

2009

Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

Annual Meeting



2009 Presidential Partner

School of Criminal Justice

UNIVERSITY OF
Cincinnati

Inn of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois
September 24-26, 2009





Master of Science Online

The University of Cincinnati School of Criminal Justice offers its Master of Science Degree to qualified applicants via the Internet. With over 600 students worldwide it is the largest online graduate program. The graduate programs are ranked among the top programs in the nation.

- A 48-quarter credit hour MS program with interdisciplinary courses that focus on management and development of administrative and research skill.
- Designed to improve the knowledge and skills of working professionals who practice in our complex and challenging criminal justice system. The goal of the Online MS degree curriculum is to prepare criminal justice professionals to respond to emerging trends, assume leadership roles, and have an applied base of knowledge.
- Curriculum developed and administered by the same nationally renowned faculty who teach in the on-campus program. All courses are taught by full-time faculty members.
- Degree can be completed in as little as one year (full-time enrollment), or two years (part-time enrollment).
- All courses are delivered online – no physical class attendance required.
- Course materials delivered to your door.
- Financial assistance available.

Contact us for detailed program information, admission requirements, or financial aid information:

- Visit our web site <http://www.cjonline.uc.edu/>
- Call 1-800-645-5078
- Email us at criminal.justice@uc.edu



Faculty of the Criminal Justice Program are proud to announce their elevation to School status.

Ranked as one of the top programs in the nation in a number of peer-reviewed studies and in the *U.S. News and World Reports*. The University of Cincinnati School of Criminal Justice offers the following:

- A 45-quarter credit hour on campus MS program, with interdisciplinary courses that focus on management, administrative and research skill development. Students select a corrections, policing-crime prevention, or general criminal justice concentration.
- A 48-quarter credit hour Distance Learning MS program. The program is designed to improve the knowledge and skills of working professionals for practice in our complex and challenging criminal justice system.
- A Ph.D. program which prepares professional social scientists for rigorous academic or agency research careers. Areas of concentration include criminology, criminal justice systems, policing, crime prevention, corrections and research methods and statistics.
- Scholarships and financial assistance are available
- A nationally renowned faculty
- Over \$6.5 million in grants and contracts

For detailed program information, admission requirements, faculty and financial aid information, call (513) 556-5827, visit our web site www.uc.edu/criminaljustice or email criminal.justice@uc.edu

Graduate Faculty:

Michael Benson, Ph.D.
Sandra Browning, Ph.D.
Mitchell Chamlin, Ph.D.
Francis Cullen, Ph.D.
John Eck, Ph.D.
Robin Engel, Ph.D.
Bonnie Fisher, Ph.D.
James Frank, J.D., Ph.D.
Edward Latessa, Ph.D.

Christopher Lowenkamp, Ph.D.
Paula Smith, Ph.D.
Christopher Sullivan, Ph.D.
Lawrence Travis, Ph.D.
Patricia Van Voorhis, Ph.D.
Pamela Wilcox, Ph.D.
John Wooldredge, Ph.D.
John Wright, Ph.D.

Evidence-based Policies and Practices in Criminal Justice

**2009 Annual Meeting
September 24-26, 2009
Inn of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois**

Welcome to the 2009 Midwestern Criminal Justice Association Annual Conference!

We are glad you chose to participate in this meeting. We are keenly aware of the challenges associated with traveling to conferences given the current economic conditions, and are therefore appreciative of your support of *your* regional criminal justice association. The MCJA Officers worked very hard to put together a program that will hopefully exceed your expectations. I just want to take this opportunity to touch on a couple of highlights.

The conference includes the usual array of presentation panels, vendor displays, and complimentary snack breaks spread across the three days. Loyola University Chicago has once again agreed to host a plenary session on their campus on Thursday evening with a reception to follow (see program for directions). In addition, we have many organizational issues that need to be discussed at the business meeting on Friday at 4:00pm. I want to encourage all members to attend and voice their opinions. The business meeting will be followed by a keynote by Michael Scott, Director of the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing. We will conclude Friday evening with our customary Presidential Reception.

As always, this meeting would not have been possible without the contributions of many. I first want to thank all of the sponsors who agreed to provide financial support for the meeting. You will see their advertisements throughout this program, and a complete listing of all sponsors is available on the back of this program. David Olson (Loyola University Chicago) once again deserves special recognition for his role in hosting and organizing the plenary session on Thursday evening. He also continues to provide LCD projectors for each of the meeting rooms so that the MCJA does not have to rent them (at a high rate) from the Inn. I also want to thank Brandon Kooi (Aurora University) and Amanda Burgess-Proctor (Oakland University) for serving as judges for the student paper competition.

Finally, I would like to welcome any new members as well as those who were recently elected to Officer positions (2nd Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer). Results of the election were not yet available at the time this program was printed, but we look forward to working with the new Officers. We are also very happy to announce Michael Leiber (Virginia Commonwealth University) as the incoming editor of the *Journal of Crime and Justice*. We would like to extend a special thank you to outgoing editor Mitchell Chamlin (University of Cincinnati) for his steadfast efforts to improve the quality and visibility of our flagship publication.

If you have any feedback regarding any aspect of the conference, or have innovative ideas for future meetings, please do not hesitate to contact me or any of the other MCJA Officers. Here's wishing you an enjoyable and enlightening conference!

Justin W. Patchin
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
1st Vice President and Program Chair
Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

**Current Officers of the
Midwestern Criminal Justice Association
(2008-2009)**

President

Daniel C. Dahlgren
University of Maryland Eastern Shores
dcdahlgren@umes.edu

1st Vice President and Program Chair

Justin W. Patchin
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
patchinj@uwec.edu

2nd Vice President

Eric G. Lambert
Wayne State University
dz9258@wayne.edu

Secretary

Melissa W. Burek
Bowling Green State University
mwburek@bgsu.edu

Treasurer

Michael Barrett
Ashland University
mbarrett@ashland.edu

***Journal of Crime and Justice* Editor**

Mitchell Chamlin
University of Cincinnati
chamlimb@ucmail.uc.edu

Immediate Past President

William Wells
Sam Houston State University
william.wells@shsu.edu

PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE MCJA

2006-2007 CHARLES CORLEY
2005-2006 MARVIN FREE
2004-2005 THOMAS CASTELLANO
2003-2004 JAMES FRANK
2002-2003 MICHAEL LIEBER
2001-2002 KEVIN BRYANT
2000-2001 DEAN CHAMPION
1999-2000 BRYAN DEAN BYERS
1998-1999 JAMES ALBRITTON
1997-1998 ED TROMANHAUSER
1996-1997 NICHOLAS MEIER
1995-1996 LINDA ZUPAN
1994-1995 PETER KRATCOSKI
1993-1994 SLOAN LETMAN
1992-1993 MICHAEL MEYER

1991-1992 JAMES LEBEAU
1990-1991 FRANK HOVARTH
1989-1990 MICHAEL CHARLES
1988-1989 NORMAN KITTEL
1987-1988 DAVID KALINCH
1986-1987 PATRACIA VAN VORHIS
1985-1986 NANCY SCHAFFER
1984-1985 JEFFREY SCHRINK
1983-1984 PEGGY FORTUNE
1982-1983 BILL WAKEFIELD
1981-1982 VINCE WEBB
1980-1981 JACK GREENE
1979-1980 GARY TUCKER
1978-1979 F.L. KUCHEL
1977-1978 BOB PARSONS

- PROGRAM OVERVIEW -

Thursday, September 24

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1:00-2:15 | Panels |
| 2:15 | Afternoon Snack Break, Michigan
Sponsored by Southern Illinois University at Carbondale Department of
Criminology and Criminal Justice |
| 2:30-3:45 | Panels |
| 4:30-5:30 | Plenary Session at Loyola University of Chicago's Water Tower Campus
Bean Hall located in Lewis Towers |
| 5:30 | Opening Day Reception
Loyola University of Chicago's Water Tower Campus
Sponsored by Loyola University of Chicago |

Friday, September 25

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 9:00-10:15 | Panels |
| 10:15 | Morning Snack Break, Michigan
Sponsored by Park University Department of Criminal Justice Administration |
| 10:30-11:45 | Panels |
| 11:45-1:00 | Lunch on your own |
| 1:00-2:15 | Panels |
| 2:30-3:45 | Panels |
| 3:45 | Afternoon Snack Break, Michigan
Sponsored by Aurora University, Criminal Justice Program |
| 4:00 | Business Meeting, Buckingham (all members are welcome) |
| 5:15-6:15 | Keynote Address, Buckingham
Michael Scott, Director of the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing |
| 6:15 | Presidential Reception, Buckingham
Sponsored by the University of Cincinnati School of Criminal Justice |

Saturday, September 26

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 8:00 | Morning Snack Break, Michigan
Sponsored by Ferris State University, School of Criminal Justice; University of
Nebraska at Omaha, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice; and, Wayne
State University, Department of Criminal Justice |
| 9:00-10:15 | Panels |

Thursday, September 24th

Thursday, September 24, 2009 1:00-2:15pm

Windy City

PANEL 1: THE NATURE AND CONSEQUENCES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Chair: Judith Sturges, Penn State Fayette

BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL RISK PROFILES OF UNRULY VERSUS DELINQUENT YOUTH

April R. Bradley, University of North Dakota

Roni Mayzer, University of North Dakota

Mariah Laver, University of North Dakota

Erin Olufs, University of North Dakota

THE EFFECTS OF CHILDREN'S CRIMINALITY ON MOTHERS OF OFFENDERS

Judith Sturges, Penn State Fayette

INSIGHTS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE WORKERS IN A COMMUNITY INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM TO IMPROVE TREATMENT

Barry S. McCrary, Western Illinois University

RECONCEPTUALIZING CRIME AS AN INDEPENDENT VARIABLE: THE SOCIAL AND PERSONAL CONSEQUENCES OF CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT

Matthew D. Makarios, University of Wisconsin – Parkside

Francis T. Cullen, University of Cincinnati

Pamela Wilcox, University of Cincinnati

John P. Wright, University of Cincinnati

Thursday, September 24, 2009 1:00-2:15pm

Saint Claire

PANEL 2: COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME

Chair: Jagan Lingamneni, Governors State University

HISTORY OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN INDIA

Jagan Lingamneni, Governors State University

ORGANIZED CRIME IN ISRAEL: AN UPDATE

Gad J. Bensinger, Loyola University Chicago

DEATH PENALTY VIEWS IN BANGLADESH: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT VIEWS AMONG BANGLADESHI COLLEGE STUDENTS

Eric G. Lambert, Wayne State University

Mahfuzul I. Khondaker, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania

Shanhe Jiang, The University of Toledo

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME IN THE WESTERN CAPE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Dale Kapla, Northern Michigan University

Greg Warchol, Northern Michigan University

Joseph F.W. Herbig, University of South Africa

Thursday, September 24, 2009 1:00-2:15pm

Harbor

PANEL 3: HOMICIDE: BEYOND THE HEADLINES

Chair: Christopher Powell, Marquette University

FILICIDE: A GENDERED PROFILE OF OFFENDER, VICTIM, AND EVENT CHARACTERISTICS IN A NATIONAL SAMPLE OF REPORTED INCIDENTS, 1995-2005

Kevin Matthews, Illinois State University

Jessie L. Krienert, Illinois State University

HERETOFORE-UNREPORTED SIMILARITIES AMONG FEMALE VICTIMS OF THE ZODIAC KILLER

Michael Martin, Independent Scholar

Kortnie Ford, Columbia College

META-EVALUATION OF CROSS NATIONAL HOMICIDE

Maria Koepfel, University of Northern Iowa

Gayle Rhineberger-Dunn, University of Northern Iowa

A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF 146 JAIL AND LOCKUP DEATHS IN MILWAUKEE COUNTY (1968-2009): TRENDS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Richard Zevitz, Marquette University

Christopher Powell, Marquette University

Thursday, September 24, 2009 1:00-2:15pm

Buckingham

PANEL 4: CURRENT ISSUES AND INNOVATIONS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

Chair: Greg Plumb, Park University

STRATEGIES TO RETAIN AND ATTRACT CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENTS IN A STRUGGLING ECONOMY

Kenneth Christopher, Park University

DEVELOPING AND INSERTING A TERRORISM/HOMELAND SECURITY CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

Michael T. Eskey, Park University

THE INSIDE – OUT PROGRAM

Carol Getty, Park University

EXPERIENTIAL AND SERVICE LEARNING IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

John Hamilton, Park University

THE “C.S.I.” EFFECT IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Greg Plumb, Park University

Thursday, September 24, 2009 2:15pm Michigan
AFTERNOON SNACK BREAK
Sponsored by Southern Illinois University at Carbondale Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice

Thursday, September 24, 2009 2:30-3:45pm Windy City
PANEL 5: LESSONS FROM THE COURTROOM AND KNOWLEDGE OF CIVIL RIGHTS
Chair: Michael C. Gizzi, Illinois State University

MOTHER NATURE IN COURT: AN INVESTIGATION OF POTENTIAL JURORS ATTITUDES IN CLIMATE CHANGE LITIGATION
Liz Athaide-Victor, Tiffin University

ARIZONA V. GANT: A BLIP ON THE RADAR, OR A PARADIGM SHIFT FOR SEARCH AND SEIZURE LAW AND DRUG INTERDICTION
Michael C. Gizzi, Illinois State University
R. Craig Curtis, Bradley University

SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF CRIME IN TRIAL COURT PROCEEDINGS: AN ALTERNATIVE VIEW
David P. Maloy, Northeastern Illinois University

I DIDN'T KNOW I HAD THAT RIGHT: A STUDY ON THE KNOWLEDGE OF CIVIL RIGHTS
Michael Matej, Tiffin University
Maria Shaw, Tiffin University

Thursday, September 24, 2009 2:30-3:45pm Saint Claire
PANEL 6: TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Chair: Jeffrey A. Walsh, Illinois State University

FOSTERING AND ASSESSING CREATIVE THINKING WITHIN CJ 201 INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE, THE 'MASS CLASS'
Wendelin Hume, University of North Dakota

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHER IMMEDIACY, CLASSROOM CONTEXT, AND ACADEMIC DISHONESTY
Jeffrey A. Walsh, Illinois State University
Jessie L. Krienert, Illinois State University
Kevin Matthews, Illinois State University

AN EVALUATION OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE CURRICULUM
Chip Coldren, Governor State University
Caron Jacobson, Governor State University

WRITING AND CITING IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE - IT'S NOT ALWAYS PLAGIARISM

Michael T. Eskey, Park University

FINDINGS FROM AN EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING PROJECT IN A CORRECTIONS COURSE

Kevin Walsh, Roosevelt University

Stephanie W. Walsh, Aurora University

Thursday, September 24, 2009 2:30-3:45pm

Harbor

PANEL 7: SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION

Chair: Franklin M. Osanka, Independent Scholar

DETERMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF "RETAIL WATCH" PROGRAMS

Michael Seredycz, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

DOES SELF-DEFENSE TRAINING INCREASE FEMALE PARTICIPANTS' CONFIDENCE IN THEIR ABILITIES TO FIGHT BACK AGAINST AN ATTACKER?

Leanne Brecklin, University of Illinois at Springfield

Rena Middendorf, University of Illinois at Springfield

Thursday, September 24, 2009 2:30-3:45pm

Buckingham

PANEL 8: PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND THE POLICE

Chair: Kimberly D. Hassell, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

PUBLIC PERCEPTION TOWARDS THE POLICE: DOES ATTAINMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION PRODUCE ANY EFFECT ON THE CONVENTIONAL PREDICTORS?

Jospeter M. Mbuba, Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne

POLICING VIEWS FROM AROUND THE GLOBE: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE VIEWS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS FROM BANGLADESH, CANADA, NIGERIA AND THE UNITED STATES

Eric G. Lambert, Wayne State University

Shanhe Jiang, The University of Toledo

O. Oko Elechi, Prairie View A & M University

Mahfuzul I. Khondaker, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania

David N. Baker, The University of Toledo

Kasey A. Tucker, The University of Toledo

FACTORS INFLUENCING JUVENILES' PERCEPTIONS OF THE POLICE

Kimberly D. Hassell, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Carol A. Archbold, North Dakota State University

Danielle M. Romain, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH

CRIME NEWS STORIES IN LOCAL BROADCASTS

Lindsey M. Arbuthnot, University of Missouri-Kansas City

RACE AND OPINIONS OF STALKING: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE STALKING VIEWS OF
BLACK AND WHITE COLLEGE STUDENTS

Brad W. Smith, Wayne State University

Eric G. Lambert, Wayne State University

James Geistman, Ohio Northern University

Thursday, September 24, 2009 4:30-5:30pm Kasbeer Hall, Loyola University Chicago

PLENARY SESSION: CRIME, THE MEDIA AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY

Loyola University Chicago

Stephen Handelman, Director, Center on Media, Crime and Justice, John Jay College of
Criminal Justice

Joe Domanick, Senior Fellow at the John Jay Center on Media, Crime and Justice; Senior
Fellow for at the University of Southern California's Annenberg School for Communication

Thursday, September 24, 2009 5:30pm Kasbeer Hall, Loyola University Chicago

OPENING DAY RECEPTION

Sponsored by Loyola University Chicago

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH

Directions to Loyola University Chicago: Go west out of the Inn to Michigan Avenue. Proceed 5 blocks north on Michigan to Pearson St. Go 3 blocks west on Pearson St. to 25 E. Pearson St. The Plenary Session will be held on the 15th Floor (Kasbeer Hall).

WATER TOWER CAMPUS



Preparing people to lead extraordinary lives

Friday, September 25th

Friday, September 25, 2009	9:00-10:15am	Windy City
PANEL 9: CRIMINOLOGY THEORY		
<i>Chair: George W. Burruss, Southern Illinois University Carbondale</i>		

THE ANOMIE/CRIME RELATIONSHIP: ITS SCOPE AND SIGNIFICANCE IN DURKHEIM'S CRIMINOLOGY

Bruce DiCristina, University of North Dakota

THE FOLKS THEORY OF CRIMINOLOGY: TOWARDS A MULTI-DISCIPLINE PERSPECTIVE ON CRIME
Michael G. Galezewski, Michigan State University

WHITE-COLLAR CRIME AND THE JAPANESE DREAM: EXPLAINING THE VARIATION IN JAPAN'S EMBEZZLEMENT RATES THROUGH INSTITUTIONAL ANOMIE THEORY

Maíra F. Aranha, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

George W. Burruss, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

CONFLICT IS JUSTICE

Ramon Viera, Northeastern Illinois University

JESUS IN MY CLASSROOM: THE HISTORICAL ROLE OF THE BLACK CHURCH IN SOCIAL CONTROL
J.F. Huey, Indiana University Northwest

Friday, September 25, 2009	9:00-10:15am	Saint Claire
PANEL 10: KEEPING THE HOMELAND SAFE: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES		
<i>Chair: Thomas J. Hawley, Jefferson Community College</i>		

INSECURITY AND THE GROWING PARA-MILITARIZATION OF POLICING ACROSS THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Randall Beger, University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire

Stephen M. Hill, University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire

FROM INTERNAL SECURITY TO HOMELAND SECURITY: USING HISTORY TO GUIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT'S ROLE

Thomas J. Hawley, Jefferson Community College

SECURITY MEASURES USED TO PROTECT THE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

Herbert D. Henderson, Lake Superior State University

COSTA MESA CASE STUDY--NATIVIST ACTIONS AGAINST LATIN(O)A IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR COUNTER MOVEMENT CONTESTING THE CITY'S ANTI-IMMIGRANT SENTIMENTS, ORDINANCES AND PERCEIVED RACIAL PROFILING

Guadalupe Vidales, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

Friday, September 25, 2009 9:00-10:15am Harbor

PANEL 11: ISSUES IN ADULT SENTENCING

Chair: James Frank, University of Cincinnati

RESPONSES TO THE RETROACTIVITY OF THE CRACK COCAINE AMENDMENT: DISTRICT COURT ORGANIZATIONAL ADAPTATIONS

Angela Reitler, University of Cincinnati

James Frank, University of Cincinnati

INFILTRATING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE MYSTIQUE: CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT WITH LOCAL CRIMINAL COURTS TO END MASS INCARCERATION

Douglas Thomson, Chicago State University

THE EFFECT OF FEDERAL SENTENCING GUIDELINES AND MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES ON THE RATES OF DRUG CRIME AND INCARCERATION

Tamera Jenkins, Park University

A TRI-STATE COMPARISON OF RACIAL DISPARITY IN SENTENCING

Eye-Liza Scott, Aurora University

Friday, September 25, 2009 9:00-10:15am Buckingham

PANEL 12: IDENTIFYING HOT PLACES OF CRIME AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE VICTIMS

Chair: Eric G. Lambert, Wayne State University

THEFT FROM WITHIN THE IVORY TOWER: THE PROLIFERATION OF TECHNOLOGY AND CAMPUS VICTIMIZATION TRENDS

Cory P. Haberman, Temple University

J. Michael Vecchio, University of Missouri-St. Louis

THE CONTINGENT CONTEXT OF PLACE VIOLENCE: VIOLENT CRIME IN APARTMENT COMPLEXES

Troy Payne, University of Cincinnati

Heidi Scherer, University of Cincinnati

Pamela Wilcox, University of Cincinnati

Bonnie Fisher, University of Cincinnati

John Eck, University of Cincinnati

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN STALKING EXPERIENCES OF BLACK AND WHITE STUDENTS

Jay Kennedy, Wayne State University

Joanna Stelnicki, Wayne State University

Eric G. Lambert, Wayne State University

Brad W. Smith, Wayne State University

GENDER AND AGE DIFFERENCES WHEN MEASURING COMFORT LEVELS WITH HOMOSEXUALS

Nicole Lewis, Tiffin University

Kate Schuller, Tiffin University

Friday, September 25, 2009	10:15am	Michigan
MORNING SNACK BREAK		
<i>Sponsored by Park University Department of Criminal Justice Administration</i>		

Friday, September 25, 2009	10:30-11:45am	Windy City
PANEL 13: THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM		
<i>Chair: Janice R. Hill, Illinois State University</i>		

AN EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECTS OF GENDER ON INTAKE JUVENILE JUSTICE DECISION MAKING AND THE CONTEXTUAL RELATIONSHIPS OF RACE, CRIME SEVERITY, AND THE GENDER OF THE DECISION-MAKER

Michael Leiber, Virginia Commonwealth University
Sarah Jane Brubaker, Virginia Commonwealth University
Kristan Fox, Virginia Commonwealth University

EXAMINING THE RECIDIVISM OF JUVENILE RELEASED FROM PRISON: THE ILLINOIS EXPERIENCE

David Olson, Loyola University Chicago
Jordan Boulger, Loyola University Chicago

REFLECTIONS ON EVALUATING REDEPLOY ILLINOIS IN ITS EARLY STAGES

Chip Coldren, Governors State University
Sesha Kethineni, Illinois State University
Douglas Thomson, Chicago State University

Friday, September 25, 2009	10:30-11:45am	Saint Claire
PANEL 14: THE FUTURE OF POLICING: TRUST, TRANSPARENCY, AND TECHNOLOGY		
<i>Discussant: William Wells, Sam Houston State University</i>		

TRUST AND TRANSPARENCY IN POLICING: EXPLORING CONTEMPORARY ISSUES AND FUTURE TRENDS

Joseph Schafer, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

THE FEARS OF INTELLIGENCE LED POLICING: TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ARE THE KEYS TO SUCCESS

Thomas J. Martinelli, Wayne State University
Joseph Schafer, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

CYBERBULLYING AND ONLINE HARASSMENT: LAW ENFORCEMENT'S ROLE IN THE FUTURE OF SCHOOL VIOLENCE

Justin W. Patchin, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Friday, September 25, 2009	10:30-11:45am	Harbor
PANEL 15: ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION		
<i>Chair: Robert Hanson, Northern Michigan University</i>		

PARTNERED FROM ABROAD: THE BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF INTERNATIONAL
MEMORANDUMS OF UNDERSTANDING FOR ADMINISTRATION, FACULTY AND STUDENTS

Greg Warchol, Northern Michigan University
Dale Kapla, Northern Michigan University
Joe Herbig, University of South Africa
Johann Prinsloo, University of South Africa

Friday, September 25, 2009	10:30-11:45am	Buckingham
PANEL 16: DRUG USERS AND INNOVATIVE TREATMENT APPROACHES		
<i>Chair: Bill Wakefield, University of Nebraska at Omaha</i>		

AN EXPLORATION OF WHY WOMEN USE METHAMPHETAMINE
Nishanth Visagaratnam, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS: KANE COUNTY DRUG COURT
Brandon R. Kooi, Aurora University
Judge James Doyle, Kane County, Illinois (retired)

INVESTIGATING THE LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF DRUG COURTS: A 10-YEAR RECIDIVISM ANALYSIS
Elizabeth Wilson, Illinois State University
Dawn Beichner, Illinois State University

PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS 20 YEARS LATER: AIDING OR IMPEDING DUE PROCESS?
Angelyn C. Frazer, National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers

THE ROLE OF CLIENT EMPLOYMENT IN THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF A DRUG COURT
PROGRAM
Bill Wakefield, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Friday, September 25, 2009	1:00-2:15pm	Windy City
PANEL 17: YOUTH GANGS AND TEEN TECHNOLOGY		
<i>Chair: Daniel Scott, University of Wisconsin-River Falls</i>		

RECENT PATTERNS IN GANG PREVALENCE: A TWO STATE COMPARISON
Jeff Rojek, University of South Carolina
Matthew Petrocelli, Southern Illinois University
Trish Oberweis, Southern Illinois University

FIREARM INVOLVEMENT INFLUENCES ON THE RECIDIVISM OF GANG MEMBERS COMPARED TO NON-GANG MEMBERS

Daniel Scott, University of Wisconsin-River Falls

ADOLESCENTS ON MYSPACE: ISSUES AND INFORMATION

Justin W. Patchin, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Sameer Hinduja, Florida Atlantic University

William Haack, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Friday, September 25, 2009

1:00-2:15pm

Saint Claire

PANEL 18: PUNISHMENT AND JUSTICE: THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Chair: David Burlingame, Grand Valley State University

EVALUATING THE MEASUREMENT PROPERTIES OF PROCEDURAL JUSTICE IN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING

Howard M. Henderson, Sam Houston State University

William Wells, Sam Houston State University

Edward R. Maguire, American University

Jameel Gray, Aurora University

THE ILLINOIS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT REFORM ACT: HOW POLICY AFFECTS PRACTICE

David Olson, Loyola University Chicago

Robert M Lombardo, Loyola University Chicago

THEORIES OF PUNISHMENT AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE TREATMENT OF SEX OFFENDERS

David Burlingame, Grand Valley State University

PROSECUTING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE OFFENDERS: WHERE DO WE GO NEXT?

Janice R. Hill, Illinois State University

Friday, September 25, 2009

1:00-2:15pm

Harbor

PANEL 19: PROFESSOR AS A PROFESSION

Chair: David Jones, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY: THE LIVED EXPERIENCE OF A QUALITATIVE RESEARCHER DOING QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Kiesha Warren-Gordon, Ball State University

GENDER AND PARTICIPATION AT THE 2009 ACJS MEETING

David Jones, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Friday, September 25, 2009	1:00-2:15pm	Buckingham
PANEL 20: PRISON AND PROBATION WORK		
<i>Chair: Eric G. Lambert, Wayne State University</i>		

WANTING CHANGE: THE RELATIONSHIP OF PERCEPTIONS OF INNOVATION WITH
CORRECTIONAL STAFF JOB STRESS, JOB SATISFACTION, AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT

Eric G. Lambert, Wayne State University

Nancy L. Hogan, Ferris State University

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT AND JOB BURNOUT AMONG
CORRECTIONAL STAFF: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

Eric G. Lambert, Wayne State University

Nancy L. Hogan, Ferris State University

Irshad Altheimer, Wayne State University

AN EXPLORATORY EXAMINATION OF A GENDERED MODEL OF THE EFFECTS OF ROLE
STRESSORS

Eric G. Lambert, Wayne State University

Irshad Altheimer, Wayne State University

Nancy L. Hogan, Ferris State University

JOB STRESS AMONG FEDERAL PROBATION OFFICERS: A VERY PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE
CONTRIBUTION OF WORK RELATED FACTORS

Michael McGrath, University of North Dakota and U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services
System

Michael E. Meyer, University of North Dakota

Martin Gottschalk, University of North Dakota

Friday, September 25, 2009	2:30-3:45pm	Windy City
PANEL 21: VARIETIES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ITS RESPONSE		
<i>Chair: Christina DeJong, Michigan State University</i>		

EXPLORING THE CONSEQUENCES OF SERIAL BATTERING RELATIONSHIPS FOR IPV VICTIMS

Amanda Burgess-Proctor, Oakland University

FACTORS AFFECTING THE ARRESTS OF PARTICIPANTS IN BATTERER INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

Lois A. Ventura, University of Toledo

Megan Bullen, University of Toledo

Kristi Feher, University of Toledo

THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON DOMESTIC ABUSE: THE INFLUENCE OF DIGITAL
COMMUNICATION ON THE THEORY OF POWER AND CONTROL

Lynn A. Tovar, Lewis University

Tracey Nicholls, Lewis University

EXPLORING VARIATION IN THE PERCEPTIONS OF RAPE AMONG MALE AND FEMALE POLICE OFFICERS: DOES THE INTRA-FEMALE GENDER HOSTILITY THESIS APPLY?

Carol A. Archbold, North Dakota State University

Kimberly D. Hassell, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Ericka Wentz, North Dakota State University

FEMALE HOMICIDE DEFENDANTS AND THE USE OF BATTERED WOMAN'S SYNDROME IN THE COURTS: AN EXAMINATION OF DATA FROM A MID-ATLANTIC CITIES' PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE

Carolyn Field, Edgewood College

Friday, September 25, 2009

2:30-3:45pm

Saint Claire

PANEL 22: PUTTING THE "CORRECT" IN CORRECTIONS

Chair: Roger Guy, University of North Carolina at Pembroke

RELEASING FISH INTO CLEAN WATER: TOWARD MORE SUCCESSFUL CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION

Roger Guy, University of North Carolina at Pembroke

TASC TO THE TEST: OUTCOMES RELATED TO PROGRAM COMPLETION

Melissa W. Burek, Bowling Green State University

Christine Englebrecht, Bowling Green State University

John Liederbach, Bowling Green State University

PRISON OVERCROWDING IN CALIFORNIA: A STATUS REPORT

Bruce L. Bikle, California State University Sacramento

FIRST-TIME, ADULT-ONSET OFFENDERS: ARE THEY DIFFERENT?

Patricia M. Harris, University of Texas at San Antonio

PROFESSIONALISM IN COMMUNITY SUPERVISION -- IS TQM DEAD?

Kevin Walsh, Roosevelt University

Tana McCoy, Roosevelt University

Friday, September 25, 2009

2:30-3:45pm

Harbor

PANEL 23: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN POLICING

Chair: Jeffrey B. Bumgarner, Minnesota State University, Mankato

OFFICER DECISION MAKING DURING TRAFFIC STOPS

Kenneth J. Novak, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Seth Fallik, University of Missouri-Kansas City

THE POLICE PSYCHOLOGIST AS SERVICE PROVIDER

Sloan T. Letman, American Intercontinental University

Alison Duggins, St. Leo University

Shirley Chuo, American Intercontinental University

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED: TRENDS OVER THE PAST HALF-CENTURY

Gregory B. Morrison, Ball State University

THE ROLE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN SECURITY POLICE IN HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Mohammad Salahuddin, Chicago State University

Friday, September 25, 2009

2:30-3:45pm

Buckingham

PANEL 24: RACE, GENDER, AND SELF-EFFICACY: A CROSS-CULTURAL EXPLORATION OF THE PERCEIVED POSSIBILITY OF SUCCESSFUL INTERACTION WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chair:

SELF-EFFICACY AND POLICING OUTCOMES: EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITY OF PREDICTED PERCEPTIONS OF SUCCESS OR FAILURE WITHIN LAW ENFORCEMENT INTERACTIONS

Daniel C. Dahlgren, University of Maryland Eastern Shore

Michael Barrett, Ashland University

Thomas Mosley, University of Maryland Eastern Shore

GENDER AND SELF-EFFICACY IN RELATION TO POLICE INTERACTION

Daniel C. Dahlgren, University of Maryland Eastern Shore

Michael Barrett, Ashland University

Thomas Mosley, University of Maryland Eastern Shore

Chamira McKoy, University of Maryland Eastern Shore

Erica Walker, University of Maryland Eastern Shore

RACE AND SELF EFFICACY: STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE INTERACTION

Daniel C. Dahlgren, University of Maryland Eastern Shore

Michael Barrett, Ashland University

Thomas Mosley, University of Maryland Eastern Shore

Tavonna Harper, University of Maryland Eastern Shore

Nicholas Kugler, University of Maryland Eastern Shore

RACE, GENDER, SELF EFFICACY, AND SOCIAL DISTANCE: AN ATTEMPT AT RECONCILING CONTEXTUAL MEASURES OF SELF-PERCEPTION, SELF-EFFICACY, AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL DISTANCE TO POLICING

Daniel C. Dahlgren, University of Maryland Eastern Shore

Michael Barrett, Ashland University

Thomas Mosley, University of Maryland Eastern Shore

Tavonna Harper, University of Maryland Eastern Shore

Friday, September 25, 2009 AFTERNOON SNACK BREAK <i>Sponsored by Aurora University, Criminal Justice Program</i>	3:45pm	Michigan
--	---------------	-----------------

Friday, September 25, 2009 MCJA BUSINESS MEETING <i>All members are welcome.</i>	4:00pm	Buckingham
--	---------------	-------------------

Friday, September 25, 2009 KEYNOTE ADDRESS: "EVIDENCE-BASED CRIMINAL JUSTICE: JUST WHAT ARE WE TRYING TO PROVE?" Michael Scott, Director of the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing and University of Wisconsin Law School	5:15-6:15pm	Buckingham
---	--------------------	-------------------

Friday, September 25, 2009 PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION <i>Sponsored by the University of Cincinnati School of Criminal Justice</i>	6:15pm	Buckingham
---	---------------	-------------------

Saturday, September 26th

Saturday, September 26, 2009 8:00am Michigan

MORNING SNACK BREAK

Sponsored by Ferris State University, School of Criminal Justice; University of Nebraska at Omaha, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice; and, Wayne State University, Department of Criminal Justice

Saturday, September 26, 2009 9:00-10:15am Windy City

PANEL 25: ISSUES IN POLICING

Chair: Daniel C. Dahlgren, University of Maryland, Eastern Shores

THE ECOLOGICAL THEORY OF POLICE RESPONSE: A STATE POLICE AGENCY TEST

Richard R. Johnson, University of Toledo

Erica L. Olschansky, University of Toledo

ECOLOGICAL INFLUENCES ON STATE POLICE DISTRICT ACTIVITY

Richard R. Johnson, University of Toledo

Ashley N. Billings, University of Toledo

INFLUENCE OF WORK CHARACTERISTICS ON JOB SATISFACTION: A COMPARISON OF DIVISIONS WITHIN THE KOREAN NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY (KNPA)

Wook Kang, Michigan State University

Byung Lee, Michigan State University

MEDIATING THE STREETS: AN EXPLORATORY CASE STUDY OF MEDIATION AS A CONFLICT RESOLUTION METHOD FOR POLICE OFFICERS

Matt Ferre, Grand Valley State University

Christine Yalda, Grand Valley State University

DEMOCRATIC POLICING: A COMPARISON OF POLICE OFFICERS' PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR ROLE AND FUNCTIONS IN TRANSITIONAL SOCIETIES

Mahesh K. Nalla, Michigan State University

Saturday, September 26, 2009 9:00-10:15am Saint Claire

PANEL 26: CORRECTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Chair: Dawn Beichner, Illinois State University

WHO SKIPS: AN ANALYSIS OF FAILURE TO APPEARS

Brian R. Johnson, Grand Valley State University

Christopher Kierkus, Grand Valley State University

Christine Yalda, Grand Valley State University

EVALUATING FEMALE NEEDS: A RESPONSE FROM THE MALE DOMINATED RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT

Carlos D. Montemayor, University of Texas at San Antonio

HOW SIMILAR AND DIFFERENT ARE RISK FACTORS FOR VIOLENT RECIDIVISM DURING PROBATION AND AFTER DISCHARGED FROM PROBATION?

Loretta J. Stalans, Loyola University Chicago

THE CHALLENGES OF MOTHERING FROM PRISON

Dawn Beichner, Illinois State University
Brittany Schwein, Illinois State University

Saturday, September 26, 2009

9:00-10:15am

Harbor

PANEL 27: INVESTIGATING CRIMINAL INCIDENTS: KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE

Chair: Aubri F. McDonald, University of Illinois at Chicago

CRIME LAB CRISIS IN A CSI SOCIETY: IS TELEVISION CRIME HELPING OR HURTING?

Aubri F. McDonald, University of Illinois at Chicago

INTRICACIES OF MEMORY: GENDER, RECOLLECTION, AND EMOTION

Melissa Petkovsek, Tiffin University

ORIGINS OF THE CSI EFFECT: AN EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION PROCESS

Donielle Augustson, Tiffin University

THE ORGANIZATIONAL FAILURE OF FORENSIC ORGANIZATIONS: WHEN CRIME LABS FAIL

William R. King, Sam Houston State University

CALL FOR PRESENTATIONS

MIDWESTERN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION
2010 Annual Meeting

Thursday, September 23 – Saturday, September 25
Chicago, Illinois

Please submit abstracts no later than **August 15, 2010**, to:

Eric Lambert, Program Chair
Department of Criminal Justice
3281 Faculty Administration Building
Wayne State University
Detroit, MI 48202
313-577-2705 (office)
313-577-9977 (fax)
Email: dz9258@wayne.edu

Conference Hotel
The Inn of Chicago
162 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611
(312)-787-3100
Toll Free: 1-800-557-2378

Just minutes away from the Magnificent Mile!

Students interested in entering **The Outstanding Student Paper Competition** must submit papers to Eric Lambert at the address above, no later than September 1, 2009. E-mail attachments in Microsoft Word format are welcome.

All program participants are required to pre-register for the conference and to provide their own transportation and meeting expenses. LCD projectors will be available in the meeting rooms. No overhead projectors or computers will be provided. Additional audio/video equipment is the responsibility of the presenter. Individuals wanting additional equipment must either bring equipment to the conference or make arrangements through the audio-visual provider.

For more information, visit: www.mcja.org

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences is an international association established in 1963 to foster professional and scholarly activities in the field of criminal justice. ACJS promotes criminal justice education, research, and policy analysis within the discipline of criminal justice for both educators and practitioners.

Join Today

**www.acjs.org/signup
or
use form on reverse side**

Member Benefits

Discussion Forums

Annual Conference

Professional Growth

Leadership Opportunities

Networking Opportunities

Subscription to *Justice Quarterly*

Subscription to the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*

Subscription to *ACJS Today* and *ACJS NOW* Newsletters



Scholars - Professionals - Students

47th Annual Meeting "Beyond Our Boundaries: The Inclusivity of Criminal Justice Sciences"

February 23-27, 2010
San Diego, California

Host Hotel:

Town and Country Resort and Convention Center

For More Information, Visit:

www.acjs.org – "Annual Meeting" section

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES





ACJS Membership Application

To avoid errors, please print or type your information.

Name:					
Street					
Address:					
City:		State:		Zip:	
Country:					
Business Phone:		Fax:			
Email:					

Please include my contact information on the ACJS mailing list

☐ YES

☐ NO

Please include my contact information online in the ACJS membership directory

☐ YES

☐ NO

TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP (CHECK ONE)

<input type="checkbox"/> Regular Member - \$75.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Regular Membership (3 years) - \$210.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Regular Membership (5 years) - \$350.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Student with Journals - \$30.00 (A copy of Student ID card or letter from current professor confirming student status must be attached to this application.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional - \$250.00 <i>Accredited higher education institutions offering a bona fide criminal justice degree program or criminal justice research institute qualified by the ACJS Executive Board.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Membership (3 years) - \$735.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Membership (5 years) - \$1,225.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining - \$150.00 <i>Person, company, corporation, or partnership committed to excellence in education and research in criminal justice.</i>	By joining ACJS, you agree to comply with the ACJS Code of Ethics, which can be found in ACJS Hot Topics at www.acjs.org	<input type="checkbox"/> Lifetime - \$1,125.00 (Or three annual payments of \$375.00) <i>Members who qualify for regular membership and wish to signify a long-term commitment to ACJS.</i>

SECTIONS (OPTIONAL)

<input type="checkbox"/> Community College - \$10.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Minorities and Women (Regular) - \$35.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Corrections - \$15.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Minorities and Women (Student Member ONLY) - \$10.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Critical Criminology - \$30.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Police - \$37.00
<input type="checkbox"/> International (Regular) - \$10.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Restorative and Community Justice (Regular) - \$15.00
<input type="checkbox"/> International (Student Member ONLY) - \$5.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Restorative and Community Justice (Student Member ONLY) - FREE
<input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Justice - \$15.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Restorative and Community Justice (Student Fund Donation – Addition to Section Dues) - \$5.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Law and Public Policy - \$10.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Security and Crime Prevention - \$35.00

PAYMENT INFORMATION

Remember, you can join online at <http://www.acjs.org/signup/>. If you would prefer to mail or fax, please send this form and complete the payment information below:

☐ Check (Make check payable to the ACJS; must be in US dollars from a US Bank) ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ American Express

Credit Card # _____ Exp. Date _____ Billing Zip Code: _____

Signature _____

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES
P. O. Box 960

Greenbelt, Maryland 20768

Phone: (301) 446-6300 • (800) 757-ACJS • Fax: (301) 446-2819

Email: membership@acjs.org • Web: www.acjs.org



Why Choose Ferris?

Ready for the Real World

The Criminal Justice major follows the Ferris State University philosophy of offering career-orientated curriculum that prepares students for a professional career. This combination of training and education is the foundation of the Criminal Justice program. Positions in this field include opportunities within

- city police/county sheriff's departments
- state and federal agencies
- adult probation and parole
- juvenile services and casework
- corrections facilities
- security companies
- private investigation firms

The Criminal Justice bachelor's degree at Ferris has three options: Law Enforcement, Corrections and Generalist. The generalist option is available at any of our off campus sites, which include Grand Rapids, Lansing, Flint, Delta, Macomb, Schoolcraft and Port Huron.

For more information contact
(231) 591-5080 or visit www.ferris.edu/education.

Move Forward in Your Criminal Justice Career

Ferris State University also offers a Master of Science in Criminal Justice Administration, emphasizing four core areas:

- Administrative and Leadership Skills
- Research and Evaluation
- Personnel and Budgeting Management
- Crime and Violence

The master's program is available at three locations in Michigan – Big Rapids, Grand Rapids and Howell.

For additional information regarding the master's program, please contact
(231) 591-3652 or e-mail hogann@ferris.edu.





**ILLINOIS STATE
UNIVERSITY**
Illinois' first public university

***Master's Degree in
Criminal Justice Sciences***



WHY ISU?

- Established graduate program since 1972
- 13 full time faculty members, with additional courses taught by professionals from the field
- Student-professor research opportunities available
- Professional development opportunities within all areas of the field: corrections, law enforcement, & court system
- Enhanced knowledge of the criminal justice field through specialized courses
- Graduate funding available through tuition waivers and by internal and external assistantships offered by the department

Preferred Application Deadlines:

FALL SEMESTER: March 15

SPRING SEMESTER: October 15

Although we accept students on a space available basis, in order to receive full funding consideration for assistantships, applications must be received before the deadlines.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS:

- Bachelor's degree with a GPA of at least 3.2
- Graduate Record Examination (GRE)
- On-line graduate application form submitted to Office of Graduate Admissions
- Goals statement sent directly to the Criminal Justice Sciences Department
- Two letters of recommendation

Illinois State University
Criminal Justice Sciences
Campus Box 5250
Normal, IL 61790-5250

Phone: (309) 438-7626
Fax: (309) 438-7289

For more information:

<http://www.criminaljustice.ilstu.edu/graduate/>



**ILLINOIS STATE
UNIVERSITY**
Illinois' first public university

***Master's Degree in
Criminal Justice Sciences***



Program Curriculum

Core Courses

CJS 400 Independent Study
CJS 401 Criminological Theory
CJS 402 Issues in Justice
CJS 412 Correctional Systems
CJS 415 Policing and Society
CJS 421 Management Issues in the Criminal Justice System
CJS 440 Statistical Applications in Criminal Justice
CJS 497 Introduction to Research
CJS 498 Professional Practice in Criminal Justice
CJS 499 Master's Thesis
CJS/SOA 467 Sociology of Law

Elective Courses

CJS 300 Evaluative Research of Programs in Criminal Justice
CJS 304 Criminal Law
CJS 305 Rules of Evidence for the Administration of Justice
CJS 310 Correctional Systems
CJS 322 Communication skills in Criminal Justice
CJS 338 Alcohol, Drugs, and Crime
CJS 339 Women in Criminal Justice
CJS 340 Organized and White Collar Crime
CJS 360 Issues in Criminal Justice
CJS 369 World Criminal Justice Systems

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Thesis Option:

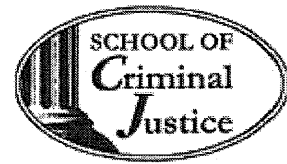
32 hours of course-work, including 5 hours of elective courses and 6 hours of CJS 499

OR

Comprehensive Exam Option:

34 hours of course-work, including 9 hours of elective courses, and must successfully pass a comprehensive exam in 4 areas

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



Criminal Justice Programs at Michigan State University

- MS in Criminal Justice (on-campus or online)
- MS in Forensic Science (concentrations in Chemistry, Biology, and Anthropology)
- MS in Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysis (online)
- PhD in Criminal Justice
- Specializations in Security Management and Judicial Administration

The University

Founded in 1855, MSU is one of the leading institutions of higher education in the United States. Academic programs are directed by faculty members with national and international reputations. Faculty members at MSU work closely with graduate students and take pride in meeting the academic needs of individual students.

The School of Criminal Justice

The Criminal Justice graduate programs provide students with analytic skills, an interdisciplinary knowledge base, and both classroom and practical understanding of the settings where correctional, law enforcement, and security policies are implemented. Faculty and students in the School of Criminal Justice bring to the program a wide variety of histories and academic backgrounds, which provides exciting exposure to practical experiences and a depth of academic knowledge. The Masters degree program integrates theory and application through case materials and classroom guest speakers, as well as internship opportunities. The Ph.D program includes opportunities to collaborate with faculty on research projects as well as gain teaching experience.

Current Research Projects

Transnational crime and comparative criminal justice; Policing; Homicide and gun violence; Intimate partner violence; Prisoner re-entry; Restorative justice; Gender, race, ethnicity, class and justice; Security; Forensic science; Public policy; Environmental crime; Victimization; Methods and measurement

Academic Staff

Professor Timothy Bynum; Professor David Carter; Assistant Professor Soma Chaudhuri; Professor Steve Chermak; Assistant Professor Jennifer Cobbina; Associate Professor Charles Corley; Associate Professor Christina DeJong; Associate Professor Steven Dow; Associate Professor David Foran; Assistant Professor Carole Gibbs; Assistant Professor Meredith Gore; Assistant Professor Thomas Holt; Associate Professor Vincent Hoffman; Professor John Hudzik; Associate Professor Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich; Associate Professor Christopher Maxwell; Associate Professor Sheila Maxwell; Director and Professor Edmund McGarrell; Assistant Professor Christopher Melde; Professor Merry Morash; Professor Mahesh Nalla; Assistant Professor Jesenia Pizarro; Assistant Professor Louie Rivers; Professor Christopher Smith; Associate Professor William Terrill; Assistant Professor Ruth Waddell; Associate Professor Jeremy Wilson; and Assistant Professor April Zeoli. The faculty are complemented by an outstanding group of research scientists, outreach specialists, and support staff.

Michigan State University
School of Criminal Justice
560 Baker Hall
East Lansing, MI 48824-1118
www.criminaljustice.msu.edu
517-355-2197; 517-432-1787 (fax)

Welcome to the 2009 Midwestern Criminal Justice Association Annual Meeting!

2009-2010 Faculty

Amy Anderson	Dennis Hoffman	Lisa Sample
Candice Batton	Lorine Hughes	Jukka Savolainen
Pauline Brennan	Susan Jacobs	Pete Simi
Sam Clinkinbeard	Colleen Kadleck	Marc Swatt
John Crank	Chris Marshall	Rebecca Trammell
Gregory DeLone	Robert Meier	William Wakefield
Miriam DeLone	Robbin Ogle	
Chris Eskridge	T. Hank Robinson	

School of Criminology and Criminal Justice University of Nebraska at Omaha

- Interdisciplinary faculty from diverse backgrounds & degree programs (e.g., Criminology, Criminal Justice, Sociology, Social Psychology, Women's Studies, Public Administration).
- Nationally ranked graduate degree programs: MA, MS, and PhD. Contact Dr. Robbin Ogle, the Graduate Program Chair at (402) 554-3128 or rogle@unomaha.edu for more information.
- Home of the Juvenile Justice Institute & the Consortium for Crime & Justice Research; facilitating collaborative research & community engagement.
- Contact Candice Batton, Director, for more information about UNO at (402) 554-4452 or cbatton@unomaha.edu



YOUR TIME. YOUR PLACE. YOUR UNIVERSITY.



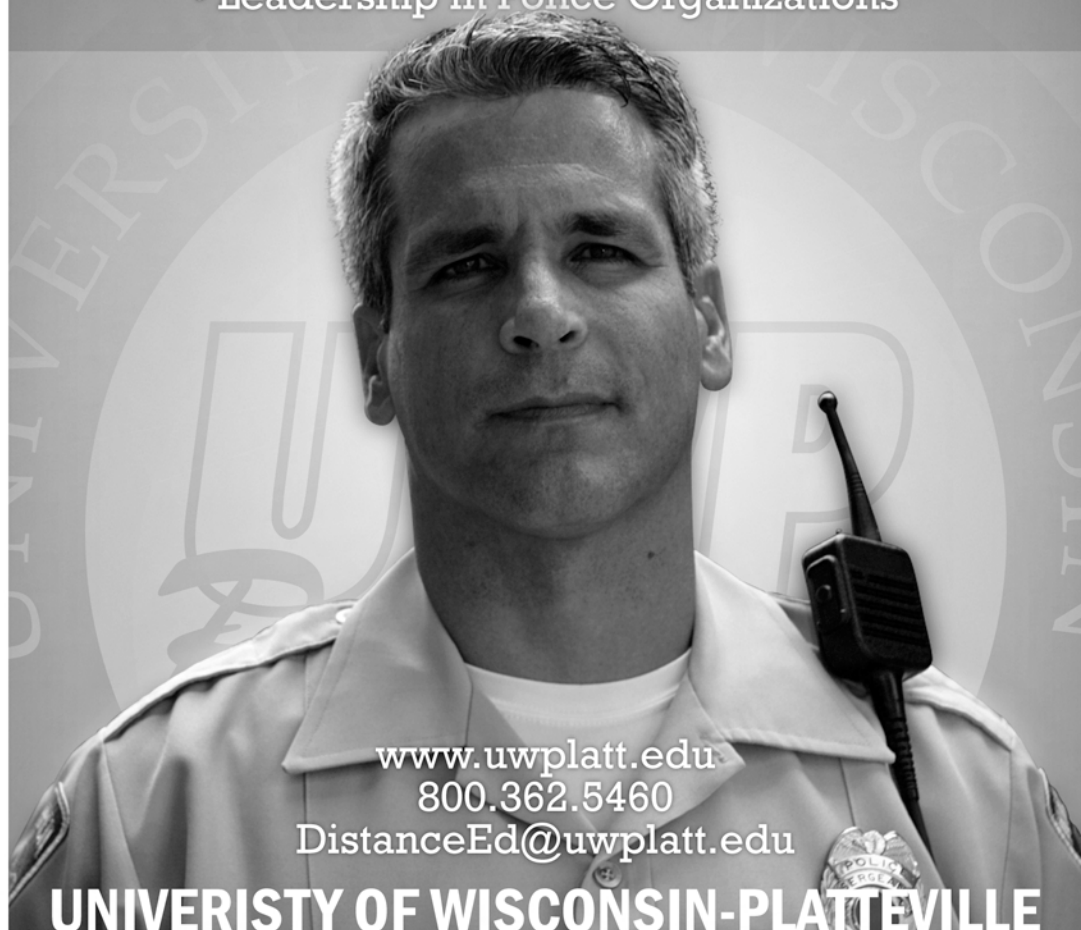
Earn a Bachelor's or
Master's degree in

Criminal Justice

completely online!

Online DOJ Certificates

- First-Line Supervisory Training for CJ Professionals
- Leadership in Police Organizations



www.uwplatt.edu

800.362.5460

DistanceEd@uwplatt.edu

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-PLATTEVILLE

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

MASTER'S DEGREE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

THE MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAM IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFERS:

- A comprehensive and flexible curriculum;
- Courses of study that provide an integrated appreciation of the entire criminal justice system and its relationship to crime in contemporary society;
- Academic and career counseling.

RESEARCH SHOWS THAT STUDENTS WITH A M.S. DEGREE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE HAVE:

- Higher job satisfaction;
- Higher income and job promotion opportunities.

COURSES REQUIRED FOR THE M.S. DEGREE INCLUDE (32 CREDIT HOURS WHICH CAN BE EARNED IN 4 SEMESTERS):

- Core classes in Criminal Justice and Criminology;
- Elective courses in other colleges and departments.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE GRADUATE DEGREE PROGRAM:

- Go to www.clas.wayne.edu/CRJ, click on Master of Science in CRJ; or
- Call (313) 577-2705 to schedule an appointment.

Financial scholarships available to eligible students.

Become part of the solution . . .
Earn a Master's Degree in Criminal Justice
at Wayne State University.

3291 Faculty/Administration Bldg.
Detroit, MI 48202
Contact: (313) 577-2705 or E-mail: ab1493@wayne.edu
www.clas.wayne.edu/CRJ



Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice

Southern Illinois University Carbondale

- * a national and an international reputation for quality research and education
- * offers the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees in Criminology & Criminal Justice
- * focuses on problems and solutions for criminal justice, social justice, and crime prevention
- * prepares graduates with the analytic capabilities and problem-solving skills that enable them to succeed in professional careers in criminal justice, in policy analysis and research, or in continued graduate or professional education

Highlights

- * **Effective Size:** about 450 undergraduate majors, 140 B.A. degrees awarded annually; also have 25 graduate students, 5 M.A. degrees awarded annually;
- * **High Quality:** 14 tenure-track research faculty; 4 part-time lecturers from criminal justice professions; Faculty teach all classes (not Teaching Assistants)
- * **Productive Scholars:** published 10 books, 137 peer-reviewed journal articles, 46 chapters, 201 presentations at National/International meetings; several research awards, and over \$700k in research grant funding during past 5 years
- * **Resources:** full-time experienced advisor, dedicated computer lab, job fair



New Name, Same Great Program!!



The Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice (formerly the Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency & Corrections) has recently undergone changes to the titles of our department and degree programs, in order to more accurately represent the scientific research conducted by our faculty and of the curriculum taught to students in both the BA and MA degree programs. Changes will occur in phases during the 2009-2010 academic year.

Phone: 618-453-5701

<http://ccj.siuc.edu/index.htm>

A Matter of Experience:

Criminal Justice Degree Programs at Park University

EXPERIENCE. It matters whether you're hiring someone for an important job or entrusting a bank with your life savings. At Park University we believe that experience should also rank right at the top when choosing a college or university. We especially feel that way about selecting a program in criminal justice, when, like few other professions, graduates must be prepared for a very real world.

Veteran Professionals as Faculty

Park's Criminal Justice Administration program offers Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Associate of Science degrees with concentrations available in law enforcement, corrections and security. As a critical part of a University-wide portfolio of academic quality, Park's Criminal Justice program is guided by an exceptional instruction team. Each full-time faculty member has more than 20 years of professional experience, bringing the day-to-day realities of the field into the classroom and ensuring that criminal justice graduates will be world-ready from day one.

Criminal justice faculty at Park also have outstanding academic credentials. Each faculty member has earned the highest degree possible in criminal justice or a related field, whether law enforcement, the courts, corrections or security. This creates an exciting intellectual climate for students, one that is fully grounded in theory and practice.

Adept at Innovation

Internationally recognized as an educational innovator, Park brings years of experience to the brave new world of higher education, one that demands more flexibility and virtual instruction. Park was one of the first institutions in the world to develop fully accredited, Online learning programs, and today is the second largest Online degree-granting program in the United States. Class sessions – whether face-to-face or Online – are offered days, evenings and on weekends, with sessions starting five times a year. Courses are available in both the traditional 16-week semester format or in accelerated eight-week terms.



For more information, call (877)-505-1059

or visit Park's Criminal Justice Administration website at www.park.edu/cj



A Leader in Diversity, Affordability

While many institutions champion diversity, few can claim a track record like ours. Park University enrolled its first international student in 1878 and has attracted students from diverse backgrounds in droves ever since. Forty-two percent of Park's student population comes from black, Hispanic, Asian and other ethnic traditions. Park annually enrolls more than 700 international students from 105 countries. Fifty percent of criminal justice students are female. Park is a truly global community where diverse voices are heard and respected – an invaluable learning opportunity for anyone working in the criminal justice system.

Park University excels at finding ways to make a college education possible for students from all walks of life and economic backgrounds. An independent, liberal arts institution, tuition at Park is approximately the same as that at state universities in the Midwest.

Excellence, Both Then and Now

From its roots as a small college in the Midwest, Park University today serves more than 25,000 students a year at 43 campus centers in 21 states as well as Online. Graduates of Park's Criminal Justice Administration program find career opportunities in police departments, security forces, advocacy agencies, border patrol units and the military. They work with battered women, in drug prevention programs and for the U.S. Forest Service. They attend graduate school and law school and make a difference across the country and around the world.

How is all this possible?

Chalk it up to experience.



One Journey.
Yours.

Park University

Degrees in Criminal Justice Administration at Park University combines the University's tradition of liberal arts education with a modern professional curriculum to prepare graduates to work in criminal justice or related professions.

All full-time faculty and many adjunct instructors in Park's criminal justice program each have more than 20 years of professional experience in the field, and terminal degrees in areas such as law enforcement, courts, corrections and security.

Besides offering experiential opportunities in all areas through internships and special topic courses, Park provides courses in multiple formats, including face-to-face and Online, in a variety of traditional and accelerated classes. And with students from more than 100 countries, Park offers a diverse educational experience.

Reference the code below when you submit your application and your application fee will be waived.
MCJA175



Contact us today at (877) 505-1059 or admissions@park.edu
Visit us online at www.park.edu/cj

ONE UNIVERSITY.
YOUR WORLD.™

Center for Criminal Justice Research

The Center for Criminal Justice Research (CCJR) at the University of Cincinnati (Ohio) was founded in 1996 to serve the needs of criminal justice agencies locally, statewide, and throughout the nation, and to facilitate research in the administration of justice and the nature of criminal behavior. Also housed within CCJR are the Corrections Institute and the Policing Institute. These Institutes are designed to take the knowledge gained from the research, and apply and implement the best practices to the field. This is accomplished through technical assistance, training, curriculum development, program design, and program evaluation.

Since formation, the CCJR has received 445 grants and contracts that total over \$41 million dollars. The Center currently has over \$6 million in grants and contracts. Annually, the Center averages \$3.1 million and 34 grants and contracts.

The Center offers expertise in a range of areas including survey design, survey implementation, data management, statistical analysis, program evaluation, scientific research, and program planning.

The types of agencies and clients served by CCJR include police, courts, and corrections at the local, county, state and federal levels. CCJR also collaborates with private service providers, Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services, National Institute of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Ohio Department of Youth Services, Ohio Attorney General's Office, as well as many other distinguished government offices.



Contact information

John Schwartz
508A Dyer Hall
Cincinnati, OH 45221-0389
513-556-1913
John.Schwartz@uc.edu

Website: www.uc.edu/CCJR



Master of Science in Criminal Justice

The Department of Criminal Justice at Loyola University Chicago is dedicated to providing a comprehensive, analytic and rigorous curriculum designed to produce highly motivated, well educated, and thoroughly prepared professionals and scholars for rewarding and successful careers in the field of criminal justice. Located on Loyola's vibrant downtown Chicago campus, graduate students have the opportunity to take classes from the department's distinguished full-time faculty and part-time faculty, all of whom have extensive experience in the field and hold significant positions within local, state and federal criminal justice agencies in the Chicago-land area. Graduate students are also given the opportunity to complete a field practicum within agencies that cover the continuum of the criminal justice system in the Chicago area and work on a wide range of grant-funded research projects with faculty and practitioner partners that have a significant impact on criminal justice policy and practice.

For more information, visit: <http://www.luc.edu/criminaljustice/graduate.shtml>

Full-Time Faculty

Gad Bensinger. Professor & Graduate Program Director. Ph.D., Loyola University Chicago. Areas of interest: Local and international criminal justice and the history of criminal justice.

Richard Block. Professor Emeritus. Ph.D., University of Chicago. Areas of interest: Ecological analysis of dangerous places, homicide, geographic information systems, and analysis of victim and offender travel time to incidents.

Garry Bombard. Senior Lecturer & Forensic Science Program Director. Ph.D., University of Illinois Chicago. Areas of interest: Crime laboratory operations and policy and the impact of forensic science on criminal justice system processing and effectiveness.

Gipsy Escobar. Assistant Professor. Ph.D. John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY). Areas of interest: Theories of crime and delinquency, homicide and interpersonal violence, and criminal justice program evaluation.

Jona Goldschmidt. Associate Professor. Ph.D., Arizona State University; J.D., DePaul University College of Law. Areas of interest: Pro se litigation, alternative dispute resolution, judicial selection, legal and judicial ethics, and international criminal law and war crimes.

Robert M. Lombardo. Assistant Professor. Ph.D., University of Illinois Chicago. Areas of interest: Theories of crime and delinquency, policing policy and practice, criminal justice organization and management, and organized crime in Chicago.

Arthur J. Lurigio. Professor & Associate Dean of Faculty, College of Arts and Sciences. Ph.D. Loyola University Chicago. Areas of interest: Offender drug abuse and dependence, mental disorders and crime, community corrections and criminal victimization and victim services.

David E. Olson, Associate Professor & Chairperson. Ph.D. University of Illinois Chicago. Areas of interest: Criminal justice policy, management and administration, community and institutional corrections, drug control practice and policy.

Magnus Seng. Associate Professor. Ph.D. University of Chicago. Areas of interest: Issues in adult and juvenile probation, corrections planning and policy, criminal justice policy and evaluation, and intermediate sanctions.

Loretta Stalans. Professor. Ph.D. University of Illinois Chicago. Areas of interest: Domestic and sexual violence, public opinion about justice, program evaluation of sex offender interventions, and jury nullification.

Don Stemen. Assistant Professor. Ph.D. New York University. Areas of interest: Criminal sentencing practice and policy, and evaluation of criminal justice programs and policies.



Bachelor of Arts degree in Criminal Justice

Aurora University is a private, independent university with an inclusive community dedicated to the transformative power of learning.

With campuses in Aurora, Illinois, (just 40 miles west of Chicago) and on the shores of Geneva Lake in Williams Bay, Wisconsin, Aurora University has a history of high-quality academic programs, serving traditional and non-traditional students since 1893.

Earn your bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice

- Traditional and Adult Degree Completion programs available
- Day and evening classes
- Expert faculty include current and former practitioners in the CJ field
- Blends theory and practice relevant to employer needs
- Low student to faculty ratio
- Financial aid and payment plans available
- Veteran and employer tuition benefits accepted

For additional information, contact Dr. Brandon Kooi, Program Chair, at bkooi@aurora.edu or:

**Center for Adult and Graduate Studies
347 S. Gladstone Avenue
Aurora, IL 60506
630.844.5294 / AUadmission@aurora.edu**

www.aurora.edu

*Aurora University is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission of the
North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.*

Do Your Criminal Justice Students JUSTICE:

Choose OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, a Not-for-Profit Publisher

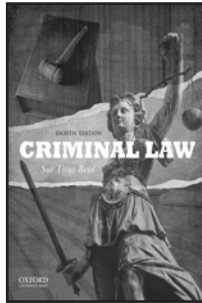
Oxford University Press offers the most cutting-edge—and affordable—resources for criminal justice courses.

Criminal Law

Eighth Edition

SUE TITUS REID

2009 | 448 pp. | cloth
\$120.00

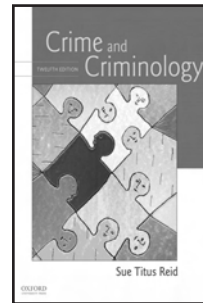


Crime and Criminology

Twelfth Edition

SUE TITUS REID

2008 | 624 pp. | cloth
\$120.00

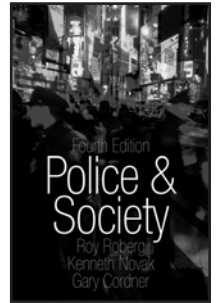


Police & Society

Fourth Edition

ROY ROBERG, KENNETH NOVAK, and GARY CORDNER

2008 | 544 pp. | paper
\$84.95



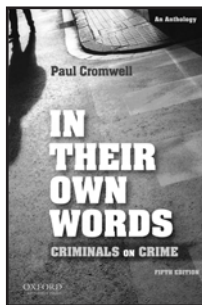
In Their Own Words

Criminals on Crime:
An Anthology

Fifth Edition

Edited by PAUL CROMWELL

2009 | 416 pp. | paper
\$49.95



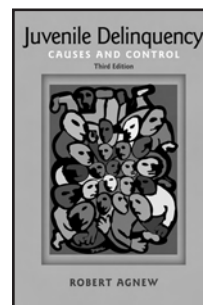
Juvenile Delinquency

Causes and Control

Third Edition

ROBERT AGNEW

2008 | 576 pp. | paper
\$74.95



Forthcoming December 2009!

A Woman Doing Life

Notes from a Prison for Women

ERIN GEORGE

Edited by ROBERT JOHNSON
with an Afterword by JOYCELYN POLLOCK

December 2009 | 224 pp. | paper | \$29.95

Essential Theories. Essential Resources.

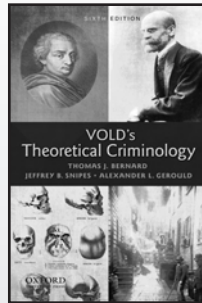
Texts in Criminological Theory from OXFORD

Vold's Theoretical Criminology

Sixth Edition

THOMAS J. BERNARD, JEFFREY B. SNIPES, and ALEXANDER L. GEROULD

2009 | 384 pp. | cloth | \$79.95



Fourth Edition forthcoming January 2010!

Criminological Theory:

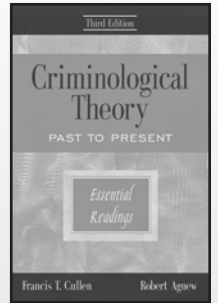
Past to Present

Essential Readings

Third Edition

Edited by FRANCIS T. CULLEN and ROBERT AGNEW

2006 | 606 pp. | paper | \$59.95



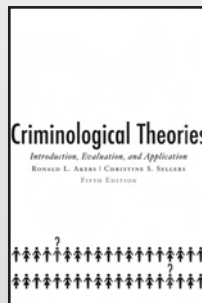
Criminological Theories

Introduction, Evaluation, and Application

Fifth Edition

RONALD L. AKERS and CHRISTINE S. SELLERS

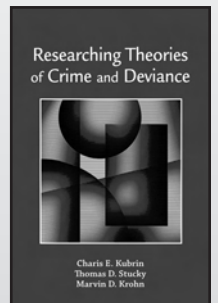
2008 | 416 pp. | paper | \$49.95



Researching Theories of Crime and Deviance

CHARIS E. KUBRIN, THOMAS D. STUCKY, and MARVIN D. KROHN

2008 | 368 pp. | paper | \$34.95



Not for Profit. All for Education.

Oxford University Press believes that high-quality educational support can and should be delivered at a reasonable price.

To find out more or for the fastest way to request an examination copy, visit us at www.oup.com/us/he. Please mention promotion code HEMCJA in your request. For other questions or suggestions, please contact 800.280.0280. In Canada, call 800.387.8020.

*Prices subject to change.

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL GROUP

University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC)

Undergraduate Program: At UIC you will have access to a faculty who focus on the larger forces of globalization as well as on the social realities of our local urban landscapes. The undergraduate curriculum reflects the multi-disciplinary character of the study of criminal justice, integrating material from the fields of sociology, psychology, anthropology, history, political science, and law.

Graduate Programs:

The Master of Arts core curriculum is divided into the four areas: law and society, criminology, organizations, and research methods. The curriculum is designed to provide educational opportunities for careers in research, evaluation and criminal justice administration.

The Ph.D. program includes some of the leading scholars in the country and its graduate curriculum is unique in several ways:

Addresses qualitative as well as quantitative methods of research and evaluation

Emphasizes community processes and the intersection between informal and formal mechanisms of social control.

Brings attention to race and gender in research on violence and on systemic efforts to achieve social and criminal justice.



A unique resource to exercise, implement, and enforce crime victims' rights

About VictimLaw

Developed and operated by the National Center for Victims of Crime, this online, user-friendly database features more than **17,000...**

- Victims' rights statutes
- Tribal laws
- Constitutional amendments
- Court rules
- Administrative code provisions
- Attorney general opinions
- Case summaries of related court decisions

Four Ways to Search

- 1 Topical** Search victims' rights laws by topic and subtopic.
- 2 Term** Search victims' rights laws by entering one or more keywords.
- 3 Contents** View *VictimLaw* contents by jurisdiction.
- 4 Citation** Find a document by entering its citation or accessing a citation list.

Searchable Rights

- Right to **Attend**
- Right to **Compensation**
- Right to **Be Heard**
- Right to **Be Informed**
- Right to **Protection**
- Right to **Restitution**
- Right to **Return of Property**
- Right to **A Speedy Trial**
- Right to **Enforcement**

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
Victims of Crime

1-800-FYI-CALL • www.ncvc.org

Juvenile Justice Guide



EDWARD A. THIBAUT, PH.D.
JOHN J. MACERI, MSW

JUVENILE JUSTICE GUIDE

by Edward A. Thibault, Ph.D.
and John J. Maceri, M.S.W.

An Extremely Thorough Overview of the Juvenile Justice System *From Entry & Sentencing to Prevention & Counseling*

Only \$29.95 + P/H/Tax
ISBN: 978-1-932777-76-5
6 x 9, softcover
196 pages

A Practical Handbook for:

- Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice courses
- Criminal justice college students and faculty
- Juveniles and professionals involved in the juvenile justice system
- Probation, juvenile parole and police officers
- Lawyers, social workers and youth workers

See Reverse Side for Complete Table of Contents

Get the Answers to these Questions:

- *What does research say about the impact of family life on delinquent youth?*
- *How do juvenile court procedures differ from adult courts?*
- *How do the juvenile justice agencies really work?*
- *What are the options for juvenile placements and which ones work best?*
- *What counseling methods are most effective?*

Included:

11 Landmark Juvenile Case Reviews

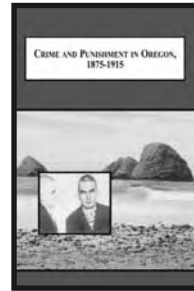
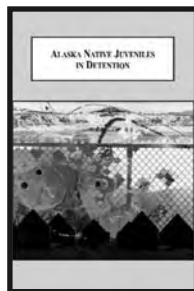
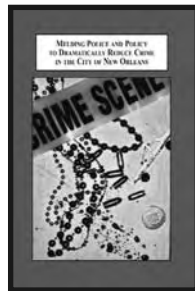
Ex Parte Crouse Philadelphia
Kent v. U.S., Washington, D.C.
In Re Gault, Arizona,
In Re Winship, New York State
McKeiver v. Pennsylvania
Breed v. Jones
Oklahoma Publishing Co.
v. District Court
Fare v. Michael C.
Schall v. Martin
New Jersey v. V.T.L.O.
Roper v. Simmons

**FREE INSTRUCTOR'S CD AND POWERPOINT CD AVAILABLE
UPON ADOPTION FOR YOUR CLASS!**



43-08 162nd Street
Flushing, NY 11358
(800) 647-5547
www.LooseleafLaw.com

CRIMINAL JUSTICE



NEW TITLES

MELDING POLICE AND POLICY TO DRAMATICALLY REDUCE CRIME IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS:

Study of the New Orleans Police Department
by Kevin A. Unter 978-0-7734-4867-4

ALASKA NATIVE JUVENILES IN DETENTION:

Study of Treatment and Resistance
by Cyndi Banks 978-0-7734-4802-5

HOW BLACK FEMALE OFFENDERS EXPLAIN THEIR CRIME AND DESCRIBE THEIR HOPES:

Inmates in a California Prison
by La Tanya Skiffer 978-0-7734-4916-9

PIONEERING RESEARCH IN FORENSIC SCIENCE:

Readings from the Primary Source Literature
by Casi L.Parish, Michelle Y. Richter
and David M. Horton 978-0-7734-4819-3

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN OREGON, 1875-1915:

A Study of Four Communities
by Joseph Laythe 978-0-7734-4784-4

COMPARATIVE PROBLEMS OF POLICING:

Interviews with Nineteen
Police Leaders from Different Nations
by Dilip Das and Otwin Marenin
978-0-7734-5539-9

You are invited to visit our display in the book exhibit and
speak with a Mellen editor about your book project.

You may also e-mail your abstract and CV to
editor@mellenpress.com

THE EDWIN MELLEN PRESS

www.mellenpress.com

CALL FOR EDITORS

Contemporary Theory	Domestic Violence	Law Enforcement
Controlled Substances	Economic Crime	Penology
Corrections	Forensics	Prison Psychology
Crime Prevention	History of Criminology	Regional Studies
Criminal Anthropology	Homeland Security	Surveillance
Criminal Investigation	International Policing	Terrorism
CJ Administration	Internet Crime	Victimology
Criminology	Juvenile Delinquency	Violent Crime

SERIES EDITORS NEEDED

The Edwin Mellen Press invites scholars to join the editorial boards of its various series.

The task of these Mellen Series Editors is to solicit, evaluate, and select manuscripts for publication. The Edwin Mellen Press pays scholars a professional honorarium for these services.

Mellen Series include monographs, primary sources, collections, dissertations, translations, methodological studies and reference works in the areas listed above.

If you are willing to serve as an editor or a peer reviewer, please request our *Guide for Editors* from Kelly Lang at klang@mellenpress.com. You may also speak personally with a Mellen Press editor by calling 1-866-MELLENP.

You are invited to visit our display in the book exhibit and
speak with a Mellen editor about your idea.

You may also e-mail your abstract and CV to
editor@mellenpress.com

THE EDWIN MELLEN PRESS
www.mellenpress.com

Criminology Journals

from Routledge

At Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, as we continue to develop our publishing programme in the diverse areas of study associated with Criminology & Law, we hope that you will continue to regard Routledge journals as authoritative and stimulating sources for your research.

Criminal Justice Ethics

NEW TO ROUTLEDGE IN 2009

Published on behalf of
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
Editors: John Kleinig, William C. Heffernan
and Elizabeth Yukins,
all at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY, USA
Volume 28, 2009, 2 issues per year

Contemporary Justice Review

Issues in Criminal, Social and Restorative Justice

NEW EDITOR FOR 2009

Editor-in-Chief: Daniel Okada,
California State University, Sacramento, USA
Volume 12, 2009, 4 issues per year

Criminal Justice Matters

The Magazine of the Centre for Crime and Justice
Studies, King's College, London

Editor: Will McMahon, Centre for Crime and Justice Studies,
King's College, London, UK
Volume 21, 2009, 4 issues per year

Criminal Justice Studies

A Critical Journal of Crime, Law and Society

Editor-in-Chief: Roslyn Muraskin,
Long Island University, USA
Volume 22, 2009, 4 issues per year

Global Crime

Editor: Federico Varese, Oxford University, UK
Volume 10, 2009, 4 issues per year

Journal of Criminal Justice Education

NEW EDITOR FOR 2009

Published by Routledge in partnership with
the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS)
Editor: Christopher J. Schreck,
Rochester Institute of Technology, USA
Volume 20, 2009, 3 issues per year

Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention

Editor: Tove Petterson, Sweden
Volume 10, 2009, 2 issues per year

Justice Quarterly

Included in Thomson Reuters SSCI Index
Published by Routledge in partnership with
the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS)
Editor: Richard Tewksbury, University of Louisville, USA
Volume 26, 2009, 4 issues per year

Police Practice & Research

An International Journal
INCREASED TO 6 ISSUES PER YEAR

Editor-in-Chief: Dilip K. Das,
International Police Executive Symposium
Volume 10, 2009, 6 issues per year

Policing & Society

An International Journal of Research and Policy

Included in Thomson Reuters SSCI Index
Editor: Martin Innes, Cardiff University, UK
Volume 19, 2009, 4 issues per year

Psychology, Crime & Law

Official Journal of the European Association
of Psychology and Law

INCREASED TO 8 ISSUES PER YEAR

2007 Impact Factor of 0.978
©Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports 2008

Editors: Professor Clive Hollin, University of Leicester, UK,
Peter van Koppen, Netherlands Institute for the Study of
Criminality and Law Enforcement (NSCR), The Netherlands
and Brian H. Bornstein, University of Nebraska, USA
Volume 15, 2009, 8 issues per year

For full details on our Crime & Law journals (including
information on how to submit papers and subscriptions)
please visit: www.informaworld.com/crim



Register your email address to receive information on books,
journals and other news in your subject area at:

www.tandf.co.uk/journals/eupdates.asp

Informaworld alerting: Register to receive free email table
of contents in advance of the printed edition at:
www.informaworld.com/alerting



Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group

www.informaworld.com/crim

WILLAN PUBLISHING

KEY READINGS IN CRIMINOLOGY

Edited By Tim Newburn

This exciting new book contains a comprehensive single-volume collection of 145 readings in criminology from original criminological texts and key articles. By offering a wide range of classic and contemporary readings, the book is beneficial in a number of ways to the study of criminology as a course textbook for students. It is an important source of both 'key' and supplementary reading for lectures, important for organized reading in advance of seminars and tutorials, and extremely useful as a basis for classroom discussion and analysis.

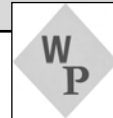
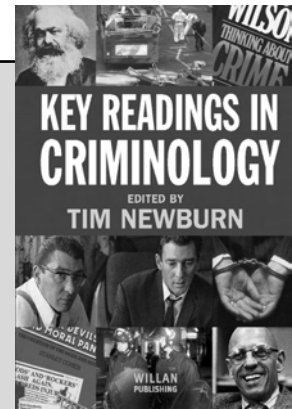
928pp / 2009 / h/b \$150.00 p/b \$55.00 / **Conf. Price: h/b \$120.00 p/b \$44.00**

Reviews for Key Readings In Criminology

'its a terrific collection and nothing nearly as good exists elsewhere' – Professor Jonathan Simon (University of California, Berkeley)

'Well done – what a fabulous resource. I shall be changing my intro text to this' – Assistant Professor Michael Kempa (University of Ottawa)

'a treasure trove of key readings which I would have no hesitation in recommending to students as a basis for supplementary reading and seminar discussion' – Professor Dave Waddington (Sheffield Hallam University)

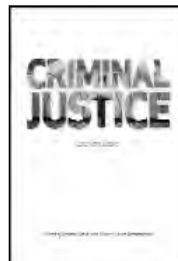


CRIMINAL JUSTICE: LOCAL AND GLOBAL

Ed. by Deborah Drake, John Muncie and Louise Westmarland

International case studies show how crime is historically and geographically located in terms of the global/local context, and how processes of criminalization and punishment are mediated in contemporary societies.

h/b \$89.95 / **\$71.95** p/b \$39.95 / **\$31.95**

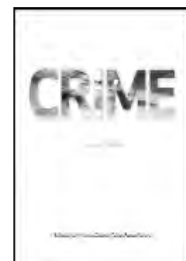


CRIME: LOCAL AND GLOBAL

Ed. by John Muncie, Deborah Talbot and Reece Walters

Examines the way the 'local' can be widened out to look at the international, transnational, and supranational aspects of justice. Issues such as corporate crime and human rights are discussed in a comparative and critical way.

h/b \$89.95 / **\$71.95** p/b \$39.95 / **\$31.95**



HOW OFFENDERS TRANSFORM THEIR LIVES

Ed. by Bonita Veysey, Johnna Christian and Damian J. Martinez

A series of studies investigates individual identity transformation from offender status to pro-social, non-offending roles, highlighting the perspectives of men and women who are current or formerly incarcerated people.

h/b \$ 84.95 / **\$67.95** p/b \$37.50 / **\$30.00**



SUPERMAX

Controlling Risk through Solitary Confinement
By Sharon Shalev

An examination of the rise and proliferation of large prisons dedicated to holding prisoners in prolonged and strict solitary confinement — in the US since the late 1980s. Provides a holistic view of the theory, practice, and consequences of these prisons.

h/b \$84.95 / **\$67.95** p/b \$39.95 / **\$31.95**

**20% MCJA discount
on these titles.
Cite source code C2009
Offer available
until Oct.31, 2009**

Willan titles are available in North America from:
International Specialized Book Services
800-944-6190 / fax: 503-280-8832 / orders@isbs.com / www.isbs.com

Panel Abstracts

PANEL 1: THE NATURE AND CONSEQUENCES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Judith Sturges, Penn State Fayette

The Effects of Children's Criminality on Mothers of Offenders

This exploratory study sought to understand the effects of criminality on mothers of offenders. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were used to gather data from twenty-seven mothers. Respondents reported that their children's criminality leads to a series of complications and stressors in mothers' lives, including physical, psychological, relational, social, and economic effects. Mothers also reported on offenders' relationships with their fathers and the stigma of criminality. The need for support for offenders families, particularly their mothers, is evident. Peer support, improved criminal justice response, and social service networking are suggested as means to assist mothers.

April R. Bradley, University of North Dakota

Roni Mayzer, University of North Dakota

Mariah Laver, University of North Dakota

Erin Olufs, University of North Dakota

Biopsychosocial Risk Profiles of Unruly versus Delinquent Youth

Youth classified as "unruly" by North Dakota's juvenile court have committed status offenses. Anecdotal observations by local probation officers suggest that unruly youth are more difficult to work with than delinquents. Empirically, however, the question remains: Are unruly and delinquent youth predictably different – and, if so, in which ways? This paper examines the biopsychosocial risk profiles of 61 research participants between 12-17 years of age who were recently involved with juvenile court. Results showed that unruly youth met normative standards on neuropsychological tests whereas delinquents showed executive functioning deficits associated with problem-solving, planning, visual searching, and sustained attention. Differences within psychosocial domains were not so clear cut. Directions for future research and implications for the design of intervention/prevention programs will be discussed.

Barry S. McCrary, Western Illinois University

Insights of Juvenile Justice Workers in a Community Intensive Supervision Program to Improve Treatment

The purpose of this research was to explore the daily routine of a Community Intensive Supervision Program to improve treatment for youth offenders. The attempt to improve treatment requires the promotion of a different perspective for juvenile justice workers moving from providing a service of managing behaviors toward learning about the offender in order to manage and address long-term needs. In order to develop a different perspective, a qualitative research design was employed. The purposes of this qualitative research study were; (1) to examine the current process by which juvenile justice workers in a community intensive supervision program provides services through routine program activity, and; (2) to determine if in fact valuable insights and undocumented procedures that juvenile justice workers use, can be identified which prepares youth offenders to function successfully after leaving the program. The literature dealing with risks/need factors in the predicting of criminal behavior was also reviewed. The reason for reviewing this research perspective was to compare the insights of the juvenile justice workers in the context of routine program activities, looking at risk factors that predict the likelihood to re-offend. The intent was to help juvenile justice workers identify those routine program activities which best support long-term success for these juveniles. As a result, a program for modifying routine program activities, in relation to increasing the value of juvenile justice workers' insights, was recommended. Furthermore, new strategies for preparing youth offenders and improving the overall process was presented and discussed.

Matthew D. Makarios, University of Wisconsin – Parkside

Francis T. Cullen, University of Cincinnati

Pamela Wilcox, University of Cincinnati

John P. Wright, University of Cincinnati

Reconceptualizing Crime as an Independent Variable: The Social and Personal Consequences of Criminal Involvement

As a discipline, criminology has long focused its attention on explaining crime and has thus placed crime almost exclusively as an outcome. As a result, little attention has been paid to the effect that criminal involvement has on other social domains, such as education, work, and relationships. To do so, criminal behavior must be understood as one of several social domains that interact within the broader context of social development. Grounded in this developmental perspective, this research uses the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1997, to examine the consequences of adolescent criminal involvement on social development in early adulthood. Controlling for potential spurious factors, criminal involvement in adolescence was shown to have detrimental effects on measures from the social domains of education/employment, health, and social activities. Detailed findings and implications from this research are discussed.

PANEL 2: COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME

Dale Kapla, Northern Michigan University

Greg Warchol, Northern Michigan University

Joseph F.W. Herbig, University of South Africa

Environmental Crime in the Western Cape of South Africa

South Africa's Western Cape which is home to Cape Town and numerous nature reserves and national parks, is well known for its scenic beauty, natural resources and extensive recreational opportunities. Yet it is also plagued by serious environmental crimes. Its coastal regions are heavily targeted by abalone poachers while its inland parks face constant pressure from reptile and plant poachers. This presentation reports the results of a field research project conducted in the Western Cape on environmental crimes. The nature and extent of these crimes is described along with the response by law enforcement.

Jagan Lingamneni, Governors State University

History of Organized Crime in India

The paper presents a historical review of organized crime in India. An attempt is made to outline the nature and incidence of organized crime in the past, modern elements such as the portrayal of events in the Oscar winning movie *Slumdog Millionaire*, and a look into some future prospects. The paper also takes a brief look into the white collar crimes, with the evolving economic and financial crimes, as well as the links to terrorism by the organized criminal groups.

Gad J. Bensinger, Loyola University Chicago

Organized Crime in Israel: An Update

Organized crime in Israel? That was still a debatable question when this writer wrote his first article on the subject in 1982 (*Police Chief*, April 1982). Since that time the Israel National Police (INP) has tried, albeit without much success, to control the ever growing menace of the mob in Israel. This paper traces the development of organized crime in Israel since the 1970s, delineates the current structure (5 nationwide hierarchically-structured crime families and many other independent criminal organizations) and focuses on the most recent developments undertaken by the INP such as the creation in 2008 of the new National Crime Unit ("Lahav 433"), which consolidated five law enforcement units into one and is often referred to as Israel's FBI. The paper concludes with an analysis of a report, submitted by the State's Comptroller to Israel's Parliament (Knesset) in May 2009, which provides an alarming overview of Israel's failure to combat organized crime.

Eric G. Lambert, Wayne State University

Mahfuzul I. Khondaker, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania

Shanhe Jiang, The University of Toledo

Death Penalty Views In Bangladesh: An Exploratory Study of Capital Punishment Views Among Bangladeshi College Students

Although in recent years discussion of death penalty is getting some momentum in the Bangladeshi news media, no published study on the death penalty views of Bangladeshi citizens could be found in Western literature databases. Based on a survey conducting among a group of Bangladeshi college students, this

exploratory study attempted to understand the views of Bangladeshi people towards death penalty. The data indicate that although a majority of respondents are in favor of death penalty, for many, support for the death penalty is not a simple yes or no decision; rather, it is a graduated position. This study also suggests that reasons for supporting or not supporting the death penalty in Bangladesh are in many ways different than that of United States.

PANEL 3: HOMICIDE: BEYOND THE HEADLINES

Michael Martin, Independent Scholar

Heretofore-unreported similarities among female victims of the Zodiac Killer

Between 1966 and 1969, a serial murderer known as the Zodiac killer terrorized California. Despite intense law enforcement and media scrutiny, few solid clues to the killer's identity or motives have emerged, including characteristics common to the victims. In this presentation, we discuss three such characteristics, discovered in police reports and heretofore unreported. The author, a science journalist, discovered the similarities while working on a feature story about the first public accusation of a suspect in the case, a noted UC Berkeley public policy professor, in 1981. Within days or weeks before they were murdered, each of the Zodiac's four known or suspected female victims had broken off a troubled -- even ugly -- relationship with a boyfriend or admirer in favor of another male partner; each breakup involved public arguments or witnessed threats; and in the three murders involving male-female couples, the female victim was the "older woman" in either her former or current relationship. These similarities suggest the killer may have known more about his victims than has previously been assumed, and may not have chosen them entirely at random. The author of a warning letter to both the Riverside (Calif.) police department and the editor of the Riverside Press-Enterprise newspaper suggests as much. Written one month after the Oct. 1966 Riverside, Calif. murder of suspected Zodiac victim Cheri Jo Bates, the author repeatedly claims that he was motivated to kill by young women who had rejected him in high school and the "brush offs" Bates had given him "in the years prior."

Maria Koeppel, University of Northern Iowa

Gayle Rhineberger-Dunn, University of Northern Iowa

Meta-Evaluation of Cross National Homicide

Research on cross-national homicide has increased in the last decade. Since LaFree's (1999) meta-evaluation of 31 studies, over 30 empirical studies have been published assessing a wide-range of variables associated with cross-national homicide rates. The current meta-evaluation updates previous patterns found in researching cross-national homicide by looking at theories, methods, independent, control and dependent variables, and conclusions of the 31 cross national homicide articles published since 1997. Similar to previous research, economic based theories, particularly the social support theory and the institutional anomie theory, and variables (e.g., economic inequality, social support and Gross Domestic Product per capita) are prevalent in most of the studies, and using ordinary least squares regression models was the preferred method of analysis.

Kevin Matthews, Illinois State University

Jessie L. Krienert, Illinois State University

Filicide: A Gendered Profile of Offender, Victim, and Event Characteristics in a National Sample of Reported Incidents, 1995-2005

Filicide is the intentional act of a parent killing their own child. Encompassing both neonaticide (victims less than a day old), and infanticide (victims less than a year old), filicide is often defined to include biological and step-parents as offenders with victims up to the age of eighteen.

As the risk of becoming a victim of homicide is greatest during the first year of life, and parents or stepparents are the most likely perpetrators, there is a pressing need for further research in this area. Existing work has been limited by definitional variations, small sample sizes, and inconsistent or conflicting findings. Furthermore, there is a notable lack of research incorporating a comparison of maternal versus paternal filicide. The present study examines a large sample of reported incidents, using 11 years of National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data (1995 to 2005), to provide a more comprehensive source of aggregate level baseline information on this understudied crime. It explores basic demographic characteristics including victim/offender age, sex and race in relation to incident characteristics including, substance abuse, location, and weapon usage. Finally, a comparison of maternal and paternal filicide is presented.

Richard Zevitz, Marquette University

Christopher Powell, Marquette University

A Statistical Analysis of 146 Jail and Lockup Deaths in Milwaukee County (1968-2009): Trends and Policy Implications

This study examines mortality in municipal and county detention and corrections facilities in a Midwestern county from roughly 1968-2009. It is a follow-up to a study conducted in 1988 which covered the previous twenty years of inmate mortality, thus providing roughly four decades of data from which to identify those factors associated with inmate death and how they may have changed over time. Data were obtained from the official case files of the Milwaukee County Medical Examiner's Office as well as from criminal justice agency records and reports detailing the demographic and sociolegal characteristics of the decedents in question. As with the first study, no single factor proved highly predictive of sudden death, although certain variables and combinations of variables seemed more associated with in-custody deaths than others. Findings point toward the beneficial effects of improved intervention strategies such as upgraded suicide prevention training of custodial staff and more thorough healthcare screening as beneficial in reducing the mortality rate behind bars. Further reductions in fatal occurrences may be problematic, however, in light of budgetary constraints on detention and correctional staffing levels.

PANEL 4: CURRENT ISSUES AND INNOVATIONS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

Kenneth Christopher, Park University

Strategies to Retain and Attract Criminal Justice Students in a Struggling Economy

As the national economy struggles to recover, Park University's Criminal Justice Program considers program strategies necessary to retain and attract students. Park's tri-modal program delivery options provide opportunities for diversity in growing the curriculum. Meeting both traditional and non-traditional students' needs in a shifting economy means understanding the nature of the criminal justice student population. This research considers what challenges and opportunities exist in further developing Park University's Criminal Justice Program, including: student enrollment trends; faculty resources; program administration; access to research, libraries, and technology; marketing efforts; and administrative constraints and challenges.

Michael T. Eskey, Park University

Developing and Inserting a Terrorism / Homeland Security Certificate Program

In the time since September 11, 2001, the cross-disciplines of homeland security and emergency management study and applications thereof, have grown in campuses across the nation. Academically, homeland security responses to terrorism encompass public administration, business, political science, criminal justice, biology, agriculture, engineering, chemistry, and technologies of many types. The rapid escalation of needs has resulted in a number of college and university programs establishing programs to fill projected needs. At issue are the selection, composition and delivery of these programs. Many institutions are struggling with the correct mixture of courses and disciplines to answer the demands produced by natural and man-made disasters. Also at issue is finding and retaining faculty to teach these courses. It is imperative that standards are established to ensure the quality of meaningful, accredited courses, certificate programs, and degree programs. The analysis will focus on the instructional delivery venue, course requirements and current means of assuring that instructors, courses, and course standards meet the targeted program and institutional needs. The presentation will discuss the the research in the area, and will engage participants in interactive questions and guided handouts. The pros and cons of course selection will be a focus. Recognizing and selecting the requisite continuum of courses required of students will be discussed. Developing courses and finding faculty will be discussed. Finally, the overall process of securing institutional and non-institutional approval will be discussed.

Carol Getty, Park University

The Inside - Out Program

The Inside-Out Program Exchange program was established to create a dynamic partnership between institutions of higher learning and correctional systems in order to deepen the conversation about and transform approaches to issues in criminal justice and to bring college students and incarcerated men and

women together to study as peers. The program, developed by Lori Pompa at Temple University in 1997, now has offered over 180 courses in colleges and universities across the US and in many prison systems. I have offered courses on criminal justice issues in the Federal Prison Camp three times and in the US Penitentiary – Leavenworth once. The courses are offered in varied disciplines and on many subjects, but all use the basic format of the program. In the Park University program, half Park students selected by me and half inmates selected by the Federal Bureau of Prisons discuss Criminal Justice Issues using a textbook for foundation. As stated on the Inside-Out Program website (www.temple.edu/inside-out): By encountering one another in a safe and respectful context, all participants are challenged to re-evaluate cultural stereotypes, resist generalizations, and fully meet one another as fellow members of the same society. Some of the goals of the program are to place a human face on justice issues and to change the tone and attitude of public opinion toward incarcerated individuals, one person at a time. Inside and Outside students both write four reflection papers about their experiences in class and take a midterm and final exam. Inside and Outside students tend to produce similar results. Papers from students reveal an appreciation for the class and the knowledge and experiences gained. As one Outside student wrote, “the truth was that prisons are a social problem and a microcosm of all the social problems in our country. Also, I realized that none of us were different from one another.” One Inside student wrote, “My overall feelings about this class are quite positive. In fact, I have accumulated over 200 credit hours in my life, and this was one of the more rewarding classes I have ever taken.” One of the prison staff who was assigned to work with me thought the program might not be successful in the penitentiary and was surprised at the changed behavior of the inside students; he became a supporter of the program.

John Hamilton, Park University

Experiential and Service Learning in Criminal Justice

According to the National Commission on Service Learning, Service Learning is a teaching and learning approach that integrates community service with academic study to enrich learning, teach civic responsibility, and strengthen communities. This portion of the symposium focuses on approaches that have been utilized by the Criminal Justice Department faculty to include service learning in the program. Since the majority of Park’s criminal justice graduates go directly into the workforce, the objective is to create a practitioner that is not only knowledgeable about the technical aspect of the profession, but also the human aspects.

Greg Plumb, Park University

The “C.S.I.” Effect in Criminal Justice

“How can the jury find the defendant guilty without DNA evidence?” The minds of Americans are often molded by their vicarious experiences through the media, especially television, as demonstrated by the popular series “C.S.I.”. How is that impacting the minds of criminal justice students in their study of the American criminal justice system? This paper will examine techniques, based on “fact or fiction” activities, to open the minds of students to be enabled to better differentiate between the fiction of the media and the reality of life on the streets and in the courtrooms.

PANEL 5: LESSONS FROM THE COURTROOM AND KNOWLEDGE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Liz Athaide-Victor, Tiffin University

Mother Nature in Court: An Investigation of Potential Jurors Attitudes in Climate Change Litigation

In recent years, climate change has become an increasingly important issue in many scholarly areas. Research has been conducted in many fields examining the relationship between environmental issues and those fields. Climate change is also an internationally important area. As countries begin to work to respond to this global threat, it is only a matter of time before national and international litigation begins in traditional legal areas such as negligence, contracts, torts, etc. Many law firms now have climate litigators who are experts in this new, emerging, and rapidly changing area of law. The future may see legal issues concerning climate technology, enforcement of ‘green’ laws, corporate governance and the environment, climate insurance issues, etc. Yet, how does the average person regard climate change as a legal issue? Forensic psychology theory states that people have to be able to ‘name, claim, and blame’ something for their alleged injuries. Will people be able and/or willing to do this; making a link between what’s going on in the environment to their particular injury, and to hold someone, or a company, or even a government

responsible? The answer is yes. The number of recent cases involving climate change as toxic tort litigation has exploded. Corporations are suing governments over 'clean' technology, several countries are suing the U.S. Government as responsible for climate change devastation in their countries, and individuals and groups alike are suing corporations, and governments for perceived injuries. In this study, a 2x2 factorial design was constructed to examine how people's knowledge, attitudes, and behavior-change regulation affected their conception of climate change as a toxic tort (a legal issue). Individuals from 2 different areas were reviewed: areas with and areas without noticeable climate change impact (Great Lakes vs. Alaska). A gender comparison was also investigated. Three dependant variables were also examined: knowledge of climate change, attitudes toward climate change, willingness to alter behavior to reduce climate change impact. Results were striking and illustrate some interesting issues that law, psychology, and society must address as this trend continues.

Michael C. Gizzi, Illinois State University

R. Craig Curtis, Bradley University

Arizona v. Gant: A Blip on the Radar, or a Paradigm Shift for Search and Seizure Law and Drug Interdiction

In April 2009, the US Supreme Court decided *Arizona v. Gant*, which modified the holding of *New York v. Belton*, by limiting the ability to full vehicle searches incident to arrest for minor traffic offenses. Often a key strategy used by law enforcement in drug interdiction, this decision has the potential to have serious ramifications for law enforcement efforts in the war on drugs. In this paper, we provide an initial analysis of the *Gant* decision, by providing a context for its place in contemporary Fourth Amendment search and seizure jurisprudence, examining what the decision does and does not permit, and considering the implications that *Gant* has for law enforcement. The paper makes use of a content analysis of 89 felony drug arrests that were the result of traffic stops, and provides an analysis of how those cases would likely have been impacted, had they occurred after the *Gant* decision. Finally, the paper presents some preliminary results from interviews conducted with law enforcement officers from agencies that regularly use pretextual traffic stops for drug enforcement to explore how they have modified their practices in response to the decision.

David P. Maloy, Northeastern Illinois University

Social Construction of Crime in Trial Court Proceedings: An alternative View

I will be demonstrating how the use of Lacanian psychoanalytics combined with chaos theory will provide greater insights in trial court proceedings in the construction of "reality." Reality being that of which is fabricated through the meaning of judicial phrases; limiting and structured to represent a fixed body. In the legal context, one is limited to the limitations of language and constrained to a legal framing. Often times the image of the delinquent speaks itself prior to entering the courtroom and the verdict has been determined. There is very little room for alternative narratives in a courtroom which in turn perpetuates the cycle of delinquency and persecution by not understanding more fully the reality of the "street" setting. By utilizing the language dealt within the streets the courtroom would grasp the meaning and motive behind crime. Dealing cards to the players within a setting fixes their representation and forces them to speak through the constructs of their setting. The jury has already entered a courtroom and are awaiting guilt as well as innocence, the judge is well aware of undertaking all that his/her title has to offer. Understanding the construction of language within a legal context would enable exploration of transitional justice and allow for positive jurisprudence. The result of the presentation will inspire each individual to question the limited framing of a legal context within society. It will suggest new possibilities of reality construction that more truly reflects the diversity amongst society.

Michael Matej, Tiffin University

Maria Shaw, Tiffin University

I didn't know I had that right: A study on the knowledge of civil rights

A study was performed to measure students' knowledge of U.S. Constitutional rights. The researchers were interested in finding differences in levels of knowledge between gender, majors, and class status. 160 Tiffin University students were tested in order to measure their knowledge and awareness of their Constitutional rights. The researchers found that Criminal Justice majors scored higher than Business majors, with upperclassmen CJ majors scoring higher than lowerclassmen. It was also found that males knew more about their Constitutional rights than females, and that underclassmen Business majors scored higher on the test

than lowerclassmen Business majors. These results show that Criminal Justice majors are retaining knowledge throughout their career at Tiffin University.

PANEL 6: TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Wendelin Hume, University of North Dakota

Fostering and Assessing Creative Thinking Within CJ 201 Introduction to Criminal Justice, the 'Mass class'

Being able to assess student learning in the classes we teach is a type of evidence based practice which is in keeping with this year's conference theme. I recently worked on my Introduction to Criminal Justice class to meet the new University Essential Studies guidelines with an emphasis on fostering creative thinking in a large (240 student) lower division class geared to all students, not just Criminal Justice majors which I feel is an endeavor potentially worthy of serving as a model for others. More than just documenting the completion of a variety of creative thinking activities, I and my UTA's developed a way to assess to see if the learning I think is taking place is in fact taking place and if it continues to improve as we repeat the activities and exercises. I reached the conclusion that while some students already have this skill set, a great many do not. For those who do not, it is possible though not easy, for many of them to attain this goal with our guidance and perseverance. For those who do have the skill set we were able to help them enhance it. I look forward to discussing these evidence based course refinements and sharing handouts with conference participants.

Jeffrey A. Walsh, Illinois State University

Jessie L. Krienert, Illinois State University

Kevin Matthews, Illinois State University

Examining the Relationship between Teacher Immediacy, Classroom Context, and Academic Dishonesty

This study, funded by Scholarship of Teaching and Learning (SoTL), explores the nexus between teacher immediacy—favorable verbal and nonverbal cues exhibited by teachers to enhance closeness with students--and academic dishonesty. Additionally, aspects of classroom context such as class size and setting are examined. There is general consensus across the empirical literature that academic dishonesty is pervasive and problematic yet quite possibly the least openly discussed crisis in higher education. Very little work has been done examining the influence of teacher's behavior on academic dishonesty, a unique consideration given that they control the classroom environment where most cheating occurs and they are also the creators of the classroom environment. Employing a multistage sampling strategy involving stratification and systematic random selection, self-administered survey data were collected on a Midwestern university campus from a large sample of university students (n=2000). Results in part suggest that cheaters are more likely to procrastinate, more likely to have cheated in high school, more likely to go out more frequently, and more likely sit in the back of the classroom. The results of the study are mixed with regard to verbal and nonverbal immediacy.

Chip Coldren, Governor State University, Illinois

Caron Jacobson, Governor State University, Illinois

An Evaluation of Restorative Justice in the Criminal Justice Curriculum

The restorative justice policy and practice has grown to the point where criminal justice texts now incorporate it, academics critique it on theoretical or legal grounds, and practices have expanded to the creation of programs in forty-three states. Criminal justice educators have yet to evaluate the incorporation of restorative justice in a criminal justice curriculum. This omission interferes with the ability to provide an empirically driven, high quality criminal justice curriculum. Through comprehensive surveys of criminal justice majors, we seek to evaluate whether the inclusion of restorative justice in the criminal justice curriculum provides students with an additional tool to take a critical stance on criminal justice policy and reform. In addition, it is important to evaluate whether we are preparing students with a practical perspective to problem solve and advance in the field.

Michael T. Eskey, Park University

Writing and Citing in Criminal Justice - It's Not Always Plagiarism

Plagiarism is a misunderstood, multi-definition term. The term is used frequently; yet, many students are unclear about the ways that plagiarism can occur. We all share a concern for plagiarism and we all may very well share a responsibility for the writing and citing of our students. The present paper addresses several concerns related to student plagiarism, whether advertent or inadvertent, and basic student writing concerns. The current paper addresses and assesses nearly 1,500 papers submitted as term papers for online criminal justice courses with a variance in the amount of plagiarism and amount of sufficient writing preparation.

Kevin Walsh, Roosevelt University

Stephanie W. Walsh, Aurora University

Findings from an Experiential Learning Project in a Corrections Course

A qualitative pre- and post-test quasi-experimental design was used to assess differences in students before and after completion of a community corrections experiential learning project. Notable differences occurred in areas of stereotyping probationers and parolees, correct application of theory to practical experiences, understanding recidivism from a systemic versus individually focused perspective, belief in society's ability to influence behavior, comfort level working with correctional clients, desire to pursue careers in community corrections, and social responsibility. Overall, findings evidenced levels of transformational learning that may serve as a platform for future growth.

PANEL 7: SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION

Michael Seredycz, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

Determining the Effectiveness of "Retail Watch" Programs

Using evidence based policies and practices, this presentation will examine the use of Retail Watch programming and legislation in three jurisdictions in the Midwest United States. Many jurisdictions have adopted these programs to curb methamphetamine abuse and manufacturing. Should we assume that these programs are always effective?

Leanne Brecklin, University of Illinois at Springfield

Rena Middendorf, University of Illinois at Springfield

Does self-defense training increase female participants' confidence in their abilities to fight back against an attacker?

Self-defense training aims to prevent violence against women by strengthening women's capacity to defend themselves, but does the training actually increase women's confidence in their ability as well as their willingness to fight back? This study combines survey data collected from female Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) participants before and after completion of the course, as well as in-depth interviews with past participants of RAD. Implications for the content of the training and future self-defense research will be presented.

PANEL 8: PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND THE POLICE

Jospeter M. Mbuba, Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne

Public Perception Towards the Police: Does Attainment of Higher Education Produce Any Effect on the Conventional Predictors?

While various factors have been identified by previous studies as predictive of citizens' attitudes towards the police, there has not been as much effort to establish whether higher educational attainment has any effect on the gap between the various population groups that typically differ in their perception of the police. This study examines the attitudes towards the police by a sample of participants with higher education and tests for the effect of race and other factors on the participant's attitude towards the police. The participants, who comprised students in a mid-sized Midwestern four-year public university were presented with an instrument of fourteen statements and asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with each of them. A comparison of the mean responses was made and independent t-tests were established for four different domains including race, gender, prior police encounter, and academic major. The results revealed significant differences in the mean responses for most of the statements by race compared to other domains. The implications are discussed.

Eric G. Lambert, Wayne State University
Shanhe Jiang, The University of Toledo
O. Oke Elechi, Prairie View A & M University
Mahfuzul I. Khondaker, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania
David N. Baker, The University of Toledo
Kasey A. Tucker, The University of Toledo

Policing Views from Around the Globe: An Exploratory Study of the Views of College Students from Bangladesh, Canada, Nigeria and the United States

Although there are transnational forces that may influence how police operate and how the public views them, cross-national studies on attitudes of the police are rare; therefore, this exploratory study, which examined the views of trust in police and police civility among students in four different nations, was conducted. The survey was administered among a convenience sample of 1425 students from five universities in four countries. The findings indicate that attitudes toward police vary among the students of these four countries. Specifically, U.S. respondents had the highest views of trust in police and police civility, while Bangladeshi and Nigerian college students having the lowest levels. Canadian views were in between the other nations. Culture, history of policing, and socio-political structure are salient factors that contribute to differing views in different countries.

Brad W. Smith, Wayne State University
Eric G. Lambert, Wayne State University
James Geistman, Ohio Northern University

Race and Opinions of Stalking: An Exploratory Study of the Stalking Views of Black and White College Students

There has been considerable research on stalking in the past decade. This research has explored the stalking experiences of victims, victim responses to stalking, and the impact of stalking on victims. There has been far less research on people's opinions of stalking. This study examined the stalking views of more than 2000 university students, specifically exploring differences in views between Black and White respondents. The results will be presented and discussed.

Kimberly D. Hassell, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Carol A. Archbold, North Dakota State University
Danielle M. Romain, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Factors Influencing Juveniles' Perceptions of the Police

Research on juveniles' perceptions of the police have consistently found that age, race and contact with police influence perceptions. The current study includes these variables but also explores the relationship that the media (music and television) and social networks (friends, family and neighbors) have on juveniles' perceptions of the police. Survey responses were collected from 207 high school students in a medium-sized Midwestern city. The analysis indicates that how often these juveniles hear their friends speak badly about the police is the only factor influencing their perceptions.

Lindsey M. Arbuthnot, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Crime News Stories in Local Broadcasts

Despite the fact that crime news stories account for a significant portion of many local television news broadcasts, few studies assess whether this coverage is an accurate representation of criminal activity. Recent surveys find that half of Americans consider television to be their main source for news, thus studying the media's portrayal of crime and the media's potential impact on the criminal justice system becomes increasingly important. Through a content analysis of local television news broadcasts, this study examines how media stations in Kansas City, Missouri are reporting local crime and whether the media is creating an accurate depiction of crimes committed within the community. No studies pertaining to crime news stories have been conducted in the Kansas City market and interesting findings have emerged.

PLENARY SESSION: CRIME, THE MEDIA AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY
--

**Stephen Handelman, Director, Center on Media, Crime and Justice, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Joe Domanick, Senior Fellow at the John Jay Center on Media, Crime and Justice; Senior Fellow for at the University of Southern California's Annenberg School for Communication**

Stephen Handelman was appointed Director of the Center on Media, Crime and Justice at John Jay College in May 2007. An internationally known author and investigative journalist whose award-winning work has intersected the worlds of journalism, higher education, international security, justice and human rights, he is an expert on post-Soviet crime and corruption, and a veteran foreign correspondent who has reported from the former Soviet Union, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Asia.

In 1995, he wrote *Comrade Criminal: Russia's New Mafiya* (Yale University Press), the first account of the rise of organized crime in post-Soviet Russia, which was on The New York Times Notable Books of the Year list. In a follow-up book, Mr. Handelman unraveled the Soviet bioweapons program in *Biohazard* (Random House, 1999) co-authored with Ken Alibek, head of the long-secret program. A former columnist and senior writer for *Time Magazine* and *The Toronto Star*, his articles and op-eds have appeared in newspapers, magazines, and academic journals around the world, including *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Independent* (UK), and *Foreign Affairs*.

He has won numerous prizes for his work in the U.S. and Canada, including the UN Correspondents Association Award for Distinguished Foreign Reporting, and was one of the two runners-up for the Johns Hopkins SAIS Award for International Reporting. He is also currently a consulting managing editor for *Americas Quarterly*, a journal published by The Americas Society. Mr. Handelman served as an advisor during the meetings establishing the U.N. Convention on Transnational Crime, and has also been deeply involved in training and educating journalists around the world since 1992, including programs in Central Europe, Russia and Latin America sponsored by the Freedom Forum and the Washington Office on Latin America.

He has lectured at more than 30 universities, schools and civic associations around the U.S. , including Harvard University, Yale University, Princeton University, Rutgers, West Point — and Columbia University's Harriman Institute of Post-Soviet Studies, where he has been an Associate Fellow since 1994. He has also served as an adjunct professor at The New School, Pace University and Rutgers University, specializing in issues of media, crime, terrorism and homeland security, and has appeared as a commentator on network television and radio (ABC Nightline, CBS, History Channel, BBC). He is a member of the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Royal Institute of International Affairs (London), the Americas Society, the Society of Professional Journalists, and was co-founder of the Moscow Correspondents Association. A former VISTA volunteer in New Mexico and Peace Corps volunteer in Guatemala, Mr. Handelman earned his BA from City College at The City University of New York (CUNY), and his Masters in Public Administration from the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

Joe Domanick, an award-winning investigative journalist and author, was named a Senior Fellow of the CMCJ in September, 2007. He also serves as Senior Fellow for Criminal Justice of the Institute for Justice and Journalism at the University of Southern California's Annenberg School for Communication. His latest book is *Cruel Justice: Three Strikes and the Politics of Crime in America's Golden State*. His previous book, *To Protect and Serve: The LAPD's Century of War in the City of Dreams*, won the 1995 Edgar Allan Poe Award for Best Non-Fiction Book. His first book, *Faking it in America*, is about one of the most audacious stock market swindles of the 1980s. Domanick's feature articles and opinion pieces have appeared in *The New York Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Los Angeles Times Magazine*, *Los Angeles Herald Examiner*, *San Francisco Chronicle*, *New York Daily News*, *Los Angeles Magazine*, *California Magazine*, *Washington Journalism Review*, *Playboy*, *Ms.*, *Spin*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Buzz* and the *LA Weekly*.

From 1999 through 2001, Domanick hosted a twice-weekly radio show on news and current affairs on radio station KPFK-FM (Pacifica Radio Network). He teaches journalism at the School of Journalism of USC Annenberg's School for Communication and continues to freelance. Domanick has graduate degrees in social science from Hunter College, CUNY; education and sociology from Columbia University and broadcast journalism from the USC Annenberg School of Journalism. He is based in Los Angeles, California

PANEL 9: CRIMINOLOGY THEORY**Michael G. Galezewski, Michigan State University****The Folks Theory of Criminology: Towards a Multi-Discipline Perspective on Crime**

Though criminology is a well-defined academic field, its influences remain divisive. With its roots in sociology, many contemporary criminologists retain “Durkheimian blinders” to perspectives outside their discipline, routinely biology. Noting this academic schism and the widely accepted truism that there is no one cause of crime, there becomes a need for a unifying theory of crime. Folks Theory proposes just such a theory. Rather than leaning upon sociological, psychological, or biological foundations, Folks Theory advances the work began by biosocial theorists in integrating multiple disciplines under the common belief that crime is logically caused by parental influences. My oral presentation will expand on this basic belief, elaborating how the basic, as well as the advanced theories of criminology can be traced back to parental influences, and in turn crime.

Bruce DiCristina, University of North Dakota**The Anomie/Crime Relationship: Its Scope and Significance in Durkheim’s Criminology**

In contemporary criminology, the proposal of an anomie/crime relationship is typically traced to the work of Emile Durkheim. Yet, despite the prominence of anomie theory in the literature of criminology, his comments on this relationship have not been thoroughly compiled and reviewed. The purpose of this article is to provide a concise summary of his comments on this matter and an assessment of the importance of anomie within his overall criminological perspective. I begin with an outline of his multidimensional conception of anomie. Next, I describe a conceptual paradox that emerges when the anomie/crime relationship is examined using Durkheim’s definitions of anomie and crime. Third, I provide a review of what Durkheim actually said (and failed to say) about the effects of anomie on property crimes, violent crimes, and juvenile delinquency. Finally, drawing on the analyses of the previous sections, I conclude that in Durkheim’s criminology, anomie is one factor among many that shapes the type and amount of crime that occurs in a society. It may be an important factor, but it does not stand out in his writings as the single most important variable of his criminological perspective. Indeed, it appears to be of secondary significance.

J.F. Huey, Indiana University Northwest**Jesus in My Classroom: The Historical Role of the Black Church in Social Control**

For over two hundred years, the Black Church has been an important social institution for the Black community. Its role in the Civil Rights movement is well-documented. The Black Church has not only provided for the creation of a Black Theology but also a social and moral foundation for the guidance of righteous behavior. Likewise it has held out a path of redemption for those who have strayed. In many communities, the Black Church continues to serve as a major source of ideology that provides not only the foundational basis for spirituality and morality but also explanations of human behavior, including criminal behavior. Additionally, tales of jailhouse conversions and faith-based programs have permeated the public psyche and placed religion squarely in the purview of the criminal justice system. As a result, religious-based ideology frequently finds its way into classroom discussions on criminological theory. This essay explores the historical role of the Black Church as a social control mechanism and source of ideology for the discussion of criminal behavior in the black community.

Maíra F. Aranha, Southern Illinois University Carbondale**George W. Burruss, Southern Illinois University Carbondale****White-collar Crime and the Japanese Dream: Explaining the Variation in Japan’s Embezzlement Rates through Institutional Anomie Theory**

Institutional anomie theory (IAT) explains the variation in crime at the societal level by the combination of cultural features, and the institutional balance of power between economy and non-economic institutions. IAT has had empirical support at the national level as well as within country variation to explain both street and white-collar crimes. This study examined embezzlement trends in Japan, between the period of 1985 and 2005. By modeling the effect of the variation in economic and structural conditions over time on embezzlement, this study sought to further test IAT in a country that emulates some elements of American capitalism yet has strong collective cultural norms. Using a time series approach, IAT was partially tested via the economic, family, political and educational institutions. The implications for IAT were discussed.

Ramon Viera, Northeastern Illinois University

Conflict is Justice

An analysis of the sociology of law is not a complete one if it does not include the models of law presented by sociologist Max Weber. Of the four models that he presents, formal rationality and substantive rationality will be the two that we will focus on for this analysis. In contemporary United States society, formal rationality has been the prevalent form of legal application. Although this is true, some substantive principles have made their way into the process of decision making in the legal arena. With the presence of substantive principles in a system that has rooted itself in high formality, the "Insoluble Conflict" as presented by Weber transforms itself from mere theory into practical reality. Substantive principles being present in the highly formalistic system that exists in the United States have allowed for some changes to take place, both in the past as well as in contemporary times. Changes have allowed for justice to be better distributed to those that have come under the scrutiny of the American legal system. Every law that guides our daily life is not of a strictly formal nature. The justice system prides itself in that it offers equal treatment for all that are equally situated, but that has not been the case in several historical and contemporary instances. In fact a differentiation in how some specific groups are treated as opposed to the general public has been viewed as just. It is evidential that the "Insoluble Conflict" as presented by Max Weber has incarnated itself in American society, and that it has been the source of some dissent and disagreement, but most importantly of justice.

PANEL 10: KEEPING THE HOMELAND SAFE: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Randall Beger, University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire

Stephen M. Hill, University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire

Insecurity and the Growing Para-militarization of Policing across the International Community

This paper identifies an emerging global trend in law enforcement that we characterize as a "paramilitary policing juggernaut." After defining what the juggernaut entails, we illuminate the principle "drivers" responsible for its reach into civilian policing in the U.S. and discuss the integral role played by U.S. officials and private security firms in promoting paramilitary police intervention in international peacekeeping missions. We contend that an uncritical acceptance by the U.S. and its allies of the paramilitary policing juggernaut represents a serious threat to the provision of democratic policing at home and abroad and may reach a point of irreversibility, if left unchecked.

Thomas J. Hawley, Jefferson Community College

From Internal Security to Homeland Security: Using History to Guide Law Enforcement's Role

The nature of the "War on Terror" and the characteristics, ideology, and capabilities of our adversaries is unlike previous conflicts this nation has confronted thereby necessitating a response with a new meaning and approach. While homeland security policy has generated more questions than answers and direction, it never-the-less has forged new inter-governmental relations, inclusion of non-government organizations, and increased federal grants for training and purchasing of equipment. Although cashed into the umbrella of homeland security, uncertainty remains about the role of state and local law enforcement in this war. This lack of clarity has generated academic studies questioning the impact homeland security policy has had on police organizations and the police role, or suggesting that law enforcement has transitioned into a new era and operational paradigms. In the quest to answer what the current police role is or should be, the lack of historical guidance in these studies is obvious because of the absence of analysis of law enforcement's role during two world wars. By comparing and contrasting the police role during those conflicts and today's, it becomes evident that the purpose and concerns about wartime domestic security then coincide with the present, and more importantly, that the role of state and local law enforcement was more limited, better defined, and undertaken with minimal alteration in operational styles.

Herbert D. Henderson, Lake Superior State University

Security Measures used to Protect the Transportation Network

Securing today's modern transportation network is very difficult. Terrorist threats and threats from criminals are some major concerns and difficulties in the screening of the cargo containers. The U.S. is accomplishing this vast task by employing highly trained agents working with the private transportation industry to secure cargo containers and the physical security of the industry sites.

Guadalupe Vidales, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

Costa Mesa case study--Nativist actions against Latin(o)a immigrants and their counter movement contesting the city's anti-immigrant sentiments, ordinances and perceived racial profiling

The present case study describes the many different and recent anti-immigrant actions against Latino (a) immigrants in Costa Mesa, California and the repercussions caused by these measures to the city. Also, this study illustrates the diverse strategies used by Latino (a) leaders to create a counter movement against anti-immigrant sentiments, ordinances and perceived racial profiling by the city. Finally, recommendations are made for ways and means for other cities to avoid similar consequences when nativists ordinances are proposed.

PANEL 11: ISSUES IN ADULT SENTENCING

Eye-Liza Scott, Aurora University

A Tri-State Comparison of Racial Disparity in Sentencing

The sentencing of African Americans to longer prison sentences than other racial groups is well-documented. This study examines the sentence lengths received by African Americans, Hispanics and Whites in three states. Using data obtained from three state departments of corrections, this study examines the relationship between race and sentences imposed by the court to male and female felony offenders. This study demonstrates disparity in sentencing by race as well as by state, particularly when sentences of African Americans to Whites and Whites to Hispanics are compared.

Angela Reitler, University of Cincinnati

James Frank, University of Cincinnati

Responses to the Retroactivity of the Crack Cocaine Amendment: District Court Organizational Adaptations

In 2007, the U.S. Sentencing Commission amended the Sentencing Guidelines to decrease the base offense level assigned to threshold quantities of crack cocaine by two levels and subsequently decided to apply the amendment retroactively. The District Courts were provided time to prepare for retroactivity and to process affected cases. Using data collected from a survey of representatives from the ninety-four federal judicial districts, this study examines the processes used by district courts to handle crack retroactivity cases. Attention is focused on the organizational arrangements of district court workgroups and the mechanisms used to arrive at case decisions.

Douglas Thomson, Chicago State University

Infiltrating the Criminal Justice Mystique: Citizen Engagement with Local Criminal Courts to End Mass Incarceration

Mass incarceration, the large-scale overuse of imprisonment, continues to plague the United States of America despite growing critiques and the availability of effective community responses. Proposed strategies to counter mass incarceration have neglected the significance of local plea and sentencing dynamics. This paper suggests a strategy directing public attention to, and involvement with, local criminal courts to generate a discourse of inclusion and proportionality and guiding narratives of redemption and repair. Decentralized and widespread citizen engagement with our courts could enable judges and prosecutors to overcome fears of subsequent criminality. The overall organizing effort should highlight the value of liberty that has been seriously eroded by mass incarceration and related social forces. Ongoing participant observation informs the analysis which draws on literatures regarding courtroom workgroups, deliberative public opinion, restorative justice, the justice model, cause lawyering, and social movements.

Tamera Jenkins, Park University

The Effect of Federal Sentencing Guidelines and Mandatory Minimum Sentences on the Rates of Drug Crime and Incarceration

The United States has experienced a record growth in the number of individuals arrested and incarcerated for drug crimes. As a response to the public's demand to "Get tough on crime" and the "War on drugs" the United States government passed sentencing reform legislation which resulted in mandatory minimum sentences and Federal sentencing guidelines. Through the analysis of Federal justice statistics this trend study explored

the link between these sentencing policies and the rates of drug crime and incarceration within the Federal system. The results indicate that the rise in drug crime and incarceration rates is related to the implementation of the Federal sentencing guidelines and mandatory minimum sentences. This leads to the conclusion that the guidelines and mandatory minimums are a failed reform effort and they should be repealed.

PANEL 12: IDENTIFYING HOT PLACES OF CRIME AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE VICTIMS

Jay Kennedy, Wayne State University
Joanna Stelnicki, Wayne State University
Eric G. Lambert, Wayne State University
Brad W. Smith, Wayne State University

Similarities and Differences in Stalking Experiences of Black and White Students

There has been considerable research on stalking in the past decade. This research has explored the stalking experiences of victims, victim responses to stalking, and the impact of stalking on victims. While much has been learned, there are still many stalking areas that need to be more fully explored. This study explored the stalking experiences of Black and White individuals. The data was from a survey of 1,959 Black and White college students. The results will be presented and discussed.

Cory P. Haberman, Temple University
J. Michael Vecchio, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Theft from within the Ivory Tower: The proliferation of technology and campus victimization trends

Despite the inherent physical and social isolation of collegiate campuses, the Ivory Tower has proved to be a lightning rod for property crime and victimization. With this knowledge, university administrators and police/security departments are more heavily relying on evidence-based policies and practices for reacting to and preventing campus victimization. The present study utilizes official report larceny data from a large Midwestern university for a six-year period. General larceny victimization trends are noted and unique displacement effects of 'hot products' are identified. The study findings are used to inform practical crime prevention policies and practices aimed at reducing victimization on college campuses.

Troy Payne, University of Cincinnati
Heidi Scherer, University of Cincinnati
Pamela Wilcox, University of Cincinnati
Bonnie Fisher, University of Cincinnati
John Eck, University of Cincinnati

The Contingent Context of Place Violence: Violent Crime in Apartment Complexes

Prior research has found that neighborhood context is important for understanding crime. There is little systematic research on the effect of context on crime at places, however. Using HLM and data from Cincinnati, we examine the effect of neighborhood context and place management practices on violence at apartments. We find that neighborhood context is only loosely coupled with place management effects on violence. We discuss implications for theory and violence reduction practice.

Nicole Lewis, Tiffin University
Kate Schuller, Tiffin University
Gender and Age Differences When Measuring Comfort Levels with Homosexuals

PANEL 13: THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Michael Leiber, Virginia Commonwealth University
Sarah Jane Brubaker, Virginia Commonwealth University
Kristan Fox, Virginia Commonwealth University

An Examination of the Effects of Gender on Intake Juvenile Justice Decision Making and the Contextual Relationships of Race, Crime Severity, and the Gender of the Decision-Maker

A number of studies have been conducted that assess the extent gender impacts juvenile justice decision making. Missing from this body of research, however, is a detail examination as to whether such contextual

factors as race, crime severity, and the gender of the officer may temper the treatment of girls relative to boys. Data from one juvenile court is used to frame the inquiry. Implications for theory, future research and policy will be discussed.

Chip Coldren, Governors State University

Sesha Kethineni, Illinois State University

Douglas Thomson, Chicago State University

Reflections on Evaluating Redeploy Illinois in Its Early Stages

During the past few years, the State of Illinois has committed to a major initiative to substantially reduce incarceration of juveniles by offering financial incentives to local jurisdictions to provide services to youth in their communities instead. This effort, dubbed Redeploy Illinois, builds on the recent model of Reclaim Ohio and the much earlier experience of the California Probation Subsidy. Redeploy Illinois (RI) offers the important feature of ongoing program assessment and evaluation. With the researchers/authors having recently completed the most recent round of annual implementation evaluations for the newest sites, they now reflect on what it all means at this stage of development. In particular, the presentation does the following: provides an overview of the origins and political dynamics of RI; synthesizes implementation evaluation findings thus far; highlights realities of conducting such evaluations in a context of great fiscal stress and uncertainty; and suggests implications for efforts to end juvenile mass incarceration.

David Olson, Loyola University Chicago

Jordan Boulger, Loyola University Chicago

Examining the Recidivism of Juvenile Released from Prison: The Illinois Experience

Although considerable attention has been paid to the outcomes of adults released from prison, a notable shortcoming of the reentry literature is the minimal inclusion of juveniles. Through the analysis of administrative data collected by the Illinois Department of Corrections on 1,894 youth released from a Youth Center in 2003, the paper examines the prevalence of recidivism (measured as returned to either a juvenile or adult prison within 5 years post-release), and the extent to which demographic, legal and social characteristics of the juvenile influenced this recidivism rate.

PANEL 14: THE FUTURE OF POLICING: TRUST, TRANSPARENCY, AND TECHNOLOGY

Justin W. Patchin, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Cyberbullying and Online Harassment: Law Enforcement's Role in the Future of School Violence

While it is clear that cyberbullying is a significant problem facing teens and schools, the question remains: What role does law enforcement play in preventing and responding to adolescent interpersonal aggression initiated online? Based on emerging trends, it is also clear that cyberbullying behaviors and other forms of online aggression will continue to increase in prevalence and seriousness. As a result, law enforcement officers will increasingly be called upon to intervene. The problem is that very little information exists to inform them about how to deal with these types of incidents. In addition, educators and parents routinely solicit information from law enforcement officers regarding cyberbullying cases, but many officers find themselves ill-equipped to respond. This presentation will discuss the author's efforts to inform law enforcement about their role in preventing and responding to incidents of cyberbullying.

Joseph Schafer, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

Trust and Transparency in Policing: Exploring Contemporary Issues and Future Trends

The principles of modern policing attributed to Sir Robert Peel in 1829 stipulated that the efficacy of the police was predicated on the public's consent to be policed. Implicit in this notion of "policing by consent" is that when police operations are sufficiently transparent, it will engender public trust, resulting in public cooperation and compliance. The emergence of the community policing movement has reinvigorated these ideals within the context of American policing. The profession continues to struggle, however, with achieving transparent operations and maintaining the public's trust. Reporting recent activities of the PFI/FBI Futures Working group, this presentation discusses how trust and transparency are hampered and enhanced by contemporary and emerging trends in public safety and homeland security.

Thomas J. Martinelli, Wayne State University

Joseph Schafer, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

The Fears of Intelligence Led Policing: Transparency and Accountability are the Keys to Success

Spying, infiltration, violations of privacy rights and the “chilling effect” are all commonly used accusations hurled at Intelligence Led Policing concepts, tactics and administrative policymakers. The fear police watchdog groups have of the unknown has critics equating today’s ILP efforts to J. Edgar Hoover’s COINTELPRO and Red Squads of the 1950’s. Despite the fact caselaw, advanced training and the proper application of the exclusionary rule have curtailed most, if not all, of our predecessor’s past sins regarding criminal data collections, there still remains a lack of uniformity, nationwide, as to the minimal ILP standards for those agencies engaged in the Intelligence Sharing Environment. A lack of systemic accountability and transparency issues result in policy violations, misconduct, abuses and lawsuits. This paper addresses potential privacy violation issues and the need to better define the mission, and implementation, of the Intelligence Led Policing philosophies.

PANEL 15: ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

Robert Hanson, Northern Michigan University

Greg Warchol, Northern Michigan University

Dale Kapla, Northern Michigan University

Joe Herbig, University of South Africa

Johann Prinsloo, University of South Africa

Partnered from Abroad: The Benefits and Challenges of International Memorandums of Understanding for Administration, Faculty and Students

Roundtable discussion

PANEL 16: DRUG USERS AND INNOVATIVE TREATMENT APPROACHES

Brandon R. Kooi, Aurora University

Judge James Doyle, Kane County, Illinois (retired)

Problem-solving courts: Kane County Drug Court

This study analyzes a drug court program in Kane County, Illinois from 2001-2005. Evaluative data shows a downward county crime trend is negatively correlated with the number of drug court participants. Political obstacles for continuing problem-solving courts is discussed in lieu of a recent Urban Institute study that argues recidivism could be reduced by one-third with \$46 billion in savings if drug courts are expanded. Exploratory analysis looks at implications for community justice models and opportunities for university outreach.

Nishanth Visagaratnam, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

An Exploration of Why Women Use Methamphetamine

The purpose of this study was to explore why women use methamphetamine despite the legal, economic, health, and social consequences. Strain theory guided the development of the interview and research questions. The methodology utilized a phenomenological approach to ascertain the purposes, and the participants were chosen through purposeful convenience sampling from a Southeast Missouri County Jail. The following four themes emerged from the findings to explain why females used methamphetamine: (a) to escape the strains faced at home, (b) growing up around drugs, (c) for control and self-esteem, and (d) the high they experience. Furthermore, gateway drugs (marijuana, alcohol) led to the use of harder drugs (methamphetamine). The following themes emerged regarding the hardships faced by the participants: (a) stressors at home, (b) financial strain, (c) loss of children, and (d) physiological challenges. Finally, the findings are discussed and the implications are presented.

Elizabeth Wilson, Illinois State University

Dawn Beichner, Illinois State University

Investigating the long-term effects of drug courts: A 10-year recidivism analysis

The drug epidemic in America has plagued the criminal justice system for decades. In the past 20 years, a new phenomena known as the drug court model has emerged and appears to be more successful with drug offender rehabilitation than any previous model. Previous research has shown, among other things, that drug

court programs reduce future criminal behavior among participants. Much of the research conducted to date, however, has focused on drug court success in the short-term, with few studies examining long-term success. The current project provides an important extension to the existing research by examining drug court recidivism over an eleven year period. The data for the study were drawn from drug court records in a Midwestern city and include information about defendants' demographic backgrounds, arrest records, and court interventions.

Angelyn C. Frazer, National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers
Problem-Solving Courts 20 Years Later: Aiding or Impeding Due Process?

Problem-Solving Courts focus attention and resources on specific crimes and criminal behaviors, as well as the root causes of such behaviors. Examples of such courts include drug courts, mental health courts, and domestic violence courts. With over 2,000 existing problem-solving courts in the United States and the prospect of jurisdictions utilizing this model's practices and principles in conventional courtrooms, the need to study and understand how these courts function and their overall impact on the criminal justice system has become manifest. Since mid 2007, NACDL's Task Force on Problem Solving Courts was charged with conducting a thorough analysis of these courts, specifically focusing upon the ethical implications for the defense bar and the constitutional implications for society at large.

Bill Wakefield, University of Nebraska at Omaha
The Role of Client Employment in the Successful Completion of a Drug Court Program

Since the early years of the growth of the drug court approach to treatment for those criminally involved with substance abuse, the role of continuing employment has been a constant, almost taken-for-granted, factor in the progress of drug court clients. Following more than ten years of evaluation and assessment of an emerging adult drug courts in three large, midwestern cities, this contention is supported by the success/failure results of the graduating clients. Is this too simple an answer? Do we just turn our drug courts into vocational rehabilitation centers? Or, do we attempt to assess the interactive nature of continuing employment in the pantheon of treatment modalities utilized throughout drug court programs in the United States? This paper will address these and other considerations concerning drug court treatment programs.

PANEL 17: YOUTH GANGS AND TEEN TECHNOLOGY

Jeff Rojek, University of South Carolina
Matthew Petrocelli, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
Trish Oberweis, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
Recent Patterns in Gang Prevalence: A Two State Comparison

Recent data from the National Youth Gang Survey indicate that an increasing number of jurisdictions report the presence of gangs. Historically, increasing presence of gangs has been understood as gang expansion from an urban center into surrounding cities and towns. It has been postulated that gang migrants—existing gang members who move to new territories free of gang issues—have been responsible for this expansion. The present data draw on surveys from law enforcement agencies in two states, Illinois and South Carolina. The data support the NYGS finding that gang presence is again expanding, and suggest that gang presence is expanding into smaller cities, not only close to, but also far from an urban center. Moreover, the data suggest that the notion of gang migration is insufficient to explain the patterns of gang presence. The findings are discussed in terms of their theoretical and policy implications.

Justin W. Patchin, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Sameer Hinduja, Florida Atlantic University
William Haack, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Adolescents on MySpace: Issues and Information

The Internet has vastly augmented the ability of individuals to meet, interact, and keep in contact with others with whom they have something in common, regardless of demographic or geographic restrictions. Indeed, the veritable explosion in popularity of social networking Web sites have endowed the phenomenon with a life of its own, and have redefined interpersonal communication and relationships as we know them. There are a number of popular social networking sites (e.g., myspace.com, facebook.com, xanga.com,

friendster.com). Among these, MySpace has emerged as one of the most popular. The current study will involve a comprehensive content analysis of adolescent profiles that are publicly viewable on the popular social networking Web site MySpace (www.myspace.com). The paper will describe the proportion of MySpace users which are under the age of 18 and the extent to which those users post private or personally identifying information on their profile pages.

Daniel Scott, University of Wisconsin-River Falls

Firearm Involvement Influences on the Recidivism of Gang Members Compared to Non-Gang Members

Research on gang activity and recidivism has been prominent in the literature, but little reentry research has examined the specific recidivism patterns of gang members. This study contributes the research by comparing the recidivism patterns of a sample of gang members to a sample of non-gang members. The main focus of the study is gang member involvement with firearms and how this involvement influences recidivism. The study analyzes how gun carrying intentions, the use of firearms, and being victimized by guns play a role in the recidivism of gang members compared to the recidivism of non-gang members. The results suggest that firearm involvement has a stronger influence on the recidivism of gang members when compared to non-gang members. Furthermore, the results also suggest that the specific characteristics of having ever owned a gun, and having a shot a gun in self-defense are significant influences on the timing of recidivism among gang members, but do not have a significant influence on the recidivism rate of non-gang members. This analysis provides important insights for violence and gun use policy.

PANEL 18: PUNISHMENT AND JUSTICE: THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Janice R. Hill, Illinois State University

Prosecuting Child Sexual Abuse Offenders: Where Do We Go Next?

Since Vincent DeFrancis's (1969) seminal study on child sexual abuse, some 30 studies of the prosecution of child sex abuse offenders have been conducted in the U.S. alone. The majority of these have produced atheoretical findings using basic statistical methods. What do these studies tell us about factors that predict prosecution success or failure? This presentation will describe a typology of these studies, review findings to date, and propose directions for future research to further strengthen efforts to bring child sex abuse offenders to conviction.

David Burlingame, Grand Valley State University

Theories of Punishment and Their Influence on the Treatment of Sex Offenders

Is our current response to sexual offending actually enhancing public safety? Does our current response result in too many false positives? Is there an economic impact associated with our present response to sexual offenders? And, how do legislators actually determine the construct of legislation concerning sexual offender? Focusing on the current literature this paper examines these important questions, and indicates some disturbing and thought provoking findings.

Howard M. Henderson, Sam Houston State University

William Wells, Sam Houston State University

Edward R. Maguire, American University

Jameel Gray, Aurora University

Evaluating the Measurement Properties of Procedural Justice in a Correctional Setting

Research and theory on the effects of the perceived legitimacy of authority figures and their use of fair procedures has gained popularity over the past decade. This is understandable given the inherent appeal of these ideas and the empirical evidence that supports them. This body of scholarship suggests that authorities are able to secure compliance from subordinates when they use fair procedures and when they are viewed as legitimate. While deterrence or rational choice perspectives tend to dominate discourse on how to generate compliance, procedural justice and legitimacy represent viable complements. Unfortunately, empirical studies of procedural justice and legitimacy are hampered by weak measures of the key theoretical constructs. The purpose of this study is to examine the measurement properties of procedural justice in a sample of inmates detained in a large work release facility. Results show that a one-factor model of procedural justice fits the data well, though we find evidence of a method effect. Results also demonstrate important differences between the use of a summated procedural justice scale and a scale derived from a

factor analysis. Our findings illustrate the importance of paying careful attention to construct validity in measures of procedural justice.

David Olson, Loyola University Chicago

Robert M Lombardo, Loyola University Chicago

The Illinois Capital Punishment Reform Act: How Policy Affects Practice

Following the conclusion of an inquiry into the use of capital punishment in Illinois by the Governor's Commission on Capital Punishment in 2002, a series of recommendations were made regarding the investigation and prosecution of capital murder cases in the state of Illinois. This effort was prompted by numerous death-row exonerations handed down by Illinois courts over the last decade. Working with the Governor's Commission on Capital Punishment, the authors surveyed 413 Illinois police departments including 303 municipal agencies, 102 sheriff's offices, and 8 multi-jurisdictional homicide task forces throughout the state in an effort to determine the extent to which local police agencies have implemented the requirements of the capital punishment reform legislation, including the recording of interrogations, and whether there were any significant barriers to the implementation of the legislative requirements. The paper summarizes the results from this inquiry, including how the volume of homicide investigations by local law enforcement agencies influenced their views of, and experiences with, the legislative changes.

PANEL 19: PROFESSOR AS A PROFESSION

David Jones, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Gender and Participation at the 2009 ACJS Meeting

For a number of years, Professor Martin Gruberg of the University of Wisconsin Oshkosh Political Science Department tracked the participation of women at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association. As a beginning attempt at comparison, this paper will look at the participation of women in our professional meeting in various ways. The data will also be used to examine what issues we do address at ACJS.

Kiesha Warren-Gordon, Ball State University

The other side of the story: The lived experience of a qualitative researcher doing qualitative research.

This paper explores the lived experience of a qualitative researcher and her experience researching the life of a person who spent 27 years in prison for a crime he did commit. Within this paper the researcher explores how the interaction between researcher and subject can often require the researcher to take on various roles throughout the research process. This paper highlights the positives and negatives of conducting a long-term, in-depth study of a person's life.

PANEL 20: PRISON AND PROBATION WORK

Eric G. Lambert, Wayne State University

Nancy L. Hogan, Ferris State University

Wanting Change: The Relationship of Perceptions of Innovation With Correctional Staff Job Stress, Job Satisfaction, and Organizational Commitment

Correctional organizations need committed, relatively unstressed, and satisfied staff. Thus, it is important to identify and understand the factors which help shape the job stress, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment of correctional workers. Past research has shown that many different dimensions of the work environment are important predictors. Yet, not all dimensions of the work environment have been examined, including perceptions of innovation. Thus, it is unclear if and how perceptions of organizational innovation may influence the job stress, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment of correctional employees. Using survey data from staff at a Midwestern correctional facility, the effects of perceptions of innovation were studied while controlling for the shared effects of other salient work environment dimensions (i.e., job variety, job autonomy, and perceived dangerousness of the job) and personal characteristics (i.e., gender, age, position, tenure, educational level, and race). In multivariate analyses, perceptions of innovation had a statistically negative association with job stress, while it had statistically significant positive associations job satisfaction and organizational commitment.

Eric G. Lambert, Wayne State University
Nancy L. Hogan, Ferris State University
Irshad Altheimer, Wayne State University

The Association between Work-Family Conflict and Job Burnout among Correctional Staff: A Preliminary Study

Working in corrections can be a demanding career in which work-family conflict and job burnout are possible. This study examined the relationship of the different forms of work-family conflict (time-based conflict, strain-based conflict, behavior-based conflict, and family on work conflict) with job burnout. Multivariate analysis of survey results from 160 staff who worked at a private Midwestern correctional facility for youthful offenders indicated that strain-based conflict, behavior-based conflict, and family on work conflict all had positive associations with job burnout. Time-based conflict had a non-significant relationship with job burnout.

Eric G. Lambert, Wayne State University
Irshad Altheimer, Wayne State University
Nancy L. Hogan, Ferris State University

An Exploratory Examination of a Gendered Model of the Effects of Role Stressors

This study examined a gendered model of the effects of role stressors on job stress, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment. Analysis of data from a private Midwestern maximum security facility provides partial support for the proposition that men and women perceive and respond to the work environment differently. Work-family conflict was found to influence levels of job stress, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment among women but not among men. On the other hand, role ambiguity, role overload, and perceived dangerousness influenced levels of job stress for men but not women. Further, levels of role conflict and role ambiguity influenced levels of job satisfaction for men but not for women. These findings lend support to further development of gendered theoretical models.

Michael McGrath, University of North Dakota and U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services System

Michael E. Meyer, University of North Dakota

Martin Gottschalk, University of North Dakota

Job Stress among Federal Probation Officers: A Very Preliminary Analysis of the Contribution of Work Related Factors

Job stress among police/law enforcement officers and correctional officers has been extensively researched. However, very little job-related stress research has been conducted regarding probation officers at either the state or federal level. In this paper we identify satisfaction/dissatisfaction with several work factors potentially related to job stress among Federal probation officers in six Northern Plains and Southwest states. In addition, characteristics of the work environment are identified such as primary duties, type of district, caseload size, and size of the work area. Work related factors include the availability and quality of offender treatment programs, responsiveness to cultural differences between probation officers and clients, jurisdictional issues, records management, and possible relational issues among probation officers and clients. Indicators of job stress include considerations of transfer from current work position, use of sick days, and retirement/resignation. As the data has only recently been received, only frequencies/descriptives are used in the analysis. Future analysis will involve measures of association between work related factors and the indicators of stress to also include qualitative data on additional job-related stressors identified by respondents.

PANEL 21: VARIETIES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ITS RESPONSE

Lynn A. Tovar, Lewis University
Tracey Nicholls, Lewis University

The Impact of Technology on Domestic Abuse: the influence of digital communication on the theory of power and control

Ten years ago everywhere you looked you could see young and old engaged in the ritual of relationship building through communication. By the closeness of their bodies, tone of voice or the words they spoke. Whether it is a gentle smile or a stern look the message is clear not only to the people in the relationship but

those around them. Now, you look around and you see people with their heads face down texting messages on their cell phone as fast as their fingers can fly. Social physical communication has been lost to the age of technology and digital communication. Because text messaging has become a global phenomenon it is important to study the connection between its usage and relationship building. Cell phones, cameras and text messaging are considered a positive, yet sometime addicting way of staying in constant contact. Can the addiction erode into a mechanism to control another person's behavior? Has it become another tool for a domestic abuser to constantly watch and manipulate the behavior of their partner? This quantitative methodological study was conducted to examine the impact to which technology influences a domestic relationships and how digital communication was utilized to control and manipulate the behavior of a partner. The hypothesis was that text messages are now being used by abusers to track and constrain the behavior of their partners, and technological surveillance is prevalent in relationships between young people. Data collection consisted of a quantitative survey distributed to two distinct purposeful populations. First group consisted of Lewis University students (age 18-25) with unknown domestic relationships. The second group consisted of victims of domestic violence residing in a domestic shelter (age 25-50). The rationale for the two populations provided the control group of known victims of domestic abuse with the unknown domestic relationships amongst the younger age group who tend to be more prevalent users of technology. Social economic status was not considered in this study.

Carol A. Archbold, North Dakota State University

Kimberly D. Hassell, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Ericka Wentz, North Dakota State University

Exploring variation in the perceptions of rape among male and female police officers: Does the Intra-Female Gender Hostility thesis apply?

This study explores variation in the perceptions of rape among male and female police officers in a Midwestern police agency. Surveys completed by 100 officers inquired about how officers define rape, whether their perceptions about rape have changed since becoming an officer, and what factors may have influenced any change in their perception of rape. An analysis of qualitative data reveals some support for the Intra-Female Gender Hostility thesis which posits that female officers subscribe to rape myths (including victim-blaming) more frequently than male officers. Implications resulting from these findings are also discussed.

Amanda Burgess Proctor, Oakland University

Exploring The Consequences of Serial Battering Relationships for IPV Victims

Despite the abundance of intimate partner violence (IPV) research in criminology and other disciplines, one issue in particular remains under-explored: serial (or consecutive) battering relationships. This is an important issue to study for two reasons. First IPV researchers need to understand the causes of serial battering – in other words, what prompts batterers to develop a pattern of intimate partner victimization with multiple partners. Second, IPV researchers need to understand the consequences of serial battering – in other words, what effect being abused by multiple partners has on IPV victims, especially with respect to their help-seeking behaviors. This paper considers the extant literature on serial battering and uses exploratory case study data to consider this latter question: what are the consequences of serial battering relationships for IPV victims?

Lois A. Ventura, University of Toledo

Megan Bullen, University of Toledo

Kristi Feher, University of Toledo

Factors Affecting the Arrests of Participants in Batterer Intervention Programs

This study includes 217 participants in eight different batterer intervention programs. All programs are located in Northwest Ohio. The study examines the arrests of participants prior to entering the program, during the program and in the year after the program. A multivariate analysis is used to examine the influence of programmatic variables, criminal histories, perceived level of probation supervision, demographic and socio-economic variables on the arrests of program participation. This study is part of a larger research project on Batterer Intervention Programs funded under a JAG grant (JG-EOV-6465) through the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice. This research project is being conducted by the University of Toledo, College of Health Science and Human Service, Department of Criminal Justice.

Carolyn Field, Edgewood College

Female Homicide Defendants and the Use of Battered Woman's Syndrome in the Courts: An Examination of Data from a Mid-Atlantic Cities' Public Defender's Office

For this research, data was collected from a public defender's office in the fall of 2008 from a large, Mid-Atlantic city for 35 female homicide defendant cases (which were handled between the years of 1994-2007). Results of descriptive statistics indicate that most female perpetrated homicides handled by this public defenders office were related to intimate partner violence. Results further indicate that defense attorneys regularly use post-traumatic stress disorder, not battered woman's syndrome per se, as a mitigating factor to secure relatively light sentences for their clients. Further, results indicate that when the female perpetrated homicides are clear cases of self defense in a partner violence situation, judges and prosecutors in this district tend to either drop the charges against the female defendant, give them no additional prison time (time-served), or give them relatively light prison sentences.

PANEL 22: PUTTING THE "CORRECT" IN CORRECTIONS

Roger Guy, University of North Carolina at Pembroke

Releasing Fish into Clean Water: Toward More Successful Correctional Rehabilitation

The population of America's local, state, and federal prisons increased by nearly 340 percent between 1980 and 2005 (Paparozzi and DeMichele, 2008). Much of this increase reflects policy intended to get tough on criminals by locking them up longer, and removing discretionary power of judges. This has resulted in over 650,000 offenders being released per year from U.S. correctional facilities (Urban Institute, 2006). New York City Alone releases 100,000 people from jail each year (Wilson and Davis, 2006). Therefore, community corrections i.e., probation and parole has assumed increased attention recently as more prisoners are diverted and placed on probation, and others are released through mandatory parole. One of the most measurable goals of community corrections is a reduction in recidivism. Much of "what works" approach to correctional rehabilitation today has its origins in symbolic interaction theory. Most social learning occurs through what Albert Bandura referred to as "observational learning." One component of this approach as applied to community corrections involves parole officers modeling behavior for the offender. Research has shown us that successful modeling requires skill on the part of parole officers in order for the process of observational learning to occur. The second component in therapeutic intervention in corrections involves the client/offender must have the opportunity to reinforce their new behavior. Research suggests that this "role playing" should occur in a non-threatening environment with the offender receiving reinforcement for positive pro-social /non-criminal behavior and immediate disapproval for anti-social behavior (Van Voorhis, 2007). This paper will analyze the micro-level dimension of correctional intervention, and propose an integrative approach for prisoner re-entry that extends this process of re-socialization to include broader involvement of social institutions and the community.

Bruce L. Bikle, California State University Sacramento

Prison Overcrowding in California: A Status Report

The California Legislature enacted AB 900 (the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007), which laid out an ambitious plan to both build new capacity and to reduce prison population by the use of evidence based programming and the creation of the California Logic Model that is designed to enhance the prospect of parolees to successfully complete their parole supervision terms. The State created the California Corrections Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB) to oversee this effort and report back to the Legislature and the Governor. This presentation will include a report on the AB 900 progress and the CROB reports thus far, in the context of the current budget crisis in the state. A brief update on the prison medical and mental health litigation, the current court order requiring a reduction of over 40,000 inmates will be discussed.

Melissa W. Burek, Bowling Green State University

Christine Englebrecht, Bowling Green State University

John Liederbach, Bowling Green State University

TASC to the Test: Outcomes Related to Program Completion

The central purpose of this research was to evaluate an Ohio Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) program for adult clients. There were three general objectives for this study: (1) To identify the extent to which TASC clients complete treatment compared to non-TASC clients, which were probationers; (2) To ascertain significant factors related to TASC program completion; and (3) To identify the extent of recidivism for TASC participants compared to the non-TASC participating probationers. We collected information pertaining to individual, program, service, and behavioral factors on all cases in both the TASC and probation samples for the years 2006 and 2007. Criminal history and recidivism data were based on official booking sheets and arrest records retrieved in January 2009. In general, compared to the probation-only sample, simply participating in TASC on some level led to decreased problem behaviors.

Patricia M. Harris, University of Texas at San Antonio
First-time, Adult-Onset Offenders: Are They Different?

Preoccupation of criminologists with juvenile-onset criminal careers overshadows the fact that offenders who begin their criminal careers in adulthood comprise a substantial portion of adult offender populations. Little is known about adult-onset offenders, generally, and even less about first-time, adult-onset offenders. Using a large sample of felons on probation supervision (N=3,599), this study explores differences between first and repeat offenders with respect to both intake and recidivism over a three year follow-up. Results support the utility of life course theory in discriminating between first-time, adult-onset offenders and subjects with more extensive criminal histories. The paper presents implications for classification and supervision of the first-time adult-onset offender, and offers suggestions for future research.

Kevin Walsh, Roosevelt University
Tana McCoy, Roosevelt University
Professionalism in Community Supervision -- Is TQM Dead?

As incarceration rates continue to rise, economically feasible alternative to incarceration are required. Specifically, the number of prisoners released on parole has increased at twice the rate of most other options. Seven states recently experienced double digit increases, and thirty more reported some increase in the number of parolees needing supervision. The delivery of quality service is suspect when caseloads near 100. To meet supervision agencies' common mission statement of public safety and successful reintegration of ex-offenders into the community, a modernization of culture and management style is necessary. TQM, the 1980s revolutionary management philosophy, has disappeared only to become reincarnated in the ISO9001 standard for a management quality system. The application of TQM principles alive within the ISO9001 standard will be discussed as the best process model for contemporary agencies charged with community supervision. While corrections agencies are not known for dynamic change, a philosophy of continuous improvement, management of quality, conformance to requirements, and involvement of all components of the supervision community may be possible.

PANEL 23: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN POLICING

Gregory B. Morrison, Ball State University
Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted: Trends over the past half-century

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program is the official source of information on felonious killings of and assaults upon police officers in the US. Even though the annual reports typically offer limited analysis and few recommendations, police academies and departments use this information in variety of ways to enhance officer safety. For example, information is provided to trainees in various forms, policies and field procedures are introduced and/or modified, and training activities are designed to address threatening trends. This paper therefore critically examines this prominent reporting program regarding trends over nearly a half century (1960 – 2008). In the case of felonious killings, these trends include numbers of deaths, regional distributions, types of call and general circumstances, distances between officers and assailants, weapons used by assailants and, more recently, officer use of soft body armor. Issues discussed include implications for training policies and field practices, perceptions of dangerousness within the field, and long-standing weaknesses that NIBRS is positioned to usefully address.

Sloan T. Letman, American Intercontinental University

Alison Duggins, St. Leo University
Shirley Chuo, American Intercontinental University
The Police Psychologist As Service Provider

This paper will evaluate the need for a clinical psychologist for police departments. The evaluation will give the need to hire a full time clinical psychologist or just contract a clinical psychologist on need basis. The paper will analyze the need for the police psychologist to be not only just a counselor but to be an active partner in all aspects of the law enforcement establishment.

Kenneth J. Novak, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Seth Fallik, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Officer Decision Making During Traffic Stops

This paper examines the correlates of officers' decision making during traffic stops with the public, in an effort to expand the research on officer discretion and racial bias in enforcement practices. The research utilizes data collected during all traffic stops in Kansas City (MO) during a 6-month period. Important post-stop decision, including citation, arrest, and discretionary searches are regressed against hypothesized predictors of behavior including citizen characteristics, situational factors, and organizational assignments. Implications for future research and police administrators are discussed.

Mohammad Salahuddin, Chicago State University
The Role of the South African Security Police in Human Rights Violations

Based on data from the hearings of the truth commission, my objective in this presentation is to understand the role of the security police in violations of human rights in South Africa. Because of the country's dark, divided past, scholars tend to assume that in apartheid South Africa, the police and the security police are the same beast whose roles and functions are indistinguishable. Case studies show that although the two organizations are structurally related, and in many instances mutually dependent, they performed functionally separate roles to the extent that the SAP were largely unaware of the activities of their counterpart, the security apparatus of the apartheid regime.

PANEL 24: RACE, GENDER, AND SELF-EFFICACY: A CROSS-CULTURAL EXPLORATION OF THE PERCEIVED POSSIBILITY OF SUCCESSFUL INTERACTION WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT
--

Daniel C Dahlgren, University of Maryland Eastern Shore
Michael Barrett, Ashland University
Thomas Mosley, University of Maryland Eastern Shore
Self-Efficacy and Policing Outcomes: Exploring the Possibility of Predicted Perceptions of Success or Failure Within Law Enforcement Interactions

Self efficacy is often defined as the belief that one is capable of performing in a prescribed manner in order to obtain a certain goal or goals. The idea of goal attainment has become an important variable of the research community: "especially in the areas of physical and mental health" (Gecas 1989:291). It would seem (intuitively) to follow that one can derive the theoretical position that a certain action or interaction may be defined as successful even if that outcome merely (had as an effect) the consequence forgoing a procedure of patterned behavior that one deemed aversive or contrary to goals of a self-interested individual. The current paper establishes the theoretical model and discusses preliminary qualitative results of a comparison of two groups of students. More specifically, an open ended survey was given for the purpose of comparing two hundred African American students from an HBCU in Mid-Atlantic region, and 200 Caucasian students from a private, predominantly white college in the Midwest. The students were compared across a series of: standard demographics, closed and open-ended questions, and vignette responses to determine what if any effects exist. Ultimately, this research is interested in group differences of perceived self-efficacy with regards to interactions with authority, and may identify contextual effects that both influence and transcend perceived favorable and/or probable outcomes for both groups of students.

Daniel C Dahlgren, University of Maryland Eastern Shore
Michael Barrett, Ashland University
Thomas Mosley, University of Maryland Eastern Shore
Chamira McKoy, University of Maryland Eastern Shore

Erica Walker, University of Maryland Eastern Shore
Gender and Self-Efficacy in Relation to Police Interaction

The idea that gender influences police interaction is not new. As gender is consistently regarded as a primary predictor of criminal behavior (Conklin 2007), more and more research has begun to contextualize the specific effects of gender. Recently, Blalock et.al. (2007) in "Gender Bias in Power Relationships: Evidence From Police Traffic Stops", researchers examined the extent to which gender could predict receipt of a citation. While Blalock et.al. (2007) found that women were in fact more likely to receive a citation at 3 of 5 data collection sites, the data do not allow the analysis of perception of validity of the police stop itself, and therefore cannot lend themselves to uncovering a gender dynamic between police and women, if one in fact exists. The current study is interested the extent to which student (respondent) perceptions of police interaction/experience affects one's general attitude towards policing, and the respondents sense of self-efficacy (potentially) towards future interactions. A non-probability purposive sample was developed to take advantage of the demographic compositions of two survey sites (UMES, Maryland and Ashland University, Ohio), for the purpose of this comparison. Ultimately, this research seeks to determine if gender is a good predictor of self efficacy, as it relates to police stops and interaction experiences as detailed by the respondents.

Daniel C Dahlgren, University of Maryland Eastern Shore
Michael Barrett, Ashland University
Thomas Mosley, University of Maryland Eastern Shore
Tavonna Harper, University of Maryland Eastern Shore
Nicholas Kugler, University of Maryland Eastern Shore
Race and Self Efficacy: Student Perceptions of Police Interaction

Recently, Shuford (2009), a senior staff attorney with the ACLU's Racial Justice Program, stated that the 2008 settlement of the "Driving While Black" lawsuit, with the Maryland State Police, "holds significance beyond the boundaries of the state of Maryland" ...Shuford notes: "Maryland once again is able to be a national model for addressing and eliminating a practice that has no place in our democracy." While a great deal of attention has been paid to police practice, and the disparities associated with race and traffic stops, citations, and arrests, little research exists in association with citizen perception of profiling. The current study involves a comparative case study between two universities; the University of Maryland Eastern Shore in Princess Anne, Maryland (a state run HBCU) and Ashland University in Ashland, Ohio (a private university). Utilizing a non-probability, purposive sample, students at both colleges were given surveys containing both open-ended and closed-ended questions focusing on whether a student's perception of the interaction with the police would be positive or negative based on past experiences. The survey generated considerable responses (reactions). Basic demographic and self assessment items were entered into SPSS, while open ended responses were re-coded into a delimited format for the purpose of empirical measurement. Essentially, the current study is concerned with whether student perception of police and prior police interaction differs by race? The discussion of student experience, and corresponding measures of self-efficacy will be discussed in relation to self identified demographics and emergent factors.

Daniel C. Dahlgren, University of Maryland Eastern Shore
Michael Barrett, Ashland University
Thomas Mosley, University of Maryland Eastern Shore
Tavonna Harper, University of Maryland Eastern Shore
Race, Gender, Self Efficacy, and Social Distance: An Attempt at Reconciling Contextual Measures of Self-Perception, Self-Efficacy, and Perceived Social Distance to Policing

Since the early years of the growth of the drug court approach to treatment for those criminally involved with substance abuse, the role of continuing employment has been a constant, almost taken-for-granted, factor in the progress of drug court clients. Following more than ten years of evaluation and assessment of an emerging adult drug courts in three large, midwestern cities, this contention is supported by the success/failure results of the graduating clients. Is this too simple an answer? Do we just turn our drug courts into vocational rehabilitation centers? Or, do we attempt to assess the interactive nature of continuing employment in the pantheon of treatment modalities utilized throughout drug court programs in the United States? This paper will address these and other considerations concerning drug court treatment programs.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS**Michael S. Scott****University of Wisconsin Law School****Evidence-Based Criminal Justice: Just What Are We Trying to Prove**

Basing professional policy and practice on “evidence” sounds eminently sensible. The idea is gaining new favor in the legal and medical professions, among others. This talk will explore the implications that “evidence-based criminal justice” might have for practitioners, funders, researchers, educators, and consumers. It will consider such matters as: What are we seeking evidence of – effectiveness, efficiency, equity? What standards of proof will pertain? Who decides what evidence is convincing? What unit of analysis pertains – individuals, groups, communities, jurisdictions? Who will conduct the search for evidence? If evidence-based criminal justice becomes the new norm, just what will it be replacing, and with what consequences?

PANEL 25: ISSUES IN POLICING**Mahesh K. Nalla, Michigan State University****Democratic Policing: A Comparison of Police Officers' Perceptions of their Role and Functions in Transitional Societies**

In this paper we examine the extent to which police organizations have achieved democratization in three countries. Democratization is measured by the extent to which police officers' views differ on various dimensions of police functions and organizational philosophy. These include officers' perceptions of who they serve, police accountability, and community policing. Data will be gathered from three transitional economies in Eastern Europe (Slovenia) and in Central America (El Salvador and Guatemala) in 2006. Findings and implications will be discussed.

Richard R. Johnson, University of Toledo**Erica L. Olschansky, University of Toledo****The Ecological Theory of Police Response: A State Police Agency Test**

This paper describes a study conducted as a partial test of Klinger's (1997) ecological theory of police response using data from a state police agency. This theory posits that differences in officer enforcement “vigor” across districts within a police agency will be influenced primarily by district levels of social disorganization and serious crime. Although the theory was developed with municipal agencies in mind, the present study tested the theory's validity within a state police agency. Using data publicly available from the Pennsylvania State Police Department and the U.S. Census Bureau, this theory was tested and found somewhat lacking. While the violent crime rate and social disorganization level of the district were correlated with some measures of enforcement vigor, the greatest influence on enforcement vigor was the calls for service workload of the district and whether or not it had responsibility for an interstate highway. The potential research differences between municipal and state police agencies are also discussed.

Richard R. Johnson, University of Toledo**Ashley N. Billings, University of Toledo****Ecological Influences on State Police District Activity**

This paper describes a study conducted as a partial test of potential ecological influences on police response using data from a state police agency. Ecological explanations for differences in aggregate officer activity across districts within a police agency have been tested within the context of municipal police agencies, but have yet to be tested at the state police level. Using data publicly available from the Indiana State Police Department and the U.S. Census Bureau, district ecological factors such as crime rate, social disorganization level, calls for service, supervisor span of control, perceived danger, and percentage of rookie officers were investigated for their relationship to several district level outputs. Unlike similar studies involving municipal law enforcement agencies, the factors with the highest predictive value of district outputs were the level of calls for service, crime rate, and supervisor span of control. The potential research differences between municipal and state police agencies are also discussed.

Matt Ferre, Grand Valley State University

Christine Yalda, Grand Valley State University

Mediating the Streets: An Exploratory Case Study of Mediation as a Conflict Resolution Method for Police Officers

Managing and resolving interpersonal conflict reflect a common and recurring responsibility for police officers. Research suggests that resolving these responsibilities through traditional policing methods may have situational limitations (Cooper, 1999). Other policing philosophies, including community policing and problem-oriented policing, have also been implemented in law enforcement, but evaluations into their effectiveness has produced mixed results. Notwithstanding attempts to transform policing through these approaches, mediation has been proffered as a viable skill set beneficial to police officers. However, minimal research exists exploring the compatibility of traditional policing practices and the management of conflict through mediation in the field. This research recommends exploratory case study protocol that will assess both the formal and “natural” mediation and conflict resolution practices of officers in the field.

Wook Kang, Michigan State University

Byung Lee, Michigan State University

Influence of work characteristics on job satisfaction: A comparison of divisions within the Korean National Police Agency (KNPA)

Despite the number of studies examining the job satisfaction of police officers, most of these studies are based on law enforcement officers in western democratic societies. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between work characteristics and job satisfaction with a sample of South Korean police officers. This study specifically aims to explore the influence of work characteristics on police officers' job satisfaction, and to address whether there is a difference in job satisfaction among police officers from different divisions within the Korean National Police Agency (KNPA). The data was collected from approximately 4,200 police officers stationed in South Korea, using detailed survey questionnaires. Analyses of the relationship between various aspects of job satisfaction and work characteristics are provided. Explanations for the findings are discussed as well as policy implications for enhancing job satisfaction. Finally, study limitations and directions for future research are addressed.

PANEL 26: CORRECTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Carlos D. Montemayor, University of Texas at San Antonio

Evaluating Female Needs: A Response from the Male Dominated Risk Assessment Instrument

An increasing number of research studies have expressed concern over a correctional system that uses risk assessment instruments based primarily on the needs of White male offenders in order to identify or predict female criminality. As a result, many risk assessment instruments underline needs related to female criminality. The purpose of this study is to highlight much of the research that has identified needs significantly affecting females more often when compared to males and to critically acknowledge issues that support gender-specific risk assessment instruments or items while females are under correctional supervision.

Brian R. Johnson, Grand Valley State University

Christopher Kierkus, Grand Valley State University

Christine Yalda, Grand Valley State University

Who Skips: An Analysis of Failure to Appear

The pre-trial release of individuals arrested by the police is a heavily used tool in the administration of justice in the United States. In some cases, however, a person on pre-trial release may violate his or her promise to appear in court. This individual has “failed to appear,” or in the vernacular of some criminal justice professionals, he or she has “skipped.” Oftentimes, the “skip” is thought to only impact the public side of the criminal justice system, where additional resources and expenditures by the CJ system are required to locate and return the fugitive to the custody of the courts. However, in those cases where the accused is released under a surety bond, the private sector bail bond industry is now involved, where the return of the accused is necessary to ensure that the bail bond agency will not be liable for the full value of the surety bond to the court. This study examines the characteristics of “who skips” in a commercial bail bond company that operates in the Midwest U.S.

Loretta J. Stalans, Loyola University Chicago

How similar and different are risk factors for violent recidivism during probation and after discharged from probation?

Risk assessment scales for violent recidivism are based on numerous empirical studies; however, these studies have not examined whether risk factors change depending upon whether violent offenders are being supervised on probation or have been discharged from probation supervision. Using statewide probation data of a sample of 1,344 violent offenders, univariate optimal data analyses examined the significant risk factors of violent recidivism during probation supervision and five years after offenders were released from supervision. Additionally, classification tree analysis was used to identify the subgroups of offenders at low or high risk of violent recidivism after supervision. There were eight risk factors that were significant and generalizable predictors of violent recidivism during supervision and within two or five years after probation supervision ended: (a) generalized aggressors; (b) prior arrest for domestic violence; (c) arrested for a violation of an order of protection or trespassing offense; (d) minorities; (e) never married offenders; (f) gang members; (g) violation of probation petition filed for treatment noncompliance; and (h) violation of probation petition filed for missing scheduled probation appointments. There, however, were some noteworthy differences in risk factors of violent recidivism during supervision and after supervision was ended. For example, risk assessment scales also often include offense characteristics, but offense characteristics did not predict long-term violent recidivism after supervision. Moreover, illicit drug users and those with prior arrests for drug offenses or drug abuse history had a significantly higher risk of violent recidivism after supervision, but were not at a higher risk of violent recidivism during supervision. Probation supervision appears to deter some drug users from engaging in violent recidivism, but this change of behavior does not last. Alternatively, drug users may be better able to hide their violent offending during probation because they select intimate partner victims that are also using illicit drugs and therefore are less likely to report the crime. Additionally, generalized aggressors who successfully completed treatment were at a higher risk of violent recidivism within five years after supervision. Thus, treatment noncompliance is a more reliable predictor of short-term violent recidivism during supervision and the predictive validity varies across sub-groups of violent offenders. The comparison of risk factors during and after supervision also highlighted the importance of creating separate risk assessment tools to classify offenders as low, medium, and high risk of violent recidivism during supervision, and of long-term violent recidivism after supervision. However, many risk assessment tools that probation departments use have been based on empirical research predicting long-term violent recidivism after supervision, or using samples that have both supervised and unsupervised offenders without examining the moderating role of supervision. The findings suggest that predictive validity of violent recidivism may increase if separate risk assessment scales for violent recidivism during supervision and long-term violent recidivism after supervision were created.

Dawn Beichner, Illinois State University

Brittany Schwein, Illinois State University

The Challenges of Mothering From Prison

Millions of children are left behind due to maternal incarceration. The collateral consequences of parental incarceration have been well documented; research confirms that children of incarcerated parents are more likely than other children to exhibit sleep disruptions, depression, anger, poor school performance, delinquent behavior, and juvenile detention. The empirical evidence suggests that the negative consequences of parental incarceration are offset by some—but not all—family-centered programs; generally success is linked to quantity and quality of visitations, as well as the comprehensiveness of the program. The present study provides an in-depth study of incarcerated women who are currently participating in a family-centered program in a Midwestern correctional facility. Women were asked to describe their parenting experiences pre-incarceration, the nature and frequency of communication between participant and child(ren) through the program, perceptions of the quality of the relationships with their child(ren), perceptions of the effects of incarceration on their child(ren), and plans for reunification post release from the correctional center. The data for the study were generated from archived institutional records and face-to-face interviews with program participants.

Donielle Augustson, Tiffin University

Origins of the CSI Effect: An Examination of Knowledge on the Criminal Investigation Process

Recent years, criminal justice shows, such as CSI, have become very popular among the general public therefore, this current study is researching the relationship between individuals that have a background in criminal justice or have law enforcement training and the general public and their outlook on the steps in investigating crime. The hypothesis is that individuals with significant amount of exposure to CSI and other shows to that extent will have more incorrect answers as opposed to those that have actual exposure to genuine criminal justice training along with high confidence levels. For this study, the participants included 25 active law enforcement agents and 25 from the general public. The questionnaire that will be administered contains two violent crime scenarios; one relating to evidence collection and the other was different career in crime solving. In each of the scenarios they are asked to answer two groups of questions. Also, the amount of exposure to crime shows was ranked along with basic demographics at the end of the questionnaire.

Melissa Petkovsek, Tiffin University

Intricacies of Memory: Gender, Recollection, and Emotion

The memories of eyewitnesses of a crime are notoriously unreliable. This study seeks to understand the intricacies of those memories, specifically investigating the gender of the witness, the gender of the perpetrator, the sensory modality in which the memory was presented, the mode in which the memory is restated, and the emotional state of the witness at the time the memory was made. Participants were asked to view a film either negative or positive in affect, and then to complete a questionnaire, consisting of the Positive Affect Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) and either a recall or recognition based restatement of their memory of the film. The gender of the participant versus the gender of the character and the gender of the participant versus the sensory modality were investigated, and accuracy of memory was explored between recall versus recognition, and between positive and negative affect.

Aubri F. McDonald, University of Illinois at Chicago

Crime Lab Crisis in a CSI Society: Is Television Crime Helping or Hurting?

A crime lab that operates inefficiently presents a danger to society and allows the risk of convicting innocent people. In 2002, an Internal Affairs investigation of the Houston Crime Lab revealed mistakes in hundreds of cases over two decades. The report cited that the mistakes were due to incompetence, inadequate training and resources, lack of guidance and even intentional bias on the part of a crime lab. In 2003, The American Society of Crime Lab Directors reported that crime labs in the U.S. are understaffed nearly ten thousand forensic scientists and the estimated cost of modernizing these labs is over one billion dollars. Television programs about crime and forensics such as CSI are commended for bringing mainstream attention to the crime lab issues but also blamed for worsening the crime lab crisis. This study implies a larger issue with assumptions that crime investigation and crime lab capabilities on television are accurately depicted. The research indicates that forensic crime shows have undoubtedly created an interest for crime and forensic science implying a receptive audience for legislative measures to improve crime labs. This analysis incorporates examples of cases affected by crime lab problems, academic material on media influence and a review of federal and state legislation to explore the interplay between criminal justice, television influence and public policy.

William R. King, Sam Houston State University

The Organizational Failure of Forensic Organizations: When Crime Labs Fail

The literature devoted to understanding the failure and disbanding of organizations in general has not been applied to understanding why some crime labs have failed and been disbanded. This paper used data gathered during and after the disbanding of one, Midwestern crime lab, in order to explore the causes and consequences of organizational failure in crime labs.

Corresponding Author Contact Information

Dr. Carol A. Archbold
Associate Professor & CJ Graduate Director
North Dakota State University
Dept of Criminal Justice and Political Science
NDSU Dept 2315
PO Box 6050
Fargo, ND 58108-6050
carol.archbold@ndsu.edu

Donielle Augustson
Tiffin University
505-604-6150
sportedon@aol.com

Liz Athaide-Victor, Professor
Criminal Justice and Forensic Psychology
Tiffin University
Tiffin, Ohio 44883
lizathaidevictor@gmail.com

Lindsey M. Arbuthnot
University of Missouri- Kansas City
Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology
5215 Rockhill Road
Kansas City, MO. 64110-2337
217-725-1953
Lma8b9@umkc.edu

Randall Beger, Ph.D.
Professor of Criminal Justice
Department of Political Science
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
105 Garfield Avenue
Eau Claire, WI 54702-4004
715-836-2847
begerrr@uwec.edu

Dawn Beichner, Ph.D.
Associate Professor and Graduate Coordinator
Criminal Justice Sciences Department
Campus Box 5250
Illinois State University
Normal, IL 61790-5250
309.438.8278 phone
309.438.7289 fax
dmbeich@ilstu.edu

Gad J. Bensinger, Ph. D.
Professor and Graduate Director
Dept. of Criminal Justice
Loyola University Chicago
820 North Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Phone (312) 915 7568
gbensin@luc.edu

Bruce L. Bikle, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Division of Criminal Justice
California State University Sacramento
bikleb@csus.edu

Jeffrey B. Bumgarner, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Department of Political Science and Law
Enforcement Minnesota State University Morris
Hall 109 Mankato, MN 55001
507-389-1018
jeffrey.bumgarner@mnsu.edu

Leanne Brecklin, Ph.D.
Associate Professor, Criminal Justice
University of Illinois at Springfield
One University Plaza, MS PAC 384
Springfield, IL 62703
(217)206-7784
lbrec1@uis.edu

Melissa W. Burek, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Criminal Justice Program
223 Health Center
Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, Ohio 43403
419-372-9542 (Office)
419-372-2400 (Fax)
mwburek@bgsu.edu

Amanda Burgess-Proctor
Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology
Oakland University
Rochester, MI 48309
burgessproctor@gmail.com

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR CONTACT INFORMATION

David Burlingame
School of Criminal Justice
Grand Valley State University
401 W. Fulton St.
Grand Rapids, MI 49504
616-331-7141
burlingd@gvsu.edu

George W. Burruss
Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Southern Illinois University Carbondale
gburruss@siu.edu

Daniel C Dahlgren, Ph.D., L.S.W.
Criminal Justice Department/Hazel Hall
University of Maryland Eastern Shore
Princess Anne, Maryland 21853
410-651-6585 ext: 6492
dcdahlgren@umes.edu

Bruce DiCristina
Department of Criminal Justice
University of North Dakota
221 Centennial Drive Stop 8050
Grand Forks, ND 58202-8050
Office: (701) 777-3473
bruce.dicristina@und.edu

Michael T. Eskey, Ph.D.
Associate Professor - Criminal Justice
Online Instructor Evaluator
School of Online Learning
(770)575-0384
michael.eskey@park.edu

Matt Ferre, MCJ Candidate,
Grand Valley State University
ferrema@mail.gvsu.edu

Kortnie Ford
Graduate Student
Columbia College
Department of Criminal Justice and
Forensic Science
Columbia, MO
krford@ccis.edu

James Frank
University of Cincinnati
PO Box 210389
Cincinnati, OH 45221-0389
513-556-9956
James.Frank@uc.edu

Carolyn Field, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Sociology
Department of Social Sciences
Edgewood College
1000 Edgewood College Drive
Madison, WI 53714
carolyn_field@hotmail.com

Michael G. Galezewski
Graduate Assistant & Bylaws Committee Member
School of Criminal Justice
Michigan State University
122 Baker Hall
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824-1118 USA
Phone: (414)213-8560
galezezs@msu.edu

Michael C. Gizzi, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Illinois State University
Department of Criminal Justice Sciences
Normal, IL 61790-5250
(309)438-5001
mgizzi@ilstu.edu

Roger Guy, Ph.D.
Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice
University of North Carolina at Pembroke
One University Drive Pembroke
North Carolina 28372
910-775-4273
Roger.Guy@uncp.edu

Patricia M. Harris, Ph.D.
Associate Dean and Professor
College of Public Policy
University of Texas at San Antonio
501 West Durango Boulevard
San Antonio, TX 78207
(210) 458-2532
Patricia.Harris@utsa.edu

Dr. Kimberly Hassell
Assistant Professor
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Helen Bader School of Social Welfare
Department of Criminal Justice
Post Office Box 786
Milwaukee, WI 53201
414/229-4110
hassell@uwm.edu

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR CONTACT INFORMATION

Thomas J. Hawley, Program Director
Criminal Justice
Jefferson Community College
4000 Sunset Blvd.
Steubenville, OH. 43952
740-264-5591, Ext. 259
thawley@jcc.edu

Herbert D. Henderson, ABD
Lake Superior State University
School of Criminal Justice, Fire
Science and EMS
650 W. Easterday Ave.
Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783
(906) 635-2172
hhenderson@lssu.edu

Janice Hill, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Criminal Justice Sciences Department
Illinois State University
Office phone: 309-438-2729
jhill2@ilstu.edu

J.F. Huey
School of Public Affairs
Indiana University Northwest
Gary, IN 46408
jfhuey@yahoo.com

Wendelin Hume
University of North Dakota
Department of Criminal Justice
701-777-4001
Wendelin.hume@und.edu

Caron Jacobson
Governor State University, Illinois
c-jacobson@govst.edu

Tamera Jenkins
Student
Park University
Tamera.Jenkins@park.edu

Brian R. Johnson, Ph.D.
Grand Valley State University
School of Criminal Justice
401 W. Fulton St.
Grand Rapids, MI 49504
616-331-7142
johnsonb@gvsu.edu

Richard R. Johnson, Ph.D.
Department of Criminal Justice
University of Toledo
2801 W. Bancroft St.
Toledo, OH 43606-3390
Richard.Johnson4@utoledo.edu

David Jones
University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
Clow Faculty 402
Office Phone: 920-424-2492
jonesd@uwosh.edu

Dale P. Kapla, Ph.D.
Interim Department Head
Assistant Professor/Internship Coordinator
Department of Criminal Justice
Northern Michigan University
113 Gries Hall
Marquette, MI 49855
(906) 227-1616
dkapla@nmu.edu

William R. King, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Sam Houston State University
College of Criminal Justice
Box 2296
Huntsville, TX 77341-2296
Phone: 936.294.1645
Fax: 936.294.1653

Maria Koeppel
University of Northern Iowa
Graduate Student in Criminology
koeppel.maria@gmail.com

Brandon R. Kooi, Ph.D.
Aurora University
Director - Criminal Justice Program
347 S. Gladstone Avenue
Dunham Hall #226
Aurora, Illinois 60506-4892
bkooi@aurora.edu

Eric G. Lambert
Department of Criminal Justice
3281 Faculty Administration Building
Wayne State University
Detroit, MI 48202
313-577-2705 (office)
313-577-9977 (fax)
dz9258@wayne.edu

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR CONTACT INFORMATION

Byung Lee
Michigan State University
560 Baker Hall
East Lansing, MI 48824
leebyun3@msu.edu

Michael J. Leiber, Ph.D.,
Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs
Virginia Commonwealth University
Richmond, Virginia 23284-2028
mjleiber@vcu.edu

Sloan T. Letman III
Lead Faculty/Criminal Justice
American InterContinental University
Main Campus
5550 Prairie Stone Parkway
Hoffman Estates, IL 60192
Suite 400
Direct Phone: (847)851-6948
877-701-3800 ext. 16948 toll free
sloan.letman@faculty.aiuonline.edu

Nicole Lewis
Student
Tiffin University

Dr. Jagan Lingamneni, Ph.D., MSCJ
Professor of Criminology and Justice Studies CAS/
Division of Liberal Arts
Governors State University
University Park, IL 60466
708-534-4585/fax 708-534-7895
j-lingamneni@govst.edu

Robert M. Lombardo Ph.D.
Criminal Justice Department
Loyola University, Chicago
820 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
312.915.7565
rlombar@luc.edu

Matthew Makarios
Assistant Professor
Criminal Justice Department
University of Wisconsin - Parkside
900 Wood Road
P.O. Box 2000
Kenosha, WI 53141-2000
Phone: (262) 595-2021
Fax: (262) 595-2471
makarios@uwp.edu

David P. Maloy
Justice Studies Department
Northeastern Illinois University
Chicago, Illinois 60625
Magicpie514@sbcglobal.net

Michael J. Martin, M.S., M.B.A
Science and Technology Writer and Editor
Member: National Association of Science Writers
(www.nasw.org)
National Press Club (www.press.org)
mike.martin@weeklyscientist.com

Thomas J. Martinelli, J.D., M.S.
Wayne State University
Criminal Justice Department
8900 E. Jefferson, Ste. 507
Detroit, MI 48214-2960
thepeg@ameritech.net

Kevin Matthews
Illinois State University
Department of Criminal Justice Sciences
Campus Box 5250
Normal, IL 61790

Roni Mayzer
University of North Dakota
Department of Criminal Justice
roni.mayzer@gmail.com

Jospeter M. Mbuba, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice
Division of Public & Environmental Affairs
266-B Neff Hall
Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne
Fort Wayne, IN 46805-1499
mbubaj@ipfw.edu

Barry S. McCrary, Ed.D.
Assistant Professor
Western Illinois University
School of Law Enforcement and Justice
Administration
1 University Circle Macomb,
Illinois 61455
Tel 309-298-1220
Fax 309-298-2187
BS-Mccrary@wiu.edu

Aubri F. McDonald
PhD Candidate in Criminology, Law, and Justice
University of Illinois at Chicago
phone (816) 517-4146
aubdelli@gmail.com

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR CONTACT INFORMATION

Michael E. Meyer, Ph.D.
Professor and Graduate Director
Department of Criminal Justice
University of North Dakota
O'Kelly Hall Room #305
221 Centennial Drive Stop 8050
Grand Forks, ND 58202-8050
Tel: 701-777-2066
Fax: 701-777-2067
michael.meyer2@und.edu

Carlos D. Montemayor
University of Texas at San Antonio
4330 Spectrum One Apt 1308
San Antonio, Texas, 78230
(210) 240-8045
hln048@my.utsa.edu

Gregory B. Morrison
Associate Professor
Ball State University
(765)285-5985
MORRISONGB@bsu.edu

Mahesh K. Nalla
School of Criminal Justice
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824, USA
Tel: 517-355-2228
Fax: 517-432-1787
Nalla@msu.edu

Ken Novak, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Criminal Justice
University of Missouri-Kansas City
Dept. of Criminal Justice & Criminology
5215 Rockhill Rd., Room 205
Kansas City, MO 64110-2447
NovakK@umkc.edu

David E. Olson, Ph.D.
Chair and Associate Professor
Department of Criminal Justice
Loyola University Chicago
820 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
312-915-7563 (Telephone)
312-915-7650 (Fax)
dolson1@luc.edu

Franklin M. Osanka, Ph.D.
82 Woodfield Ct.
Racine, WI 53402
262-639-0780
DocFatsInc@aol.com

Justin W. Patchin, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Criminal Justice
Department of Political Science
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
105 Garfield Avenue
Eau Claire, WI 54702-4004
Phone: 715-836-4058
Fax: 715-836-2944
Email: patchinj@uwec.edu
patchinj@uwec.edu

Troy Payne
Ph.D. Student
Research Associate
Division of Criminal Justice
University of Cincinnati
Ph: (513) 327-8769
Fax: (513) 556-2037
paynetc@email.uc.edu

Melissa Petkovsek
Tiffin University
Graduate Student of Forensic Psychology
petkovsekma@tiffin.edu

Matthew Petrocelli, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Criminal Justice Studies
Southern Illinois University
Box 1455
Edwardsville, IL 62026
618-650-3296
mpetroc@siue.edu

Greg Plumb
Professor of Criminal Justice
Chair, Department of Criminal Justice
Park University
8700 NW River Park Drive
Parkville, MO 64152
(816) 584-6506
Fax (816) 741-4911
Campus Mailbox 12
greg.plumb@park.edu

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR CONTACT INFORMATION

Christopher Powell
Marquette University
christopher.powell@marquette.edu

Mohammad Salahuddin, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Department of Criminal Justice HWH 329
Chicago State University
9501 South King Drive
Chicago, IL 60628-1598
Tel: 773 995-3861 (off)
Fax: 773 995-3819 (off)
msalahud@csu.edu

Joseph Schafer
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice
Southern Illinois University Carbondale
4248 Faner Hall
Carbondale, IL 62901-4504
618-453-5701
jschafer@siu.edu

Daniel Scott, McNair Scholar
Sociology and Psychology Major
Student Senate Vice President
University of Wisconsin-River Falls
Cell: (651) 270-6418
daniel.scott@uwrf.edu

Michael S. Scott
Clinical Associate Professor
University of Wisconsin Law School
Frank J. Remington Center
Phone: (608) 238-2844
Fax: (608) 238-2843
mscott@wisc.edu

Michael Seredycz
Assistant Professor
Department of Criminal Justice
University of Wisconsin - Parkside
380 Molinaro Hall
900 Wood Road, P.O. Box 2000
Kenosha, Wisconsin, USA 53141-2000
PH# (262)595-2217
FX# (262)595-2471
michael.seredycz@uwp.edu

Maria Shaw
Student
Tiffin University
shawm@tiffin.edu

Brad W. Smith
Department of Criminal Justice
3281 Faculty Administration Building
Wayne State University
Detroit, Michigan 48202
313-577-0975 (office)
ag3416@wayne.edu

Loretta J. Stalans, Ph.D.
Professor of Criminal Justice and Psychology
Loyola University Chicago
820 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60611
312-915-7567
fax: 773-594-0277
lstan@luc.edu

Judith Sturges
Penn State Fayette, The Eberly Campus
Uniontown PA 15401
724.430.4263
jes45@psu.edu

Douglas Thomson, Ph.D.
Professor of Criminal Justice and Sociology
Chicago State University
773-995-3511
dthomson@csu.edu

Dr. Lynn A. Tovar
Justice, Law, and Public Safety Studies
105 McNamara Hall
One University Parkway
Romeoville, IL 60446
815 836-5697
TovarLy@lewisu.edu

Mike Vecchio
Doctoral Research Assistant
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice
University of Missouri-St Louis
324 Lucas Hall
One University Blvd.
Saint Louis, MO 63121
Office: 314.516.4777
jmvecchio@umsl.edu

Lois A. Ventura, Ph.D.
Associate Professor and Interim Chair
Department of Criminal Justice
College of HSHS
University of Toledo
LVentur@UTNet.UToledo.Edu

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR CONTACT INFORMATION

Guadalupe Vidales, PhD
Assistant Professor
University of Wisconsin-Parkside
Department of Criminal Justice
900 Wood Road, P.O. Box 2000
Kenosha, WI 53141-2000
Phone (262) 595-2743
vidales@uwp.edu

Ramon Viera
Student
Northeastern Illinois University
rviera23@yahoo.com

Nishanth Visagaratnam
Department of Sociology
Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
nvisagar@siu.edu

Dr. Bill Wakefield, Professor
Associate Director for Community Outreach
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
University of Nebraska at Omaha
Omaha, NE 68182
402 554-3568(Direct)
402 554-2610(School)
402 554-2326(Fax)
wwakefie@mail.unomaha.edu

Jeffrey A. Walsh, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Illinois State University
Department of Criminal Justice Sciences
Campus Box 5250
Normal, IL 61790
(o)309.438.3221
(f)309.438.7289
jawalsh@ilstu.edu

Kevin Walsh, Ph.D.
Director, Criminal Justice Leadership Program
Evelyn T. Stone College of Professional Studies
Roosevelt University

18 S. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60605-1394
312.281.3146
312.281.3132 fax
kwalsh@roosevelt.edu

Stephanie W. Walsh, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Criminal Justice
Aurora University
Dunham Hall #215
347 S. Gladstone Ave.
Aurora, IL 60506
630.844.7532
630.844.7830 fax
swalsh@aurora.edu

Greg Warchol
Northern Michigan University
Department of Criminal Justice
Marquette, MI 49855
906-227-1617
gwarchol@nmu.edu

Kiesha Warren-Gordon
Assistant Professor
Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology
North Quad 258
Ball State University
Muncie IN, 47306
765-285-1530
kwarrengordo@bsu.edu

William Wells
Associate Professor
College of Criminal Justice
Sam Houston State University
936-294-4817
936-294-1653 (fax)
william.wells@shsu.edu

Elizabeth Wilson
Illinois State University
emwilso@ilstu.edu

Index of Meeting Participants

	page #
Alzheimer, Irshad - Wayne State University	19
Aranha, Maíra F. - Southern Illinois University Carbondale	14
Arbuthnot, Lindsey M. - University of Missouri-Kansas City	12
Archbold, Carol A. - North Dakota State University	11, 20
Athaide-Victor, Liz - Tiffin University	10
Augustson, Donielle - Tiffin University	24
Baker, David N. - The University of Toledo	11
Barrett, Michael - Ashland University	21
Beger, Randall - University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire	14
Beichner, Dawn - Illinois State University	17, 23, 24
Bensinger, Gad J. - Loyola University Chicago	8
Bikle, Bruce L. - California State University Sacramento	20
Billings, Ashley N. - University of Toledo	23
Boulger, Jordan - Loyola University Chicago	16
Bradley, April R. - University of North Dakota	8
Brecklin, Leanne - University of Illinois at Springfield	11
Brubaker, Sarah Jane - Virginia Commonwealth University	16
Bullen, Megan - University of Toledo	19
Bumgarner, Jeffrey B. - Minnesota State University, Mankato	20
Burek, Melissa W. - Bowling Green State University	20
Burlingame, David - Grand Valley State University	18
Burruss, George W. - Southern Illinois University Carbondale	14
Christopher, Kenneth - Park University	9
Chuo, Shirley - American Intercontinental University	21
Coldren, Chip - Governors State University	16
Cullen, Francis T. - University of Cincinnati	8
Curtis, R. Craig - Bradley University	10
Dahlgren, Daniel C. - University of Maryland Eastern Shore	21
DiCristina, Bruce - University of North Dakota	14
Domanick, Joe - John Jay Center on Media, Crime, and Justice	12
Doyle, James - Kane County Judge (retired), Illinois	17
Eck, John - University of Cincinnati	15
Elechi, O. Oko - Prairie View A & M University	11
Englebrecht, Christine - Bowling Green State University	20
Eskey, Michael T. - Park University	9, 11
Fallik, Seth - University of Missouri-Kansas City	20
Feher, Kristi - University of Toledo	19
Ferre, Matt - Grand Valley State University	23
Field, Carolyn - Edgewood College	20
Fisher, Bonnie - University of Cincinnati	15
Ford, Kortnie - Columbia College	9
Fox, Kristan - Virginia Commonwealth University	16
Frank, James - University of Cincinnati	15
Frazer, Angelyn C. - National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers	17

INDEX OF MEETING PARTICIPANTS

Galezewski, Michael G. - Michigan State University	14
Geistman, James - Ohio Northern University	12
Getty, Carol - Park University	9
Gizzi, Michael C. - Illinois State University	10
Gottschalk, Martin - University of North Dakota	19
Gray, Jameel - Aurora University	18
Guy, Roger - University of North Carolina at Pembroke	20
Haack, William - University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire	18
Haberman, Cory P. - Temple University	15
Hamilton, John - Park University	9
Handelman, Stephen - John Jay College of Criminal Justice	12
Hanson, Robert - Northern Michigan University	17
Harper, Tavonna - University of Maryland Eastern Shore	21
Harris, Patricia M. - University of Texas at San Antonio	20
Hassell, Kimberly D. - University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	11, 20
Hawley, Thomas J. - Jefferson Community College	14
Henderson, Herbert D. - Lake Superior State University	14
Henderson, Howard M. - Sam Houston State University	18
Herbig, Joe - University of South Africa	17
Herbig, Joseph F.W. - University of South Africa	8
Hill, Janice R. - Illinois State University	16
Hill, Stephen M. - University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire	14
Hinduja, Sameer - Florida Atlantic University	18
Hogan, Nancy L. - Ferris State University	19
Huey, J.F. - Indiana University Northwest	14
Hume, Wendelin - University of North Dakota	10
Jenkins, Tamera - Park University	15
Jiang, Shanhe - The University of Toledo	8, 11
Johnson, Brian R. - Grand Valley State University	23
Johnson, Richard R. - University of Toledo	23
Jones, David - University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh	18
Kang, Wook - Michigan State University	23
Kapla, Dale - Northern Michigan University	8, 17
Kennedy, Jay - Wayne State University	15
Kethineni, Sessa - Illinois State University	16
Khondaker, Mahfuzul I. - Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	8, 11
Kierkus, Christopher - Grand Valley State University	23
King, William R. - Sam Houston State University	24
Koeppel, Maria - University of Northern Iowa	9
Kooi, Brandon R. - Aurora University	17
Krienert, Jessie L. - Illinois State University	9, 10
Kugler, Nicholas - University of Maryland Eastern Shore	21
Lambert, Eric G. - Wayne State University	8, 11, 12, 15, 19
Laver, Mariah - University of North Dakota	8
Lee, Byung - Michigan State University	23
Leiber, Michael - Virginia Commonwealth University	16

INDEX OF MEETING PARTICIPANTS

Letman, Sloan T. - American Intercontinental University	21
Lewis, Nicole - Tiffin University	15
Liederbach, John - Bowling Green State University.....	20
Lingamneni, Jagan - Governors State University	8
Lombardo, Robert M - Loyola University Chicago	18
Maguire, Edward R., American University.....	18
Makarios, Matthew D. - University of Wisconsin – Parkside	8
Maloy, David P. - Northeastern Illinois University.....	10
Martin, Michael - Independent Scholar.....	9
Martinelli, Thomas J. - Wayne State University.....	16
Matej, Michael - Tiffin University	10
Matthews, Kevin - Illinois State University	9, 10
Mayzer, Roni - University of North Dakota	8
Mbuba, Jospeter M. - Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne.....	11
McCoy, Tana - Roosevelt University	20
McCrary, Barry S. - Western Illinois University	8
McDonald, Aubri F. - University of Illinois at Chicago	24
McGrath, Michael - University of North Dakota and U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services System	19
McKoy, Chamira - University of Maryland Eastern Shore	21
Meyer, Michael E. - University of North Dakota.....	19
Middendorf, Rena - University of Illinois at Springfield	11
Montemayor, Carlos D. - University of Texas at San Antonio.....	24
Morrison, Gregory B. - Ball State University.....	21
Mosley, Thomas - University of Maryland Eastern Shore.....	21
Nalla, Mahesh K. - Michigan State University	23
Nicholls, Tracey - Lewis University	19
Novak, Kenneth J. - University of Missouri-Kansas City	20
Olschansky, Erica L. - University of Toledo	23
Olson, David - Loyola University Chicago	16, 18
Olufs, Erin - University of North Dakota.....	8
Osanka, Franklin M. - Independent Scholar	11
Patchin, Justin W. - University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire.....	16, 18
Payne, Troy - University of Cincinnati.....	15
Petkovsek, Melissa - Tiffin University	24
Plumb, Greg - Park University.....	9
Powell, Christopher - Marquette University.....	9
Prinsloo, Johann - University of South Africa.....	17
Reitler, Angela - University of Cincinnati.....	15
Rhineberger-Dunn, Gayle - University of Northern Iowa	9
Rojek, Jeff - University of South Carolina	17
Romain, Danielle M. - University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	11
Salahuddin, Mohammad - Chicago State University.....	21
Schafer, Joseph - Southern Illinois University Carbondale.....	16
Scherer, Heidi - University of Cincinnati	15
Schuller, Kate - Tiffin University	15

INDEX OF MEETING PARTICIPANTS

Schwein, Brittany - Illinois State University	24
Scott , Michael - Director of the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing and University of Wisconsin Law School	22
Scott, Daniel - University of Wisconsin-River Falls	17, 18
Scott, Eye-Liza - Aurora University	15
Seredycz, Michael - University of Wisconsin-Parkside	11
Shaw, Maria Tiffin University	10
Smith, Brad W. - Wayne State University	12, 15
Stalans, Loretta J. - Loyola University Chicago	24
Stelnicki, Joanna - Wayne State University	15
Sturges, Judith - Penn State Fayette	8
Thomson, Douglas - Chicago State University	15, 16
Tovar, Lynn A. - Lewis University	19
Tucker, Kasey A. - The University of Toledo.....	11
Vecchio, J. Michael - University of Missouri-St. Louis	15
Ventura, Lois A. - University of Toledo	19
Vidales, Guadalupe - University of Wisconsin-Parkside.....	14
Viera, Ramon - Northeastern Illinois University	14
Wakefield, Bill - University of Nebraska at Omaha.....	17
Walker, Erica - University of Maryland Eastern Shore	21
Walsh, Jeffrey A. - Illinois State University	10
Walsh, Kevin - Roosevelt University	11, 20
Walsh, Stephanie W. - Aurora University.....	11
Warchol, Greg - Northern Michigan University.....	8, 17
Warren-Gordon, Kiesha - Ball State University	18
Wells, William - Sam Houston State University.....	16, 18
Wentz, Ericka - North Dakota State University	20
Wilcox, Pamela - University of Cincinnati.....	8, 15
Wilson, Elizabeth - Illinois State University.....	17
Wright, John P. - University of Cincinnati	8
Yalda, Christine - Grand Valley State University	23
Zevitz, Richard - Marquette University.....	9

Special Thanks to the Sponsors of this Year's Meeting!



Aurora University, Criminal Justice Program

Ferris State University, School of Criminal Justice

Illinois State University, Criminal Justice Sciences Department

International Specialized Book Services

Looseleaf Law Publications

Loyal University at Chicago, Department of Criminal Justice

Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice

National Center for Victims of Crime

Oxford University Press

Park University, Department of Criminal Justice Administration

Pearson Publishers

Publishing Solutions - Criminal Justice Education, Anderson Publishing –

Matthew Bender & Co., Inc.

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

Taylor & Francis Group (Routledge Journals) - Cultural &

Media Studies/Criminology Journals

The Edwin Mellen Press

University of Cincinnati, School of Criminal Justice

University of Illinois at Chicago, Department of Criminology, Law, and Justice

University of Nebraska at Omaha, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice

University of Wisconsin – Platteville, Distance Learning Center

Wayne State University, Department of Criminal Justice