs (ie, the new style gangs in Boise), both structurally and by criminal activity. The city of Boise hopes to keep its non-entrenched gangs from becoming entrenched. While much of the behavior that is considered to be "gang related" has certainly become part of current popular culture, the question for Boise, and cities like it, is one that revolves around the issues of constitutionally guaranteed freedoms and the continued evolution of a "gang culture".

"In Your Backyard Too: An Examination of the Link Between Gangs and Juvenile Crime in Rural Ohio," **MELISSA WOODS**, Tiffin University
The increase in juvenile crime over the past few years has been well documented. At least some of this increase has been attributed to a proliferation of juvenile gangs. Current trends show increases in gang activity in suburban and rural areas. This paper reports the results of a survey conducted with juvenile delinquents incarcerated in a detention center and a community corrections facility in rural northwest Ohio. A questionnaire was designed to elicit information from the juveniles about their gang involvement prior to their incarceration and the amount and type of crimes they have committed.

"Gangs and Gang- Like Groups: The Emergence of Youth Gangs in Non-Metropolitan Communities," **ASHLEY BANNON**, Ohio University-Chillicothe
Gangs are often viewed as an urban problem. Recent reports of gang activity in rural and non-metropolitan areas has raised concern about their growing presence in these locales. This study focuses on the different factors that lead to the emergence of gangs and gang-like groups in non-metropolitan communities. Trends in the organizational structure and activities of these groups are assessed.

[PANEL 130] COMMUNITY POLICING: PLANNING AND CHANGE

"Sugar Land, Texas, the Safest City in America: The Role of Community Policing in Meeting the Objective," **LAURA MYERS** and **PHILLIP LYONS**, Sam Houston State University and **EARNEST TAYLOR**, Sugar Land Police Department (TX)
This paper discusses a plan developed for the city of Sugar Land (TX) to meet the mandate established by its city council to become the safest city in America. A plan has been formulated that permits the city's police department to acquire the knowledge from the community necessary to reduce crime and meet the council's mandate. This paper presents formulation of the plan by all the relevant participants, and discusses the components of the plan. Analysis of each of these components is grounded in the community-policing literature.

"Grier Heights: A Neighborhood in Transition: Effects of a Community Problem-Solving Model," **RICHARD LUMB**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte
Acknowledging police inability to control crime emerged after decades of rising crime rates, failed harsher penalties for violators, and political initiatives that emphasized "get tough on crime". Having realized the fallacy of this approach, Herman Goldstein proposed a new approach, labeled "problem-oriented policing". Building on Goldstein's model, other researchers extended the concept to include a variety of community-oriented methodologies. As knowledge frequently creates knowledge, the concept of community-policing itself evolved into a new philosophy known as the "total community problem-solving model".

"Community Policing in Seattle," **WILSON REED**, University of North Texas
This study examines the development of community policing in Seattle (1985-1993). It focuses on one police department's transition from traditional policing to create a model for community policing. Community policing is personalized policing in which the same officers patrol the same areas daily. Further, community policing operates from a decentralized mini-station by working with citizens to identify crime problems. This study concludes that multiple political and economic factors influence policing strategies. Police departments are placed in a proactive model, when called upon to manage and control crises and pressures not of their making in large metropolitan cities.

[PANEL 131] HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME: RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

"The 1880's - A Decade of Violence in Two Rural Communities," **BEVERLY SMITH**, Illinois State University
This study examines violent crime and suicide in two largely rural downstate communities in Illinois, during what many at the time believed was the most violent since frontier days. Both counties saw well-publicized murder trials involving prominent citizens as victims or defendants, lynchings or attempted lynchings, and a variety of other violent acts which local city police, sheriffs, and most of all, town constables were ill-equipped to deal with effectively.

"The Need for Historical Knowledge in Criminal Justice: The Case of Homicide in San Antonio, 1935-1984," **DERRAL CHEATWOOD** and **DAVID JOHNSON**, University of Texas-San Antonio and **BEN BRADSHAW**, University of Texas School of Public Health
A spatial analysis of the home residence of homicide victims in San Antonio for 1935-1984 displays consistent patterns over that time period. One of the most interesting is an unusual absence of victims in the central city area. These patterns for homicide do not necessarily match those for other causes of death, even among poor or minority populations. An historical analysis of changes in the power structure of San Antonio over that time period suggests why this may be the case, and an argument is made for the necessity of such historical analysis in understanding criminal justice city studies.

"Children That Kill: An Historical Perspective," **MITCHEL ROTH**, Sam Houston State University
With the rise of tabloid journalism and the concomitant rise in violent juvenile crime, the phenomenon of the homicidal child has entered the American consciousness, spurred on by fears promoted by criminologists of the future onslaught of super predator juvenile criminals. Recent well-publicized cases of pre-teen homicide in Chicago, Great Britain, and Los Angeles, has contributed to the rising fear of a youthful violent juvenile crime wave. However, historical investigation suggests that the children that kill phenomenon is neither new, nor necessarily a threat to the population at large.

"So You Thought the O J Case was Unprecedented: The Case of the Queen's Diamond Necklace," **MARTIN GRUBERG**, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
This is the story of a confidence game which jeopardized the reign of Louis XVI and involved the swindler Cagliostro and an adventurer claiming descent from the Valois kings. The proceedings before the Paris Parliament became a kind of public theater. Like the O J trial, this was a media circus with a platoon of lawyers. There were, of course, differences. The 18th century case had no jury. Both trials featured sexual tittilation, but one concerned fraud, the other murder. Both were covered by the print meda, but O J also had the electronic press.

[PANEL 132] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: ISSUES IN POLICE/SECURITY RELATIONS

"A Study of Police Officers' and Security Professionals' Perceptions of the Relationship Toward Each Other," **MAHESH NALLA** and **DON HUMMER**, Michigan State University
A recent survey of 127 police officers and 109 security professionals in a midwestern state revealed interesting findings on the relationship between public law enforcement and private security. Respondent's views were ascertained on the issue of their working relationship in general. The study also focused on suggested steps for improving relationship between the two agencies.

"Licensing and Regulation of the Private Security Industry in the U S: Regulatory Alternatives in an Era of Diminishing Resources," **MISCHELLE STONE**, Michigan State University
There is little documentation in the field of private security which provides cogent rationalization for the various types of licensing and regulation of the industry. This paper examines the future of licensing and regulation of the industry in an era of increasing trend toward privatization by state governments. Using survey data, the current status of licensing and regulation in the United States is examined, and regulatory alternatives are presented in anticipation of diminishing resources for licensing functions.

"Security Guard Training and Civil Liability Law Suits: A Proposed Model for Establishing Industry Standards," **TRACY O'CONNELL**, Michigan State University
A number of legislative models have been proposed to regulate security guard training to minimize civil lawsuits arising out of inadequate training. This paper reviews existing state regulations and federal proposals for establishing industry standards in guard training. Further offered is model legislation that outlines industry standards to enhance professionalism and minimize negligence in the security guard industry.

"TBA," **HARVEY MORLEY**, California State University-Long Beach
No abstract available.

"So You Say You Wanna Be a Cop: State Regulations of Security Guards-A Statutory Analysis," **JEFFREY MAAHS**, University of Cincinnati and **CRAIG HEMMENS**, Boise State University
A security guard was initially hailed as a hero for discovering the bomb that exploded during the Olympics. However, he soon became a prime suspect. The case raises the question: What are the threshold requirements for obtaining a security guard license? This paper examines the statutory provisions setting forth the requirements for becoming a security guard. All 50 states are compared and categorized, and suggestions for improvement are made.

[PANEL 133] ROUNDTABLE: ARTICULATION AGREEMENTS: STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS

The participants will share problems/solutions in the development of articulation agreements.

[PANEL 134] CRIME AND JUSTICE IN THE CARIBBEAN: FORMAL AND INFORMAL CONTROLS

"Vigilante Justice in Jamaica: The Community Against Crime," **G FREDERICK ALLEN**, Central Michigan University
Vigilante justice is not new to Jamaica, but recent public support for citizens to take action against alleged offenders outside the justice system has raised

troublesome questions about the formal criminal justice system of this Caribbean island. This paper focuses on the roles of formal and informal social control mechanisms in developing countries. Specifically, the paper discusses the contribution in both informal and formal social control systems, and the need to establish a balance for effective crime control.

"Criminal Justice in Trinidad and Tobago: A National Action Plan Against Crime," **JAGAN LINGAMNENI**, Governors State University
This paper briefly reviews the administration of criminal justice in the Caribbean island nation of Trinidad and Tobago. It also presents a 12-point national action plan against crime that was submitted to the Prime Minister and his cabinet. This is the result of the author's participation as a member of the working group in Caribbean criminology at the University of West Indies in St Austine, Trinidad.

"Crime in the English-Speaking Caribbean: Investigating its Social, Economic, and Political Correlates," **RICHARD BENNETT** and **BETH DANIELS**, American University
Although nations of the English-speaking Caribbean have a common British colonial heritage and similar legal and criminal justice structures, their social, economic, and political environments vary considerably. This variation is hypothesized to correlate with different magnitudes as well as the nature of criminal activity among the three nations studied: Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados. This paper attempts to explore these correlates and create a model to explain how social, economic, and political forces shape the region's current crime problem.

"Unequal Justice: A Look at the Disparity in Treatment of Inmates in Jamaica, West Indies," **ANDREA PAYNE**, John Jay College
The primary focus of this paper is to examine the enforcement of drug laws in Jamaica, West Indies. Specifically, it is the intention of this research to compare Americans who are arrested in Jamaica and to evaluate how they are treated in comparison to native Jamaican citizens who are charged with the same offense. It is hypothesized that American prisoners are treated far more leniently than Jamaican prisoners, with the hope that this will encourage Americans to continue to patronize the island, thus boosting the Jamaican economy.

[PANEL 135] COMMUNITY POLICING: POLICE ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

"Rural Law Enforcement Attitudes Toward Community Policing and Agency Collaboration," **WILLIAM HALL**, Alfred University
A survey of five law enforcement agencies, including state police, county sheriff, two small municipal police departments, and a college safety department, was conducted in rural, upstate New York. A total of 57 questionnaires were completed. The project determines the attitudes of rural law enforcement personnel toward community-policing strategies. Four findings are discussed, including officer attitudes toward the success and support for selected community policing projects; potential organizational changes; the form of compensation used to implement projects; as well as officers' willingness to collaborate with other agencies.

"Standing at the Threshold of Community Policing: A Transitional View of the Community," **MICHAEL PALMIOTTO, LEE PARKER,** and **MARK GLASER**, Wichita State University
Eighteen months after community policing was implemented in targeted neighborhoods within this mid-size midwestern city, over 60 percent of the 525 sworn police officers responded to a written survey conducted by the authors. Perceptions of the community and community policing were examined as a function of the officer's training and orientation toward community policing. This paper offers insight into changes in officer's perceptions of the community as part of the transition from traditional policing to community policing.

"Standing at the Threshold of Community Policing: An Organization in Transition," **LEE PARKER, MICHAEL PALMIOTTO**, and **MARK GLASER**, Wichita State University
Eighteen months after community policing was implemented in targeted neighborhoods within this mid-size midwestern city, over 60 percent of the 525 sworn police officers responded to a written survey. Perceptions of departmental operations and community policing were examined as a function of the officer's training and orientation toward community policing. This paper offers insights into officer's perceptions of departmental change as part of the transition from traditional policing to community policing.

[PANEL 136] FACTORS INFLUENCING POLICE VALUES, ACCULTURALIZATION, AND PERCEPTION OF OFFENDERS

"Job Attachment and the Acculturation of Community Policing Officers: A Survey of COPS AHEAD Officers," **WILLIAM PELFREY JR** and **JACK GREENE**, Temple University
A number of police officers have been dispersed throughout the nation, sponsored by the 1994 Crime Bill. This research, in part, assesses the roles of a group of COPS AHEAD officers in a large northeastern city. These officers represent a significant portion of the city's community-policing effort, and have been placed throughout the city in footbeat roles. A survey instrument was developed in conjunction with two committees of research staff and police department personnel.

"Police Officers' Likelihood to Issue Traffic Citations in Relation to Their Perceptions of the Offender," **WEIZHENG LIU**, Monmouth University
This study addresses the relationship between police officers' likelihood to issue traffic citations and their perceptions of the offender. Age, gender, physical appearance, and attitude of the offender are the independent variables. A total of 130 municipal police officers in New Jersey responded to the fictitious scenarios. Based on their perceptions of the offender, the respondents indicated that they are more likely to issue speeding citations to young, bad looking, male offenders who display a bad attitude.

"Value Consistency Within the Police: The Lack of a Gap," **MICHAEL CALDERO**, Bellevue Community College and **ELIZABETH HARRIS**, Seattle University
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.

[PANEL 137] MEDIA, VIOLENCE, AND FEAR

"The Popular Conception of the Psychopath: Implications for Criminal Justice Policy and Practice," **JACQUELINE HELFGOTT**, Seattle University
Despite the American Psychological Association's official abandonment of the term "psychopath" more than 50 years ago, the term continues to be used by

academics, criminal justice professionals, and the general public. While the scientific conception of the term is relatively clear, the popular conception of the psychopath and the ways in which it influences criminal justice is not. This study determines what psychopathy means to the general public and how the popular conception of the psychopath impacts criminal justice policy and practice. Data is obtained through a survey of the general public. Implications for criminal justice policy and practice are discussed.

"Constructing Violence: Newspaper Coverage of Corporate and Individual Homicide," **JILL FLEURY** and **MICHAEL BLANKENSHIP**, East Tennessee State University
Previous research suggests that the media plays a central role in perpetuating myths about white-collar crime. These myths are premised on the belief that white-collar crime is less pervasive and less harmful than street crime. This paper examines 1991 newspaper coverage of the Imperial Food Products fire in North Carolina and the Luby's Cafeteria shooting in Texas, which resulted in over 20 homicides in each incident. Using content analysis, an empirical assessment of the print media's treatment of these two events was conducted. Disparity existed in the print media's portrayal of violence in each episode.

"Violence, Morality, and Television Commercials," **BRENDAN MAGUIRE**, Western Illinois University and **GEORGIE WEATHERBY**, Gonzaga University
It is popularly believed that television violence and declining morality are important causes of crime. This study uses a content analysis of 797 television commercials to provide a limited test of these beliefs. Findings show that only a very small percentage of commercials contain violence. They also indicate few commercials exhibit behavior or attitudes that run contrary to conventional moral standards. It is theorized that although advertisers sponsor programs that feature violence or morally controversial themes, they do not wish to closely associate such content with the products or services they seek to sell.

"News, Drama, Cop Shows and Sleeze: Who's Afraid of What?" **SARAH ESCHHOLZ**, Florida State University
An emerging awareness in media research acknowledges the interaction between the message and the audience. Although largely ignored, modeling both variability in media messages and audience receptions is an important step in understanding the process of media effects. A random telephone survey of 1,460 individuals in a state capitol is used to assess the viewing habits of individuals, and their respective fear of crime during October and November of 1995. Differentially constituted audiences were used to explore the relationship between crime viewing and fear of crime.

[PANEL 138] ROUNDTABLE: THE LEGAL SCHOLAR IN ACADEMIC CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The roundtable includes presentation of survey data and general discussion of the academic life of legal scholars within criminal justice departments and programs in higher education. Do legal scholars remain mainstream or are they marginalized within academic criminal justice? What is the nature of their research and where do they publish? What content and approaches are found in their teaching? How are they perceived by their criminal justice colleagues in other specialties?

[PANEL 139] ROUNDTABLE: ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

This roundtable presents summary of the oral history project to date, features a video presentation of existing materials, and discusses usage of historical tapes in the classroom.

[PANEL 140] WOMEN AND HOMICIDE

"Female Homicide Offenders in a Southern City Revisited," **IDA JOHNSON**, University of Alabama
This paper provides an update analysis of the population of females arrested for homicide in a southern, non-urban city from 1993 to 1995. The cohort of female offenders arrested for murder from 1993 to 1995 is compared to a population of females arrested for murder in the same southern non-urban city from 1975-1992 and to females who are arrested for murder in large urban areas. The research explores demographic, social, legal, and offense characteristics of female offenders, as well as events leading to the murder.

"Economic Inequality Among Women and Female Perpetrated Homicide in 1980," **KIMBERLY DAVIES**, Augusta State University
This paper investigates the relationship between gender inequality and female homicide perpetration. Using multiple regression analyses, examined are the linkages between the structural status of women and rates of female homicide offending. This analysis is done across cities with populations greater than 100,000 for 1990. The data is discussed in light of the thesis that economic marginality is related to crime by women. While the results suggest that economic marginality among women is a factor in some types of killings, female homicides appear to be a function of the same general social conditions that produce male killings.

"Females and Minorities as Offenders in Serial Murder Cases," **ESCHOL PARTIN**, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga
Serial murder offenders have long been stereotyped into the accepted category of being primarily white males. This categorization is due to many factors which stem in part from the high degree of notoriety of cases committed by white males. There has been little attention given to cases which have an offender of non-white non-male description. This research attempts to shed light on why so little attention has been paid to women and minorities as offenders in serial murder. Possible reasons for the disparity are explored by comparing methods of killing, choice of victims, and other salient characteristics.

"Women and Homicide-Understanding the Anomaly," **MICHELE BAFUMA**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
The violent female offender may be considered a fairly under-represented category of criminal, yet much curiosity and intrigue surround this social phenomena. This informational paper addresses the perception of the violent female offender, while comparing it to the currently emerging contemporary profile of this particular brand of violent criminality. In addition, the influential role of the cyclical nature of violence and abuse is given particular attention within this discussion. The motivational drives and patterns of the violent female are also discussed.

[PANEL 141] WORKSHOP: A LAW ENFORCEMENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM: PROJECT HARMONY AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS WITH RUSSIA AND THE UKRAINE

Project Harmony is a not-for-profit cultural and educational organization designed to foster dialogue between individuals in the western democracies and in emerging states of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Special emphasis is placed on educational components and training of police officers. This presentation overviews opportunities to be involved in professional and training programs, describes recent exchanges, and provides information for prospective participants.

[PANEL 142] WORKSHOP: STATE OF OKLAHOMA COLLEGIATE OFFICER PROGRAM (COP): YEAR 2 PERSPECTIVES

This is a program review of the second year of 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 law enforcement certification upon completion of baccalaureate requirements. East Central University was the first state university to implement the COP curriculum, which involves an academic curriculum plus an eight-week skills portion. Students successfully completing the academic and skills portion are eligible to take the state of Oklahoma police officer comprehensive examination to complete the certification process.

[PANEL 143] WORKSHOP: DEVELOPING QUALITY MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS

The versatility of multiple choice items has resulted in their popularity as an evaluation method. Multiple choice items can measure both knowledge and intellectual skills, as well as higher levels of cognitive reasoning. Well-developed items can eliminate the subjectivity associated with evaluating open-ended questions. Multiple choice test items can also reduce student grade appeals often encountered by faculty. This workshop assists in developing quality multiple choice items. Sample items are critiques for clarity, readability, and bias. Emphasis is placed on development of item stem and proper construction and use of distractors.

[PANEL 144] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: THE FIRST AMENDMENT VS CRIMINAL CODES

"Internet: Friend or Foe?" **ROBERT CASEY**, University of South Alabama
On February 8, 1996, President Clinton signed into law the Communications Decency Act of 1996. Immediately thereafter, the act was challenged on its encroachment on the first amendment and the due process clause of the fifth amendment (Lexis 7919, *9, *10). Accordingly, the primary area of dispute has to deal with the internet. Therefore, it becomes a necessity to provide a descriptive analysis of the intricate cosmos known as the internet, which resides in an enigmatic universe termed cyberspace. On the fact of the act, there is the appearance of governmental concern of a "compelling interest" to assume the role of patriarch in protecting persons under the age of 18 from "indecent" and/or "patently offensive" materials found on the internet.

"Hate Speech vs The First Amendment," **EVELYN ADAMS**, University of South Alabama
This paper examines the current controversy in attempting to reconcile hate speech codes and decency codes with the first amendment of the United States Constitution by examining cases arising from the latest speech codes enacted, and by examining cases arising from current legislation and regulation of broadcast media, excluding cyberspace, regarding standards of decency. This paper focuses on the irreconcilability of these regulations with the first amendment from the standpoint of not only the legislative intent of the founders, but also from the standpoint of their efficacy in terms of application.

"Nudity, Bare or License," **KEVIN LEVESQUE** and **KENNETH LEVESQUE**, University of South Alabama
This essay examines the past developments of nudity and its criminalization/legalization of the present, looks into recent cases, and examines the various constitutional issues that apply to this subject with emphasis on the first amendment. The hope is to gain new insights on how the constitution can survive the ever-changing world of fashion and entertainment. Does nudity fall under protected speech? If so, then how? Is the banning of nudity a regulation of morals and an achievement of content-based legislation? Why can't all of us just "go nude" anywhere, anytime? These and other important questions are carefully explored.

[PANEL 145] POLICE CRIME REDUCTION STRATEGIES

"Proactive Policing of Disorder Crime: Unanticipated Benefits," **KENNETH NOVAK, JENNIFER HARTMAN, ALEX HOLSINGER,** and **MICHAEL TURNER**, University of Cincinnati
Since the early 1970s, much empirical research has suggested that police strategies have little impact on serious crime. Recently, however, some researchers have questioned this maxim, and have found that proactive policing in specific target areas can decrease crime within that location. The current study expands this body of research by exploring the relationship between proactive policing of disorder crime and the incidence of serious crime. A time-series analysis is employed to determine whether serious crime in a targeted area decreased; whether there was a displacement of serious crime to areas around the target area; and whether a control area realized similar trends in serious crime. Policy implications are discussed.

"Evaluation of the Drug Task Forces in Arkansas," **FRED WILSON** and **SHERRI HOFFMON**, University of Arkansas-Little Rock
Drug task forces are law enforcement's long-serving answer to combating drug-related crime. Just how effective are they, and what is the "profile" of members of these task forces is a question that is rarely asked. All members of the state of Arkansas' task forces as of July 1, 1996 were interviewed to determine what their jobs were and what their qualifications were to be members of such forces. Additionally, data was sought on arrests, seizures, and expenditures in an attempt to do a cost-benefit analysis for Arkansas' 18 drug task forces.

"Proactive Policing's Effect on Robbery," **MICHAEL VICTOR**, University of Texas-Tyler
This is a 144-city multivariate analysis of whether, where disorderly conduct laws and DUI laws are enforced vigorously, there are resulting substantial robbery-inhibiting impacts. Newer data, more control variables, and more accurate testing for bi-directional causation are features of this study, distinguishing it from previous research on this issue. Conceptual and policy implications of findings from this investigation are discussed.

"Multijurisdictional Drug Enforcement: Organizational Communication and Cooperation," **BRAD SMITH, KENNETH NOVAK, JAMES FRANK, LAWRENCE TRAVIS III,** and **ROBERT LANGWORTHY**, University of Cincinnati
Recently, states have devoted substantial resources to the development and support of multijurisdictional drug enforcement task forces. One reason for this development is that task forces are supposed to increase communication and cooperation among and between member agencies, and thereby lead to more effective drug enforcement. Using data collected from law enforcement agencies throughout the state of Ohio, communication and cooperation of both task force members and non-member agencies are examined.

[PANEL 146] METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES AND CONCERNS IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

"Contemporary Uses of Qualitative Research in Criminal Justice: Integration or Co-Optation," **PETER KRASKA** and **VICTOR KAPPELER**, Eastern Kentucky University
It appears that the quantitative cement shoes encasing crime and justice studies for the last three decades are finally starting to crumble. As the discipline matures, it seems to be loosening its grip on a rigidly defined positivistic model, and is beginning to tolerate, and in more cases embrace, alternative methods of acquiring knowledge. This paper inquires into the "why" and "how" of this transformative process, concluding, among other things, that qualitative research, as a unique approach for generating understanding, runs the serious risk of being misused and co-opted by the dominant paradigm.

"Ethical Issues in Criminological Research," **IVONA SPIRIDONOVA**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
The ethical content of research is among the most important issues in criminology. The choice of research matter, methodology, and subjects for study are critical. The most common ethical concerns are informed consent, deception, and confidentiality. The National Research Act of 1974 mandates certain ethical standards and prescribes ways to meet them in various research settings. Institutional review boards (IRBs), within different academic institutions certify that research procedures protect human subjects rights. The majority of IRBs mandate a routine review of research proposals. Their usefulness as organs of administrative review is controversial.

"Life History Methodology: Discovering the Meaning of Lives," **ANGELA WEST**, Indiana State University
Life history methodology, with its origin in classical sociology, is frequently overlooked as a potential tool in contemporary social science research. A review of the history, methods, analysis, and applications of this technique indicates that it is being under-utilized. Life histories could provide a wealth of qualitative information on several problematic social problems (eg, homelessness, prostitution, HIV-infection, drug addiction), and would make useful supplements to data gathered through more quantitative methods.

"Ten Years of Race and Crime Research: A Methodological and Statistical Critique," **KEVIN CANNON** and **JUDY VANDAL**, University of Nebraska-Omaha
This paper reviews a sample of articles addressing the relationship between race and crime published in *Justice Quarterly* between 1986 and 1996. The methodological and statistical procedures utilized in the studies for their appropriateness in making conclusions are summarized and critiqued. The intent is to determine if the studies examined were able to make accurate conclusions based on a sound methodological and statistical foundation. Any possible void in previous research is identified, and suggestions for future research are presented.

[PANEL 147] CRIME AGAINST AND WITHIN BUSINESSES: INSIGHTS INTO THEIR PREVENTION

"Reducing and Controlling Insurance Fraud: A Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis," **BRIAN JOHNSON**, Grand Valley State University and **AL ST AMOUR** and **TOM ACKERMAN**, Michigan State University
This research examines the extent of insurance fraud in a large, national insurance company that specializes in product liability, professional liability, health and life, and property. Included in this research are methods used to control internal and external fraud, the role of the agents and investigators in controlling fraud, typical fraud cases, the extent of fraud (in terms of dollars and types of fraud cases), and those investigative procedures currently used to determine and detect fraud.

"Prevention of Burglary at Art Galleries," **TRUC-NHU HO**, Benedict College
Art theft by burglary at New York art galleries is an increasing crime. However, little research has focused on this problem. This paper constructs a qualitative model of art theft by burglary, using data from personal interviews with 45 randomly selected art gallery directors in 1990, and from a secondary analysis of 40 incident reports and complaint reports collected between 1985 and 1990.

"An Environmental Systems Approach to Bank Robbery Analysis," **JAMES VARDALIS**, Florida International University and **TERRY COX**, Eastern Kentucky University
This paper explores the environmental factors and their effect on bank robbery in Dade County (FL). It suggests that bank robbery crime rates are in part a function of the physical and procedural structure. This research hypothesized that variation of identifiable environmental elements will have a relationship to the frequency of robbery. This model is comprised of an appraisal of selected conditions that account for a significant variance in the bank robbery rate.

"Arson: It's Everyone's Problem," **JEFFREY GORMLEY**, Lake Superior State University
Even though the definition and laws of arson have changed over the centuries, it is one of the oldest crimes known to man. There are various, widespread reasons for arson sweeping through the United States, resulting in life and property losses higher than ever before. For these reasons, arson prevention and apprehension are more important than ever, not only in the criminal justice/fire science world, but society in general. Arson is everyone' problem and takes society as a whole to successfully prevent it from occurring. When it does occur, it will require everyone to be involved, starting with the investigation through prosecuting the arsonist.

"Shoplifters Alternative Rehabilitation Program (SHARP)," **ROSEMARY BARROW**, Stephens College and **ALICE ANDERSON**
This presentation focuses on a successful treatment program used with arrested (first offense) shoplifters. This program, in operation 10 years with a 90 percent success rate (no re-arrests within the first year following treatment), includes understanding the impact of shoplifting on family, community, businesses, and society; triggers, physical and emotional clues, thoughts, feelings and behaviors; introspection; the arrest and legal implications; types of shoplifters and treatment; and strategies to avoid future incidents. This collaborative program was developed by a mental health agency and the municipal court system. Samples of the program are distributed.

[PANEL 148] TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR DRUG OFFENDERS

"Do Offender Treatment Programs Work?" **LEONORE SIMON** and **KATHY GARDNER**, Washington State University
Since the 1970s when offender treatment programs were declared to be ineffective, criminal justice professionals have been asserting that these treatment programs do in fact work. This paper examines the principles of effective treatments with non-offenders, reviews the literature on treatment of personality disorders and substance abusers, and summarizes the findings of offender treatment programs. The results of this comprehensive review and analysis suggest that the prognosis for current offender treatment programs is not as positive as much of the literature in criminal justice would have one believe. Implications for future research and policy are addressed.

"Continum of Care: Prison Substance Abuse Treatment," **LOIS GUYON**, Illinois State University
This research examines issues surrounding the use of a therapeutic community substance abuse treatment program in a medium-security prison. The in-prison treatment was followed by case management for one year following release from prison. Issues related to program startup and administration are discussed.

"An Analysis of a Drug Education Program: A Study of Three Stakeholder Groups," **JOSEPH DONNERMEYER**, Ohio State University
The 1980s and 1990s have seen a proliferation of drug education programs. Most popular among these is DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education). Past evaluations of DARE have largely been limited to a pre- and post-test design (with control groups) of elementary-aged youth. Their results provide mixed support for DARE. This evaluation includes three stakeholder groups: teachers, students, and parents. In addition, it differs from other evaluations by examining possible long-term effects of DARE through a sample of 11th grade students. Surveys of all three stakeholder groups were administered statewide.

[PANEL 149] LAW AND CUSTOMS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

"Customary Law-Ways Revisited," **DENNIS LUND**, University of Nebraska-Kearney
Five case examples of traditional sanctions are presented, as practiced in primitive times and in recent incidents depicting customary law-ways in Cheyenne Indian culture, with Alaskan Natives, and as applied to Micronesian islanders. Contemporary comparisons of traditional law-ways are made with restitution, reflective justice, forms of banishment, and Beccaria's "properties of punishment". Implications for modern-day usage of restitution, intensive supervision, house arrest, halfway in-house placement, and weekend jail imprisonment are discussed.

"Is There a Role for Customary Law in Addressing Aboriginal Criminality in Australia?" **RICK SARRE**, University of South Australia
This paper reviews the political and legal climate in which Aboriginal criminality is currently being debated. In the past decade, there has been no shortage of empirical evidence of poor health, education, and employment for Aboriginal Australians. Moreover, Aboriginal people are far more likely than non-Aboriginal people to be drawn to the attention of police and taken into custody. Their presence in the criminal courts is disproportionately high and they are vastly over-represented in prison. Commission after commission has concluded that Aboriginal Australians are at vastly greater risk of threat to life and health then non-Aboriginal Australians.

"The Aftermath of a Massacre: An Examination of Responses to Multiple Murders in the UK and Australia," **IAN McKENZIE**, University of Portsmouth (England)
On March 13, 1996, Thomas Hamilton walked into a primary school in Dunblane, Scotland and shot dead 16 young children and their teacher. In the wake of this atrocity, the British government set up an enquiry, chaired by Lord Cullen, and contemporaneously set in motion a parliamentary committee to examine legislation on gun ownership. Less than one month later, 32 people were killed by a gunman in Tasmania, Australia; an enquiry followed. This paper examines the arguments and evidence submitted to all those enquiries, and discusses the consequences of these and similar events.

[PANEL 150] WORKSHOP: A UNIVERSITY/GOVERNMENTAL/COMMUNITY AGENCY COLLABORATIVE MODEL FOR TRAINING AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT FOR THE MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS

This workshop reports on collaborative efforts between the New York University School of Social Work, the New York City Department of Mental Health, and a major community agency with respect to program development for mentally ill offenders. An innovative service initiative which identifies mentally ill offenders in jail and promotes earlier discharge through linkage to community services is highlighted. A second focus is on the development of a training institute offering certificates for interdisciplinary training in working with this population.

[PANEL 151] PEACEMAKING, SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONIST, AND SOCIETAL REACTION PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME

"P^3: The Peacemaking Pyramid Paradigm," **JOHN FULLER**, State University of West Georgia
This is a model for solving problems of criminal justice in a non-violent manner. It presents a six-step process which employs a peacemaking perspective to address issues to conflict and violence in society. This paper expands the peacemaking perspective.

"The Construction of Deviant Communities: A Proposal for the Creation of a Macro-Level Labeling Theory," **HEATH DINGWELL**, Arizona State University
For decades, theorists have studied labeling theory to help try and explain criminal behavior. Focus has been on the individual and groups of individuals. There has been very little work done on the processes by which communities may acquire deviant, or negative, labels. This paper presents a preliminary theoretical model detailing the labeling process for communities. Conceptual, theoretical, and methodological issues are examined. The strengths and weaknesses of the model are discussed, with suggestions for future research.

"The Social Construction of the Career Criminal: Claims-Making and Claims-Makers in Academia," **TRICIA KLOSKY** and **INEKE MARSHALL**, University of Nebraska-Omaha
While social constructionism has been very popular in sociology and political science for the past decade or so, there has been very little work done in the area of criminal justice. Social constructionism involves analyzing the claims made by various parties who are in the process of getting their definitions of problems accepted. While this has been very prominent in studies on social problems, it is seldom realized that the members of academia can also act as claim-makers. This paper takes as its focus one of the premier debates in criminology and criminal justice, namely, the career criminal debate, and attempts to analyze the Hirschi/Gottfredson and Blumstein works.

[PANEL 152] COMMUNITY POLICING AND SPECIAL POPULATIONS

"Neighborhood Business Victimization and its Impact on Community Policing in Boston," **LUIS GARCIA**, Boston Police Department and **MARY ZAGER**, Northeastern University
This paper discusses the implementation of a neighborhood business victimization survey in Boston. Issues such as sampling, administration, and questionnaire design, as well as the implications of business victimization for community policing efforts, are discussed.

"Deaf and the Criminal Justice System," **JANET DUVALL**, Ohio University
Deafness cuts across every level of society, age group, race, occupation, and level of education, and can cause speech problems complicating communication. Law enforcement officers may encounter the deaf as victims of criminal attack; witnesses or suspects in criminal cases; and injured in accidents or involved in traffic incidents. A bad experience for officer, agency, and the deaf can be avoided if the officer is aware of the problems such as language, fear of uniform,

culture, exaggerated movements, and tendency to "flight or fight" when stopped. This paper also addresses problems and strategies for officers encountering deaf citizens.

"Decision-Making Model on Effective Police Response to Domestic Violence," **PHYLLIS BERRY, DONALD YATES,** and **BARBARA MURRAY**, Oklahoma State University
Statistical analyses was utilized to identify correctional, path, and predictive associations between particular police intervention strategies in responding to domestic violence and the subsequent behavior of the batterer. The analysis resulted in the construction of statistically based "policy routes" to effective police intervention. By combining existing archival data records relevant to the original Minneapolis Domestic Abuse Experiment Project collected from four cities, this study assesses the role and relevance of alternatives to arrest for domestic batterers. Examined are the impact of key social class variables including race, income, education level, employment status, and age against the police responses of arrest vs mediation/counseling to domestic violence.

[PANEL 153] CHILDREN'S CHILDREN, PEERS, AND DELINQUENT GIRLS' NEEDS: SURVEYS AND FOCUS GROUPS

"Peers, Parents, and Delinquency," **MICHAEL P BROWN** and **STEPHEN BRODT**, Ball State University
A survey was conducted to ascertain the typical daily activities of high school students. This paper reports the extent to which these activities predict non-delinquent behaviors. Routine activities theory is used to explain the findings.

"Delinquency Among Children of Teenage Parents," **MICHAEL GILBERT**, University of Texas-San Antonio and **JANET ALYN**
This paper reports results of a survey of 437 delinquent and non-delinquent teenage subjects. The central research question was whether children of teenage parents were disproportionately more delinquent than children of older parents. The parents of delinquent children were four to five years younger on average than the parents of non-delinquent children. Correlates were found with variables related to family demographics, parenting styles, and certain characteristics of the child. Several policy implications are drawn from these findings.

"Delinquent Girl's Experiences and Needs," **KRISTI HOLSINGER** and **JOANNE BELKNAP**, University of Cincinnati; **MELISSA DUNN**, Office of Criminal Justice Services (OH); and **BARBARA KOCH**, Licking County Common Pleas Court (OH)
This study is the result of 11 focus groups conducted across Ohio in 1996. Six focus groups were conducted on girls who were in "the system" (incarcerated or on probation) and five focus groups were with individuals who work with delinquent girls (including judges, social workers, probation officers, and teachers). The study lists, compares, and contrasts how the girls and the workers perceive the girls' problems and treatment.

[PANEL 154] WORKSHOP: RITUALISTIC ABUSE

This is an introduction to "our own Holocaust" – the organized practice of sadistic rituals which include rape, torture, "sacrifice", cannibalism, and production of child pornography and snuff films.

[PANEL 155] INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCES OF ORGANIZED CRIME

"The Evolution and Future Direction of Southeast Asian Criminal Organizations," **IRA SILVERMAN**, University of South Florida-Tampa and **KEN SANZ**, Florida Department of Law Enforcement
This paper examines the evolution of basic types of Vietnamese criminal groups and how their criminal endeavors have progressed from low-level street crime to more sophisticated, less high-risk, and more profitable activities. Future developments are examined. First the impact of economic, political, and technological developments that may potentially influence near "future" southeastern criminal endeavors are discussed. Next is an examination of how these and other factors may affect the structure of these criminal groups, and the nature of their criminal ventures in this country, as well as their expansion into newly-developed international markets.

"Organized Crime in Korea and Beyond," **RONALD IACOVETTA** and **DAE CHANG**, Wichita State University
This paper addresses the current state of organized crime influence in Korea and associated impacts in other parts of the world (including Japan and the United States). The power and influence of Korean organized crime is explored. The long history of the relationship between Japanese organized crime elements (the Yakuza) and Korean organized crime has served to facilitate and direct the expansion of Korean organized crime at home and abroad. Addressed are the current impact and changing influence of organized crime in the region and around the world.

"Russian Organized Crime: A Cultural Approach," **KARRIE MOFFO**, University of Oregon
Every ethnic group has its own culture. Knowledge of the cultural background of an ethnic group allows one to make a better approach, resulting in a clearer assessment. What cultural evidence is visible in the activities of the Russian Mafia? Knowing the culture of the Russians allows better assessments to be made by police personnel. Officers and agents of police organizations need to be introduced to the culture, language, and the background of this highly cultural dependent group. This introductory knowledge will better assist in apprehension of this particular group.

[PANEL 156] WOMEN, FAMILY, AND GENDER ROLES

"The Use of Violence by Women Arrested for Domestic Violence Incidents," **SUSAN CALHOUN-STUBER**, University of Southern Colorado
This study focuses on women arrested for domestic violence. The findings are based on interviews with 150 women who were court-ordered into a 36-week domestic violence treatment program. Addressed are what forms of violence women use; how women initiate violent incidents and in what circumstances; and what reasons women give for using physical force against their partners. The criminal justice system response to these cases is also examined.

"A Test of Hagan's Power Control Theory in Hispanic Households," **APRIL GUTIERREZ**, University of Texas-Pan American
This study measures rates of female delinquency among minority students in a modified test of Hagan's power control theory. The sample used was drawn from a group of high school students in the third largest city in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. The region is unique in that it is economically stratified and includes a predominantly Hispanic population. The goal is to see how well Hagan's power control theory performs in Hispanic, as compared to non-Hispanic, households.

"The Relation Between Gender Roles and Female Crime," **RUTH WHITE**, Pennsylvania State University
This paper examines gender role identities and attitudes in relation to female criminality. Level of change in gender role identities is thought to impact the

amount and pattern of female crime. In addition, the relation of race and socioeconomic status to gender role identities and attitudes is explored.

[PANEL 157] WORKSHOP: HOW TO ORGANIZE A STUDENT ESCORT AND CAMPUS WATCH PROGRAM

Wayne State College has recently implemented a student-administered college-funded escort/watch program staffed by student volunteers, with equipment and training provided by the college. This workshop discusses the major steps required to create such a program.

[PANEL 158] JESUIT ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

"Victim Rights, Vengeance, and the Role of the Jesuit Mission," **RICHARD CLARK, ERNEST DeZOLT,** and **KERRYN BELL**, John Carroll University
Along with the development of the victim rights movement has come criticisms that the driving force behind victim rights is a desire for increased punishment. While punishment may be justified on either utilitarian grounds (ie, deterrence) and/or moral grounds (ie, crime is wrong), excessive desires for punishment has been shown to not only be psychologically unhealthy, but possibly damaging to societies desire for reintroduction of the offender. This paper reviews the literature on victim's desires for vengeance and compares it to the Jesuit mission on social justice. Implications for retribution and deterrence are discussed.

"Applied Ethics and Moral Dilemmas in Criminal Justice Education: The 'Dirty Harry' Syndrome in Policing," **JAMES ALBRITTON**, Marquette University
Based on the author's personal experience in policing, this paper involves a reflection on various moral dilemmas in policing and how they relate to the process of moral reasoning in Jesuit education. Inspired by Klockars analysis of the "Dirty Harry" dilemma in police work, an attempt is made to evaluate the ethical implications and moral reactions of students as they confront such dilemmas in the classroom.

"The Role of Criminal Justice Education at a Jesuit University," **RICHARD ZEVITZ**, Marquette University
Criminal justice education takes on a special meaning at Jesuit universities and colleges. The commitment to social justice and "sustained human development" which is a basic tenet of these educational institutions, has provided encouragement and support for criminal justice programs academically attuned to this theme. The goal of such programs is the development of the "whole person" who, upon embarking on a career in public service as a criminal justice practitioner, is prepared to participate in the transformation of human culture. A second basic tenant is the urban theme.

"A Profile of Criminal Justice Programs at Jesuit Colleges and Universities," **ROSS RODRIGUES**, Fairfield University
Based on a survey of all Jesuit colleges and universities in the United States, this paper profiles their criminal justice programs in terms of size, depth, growth, reliance on technology, and curriculum structure. The focus of the study is on the goals of these programs and the perceived rate of success in attaining them. The relationship between the mission statement of the institutions and their criminal justice programs is also assessed.

[PANEL 159] PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES SURROUNDING COMMUNITY POLICING

"Community Policing is a Philosophy," **GARLAND NEWCOMB**, Northern Virginia Community College; **T MICHAEL CHAMBERLAIN**, North Carolina Central University; **MELISSA CHAMBERLAIN**, North Carolina State University; and **JERRY NEWCOMB**, George Mason University
This paper determines whether individual community officers are actually thinking and focusing their energy on the philosophy. The paper looks at the model presented by the Alexandria (VA) police department. It also discusses and assesses challenges and differences of two programs: the Communty-Oriented Police (COP) officer and the Residential-Oriented Police (ROP) officer. Specific officers' focus and energies are revealed.

"Community Policing: Philosophical Adjustments and Organizational Change," **SHARON TAFOYA**, Santa Clara Police Department (CA)
The implementation of community-oriented policing usually requires a shift in the philosophical paradigm of police departments. Change, whether negative or positive, is often viewed as threatening, and means of overcoming this resistance must be developed. This paper discusses the somewhat painful changes and growth experienced in an urban northern California city.

"Community Policing in Kentucky: A Baseline Assessment," **GEORGE ROBERTS**, Eastern Kentucky University
This paper focuses on community policing in Kentucky, drawing a descriptive picture and some tentative conclusions resulting from analysis of a commonwealth-wide survey of state and municipal sworn law enforcement agencies. The study examines community policing through the following four dimensions: philosophy, tactics, organization, and strategy. This research is conducted in conjunction with the federally-funded community policing training project at Eastern Kentucky University, under the directorship of Gary Cordner.

"Police Professionalization and Community Policing," **JAY BERMAN**, Jersey City State College
This paper examines the current state of police professionalization in the context of community policing. The evolution of professionalism in American law enforcement is surveyed, from its origins in the 1890's, through the transformation from an order maintenance to a crime-fighting orientation, to its present state in the emergence of new role mandates in community policing. The community policing philosophy is analyzed to study its impact on the continuing evolution of police professionalization.

[PANEL 160] WORKSHOP: REESTABLISHING LINEAGES BETWEEN CORRECTIONS AND ACADEMIA: THE OKLAHOMA CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CONSORTIUM MODEL

Since the demise of LEAA, most contacts between criminal justice and academia seem to have been lost. The Oklahoma Criminal Justice Research Consortium (OCJRC) is an attempt to fill that void. The consortium serves the department of corrections in an advisory capacity, thereby creating a network of experiences researchers and advisors. The executive committee consists of representatives from Oklahoma colleges, universities, and public agencies. Several symposiums have showcased OCJRC research. OCJRC also initiated publication of an annual refereed journal to feature this research. It is distributed free to over 2,300 practitioners and academics, and is going into its third edition.

[PANEL 161] MEDIA PANICS AND CRIME

"The Drug Scare of the Late 1980's: Media Accounts or Media Myths?" **DOUGLAS KUCK**, University of South Carolina-Aiken
Public perceptions of the ubiquity and intensity of social problems such as crime and drugs is influenced by media coverage and their construction of social reality. A November 1989 Gallop poll revealed that an unparalleled 38 percent of Americans believed that drugs and drug abuse was the nation's number one problem. A content analysis of popular press news magazines reveals how the media may have created and perpetuated myths surrounding this drug scare.

The analysis investigates the techniques used by the media which may promote a distorted reality: creation of stereotypes, presentation of opinions as fact, value-loaded terminology, and selective interviewing.

"Jihad/Terrorism, Media, and Quran," **FIDA MOHAMMED**, Eastern New Mexico University
In the western media, Islam is synonymous with extremism and Quran is portrayed as a textbook of terrorism. Terrorism is a hegemonic construction of the western media. After the death of communism, there is a disproportionate focus on Islam as the new enemy. The label of terrorist is mediated by power/knowledge relation and analysis reveals that it is selectively used. The western media try to homogenize the entire Muslim world as if it is a single monolithic entity with the same historical essence. The Muslim world is internally very diverse. This paper presents an Islamic perspective on terrorism.

"The Link Between Violence and Rap Music: A Literature Review," **BECKY TATUM**, Southern University-New Orleans
The recent murder of rapper Tupac Shakur has re-ignited the debate regarding the relationship between violence and rap music. This paper reviews the literature to assess the empirical validity for this argument, examines the strengths and weaknesses of study findings, and explores directions for future research.

"Gangs in the Media," **ELLEN HOUSTON** and **LYNN JONES**, Western Carolina University
Society has glamorized youth gangs through music videos and fashion trends. Children are constantly inundated with drug and weapon references through TV and other medias. They are learning to dress like street kids and talk like them, making the gang transition simple. Signs of gang presence are everywhere, from city civic centers to back alleys, reminding people that even in a small city there is always a threat. This paper examines how media and peer perceptions have created a fertile recruiting ground for violent street gangs. Large gangs can recruit through early advertising of gang interest by these youngsters.

[PANEL 162] EXPLAINING CRIME: THE CONTRIBUTION OF BIOLOGICAL THEORIES

"Taboo Until Today?: The Coverage of Biological Arguments in Criminology Textbooks, 1961 to 1970 and 1987 to 1996," **RICHARD WRIGHT**, University of Scranton and **J MITCHELL MILLER**, University of South Carolina
This paper analyzes the coverage of biological explanations of crime in 55 introductory criminology textbooks published from 1961 to 1970 and 1987 to 1996. Although nature explanations of crime were little discussed and routinely dismissed in the earlier textbooks, most of the recent books at least acknowledge there is some support for biological arguments. The paper specifically examines the coverage of five topics (biochemistry, genetics, neurophysiology, integrated theories, and literature reviews) in current books, and concludes with some recommendations for course adoption.

"Biological Explanations for the Gender Disparities in Crime," **LAURA NEITZEL**, Penn State University
This paper assesses the validity of biological theories and their applicability in explaining the gender disparities in crime. More specifically, theories concerning testosterone levels and criminal behavior are examined, in addition to theories which identify other biological processes which may influence criminal behavior. The purpose here is threefold: to enhance understanding of the differences in male and female crime rates; to integrate biological and sociological theories in a succinct and understandable manner; and to add to criminological theory in general.

"Copology: A Contemporary Theory and Model Useful for Understanding and Preventing Crime," **EUGENE HUGHLEY**, SPECTRUM (MI)
Copology looks at and reveals natural coping factors and the interactions which are essential to identifying, understanding, and preventing criminal behaviors.

[PANEL 163] THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY

"The Impact of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act on Prisons," **RUDOLPH ALEXANDER JR** and **REBECCA KIM**, Ohio State University
In 1987, the United States Supreme Court mandated that all courts were to use the reasonableness test when deciding whether a prison policy has violated prisoners' constitutional rights. In 1993, congress passed the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, which mandated that courts use the strict scrutiny test when deciding the extent to which the state may burden a citizen's right to practice his or her religion. Congress also decided to include prisoners within the act. The authors discuss this act, prisoner decisions based on the act, and the impact on prisons.

"Is it Time to Reconsider the *Bridges v California* (1941) Decision?" **RICHARD FREY**, SUNY-Brockport
In 1941, the Supreme Court faced the first state publicity situations involving a conflict between the freedom of the press and the right to a fair trial. In *Bridges v California*, consolidating two so-called contempt by publication cases, the court rejected the British approach to publicity and adopted a test that inevitably has led to an American reliance on the defendant's posttrial motion to overturn the conviction as the only corrective option for prejudicial publicity. The reasoning in *Bridges* should be reexamined in light of publicity problems faced in the Simpson murder case and the Oklahoma City bombing case.

"Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas and Criminal Justice Policies," **CHRISTOPHER THOMAS** and **JIMMY WILLIAMS**, University of Alabama
Justice Clarence Thomas is known to many as the most controversial appointee to the United States Supreme Court in the last decade. Many of the issues surrounding the controversy of Justice Thomas deal with social issues such as affirmative action and sexual harassment. Although the latter issues are important, this paper discuses Justice Thomas' decisions in cases affecting the criminal justice system, and analyzes his decisions.

[PANEL 164] POLICE INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

"A Comparison of Internal Affairs Investigations in Two Criminal Justice Agencies," **C LEE BENNETT**, Springfield Police Department (MA) and **MARILYN CHANDLER FORD**, Volusia County Department of Corrections (FL)
This paper examines internal investigations conducted in one northern policy agency and one southern correctional agency. Complaints against police and jailers are analyzed to compare the processes leading to an internal investigation and investigation outcomes. Data for five years are analyzed, including a comparison of the various types of misconduct reported and the type of case disposition. The paper also contains a discussion of model policies for handling and investigating complaints against police and jailers, and directions for future research.

"Citizen Complaints About the Police: Origins and Outcomes," **ROBERT WORDEN** and **STEPHANIE WILSON**, SUNY-Albany
Explored are the circumstances under which citizens complain about police services, and complainants' perceptions of the complaint process. Addressed are several questions about what aspects of policing do citizens believe they have reason to complain; what factors are associated with citizens' decisions to complain; to whom do citizens direct their complaints, and what factors are associated with their choices; and how satisfied are complainants with the ways their complaints are handled, and what factors are associated with (dis)satisfaction. Analyzed are survey data collected in 60 neighborhoods in 24 jurisdictions in 1977 for the police services study.

"The Auditor System as an Alternative Form of Citizen Review of Police Misconduct," **BETSY KREISEL**, University of Nebraska-Omaha
This paper describes the auditor system of citizen review of police misconduct and outlines the variety of components that exist between systems. The auditor system is one method of citizen review other than a board or commission. Citizen review is a method of police accountability that has grown tremendously in recent years. Accountability in terms of police misconduct has been and is a critical issue of policing. The auditor system appears to have possibilities of being one of the most significant forms of citizen review accountability mechanisms. This information has prospects of leading onto future evaluation research of citizen review auditors.

"Disciplined/Terminated Police Officers," **SCOTT NICHOLS**, Michigan State University
This paper identifies police management issues surrounding the return of disciplined or terminated police officers to the work force. Focus centers on such issues as organizational goals, individual/unit morale, work relocation, counseling, and officer recidivism. Attention is also given to community perceptions regarding the breach of their duty as it relates to the social contract theory of law.

[PANEL 165] JUVENILE CRIME: EARLY INTERVENTION, ALTERNATIVES, AND GETTING TOUGH

"An Examination of 'Getting Tough' with Juvenile Crime," **FRANCES REDDINGTON** and **MARK BLUMBERG**, Central Missouri State University
This paper examines the growing popularity of the get tough approach as a means for controlling juvenile crime. The discussion begins with an examination of historical trends in the area of juvenile justice, followed by an exploration of current patterns with respect to juvenile crime and juvenile justice. Next, there is an evaluation of the increasingly common practice of transferring young people to the adult court. This analysis is directed at determining how effective this procedure has been in reducing the rates of violent crime among adolescents. In conclusion, some thoughts are offered regarding the direction that policy is likely to take in the future.

"Juvenile Crime: Early Intervention Equals Prevention," **LEAH HANSEN**, University of South Dakota
This paper supports early intervention for juveniles who commit crime. The proposal is that early intervention helps to specifically deter future crime. Three main issues are discussed in relation to this proposal: the ethical issue, the legal issue, and the social issue of early intervention. Different approaches of early intervention are also discussed.

"Taking Care of Juvenile Delinquents," **VALERIA COLEMAN**, Clark Atlanta University
This paper discusses the lenient sentencing of youthful offenders and its effect on adult criminality. This study proposes that the juvenile court system consider harsher penalties for youthful offenders as a deterrent to becoming adult felony offenders.

"Exemplary Alternatives to Juvenile Imprisonment," **STEPHANIE KIRCHNER**, University of South Dakota
This paper explores the effectiveness of punishment for juvenile offenders via imprisonment and tougher laws. The research indicates that although this approach satisfies immediate demands for special deterrence and retribution, the long term effects remain unsatisfactory-that is, youth offenders become adult offenders. There are several alternatives for dealing with juvenile delinquents that the justice system utilizes sparingly. This research indicates that if more of these alternatives were used in replacement of imprisonment and harsher laws, the results for society as a whole would be more favorable.

[PANEL 166] LEAD PANEL: THREE STRIKES AND YOU'RE OUT: CONTROVERSY CONTINUES

"The Effects of 'Three Strikes and You're Out' on Corrections," **JAMES AUSTIN**, National Council on Crime & Delinquency (DC)
No abstract available.

"Constitutional Issues Arising from 'Three Strikes and You're Out' Legislation," **ROLANDO del CARMEN**, Sam Houston State University
No abstract available.

"Women Offenders and 'Three Strikes and You're Out'," **KAREN CASEY**, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
No abstract available.

"The News Media and 'Three Strikes and You're Out'," **TED GEST**, *US News and World Report*
No abstract available.

[PANEL 167] PRISON RECIVIDISM AS A FUNCTION OF ENVIRONMENT

"Social Education and Recidivism," **HOAN BUI**, Michigan State University
Social education programs were introduced into the American prison system in the mid 1980s. Except for a few studies exploring the effects of social education on recidivism among probationers and female offenders, most studies on correctional social education in the past focused only on perception change among program participants. This study examines the effects of a social education program on recidivism among inmates who were released from the Texas prison system from July 1993 to December 1993. Four logistic regression models, two survival models, and a Cox regression model are developed to explore the effects of social education treatment. The effects of program administration and record keeping are discussed.

"A Ten-Year Follow Up of an Intake Cohort from Ohio," **SENARATH DASSANAYAKA**, Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
This study tracks all offenders admitted to Ohio prisons during September and October 1985 and examines their rates of return to prison over a ten-year period. The study also examines the type of release and the manner in which offenders returned to prison. The process depicting how inmates progressed through the correctional system during the ten-year period is graphically presented. The primary source of information is the department's inmate progression system. Frequency distributions and cross tabulations are used along with graphics to explain the findings.

"The Effects of Prison Industries on Recidivism and Post-Release Employment," **JON'A MEYER**, Rutgers University and **TARA GRAY**, New Mexico State University
There is quite a debate in the literature regarding whether prison industries reduce recidivism and increase employment opportunities for former participants or whether they merely exhaust prison resources in exchange for little improvement in these important areas. Using data collected by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, this study examines the degree to which gender, ethnicity, prior criminal record, and prior work experience affect the benefits prison industries generate for different inmates. Results show that, under some circumstances, participants' likelihood of parole revocation are reduced and their abilities to obtain and

maintain employment at higher wages are increased.

"Prison Rule Violations and Recidivism: Are They Related?" **SUSAN RITTER**, University of Texas-Brownsville
Previous studies suggest that legal and social offender characteristics most often identified with serious prison misconduct are also associated with offender recidivism. This paper examines the relationship between serious prison rule violations and post-release behavior. The relationship between the survival time of the repeat offender and his prison behavior is also investigated.

[PANEL 168] CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY

"Elaboration of Relative Involvement's Relationships to Delinquent and Criminal Causality," **ARTHUR CLAGETT**, Stephen F Austin State University
This paper elaborates the author's theoretical model of relative involvement from the past twenty years. The concept involvement, as conceptualized for this theoretical model, implies reacting closely-related interactions among reciprocal variables in relation to delinquent and criminal causality. Major emphasis is devoted to the self, micro-interactional, and subcultural levels of analyses, as well as (Sherif's) normative reference groups (not to be confused with Merton's comparison groups). Other important conceptual issues of interest include ego-attitudes and relative involvements of ego-attitudes. Finally, measurements of relative degrees of ego-involvements are explained.

"A Comparative Study of Social Learning and Self-Control Theories as Predictors of Juvenile Delinquent Behaviors," **NRUPAL SHAH** and **DANA LYNSKEY**, New Mexico State University
Social learning theory, developed by Ronald Akers, and self-control theory, developed by Michael Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi, have gained popularity through their claims to offer insight into a variety of criminal and delinquent behaviors. Researchers have looked at social learning and self-control theories independently as explanations of such behaviors. This paper looks at which of the two theories better predicts a range of juvenile behaviors such as gang memberships, property crime, and drug use. Data for this paper is from two southwestern city middle schools as part of the national evaluation of the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program.

"Work Conditions and Juvenile Delinquency: Is Youth Employment Criminogenic?" **FRANCIS CULLEN** and **NICOLAS WILLIAMS**, University of Cincinnati and **JOHN WRIGHT**, East Tennessee State University
It is commonly assumed that employment is beneficial to the development of adolescents. To assess this claim, the relationship of working to delinquency is explored among a sample, drawn from the National Youth Survey, of youths who were in school and between the ages of 12 and 19. The analysis revealed that work conditions, especially the number of hours employed, were positively associated with delinquent involvement. Argued is that these results are consistent with a critical criminological perspective, which would see juvenile employment within its structural context and be sensitive to how the needs of youths are not served in the prevailing labor market.

"Social Learning, Selection, and Socialization in Peer Association and Delinquent Behavior," **RONALD AKERS**, University of Florida
Social learning theory is sometimes interpreted as proposing only recursive relationships between delinquent behavior and social learning variables. This is especially true regarding the effects of differential peer association on delinquent behavior where the theory is said to propose only socialization effects wherein delinquent behavior and attitudes are learned in interaction with peers. The theory is said to ignore reciprocal effects of delinquent behavior on peer association, in particular selection effects of one's own delinquent behavior on choice of peer associations. Further, some have maintained that socialization effect are derived from and predicted by social learning theory, whereas selection effects are derived from and predicted from control theory.

[PANEL 169] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: A MULTI-FACETED ANALYSIS OF NON-TRADITIONAL HOMICIDE

"Epidemic Theory as Applied to Incidence of Homicide," **C ALLEN PIERCE**, Youngstown State University
The reference to the significant increases of homicides in some communities has been referred to as an epidemic. Is it a true epidemic, and at what point does an increase in homicide constitute the tipping point where the increase becomes an epidemic? A longitudinal review of a sample of the high homicide cities of two population groups is analyzed to see if a tipping point can be identified. This is the point at which the number of homicides reaches the epidemic level. This adds credibility to the epidemic theory as applied to the crime of homicide.

"Demographic Characteristics of Cities with High Homicide Rates," **CHRIS LOWENKAMP**
The United States continues to lead industrialized nations with the highest homicide rate. Within the U S, some cities have shown homicide rates that are significantly higher than the national average. During the same years, other cities have experienced homicide rates that are significantly lower than the national average. Two classes of cities have been selected for this study: cities with low homicide rates and cities with high homicide rates. A number of socioeconomic and demographic factors have been reviewed along with the homicide rates to determine if a relationship exists and to what degree these factors relate to homicide.

"Homicide in Youngstown: A Case Study Approach," **LATISHA BUNKLEY**, Youngstown State University
Youngstown experienced a phenomenal increase in the number of homicides in 1991 and, although that number was not matched again until 1995, the rate still remained at a very high level. An in-depth look at the perpetrators of some of these homicides was conducted. A number of personal demographic characteristics are identified as well as a few specific psychological characteristics. Included is a specific look at the empathetic skill development in these subjects, as well as the tendency to depersonalize and to dehumanize their victims. A summary and discussion is presented.

"Juveniles Who Kill," **TAMMY KING**, Youngstown State University
Since 1989, the number of youths arrested for Part I, Violent Index Offenses, such as non-negligent manslaughter, murder, aggravated assault, and forcible rape has increased by 16 percent. Of all persons arrested yearly for non-negligent manslaughter/murder, juveniles account for 15 percent of those arrested. This leads to an estimated 120 or more juveniles arrested a year for homicide. This paper explores the following issues of why juveniles kill (access to guns, urban problems, post-traumatic stress disorder, etc); what role gang activity plays in juvenile homicide rates; who do they kill; and what the outcomes are of trial procedures for these youthful offenders.

[PANEL 170] NEW RESEARCH ON SECURITY THREAT GROUPS AND GANGS: JAILS, PRISONS, AND JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

"Developing Correctional Policies on Dealing with Gangs and Security Threat Groups," **JAMES HOUSTON**, Appalachian State University
No greater threat of violence to staff or inmates exists today in American corrections than that posed by STG's and gangs. This paper explores the viability of developing national standards for implementing correctional policies on dealing with gangs and STGs in the secure correctional setting. Previous research is summarized and new research is presented from Project GANGFACT, a study of 3,000 gang members in 20 states. The evidence suggests not only is a classification system viable, it is also going to be necessary in the near future, with a forecast of increasing gang density inside American correctional institutions.

"The Variation in Gang Violence Behind Bars Explained by Educational Variables: Implications for Correctional Programming," **JODET-MARIE HARRIS**, Jackson State University
No larger study of prison gang violence has ever been done than in Project GANGFACT. This research included virtually all geographical areas of the USA. The data from this project are analyzed here in terms of how educational variables significantly differentiate measures of gang violence behind bars. Thus, this paper explores the thesis that upgrading in education accomplished through correctional programs could by experimental manipulation reduce gang violence in America's prisons today.

"The G.R.I.P. Model: Towards Development of a Model Classification System to Reduce Gang Problems in Correctional Institutions," **JOHN LASKEY**
The GRIP model is a work in progress and is the acronym for the Gang Risk Intervention Paradigm. Based on findings from large national representative samples of gang members, it is now known that risk-behavior can be calculated and therefore managed to a significant degree. Translating this into the context of a model classification system to reduce gang problems in corrections institutions is therefore the central focus of this paper. Recommendations are provided for implementing a model classification system that would be able to significantly reduce problems from STGs and gangs in correctional institutions today.

"Results of the 1996 National Prison Assessment: A Special Report of the NGCRC," **THOMAS McCURRIE**, Chicago State University
The NGCRC, in addition to publishing the *Journal of Gang Research*, has a long history of conducting research that has both theoretical and applied value to the corrections community. Since 1990, the NGCRC has conducted a yearly nationwide assessment of gangs in adult state correctional institutions. This paper presents the highlights from the 1996 national prison gang assessment research.

[PANEL 171] ROUNDTABLE: THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSOR: EDUCATOR, CAREER COUNSELOR, OR WHAT?

The most common question asked by new students is: what job can I get if I major in criminal justice? This roundtable helps criminal justice professors respond to this question. The roundtable focuses on programs, projects, suggestions, and courses that will help prepare students for employment in the field of criminal justice. The participants will also discuss the much debated issue of whether professors are educators or employment counselors, and what responsibilities, if any, criminal justice professors have toward helping students obtain professional positions in the field of criminal justice.

[PANEL 172] FEAR OF CRIME AND VICTIM POLICY: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

"Fear of Crime in Russia," **VITALY KVASHIS**, Vernadsky Prospect (Russia)
Russia is going through its unlucky days. Crime and corruption eat away the country like rust. As a result, the protected legal space gets shrunk like shagreen leather. The danger of becoming a victim of unprecedented violence has grown considerably, and hence the increased level of fear in society. Opinion polls reveal that 89 percent of the population of the country today is constantly in fear of crime. Hence, people consider the problem of crime far more important than other social and purely economic problems. All this produces a negative effect on moral climate.

"The Origins of Victim Policy in Canada: A Political and Definitional Analysis," **KARIM ISMAILI**, Radford University
This paper explores the early politicization of victims of crime in Canada. That politicization was to occur in the mid 1960s, and was to coincide with a series of unsuccessful attempts by the federal government to abolish capital punishment. During the abolition debates, the federal conservative opposition challenged the prevailing liberal ethos in criminal justice, arguing that innocent victims of crime were largely ignored and neglected by the state, while offenders were mollycoddled. It is in this general context that compensation for victims of crime first emerged as a public policy concern in Canada. The emergence of this foundational victim policy, and the political and definitional conflict it generated, are examined.

"Assessing Community Fear Across a Bilingual Population," **ANNE SULLIVAN**, Salem State College
This paper reports the results of a bilingual citizen survey that was administered in Salem (MA) (population: 38,000) to assess community-wide perceptions and attitudes related to fear of crime and quality of life issues. The preliminary findings suggest that fear of crime varies across neighborhoods and by race. For instance, whites were more worried than Hispanics that their homes would be burglarized, while Hispanics were more worried than whites that their children would be exposed to drugs. In addition, the survey instrument is presently being translated into four other languages and will be administered in two more Massachusetts communities.

"Exploring How Fear of Crime and Concern with Crime Vary with Vietnamese versus Chinese Ethnicity," **JAMES GILLHAM, JOHN SONG,** and **QIAOMING LIU**, Buffalo State University
Chinese and Vietnamese persons have somewhat different communities in this country. This paper looks at the effects of such ethnicity as well as at those of other measures, such as age, gender, income, perceptions of crime, and of the police on fear of crime and concern about crime.

[PANEL 173] TEACHING MULTICULTURALISM

"Perceptions of Police Trainers Toward Multicultural Education," **JAMES HENDRICKS** and **MICHAEL P BROWN**, Ball State University
This paper reports the findings of a national survey of police training institutes. Training officers were asked to express their opinions about the future role of multicultural training for police officers. Responses varied widely, but on the whole, training officers placed a high priority on such training.

"Assessment of Student Learning in Administration of Justice 102-'Crime, Justice, and Social Diversity'," **MARISA PATTERSON** and **JAMES GAROFALO**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
This paper is an assessment of student learning in Crime, Justice, and Social Diversity, an administration of justice course at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. The primary goal of the course is to increase undergraduate students' understanding of how social diversity influences the criminal justice system and the outcome of justice. To assess student learning, students were given a pre-test and a post-test that questioned their factual knowledge of current, as well as historical issues. In addition, students wrote a brief essay on the meaning of justice. The date is analyzed to see how students' knowledge and conceptualization of justice changed.

"Trends in Legal Decisions: An Examination of Race, Equality, and Education," **CHINITA HEARD**, University of Texas-Arlington
The recent 5th U S Circuit Court of Appeals ruling which addressed and supported the exclusion of racial balancing in a university law school's admissions policy indicates that the problem of educational inequality will continue to remain unresolved for African-Americans and Hispanics. To determine the extent of educational inequality, this paper examines the current status of educational achievement of minorities within the disciplines of law and criminology/criminal justice. Further, it explores the impact of court rulings on the number of African-Americans and Hispanics entering law schools and graduate programs in criminology/criminal justice.

"Multicultural Issues in Criminal Justice Education: Major Responsibility to Minorities," **VERNON HARLAN**, St Louis Community College-Forest Park
Over the past several years parents, community, and educational bodies have begun to question whether criminal justice practitioners were performing their jobs in the most effective way possible in recruitment and retention of African-American students.

[PANEL 174] ROUNDTABLE: UPDATE ON MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

This roundtable is a follow-up on the presentation made at the ACJS 1996 meeting in Las Vegas. The panelists discuss the revision of the Standards, which was scheduled for publication in the January/February issue of *ACJS Today*, and the feedback which was received regarding them.

[PANEL 175] WOMEN AND PRISON

"A Descriptive Study of Opinion Regarding Hardships Suffered by Children of Imprisoned Mothers," **NELLIE AKOMAS-IKORO**, Governors State University
The study explores the opinions of social workers and foster parents regarding whether children of imprisoned mothers suffer emotional, physical, and behavioral hardships. Of the 105 questionnaires sent to social workers and foster parents, 60 of the questionnaires were returned to the investigator. Of the 60 who returned their questionnaires, 30 were coded "A", which represented the foster parents. Of the 78 questionnaires mailed by the investigator, 40 were returned. Of the 27 hand delivered by the investigator, 20 were returned.

"Female Perceptions of Prison Violence," **PAULA DRACH-BRILLINGER**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Prison violence, in general, has not been a priority of the criminological community and female prison violence has been almost totally ignored. The present research explores the area of prison violence. Specifically, this study is an examination of female inmates' perceptions of violence. The data were obtained from 25 residents of halfway houses in a middle eastern state. Surveys and focus groups were used to solicit demographic information, as well as the perceptions each participant held of prison violence. Content analysis is used to examine and compare the perceptions the residents held of prison violence.

"The Evolution of Women's Prisons in Illinois: Changing Philosophy and Practices, 1860-1996," **MARA DODGE**
This presentation is intended to raise broad questions about the nature and meaning of women' imprisonment. The historical background and changing philosophies of imprisonment are offered to help illuminate the current crisis in female corrections. Like many other states, the number of women in prison in Illinois has skyrocketed over the last decade (more than doubling between 1990 and 1996), and increasing at a faster rate than even the male prison population. However, the needs of female offenders continue to be an afterthought in correctional planning.

[PANEL 176] THEORETICAL ISSUES SURROUNDING COMMUNITY POLICING

"The Efficacy of Expectancy Theory in Explaining the Relationship Between Victim Expectations and Perceptions of Police Performance," **MEGHAN STROSHINE** and **CHRISTOPHER PORTER**, Michigan State University
Recent research efforts have attempted to better understand the relationship that exists between the police and the community. One area of interest is the study of satisfaction with the police. Expectancy theory postulates that satisfaction is an outcome that results when there exists a congruence between expectations and reality. This paper explores expectancy theory as it pertains to crime-victim satisfaction with the police. Using survey data from burglary and robbery victims, the efficacy of expectancy theory in explaining victim satisfaction is explored.

"Community-Oriented Policing and Policing-Oriented Community," **ALLAN JIAO**, Rowan College
With a few exceptions, available studies indicate that community policing has only a limited effect on the crime rate. This paper examines the current issues in community policing and their link to the concept of policing-oriented community, explores the theoretical assumptions behind this concept, and discusses the practical aspects of it. From a systemic perspective, this study proposes the institutionalization of policing-oriented community. Further empirical studies specifically addressing the issues of policing-oriented community through surveys and experiments are yet to be developed.

"Community-Oriented Policing: A Theoretical Framework," **WILLARD OLIVER**, Glenville State College and **ELAINE BARTGIS**, Fairmont State College
The theoretical framework for community-oriented policing attempts to answer many of the questions revolving around this new paradigm in policing. The focus of the paper details what community-oriented policing is, where/when it is being practiced, who are the key actors in this systemic approach, and why it has become such a visible concept with the police, the public, and the government. The paper then addresses how this has come about through a theoretical framework that analyzes all of the factors bearing on this paradigm, ranging from the macro to the micro.

[PANEL 177] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: THE ROLE OF POWER IN CRIMINAL MOTIVES

"Power and Criminal Motives: A Paradigm,"**ALLEN SAPP**, Central Missouri State University
This paper introduces a paradigm based on power as the underlying foundation for criminal motives. The four levels of power discussed are: gaining power, maintaining power, demonstrating power, and regaining lost power. Most, if not all, criminal motives fit into the paradigm. Examples of gaining power as

a criminal motive are discussed.

"Maintenance of Power as Motive," **TIMOTHY HUFF**, FBI Academy
The maintenance of power and perceived power is discussed as an underlying basis for the motives exhibited in the criminal behavior associated with many different crimes. It appears that criminals engage in criminal activities to validate their perceptions of personal power. Examples are included in the discussion.

"Regaining Lost Power and Motives," **CARLA MAHAFFEY-SAPP**, Central Missouri State University
The loss of power appears to be devastating for many individuals. When a loss of power is experienced, many will engage in criminal behavior to satisfy their need for power and to regain the power lost. Examples include some types of stalkers, rapists, and murderers.

"Criminal Motives: Demonstrating Power," **GORDON GARY**, Investigative Resources Global (AL)
Some criminal motives are driven by the need to demonstrate the power of the person committing the criminal acts. The need to demonstrate power is illustrated through a number of identified motives in criminal behavior, including arsonists, bombers, rapists, and murderers.

[PANEL 179] ISLAMIC LAW AND JUSTICE/EASTERN EUROPEAN LAW ENFORCEMENT

"Revisiting the Islamic Shariah Law in Deterring Crime: Is There a Lesson for Western Criminology?" **HAMID KUSHA**, Maryville University
This paper explores the question of whether the Islamic Shariah (eg, the Sacred Law) is capable of significantly deterring criminality in all Islamic societies, as it has been propositioned by some criminologists (eg, Adler 1983) and has been documented in the case of Saudi Arabia (eg, Colsun 1975 and Souryal 1988). Also explored is the corollary of whether Western criminology could gain some insights from the Islamic theory of crime and punishment in the Shariah.

"The Egyptian Legal System's Biases Against Women: A Case Study of Spousal Abuse, Spousal Rape, and Spousal Homicide," **NAWAL AMMAR**, Kent State University-Trumbull Campus
This paper looks at the two levels of legal systems in Egypt, the General Code (based on the Napoleonic codes) and the Personal Status Codes (based on religious code) which coalesce to condone male violence against women. The presentation is based on court cases, newspaper articles, and Qur'anic texts, Sharia'. Shown is how in cases of spousal abuse, rape, and homicide, the working principles of the personal status law contradict religious textual interpretations when the latter treats males and females equally. The Sharia', on the other hand, is applied when it condones violence against women. Recommendations about how to eliminate legal biases against women in the Egyptian legal system are presented.

"Change and Transition in Eastern European Law Enforcement: Democratization and the Free Market Economy," **DEBORAH WILSON, PHILIP TURNER,** and **WILLIAM WALSH**, University of Louisville
In less than a decade, the world has witnessed a series of events that resulted in the rejection of Communism and the overthrow of totalitarian repression in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. These events represented the first steps in the reform and democratization of nations who have, since World War II, been enclosed behind the Iron Curtain and cut off from the West. As might be expected, when the social and political transformation of these national states accelerated, established state institutions, like the police, began to undergo major organizational transitions. This paper discusses the nature of policing within Hungary and Romania, with a specific emphasis on how the organizational needs of these two national police forces have been changed through the process of democratization and the development of free market economies.

"Will Somebody Please Arrest These Guys?: A Review of the Work of the War Crimes Tribunal in 1995," **MARGARET VANDIVER**, University of Memphis
This paper reviews the work of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia during the preceding year. The trial of Dusko Tadic and the status of proceedings against other defendants is reviewed. Particular attention is given to the problem of gaining custody of persons under indictment, with discussion of the implications of arrest and of failure to arrest for the peace process in Bosnia.

[PANEL 180] OFFENDERS AND RACE

"Race, Public Assistance, and Homicides," **THOMAS CAYWOOD**, University of Wisconsin-Platteville
This study examines homicides in Milwaukee (WI) for a five-year period, utilizing selected population and economic measures as a framework for interpreting patterns of homicide victimization. Homicide data were collected from the Milwaukee County Medical Examiner's Office. Aggregate-level population and economic measures were derived from 1990 census data. Measures included percentage black, education level, female headed households, black male unemployment, median income, social security assistance, public assistance, and poverty. Households receiving public assistance, female headed households, and percentage of blacks were the best indicators of increase levels in the homicide rate.

"An Explanation for the Divergence of UCR and NCS Data for Rape and Race of Offender," **PAM CLARKE** and **JUDY VANDAL**, University of Nebraska-Omaha
Two primary sociological explanations for the disproportional arrests of black are differential involvement and differential selection. Studies that support differential involvement rely on UCR data, while studies that support differential selection rely on self-report data. Hindelang's 1974 analysis introduced NCS data for victim reports of race of offender as a third measure for disproportional incarceration of blacks. Hindelang concluded that the NCS data for 1974 were consistent with the UCR data in supporting the differential involvement hypothesis for rape, robbery, and assault. However, analysis of subsequent years have shown that this consistency has not held true for rape. The ratio of the percentage of black offenders in the NCS to the percentage of black arrestees in the UCR have diverged since 1974 for rape.

"Race, Location, and the Concentration of Violent Crime," **THOMAS McNULTY**, University of Georgia
Racial differences in residential exposure to violent crime are examined using data for New York City. Individual-level regression models show sharp racial disparities in exposure to crime and that these are explained by a locational process that segregates minorities in highly disadvantaged neighborhoods, then related this process to the causes of crime at the neighborhood level. Findings show segregation and poverty interact to produce extremely high levels of violent crime, and reflect the affects of the intense concentration of poverty in the inner city. This is best summarized as the race-poverty-crime nexus.

[PANEL 181] LEAD PANEL: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE WORKPLACE, THE HOME, AND ON THE STREETS

"Voices of Women in Crisis," **ROSLYN MURASKIN**, Long Island University-C W Post
No abstract available.

"Domestic Violence in the Workplace," **SUSAN TUCKER**, Victim Services (NY)
No abstract available.

"Chronicity and Severity of Domestic Violence: A Typology," **ALBERT ROBERTS**, Rutgers University
No abstract available.

[PANEL 182] YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

"Risk Profile Analysis of Incarcerated Youthful Offenders," **DON JOSI**, Armstrong State College and **DALE SECHREST**, California State University-San Bernardino
Findings are presented from a survey of 187 incarcerated juvenile offenders, 59 of whom were in a boot camp from Riverside County (CA) in 1996. Data include offense history, substance abuse history (self and family), gang involvement, educational attainment, family background characteristics, and attitudes regarding the importance of education in the job/employment market. Risk profiles of these juveniles were developed for comparison with a cohort of serious high-risk youthful offenders released to Riverside County from California Youth Authority training schools in 1995, and a cohort of county commitments to state training schools during 1995.

"PTSD and Multiple Trauma Among Juvenile Offenders," **CARLO MORRISSEY**, Massachusetts Department of Youth Services; **ELANA NEWMAN**, University of Tulsa; **MICHAEL DALY**, Connelly Treatment Unit (MA); and **ROBERT McMACKIN**
This study looks at the relationship of multiple trauma among incarcerated juvenile offenders. Researchers developed a self-report inventory that assesses exposure to a variety of traumatic events. Researchers will report on frequency of PTSD, life threatening behaviors, loss of friends and family members, frequency of physical and sexual victimization, as well as other factors that undermine children's cognitive, emotional, and physical development.

"A Survey of Juvenile and Criminal Justice Personnel Concerning Issues of Runaways and Violent Youthful Offenders," **MICHAEL LEIBER, ANGIE TRAMPEL,** and **REBECCA LAMP**, University of Northern Iowa
A total of 73 respondents were surveyed across the state of Iowa to assess issues associated with runaways and violent youthful offenders. Both closed-ended and open-ended questions were used to tap into views regarding the extent of such behaviors, causation, and correctional responses to youth involved in these activities. The results have implications for the perceived effectiveness of federal and state laws and procedures for dealing with runaway youth and violent youthful offenders.

"Risk Assessment for Juveniles on Probation: Are All Reoffenders the Same?" **STEPHANIE FUNK**, Emory University
Juvenile courts increasingly utilize risk assessment instruments in their efforts to classify those youths most likely to fail on probation, yet these instruments need better measures of the outcome variable. Since courts generally want to provide the greatest amount of supervision to juveniles most likely to become chronic or violent offenders, a simple dichotomous measure of failure on probation proves inadequate. This paper examines the utility of developing a measure of failure of probation based on both frequency and seriousness of reoffending as a way of increasing an instrument's overall effectiveness in classifying those at risk for failing on probation.

[PANEL 183] ROUNDTABLE: CRIME NEWS: CRITERIA OF NEWSWORTHINESS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The three television news directors for the Louisville network affiliate stations have agreed to describe how they go about constructing the nightly news shows. They focus particularly on crime stories. They address the following questions: Why are certain types of crime stories considered important? What criteria are used in deciding what to include in the story? Are market studies done to find out what types of crime stories are of greatest interest to the viewing audience? The political scientists discuss the policy implications of the package of crime news presented on local stations. What impact does crime news have on the attitudes of the public toward crime?

[PANEL 184] THE CONTOURS OF DECISION MAKING IN COURT CASES

"When Experience Mitigates: First-Time Offenders and the Trial Penalty," **MICHAEL VIGORITA**, West Chester University
The idea that having a prior record serves to lessen the length of incarceration is contrary to most sentencing research. Current data from 1,073 recent felony sentencings demonstrate that experienced offenders receive, on average, significantly shorter incarceration terms than first-time offenders. This discrepancy in sentence length is hypothesized to stem from inexperienced offenders being more likely to pursue a trial thus increasing the likelihood of being convicted of a more serious charge and also being subjected to a trial penalty. First-time offenders are significantly more likely to pursue a trial, more likely to be convicted of a serious charge, and more likely to be subjected to a trial penalty.

"How Much Law Did You Get Today?: The Effect of Personality and Status Differences," **KENNETH MENTOR**, Indiana University-South Bend
Sociolegal theorists have referred to law as governmental social control and suggest that the amount of law directed toward an individual varies dependent on social status. The present research uses a survey research method to assess support for increased state control of certain behaviors. An individual preference for increased social control may be a function of personality traits, in this case authoritarianism. A preference for increased social control may also be related to the level of social status attributed to the offender. This research examines the effect of authoritarianism and social status on the endorsement of state sanctioned social control.

"The Effect of Gender Identification Upon Subjective Evaluation of Judicial Opinions," **GORDON FRISSORA**, Youngstown State University
Using a series of vignettes, this paper examines whether judge's sex-typed gender identification influences respondent's subjective evaluations of vignette's justness. Judges in vignettes were identified as belonging to one of three sex-typed groups: a female, a male, or a judge identified as neither female nor male. Questionnaires and personal interviews collected data to answer the question: Is the subjective evaluation of justice influenced by a judge's sex-typed gender? Analysis revealed no significant differences in justice between a judge's group membership. However, justness significantly differed between issues in the vignettes.

"Race and Sentencing: A Meta-Analysis of Conflicting Empirical Research Results," **TRAVIS PRATT**, University of Cincinnati
This paper employs the statistical technique of meta-analysis to evaluate the research results of a number of race and sentencing studies in the context of three competing theoretical frameworks (the differential involvement, direct-impact, and interactionist perspectives), and the empirical evidence supporting each.

A discussion of the quantitative analysis, as well as a set of explanations addressing the causes of inconsistencies in the research, is also included.

[PANEL 186] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: PUBLIC OPINION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

"Measuring Citizen Perceptions of Law Enforcement in Small Rural Communities," **ROBERT BARROW**, University of South Alabama
In the process of establishing a partnership for research in community policing strategies, criminal justice faculty from the University of South Alabama establish a close working relationship with law enforcement executives and field officers in the Baldwin County (AL) Sheriff's Department and four small police departments. Base-line law enforcement surveys of both sworn officers and non-sworn employees of these agencies were conducted. This paper presents an analysis of the data produced by these surveys with a view toward determining the extent of attitudinal differences that exist between the general public and law enforcement officers.

"Police Officers and Leadership Effectiveness in Community Policing," **LINDA ROYSTER**, University of South Alabama
This study empirically tests how perceptions of specific factors of leadership effectiveness in community-oriented policing. Methods used are data collection of police officer perceptions in one large (N=421) police organization by a survey instrument and statistical analysis using correlation and regression techniques. The findings show four of the six variables to be significant. Findings reveal higher perceived levels of a democratic leadership style and technical expertise by the leader and support by the group and a lower perceived level of task complexity. Stress and leadership experience are variables that are not statistically significant. These findings have theoretical and practical implications.

"Public Opinion and Sentencing in Cases of Spousal Murder: An Examination of Data from 33 Large Urban Counties," **DAVID BOWERS**, University of South Alabama
Society has become increasingly concerned with domestic violence over the last decade. Spousal homicide often represents the culmination of domestic violence. Public opinion in society is divided over the extent to which victims and perpetrators of abuse should be punished for murder. This paper examines the extent to which the conservatism of a county and the status of women within that county influence the sentences given to spousal murders. Such variables as gender, age, education, and income of both the offender and victim are analyzed to better understand the sentencing process.

"The Divergence of Opinion and Reality in Community Policing," **TIM O'SHEA**, University of South Alabama
One of several driving principles of community policing is the decentralization of the organization. The goal of this policy change is to facilitate problem recognition and response at the levels of the organization where problems may be addressed more directly. An ancillary principle has been the despecialization of police operations. This, it has been argued, should further promote problem recognition and discourage the information hoarding problems associated with specialized units. In a recent NIJ-funded grant to develop technology-based problem solving methodologies, a finding unrelated to the research problem was discovered.

"The Criminalization of Indecency," **NOLA ALLEN**, University of South Alabama
This is a study and analysis of legislation and procedures utilized to criminalize indecency. Admittedly, the state can prohibit and regulate pornography and certain types of indecency that involve and/or is directed at minors. The impediment to fulfilling community expectation of appropriate behavior in the area of "indecency" is the first amendment protection of free speech, press, and association. This paper points out some measures that have successfully withstood legal attack, and explains why others did not. From this, a blueprint for future community action evolves.

[PANEL 187] JAIL ISSUES: SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION, SUICIDE LITIGATION, AND CLASSIFICATION

"Effects of Past Sexual Victimization on Women in U S Jails," **JOAN CROWLEY** and **JODI TROJAN**, New Mexico State University and **MARY STOHR**, Boise State University
Sexual victimization is a risk factor for a range of problems, including criminal behavior. The data from a study of women in all-women jails allows a comparison of the offenses, values, and responses to jail of women who are victims of sexual abuse with those of women who have no such history. Sexually abused women reported earlier age at first arrest, more arrests, more drug use, and more involvement in prostitution than did other women. There were few differences among women in their reactions to jails. The findings are limited since the measures of adjustment were developed for male samples.

"A Legal Autopsy of Jail Suicide: An Examination of Litigation Patterns and Issues," **MICHAEL WELCH** and **DANIELLE GUNTHER**, Rutgers University
Jail suicide litigation remains in a constant state of flux. Whereas significant legal developments have enable plaintiffs to prevail in their suits against jail staff, administrators, and government officials, more recent changes in law have placed additional burdens on those filing suits. This article explores the current alterations of the legal landscape. By offering an examination of caselaw delineating key aspects of institutional policy and custom, evidence of important patterns in litigation is offered. The impact that *Farmer v Brennan* (1994) and the Prison Litigation Reform Act (1996) may have on jail suicide litigation is also discussed.

"Examining Ohio's Jails: A Descriptive and Comparative Overview," **GREGORY BUCHOLTZ, HARRY HAGEMAN,** and **MICHAEL EBERHARDT**, Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
This study describes the state of Ohio's jails in 1995 and draws comparisons between and within the state's four primary jail classifications (full-service, minimum security misdemeanant, five-day, eight-hour) for the past four years. Specifically, the study compares the findings from Ohio jail inspections in 1995 to those reported in 1992 through 1994 in an effort to ascertain whether any trends related to the characteristics of a particular jail classification are apparent. Factors examined include jail populations, inmate-to-staff ratios, average bed and meal costs, average length of stay, waiting lists, disturbances and other incidents, and inmate lawsuits.

[PANEL 188] WORKSHOP: *TERRY* AND BEYOND: A DEBATE ON THE LIMITS OF FOURTH AMENDMENT JURISPRUDENCE

This workshop takes the form of a debate between the participants regarding the Supreme Court's decision in *Terry v Ohio.* Focusing on the reasoning of *Terry* and the subsequent progeny to which the decision has given birth, the panelists examine the legitimacy and wisdom on constitutional interpretation premised on "the practical realities of police work".

[PANEL 189] POLICE ARREST POLICIES AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

"Factors Related to Police Decision-Making in Domestic Violence Cases," **NICOLE SCHWAN** and **JOANNE BELKNAP**, University of Cincinnati
This study was conducted using police reports on domestic violence from a department in a large midwestern metropolitan area. The dependent variable in the study was whether the defendant was charged with a misdemeanor or felony. The independent variables include the race, age, and sex of the victims and offenders, whether a weapon was present, alcohol and drug consumption, and the relationship between the victim and offender. Unlike most studies on police decision making in this area, domestic violence includes cases of child abuse, sibling abuse, and elder abuse, as well as woman battering.

"Police Department Pro-Active Policies for Domestic Violence Incidents," **PAUL BURKEY**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
This paper discusses the policies of Pennsylvania police departments for intervention in incidents of domestic violence and the implementation and effectiveness of pro-active police protocol. In order to evaluate pro-active policy, it is necessary to understand the complexities of the domestic violence issues which face police departments. Through an examination of the applicable Pennsylvania statutes, in particular the warrantless arrest provisions, violations of the Pennsylvania crime codes, and the Protection From Abuse Act, considered are the attempts which the legislature has made to deal with this societal problem.

"The Effect of Relaxing the 'In-Presence' Requirement on Misdemeanor Assault Arrest Rates: A Time-Series Analysis," **JEROME McKEAN**, Ball State University
To encourage the police to use arrest as a response to domestic violence, state legislatures have relaxed the requirement misdemeanor assaults be committed in the presence of the arresting officer. Given the available evidence on the incidence of domestic assaults by males, one would expect this reform to result in dramatic increases in the arrest rates for adult males. This hypothesis is tested using time-series data from Florida. One would also expect arrest rates for adult males to increase at a faster rate than those for adult females and juveniles. This hypothesis is tested using data from Florida and the U S as a whole.

"The Incapacitation Effects of Arrest on Spouse Assault," **CHRISTOPHER MAXWELL**, Rutgers University; **JOEL GARNER**, Joint Centers for Justice Studies (WV); and **JEFFREY FAGAN**, Columbia University
Five replications of the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment indicate that arrest is not necessarily a deterrent of future violence among intimates and should not be generalized to all localities. These findings have initiated calls to repeal mandatory arrest laws for spouse assault, though some argue that arrests still provide the victims a period of safety while they look to secure long-term protections. Combining data from the replication sites, this paper assesses whether arrests reduced violence immediately following the incident, what protective measures victims sought after the police left, and how these protections were associated with long-term violence rates.

[PANEL 190] HIGH TECHNOLOGY IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

"Trends in Computer Crime: An Examination of International Computer-Related Criminality," **DAVID CARTER**, Michigan State University and **ANDRA KATZ**, Wichita State University
This study explores computer crime from a qualitative perspective by analyzing anecdotes and interviews on experiences and victimization related to various incidents, including theft of intellectual property, cyber-stalking, cyber-terrorism, sexual-related offenses, and information warfare. Interviews include professionals working in this area from the United States, Europe, and Asia.

"Criminal Justice in Cyberspace: The Hypothesis and the Null," **WILLIAM TAFOYA**, Prometheus Consultants (CA)
The internet and its web--the world wide web--have become pervasive virtually overnight worldwide. This is the case not only geographically but in type of occupation (government, professional organizations, educational institutions, and business), as well as trade (engineers, computer scientists, correctional officers, police officers, and scholars). The explosion has been so widespread, so rapid, so ubiquitous, that the terms (the internet and the web), are as easily recognized as is the word "telephone". And what of the hoopla within criminal justice, the practitioners, and pundits?

"The Internet and Police Agencies: Theoretical and Pragmatic Issues in the Cyberage," **CRAIG BOWLING**, Washington State University
The use of the global computer network known as the internet by both police agencies and those engaging in high technology crime, sets the parameters for an area of criminal justice in which we are now only beginning to become cognizant. Few have addressed the impact of the internet on the criminal justice arena and the possible implications this computer network may have on theoretical and pragmatic paradigms. This paper addresses policy and theory (eg, virtual police communities) issues surrounding the use of the internet as a tool of police agencies, and the challenges and goals therein.

"Learning Online - A 20th Century Zen Experience," **DAVID BALCH** and **I F PATINO**, Rio Hondo College
This presentation addresses what happened to a reasonably rational group of faculty members who embarked on a journal of enlightenment and introspection that lead them to experience what can only be described as Zen. This journey began with somewhat traditionalist academics, who believed in the process of learning as experienced in undergraduate and post-graduate courses. After developing a presence on the world wide web and conducting classes, learning as a collaborative process that can be both synchronous and asynchronous, learned-centered, and driven, was developed. Presented is the process, models, and experiences that were used in developing the Rio Hondo College, Department of Public Service (police, fire, corrections, and security).

[PANEL 191] RETHINKING THE (INTER)DISCIPLINE CALLED CRIMINAL JUSTICE

"Why Do We Teach the Law?" **ROBERT CHAIRES**, University of Nevada-Reno
Every meeting of the Academy brings presentations and/or panels on the issue of "who should teach the law"? Usually, these efforts become mired in the JD/PhD controversy, or some variation of the problem of overusing LOA faculty for law courses. It is put forth that the seminal question about teaching the law in undergraduate criminal justice programs should be "why do we teach the law"? This question suggests a continuum of reasons from mechanistic through tradition to philosophical. Overlapping this continuum with the larger controversies in criminal justice education could present a more meaningful direction for integrating legal education and the traditional curricula.

"The Criminal Justice Dog: Portrait of a Discipline in Process," **OTWIN MARENIN** and **JOHN WORRALL**, Washington State University
Is criminal justice a mongrel or a purebred? Dominant conceptions of the emerging academic discipline of criminal justice view it as bound to established disciplines, limited in theoretical scope, and necessarily applied. This conception is countered by outlining the intellectual traditions from which criminal justice arose, by advancing a core theoretical questions which throws off the shackles of disciplinary 'parentage', and by analyzing the use of intellectual resources, the references used in criminal justice writing and scholarship. The patterns of citation indicate a still underdeveloped and intellectually distorted state and development of the discipline. Better breeding is called for.

"Trends in Multi-Authored Papers in Criminal Justice: A Comparative Disciplinary Analysis," **THOMAS VANDER VEN, FRANCIS CULLEN, BONNIE FISHER, CRAIG COBANE,** and **NICOLAS WILLIAMS,** University of Cincinnati
As the discipline of criminal justice has grown over the last two decades, the process of producing and disseminating knowledge has changed. Through a content analysis of four leading criminal justice journals, trends in multi-authored articles and changes in the structural makeup (ie, gender, status, institutional affiliation) of publishing alliances are explored. Data were also collected from three dominant journals each in sociology and political science to compare publishing trends throughout the social sciences. An historical perspective is employed to offer some explanations for trends in multi-authored papers in criminal justice.

[PANEL 192] WOMEN AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

"Recidivism of Offenders Assigned to Community Corrections or Released from Prison in North Carolina: A Gender Comparison," **MARK JONES,** East Carolina University and **BARBARA SIMS** , Sam Houston State University
Using data from North Carolina's Department of Correction and State Bureau of Investigation, compared was recidivism, defined as re-arrest for non-traffic offenses, of women versus men. Individuals were tracked over a period of 24-30 months after being placed on probation or released from incarceration. The intention was to see how women compared with men in frequency of re-arrest; whether gender played a significant role in being re-arrested; the types of offenses for which women were most likely to be re-arrested; and whether the predictors of re-arrest for women were different from those of men.

"Homeward Bound: Women and Electronic Monitoring (EM)," **DONNA MAIDMENT,** Memorial University of Newfoundland (Canada)
Between November 1995 and March 1996, data were collected from 10 women who had recently been electronically monitored in a small metropolitan area in eastern Canada. Data were comprised of structured open-ended interviews and relevant secondary documents from local program administrators. This exploratory case study presents findings based on offender's background characteristics, screening process for acceptance into the program, household arrangements, and the impact of an EM program on the ability of women to perform certain household tasks (child care, shopping, cooking, etc), both inside and outside the home.

"Female Offenders in the Community: Risk and Needs Indicators," **JACQUELINE KLOSAK,** Governors State University
The dramatic increase in the number of women being incarcerated across the nation has provoked a new interest in them. As a result, the amount of data on women in our jails and prisons is growing. While research on female inmates has expanded, information on women offenders being supervised in the community is limited. With the rise of female offenders entering the criminal justice system, the need for such data has become increasingly important. Nearly 78 percent of women under correctional supervision are on probation. The purpose of the current study is to describe female probationers in Cook county (Chicago).

[PANEL 193] INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON POLICE TRAINING ISSUES

"The Thai Police Cadets' Attitudes Toward the Police Career," **SUTHAM CHEURPRAKOBKIT,** University of Texas-Permian Basin
Based on a self-administered survey of 982 Thai police cadets, this paper examines the attitudes of Thai police cadets toward the police career in Thailand in the areas of enforcing the laws; police justification to use force; police concern about the community; and the service/social role of police. It also explores the impacts of personal backgrounds (eg, age, police family background, and police experience) and class (school-year of the cadet) upon cadets' attitudes. A three-way analysis of co-variance (ANVOCA) is employed to examine the interaction effects between dependent and independent variables with the variable "age" held constant.

"Germany: Police Training Issues," **JOHN HARLAN,** Stephen F Austin State University
This paper examines contemporary training issues for the German police. Both the guest worker and refugee populations have been victimized by hate crimes. Has the time for community policing arrived? Further, with the collapse of the Soviet Union, Germany and other central European countries have begun to experience organized criminal activity from citizens of the former east bloc countries. Finally, what will be the role of German police in the new European union?

"Comparative Policing: Austria, Slovenia, and Turkey," **BERTUS FERREIRA,** Washburn University
This presentation explains comparative issues in policing in three diverse central and eastern European countries - Austria, Slovenia, and Turkey. Issues such as education and training of police officers, organizational structure and chain of command hierarchy, criminal investigations, police-community relationships, political influences, and working conditions are discussed.

[PANEL 194] COPING SKILLS OF INCARCERATED OFFENDERS

"The Effect of Improving Prisoner Coping Skills on Prison Rule-Violating Behavior," **EUGENE BOULEY JR,** Georgia College and State University
This paper proposes that programs designed to assist prisoners in coping with the prison environment can be successful in reducing prison rule-violating behavior and in assisting with the management of risk. Analysis of the data from the Prisoner Management Classification System in Washington state revealed that when prisoners in the experimental group were provided assistance in coping with prison life, rule-violating behavior was significantly delayed. Analysis also revealed that such coping assistance may contribute to the elimination of racial inequity in the disciplinary process.

"'Where Did I Go Wrong?' A Survey of Criminal Attribution Among Inmates of the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola," **BURK FOSTER** and **FRANCIS GREEN III,** University of Southwestern Louisiana
State prison inmates were asked to scale several factors that might have been involved in their criminality - social and economic opportunities, family life, schooling, peer associations, employment, substance abuse, and religion. Based on their responses, this paper looks at where inmates place blame for their criminal behavior.

"Presentation of Self in Prison Life," **LORI KEPFORD,** Glenville State College
This study observed the maintenance of identity and the presentation of self in a prison visiting room by illustrating the role that visitors and visitation plays in the maintenance of self in a medium to close security prison. Semi-structured interviews with male inmates, their visitors, and various levels of administrative staff were conducted. Results indicate that the visitors played an important role in the inmates' maintenance of identity and "connected" the inmates to "reality". Moreover, an intense focus on the self appeared to become a problem for the inmate so that the inmate was ultimately consumed with the self and self-maintenance.

"Inmate Coping Strategies: Their Effects on the Stresses of Incarceration," **TINA MAWHORR**, University of Northern Iowa and **PATRICIA VAN VOORHIS**, University of Cincinnati

Studies of the effects of incarceration on prison inmates utilize the concept of coping to explain the observation that prison is not equally stressful to all inmates. While most studies have focused on the relationship between stress, coping, and prison adjustment, the present study explores the coping process in-depth. The relationship between inmates' coping processes and the extent to which they report experiencing stress is examined. The subjects include 179 male federal penitentiary inmates and 190 male inmates serving time in a minimum security prison camp. Three critical groups of coping variables are utilized - perceived social support, psychosocial resources, and coping behaviors.

[PANEL 195] COMMUNITY POLICING: CITIZEN ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTION

"Assessing Citizen Perception in Community Policing," **COLLEEN FITZPATRICK**, University of Northern Colorado

Widespread implementation of problem-oriented community policy increases demands for non-criminally related services to be provided by police departments to its citizenry. Thus, public perception of police performance becomes critical to a department's effectiveness. Simple, yet scientific, research methods can be utilized to measure citizen satisfaction with various community policing alternatives. Giving consideration to potential biases resulting from socio-demographic factors (ie, gender, race, etc) of the persons being served, present findings are proposed from original research designed to evaluate police effectiveness.

"Community Policing and Citizen Surveys in an Urban Neighborhood: A Pretest-Posttest Comparison," **CHRISTINE SELLERS**, University of South Florida; **LINDA SMITH**, Georgia State University; and **EUGENE STOKES**, Hillsborough Co Sheriff's Office (FL)

This paper presents findings from an evaluation of a community-policing project implemented in an urban neighborhood for one year. Researchers surveyed a random sample of 203 citizens prior to the project in 1994, and re-interviewed 175 citizens in 1995. The survey assessed perceptions of crime, quality of life problems, police effectiveness, citizen responsibility for community problems, and community integration. Pretest/posttest comparisons reveal significant reductions in perceptions of crime, increased citizen responsibility, and greater neighborhood satisfaction.

"The Community Variables in Community Policing," **DAVID DUFFEE, REGINALD FLUELLEN**, and **THOMAS ROSCOE**, SUNY-Albany

Community policing has been defined either as a set of goals for the police to achieve or as a set of structural and procedural changes which may help in the achievement of those goals. But, community policing has rarely been examined from the perspective of the communities which interface with the police. This study presents an argument for the nature of community variables that should be included in accounts of community policing, and makes a preliminary assessment of the appreciation of those variables in community policing implementation and evaluations.

"Neighborhood Attitudes and Community Policing," **MICHAEL REISIG**, Michigan State University and **ANDREW GIACOMAZZI**, University of Texas-El Paso

Public support and cooperation are important features of successful policing. Past research has revealed that public support for policing strategies can vary by residential settings, and that "neighborhood culture" is an important determinant. This study assesses the citizen attitudes of traditional and nontraditional police practices from four diverse neighborhoods in a western city. The results indicate noteworthy differences in evaluations of police demeanor and police/community relations between neighborhoods; however, significant differences concerning elements of community policing were not detected.

[PANEL 196] COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS: ITS IMPACT ON PUBLIC POLICY

"Give Peace a Chance: Community Corrections as Peacemaking," **LLOYD KLEIN**, University of Hartford and **SHELA VAN NESS**, University of Tennessee

The peacemaking movement incorporates humanist values favoring alteration in the treatment of domestic violence, homelessness, and basic criminal justice policies. Peacemaking is highlighted through localized coalition building as a basic response to everyday community concerns. This paper invokes the peacemaking framework in assessing the creation of citizen and industrial co-production of crime control activities (voluntary citizen patrols, private security forces, and corporate-owned prisons). The analysis considers the development of grass roots community building action as an alternative to bureaucratic government. The pivotal importance of citizen peacemaking activity begins with a sharing of responsibility between government sponsored criminal justice functions and citizen action.

"Probation and Parole Shopping: Find an Easy State," **MICHAEL HUMMEL**, Western Carolina University

This paper is based on a presentation of facts and interviews on the overall history and potential problem areas of the interstate compact within the adult probation and parole system. The compact is based on a 1930s system that has come under intense scrutiny over the past year. The primary problem is that the system has failed to properly supervise out-of-state parolees and probationers. Possible solutions and upcoming changes are discussed in detail.

"Specifying Public Support for Rehabilitation: A Factorial Survey Approach," **BRANDON APPLEGATE**, University of Central Florida and **FRANCIS CULLEN** and **BONNIE FISHER**, University of Cincinnati

Research suggests that the public tends to favor both the punishment and the rehabilitation of offenders. Although extensive research has been conducted on the correlates of punitiveness, few advances have been made into understanding what factors affect support for rehabilitation. Consequently, the present project examines what characteristics of respondents, offenders, offenses, and treatments influence public support, using Rossi's factorial design methodology.

"The Effects of Nonprogrammatic Components on the Success of Community Social Services for Criminal Offenders," **NATALIE PEARL**, San Diego State University

An exclusive focus on funding new prison and jail construction to allow for the imposition of harsh incarcerative sentences ignores that most inmates will rejoin the community and are in need of rehabilitative services. There is not a definitive answer to the question of the effectiveness of rehabilitative services for criminal offenders. There is, however, a need for research aimed at understanding the role of non-programmatic components in the rehabilitative success of community-based services. Multivariate regression analysis is used to determine the importance of nonprogrammatic components to the success of community corrections in three states.

"Ex-Offender Perspectives on the Value of Education and Treatment Programs," **STEPHEN GIBBONS** and **KENNETH JENSEN**, Western Oregon State College
The effects of various correctional education and treatment programs on recidivism have long been debated. Oregon, along with most states, has moved away from education and treatment toward a more punitive correctional orientation. This paper looks at some of the consequences of such a change. In-depth interviews of released felons are conducted to help understand how various treatment programs, and the lack thereof, affect the chances of a successful transition to the streets. Policy implications are discussed.

[PANEL 197] LOOKING BEYOND TRADITIONAL SECURITY AND CRIME PREVENTION: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

"Law Enforcement vs Security: A Comparative Look at Crime Prevention in the 21st Century," **PATRICK PATTERSON**, Lane College
The relationship between private security and law enforcement has experienced a radical evolution that has taken form in public and private security initiatives. It is striking how much the relationship has evolved, and instructive to note why the change has occurred. Realizing that the need for cooperative programs between the public and private sectors exist is the first step toward crime prevention and control.

"Assessing the Future of Police/Security Relationship," **MAHESH NALLA** and **DON HUMMER**, Michigan State University
This paper examines police officers' and security professionals' perceptions on the future of the state of police/security relationship. A sample of 284 police officers and 236 security professionals are administered a questionnaire in a midwestern state to assess how law enforcement would look like in the future, and more specifically, if private and public police would co-exist as equal partners in police functions.

"The Beat Health Program in Oakland, CA: Displacement and Diffusion Effects of a Civil Remedy Program," **LORRAINE GREEN MAZEROLLE** and **JAMIE PRICE**, University of Cincinnati
This paper examines the displacement and diffusion effects of a civil remedy program in Oakland (CA). The Beat Health program uses municipal codes and drug nuisance abatement laws to control drug and disorder problems. Used are arrest and field contact data to plot the movement patterns of offenders over a two-year time period. Examined are the spatial, tactical, and target displacement patterns of traditional policing compared to the Beat Health program impact.

"Reducing the Risk Through the Use of Emergency Response Plans," **TAMMY BUCHANAN,** Lake Superior State University
Preventing the effects of disasters through the use of an emergency response plan can be extremely important to communities and corporations. An emergency response plan can minimize losses of property, assets, and life by providing plans on how to prevent disasters and what to do if a disaster occurs. However, there are cases where corporations and communities have not been prepared for a disaster and have faced a loss of reputation and a loss of income. It is important for emergency response plans to be prepared properly and carried out fully in order to survive a disaster with a minimal amount of loss.

[PANEL 198] MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF THE INCARCERATED OFFENDER

"AIDS and the Prison," **CAROL FERREIRA**, Washburn University
Statistics indicate that HIV-related deaths in U S prisons have risen astronomically. There is no room for complacency in believing that the AIDS epidemic has diminished. Presented is a review of the basics of HIV and an exploration of the psychological impact of HIV on the infected and the affected (which includes all of us). HIV issues specific to criminal justice professionals are addressed, including behavioral aspects of HIV disease, approaches to prevention, and an exploration of the potential cost of caring for HIV-positive prisoners.

"Telemedicine in the Federal Prison System," **PETER NACCI**, Joint Program Steering Group (VA); **RONALD WALDRON** and **ROBERT FALTER**, Federal Prison System (DC); and **ALLAN TURNER**
The providing of health care consistent with community standards in a prison setting continues to be a problem in most prisons. The recruitment and retention of qualified staff is difficult because of public sector salaries, and the image of prison health care. Few individuals, if any, went to medical school to become a prison doctor. Telemedicine, the delivery of health care via electronic means, provides a venue for addressing the needs of prison health care. Physicians can provide diagnosis and treatment without ever stepping into the institution.

"Development of a Four-Year Outcome Measure Update of a Department of Corrections Psychiatric Facility," **FRANK SCOTT**, Fort Hays State University
Larned Mental Health Correctional Facility was created via a court mandate to improve the provision of mental health services for those in need in the Kansas Department of Corrections. After four years in existence, the unit has displayed the facts that symptoms and functional disabilities that make up long-term mental disorders pose a significant challenge to treatment and rehabilitation. Rehabilitation and treatment modalities can reduce or help compensate for the inmates social and occupational disability and handicaps, but such conditions are frequently unpredictable.

"Mental Health Issues Incorporated into Corrections," **DONNA VANDIVER**, University of Arkansas-Little Rock
Psychiatric services in the criminal justice system can benefit both the community and the prisoner. As the criminal justice field expands to accommodate a broader and clearer picture of the criminal, not so new ideas are incorporated into explaining criminal behavior. This, however, is met with much resistance. This paper examines some of the problems in integrating psychiatric services and resources for incarcerated individuals. Also outlined are some of the current practices and different routes that may be taken in the future.

[PANEL 199] THE RIGHT TO AND QUALITY OF LEGAL REPRESENTATION

"Indigent's Right to Counsel Upon Conversion of an Unpaid Fine to Jail Sentence," **DAVID PERKINS**, Southwest Texas State University
In the nation's fine-only lower courts there are constitutional limitations upon the conversion of the unpaid fines of indigents into jail sentences. This paper explores the related issue of whether these defendants are entitled to court-appointed counsel during any hearing process conducted by the courts in connection with such conversions of sentence.

"The Effect of Methods and Rates of Compensation on Services Provided by Attorneys Representing Indigent Criminal Appellants," **RICHARD PRIEHS**, Saginaw Valley State University
Role theory suggests that existing literature too often overemphasized the relationship of attorney performance to compensation while ignoring the impact of professionalism, commitment, and role satisfaction. This study hypothesizes that marked differences in rates of compensation do not result in disparate services to indigent appellants. In this first significant study of appellate counsel's role behavior under varying compensation systems, mean total hours of services

were compared (N=1,582 cases) across 33 judicial circuits. Findings strongly suggest that wages are not explanative of work behavior; other factors need be explored to better understand the role of counsel for indigent criminal appellants.

"An Examination of Sanctions Imposed on Alabama Lawyers over the Past Decade," **BRIAN PAYNE**, Old Dominion University and **VICTORIA COOGLE** and **EDWARD STEVENS**, Troy State University
This research examines the reprimands and other disciplinary sanctions that have been imposed on lawyers practicing in Alabama over the past decade. Examining cases reported in *The Alabama Lawyer*, attention is given to past suspensions, reprimands, and disbarments. As well, using the functionalist perspective as a framework, the changes in and the purposes of the sanctions are examined. Implications for handling similar cases are provided in the conclusion.

[PANEL 200] INCARCERATED OFFENDER LITIGATION

"The 1996 Prison Litigation Reform Act: Legal and Constitutional Issues," **ROLANDO del CARMEN** and **KATHERINE BENNETT**, Sam Houston State University
This paper discusses the legal and constitutional implications of the Prison Litigation Reform Act. Passed as part of the Appropriations Act of 1996, the law seeks to limit the power of federal courts in prison cases. Among other provisions, the law requires inmates to pay the normal costs of cases they file. What implications, if any, for prisons are discussed.

"Applying *Lewis v Casey*: Are Institutional Law Libraries no Longer Needed?" **CHAD SHOOK** and **DEBORAH HAKLIN**, Mississippi College School of Law
In its 1995-96 term, the U S Supreme Court revisited the requirements for providing prisoners with access to the courts. The right of inmate access was recognized in *Bounds v Smith*. However, the Court's decision in *Lewis v Casey* seems to look at *Bounds* in a new light. This paper explores the *Casey* decision and the effects of that decision since its issuance.

"Proactive Strategies to Address Inmate Litigation: Certified Grievance Procedures," **RICHARD SLUDER**, Central Missouri State University
With record increases in the prison population, many corrections administrators continue to struggle with a flood of inmate litigation. This paper describes one state's efforts to address prisoners' complaints through the implementation of a system-wide grievance procedure certified by the U S Department of Justice. The certified grievance procedure is described. Longitudinal data are presented on the number and types of grievances and suits filed by inmates. The paper concludes by assessing the value of the program in stemming the flow of inmate litigation by providing inmates with administrative avenues to pursue complaints.

"Resistance and the Moral Self: Garland's Critique of *Foucault*," **BRUCE HOFFMAN**, Indiana University
Criminologists tend to dismiss Michael Foucault's analysis of punishment in *Discipline and Punish* on empirical or logical grounds without confronting the epistemological claim at the heart of his account. Examined here are how traditional accounts of the prison portray the individuality of the prisoner and suggest ways in which Foucault challenges to rethink our disciplines assumptions more deeply. One of the most thoughtful responses to Foucault's work from within criminology is that by David Garland. Garland's critique of Foucault's project is situated into contemporary epistemological debates about morality and the self.

[PANEL 201] LEAD PANEL: JUVENILE WAIVERS TO ADULT COURT

"An Overview of Waiver Proceedings in Kentucky," **DEBORAH WILLIAMSON**, Administrative Office of the Courts (KY)
No abstract available.
"Judicial Waiver to Adult Court: Racial Differences in Sentencing," **ERIC FRITSCH**, University of North Texas
A great deal of concern exists over studies that have found that minorities receive and serve longer sentences than whites. This paper examines the impact of race on sentence length and actual time served for 936 youth waived to adult court from 1981-1993. A three-group discriminant analysis was conducted to determine differences in sentences between blacks, Hispanics, and whites. Additional variables used in the analysis included age and offense committed, among others.

"An Evaluation of Georgia's Statutory Exclusion Waiver and Juvenile Case Transfers," **MALDINE BARNHILL** and **ELIZABETH McCONNELL**, Valdosta State University
This study is based on data collected from state and local juvenile and criminal court agencies. The purpose of the research is to determine if Georgia's recent statutory exclusion of specific offenses from juvenile court jurisdiction has accomplished it purpose. Has it resulted in a get tough approach to juveniles who commit violent crime or are chronic offenders? Provided is a critical assessment of the burden of legislative waiver to Georgia's justice systems. Included is a comparison of case profiles for statutorially-excluded cases and judicially-waived cases.

"Excluding Juvenile Offenders from Juvenile Court: The Effects of Pennsylvania's Recent Legislation," **DAVID MYERS**, University of Maryland-College Park
There has recently been an increasing trend toward expanding juvenile transfer provisions, as various states have passed new legislation in support of shifting selected offenders from juvenile to adult court. Pennsylvania is one such state, where legislation that became effective in March 1996 excludes from juvenile court jurisdiction any youth over a specified age who is charged with any of a list of specified violent offenses. This paper presents an early examination of Pennsylvania's recently enacted law, as well as a theoretical consideration of the relationship between treating juvenile offenders as adults and recidivism.

[PANEL 202] NEGOTIATING IN THE ARDUOUS CORRECTIONAL OFFICER WORK WORLD: SELECTION, STRESS, GENDER ISSUES, AND THE USE OF FORCE IN JAILS

"Social Climate and Gender: A Study of Stress and Correction Officers," **MARIE LAMBERT**, Arizona State University
Social climate of prisons has been found to be associated with a number of correctional officer behaviors and attitudes. Generally, social climate is a better predictor of these outcomes than are such individual characteristics as gender, race, age education, and tenure. Rather than simply control for the effect of gender, however, this analysis uses survey responses of 600 jail detention officers to examine the conditioning effects of gender on the relationship between social climate and stress. Differences between male and female officers in the predictive power of social climate on stress are noted, and the findings are

discussed in terms of their theoretical and policy implications.

"The Use of Force Among Men and Women Detention Officers," **NANCY HOGAN**, Morehead State University and **JOHN HEPBURN**, Arizona State University
Despite immense gains for women in the workplace, there continues to be resistance in the acceptance of women in traditionally male occupations. In particular, the field of corrections has relied on perceived masculine characteristics to restrict women's full integration into all facets of the institution. The ability to use force to control violent situations has been the cornerstone in arguments against women's full participation. This paper discusses the analysis of interviews conducted with 192 men and women detention officers on their assessment of risk and seriousness of inmate situations where legitimate force may be required.

[PANEL 203] RESEARCH AND THE WOMAN OFFENDER

"The Most Cited Scholars and Works in Women and Crime Publications," **RICHARD WRIGHT** and **CINDY SHERIDAN**, University of Scranton
Previous studies that have reported the most-cited scholars and works in criminology and criminal justice publications have seldom acknowledged the important contributions of women and/or women and crime scholars. Extended here are citation analysis to the examination of 174 women and crime publications appearing from 1990 to 1996. Listed are the 50 most-cited scholars and the 20 most-cited works in these publications. The paper concludes with some thoughts about the importance of citation analysis in women and crime studies.

"Childish, Irrational, and Naughty Girls: The Pervasiveness of Gender Stereotypes Among Correctional Administrations," **PAMELA SCHRAM**, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh and **BARBARA KOONS, MERRY MORASH,** and **TIMOTHY BYNUM**, Michigan State University
Criminological literature has made claims and provided evidence that gender stereotyping does exist and negatively impacts women in prison. However, little research has directly examined the existence and use of stereotypes among correctional administrators. Using data from a national study of innovative management and programming strategies, this paper reports on various factors that influence gender stereotypes among correctional administrators. These factors include the sex of the administrator, the job position, the number of years working with women prisoners, and the number of years working in the correctional field.

"The Chicago School of Sociology: Early Perspectives on Females as Professionals and Delinquents," **DEANNA SHIELDS**, Fairmont State College
During the early "Chicago School" years, sociology was a new and exciting field. Social problems, particularly crime and delinquency, were of major concern to many members of the sociology department. Women were ready to become immersed, as professionals, in the enormous amount of work to be done. Faced with obstacles that limited the types of work women were allowed to do, they persevered. This paper sheds light on some of these earliest attempts to explain criminal or delinquent females, primarily by females associated with the University of Chicago. Unfortunately, most of these studies have since been either devalued or completely overlooked.

"Psychopathology and Female Crime," **MAUREEN OUTLAW**, Pennsylvania State University
This paper critically examines the historical and, to some extent, current assertion that psychopathology is more common among female criminals than among male criminals. It reviews available research on the topic of psychopathology and female crime with a special consideration of diagnostic criteria, data sources, and conclusions based on available evidence. It also examines similar assertions regarding less serious "emotion issues" best defined as personality correlates, such as self-esteem, with regards to female criminality. Frequency and types of psychopathology and certain personality correlates are also addressed.

[PANEL 204] LESS VISIBLE VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN

"The Dalkon Shield: A Violent Device for Women," **DALE ARDOVINI-BROOKER**
In the process of producing, testing, and marketing the Dalkon Shield, the AH Robins Company was negligent in the sense that they did not realize the impact that the device would have on women consumers. By selling an unsafe, barely tested product, the company embarked on a risky venture from which thousands of women suffered due to the competitiveness of the IUD market. AH Robins violated a code of ethics set by pharmaceutical manufacturers, and were morally wrong to continue the marketing of a product known to physically harm women.

"Sexual Exploitation: A Betrayal of Trust," **JANICE JOSEPH**, Richard Stockton College-New Jersey
Professionals are expected to maintain a code of ethics, yet studies have indicated that some engage in sexual exploitation of their clients, students, or patients. This paper discusses the extent and nature of sexual exploitation of females by mental health professionals. The paper also critically examines the administrative and legal remedies available to victims.

"Sexual Harassment in Higher Education: Women Faculty Hurt Too," **JOANNE ARDOVINI-BROOKER**, Western Michigan University
This paper examines the issue of sexual harassment, an expression of sexism. This study explores sexual harassment on coed college campuses as a crime/social injury, the available definitions of sexual harassment, its impact on the lives of women within higher education, its possible key factors, and some possible solutions. The impact of sexual harassment upon female faculty exclusively is looked at because it has been reported that women within higher education experience greater social isolation than men, and are less integrated into university departments. Focus is solely upon female faculty experiences because womens' voices have been silenced far too long.

[PANEL 205] VARIETIES OF ORGANIZED CRIME: SOUTHERN EXAMPLES, THE ROLE OF WOMEN AND DRUG TRANSPORTING

"Organized Crime and the Narcotics Pipeline," **JULIENNE SALZANO**, Pace University
From Los Angeles to New York, tractor-trailers are being used to haul narcotics through the Pipeline: the cross country interstate highway connection from Los Angeles, north through Illinois and Missouri, across into Canada through the smaller ports of entry, and down to New York.

"The Role of Women in Organized Crime: A Case Study of Numbers Gambling in New York City," **DONALD LIDDICK JR**, University of Pittsburgh-Greensburg
The part played by women in organized crime is a largely unexplored issue, and is therefore a topic worthy of study. Using official reports derived from police investigations in 1960s New York City, a database is compiled of 1,759 numbers gamblers, male and female. An analysis of the data revealed 13 percent of the gamblers identified by the police were women, many of whom filled management-type positions in the gambling operations. However, men were

proportionately far more likely to hold management positions. Women who did perform management functions were almost exclusively African-American and Hispanic-American.

"The Antecedents of Southern Organized Crime," **GARY POTTER**, Eastern Kentucky University
Most historical studies of organized crime have focused on the development of organized crime syndicates in major cities such as Chicago, New York, or Philadelphia. But organized crime is not a strictly urban phenomenon. Rural areas, particularly in the south, have a long tradition of organized crime. This paper explores the role of land and river piracy, ocean piracy, slave patrols and slave stealers, moonshiners and bootleggers, gamblers, and prostitution entrepreneurs in the development of southern syndicates.

"Organized Crime in New Orleans: Phases of Shared Power Among Sicilian and Cajun Organization," **JAMES CALDER** and **CHARLES SIMON**, University of Texas-San Antonio
Only scant historical attention is paid to organized crime in New Orleans. Textbook and other limited-purpose documents generally repeat traditional anecdotes regarding the Hennessey murder in the 1890s, the corruption of the Huey Long era in Louisiana politics, the Kefauver investigations, and the rise and fall of Carlos Marcello. This paper arranges developmental phases of New Orleans gang history, recognizing in particular the shares of power among Sicilian and Cajun crime groups. A preliminary attempt to sharpen focus on strategic point of development, this paper depends mainly on secondary sources and some recent primary source analysis. Suggestions for further research are offered.

[PANEL 206] DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: REFORM FAILURES, SUCCESSES, AND ALTERNATIVES

"Assessing Legal Reform: The Failure of Domestic Violence Protocols to Reduce Recidivism," **ASHLEY BANNON**, Ohio University-Chillicothe
In 1994, the State of Ohio instituted reforms in the handling of domestic violence cases by the police and the courts. Jurisdictions may now establish protocols for handling domestic violence cases that bind law enforcement agencies to preferred or mandatory arrest. Prosecutors and judges are granted more discretion in case processing and dispositions, particularly in non-metropolitan jurisdictions. This study compares pre- and post-reform arrests, case processing, and dispositions to determine the effectiveness of the current domestic violence protocols to implement change.

"Report: Nashville Metro Domestic/Family Violence Unit," **HELEN COOPER**, Office of Criminal Justice Programs (TN) and **MARK WYNN**, Nashville Domestic Violence Unit (TN)
The largest dedicated domestic/family violence unit in the country has proven that domestic/family violence can be prevented. They have also proven that murder is a preventable crime in some situations. Nashville's domestic homicide rate has a 52 percent re-education over the two years of the unit's existence, and issuance of Orders of Protection has increased 394 percent. This is a report on how they accomplished these and other successes.

"Should This Marriage Be Saved? Consideration of an Alternative Approach to the Problem of Spousal Abuse," **SUSANNE ROLLAND**, Morehead State University
Working in the home setting with abuser and victim to end violence and build a constructive relationship (with appropriate court oversight and provision for the victim to flee if necessary) may be the most useful course for both participants in some abusive marriages. Experience working with couples referred to a court clinic is reported, and lessons and recommendations drawn from it. Implications for interdisciplinary training, education, and creative collaboration is considered.

[PANEL 207] POLICE, COURTS, AND CORRECTIONAL ISSUES IN CHINA

"Public Legal Education and Inmates' Perceptions of the Legitimacy of Official Punishment in China," **LENING ZHANG**, Research Institute on Addictions (NY); **STEVEN MESSNER**, SUNY-Albany; and **ZHOU LU**, Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences (People's Republic of China)
Although it is widely recognized that an offender's perceptions of the legitimacy of legal sanctions is directly related to his or her subsequent behavioral adjustment, few studies examine what factors affect such perceptions. The present study addresses this issue by examining a unique variable-public legal education-that is relevant to Chinese criminal justice practice. Described are the rationale, content, and implementation of this practice. Speculated is that public legal education may serve a positive function in legitimizing the Chinese criminal justice system.

"Incarcerated Chinese Men: Their Life Experiences and Criminal Involvement," **MAYLING CHU**, California State University-Stanislaus
This research investigates the influence of family and non-family factors on criminal involvement. A sample of 1,011 Chinese male prison inmates were randomly selected. A research model which incorporates an age-specific framework is proposed for empirical inquiry. The research hypothesis is that the lack of bonds, negative association, and failure would decrease the age at which the first conviction is committed. The research subjects demonstrate late mean onset age. Strict punishment of certain offenses may have reduced the probability of early onset. Also, family values and emphasis on education tend to delay criminal involvement, especially on the older generation.

"A Reflection on Police Abuse Powers in the People's Republic of China," **KAM WONG**, West Chester University
There are repeated claims that the police in the People's Republic of China (PRC), ie, Gongan (police) or Jincha (public security), abuse their legal powers. This has been attributed to a lack of institutional supervision and a failure of legal control over the proper exercise of police powers. There are, however, other more enduring reasons contributing to police abuse of powers in the PRC. This paper reviews some of the more significant historical, cultural, and ideological factors accounting for the abuse of police powers in the Deng era, ie, after 1979. These include the lack of an entrenched legal culture in the rule of law, the absence of an ingrained constitutional spirit in limited government, and the emergence of pragmatism as a political ideology.

"The Latest Developments in Due Process of Law in the People's Republic of China," **WALTER POWELL**, Slippery Rock University
This paper discusses the status of due process of law of criminal justice of the People's Republic of China. It discusses why due process is necessary, the seriousness of placing someone in jail or the execution of a convicted person, and the reason that extreme care be exercised to reduce the possibility of error by police, prosecutor, judge, and jury. It is the view that the criminal defendant in China deserves similar due process protections as those in many modern legal systems.

[PANEL 208] CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSES TO GANGS

"An Analysis of Current Gang Legislation," **BETH BJERREGAARD**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte
This paper is a survey of current approaches used by legislatures to criminalize gang activity. The different strategies utilized by both state and federal

governments are examined, and their impact on the criminal law is discussed.

"Anatomy of a Gang Suppression Unit: The Social Construction of an Organizational Response to Gang Problems," **CAROL ERICKSON**, University of North Dakota
This paper presents the results of a study on the institutional response of a mid-size midwestern city to a perceived growing problem with juvenile gang activity. Based on official records and transcripts and more than 250 hours in the field with both Gang Suppression Unit (GSU) and patrol officers, the study traces the evolution of the GSU from both the formal, officially stated, and informal constructions of a gang problem within the police department. While recognizing the presence of external signifiers of a gang presence, the study analyzes both individual and organizational level variables which provide a greater accounting for the creation of the GSU.

"G.R.E.A.T. Program Effectiveness: Results from the 1995 Cross-Sectional Survey of Eighth Grade Students," **FINN-AAGE ESBENSEN**, University of Nebraska-Omaha and **D WAYNE OSGOOD**, Penn State University
Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) is a school-based gang prevention program taught to middle school students. This paper reports the results of a national survey assessing programmatic effects one year after program delivery. Self-report data indicate that the GREAT students reported lower levels of delinquency and higher measures of pro-social attitudes than did the comparison group of students.

"Gangs in Schools," **JANICE JOSEPH**, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
The presence of youth gangs in school poses a serious problem. Their activities include attacks on members of other gangs and non-gang members, intimidation of teachers, school vandalism, and extortion. The escalation of gang violence in schools has forced school officials to take various action against gangs. This paper examines the presence of gangs in schools and strategies used to combat these gangs.

[PANEL 209] THE FEMALE INCARCERATED OFFENDER

"Evaluation Methods to Determine the Effectiveness of a Live-In Nursery Within a Women's Prison," **JOSEPH CARLSON**, University of Nebraska-Kearney
This paper examines a live-in nursery program for women inmates in Nebraska. Only three known programs exist in the United States and comparisons are given. Measurement standards were determined and tested by survey to establish a known baseline for future evaluations and to help determine the effectiveness of the program in Nebraska. The cost impact on prisons and profiles of those inmates in such programs were considered. States considering methods to reduce misconduct reports, drug usage, and possibly recidivism rates, should seriously consider implementation of live-in nurseries.

"Effective Programming for Serious, Female, Juvenile Offenders: The CSD/Bluegrass Residential Treatment Facility," **ARTHUR EISENBUCH**, CSD Weaversville Intensive Treatment Unit (PA) and **LISA GEOSITS** and **PATRICIA SHOBE**, CSD Bluegrass Residential Treatment Facility (KY)
The CSD-Bluegrass Residential Treatment Facility (BRTF) is a 16-bed secure program for public offender female adjudicated juvenile offenders. The program operates on a contract between the Commonwealth of Kentucky and CSD/Redirecting Programs. Landmark and current studies on the etiology and treatment of female offenders are reviewed. The origins, components, and programmatic treatment strategies of the BRTF are explained. A study evaluating the program's effectiveness is presented. Implications for further research are discussed.

"Adaptation in Prisons: A Study of Factors Related to the General Well-Being of Female Inmates," **ANGELA MAITLAND**, Central Missouri State University
Although the female prison population continues to increase at a faster rate than that for males, most research has focused exclusively on male inmates. This study examines factors related to the mental health status of female inmates. Survey data from a sample of female inmates at a midwestern prison are presented. Employing multiple regression analysis, the study assesses the extent to which prison stresses, demographic variables, correctional experience, perceptions of safety, social support systems, and anomie explain the general well-being of female inmates.

[PANEL 210] EVALUATING ALTERNATIVE SANCTION PROGRAMS

"Day Reporting Centers-An Alternative to Incarceration," **JAMES DAVIS**, St Peter's College
Day reporting centers, first implemented in Great Britain, are a relatively new alternative to incarceration in the United States. There are 114 such centers in the United States, and they are characterized by high surveillance detection and numerous services and programs. The centers vary in selection criteria, size, type, goals, requirements, quality of staff, and termination rates. There is some preliminary empirical evidence that several centers are successful in reducing jail and prison crowding, reducing recidivism, and in effecting pro-social behavior.

"A Study of Alternative Corrections Methods," **RICHARD KOTOVICH JR**, Lake Superior State University
The most serious problem facing our judicial system is that of repeat criminals returning to our streets only to continue committing crimes. This is the problem of recidivism. A high recidivism rate shows that our system is not performing its most basic function. The problem of recidivism and some possible solutions are discussed. Areas of discussion include alternatives to prison, such as community service and tribal justice type programs, with a focus on juvenile corrections.

"Oklahoma's Topeka Place Day Reporting Center," **SUSAN MARCUS-MENDOZA**, University of Oklahoma
Oklahoma leads the nation in the incarceration of women, and is third in the incarceration of men. As a result, Oklahoma's prisons are overcrowded and inmates are being placed in private prison. To ease this situation, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections has recently opened the Topeka Place Day Reporting Center which provides supervision, treatment, and education for male and female offenders. Offenders who have committed minor violations or technical violations of their parole or probation, and who live within 50 miles of the center are eligible to attend. Preliminary information about the center and the offenders attending is presented.

"High-Level Alternatives to Incarceration: Examining Community Based Correctional Facilities," **ALEX HOLSINGER, EDWARD LATESSA, MICHAEL TURNER,** and **LAWRENCE TRAVIS III**, University of Cincinnati
Recently, many states have been encouraged to produce alternatives to prison incarceration. The state of Ohio has incorporated the use of Community-Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs) in order to provide treatment and opportunities to offenders who ordinarily would have been prison bound. CBCFs are purported to be secure, community-based correctional efforts that allow the offender to remain integrated in the community while receiving necessary treatment, and possibly participate in employment opportunities. The current study compares offenders who participated in Ohio's CBCFs to a sample of prison inmates in an effort to determine the effectiveness of this innovative intervention.

[PANEL 211] JUVENILE DETENTION, RESTORATIVE JUSTICE, AND JUVENILE PAROLE

"Estimates of Treatment Needs and Violence in a Statewide Sample of Juvenile Detainees," **HEATHER PFEIFER** and **ERIC WISH**, Center for Substance Abuse Research (MD)
As part of the family of treatment needs assessment studies in Maryland funded by the federal Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, a sample of 550 males and 125 females were interviewed in five juvenile detention centers. In addition to interviews, urine and hair specimens were collected from a sub-sample of both male and female respondents. Respondents were also asked questions about their involvement in high-risk behaviors and exposure to violence. The study provides statewide estimates of drug treatment need and exposure to and participation in violent acts in juvenile detainees. This paper presents preliminary findings from this study.

"Juvenile Parolees' Views of Police and the Law," **BRIAN SMITH**, Arizona State University
This paper examines juvenile parolees' views of police and the law, and utilizes standard interview and narrative data to present these views. The different criteria for judging the police/law as good or bad are discussed.

"Patterns of Short Term Juvenile Detention," **KENNETH KELLER**, Cook County Juvenile Court (IL)
The Cook County Juvenile Detention Center holds over 7,000 youths per year in secure custody. Recently, overcrowded conditions have spurred efforts to look for alternatives to secure detention in an attempt to reduce that population. As part of this endeavor, there has been an effort to understand who gets detained, why, and for how long. This paper analyzes the data collected over the past year and a half in an attempt to answer these questions. Given the size of the data set, it is hoped that this analysis will provide insight into the utilization of short-term detention for juveniles.

"An Evaluation of Idaho's Restorative Justice Model for Juveniles," **CARY HECK**, Boise State University
The state of Idaho recently established a Department of Juvenile Corrections that purports to operate under the guiding principles of restorative justice which, as an idea, is gaining momentum nationally. This department has focused its energies upon the implementation of policies and programs that follow the Balanced Approach (see Maloney, 1994). This model focuses on offender/victim mediation and a notion of community healing through justice system measures. Much of the design is based upon ideas similar to those espoused by Braithwaite based upon Reintegrative Shaming (1989). This paper is an attempt to measure the early effectiveness of the policies being used for juvenile justice by the state of Idaho using a comparison of the actual outcomes versus the stated goals. State-level data is used that allows for a comparison of aggregate recidivism rates as well as more anecdotal individual level information.

[PANEL 212] INTEGRATING HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND PENOLOGY: CASE STUDIES

"Arkansas Prison Reform 1972-1984: Meeting Requirements of the U S Courts," **JACK DISON**, Arkansas State University
The Arkansas prison system changed greatly between 1965 and 1984. This was the period in which the system, characterized by armed trusties, the strap, the Tucker Telephone, and a self-supporting agricultural operation, gave way to the reform efforts of Tom Morton, Robert Salver, T Don Hutto and the U S Court on *Holt v Salver* and subsequent litigation. This paper describes the events of the Arkansas prison system from the early 1970s, when Hutto was implementing changes, to 1984 when the courts determined that Arkansas had improved its prisons such that the system met minimal requirements of the U S Constitution.

"Criminal Sentencing in 19th Century Maryland: A Time Series Analysis," **VERNETTA YOUNG** and **MARCUS MARTIN**, Howard University
This paper presents an historical assessment of the Maryland State Penitentiary from 1812 to 1860. This study focuses on the racial composition of the institution, and determines what factors explain racial differences in incarceration patterns over time. More specifically, hypothesized is that legislation which criminalized behavior specific to blacks was passed in an effort to control the free black population. Argued is that the Maryland State Penitentiary was used as the primary instrument of social control. The data for this study is examined through the use of descriptive statistics and time series analysis.

"Death Takes a Holiday: Suspension of Capital Punishment in Louisiana, 1961-1983," **BURK FOSTER**, University of Southwestern Louisiana
For over 22 years, from June 1961 to December 1983, the state of Louisiana carried out no legal executions. This paper takes an historical look at this period, concentrating on the statutes, court decisions, and political circumstances that resulted in a two decade halt in carrying out capital punishment. It also considers how the new and improved practice for imposing the death penalty differed from the one it replaced.

[PANEL 213] HOMOSEXUALS AND THE LAW

"'Don't Ask, Don't Tell'...Don't Bother: An Interdisciplinary Analysis of Social Controls of Homosexuals in the U S Military," **HENRY FRADELLA**, Arizona State University
Recent rulings by U S Courts of Appeals regarding U S law and policy toward gays in the military have yielded inconsistent decisions often based on stereotypes or legal fictions. Homosexuals have been targeted under regulatory social controls as likely violators of the criminal law against sodomy under the Military Code of Justice. This paper analyzes the grounds upon which these social controls have been upheld by some courts, while being struck down by others, and concludes with a discussion of public policy implications for social controls that create categories of presumptive criminals.

"The Crafting of a Sodomy Opinion," **CHRISTINE YARED**, Grand Valley State University and **MICHELLE CROOK-YARED**, Michigan State University
This paper examines state and federal court opinions addressing consensual sodomy between adults. The paper analyzes three aspects of the cases: the language used to describe the offense, the training of the legal issue, and the logic underscoring the legal reasoning in the case. The conclusion section of the paper includes a summary and discussion of patterns in the three areas.

"Pink Blood: Analyzing the Homosexual Panic Defense," **VICTOR JANOFF**, Simon Fraser University (Canada)
This paper attempts to demonstrate how specific juridical practices discriminate against gay men. Although gays and lesbians are becoming an increasingly visible segment of urban, western societies, it is difficult to estimate their numbers, since census takers do not record people's sexual orientation. A dearth of longitudinal studies makes it difficult to say whether this increased visibility has led to an increase in anti-gay violence. However, numerous surveys across many research sites indicate that anti-gay violence is serious and pervasive (see Herek and Berrill, 1992). On the extreme end of this continuum is murder.

[PANEL 214] UNDERSTANDING CRIME: THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL CONTROL THEORY

"Social Control and Social Capital: Analysis of Those Factors Affecting the Level and Effectiveness of Individual, Parochial, and Community Control," **MARK CORREIA** and **CRAIG BOWLING**, Washington State University
A key feature of social control mechanisms is the stock of social capital that communities hold and can draw upon to facilitate said mechanisms. While considerable amounts of literature have examined the link between levels of social control and criminal behavior, few have examined the underlying factors specifically affecting social capital. Through empirical analysis of nationwide data, this paper attempts to develop a better understanding of those measures of civic responsibility and social capital (eg, associational networks and volunteerism) that help define the structure and connectedness of individuals within a community and the effect this has on levels of social control.

"Crime and Moral Virtue: James Q Wilson's Use of 'Human Nature'," **BRUCE HOFFMAN**, Indiana University
Underlying James Q Wilson's recent works (*Crime and Human Nature, On Character, The Moral Sense*) is his attempt to revive Aristotelian virtue theory. Wilson argues that Aristotle's account of human nature (that human beings are social animals) allows us to understand how constitutional factors can shape criminal behavior and how we can possess a universal moral sense that recognizes and responds to crime. Here is an attempt to situate Wilson's project among other contemporary philosophical efforts to revive moral teleology, examining in particular the tension in his work between human nature and human normality.

"Application of a General Theory of Crime to White Collar Crime," **ANDREW SCHENCK**, Morehead State University
This paper addresses a few forms of white collar crime, its costs, and then applies Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime. This paper does not attempt to solve the problem of white collar crime; rather it shows what the causes of white collar crime are according to Gottfredson and Hirschi. It explains the value and merit of their theory, and finally, explains the ways society can work to solve the growing trend towards white collar crime rates.

"Developmental Theories of Crime: Explaining Deviance and Criminal Justice System Responses," **REBECCA KATZ**, Morehead State University
This research successfully integrates persistent helterogeneity, state dependence, and attachment theory in a panel study of 411 men. Across time, low self-control consistently predicts the likelihood of conviction and deviance with one exception-adult conviction. The criminal justice system appears to interfere with desistance by mistaking legitimate work for non-involvement in deviance among juveniles. While adult men who developed long-term relationships with women were less likely to be involved in deviance, they were more likely to be convicted if they had been convicted as juveniles.

[PANEL 215] CRIMINAL DEFENSES

"Self Defense With a Deadly Weapon: Who is the Victim?" **CATHY KNECHT**
This paper explores the philosophy of self defense to determine when the use of deadly force is justifiable. After extensive research of the law in this matter, applied is an actual case transcript and analyzed are the facts of the case as they correlate to the law. The underlying issue in self defense cases is the question of who is the victim. How are we to judge if a person believes they are in imminent danger? This research hopes to break through the haze of the law concerning self defense in our criminal justice system.

"Sexual Predator Laws: Post-*Foucha* Construction of 'Mental Illness'," **DONALD WALLACE** and **J DENNIS LASTER**, Central Missouri State University
In *Foucha v Louisiana* (1992), the Supreme Court decided that once an insanity acquittee is no longer mentally ill, she/he must be released despite a finding of dangerousness. This decision places certain constraints on the continued detention of dangerous individuals deemed no longer responsible for their actions because of a successful insanity defense or, having served their sentences, are ready for release. The court will revisit this area soon. This paper examines the impact of *Foucha* upon several attempts by states to expand the civil commitment process to further the detention of these individuals by redefinition of mental illness.

"The Insanity Defense Revisited," **SLOAN LETMAN**, Chicago State University
This paper is an analysis of the defense of legal insanity and its impact on the criminal justice system.

[PANEL 216] ALCOHOL ABUSE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES

"A Preliminary Analysis of the Effectiveness of Using a Drug Court Philosophy to Treat Drug Offenders in Richmond, VA," **LAURA MORIARTY, JAMES HAGUE, JUDY PHELPOT**, and **TIFFANEE MASON**, Virginia Commonwealth University
Currently, there is one official drug court in Virginia. This court is located in Roanoke. The State Crime Commission wants to extend the use of drug courts to other parts of the state. In order to test the feasibility and effectiveness of such an expansion, the Crime Commission established a pilot drug court in Richmond (VA). An evaluation plan was designed where drug cases meeting certain criteria are pooled and randomly assigned to either the drug court or regular court. Offenders tried in the drug court and regular court are monitored in the community.

"DWI Drug Court: Legal and Treatment Processing in a Misdemeanor Court," **G LARRY MAYS** and **CINDY BEJARANO**, New Mexico State University and **HON STEPHEN RYAN**
The concept of a drug court has become prominent in the world of legal processing within the past decade. Drug courts operated around the United States are used for felony processing of sale and possession of serious drug violations and, for the most part, operate in major urban areas. This paper deals with the application of the drug court concept in relation to repeat DWI offenders in a misdemeanor court setting. The Las Cruces (NM) Municipal Court has been operating a DWI court for almost two years, and this paper explores the legal, social, and political environment in which this court has been developed and operated.

"Patterns of Repeat DUI Offending: An Assessment of the Problem and Policy Implications in Vermont," **WILLIAM CLEMENTS**, Norwich University and **WILLIAM APAO**, Vermont Department of Health
This paper examines patterns of repeat offending among a random sample of 2,000 persons convicted of driving under the influence in Vermont between 1989-1992. Patterns of repeat DUI activity are examined as well as driving record, criminal histories, and state-mandated treatment records. The purpose of the study is to determine the extent and nature of recidivism among DUI defendants in Vermont, as well as to develop a profile of and size estimate for this population. Existing and proposed DUI policies are examined in light of the empirical findings from this study.

[PANEL 217] WORKSHOP: CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMON CORE COMPETENCIES: A COLLABORATIVE MODEL

Due to the difficulty in transferring criminal justice courses to four-year institutions, the Colorado Community College programs formed a task force to begin looking at transfer issues. With the technical and financial assistance of the Colorado Community College and Occupational Education System, the community colleges identified the commonalities existing among the criminal justice programs. Out of this effort came the identification of nine CORE courses and the establishment of common course prefixes, numbers, course titles, and course descriptions. This effort led to articulation agreements among some four-year institutions and the ten participating community colleges.

[PANEL 218] WOMEN AND THE LAW

"Women and the Law: An International Perspective," **ROSLYN MURASKIN**, Long Island University-C W Post
This paper addresses the various issues that relate to the implementation of policies that focus on the scope of protection and against discrimination and inequitable treatment of women within the criminal justice system from an international perspective. Included in this paper is a comparative analysis of what goes on in all parts of the world regarding these issues as compared to their treatment by the criminal justice system in the United States. This is a work in progress.

"Three Strikes Law and Female Offenders: An Unreasonable Solution," **KAREN CASEY**, University at Tennessee-Chattanooga
This paper addresses the impact of three strikes legislation on female offenders. Three strikes legislation ignores the gendered nature of female criminality and fails to consider the differential impact of implementation of women. Several arguments opposing the application of three strikes to women are presented.

"Prosecution of Pregnant Women Under Child Endangerment Statutes," **ARLEEN GONZALEZ**, Richard Stockton College-New Jersey
Attempts to prosecute women who have ingested drugs or alcohol while pregnant under Child Endangerment Statutes (CES) have created a new category of women offenders. Courts, however, have not been uniform in their responses to these attempts. Some jurisdictions have allowed the prosecutions by applying the common law definition of person to modern CES, thereby allowing for the inclusion of fetuses. Other courts have rejected this position, finding instead that a such an interpretation is improper because CES did not exist at common law, and such an interpretation would violate basic rules of construction.

[PANEL 219] NATIVE AMERICAN ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

"Voices from Within: Native American Women in Prison," **J DOUGLAS McKINNEY**, Western Carolina University
This paper is a qualitative methodology analyzing the social learning experience of a small group of Native American women incarcerated in Montana. Learning experiences both formal and informal were considered through personal interviews and observations within the confining environment. Abuse of all types, lack of self-esteem, and viable role models along with double standard and escape into addictive behavior are shown as causes of incarceration. These types of abuse are not only found in the home but also in school and in criminal justice institutions. Some solutions are found in critical, holistic, creative problem solving techniques both at the micro- and macrocosm levels.

"Regulating Tribal Gaming: The Emergence of Tribal Capitalism," **J DOUGLAS HOWARD**, Shippensburg University
Tribal rights have been described as the most complicated area of federal law. Since federal law codified gaming on Indian land, new trends in criminal justice enforcement have emerged, further complicating law enforcement costs and authority. Simultaneous Supreme Court decisions granting broader residual state rights have decreased the pure dominance of federal law. What may finally emerge is a new resource and conservation driven model of capitalism. This model can only be successful to the extent it develops an accurate dialectic to incorporate the preeminence of Indian culture as sovereign to all competing interests and jurisdictions.

"Law Enforcement in Indian Country: Policing the Reservations," **JULIE HAILER**, Milpitas Police Department (CA) and **CYNTHIA BARODY HART**, San Jose State University
This paper presents an exploratory study regarding law enforcement in Indian country with particular emphasis on the growing gang problem on the reservations. A total of 159 tribal and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police departments are surveyed. The research investigates current problems facing these police departments as well as their training, personnel composition, size, funding, special programs, and relationship with law enforcement agencies outside the reservation. The study employs survey techniques, primarily the use of questionnaires and interviews. An additional focus is current responses by these law enforcement agencies to the growing gang problem in Indian country.

"First Amendment Rights for First Americans in Correctional Facilities," **LINDA CARLYON, BRUCE BULLINGTON,** and **MICHAEL GLANTZ**, Florida State University
Religion is a pervasive and almost universal phenomenon in human societies. It is generally believed that religion and the manner in which it is practiced is a matter of personal choice. The first amendment to the constitution of the United States guarantees religious freedom. However, for incarcerated Native Americans, these rights are being severely restricted. These restrictions ought to be a warning to every human being. Once any person's individual rights are compromised, then the entire constitution is held in jeopardy. Through education, this can change in the future.

[PANEL 220] FINDING COMMON GROUND: MEDIATION AND VALUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

"The Freeman Stand-Off: Ethical Lessons Learned from the Ruby Ridge and Waco Incidents," **RICHARD KANIA**, Guilford College
The infamous Ruby Ridge and Waco-Branch Davidian incidents exposed numerous failures in the practices, procedures, and policies of the federal agencies involved. The legal rights of suspects were abused, the public was misinformed repeatedly, and federal executives were victimized by lower ranking civil servants trying to cover up their mistakes and misconduct. Far more importantly, there were innocent lives lost. By the time of the Freeman stand-off, federal siege operations against potentially dangerous groups were altered significantly. The procedural corrections to federal practices help highlight what was ethically, as well as pragmatically, wrong at both Ruby Ridge and Waco.

"Ethics and Mediation Training as a Necessary Part of Criminal Justice Education," **JUDITH SGARZI**, Mount Ida College
This paper discusses the addition of mediation and ethical decision-making courses as a necessary component of all criminal justice educational programs. The paper outlines the objectives and goals of this training along with the reasons these courses need to be taught to students. Changes in our society today have demonstrated that these courses need to become required for all professional programs educating in criminal justice and related disciplines.

"Mediation: A Method of Teaching Ethics in Criminal Justice Education," **CATHERINE WHITTAKER**, Lees-McRae College
Mediation is one of the great ideas in criminal justice. An enormous amount of literature explores the concept of mediation in the legal process, yet little exists to explain how mediation can be used in teaching ethics in criminal justice. This paper suggests a structure to be used in teaching criminal justice ethics.

"Values Education: A Significant Obligation of Criminal Justice Education," **PHILIP RHOADES**, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi
Value clarification should be a significant part of criminal justice education. This conclusion is reached through an examination of the theory of political obligation. Criminal justice professionals are public agents whose obligations to the body politic include completion of adequate educational preparation. This preparation should include significant familiarization with dominant values to inform future decision making. As public agents ourselves, criminal justice educators have an obligation to provide value clarification within our programs.

[PANEL 221] ROUNDTABLE: MANAGEMENT EDUCATION NEEDS FOR RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

The National Center for Rural Law Enforcement (NCRLE) recently completed a series of conferences and forums designed to determine the needs of rural law enforcement officers. Based on the input of rural chiefs and sheriffs at these meetings, the NCRLE developed and conducted a national executive management education needs assessment for rural law enforcement chief executives. In addition, the NCRLE designed, developed, and conducted the first Rural Executive Management Institute, again based on stated needs of rural law enforcement officers. This roundtable discusses the management education needs of rural law enforcement officers as well as proposed solutions.

[PANEL 222] SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND SPECIAL POPULATIONS

"Psychedelics, Sprituality and the Criminal Law: A Social Contract Approach to Necessary Reform," **DUANE DAVIS**, Western Carolina University
What we now describe as psychedelic drugs have been used for thousands of years throughout the world for benefits related to spiritual enlightenment. Only in this century have they become the target of government prohibition due to their recreational and abuse potential. This paper examines the history of these substances in religious practice, and discusses the various conflicts that have currently emerged between the government, the criminal law, and the individual seeking spiritual enlightenment. A social contract approach is applied in the discussion of policy reform issues and alternatives to the zero tolerance stance of the current political system.

"The Impact of Traditionalism in the Prevention of Substance Abuse Among Puerto Ricans," **MARY CUADRADO** and **LOUIS LIEBERMAN**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
Data is presented from a general population multi-cluster stratified sample of 1,084 Puerto Rican households in the New York City area. The researchers examine the impact of loss of traditional Hispanic family-oriented gender role values (in addition to the more commonly used variables of acculturation) upon drug use. Socio-demographic variables-sex, age, birthplace (mainland Puerto Rico), education, marital status, religiosity, etc-are presented. Indices of traditionalism and acculturation are created, validated, and correlated with dependent drug use variables. Traditionalism was found to co-vary negatively with drug use, but more so for women. Implications for treatment and prevention are discussed.

"The Role of Drugs and Alcohol in Domestic Violence Cases in Two Cities: Atlanta, Georgia and Omaha, Nebraska," **WILLIAM WAKEFIELD**, University of Nebraska-Omaha and **OBIE CLAYTON JR, TRAVIS PATTON,** and **JULIUS DERICO**, Morehouse College
The conceptualization and measurement of domestic violence has received considerable attention in the literature since the pioneering work of Kempe and his associates in the 1960s. Nevertheless, most of the research findings on the prevalence of domestic violence are based on self-reports, case studies, or small samples that only tap the surface of the problem. This study examines the patterns and changes in the rate of domestic and intimate violence in a population of 20,000 cases of aggravated assaults in two cities-Atlanta (GA) and Omaha (NE) between 1990 and 1995. The rates of domestic violence varied substantially as a function of age and alcohol use.

"Exploring the Relationship Between Homelessness and Drug Use," **GEORGE HIGGINS**, and **KATHRINE JOHNSON**, Kentucky State University
This research explores the relationship between severity of homelessness and drug use. The data come from the 1991 Washington (DC) metropolitan area drug study. Anticipated is that people who have been homeless numerous times throughout their lifetimes would have used a greater number of different types of drugs and/or drug dependence than those who were homeless fewer times. Also hypothesized is that the longer the current period of homelessness, the more likely he/she is to be using, or have used drugs within the past year and the greater number of drug types used currently and in the last year.

[PANEL 223] MEDIA PRACTICES AND POLICING

"Media Transformation and Police Deviance," **PETER MANNING**, Michigan State University
The interactions between mass media renderings of police work, especially those on television, the police mandate, collective self-conceptions, and police behavior have been dramatically displayed in responses to the video of the Rodney King beating and subsequent trials; the O J Simpson trials; and television feature shows (*America's Most Wanted, Rescue 911, Cops*) and news coverage of policing. Using an adaptation of Goffman's frame analysis (1974) and framing rules to explicate the framing of police activities and their transformation into media events, a series of propositions linking the interaction of media and police deviance are presented.

"The Effect of a Violent Video-Taped Arrest on Specific and General Perceptions of the Police," **ROBERT KAMINSKI**, National Institute of Justice and **ERIC JEFFERIS**, University of Cincinnati
In response to recent highly publicized violent encounters between the police and the public, there has been a significant increase in research on police use of force and citizens' perceptions of the police. Relatively little empirical research, however, has addressed the role of the media in shaping public perceptions of police use of force. This paper builds on previous research of the authors by using multinomial logistic regression to examine the impact of a controversial, violent video-taped arrest on general and specific perceptions of the police, including perceptions of police use of force, using data from the Greater Cincinnati survey.

"Examining Change in its Context: Newsmaking and the Politics of Law Enforcement," **ALAN RUTLEDGE** and **JOHN WRIGHT**, East Tennessee State University
Certain social theorists have argued that a social movement against crimes committed by powerful social institutions, such as the police, has been underway since the 1960s. However, recent changes to the American political landscape call into question whether this movement continues or has been relegated to the dustbin of criminological history. Examined is the role of the media in coverage of two instances of federal law enforcement, in Waco and at Ruby Ridge.

The results of the analysis shows that the social movement against crimes of the powerful continues. However, it has also been substantively altered by changes in the base of political power.

"The Police and the Media: Perception of Law Enforcement Officers Toward Police-Media Relations," **YOUNGYOL YIM**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
This research focuses on the perception of the law enforcement officers toward media news reporters. The data were gathered from 95 officers at the Wichita Police Department (KS) during Fall 1994. The general finding shows that most officers have difficulty dealing with what they regard as the media's misleading, inaccurate, and distorted crime reporting. Argued is that in order to develop sound police-media relationships, it is important for both professions to develop a high degree of professionalism. Some limitations of the study and future research implications are also mentioned.

[PANEL 224] VICTIMS OF HATE, TERROR, AND BIAS

"Bias Crime Against the Amish," **BENJAMIN CRIDER** and **BRYAN BYERS**, Ball State University
Research on bias/hate crime has proliferated in recent years. Focusing on the dimensions of offense type and bias motivation, prior research has been devoted to victimized groups based on the variables of race, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation. While such research contributes to the bias crime literature, there are victimizations which may not be represented in the commonly collected data. One such group is the Amish. This paper addresses hate crime against the Amish based on previous research, Amish cultural characteristics, and specific instances of bias crime against this group.

"Victims of Terrorism," **IHEKWOABA ONWUDIWE**, University of South Carolina
This paper examines the historical and contemporary victims of terrorism, and provides criminological case studies of the victims of revolutionary and state-sponsored terrorism in different regions of the world.

"Terrorism by the United States Government: An Historical Look," **LYLE SHOOK**, Auburn University-Montgomery
An historical discussion of terroristic acts committed by or supported by the United States government against people in America is presented.

[PANEL 225] LEAD ROUNDTABLE: INTERNATIONAL ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE: REPORTS FROM GLOBAL CONFERENCES

This roundtable is designed to provide feedback from the proceedings of a variety of important international conferences that were held since the last annual meeting. The topics discussed include international corruption, organized crime, transnational police cooperation efforts, and crime victimization.

[PANEL 226] RESULTS FROM EVALUATIONS OF TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS IN SECURITY AND CRIME PREVENTION

"Rapid Response and Technology: The Impact of Innovative Ways to Detect Random Gunshots," **R CORY WATKINS, LORRAINE GREEN MAZEROLLE**, and **JAMES FRANK**, University of Cincinnati
This paper discusses a controlled field trial that evaluated the SECURES (System for Effective Control of Urban Environment Security) system in Dallas (TX). Developed by Alliant Techsystems Inc, through funding by the Department of Defense, SECURES is an acoustic sensing system designed to identify, discriminate, and report to the police gunshots within one second of a shot being fired. Assessed are the operational effectiveness of SECURES in terms of its ability to identify and relay information about gunshots within seconds of the event occurring, and the impact of SECURES response time for shots fired.

"Community Public Safety Networks," **TOM PAYNE**, University of Southern Mississippi
The creation of a community-wide telecommunication network would greatly enhance the safety of the general public, while at the same time enhancing the ability of the public police to apprehend criminal violators. The network will be a server-based interactive broadcast fax system allowing multiple users to receive and dispatch public safety information to public and private participants across the network. The network would raise the "hue and cry" and alert all users to the safety threat. In the final analysis, it is the use of an old technique while applying new technology.

"Recent Department of Defense Advances in the Field of Personnel Security," **HOWARD TIMM**, PERSEREC (CA)
The Defense Personnel Security Research Center (PERSEREC) was established by the Department of Defense in 1986 after the Walker spy incident. Its mission is to improve the fairness, effectiveness, and efficiency of the security clearance process. Most of PERSEREC's findings and recommendations are applicable to personnel security efforts in the private sector and law enforcement. Among the projects discussed are the utility of commercial data bases in conducting background investigations; financial disclosure forms to detect employees engaging in crimes for profit; and psychological tests to detect employees prone to engaging in acts of betrayal.

"Evaluation of Maryland's Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Program," **FRED CHEESMAN, JENNIFER BRIDGE**, and **GEORGE PAYEL**, University of Baltimore and **W RAY PRESSLEY**, Maryland Vehicle Theft Prevention Council
Results of an impact evaluation of Maryland's motor vehicle theft prevention program are described. Implementation of this program created a "natural experiment", which effects on motor vehicle theft reports and arrests were analyzed using an intervention model in an ARIMA analysis. Statewide data, as well as data from the four counties receiving the bulk of the grant money distributed under this program, were analyzed. Impact evaluations of similar programs in other states are reviewed. Assessments of individual programs funded under this program are also provided. Trends in Maryland motor vehicle theft rates are compared to those of other states.

[PANEL 227] JUVENILE COURTS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESSING

"Decision Making in Juvenile Justice Systems: An Examination of Court Structure and Attribution," **CRAIG ROBERTSON**, Montana State University
This study employs a cumulative conceptualization, and tests an organizational and attribution model of legal decision making within a state juvenile system characterized by two distinct court structures. Results show that detention decisions in both courts were based on extra-legal factors such as involvement in normative activities, sex, and race. However, decisions appeared based on legal factors at the petitioning and disposition stages, though detention status remained a significant predictor at these stages. Overall, the study finds solid support for conducting cumulative analyses, and partial support for the hypothesis that legal decision making becomes more rational at subsequent legal stages.

"Family Traditionalism and Juvenile Court Processing," **VIC BUMPHUS** and **JAMES ANDERSON**, Eastern Kentucky University
Theoretically, there has been some progression with regard to moving away from traditional and unidimensional measurements of family variables in criminal justice case processing; nevertheless, traditional variables remain quite influential in decision making in the juvenile justice system. The current research utilizes a probability sample of offenders placed within the boot camp system in Texas in 1991. Controlling for race and self-reported offense history, this research observes the effect of family characteristics on boot camp placement. Analysis also addresses race differences while controlling for family traditionalism.

"A Two-Tier Juvenile Court System: Proficient Transition from Delinquent to Criminal," **JOSEPH SANBORN JR**, University of Central Florida
States prosecute offenders via an all-or-nothing formula. Defendants are sent to either rehabilitation-oriented juvenile courts where procedural safeguards are underdeveloped or punishment-focused criminal courts where constitutional protections are promoted. Experts have decried as irrational that a birthday (or transfer from juvenile court) determines significant rights and separates a possible lenient disposition from a potentially lethal sentence. This paper examines the extent to which states have already bridged the gap between juvenile and adult courts, and proposes a design that makes the state's reaction to young, career-bound criminals both rational and proportionate.

"Wavering on the Brink of Death," **ETTA MORGAN**, University of Alabama
This paper examines the significance of transferring juveniles to adult court, and its possible impact on the future of juvenile death sentences.

[PANEL 228] INMATE PERCEPTIONS AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT IN COMMUNITY CORRECTION PROGRAMS

"Inmate Perceptions of Coercion: A Comparison Between a Shock Incarceration Program and a Minimum Security Traditional Prison," **FAITH LUTZE** and **ERIC MYRENE**, Washington State University
From the beginning, critics of boot camp prisons have posed concerns about its potential to be coercive and potentially abusive. This study compares inmates (N=271) in a shock incarceration program with inmates (N=106) in a minimum security traditional prison on the level of coercion, demographic differences in perceptions of coercion, and how perceptions of coercion affect inmate adjustment.

"The Influence of Environment on Inmate Adjustment: Shock Incarceration versus Traditional Prison," **FAITH LUTZE**, Washington State University
Shock incarceration programs are known for their strict military environment designed to instill discipline and to control inmate behavior. Although several studies have considered shock incarceration's impact on inmate adjustment, attitudinal change, and recidivism rates, no study has evaluated how inmates may differ in defining their environment and how this may influence prison adjustment. This study compares inmates at the Federal Bureau of Prison's Intensive Confinement Center (N=271) and the Federal Prison Camp Allenwood (N=106) in their evaluation of the prison environment and how it relates to institutional adjustment.

"Cognitive Deficits and Offending: A Comparison of Probation/Parole Violators and College Students," **B KEITH CREW, KRISTINE FAHRNEY, JACKIE BUFFINGTON,** and **BEN MORASCO**, University of Northern Iowa
The Violators Program is an intensive, residential treatment program for probation and parole violators aimed at changing criminogenic cognitive patterns. An ongoing evaluation has used cognitive scales measured at pretreatment, posttreatment, and follow up. In this study, the same cognitive scales are administered to a group of college students. The analysis makes comparisons between the offender and non-offender samples, and examines correlations between the cognitive measures and self-reported criminal behavior within the college student sample. The results address the question of how these cognitive scales correlate with offending, and how closely the changes reported as a result of the treatment program approach a noncriminal norm.

"Effects of Initial Social Bonds: A Hypothetical Model for Successful Social Adjustment of Probationers During Community Supervision," **GAYLENE STYVE** and **DORIS MacKENZIE**, University of Maryland
Increased supervision intensity of probationers has provided mixed results in measuring recidivism suggesting an inconsistent effect, or mediation by an intervening mechanism. Research has demonstrated this mechanism to be an accumulation of social ties and positive social adjustment during probation. This paper is an extension of the positive social adjustment model which hypothesizes that a beneficial effect of increased supervision intensity on social adjustment is conditional upon the initial state of a probationer's social bonds. That is, probationers with a high number of social bonds at the outset of community supervision will receive greater benefit from an increased level of supervision resulting in more positive social adjustment.

[PANEL 229] QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES APPLIED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT RELATED TOPICS

"Measuring Organizational Commitment in Police Services," **IRENE FROYLAND** and **DUANE BELL**, Edith Cowan University (Australia)
Policing is a hazardous occupation where employees must be highly committed to regularly face the dangers of the job. This paper reports a study of organizational commitment in the Western Australian Police Service. The findings suggest that there are difficulties with validity in measuring organizational commitment in police services. The results are discussed from a theoretical viewpoint of the organizational commitment construct and its application to policing.

"Matching Geographic Areas for Quasi-Experimentation: An Application of Geographic Information Software and Cluster Analysis," **TORY CAETI**, Bowling Green State University
In order to conduct a quasi-experiment on directed police patrol in Houston, control beats were needed to match with experimental beats under study. Geographic information software (GIS) was utilized to computer map the beats in the city of Houston, and then to draw out census data at the beat level. Over 450 census variables were entered into a cluster analysis to determine which beats were most similar and should be used for comparison. This paper explores the use of GIS for methodological applications in criminal justice experimentation, as well as the use of cluster analysis for selecting matched pairs for comparison.

"Comparing Apples to Oranges to Lemons: Reconciling Historical Homicide Data," **C VANCE McLAUGHLIN**, Savannah Police Department (GA)
This paper examines the challenge of using three different data sets to examine homicide in Savannah (GA) from 1896 to 1903. Newspaper accounts, health officer reports, and death certificates/registration were independently evaluated. The search for truth among all the contradictions is discussed.

[PANEL 231] CURRENT ISSUES IN VICTIMS' RIGHTS LEGISLATION

"Constitutionalizing Crime Victims' Rights," **PEGGY TOBOLOWSKY**, University of North Texas
Recently, President Clinton endorsed the adoption of a federal constitutional amendment regarding crime victims' rights. Currently, at least 20 states have amendments in their state constitutions identifying various crime victims' rights. Many states also have statutory enactments which enumerate or further clarify these rights. This paper examines these various state constitutional and statutory provisions, and discusses the guidance they provide for federal constitutional efforts.

"The Evolution of the Law of Victims' Rights: Is There a Conflict with Criminal Defendants' Due Process Rights?" **GREGORY ORVIS**, University of Texas-Tyler
Investigated is the historical development of victims' rights under the law in the United States. A definition of victims' rights in provided and the impact of protecting victims' rights on the criminal justice system is examined. The invention of victims' rights is a relatively recent event under the law, and largely an innovation of state statutory law, although federal and case law are also examined in this paper. Finally, the benefits of protecting victims' rights under the law is weighed against the potential diminishment of criminal defendants' due process rights as provided by the constitution.

"Victims' Rights in New Jersey: The Constitutionality of Victim Impact Statements in Death Penalty Cases," **RONALD REISNER**, Monmouth University
This is a case study of the constitutional challenge to the state's recently enacted statute which allows families of murder victims to submit victim impact statements during the death penalty phase of a capital murder trial. The statute was enacted as a political response to the life sentence handed down in a highly publicized murder case. This summer, the New Jersey Supreme Court narrowly upheld its constitutionality. The major focus is on the legal and political factors leading to changes in New Jersey's criminal justice policy in this complex area of law.

"Do Ask, Do Tell: Assessing Implications of Community Notification Requirements within Sexual Offender Legislation," **LLOYD KLEIN**, University of Hartford
The aftermath of New Jersey's Megan's Law and similar legislative efforts spawned a growing controversy. The relevance of issues surrounding the constitutionality of notification provisions within such legislation emerged as a major public concern. Megan's Law and its predecessor in Washington State were legislative efforts aimed at protecting overall community safety. This paper assesses the legal issues surrounding community notification of releases sexual offenders. An analysis of sexual offender policy provision, along with comments from legal experts and legislative officials, are incorporated in an overall view of sexual offender statutes and the legal ramifications of evolving community safety measures.

[PANEL 232] WORKSHOP: DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

The workshop presentation concerns the development of critical thinking skills, defined as analysis, problem solving, and creativity. Demonstrated is the importance of critical thinking to students pursuing careers and advanced degrees in criminal justice, especially in light of the recent trend toward community policing. The presentation focuses on the enhancement of traditional methods and the introduction of innovative ones to develop critical thinking in a variety of class forums. The strategies, all of which require an interactive classroom environment, include lectures, homework assignments, debate and in-class presentations, research projects and papers, and examinations. Models for reference purposes and simulation of an in-class presentation are presented.

[PANEL 233] WORKSHOP: SEX OFFENDER SUPERVISION AND SPECIALIZATION IN THE COMMUNITY

This session presents an overview of sexual offenders and a discussion of their special supervision needs within the community. Provided is information on what works and why, as well as some specific tactics for those working with or hoping to work with this population. Particular focus is on types of offenders, how they offend and why, assessing supervision risks and needs and community safety.

[PANEL 234] ENVIRONMENTAL AND WORKPLACE CRIME

"Factors Distinguishing Multiple-Site from Single-Site Incidents of Lethal Workplace Violence," **MITTIE SOUTHERLAND**, Murray State University and **PAMELA COLLINS** and **KATHRYN SCARBOROUGH**, Eastern Kentucky University
This paper examines a rare type of lethal workplace violence. Most lethal workplace violence occurs at a single site. Yet there are cases which involve multiple sites of violence by an offender over a short time frame. This paper tests the hypothesis that the offenders, victims, and incidents of lethal workplace violence are different when the incident occurs at multiple sites than when the incident occurs at a single site.

"Theft from the Workplace: Self-Reports of Extent and Reasoning," **ERIC LING**, Barry University
This paper researches occupational crime, using self-reports to indicate the extent of theft in the workplace and to determine the reasoning given by respondents for their illegal actions. Self-reports were completed by samples of college students from the south and southeast. Those who commit theft in the workplace report a variety of reasons for committing crime. The literature on techniques of neutralization is examined. One aim of this paper is to describe alternative reasoning for criminal activity. This research supplements established work on neutralization and rationalization of criminality.

"Public Transgression of Environmental Law: A Preliminary Study," **YINGYI SITU**, Richard Stockton College-New Jersey
Ordinary citizens' violations of environmental laws have been generally overlooked by the existing literature. This empirical study discovers that the incentive for saving or making money, value conflict with environmental laws, and situational influence such as availability of desirable setting and lack of law enforcement, together have facilitated the widespread environmental criminality of the public.

[PANEL 235] ROUNDTABLE: WRITING ACROSS THE CURRICULA AND THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENT

Discussants overview activities at their campuses and present and discuss issues surrounding writing across the curricula pursuant to criminal justice students at the community college. Active audience participation is encouraged.

[PANEL 236] TEACHERS AND STUDENTS: GOTCHA!

"The Student Evaluation: How do Criminal Justice Students Evaluate their Instructors?" **MICHAEL DeVALVE** and **LAURA MYERS**, Sam Houston State University
This paper discusses the learning process of criminal justice undergraduates. Criminal justice instructors assess their ability to teach students with little attention to the validity of student teaching evaluations. After developing a new instrument, assessed is the ability of criminal justice students to evaluate instructors. An undergraduate class in professionalism and ethics was used to provide the data. The utility of this information provides guidance on better teaching evaluations and instructional improvement.

"Some Quality Control Questions: Criminal Justice Students' Satisfaction with the Department and Curriculum," **CHRISTINE PLUMERI**, SUNY-Brockport
This paper represents the findings of the annual 1995-96 Criminal Justice Students' Needs Survey, which is coordinate each Spring to assess students' satisfaction with the Criminal Justice Department at SUNY-Brockport. A sample (N=123) of criminal justice majors are surveyed anonymously and asked questions ranging from general program satisfaction to faculty advisement, library, etc. Some descriptive and demographic data is presented.

"Academic Dishonesty Among Criminal Justice Students: A Follow-Up Study," **DAVID JENKS**, Florida State University and **CHARISSE COSTON**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte
Academic dishonesty is a systemic problem in higher education that has recently received a wealth of attention. In a previous study, the nature and extent of academic dishonesty among undergraduate criminal justice majors at a major southern university were assessed. Two forms of cheating were examined-acts of commission and acts of omission. Several questions arose through conducting the study, including an apparent difference between the researchers definition of dishonesty and that of the students. This study resolves those issues and examines academic dishonesty at another southern institution. A comparison between the universities is provided, and a discussion of the need for ethical behavior among criminal justice professionals is presented.

"Differences in Determinants of Test Cheating Intentions between Criminal Justice Majors and Non-Criminal Justice Majors," **STEPHEN TIBBETS**, East Tennessee State University
Using scenario-based survey data from a sample of 598 university students, this study examined differences between criminal justice majors and non-criminal justice majors in the effects of explanatory variables on intentions to cheat on an exam. Regression analyses were used to estimate the effects of rational choice variables, social environment, personality traits, disposition measures, and demographic characteristics on cheating intentions. Statistical tests of difference were then estimated to identify dissimilarities between criminal justice majors and other students regarding slope coefficients of each predictor. Implications of the results are discussed.

[PANEL 237] POLICE TRAINING

"Police and Correctional Firearms Instructor's Opinions on Firearms Training in the State of Washington," **GREGORY MORRISON** and **PHILLIP SHAVE**, Washington Criminal Justice Training Commission
Neither scholars nor practitioners know much about police and correctional firearms instructors' opinions regarding operational issues; doctrine, technique, and tactics; or firearms qualification and on-duty performance in armed confrontations. In the fall of 1996, an opinion survey to probe these and related matters was administered to police and correctional firearms instructors in Washington state. Of particular interest was the 40-hour firearms course provided to newly hired officers attending the Criminal Justice Training Commission's Basic Law Enforcement Academy program which provides basic training for virtually every recruit in the state.

"Training Street Level Police Officers for Interdiction of Child Abuse and Neglect," **MARY CLEMENT** and **KIMBERLY BRIGGS**, Virginia Commonwealth University
Street-level interdiction of child abuse and neglect (modeled after state police interdiction where patrol officers are taught to look for drugs and guns when they do a routine traffic stop) is discussed as a project to help train street level cops in Richmond (VA) on child physical and sexual abuse and neglect. The paper discusses the research component of the project. The methodology with the results of focus groups, the development of the questionnaire, and the results of the survey are discussed.

"Criticism Management Training for Police Administrators: Reducing the Daily Hassles," **R L GARNER**, Sam Houston State University
In a survey of law enforcement officers and administrators utilizing the Law Enforcement Stress Survey (LESS), one of the most frequent cited causes of daily stress involved interpersonal conflict. A training program for law enforcement managers was created utilizing a cognitive appraisal approach in examining and assessing both giving and receiving of critical information. Participants in this educational effort reported greater ability to deal with criticism-prone situations, including the reception of critical comments and with their comfort level in providing critical information to others (eg, performance appraisals) as compared to a control group. Implications are discussed.

[PANEL 238] CULTURE, CRIME, AND JUSTICE IN AFRICA

"Culture Gained, Culture Lost: A Framework for Explaining Emerging Forms of Criminality in Africa," **EJAKAIT OPOLOT**, Texas Southern University
Nations of culture gained and culture lost are used as a framework for explaining emerging forms of criminality in Africa. Their historical, as well as contemporary usages, are applied in this task.

"Criminal Justice Systems of Sub-Saharan Africa," **OBI EBBE**, SUNY-Brockport
This paper analyzes the traditional and contemporary colonial-based system of criminal justice in sub-Saharan African countries. The place of customary law in western-dominated systems of justice is discussed in detail. The paper discusses a tripartite system of justice in some African nations south of the Sahara where Islamic law, customary law, and common law are applied in the same country. It concludes that re-integrative justice as a traditional African way of justice is still applied in contemporary Africa south of the Sahara.

"Crime and Penal Policy in Tanzania," **JOHN ARTHUR**, University of Minnesota
This study examines the trends in crimes and penal responses to crime in Tanzania. The study finds that increases have occurred in homicides, major thefts (ie, robbery, burglary) and minor thefts while arrests for fraudulent practices have decreased significantly. In the category of total thefts, minor thefts comprised the largest number of arrests. In response to rising crimes, the socialist government enacted the minimum sentence act, flogging and mandatory imprisonment for certain offenses. In general, these penal measures have not had any significant impact on crime.

"Let Punishment and Treatment Fit the Culture," **NOEL OTU**, Salem State College
Current functions of punishment of criminal offenders--incapacitation, retribution, deterrence, and rehabilitation--are merely theoretical attempts to justify unproductive responses to criminal conduct. This article argues that punishment/treatment should be designed to correlate with the national culture of the offender. West Africa and Japan are examples of cultures in which incarceration and group counseling are effective because of cultural emphasis on social responsibilities to one's family, community, and nation. These methods are inadequate in the United States, however, where individualism and independence are paramount. The article looks beyond theoretical issues and examines practical alternatives for dealing with offenders.

[PANEL 239] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL:
INEQUALITY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: PEDAGOGIES OF EMPOWERMENT

"Defining Meaningful Participation: Are Quotas Enough?" **KEVIN BAKER**, York University (Canada)
This paper presents an overview of and critically examines the Mature Student Access Program of a major Canadian law school. The underlying justification for the law school recruitment initiative is examined and questions are raised regarding the relative lack of success of the large majority of program participants-both in law school and practicing. The results of interviews with law faculty, administrators, and program participants, as well as an extensive occupational survey, are presented. The paper concludes with suggestions for reform.

"Silenced Voices in Criminal Justice Education: Toward a Pedagogy of Empowerment," **KEVIN McCORMICK**, York University (Canada)
This paper critically examines criminal justice education as it relates to issues concerning social inequality. This research is informed by intensive interviews conducted with educators and students in criminology/criminal justice programs and related courses. An inclusive pedagogic model was developed that established a more empowering learning environment within which issues such as racism, sexism, classism, ableism, and ageism could be critically examined and strategies of criminal justice reform developed and acted upon.

"From Ignorance to Arrogance: Breaking the Cycle of Disciplinary Discourses," **LIVY VISANO**, York University (Canada)
This paper interrogates current criminal justice educational processes as they relate to traditionally excluded criminal justice constituencies. By deliberate design, it advocates the development of a more critical teaching environment that incorporates non-traditional readings, community involvement, and alternative pedagogic styles into the criminal justice teaching and learning dynamic.

"Graduate School and Criminal Justice Education: An Ethnography of a Graduate Student," **PAUL BRIENZA**, York University (Canada)
This article explores the current state of graduate education as it relates to discussions dealing with inequality. From an autobiographical perspective, it highlights the problems with graduate education pertaining to critically exploring social inequality and the criminal justice system. Recommendations for change in the system are presented that potentially impact on both curricula and teaching styles.

[PANEL 240] DRUG USERS APPREHENSION

"Involuntary Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Supervision: A Survey of Texas Judges," **T L PRICE** and **W WESLEY JOHNSON**, Sam Houston State University
A Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device (BAIID) measures blood alcohol content (BAC) and is connected to an automobile's ignition. Before a driver can start the engine of an interlock-equipped vehicle, they must breathe into the alcohol analyzer which evaluates blood alcohol levels. Texas judges have been more willing than judges in other states to sentence offenders to BAIID supervision. Results from a survey of Texas judges are presented and policy implications of this new technology are discussed in terms of judicial acceptance, probation supervision, bond conditions, traffic enforcement, and the need for data interfaces among affected criminal justice agencies.

"The Threat of Clandestine Drug Labs to Public Safety Officials: Risk Reduction Through Research and Training," **VERNON WHERRY**, Mercyhurst College and **DAVID ICOVE**, Tennessee Valley Authority Police
Additional research and training is needed to address correlations of activity among arson and associated drug-related crimes. Studies to date document a spectrum of activities, ranging from fire setting by squatters, drug-related lifestyles of homicide victims, and organized crime groups. A new threat has appeared-one potentially more dangerous than these-in the form of clandestine drug laboratories. Fire investigators face both the possibility of highly volatile chemicals and high levels of toxicity in dealing with these labs.

"The Perceived Impact of Mississippi's Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces: A Multi-Faceted Approach," **YUK-YING TUNG, CHRISTOPHER HENSLEY, PHYLLIS GRAY-RAY, R GREGORY DUNAWAY** and **TERRI EARNEST**, Mississippi State University
The primary goal of Mississippi's Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force operation is to decrease the presence of drugs and drug-related crime in communities throughout the state. In order to determine the impact of these task forces on drug-related crimes, the evaluation team designed a multi-faceted research strategy which included three distinct categories of performance measures. The measures were comprised of a high school youth survey, a survey of drug task force officers in Mississippi, and specific task forces' monthly reports regarding arrests and seizures. Results are discussed regarding the sixth year (1996) of this longitudinal study.

"Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment for Substance Abuse with Offenders in Treatment: Issues and Strategies," **RENE OTERO** and **RENA JONES**, SUNY-Albany
There is an increasing amount of research suggesting that cognitive-behavioral treatment is a viable modality for substance-abusing criminal offenders. This paper examines the use of cognitive-behavioral strategies in the treatment of offenders processed through the criminal justice system. Assessment, diagnoses, and treatment issues are addressed, as well as strategies unique to correctional programs implementing cognitive-behavioral techniques to promote behavior change in offenders. The paper concludes with a discussion of implications for criminal justice policy.

[PANEL 241] RATIONAL CHOICE AND CRIME

"A Return to Classical Conceptions of Crime: Examining Four Prominent Criminological Theories," **DAVID GRISWOLD**, Florida Atlantic University
This paper argues that classical conceptions of crime are integral to four prominent criminological theories rational choice, differential reinforcement, social bonding, and self control. Besides examining why these theories follow the tenets of the classical school, some criticisms of classical conceptions of crime and these theories are raised.

"Econometric Study of Crime: Supply of Offences," **GEETHA SURESH**, University of Louisville
Economic theory of criminal behavior developed by Becker (1968), Ehrlick (1973), and Block & Heineke (1975) suggests criminal behavior as a direct response to sociological behavior of maximizing expected return from risky alternative. The offense committed by a person theoretically is influenced by income available to him, willingness to commit, nuisance of arrests, and socio-demographic factors. Most empirical studies of crime estimate a supply of offense function using recorded crime data as dependent variable. The proposed study aims in analyzing supply of offenses function using cross-section data across the 120 counties of Kentucky for 1990.

"Extending the Scope of Rational Choice Theory to Social Control Foci," **J MITCHELL MILLER**, University of South Carolina; **KEVIN BRYANT**, University of North Carolina-Pembroke; and **PATRICIA GODLEY**
Derived from the classic statements of crime of Beccaria and Bentham, rational choice remains a leading criminological theory. Its application, particularly in contemporary contexts, has been almost entirely to issues relevant to property crime. This paper extends the explanatory scope to the formal social control apparatus. The phenomenon of confidential informing, a practice essential to and increasingly definitive of drug enforcement, serves as the focus evidencing the theoretical extension. Parallels are made between burglars and informants, on various issues including role assumption, target and tactic selection, and desistence. Theory-methodology symmetry and further social control applications are discussed.

"Motives of Reward Among Serial Sex Offenders," **ROBERT HALE**, Southeastern Louisiana University
This study identifies the anticipated gains rewards that motivate the serial sex offender. Two lines of inquiry follow. First, offenders are asked whether they perceive their acts as crimes of violence or sex. Second, the motives of reward for their crimes are identified. Responses are drawn from sex offenders incarcerated at two penitentiaries. Respondents are classified based on type of sexual offense to see if differences exist among offenders. Finally, responses from incarcerated sex offenders are compared to a matched group of sex offenders currently participating in a post-release counseling program to identify differences.

[PANEL 242] WOMEN IN POLICING

"An International Review of Women Police," **BARBARA PRICE**, John Jay College
A sizable body of literature is available on women police including discussions of the progress in integration of women into police departments in North America, England, and some western European countries. Until recently, much less has been written for an English-speaking audience about women police in eastern Europe, Asia, and Africa. The establishment of the European Network of Policewomen in 1989 facilitates the dissemination of information about the role and the degree of acceptance of women police in many of these countries. Similarities in the treatment of women police are discussed.

"An Exploration of Informal Organizational Mentoring Programs Impact on Policewomen's Career Development," **TERESA WERTSCH**, Washington State University
Token mentoring has been known to increase both career advancement and job satisfaction. This paper explores the utilization of informal mentoring and how it may assist in retaining and developing incoming female officer's careers. It is hypothesized that previous work experience related to the field of policing may assist in building the mentor relationship between a new recruit and an established officer. In establishing this link, mentoring acts to decrease the dynamics of isolation associated with tokenism, providing greater professional development and understanding in the daily job conflict faced by the token female officer.

"From Troperette to Deputy Director: Women in the Illinois State Police 1963-1993," **JoANN ARMENTA**, Governors State University
This study revisits work conducted by Weisheit (1985) which concludes that, in spite of the empirical data, negative attitudes of men persist about the abilities of women on patrol after over 10 years of women in the patrol function. Ten years after Weisheit's last study, this paper examines those same issues of attitudes of men about the abilities of women to perform the patrol function. Women have made considerable advancements in law enforcement, in general, and within the Illinois State Police in particular.

"Working with Policewomen: The Male Perspective," **IRENE FROYLAND, MEL AINSWORTH,** and **DUANE BELL**, Edith Cowan University (Australia)
Much of the work on women in policing has explored the experiences of women "breaking into a man's world". This paper explores the perceptions held by male officers about their female colleagues. It is proposed that these perceptions, and sometimes misperceptions, need to be thoroughly explores and wherever necessary, acted upon so that women can achieve their full potential as police officers.

[PANEL 243] BUILDING ALLIANCES: PARTNERSHIPS WITH POLICE

"Working Partnerships Between Police and Communities: A Recipe for Crime Prevention and Security Enhancement," **SUMAN KAKAR**, Florida International University
In view of persistent levels of crime and unrest in many of the urban areas across the nation, police departments are faced with the difficult task of meeting the challenges of an ever-changing and diverse society. Consequently, many departments are currently experimenting with a variety of policing strategies and defining them as "community policing" or "community-oriented policing" programs. This paper presents the results of one such innovative effort in an urban, metropolitan area. As a response to the community's problems and needs, one of the stations in this urban area started a "neighborhood policing" project.

"Police/School Partnerships," **BRUCE HEININGER**, Overland Park Police Department (KS)
Placing police officers in schools creates partnerships and promotes problem-solving, two of the key elements of community-oriented policing. Overland Park's School Resource Officer program serves high schools and middle schools, and features officers who teach, who serve as problem-solving resources for members of the school community, and who act as law enforcement officers. Making this happen requires administrative, political, and financial arrangements that are unusual for a police department. The officers have been exposed to issues not normally faced on the street, and have fashioned for themselves a richer, more complex police role.

"Assessing Police Officer Educational Performance in Public Schools," **LACI SMITH** and **DAVE MUELLER**, Washington State University
For the past six years, the Spokane Police Department, as well as many other agencies in the country, have used the DARE program to teach kids to resist drug and alcohol. Recently, in Spokane, the DARE program was eliminated and a new awareness program for kids was implemented. This newly implemented program, TEAM, has been designed to not only teach kids to avoid risky behavior, but also to facilitate good relations between the kids, teachers, parents, and

the police officers. This paper describes useful procedures for systematically observing police officer performance within a public school setting for grades one through eight.

"Senior Crime Prevention: A National Assessment of the TRIAD/SALT (Seniors and Lawmen Together) Councils and Their Impact on Law Enforcement," **WILLIAM BOURNS**, Southeast Missouri State University
In 1988 through funding from the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), a national crime prevention program for senior citizens was launched. Co-hosted by the National Sheriff's Association and the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the program was named TRIAD for the three partners involved. Housed in the National Sheriff's Association, TRIAD has chartered 357 senior citizens' advisory councils called SALT (Seniors and Lawmen Together). No data has been collected on these SALT councils and their impact on law enforcement. This study surveyed the chairs, the local sheriff, and chief of police on these councils about their goals, membership, participation, and impact.

[PANEL 244] SEX DIFFERENCES IN GANGS

"Race and Ethnic Differences in Female Gang Involvement," **G DAVID CURRY** and **LYNDA KOENEMANN**, University of Missouri-St Louis and **KATHERINE WILLIAMS**, Development Services Group (MD)
A study of 112 currently and formerly gang-involved female adolescents is used to make comparisons on the basis of race and ethnicity. Central comparisons are between 51 Mexican-American female gang members from a city in Colorado and 36 African-American female gang members divided equally from Boston and Seattle. More limited data on 25 Asian, other Latina, white, and mixed race girls is examined for comparison purposes. Comparisons are made on the basis of social background variables including family, school, self-esteem measures, delinquency, juvenile justice system contacts, and patterns of gang involvement and gang-related delinquency.

"The Similarities Between the Attitudes and Values of Male and Female Gang Members," **MARY CHAMBERS** and **DEBRA MITCHELL**
This paper entails the similarities between attitudes and values of both male and female gang members. Topics include why both genders join gangs; how the recruitment process is initiated; how the initiation process is conducted; the family life profile; the substance abuse profile; the violence socialization profile; and the combative personality profile. The research is very broad; focus is on the most important issues.

"Female Participation in Gangs: What is Their Level of Involvement?" **CHRISTINA ARNOLDI**, Penn State University
This paper examines the roles of females in gangs, in particular, their level of involvement. A comparison is made between present day and past participation. The paper outlines the transition of females from an auxiliary role in male gangs to forming gangs of their own.

[PANEL 245] EVALUATION RESEARCH AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENT ISSUES

"Reality Check: Evaluating a School-Based Gang Prevention Model," **TERRANCE TAYLOR** and **FINN-AAGE ESBENSEN**, University of Nebraska-Omaha
Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) is a school-based gang prevention program taught by uniformed law enforcement officers. Officers undergo a rigorous training program to be certified as GREAT officers. Once in the schools, however, do the officers adhere to the curriculum? From an evaluation perspective, it is important to determine if the program taught resembles the program on paper. This paper reports the results of an evaluation of the training program and of observations of 25 different officers delivering the program in six cities across the nation.

"The Role of Research in the Legislative Process: Missouri's Response to Predatory Sexual Offenders," **J DENNIS LASTER**, Central Missouri State University and **ANN DIRKS-LINHORST**, Missouri Department of Mental Health
Missouri responded to recent high profile cases by establishing a Sexual Predator Task Force with the responsibility of recommending legislative alternatives. The difficulties in addressing the various clinical issues regarding sex offenders is discussed in the context of the task force's decision to authorize a national survey of legislatively mandated or state-sanctioned treatment alternatives. Survey participants included state mental health forensic directors and state mental health attorneys. The research identified trends and alternatives relied upon in developing Missouri's legislative response. The results of the survey and the operationalization of the task force work product are examined.

"The 1996-1997 Metropolitan Dade County (Miami, FL) Corrections Evaluation Manual and Form," **NICHOLAS MAZORRA, HELEN MIGUEL,** and **JOSE BEJEL**, Florida International University
At the request of Metropolitan Dade County (Miami, FL) Corrections, Florida International University students have attempted to re-create a substantial and comprehensive evaluation manual and form to evaluate correctional officers in a more efficient and effective manner utilizing research and statistical methodology. The researchers have created this proposal in an effort to validate the findings, and wish to present this information before a national audience of criminal practitioners for validation.

"Evaluating a Metropolitan Area Driving-While-Intoxicated (DWI) Drug Court," **L THOMAS WINFREE** and **DENNIS GIEVER**, New Mexico State University
The first drug court was established in 1989 in Miami to provide a court-based diversion and treatment program for those arrested for select drug charges. The program expanded on the more traditional concepts of diversion to provide a year or more of treatment which includes education, vocational service, counseling, and fellowship meetings. In 1993, the city of Las Cruces (NM) established a DWI drug court following this innovative model. This paper describes an assessment of the DWI drug court concept and presents a model for employing a multi-method, multi-goal approach to the evaluation of a DWI drug court.

[PANEL 247] REHABILITATION, EDUCATION, AND MORAL HEALTH

"Study of Inmates: Recommendations for Reducing Inmate Idleness at a Midwestern Prison," **JOHN BATCHELDER**, University of Southern Mississippi
A study was done at the request of the warden at a midwestern medium/maximum security prison. Inmates were interviewed concerning their preferences regarding work programs and education programs. The relationships between inmate choices concerning work or education programs and inmate sex, race, age, facility type, offense type, number of prior convictions, and length of incarceration of inmates at a midwestern correctional institution were studied. The study was conducted to reduce inmate idleness by assisting the administration with decisions concerning increasing inmate involvement in programs and activities.

"Utah State Prison Computer Tutor Great Books Moral Literacy Program," **GERALD SMITH** and **MARLENE LEHTINEN,** University of Utah
This paper discusses a pilot project at the Utah State Prison to help offenders change their thinking (cognitive restructuring) by reading a series of 100 great books, and completing Computer Tutor tutorials over the book's content, and take a mastery examination on the book. Then they participate in a discussion of the book with a group of University of Utah students and serve a tutors to other offenders studying the book. The paper reports the results for a randomly selected group of offenders completing the first phase (25 books) of the program.

"Moral Health and Corrections," **ALEX STUART JR**, The National Character Laboratory (TX)
This paper summarizes research results, technology, and education on character corrections. It explains how psychiatry, which is in charge of mental health, including moral health or character, abandoned morality and suppressed the results of character research, thus perverting our society and denying vital information to criminologists. It describes the results that helped convince the Federal Bureau of Prisons to use character corrections programs. It also relates progress and plans for the future use of character corrections, both nationally and globally.

"Education and Recidivism in Ohio," **MARY BATIUK**, Wilmington College
This paper analyzes the relationship between inmate completion of secondary, GED, vocational, and post-secondary educational programs while incarcerated and recidivism. Samples were taken statewide and recidivism was measured for parolees three years after release. Post-secondary education is found to reduce statewide recidivism by 50 percent. Effects of educational programs on young, African-American violent and property offenders are noted.

[PANEL 248] LEAD PANEL: CRIME AND THE STATE

"State Authority Occupational Crime: The State of the State of North Carolina," **KATHLEEN SIMON**, Appalachian State University
Using the typologies suggested by Green and Geis, this paper explores the laws and practices in North Carolina associated with crimes by government officials perpetrated in tandem with the exercise of their governmental powers. Specific cases are highlighted as examples.

"Hazardous Waste and State Sanctioned Crime: The Value of Human Life in Florida," **PAUL STRETSKY** and **MICHAEL LYNCH**, Florida State University
Economists currently refer to hazardous waste as an external cost of production that is largely governed by expensive pollution controls and cumbersome environmental regulations. The health problems that external costs can place on surrounding communities are rarely described as a form of state-sanctioned crime made possible by emphasizing corporate profit instead of human life. This analysis expands the discussion of hazardous waste production by using 1993 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) data obtained from the EPA and 1992 census of industry data obtained from the Bureau of Census to examine the relationship between hazardous waste and worker exploitation in 81 Florida cities.

"Fraud in the Defense Department: An Examination of Procurement Contract Fraud and Abuse," **DAMON CAMP,** Georgia State University and **NICOLE BEEBE,** Warner Robbins (GA)
Fraud in U S Department of Defense procurement contracts may be traced back to 1778, when the U S Continental Congress passed the Quartermaster General Act to discourage embezzlement. Since that time, fraud and abuse have become major problems in the defense industry. With the reduction of defense spending in the 1980's, and a corresponding decline in the number of defense contracts, some contractors have been forced to employ fraudulent tactics to survive. This research analyzes this problem and explores the ramifications of various methods of controlling fraud and abuse in the defense industry.

[PANEL 249] DEATH PENALTY: PROPORTIONALITY, RACE, AND INNOCENCE EXPLORED

"The Death Penalty and Proportionality Analysis," **MICHAEL PAYNE**, University of Dayton
In capital punishment cases, the U S Supreme Court has engaged in so-called "proportionality analysis," which asks whether the punishment (death) fits the crime (rape, in *Coker v Georgia*). This paper argues that the court has engaged in two different forms of proportionality analysis, that such analysis is essentially moral, and that it does not seem rooted in the eighth amendment.

"Race in the Jury Room: An Analysis of Cases from the Capital Jury Project," **MARGARET VANDIVER**, University of Memphis
This paper uses interviews with jurors by the capital jury project to analyze the role race plays in jury deliberations in capital cases. The influence of race of defendant, victim, and jurors is examined. The data are in the form of long interviews, and analysis draws heavily on the juror's own words.

"The Case of Damien Wayne Echols," **JAMES SPARKS** and **CORBETT EVERIDGE**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Damien Wayne Echols was convicted of three counts of murder in 1994. He was convicted based on the testimony of a mildly retarded teenager. This research examines the way in which the police and justice system handled the case. As a result of the findings by the court, Echols received a death sentence.

[PANEL 250] LEAD ROUNDTABLE: CURRENT AND FUTURE ISSUES IN SECURITY AND CRIME PREVENTION

This roundtable consists of a discussion of significant issues impacting upon security and crime prevention as identified in a survey of Security and Crime Prevention Section members.

[PANEL 251] PUNISHMENT NOW AND THEN

"The Last Word on Punishment: Millennial Thoughts on Issues with a Past, or Present, and Maybe a Future," **LAURIN WOLLAN JR**, Florida State University
Suppose a book were to be written, the purport (or at least the pretense) of which would be nothing less than the definitive disposition-in the sense of the order, the arrangement, if not the settlement-of the major issues of punishment. What would such a book have to accomplish? What would such a book have to engage? What specific issues would it have to identify? Could such a book at a time when "last things" are much discussed, be the last word on anything? Or could it be the first word in a productive renewal of ancient, timeless and future discussion.

"Capital Punishment: A Systems Simulation Approach," **WENDY HICKS**, Michigan State University
This paper strives to capture the many complexities surrounding capital punishment policies. Due to the many enigmatic conceptualizations inherent in capital punishment policy, a systems analysis approach was undertaken utilizing the simulation modeling program PowerSim. The impact of capital punishment for systems of economics, legislation, law enforcement, courts, taxation, and corrections have been explored. A systems analysis model is provided to offer a diagrammatic representation of the impact of changes in capital punishment policy. The model demonstrates how various components of the criminal justice systems are affected by any changes in capital punishment policy.

"Futuristic Prison Riots," **REID MONTGOMERY JR**, University of South Carolina
This research examines futuristic prison riots and methods that could be employed to prevent as well as stop them in their tracks once started. For example, robots could be used in prisons of the future as an added form of security. Humans emit ammonia. Programmed into a robot, it could detect or "smell" the ammonia. By "sniffing", the robot would be able to determine if a particular inmate was in an unauthorized area of the prison.

[PANEL 252] SENTENCING ISSUES

"Community Factors in Sentencing Decisions," **SHEILA MAXWELL**, Michigan State University
Differential sentencing of offenders has often been examined as a result of judicial idiosyncracies, the courtroom culture, or a result of racial or sexual biases in individual judicial decisions. Community variables, like the index of dissimilarity or percent of households below poverty, are sometimes hypothesized to affect sentencing decision-though these variables have not been examined in sentencing studies. This paper uses census data and the national judicial reporting program to examine the effects of community factors in the sentences of drug and property offenders across 50 U S cities. Hierarchical models are used to analyze the data.

"Resemblance Relations and Consistency in Sentencing Recommendations: An Application of Fuzzy Set Theory in Assessing Decision Making," **STEVEN CUVELIER** and **JENNIFER FRISBIE**, Sam Houston State University
The Criminal Justice Assistance Division (CJAD) is charged with the task of training community supervision officers (CSOs) to standardize decision making across Texas. Difficulties arise, however, in assessing the degree of consistency achieved through this training. When making decisions in the field, CSO's report assessing offenders upon the totality of attributes and circumstances rather than an additive combination of factors. This paper applies fuzzy set theory as a method of assessing sentencing recommendations that is more holistic and consistent with human decision making than traditional models.

[PANEL 253] POLICE USE OF FORCE

"Police Sexual Violence: When the Pursuit Becomes Criminal," **VICTOR KAPPELER**, Eastern Kentucky University and **MICHAEL VAUGHN**, Georgia State University
While there is a substantial body of literature on police misconduct, scholars have only recently focused on police sexual violence. This paper focuses on police sexual assault cases that have come to the attention of the courts. After discussing the legal framework of civil rights actions brought under 42 U.S.C. Section 1983, the paper analyzes several judicial decisions that had their basis in sexual violence committed by police. It concludes by drawing on case law and social science literature to provide policy guidance for law enforcement agencies interested in controlling exposure to municipal liability.

"The Continuum of Force: A Preliminary Comparison of Use of Force Policies in Selected Policing and Correctional Agencies," **JAMES ALBRITTON** and **MARY FARKAS**, Marquette University
Based on a preliminary examination of use of force policies in a representative sampling of police and correctional agencies, operational force policies in both types of criminal justice agencies are compared. The purpose of this approach is to determine the extent to which there is a continuum in the formulation and implementation of force policies from one type of criminal justice agency to another.

[PANEL 254] INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN PENAL SYSTEMS

"Developments in the Penal Abolition Movement," **HAL PEPINSKY**, Indiana University
This paper reports on the Eighth International Conference on Penal Abolition, held in Auckland, New Zealand, February 18-21, 1997.

"Rule Violations and Time in Japanese Prisons: An Introductory Exercise in Comparative Criminology," **ELMER JOHNSON**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
The Ministry of Justice publishes annual statistics on inmate violations of rules by length of sentence and number of admissions to prison. The data, rarely published by prison systems, are analyzed within the context of Japan's values and macrosystem in the fashion of comparative criminology. Japan's law imprisonment rate lends unique features to be analysis. In lieu of necessary statistics, linkages with other variables are suggested.

"Summary and Arbitrary Executions: An Evaluation of the United Nations Special Rapporteur," **OLUFUNKE BOWEN**, Savannah State University
This paper examines the efficacy of the United Nations Special Rapporteur System in the enforcement of international human rights norms. Its specific focus is on the reports of the special rapporteur on summary and arbitrary executions. The mandate of the special rapporteur, the methodology and findings of the reports, and their implications are examined. The paper argues that the lack of abatement in the spate and spread of summary and arbitrary executions reflects inherent limitations in an international system which has not evolved strong enforcement mechanisms in the form of judicial investigations and imposition of legal sanctions.

[PANEL 255] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: COMMUNITY POLICING IN AMERICA

"The Impact of Community Policing on Fear and Public Safety in the U S," **VEH BEZDIKIAN**, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (DC)
This study is a meta-evaluation of the effectiveness of community policing initiatives in seven American cities. In simple terms, community-oriented policing is a collaborative effort between police and the communities they serve to identify and solve community problems and improve public safety. Using citizen perceptions as the measure for programmatic success, the components included in this study are home visits, storefront offices, foot patrols, and multiple program areas. Intensive traditional enforcement programs are also included, which often include elements of community policing. The cities included in this study are Houston (TX), Newark (NJ), Denver (CO), Birmingham (AL), Oakland (CA), Baltimore (MD), and Madison (WI).

"Public Safety Concerns of Small Police Departments," **STEPHEN COX**, Central Connecticut State University; **EDWARD MAGUIRE**, University of Nebraska-Omaha; and **JOSEPH KUHNS**, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (DC)
Large police agencies tend to receive the most federal funding based on the assumption that they have more significant crime problems. There has been a growing concern that small police departments have been overwhelmed with rising crime rates. The Crime Bill of 1994 addressed these concerns by providing federal funding directly to small 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. Comparisons were made across department size, population served, region, and uniform crime reports.

"Community Policing: Where Are We?" **STEVEN EDWARDS**, National Institute of Justice and **DAVID HAYESLIP**, U S Department of Justice
Since the passage of the 1994 Crime Act, significant emphasis has brought to center the concept of community policing for the nation's police departments and their communities. This paper examines the progress of police departments adopting the strategy of community policing and where agencies and communities may be taking this strategy.

[PANEL 256] JUVENILES AND VIOLENT CRIME

"Patterns of Juvenile Homicide in Kentucky, 1976-1991: A Test of the Superpredator Hypothesis," **SEAN SCHWANER, THOMAS KEIL**, and **GENNARO VITO**, University of Louisville
The public now views violent crime as a juvenile endeavor-the result of a dangerous class of superpredators. These beliefs have led to a "get tough" movement. In Kentucky, legislation was enacted in 1984 to send all juveniles convicted of handgun crimes to an adult institution. This study explores the degree to which superpredator theory fits juvenile murderers. Three basic assumptions are made: 1) there should be a significant increase in the number of superpredators over time; 2) juvenile murderers should have significant prior records and vicious crimes; and 3) using the Barnett scale, juveniles should be more deliberate, random, and vicious killers.

"Juveniles and Violent Crime: What We Know and What We Don't Know," **JOAN NEFF** and **BRIDGET BANDONIS**, University of Richmond
Given the emphasis on juvenile violence, stock needs to be taken of this issue; otherwise, new initiatives to stem the problem may fail. This paper comprehensively examines what is known about juvenile violence, the form it takes, and why it occurs. The goals include developing an overall assessment of the problem, determining what gaps in knowledge exist, and suggesting ways of filling in those gaps. The conclusions assist both researchers and practitioners by identifying where future inquiries should be focused and suggesting which prevention and intervention strategies may have the greatest chances for success.

"Criminal Careers of a Juvenile Cohort," **ROSE MARY STANFORD**, University of Houston-Victoria; **JULIE ROCCO-BAYSE**, Lee County Sheriff's Office (FL); and **PATTY ROBERTS**, Florida State University
This study utilizes a longitudinal retrospective design to investigate the delinquency careers of 79 problem delinquents who were born between 1972 and 1978, and who have lived in a southern county throughout the course of their juvenile years. The first observation found the majority were in the adult justice system. A second observation in 1995 found the subjects had been sentenced to over 300 years of prison time since June 1992. Onset, duration of juvenile careers, offense switching, and offense severity escalation are compared with Wolfgang's Philadelphia studies (1945 and 1958). Prevalence, offense pattern, and individual offense rates are analyzed.

"Frontal Lobe Functioning in Conduct Disordered Male Adolescents Based on Type of Offense," **CHRIS BAUER** and **JENNIFER MARSHALL**, California School of Professional Psychology
This study is an investigation of the relationship between frontal lobe functioning and level of violence in male conduct-disordered adolescents. The performance of 37 conduct-disordered teens and 37 normal teens are examined on a battery of neuropsychological tests, many of which are sensitive to frontal lobe functioning. A discriminant functions analysis is performed to discriminate violent and non-violent conduct-disordered teens and conduct-disordered teens from normal teens based on frontal lobe impairment.

[PANEL 257] STRUCTURED SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND CRIME

"Stress Theory, Drunk Driving Recidivism and Aboriginal Canadians," **MICHAEL WEINRATH**, University of Alberta (Canada)
This paper examines the effects of Aboriginal status (Registered Indian and Metis) on DUI recidivism. An explanatory model is derived from individual level strain theory and medical sociology's stress theory. This model tests the potential mediating influences of coping resources such as employment, education, maturity, and social support on Aboriginal status and repeat drunk driving. Results show that certain coping resources affect Aboriginals differently than non-Aboriginals, providing partial support for a stress model of DUI recidivism.

"Crime in Georgia: A Structural Analysis of Rural and Urban Counties," **RUDY PRINE**, Valdosta State University
This study examines the relationship between structural variables and crime rates in a large southern state with 159 counties. The analysis compares rural and urban counties, the effects of divorce, economic inequality, poverty, and population mobility in regard to both property and violent crime.

"Crime and Economic Environment: A Series of Granger Causality Tests," **YIH LIU** and **RICHARD BEE**, Youngstown State University
This paper investigates the causality relations between criminal activities and economic environment. The paper examines whether changes in criminal activities were "caused by" changing economic environment, such as changes in public spending on police, income, employment and unemployment rate. Methodology used in the study is the Granger causality test, which has been performed in many studies designed to uncover causal relations between variables, and the procedure has also been shown to outperform other causality tests.

"On the Relationship Between Inequality and Cross-National Crime Over Time," **ALEX PIQUERO**, Temple University and **NICOLE LEEPER**, University of Maryland
Criminologists and sociologists have advanced a number of explanations to account for cross-national differences in crime rates. One of these explanations contends that the levels of inequality and heterogeneity within society exert a meaningful effect on the crime rate. Inequality and heterogeneity can manifest itself in a number of different ways such as income differentials, unemployment, and divorce rates, etc are assessed utilizing a cross-national data set comprised of 32 nations spanning 25 years.

[PANEL 259] LEAD PANEL: MEDIA, IMAGE, AND CRIME

"Trickle-Down Claimsmaking: The Diffusion of Contemporary Gang Imagery," **JOEL BEST**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
Concern about gangs and delinquency is cyclical. The current cycle emerged in the late 1980s, with reports of "supergangs" in Los Angeles, featuring compelling imagery: juveniles with pagers and automatic weapons, drive-by shootings, violent initiation rites, and so on. By the mid-1990's, these images were being used to characterize gangs in communities of all sizes throughout the U S. As a media center, Los Angeles framed the gang problem and promoted its spread throughout the country, a pattern also apparent in the diffusion of other crime problems.

"Televisual Images of a New Crime: Intentional HIV Transmission," **STEPHANIE KANE**, Indiana University
This paper discusses sequences of images that encode crimes related to intentional HIV transmission in fictional drama and talk shows. The role of television in shaping public consciousness is considered in light of current legal events. The paper is drawn from an analysis of over 300 legal incidents (ie, actual cases and new laws) that have been documented in the last decade.

"The News Value of a Minority Victim: An Examination of the Media's Presentation of Homicide," **ALEXANDER WEISS** and **STEVEN CHERMAK**, Indiana University
This paper examines the presentation of homicide in the news. Police data for all homicides occurring in Indianapolis (IN) in 1995 were collected. Data were electronically searched and all articles collected about these homicides presented in the city's major newspaper. Multiple regression was used to determine what characteristics (victim's and suspect's age, sex, race, etc) resulted in stories receiving significantly more attention (more articles, more words). Results indicate that murders of white victims receive significantly more attention in the news than murders of black victims. The implications for the devaluation of minority victims by the news media are discussed.

[PANEL 260] INVESTIGATING RECIDIVISM IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

"Investigating Community Corrections: Exploring the Multi-Level Impact of Current Community Correctional Interventions," **MICHAEL TURNER, EDWARD LATESSA, ALEX HOLSINGER**, and **LAWRENCE TRAVIS III**, University of Cincinnati
Since the late 1970s, the United States has experienced a great increase in the use of community correctional options for non-violent offenders. Some of the goals of these community correctional efforts include the administration of treatment to offenders in the community, the provision of supervision to offenders who otherwise may have been incarcerated, and the reduction in costly prison commitments. The current study examines offenders from three different populations in an effort to compare the effectiveness of varying approaches on recidivism, as well as the actual impact on prison commitments.

"Recidivism of Offenders Assigned to Community Corrections Programs or Released from Prison in North Carolina: Fiscal Year 1992-1993," **MARK JONES** and **DARRELL ROSS**, East Carolina University
Recidivism (defined as rearrest within 36 months of being placed on probation or released from prison) is analyzed of 33,111 individuals. Fourteen correctional programs or conditions of sentence were studied. Rearrest statistics and predictors of rearrest were compared for offenders in the various programs. Programs studied included intensive probation, boot camp, electronic house arrest, and several parole programs.

"Correlates of Recidivism: The Gender Division," **DENA HANLEY, KELLI FINN**, and **EDWARD LATESSA**, University of Cincinnati
This paper examines the differences between male and female inmates in a community correction setting. The sample of 758 inmates consists of both male and female felony offenders serving time in five different halfway houses in a midwestern state. Two of these halfway houses are designed to treat women. This research examines recidivism rates of both male and female inmates. In addition, differences in correlates of recidivism, types of recidivism, and time at risk are examined.

"Minnesota Repeat DWI Intensive Probation Evaluation," **DON BRADEL** and **GREG WARCHOL**, Bemidji State University
Are repeat DWI offenders who receive intensive supervision less likely to recidivate than those who receive a conventional sentence? This question is addressed using the results of a 12 site longitudinal quasi-experimental program evaluation conducted in Minnesota. Offenders in treatment and control groups were tracked over time to determine differences in recidivism.

[PANEL 261] THE IMPACT OF SENTENCING REFORMS

"Complexity in the Federal Sentencing Guidelines: Legal, Policy and Social Scientific Reasons for Simplification," **BARRY RUBACK**, Pennsylvania State University
The U S Sentencing Guidelines, implemented in 1987, have been universally criticized for being too complex and for not fulfilling their mandate of uniformity and proportionality. These criticisms are a direct result of the sentencing commission's decision to rely on the "real offense" rather than the offense of conviction, on a 43-level determination of offense seriousness, and on detailed factual descriptions that ostensibly discriminate aggravating and mitigating circumstances. For legal and pragmatic reasons, the guidelines should be simplified by relying on the offense of conviction and reducing the number of seriousness levels.

"An Assessment of the Louisiana Sentencing Guidelines: One Step Forward, One Step Backward," **MARCUS MARTIN**, Howard University
Louisiana implemented advisory sentencing guidelines that were to be in effect for felony court cases adjudicated on or after January 1, 1992. However, the state rescinded the guidelines on January 1, 1995. This paper assesses whether the guidelines produced uniformity in sentencing by comparing the sentence lengths of black and white incarcerated females during the time period of the guidelines. Moreover, this paper examines what effect various social, contextual, and legal variables had on sentencing during the time period of the guidelines.

"Post-Conviction Administrators' Control Over Time Served in Prison: A Seven State Study," **PAMALA GRISET**, University of Central Florida
This paper examines the divergence between the articulated goals of determinate sentencing and its operational reality in terms of the allocation of sentencing authority to post-convention administrators. The focus is on the ethical, political, and organizational issues raised in granting significant discretion over time served in prison to these officials. Data include in-depth interviews with high-ranking policy makers in six determinate sentencing states, and for comparison, one indeterminate sentencing state.

[PANEL 262] POLICE LABOR ISSUES

"The Police Job: Activities of Municipal Police Officers in Ohio," **BETH SANDERS**, Kent State University
This study attempts to better understand the job of the patrol officer. Using the Ohio peace officer task analysis data, daily activities of police officers are identified. The influence of individual, organizational, and community factors on patrol officer job activities are examined.

"Internal Bargaining Dynamics and Their Effects on the Use of Act 312 Arbitration in Michigan," **BRIAN JOHNSON**, Grand Valley State University and **GREG WARCHOL**, Bemidji State University
This research examines police-compulsory arbitration cases in Michigan from 1990-1994. By examining the actual bargaining dynamics that occurred between the parties, a logistic regression equation was developed to determine what factors in the bargaining environment predispose police unions and management

to use arbitration over collectively bargaining the new employment contract.

"The 655 Program: The Impact of Police Overtime on Misdemeanor and Felony Case Filings, Dispositions, and Jail Populations in Houston, Texas," **PAULA DITTON** and **CHARLES FRIEL**, Sam Houston State University
There is large body of literature on the relationship between increased police manpower and the crime rate. However, research is sparse concerning the impact of police manpower on the courts and pretrial jail populations. A program instituted in Houston which authorized overtime for police officers, thereby increasing police manpower by the equivalent of 655 new officers, provides an arena whereby this topic may be studied. Using an interrupted time series technique, this analysis examines the effects of increased police manpower on misdemeanor and felony case filings, dispositions, and the Houston county jail population.

"Privacy Rights of Police Officers: A Constitutional Analysis of Compulsory Workplace AIDS-HIV Disease Testing and Lifestyle Preference," **WILLIAM BLOSS**, The Citadel
As a result of increasing concern over the threat of AIDS contagion within the public safety workplace and its perceived relationship with lifestyle preference, some law enforcement agencies are instituting workplace disease testing procedures, as well as regulation of lifestyles involving police personnel. This paper examines the evolution of constitutional privacy rights, within federal and state case law, of police officer employees involving compulsory AIDS/HIV disease testing and the perceived "nexus" between alternative lifestyle and HIV risk. Prospects for future privacy protection in the area of AIDS/HIV testing and lifestyle preference are discussed.

[PANEL 263] WORKSHOP: PEER COACHING: TEACHERS HELPING TEACHERS

Peer coaching is a process in which teachers visit each other's classes and meet to pool their observations and expertise. It is based on the premise that teachers have a wealth of knowledge about teaching, are the experts, and can improve teaching by observing and by being observed. Faculty and student response to peer coaching programs has been overwhelmingly positive. Two-thirds of the participants in a program in New Mexico judged peer coaching as more effective than any other teaching improvement strategy including teacher workshops, reading about teaching, and evaluations from students, colleagues, and administrators.

[PANEL 264] CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION FOR WHAT?

"Jobs After Graduation: A Survey from a Large Undergraduate Criminal Justice Department," **MICHAEL NEUSTROM**, University of Southwestern Louisiana
A survey was administered to the graduates of a large, liberal arts baccalaureate criminal justice program. Questions were asked regarding employment patterns, salaries, methods of finding jobs, interest in graduate studies, and rating of educational experience. The findings show a diversity of career paths and incomes with more consistent patterns found in expressed interest in a graduate program, rating of educational experience and geographic location of employment. Problems in conducting such a survey are also discussed.

"Reflections on Responsibilities and Moralities in Criminal Justice Education," **KENNETH TUNNELL**, Eastern Kentucky University
This paper describes the current state of dominant modes of criminal justice education while offering critical reflections on educators' and education's roles in advancing a system that remains class and race biased and that is based on rational-legal logics, force, and repression. It critically examines criminal justice education as we know it by focusing on what is and is not taught in typical undergraduate and graduate criminal justice programs, tensions between technologies vs critical education, the swelling numbers of criminal justice graduates, the increasing competitions for scarce jobs, and educators' roles and responsibilities within the academy.

"Criminal Justice Students and Criminal Justice Education: Nothing in Common," **EVELYN GILBERT**, Bethune Cookman College
No abstract available.

[PANEL 265] FUTURE TRENDS: ANTICIPATED CONSEQUENCES

"Biochemistry: An Answer for Curbing Future Criminal Behavior," **CLYDE CRONKHITE**, Western Illinois University
This paper explores current scientific findings that posits a relationship between genetics, biochemistry, and culture. While such knowledge should not be used as a definitive basis for establishing guilt or innocence, this research may offer important insights into how to deal more effectively with violent behavior. This could provide a substantial contribution to the field of criminal justice. Also discussed is a decade of medical and psychological research (biochemistry, bicycle, nutrition, genetics, and more). The paper brings together the scientific findings with field observation from the perspective of a law enforcement practitioner.

"The Future of Small Town Policing: In the Shadow of the Big City," **THOMAS BAUER**, Delhi Township Police Dept (OH)
Big city police departments numerically are a fraction of the total of American policing community. Yet, the impact of their decisions on adjoining small agencies is far out of proportion to what would otherwise be expected. Reacting to crime displacement, traffic movement, population shifts, geographic changes, as well as legal and more limited administrative choices is a consequence of the big city shadow cast over smaller agencies. The next generation of police chiefs will need vision to look beyond yesterday and today in order to prepare for tomorrow. Failing to anticipate more effectively is to virtually guarantee being forced to continue reacting to big city shadows. Synthesis of empirical data of the big city, along with coordination and cooperation, is to move in a positive direction.

"Future Organizational Implications for Community-Relevant Policing Strategies," **JOHN ANGELL**, University of Alaska Anchorage
Over the past 15 years, the focus of organizational change efforts associated with decentralizing and enhancing the relevance of police operations in addressing community problems has been on modifying the philosophy and role of patrol officers, and expanding the patrol officer job. The intensity of this focus has resulted in intellectual myopia regarding consequential organizational dysfunctionality and organizational improvement opportunities. This paper identifies the systemic and operational impact of current community policing strategies and defines promising possibilities for organizational development beyond the traditional concept of community policing.

[PANEL 266] HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY

"Transition Crisis and Law Enforcement Response: The Origins of Federal Criminal Drug Policy," **KEVIN RYAN**, Norwich University and **BOB GRANFIELD**, University of Denver
This paper examines the criminalization of drugs in the first three decades of the 20th century in the United States. In exploring the development of a federal law enforcement response to drugs in the wake of the passage of the Harrison Narcotics Act of 1914, it charts the origins of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics in the face of pressures to "medicalize" the issue at a time of perceived social crisis. Links are drawn between the development of federal drug policy and prohibition, the Red Scare of 1919, and numerous social changes during the period following World War I.

"Japanese Policing: An American Invention," **PAUL CHWIALKOWSKI**, University of Toledo
In the 1990s, the renewed scholarly interest in community policing included more comparative and historical research, with many studies focusing on Japan. This paper presents startling historical evidence that the highly-touted Japanese police system was an American invention originating from the post-WW II occupation of Japan. An historical review of the facts indicates that not only did the United States reform the Japanese police system, but recreated it according to American models.

"Examining the Review Boards for General Court Martials in World War II," **J MICHAEL THOMSON** and **J ROBERT LILLY**, Northern Kentucky University
This paper is part of the continuing research on the military judicial processes during World War II. Previous work has demonstrated how the changing context of the varying theaters (Europe, Italy, North Africa, Asia) impacts who is selected and ultimately capitally punished. This new work examines the review process established by Congress after blatant racial discrimination during WW I. Did the review process (called Boards of Review) stop discrimination? Also, how does the context, as defined by theater, affect these reviews.

"Criminal Justice Architecture: A Visual Tribute to Robert Mills," **M REID COUNTS** and **WILLIAM MATHIAS**, University of South Carolina
Many of South Carolina's criminal justice agencies are fortunate to be housed in facilities designed by premier American architect Robert Mills. This paper contains historical background and photography of Mills' contributions to criminal justice architecture.

[PANEL 267] EDUCATION OUTSIDE THE TRADITIONAL CLASSROOM

"Assessing the Undergraduate Intern Experience," **WILLIAM STONE** and **JOHN McLAREN**, Southwest Texas State University
This paper presents the benefits and detriments of student internships offered for course credit as a component of an undergraduate criminal justice curriculum. Subjects addressed include appropriate placement and supervision of student interns, agency selection, departmental benefits, and an assessment of potential detriments and legal liabilities associated with the administration of the student internship.

"The Ultimate Internship: The Atlanta Olympics," **MICHAEL HOOPER**, Pennsylvania State University-Harrisburg
This paper chronicles the experiences of 30 university students (and their internship coordinator) who performed security internships at the Atlanta Olympics. Through content analysis (of daily journal entries) and participant observation techniques, interns' perceptions and experiences are analyzed. Topics addressed include interns' motivation for participation, degrees of satisfaction attained (reported), and expressed overall value of the internship. The students were immersed in all facets of unarmed security operations and were assigned to the Olympic Village, competition venues, and the "infamous" Centennial Park.

"Making 'Extra Credit' Work," **LEO CARROLL**, University of Rhode Island
Extra-credit work is often an afterthought, which has little educational value and benefits disproportionately the least deserving students. Made an integral part of the course, however, it may contribute to the realization of a number of goals: motivating students to keep up with assignments, increasing class attendance and student understanding, enlivening class discussion and aiding the instructor in diagnosing problems.

"Service-Learning in Criminal Justice Education: A Pedagogical Practice Whose Time has Come," **LYNETTE LEE-SAMMONS**, California State University-Sacramento
The practice of integrating community-service with academic study, although not exactly novel, is only recently beginning to gain legitimacy as an effective pedagogical technique at "main stream" institutions of higher education across the country. Service-learning, a pedagogical practice ideally suited for an applied discipline such as criminal justice, has the potential to significantly enhance student learning experiences when combined with more traditional methods of teaching theories, concepts and principles. This paper presents and discusses the theory, practice, and research on service-learning, and to outline specific steps that can be taken to integrate service-learning exercises into curricula throughout a criminal justice program.

[PANEL 268] ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF AND BY THE POLICE

"Students' Perceptions of Policing: The Research Continues," **MARK DANTZKER**, Georgia Southern University
The various perceptions of policing are well noted and observed anytime more than one person talks about a police-related incident. The literature offers many studies that have examined the differing perceptions and possible reasons for such. Yet there appears to be little literature that examines how students, particularly criminal justice students, perceive policing. This paper is a follow-up to last year's presentation. The current findings are from students at several universities and colleges attending police-related courses and students in a non-police related course. Measurement is accomplished through a 14-item perceptions questionnaire specifically designed for this research.

"Perceptions of Policing and the New Police Recruit," **MARK DANTZKER**, Georgia Southern University; **C LEE BENNETT**, Springfield Police Department (MA); and **HELEN COOPER**, Office of Criminal Justice Programs (TN)
Everyone has their own perception about policing. The literature offers many studies that have examined the differing perceptions and possible reasons for such. Yet, despite the amount of literature, there appears to be little literature that examines how students, particularly criminal justice students, perceive policing. Furthermore, there is even less literature that exams how individuals who are hired as police officers perceive policing. This paper looks at the perceptions of policing of new recruits in attendance at a police academy. Measurement is accomplished through a 14-item perceptions questionnaire designed specifically for on-going student perceptions' related research.

"Attitudes Towards Gays in Law Enforcement Jobs: Effects of Sex of Respondent," **MICHAEL MATTHEWS**, Drury College and **RANDALL BEGER**, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
The current study examines attitudes of college students toward work roles of homosexuals in law enforcement jobs as a function of sex of respondent. Respondents indicated degree of approval of a gay male working in 16 different jobs. Results were compared to similar studies of gays and women entering law enforcement and military jobs. Implications of findings for affirmative action programs are discussed.

"Attitudes on Police Corruption: Does the Length of Service Make a Difference," **SANJA KUTNJAK-IVKOVICH**, Harvard Law School and **CARL KLOCKARS**, University of Delaware
Police corruption is a topic frequently discussed but rarely studied empirically. This paper examines attitudes on police corruption based on the survey data. Examined are the differences in attitudes on police corruption among police officers depending on the length of their service. Particular attention is paid to the differences in attitudes on the seriousness of offenses, the appropriate punishment, and the expressed willingness to report.

[PANEL 269] POLICE ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES

"The Organization and Management of Small Police Departments," **KIMBERLY McCABE**, University of South Carolina
Approximately 95 percent of the police departments in the United States have less than 50 sworn officers; however, much of the research on police focuses on the departments with over 100 officers. This research, through the use of data collected of LEMAS and local police departments with less than 50 sworn officers, attempts to compare and contrast the organization and management of the "big" versus "little" department.

"Rewriting the Procedures-Suburban Police Departments Encountering the Challenges of the 21st Century," **MARIA HABERFELD**, Jersey City State College
As the new millennium approaches, suburban police department in New Jersey are faced with new organizational demands. Policing the diverse, multicultural, frequently illegal populations that in some instances outnumber the legal ones, presents unique challenges for daily performance. This paper summerizes an experience in rewriting and updating rules, regulations, and standard operation procedures of a suburban police force in New Jersey. The report bears particular relevance to the future of police-community relations in the next millennium as it analyzes police department's departure from 25 year old operational procedures into the realities of the next century.

"Redefining Police Command Areas and Functions," **JOHN MEYER JR**, Kutztown University
In an ACJS paper presented in 1995, it was suggested that police jurisdictional areas be redrawn to reflect the realities of crime and social control functions. This work moves beyond that suggestion and offers examples of the process, discussion of major issues, and alternative strategies to achieve "command scale planning." As global policing looms on the horizon and seems ever closer, a rational plan needs to evolve to serve as the bridge into the police organization of tomorrow.

"The Return of the Ultimate Outsider: A Civilian Administrator as the Top Cop," **JIM RUIZ**, Sam Houston State University
Of the many innovations that have taken place concerning the introduction of civilian employees into the field of policing over the past quarter-century, only sporadic consideration has been given to competent and experienced administrators, public or private, for the position of top police executive. The antiquated notion that a top police executive must rise from within the ranks of policing has been adhered to. This gives the false impression that a good cop will be a good administrator, which is rarely the case. In reality, the job cries out for the talents of an experienced and talented administrator.

[PANEL 270] THE EFFECT OF POLICE ENVIRONMENT ON ETHICAL DECISIONS

"Police Stressors and Ethical Behavior," **THOMAS MARTINELLI**, Michigan State University
This essay analyzes the unique on-duty stressors that police officers are confronted with daily. It suggests that the unethical behavior of police officers, condoned by the police subculture and its own code of behavior, is directly related to the unique stressors of the job. Middle managers must be cognizant of such issues and the correlating liability the city, the department and the police chief may be subject to if ignored. The emphasis is placed on the need for a well-defined code of ethics coupled with intense ethical training programs commencing at the academy level.

"The Relationship of the Police Subculture to Professionalism and Ethics," **JIM LEAVITT**, National University
This paper explores the role that the police subculture has on the pursuit of professionalism and ethical behavior. To do this, one must look to an historical perspective of policing. Kelling and Moore in their interpretation of the history of policing, were silent on the role that minorities have played in affecting the nature of policing in America. As stated by Williams and Murphy in their report, "The Evolving Strategy of Police: A Minority View," the issues of racism, segregation and discrimination have largely been ignored. This paper posits that the officer's attitudes, values and beliefs with regard to prejudice and racism is indigenous to the police subculture and therefore affects the quality of professionalism and ethical behavior.

"The Ethics of Police Off-Duty Employment as Security Guards," **M G EICHENBERG**, Wayne State College
The employment of off-duty law enforcement officers as private security personnel is a growing phenomena nationwide. Such employment, while common, has engendered little academic interest. The extant literature on the topic is either purely descriptive, or deals solely with personal or agency liability arising from an officer's off-duty actions. This paper examines the ethical issues involved in the employment of public law enforcement officers as private security personnel.

"Police Supervisors: Their Effect on the Ethical Crisis in Law Enforcement," **JEFFREY MAGERS**, Jefferson County Police Department (KY)
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 at the FBI National Academy is used to determine to what extent supervisors are involved in facilitating the declining expectations of police officer integrity.

[PANEL 271] PRE AND POST INCARCERATION DECISION-MAKING

"The Impact of Sentencing Guidelines on Prison Resources," **Q AKIN ADESEUN**, Penn State University
In 1994, the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing proposed a three-step process (in its revised guidelines) that would be sensitive to correctional resources. Specifically, it is anticipated that the guidelines will reduce the growth in the state prison population by recommending that certain nonviolent offenders

convicted of minor theft or drug offenses that involve selling a small to a mid-size amount of drugs be sent to jail rather than prison. This study analyzes the interactional effects of these processes to learn how remedies can be devised that meet the problem of continuing growth in prison population.

"Prison Populations: What Can Be Learned from the Austrian, Finnish, and German Decreases?" **ANDRE KUHN**, Rutgers University
In the U S, the number of inmates in the nation's jails and prisons has more than tripled between 1978 and 1994, and prison populations are not expected to reverse course in the next couple of years. But some European countries show that incarceration rates are not fated to increase. In Austria, Finland, and Germany, rates decreased in the past two decades. This paper tries to explain how those countries succeeded in diminishing their prison populations, and shows what the U S could learn from them.

"The Problems of Using and Execution of the Life Imprisonment," **PONOMAREV PAVEL**, Research Institute of Russia Ministry of the Interior (Russia)
The Criminal Code of Russia never knew of life sentence punishment. In 1993, a new rule appeared in criminal legislation. It was a special rule autonomous to other rules included in the criminal code. According to that rule, offenders sentenced to death could receive a life imprisonment by a pardon. In the middle of 1996, a new criminal code was adopted which will be in effect beginning January 1, 1997. Thus, for the first time, the criminal code foresees life imprisonment in the list of punishment.

"Truth or Consequences: An Analysis of Parole Board Decision-Making in a Midwestern State," **JON PROCTOR**, Maritz Marketing Research Inc (MN)
This study examines two processes of parole board decision-making in a state: the primary decision point and the factors associated with the decision. Two samples of approximately 460 offenders from offender board reviews and parole hearings are measured on 24 independent variables and two dependent variables. The results indicate that the primary decision point to parole an offender occurs at the board review and this decision is primarily influenced by criminal history factors. At the parole hearings, it is institutional factors that exert much of the influence on the board's decisions.

[PANEL 272] AFRICAN AMERICAN ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

"Sexual Victimization in Fraternities: A Comparison of Black and White Fraternities," **TYRA BLACK, JENNIFER GINSBURG**, and **JOANNE BELKNAP**, University of Cincinnati
To date, the research on sexual assaults in fraternities has either ignored race or focused solely on"white" fraternities (fraternities who have only or predominantly Anglo members. This study consists of interviews with racially diverse men and women regarding their experiences with, and perceptions of, fraternities. The focus is to compare and contrast the students' perceptions of sexual victimization on one campus' fraternities, comparing and contrasting Black and Anglo fraternities. The findings suggest that there are important racial differences in Black and Anglo fraternities and indicates why these differences may occur.

"Race, Urbanism, and Court Bureaucratization: An Empirical Examination of Conflict-Weberian Theories," **FLORENCE FERGUSON**, Georgia Southern University
Using a conflict/Weberian-based perspective, this study examines the relationship between race, urbanism, court bureaucracy, and punishment. Conflict theories argue that black offenders receive longer or harsher sentences than whites because they are considered members of a subordinant population that is poor and powerless. In contrast, Weberian perspective views courts as bureaucracies; as the size of the court increases, it becomes more bureaucratic, and efficiency becomes the most import organizational goal. This study measures the effect of race, urbanization, and court bureaucratization on a sentence of prison versus no prison.

"Perception of Crime Seriousness in the African American Community: A Structural Equation Model of Influential Contextual Variables," **BRENDA VOGEL**, California State University-Bakersfield
This research examines the perceptions of crime seriousness among 621 African-Americans residing in eight urban neighborhoods stratified by crime rate and income level. Based on the perception of justice and crime seriousness literatures, it was hypothesized that the context in which the respondents lived (demographic and structural variables) would influence their perceptions of crime seriousness. A factor analysis generated seven factors measuring distinct contextual constructs. A latent variable structural equation model was then used to explore how thee constructs interacted to influence perceptions. Results indicated that personal status and religiosity were significantly related to perceptions of crime seriousness.

[PANEL 273] GLOBAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS

"A Current Perspective of the Future of Law Enforcement Training," **JOHN CAMPBELL**, FBI Academy
This paper incorporates an overview of current and future training initiatives conducted by the FBI, both domestically and internationally. It details the significant efforts in eastern Europe to include the International Law Enforcement Academy and investigative training in the former bloc countries. It also reflects two current initiatives within the United States, incorporating the resources and talents of the criminal justice institutions and academia entitled "National Rural Law Enforcement Center Consortium for the Future." The final topical area embraces technology of the future and its application to law enforcement training under the rubric of distance learning.

"The Future of Public Law Enforcement and Private Security," **JAMES O'CONNOR**, Northern Virginia Community College
In 1985, the Hallcrest Report announced that the 1982 ratio of private security to sworn law enforcement to be two to one. Five years later, the Hallcrest II Report predicted an eight percent annual revenue growth rate for public safety until the year 2000; $104 billion (private security) and $44 billion (public policing) respectively. Employment is expected to reach 2.4 million; 1.81 million (73 percent) in the private sector and 684,000 (27 percent) in the public sector. What are the implications of these findings? Will public agencies have the capacity to conduct complex white collar, computer, and financial criminal investigations?

"Robots, Wanderers, Spiders, and Avatars: The Virtual Investigator and Community Policing Behind the Digital Thin Blue Line," **KEVIN MANSON**, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
The concept of community policing on the electronic frontier poses many challenges to police, policy, and lawmakers. Issues of Cyber "nettiquette", sovereignty, and comity can arise in milliseconds when the cybercop pursues a hacker or transnational criminal organization. Policies, laws and organizational mechanisms and paradigms established in the era of the gumshoe are not up to the task of enabling, coordinating, or overseeing investigations which can literally span the globe in seconds. The virtual investigator will be required to run a harrowing gauntlet of policy and legal hurdles to effectively respond to computer intrusions or attacks that can disable or destroy critical financial, health care, industrial or military infrastructures.

[PANEL 274] CURRENT ISSUES IN FEAR OF CRIME RESEARCH

"The Interaction Between Perceptions of Personal Victimization and the Police," **TAIPING HO**, Ball State University
People's perceptions about personal safety in their communities or neighborhoods, as this study's results indicate, are closely associated with people's perceptions about the police. Regardless of race, gender, age, and neighborhoods in which the respondents reside, this two year mail surveys' results indicate that people generally feel safe if the police are patrolling their neighborhoods frequently. This study's results indicate that community-oriented police practices which increases the interaction between the police and the community people can significantly reduce people's fear of crimes or victimizations.

"Fear of Crime in Low Disorder Neighborhoods," **ANDREW GIACOMAZZI**, University of Texas-El Paso and **MICHAEL REISIG**, Michigan State University
This paper investigates fear of crime in neighborhoods characterized by low levels of disorder. To do so, the performance of variables associated with three predominant models of fear (ie, victimization, disorder, and community concern) are assessed in an overall model of fear of crime. Data for the analysis were collected from a random sample of residents in a western city. Important findings are identified and implications for future research and policy are discussed.

"Justifiable Fear? Crime and the Gay Nineties," **JACKIE HUEY**, Wayne State University
This paper ponders the presence of gays in criminological theory. Drawing from arguments in feminist and critical criminology, it article addresses issues raised by queer theory in a criminological context. Although gays are most often discussed under the auspices of the ubiquitous heading of hate crimes, very little attention has focused on the effects of fear on gays and lesbians. This paper examines the social and historical legitimacy of that fear.

"A Feel Good Criminal Justice System in a Fearful Society," **ROOSEVELT SHEPHERD**, Shippensburg University
The criminal justice system has welcomed recent reports of increased success in its fight against crime. Each element of the system has developed a feel good attitude about its efforts to deal with crime, violence and disorder. Arrests are up, prison rates have increased dramatically, and most reports point to some reduction in crime. All of this bodes well for a system that has been under fire or siege over the past decade. The major problem surfacing is some indication that the levels of fear in communities have not decreased in response to the positive news.

[PANEL 275] SELECTION AND TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY POLICING

"Training Needs for Community Policing," **TOM McEWEN, BARBARA WEBSTER**, and **RACHANA PANDEY**, Institute for Law and Justice (VA)
This paper presents the results of a survey of more than 500 police departments, sheriff's agencies, and law enforcement academies on their current training and perceived training needs for community policing. The survey asked about training at all levels, from recruits to top management. Information was also obtained about training provided to citizens, including citizen police academies. Survey topics included the role of training, modules on community policing added to training curricula, and training needs for community policing. The results of several site visits are included.

"Selection of Successful Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Officers," **VIVIAN LORD**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte
Although the Charlotte-Mecklenburg police department uses an extensive process to select their new recruits, a systematic assessment of attributes considered most important for effective officers has not been utilized. The current need to conduct such an assessment is particularly important because of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg police department's transition to community-based problem-oriented policing. This paper presents the initial results of a validity study conducted on the selection process by the police department in Charlotte. Particular attention is paid to the descriptions of criteria and the measurements of attributes.

"The Impact of Community-Oriented Policing Training on Police Recruits," **ROBIN HAARR** and **VINCE WEBB**, Arizona State University West
This paper analyzes the impact of community-oriented policing training on police recruits' attitudes and behaviors related to community policing philosophies and strategies and problem-solving techniques. The findings are based on pretest-posttest survey data collected from a panel of 480 training academy graduates from 14 academy classes; this data is part of a three-year longitudinal study. Statistical comparisons made on pretest-posttest responses to individual scale-item responses are used to assess the change in recruits' attitudes, perceptions, beliefs, and behaviors related to community policing and problem-solving policing as a result of the training academy program.

"Community Police Training: A Performance Model and Assessment," **MICHAEL WIATROWSKI** and **LARRY FENILI**, Florida Atlantic University
No abstract available.

[PANEL 276] WORKSHOP: IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTY, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS SHALL RESPECT AND PROTECT HUMAN DIGNITY: CAN THIS BE TAUGHT?

Strong, unambiguous statements regarding the principles of proper police conduct like the United Nations' code, are important; but in order to have practical impact, these principles must be internalized by law enforcement officers. Respect for human dignity becomes a reality when officers truly believe that it is their responsibility, as police professionals, to perform their services in a humane and respectful manner. Successful strategies to achieve this goal are discussed and actual case studies are reviewed.

[PANEL 278] THE OLDER INCARCERATED OFFENDER

"Coping Strategies of Older Inmates in Prison," **RONALD ADAY**, Middle Tennessee State University
During the past decade, the number of older inmates has increased significantly in state and federal correctional facilities. As a result, this special category within the inmate population is posing certain challenges to the prison system regarding health care needs and institutional adjustment. This research focuses on numerous aging in place issues confronting older inmates in prison. Interviews were conducted with 102 older male inmates incarcerated in the Mississippi correctional system. Issues related to health, social and psychological coping strategies, parole, and perceptions of dying in prison are addressed. Important implications for social policy and future research needs are discussed.

"A Typology for Older Prison Inmates," **DELORES CRAIG-MORELAND**, Wichita State University
This paper is a report of research on older prison inmates. The basis of the paper is a study of inmates over the age of 50 in a two-state sample. The original study was of males, but the second stage of the study included females. The typology is useful in understanding the specific program and environmental needs of the older inmate, and features four distinct categories.

[PANEL 279] CRIME AND COURTS IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES

"Prosecution in Comparative Perspectives," **YUE MA**, Westfield State College
This paper discusses prosecutorial practices in various countries. A special emphasis is made to compare American practices to that of other countries. The comparison includes the prosecutorial discretion, plea bargaining, and the general impact of the prosecutor on the criminal justice process.

"Privilege Against Self-Incrimination: A Comparative Perspective," **ZORAN MILOVANOVICH**, Lincoln University
Haunted by fear that an innocent man may suffer punishment for a crime he did not commit, particularly if he had somehow condemned himself by his own mouth, both common law and civil law systems have erected some sort of procedural barrier against results of coerced self-incrimination. However, assuming that the minimum content of this protection in both systems is that no person should be compelled to cause his own conviction by testifying, then the assumption is false. Differences between the two systems go beyond the minimum content and also appear in its technical implementation, its range, and its underlying policies.

"Loss of Traditional Values as Affecting Lawful Behavior: The Communist China Example," **VINCENT HOFFMAN**, Michigan State University
This research project investigates the relationship between increase of deviant behavior in China (PRC) and changes in social mores bases resulting from the long-term effects of Communist ideologically-based education. Some educational-political strategies implemented by the government of the PRC minimized or eradicated traditional behavior frames of reference, and the result may have been to weaken the social control fabric which is the basis for social control in that nation.

[PANEL 280] TREATMENT NOW AND THEN

"The Tenacity of the Rehabilitative Ideal Revisited: Have Attitudes Toward Offender Treatment Changed?" **JODY SUNDT, FRANCIS CULLEN**, and **MICHAEL TURNER**, University of Cincinnati and **BRANDON APPLEGATE**, University of Central Florida
Previous research has shown that the public endorses rehabilitation as a core goal of corrections. Over the past decade, however, the campaign to get-tough on crime has grown in strength. In this context, the question emerges as to whether support for rehabilitation has diminished or held its hold on public thinking. This issue is addressed by replicating a 1986 study, which explored attitudes toward correctional treatment. The data revealed that citizens' support for rehabilitation has declined meaningfully. Even so, the public continues to view treatment as a legitimate correctional objective, especially for juveniles and non-violent offenders.

"Restorative Justice: The Wave of the Future?" **DALE DeWILD**, Central College
The proliferation of experiments based on the philosophy of restorative justice may simply be due to the fact that it offers a radically innovative alternative to the present system. It replaces an individualistic approach to morality and the law with a communitarian approach. It replaces the dehumanizing, adversarial legal process with informal procedures that attempt to address the needs of both victims and offenders. Finally, it replaces pain as the mechanism for rebalancing the unfairness caused by the crime with an opportunity to remove the guilt and a concerted effort to convince the offender the penalty was deserved.

[PANEL 280A] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME PREVENTION: EXAMPLES OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS

"The DISC Village Study: Recognition of Neurological Dysfunction in Juvenile Offenders and Implications for Prevention," **THOMAS KELLY**, Florida State University
In cooperation with the Department of Juvenile Justice of the state of Florida and DISC Village, a juvenile offender treatment and assignment center in Tallahassee (FL), a study was initiated to identify possible neurological disorders in randomly selected cases of juvenile offenders based upon violent and non-violent histories. Cues of neurological dysfunction were gathered from the offender files. The results of this study provide support for prevention through early identification of the cues of neurological dysfunction.

"An Evaluation of the D.A.R.E. Program Through Analysis of Students' Reactions," **JOANNA BRUNI**, Florida State University
In light of increasing interest in crime prevention programs, this paper is an evaluative study of the D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse and Resistance Education) program utilizing content analysis of students' essays. The study evaluates D.A.R.E.'s impact on fourth and fifth graders completing the prevention program through examination and comparison of the students' summary reactions by socioeconomic level and gender.

"The Relationship of Activity Patterns and Student Victimization 'On' Campus Settings," **ALEJANDRO del CARMEN**, Florida State University
This study examines the relationship of activity patterns and victimization frequency of students in on-campus settings. In this study, the types of offenses examined for the on-campus settings included thefts from automobiles. The activity patterns were measured through the use of electric eye counters placed on various student parking areas throughout the university.

"The Relationship Between Lifestyles, Activity Patterns, and Residential Burglary Victimization," **MATTHEW ROBINSON** and **CHRISTINE ROBINSON**, Florida State University
This paper reports findings from a study on the relationship between peoples' lifestyles (student v non-student), activity patterns (automotive and pedestrian traffic), and residential burglary victimization. Measures of lifestyles were obtained through a random telephone survey of residents living in a high crime police zone in Tallahassee (FL). Activity patterns were measured through the use of electric eye counters placed on streets bordering residential areas. The study suggests approaches for overcoming some major weaknesses of lifestyle and activity theories of criminal victimization.

[PANEL 281] TAKING A BROAD LOOK AT CRIME CONTROL AND SECURITY: FROM AFFLUENT HOUSING TO PUBLIC HOUSING

"Crime in an Affluent Community," **GEORGE RENGERT**, Temple University
The generalized spatial structure of the American city provides two locations for affluent housing: the recaptured, gentrified region of the central city and the exclusive suburbs. Methods of crime control in these two areas are contrasted and projected into the future in the case of the suburbs. A case study of Greenwich (CT) illustrates the changes that have taken place in recent years. Site and situational characteristics of the residential neighborhoods of Greenwich are examined to illustrate their relationship to the relative victimization rate of each.

"Solving Social Disorder Problems in Public Housing Areas," **LORRAINE GREEN MAZEROLLE**, University of Cincinnati; **JUSTIN READY** and **WILLIAM TERRILL**, Rutgers University; and **MARY ZAGER**, Northeastern University
This paper examines the effectiveness of a coordinated problem-solving approach in dealing with crime and disorder problems in six high crime public housing sites in Jersey City (NJ). Frequencies and variations in licit and illicit social activity across six common area types (walkways, parking lots, buildings, rest areas, playgrounds, and community centers) over one and a half years are examined to assess the impact of problem-solving efforts on reducing crime and disorder problems.

"The Nation of Islam Security Agency: A Model for Public Housing Crime Prevention?" **SHAUN GABBIDON** and **EVELYN BROWN**, Coppin State College and **FRED CHEESMAN, FELICIA HOBBS**, and **LETHIA JEFFERSON**, University of Baltimore
Since its inception in 1988, the Nation of Islam Security Agency (NOISA) has grown into a multi-million dollar company. Much of its growth has come in public housing security. This paper explores the effectiveness of the NOISA in select Baltimore public housing developments. Until recently, they were contracted to provide security to most of the public housing facilities in Baltimore. Through interviews and crime figures, NOISA success during their tenure

in Baltimore city public housing is assessed. Finally, this research attempts to decide if NOISA has a formula that can serve as a model for private security in public housing.

[PANEL 283] CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

"Forensic Diving: The Latest in Underwater Investigation," **TOD BURKE**, Radford University and **CHARLES O'REAR**, George Washington University
This paper examines the central issues concerning forensic diving. Discussion includes qualification procedure; training; environmental and personal risks; forensic equipment; evidence recovery and chain of custody; command and control; team concept; and stress management. Recommendations are also noted.

"Investigating Stolen Vehicle Dump Sights: An Interrupted Time Series Quasi-Experiment," **JOHN KRIMMEL** and **MARIE MELE**, The College of New Jersey
An interrupted time series (ARIMA) methodology is utilized to assess the effectiveness of a police initiated stolen vehicle investigative task force. Police from four municipalities in two New Jersey counties created a multi-jurisdictional task force in response to growing incidents of car jacking in downtown urban areas. The task force uses a unique investigative approach focusing their investigations on the vehicle recovery sight. Police theorize that vehicle thieves abandon their stolen vehicles close to home.

"Crime Specific Policing," **LARRY HOOVER**, Sam Houston State University
Despite consistently accumulating evidence to the contrary, enumerable criminologists and even some police administrators insist that crime is unaffected by police responses. Yet every controlled experiment which entailed focused crime specific interventions by the police has yielded positive results. When the police concentrate resources on a particular offense type committed by a particular type of offender in specific contexts, the incidence rate drops. This paper includes a review of the evidence supporting the efficacy of crime specific policing, and suggests a strategic model of interventions premised upon narrowly targeted proactive efforts.

"Illicit Firearms Markets in Boston," **DAVID KENNEDY** and **ANTHONY BRAGA**, Harvard University
This paper describes an exercise in analyzing illicit firearms markets carried out as part of an NIJ-funded project to apply problem-solving techniques to youth firearm violence in Boston. Gun acquisition, use, and trafficking patterns associated with youth, adults, and gang members are examined. Particular dimensions of the market analyses include types of firearms, calibers and gauges of firearms, specific brands of firearms, source states of firearms, time to crime of firearms, patterns of FFL dealers, patterns of first purchasers, and trends over time.

[PANEL 284] TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

"Police Officers and Drinking-Driving Arrests: Organizational and Perceptual Factors," **JIANG YU**, New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services
A 1992 study was conducted surveying all uniformed officers of a major police department in a metropolitan area. Three hypotheses were tested: officers' alcohol enforcement is affected by their seniority; their perception of the support from the public and the legal system; and their attitudes toward drinking-driving and drinking-driving enforcement. Only seniority shows a consistent but negative association on alcohol enforcement. Further analysis indicates that drinking-driving arrests are, in a large part, a function of the exposure to drinking-driving situations. Policy implications of the results are discussed.

"Police and Traffic: The Forgotten Perspective," **RICHARD RAUB** and **JOSEPH L SCHAFER**, Northwestern University
Limiting the impact on traffic of non-recurring events such as crashes, traffic stops, or disabled vehicles through effective incident management should be an objective for police response. Too often, the objective is forgotten. The arterial incident management study conducted by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute examined how incidents affect traffic, how they can be handled to minimize their effects, and potential costs of those incidents. This paper addresses those recommendations which apply specifically to police.

"Pursuits: From Whiffle Ball to Hardball (Taylor Law)," **THOMAS JURKANIN**, Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards; **JEWETT BENNETT**, Southwestern Illinois Law Enforcement Commission; and **MICHAEL CHARLES**, University of Illinois
The Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (POST) has by legislative mandate, taken the lead for Illinois local law enforcement departments concerning one of the most explosive issues law enforcement leaders are challenged to change-police vehicle pursuits. A committee of law enforcement leaders, educators, and training directors has developed guidelines which proffer local law enforcement leaders a means to enhance and/or customize effective policies that will target harden responsible police proactive solutions. The Taylor Law is currently being refined for potential adoption by the Illinois General Assembly.

[PANEL 285] RISK ASSESSMENT AND VALIDITY ISSUES IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

"The Classification Instrument may be Valid: Problems of Research and Inconsistent Applications in Probation," **EDWARD SCHAUER**, Northeast Louisiana University
Problems of instrumental validity seemed apparent when researchers investigated a Wisconsin-type probation classification instrument for its validity in application for probationers of a state in the deep south. The prediction power of each individual variable included on the instrument was shown to be

statistically insignificant, as was that of the additive risk scale. Although the instrument was slightly modified at its adoption in order to more closely match characteristics of southern probationers, the instrument appeared to be invalid in its risk predictions. Interviews with probation officers, however, suggest another conclusion: that of inconsistency and unreliability of implementation and application.

"Risk Assessment for Community Corrections Placements in Pennsylvania," **SHERWOOD ZIMMERMAN** and **RANDY MARTIN**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania and **THOMAS ROGOSKY**, Pennsylvania Department of Corrections
This paper describes the process by which a risk assessment instrument was developed for the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (PC) to inform decision making about which inmates should be placed in community corrections centers. Discussed are the challenges of developing a risk assessment instrument in a volatile political environment, how externally imposed constraints were managed while producing an instrument that enlarges the pool of inmates eligible for transfer, the methodological challenges associated with developing a valid prediction instrument for a population different from the construction sample, and the process of integrating risk assessment into the fabric of the PC decision process.

[PANEL 286] ORGANIZE YOUR OWN PANEL: COORDINATING POLICE RESEARCH ACROSS SITES: STUDYING POLICE USE OF FORCE (PUF)

"In the Beginning: St Petersburg's Implementation of PUF," **WILLIAM BLOUNT** and **LISA LANDIS**, University of South Florida and **TONY POTTS**, St Petersburg Police Department (FL)
This paper presents the results of the effort to implement a study of the use of force by and against the police in St Petersburg (FL). This jurisdiction was the first of five to implement this multisite research design. This paper discusses the planning and implementation of two phases of this study: a survey of police officers and matching interviews with suspects. Police officers completed a one-page survey after each adult custody arrest. The survey captured elements of force used by suspects and by officers and more than 50 items thought to predict when more or less force would be used.

"Integrating PUF Research into the Charlotte-Mecklenberg Police Department," **RICHARD LUMB** and **RUSSELL JOHNSON**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte
This paper presents the results of the effort to implement a study of the use of force by and against the police in the Charlotte-Mecklenberg police department. Charlotte-Mecklenberg is one of five jurisdictions participating in a multi-site study, and this paper focuses on the special problems of integrating a common research design into the daily operations of a major police agency.

"The Design and Implementation of a Study of the Use of Force by and Against the Police," **MATTHEW PETROCELLI**, Arizona State University and **JOEL GARNER**, Joint Centers for Justice Studies (WV)
In 1994, the Phoenix police department implemented a study of the use of force by and against the police in arrest situations. This paper describes the effort to replicate that study in multiple law enforcement agencies. It focuses on the recruitment of participating departments, obtaining funding, coordination of three major data collection efforts, and plans for the analysis and dissemination of research results. Special attention is given to the efforts to interview arrested individuals and obtain information from them about what they and the police said and did during their arrest.

[PANEL 287] JAIL TREATMENT PROGRAMS, NEEDS, AND ISSUES

"Modifying Inmates' Lifestyle Patterns: A Follow-Up Evaluation of the LASER Project," **TODD BRICKER** and **THOMAS AUSTIN**, Shippensburg University
The Life-Attitude-Skills-Education-Retraining program (LASER) has completed its third and final year of funding at Dauphin County Prison in Harrisburg (PA). This presentation is a follow-up evaluation encompassing data from all three years of the program. A clearer image of the program has emerged in terms of achieving its goals and objectives, specifically in improving inmates' skills, interpersonal relations, and self-esteem while reducing in-house disciplinary infractions and recidivism rates.

"Should Jails Attempt to Rehabilitate," **JAMES ROBERTS** and **REBECCA PHILLIPS**, Central Washington University
The current trend in crime prevention is to use more severe approaches. The reintroduction of chain gangs, the new bootcamp jails, and the revoking of prisoner privileges show this. As a result of this trend, one must ask whether the use of rehabilitation in conjunction with jail systems still makes sense. Are alternative programs like drug and alcohol rehabilitation, domestic batterers treatment, and mental health counseling still viable? To answer this question, surveys of jail inmates and interviewed key informants in this rural Central Washington county were considered. The data is discussed in terms of political and philosophical implications.

"Perceptions of Risk and HIV/AIDS Knowledge of Jail Offenders," **LEANNE ALARID**, University of Missouri-Kansas City and **JAMES MARQUART**, Sam Houston State University
Punitive crime control measures and mass prison construction have resulted in increased correctional spending throughout the nation. One factor contributing to the rising incarceration costs is offender health and medical care. To fully understand the future impact of prisoner medical issues, it is necessary to explore attitudes about health, as well as physical conditions and circumstances as point of entry to the criminal justice system. This paper examines survey data results on pre-prison attitude and experiences of 600 adult men and women offenders. Specific concentration is on jail offender knowledge about HIV and AIDS, and offender perceptions of risk.

[PANEL 288] INNOVATIONS IN CLASSROOM TECHNIQUES

"Criminal Justice Education and the Arrogance of Quantitative Research Instructors," **NONSO OKEREAFOEZEKE**, Western Carolina University
The objective of an educational training (in any field of learning) should be to guide the student in accessing as much of the relevant pieces of information as possible in order for the student to come up with an informed and reasoned conclusion on a relevant subject matter. The current instructional practice among criminal justice/criminology research instructors are examined. The general teaching practices of relegating, if not ignoring, the qualitative research technique vis-a-vis the quantitative style of research are questioned. Changes in instructional approach are suggested.

"Enhancing the Criminal Justice Learning Process via the Use of Literary Images," **DAVID BEIER**, Middle Georgia College
Advantages of using fiction when examples from history and current events abound. An accidental death scene from Margaret Truman's *Murder at the FBI* sets the stage for a discussion of act and intent in criminal law. An analysis of the leadership style of the protagonist in John Hersey's *A Bell for Adano* shows

the advantages of participatory management in law enforcement administration. J J Marric's *Gideon's Night* (a day in the life of a commander in Scotland Yard's CID) focuses on hot criminal justice ethics topics such as resolution of high pressure situations considering the needs of all parties, allocation of scarce resources, and the conflict between personal concerns and professional responsibility.

"Reflections on the Development and Delivery of a Team-Taught, Interdisciplinary Course in Law and the Social Control of Women," **M JOAN McDERMOTT**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
This paper examines the development and delivery of a team-taught, interdisciplinary course in history and law. It includes a discussion of pedagogical, epistemological, and institutional issues and obstacles to team-teaching and interdisciplinary work.

"Teaching Statistics and Research Methods to Criminal Justice Students: A Theme Approach," **NANCY MERRITT** and **ELIN WARING**, Rutgers University-Newark
Increasingly, undergraduate students entering the criminal justice workforce are required to possess a knowledge of statistics and research methodology. However, lacking comprehensive backgrounds in either mathematics or critical analyses, many students are apprehensive of the subject matter and fail to appreciate its relevance. By introducing research design and statistical analyses within a relevant and consistent theme framework, it is anticipated that students will more easily grasp, and be better prepared to apply, these concepts. This presentation addresses both implementation and impact of this teaching strategy as applied to undergraduate introductory statistics and research methods courses at the Rutgers University Newark campus.

"Problems and Prospects of Distance Learning in Criminal Justice," **THOMAS O'CONNOR**, Southeastern Louisiana University
Distance learning promises to increase access, augment enrollment, and improve university-practitioner linkage, especially in criminal justice education. However, barriers exist on both sides of such outreach efforts, both in attitudes and technology. This paper describes practical ways to overcome those barriers, using the results of a successful implementation in Louisiana involving the university and over 100 municipal and county police agencies.

[PANEL 289] RACE AND JUSTICE

"The Rights Crunch and the Wrong Moral Responses: A Justice Literary Approach to Identity Biases and Standards," **THOMAS REED**, Eastern Kentucky University
For decades convicted felons were branded as slaves of the state and civilly dead. Although those modes of depersonalization were discredited in the 1950s, more subtle identity biases regained dominance within U S Supreme Court opinions during the 1970s. As one in series of papers that uses a justice literacy (social learning) model to analyze these trends, this work focuses upon two key identity standards within (a) Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and (b) the introductory clause of the 14th Amendment. Both standards were moral responses to gross injustice: the holocaust and mistreatment of freed slaves.

"Race and Crime: The Evolution of Explanatory Theories," **LORIE RUBENSER**, University of Nebraska-Omaha
Theories describing the relationship between race and crime have undergone an evolutionary process from biological determinism to social theories and recently to economic theories. This paper examines this evolution, specifically for African-Americans, beginning with a brief discussion of biological theories, moving through three social theories: social disorganization starting with Dubois; culture conflict according to Sellin; and Sutherland's differential association. Economic power threat theory as used by Beck and Tolnay is examined, as well as conflict theories. It concludes with the new directions of theorists, including biosocial research, routine activities theory, and community crime careers theory.

"The Neocolonial Model: A Comparative Analysis Across Four Racial Groups," **BECKY TATUM**, Southern University-New Orleans
The colonial model has often been used to explain the criminal behavior of African-Americans. Little attention has been paid to how the theoretical perspective accounts for the crimes of other racial minorities or variations in the theory based on racial group. This paper applies a modified version of the perspective, the neo-colonial model, to the delinquency of African, Hispanic, Native, and Asian-American youths. Specifically examined is the applicability of the theory across the four adolescent groups, and its utility as an universal explanation of minority youth crime.

[PANEL 290] POLICE TECHNOLOGY

"Levels of Computerization within City Police Agencies," **KENNETH MULLEN**, Appalachian State University
This paper explores the levels that city police agencies have computerized (measured by software use). The goal is to distinguish the significant variables that characterized agencies that have adopted numerous policing software from agencies that are operating their computer system at lower levels. Using OLS, findings reveal that agencies with a smaller police to citizen ratio, agencies that are innovative in other areas, and agencies with a high percentage of civilian staff, are computerized at higher levels.

"Police Stations in Cyberspace: An Analysis of the Content of Law Enforcement Agency Home Pages," **KEITH HALEY**, Collin County Community College
The number of law enforcement agencies with a home page on the world wide web continues to increase. This paper is a description, analysis, and discussion of the common and unique contents found in a sample of federal, state, county, and municipal police web pages. The discussion includes aesthetic quality, web page autonomy, mission statements, organizational hierarchy, useful news and information, recruitment materials, community policing references, police/citizen communication opportunities, and hyperlinks to other web sites.

"An Evaluation of a Video Assessment Device for Selecting Deputy Sheriffs," **JEFF STONE**, Arizona State University
The selection of candidates for deputy sheriff positions typically entails the use of a series of assessment devices. The B-pad, a video assessment device, measures the task orientation and interpersonal communication skills of applicants. This paper presents an evaluation of this assessment device as a predictor of employee success in training and job performance in a county sheriff's office in a large, southwestern city.

[PANEL 291] GANGS AND DRUGS

"An Overview of the Methamphetamine Trafficking by Motorcycle Organizations in Michigan," **SCOTT NICHOLS**, Michigan State Police
This paper provides an overview of methamphetamine distribution by motorcycle clubs within Michigan. Focus is on the procurement, transportation, distribution, and identification of those motorcycle organizations involved. Attention is also given to conflicts erupting from this distribution between the motorcycle organizations at the state, national, and international level. This is accomplished through the author's experience as an undercover officer and interviews with those involved.

"Gangs, Drugs, and Guns: Examining Questions of Sales and Use," **SCOTT DECKER** and **SUSAN PENNELL**, University of Missouri-St Louis
The research literature and law enforcement reports provide considerable evidence that gang members are heavily involved in drug and gun markets. However, there is little evidence to determine whether drug use or drug sales is the salient variable in this relationship. Using data from a survey of juvenile detainees in eight high-crime cities, an examination is made of the role of gang membership, drug sales, and drug use (measured by urinalysis) in participation in the illegal firearms market.

"Gangs, Drugs, and Delinquency? Or Delinquency, Drugs, and Gangs?" **SUMAN KAKAR**, Florida International University
This paper examines whether there is an association between delinquency and gang membership. Using both quantitative and qualitative data, this study examines whether gang membership encourages drug-related crimes and other acts of delinquency or if drugs and delinquency encourage gang membership. It also examines whether joining gangs and involvement in drugs and delinquency occur simultaneously and are complementary to each other, and one could not exist effectively and efficiently without the other. The analysis is based upon the data from the local law enforcement agencies and field research. The results indicate that gang membership is an essential part of delinquent activity and enhances such acts.

[PANEL 292] REFORMS, JUSTICE, AND THE PROCESSING OF CRIMINAL CASES

"'Uncommon' Courts: A Primer on the 'Common Law Court' Movement," **MICHAEL BOGNER**, Chadron State College
This paper examines the emergence of self-appointed citizens courts whose central goal is to re-establish a court system as they perceive was originally intended by our founding fathers. The decision rendered by these common law courts often result in indictments against public officials, issuance of judgments, the filing of fabricated liens, and a disregard for the criminal justice process. Examined is the specific practices of these courts highlighting the potential dangers posed by the movement and suggesting possible response strategies by criminal justice professionals.

"The Potential of Statewide Crosstraining as a Means of Court Reform," **PAUL KNEPPER**, East Carolina University and **SHANNON BARTON**, Northern Kentucky University
Courtroom work groups limit the effectiveness of external mandates as means of court reform. In Kentucky, the Administrative Office of the Courts has initiated statewide cross-training of judges, attorneys, prosecutors, police, social workers, and others as a strategy for reducing delay in child protection proceedings. The cross-training model suggests a means of altering work group activities, and for court reform of child protection cases and court administration in general.

"Prosecutor in the Cross Hairs: The Independent Counsel Comes Under Fire," **MARION DOSS JR** and **ROBERT ROBERTS**, James Madison University
In the wake of Watergate, Congress has institutionalized the naming of an independent special counsel to prosecute cases involving public corruption involving high ranking government officials. The special prosecutor law has languished and then survived as the institution of special prosecutor has come under criticism alternately from the Republicans and then the Democrats with charges that certain independent counsels have wasted tax dollars and conducted a partisan vendetta. This paper examines the institution of the independent counsel and concludes that it has served the nation well and should continue to exist.

[PANEL 293] ROUNDTABLE: CRIME POLICY LOBBYING AT THE STATE LEVEL: WAR STORIES FROM THE FRONT (TO IMPROVE OUR ACT)

The criminology community continues to be marginalized in the so-called "real world" of criminal justice policy making. Most of this policy is made at the state level with some chance of influence as individuals, with particular expertise, or as generals. It is done badly, however, or not at all, for the research is virtually never used by policymakers. Improvements can be made by getting past the perceived stigma that lobbying is inappropriate for academics.

[PANEL 294] ATTITUDES CONCERNING WOMEN AND VICTIMIZATION

"Assault, Divorce, and Intemperance: Uncovering Anti-Woman Battery Laws in 19th Century America," **REBECCA BORDT**, University of Notre Dame
Much of the domestic violence literature portrays legal responses to woman battery as recent phenomena, with little or no mention of early campaigns against woman battery and resulting legal prohibitions. Drawing on a data set of all domestic violence-related legislation for each of the 50 states from early 1800s to the present, this paper describes the prevalence and form of early woman battery legislation in this country. The specific content of these early laws and their implications for contemporary legal developments are discussed.

"Knowledge of and Attitudes towards Domestic Violence," **PHYLLIS GERSTENFELD**, California State University-Stanislaus
Surveys were conducted among primary health-care providers and residents in a California county. The respondents' knowledge about domestic violence issues, personal knowledge of victims of domestic abuse, and attitudes towards family violence issues were measured. Results have policy implications.

"Public Reaction to a Domestic Violence Pro-Arrest Policy," **AMANDA ROBINSON**, Michigan State University
Despite the widespread implementation of pro-arrest policies for domestic violence, little research has examined to what extent the public favors the criminalization of this offense. Previous literature offers a contradictory view regarding this issue. Based on the conflict model, it is hypothesized that the powerful (ie, middle to upper class Caucasian men) will be less supportive of pro-arrest policies. Data were collected from a randomized telephone survey of Alabama residents. Preliminary results indicate a majority support the pro-arrest policy. However, the amount of support declines as wealth and education increase, offering some support of the conflict model.

"The Subjugation of Women in Far Right Groups as a Means of Accomplishing Masculinity," **JANA BUFKIN**, Northeast Louisiana University
Far right groups are notorious for their views toward minorities, but little research examines white supremacist ideology and women. This work focuses on far right views toward females in society at large and in bias groups specifically. It is argued that white supremacist thinking not only contributes to the perpetual subjugation of females in our society, but also leads to extremist violence against women who step outside the social boundaries suggested in far right thought.

[PANEL 295] WORKSHOP: IMPLEMENTING AND TEACHING CRIME ANALYSIS COURSES AT THE UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL

Insights and experiences in establishing courses in crime analysis at the undergraduate level are discussed. Issues in course content, course prerequisites, place in curriculum, student anxiety, institutional obstacles, hardware and software selection, and national certification of students are covered.

[PANEL 296] SECURITY AND CRIME PREVENTION CHALLENGES: COMPARATIVE ANALYSES

"Business Security: An International Comparison," **AHTI LAITINEN**, University of Turku (Finland)
This study deals with the security problems of enterprises and their protection against different security threats. The data have been collected from several surveys and covers, among other things, the risk experiences of enterprises. The material consists of answers from hundreds of enterprises in Finland, Italy, Germany, and the Baltic countries. The study also covers security training and the organizing of security in enterprises, and the crime experiences of the firms.

"Doing Business in Emerging Markets: Security Challenges," **MAHESH NALLA, MERRY MORASH, BARBARA VITORATOS**, and **SCOTT LINDHAL**, Michigan State University
Emerging markets exhibit similar attractive market conditions such as economic liberalization, cheap labor, and enormous growth rates. However, these markets are dissimilar in the nature of security problems due to enormous cultural, social, and economic differences. This study examines security practices of 12 leading edge companies in five emerging markets: Brazil, China, India, Russian, and South Africa. Specifically examined are security concerns and challenges security directors face when doing business in these high growth emerging markets.

"Security in Las Vegas Casinos and the Atlanta Olympic Sports Security: A Comparative Perspective," **JAMES OPOLOT**, Texas Southern University
This paper examines similarities and differences between security in Las Vegas casinos and the Atlanta Olympic sports security using a comparative perspective.

"The Role of the United Nations in Crime Prevention," **BERTUS FERREIRA**, Washburn University
The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the United Nations is situated in Vienna, Austria. This presentation provides an overview of the activities of this United Nations office. Special emphasis is placed on crime prevention research and the role of this office in the reduction of crime worldwide.

[PANEL 297] HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION

"Factors Affecting the Solvability of Homicides as Identified by the Detectives who Investigated Them,' **JAMES ADCOCK**, University of South Carolina
In an effort to identify factors that affect the solvability of homicides, 457 homicide case files from seven police departments in three South Carolina counties for the period 1988-1992 were reviewed. During this process the detectives who investigated these cases were also identified and interviewed. Besides determining their experience, years of formal education, and specialty training, they prioritized seven factors they viewed as having the most impact on the solvability issue. These were solved or not solved due to evidence, witnesses, police experience, police training, response time to the scene, victim offender relationship, and the investigative approach utilized.

"An Exploratory Study of Law Enforcement Investigators' Attitudes Toward Crime Lab Assistance in Homicide Investigations," **M G EICHENBERG** and **DAWN SPICKLEMIER**, Wayne State College
Most empirical research concerning crime lab utilization in criminal investigations has centered either on technological aspects of lab processes and procedures, or on case outcome. Very little research has sought to explore the attitudes of law enforcement investigators toward the value of competence of the crime labs themselves. This paper explores the attitudes of criminal investigators toward the value of crime labs in investigations of homicide cases.

"Arrest Clearance for Homicide in Chicago," **MARC RIEDEL**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale and **DWAYNE SMITH**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte
Arrest clearances for homicide in the United States have shown almost a linear decline since at least 1961. In that year, 93 percent of murders and non-negligent manslaughters were cleared by arrest; by 1994, arrest clearances had declined to 64 percent. A reduced level of clearances has implications for deterrence, fear of crime, police morale, loss to the victim's family, and possible research bias. The present study is an effort to determine what variables account for arrest clearances for murder in Chicago from 1992-1994. A logistic regression is used to examine victim and offender variables as well as characteristics of the event.

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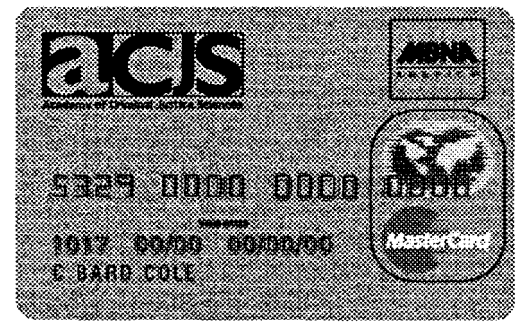

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