

# **Southwestern Association**

**of**

## **Criminal Justice**

**Annual Meeting Program**

***Innovative Thought, Innovative  
Practice***

**September 29 - October 1, 2005**

**Sheraton Oklahoma City  
One North Broadway  
Oklahoma City, OK 73102**



The City of  
**OKLAHOMA CITY**  
**MAYOR MICK CORNETT**

**GREETINGS FROM OKLAHOMA CITY!**

As Mayor and on behalf of the citizens of Oklahoma City, we extend our warmest welcome to those attending the Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice conference being held September 29-October 1, 2005, at the Sheraton Oklahoma City.

We are extremely proud of our city and hope you'll take time to enjoy yourself. Oklahoma City is a faith-based community that works hard and dreams big. And now, Oklahoma City is not only a great place to live, it is a great place to visit. We have developed several specific tourism entities to help ensure your visit will be memorable.

Oklahoma City is consistently ranked among the best cities in the United States to do business. Our citizens enjoy some of the lowest housing prices in the country. With our numerous freeways and interstate highways, we have virtually no traffic congestion. As for natural resources, we are a national model for providing our citizens with fresh air and clean water.

Thank you for visiting Oklahoma City and thanks for your attendance at the Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice Conference. Please accept my best wishes for a most successful event.

Sincerely,

Mick Cornett  
Mayor

**SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION  
OF  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

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# SWACJ Welcome Reception

The Oklahoma City University Department of Sociology and Criminal

Justice invite the participants and friends of the

Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice to a reception on

**Thursday, September 29, 2005**

**6:00 - 8:30pm.**

The reception will be in the Terrorism Library of the National  
Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism at the Oklahoma

City National Memorial

Dr. Brad Robison of the Terrorism Institute will give a very brief talk  
about the Institute

Beverages and Hors d'oeuvres will be served

Cash Bar

Please feel free to bring a guest

5<sup>th</sup> floor Journal Record Building, 621 N. Robinson

Walk 1 block west to Robinson. Then go North (right) to 621  
Robinson (6 blocks)

You may park in the lot directly across from the building.

**Because this is a secure building, please wear your name tag  
and/or bring ID**

## **CONFERENCE SPONSORS**

*Please take the time to thank the following  
sponsors:*

### **PLATINUM (\$1,000 and More)**

Oklahoma City University (in kind)

### **GOLD (\$500 to \$999)**

Prairie View A & M University  
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### **SILVER (\$100 to \$499)**

Routledge Press  
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CONGRATULATIONS!  
SWACJ 2005  
Student Paper Competition Winners

**Undergraduate Student Papers**

1st Place Winner: Ashleigh Sorrell  
Affiliation: Oklahoma City University  
Title: *Criminalization of Hate Crimes: A Review of Legislation*

2nd Place Winner: Brett Finn  
Affiliation: Sam Houston State University  
Title: *Policy of Truth*

**Graduate Student Papers**

1st Place Winner: Daniel Mabrey  
Affiliation: Sam Houston State University  
Title: *Texas Law Enforcement Agencies and the Department of Homeland Security: Who Gets the Money, How is it Spent, and What is Still Needed?*

2nd Place Winner: Kelly Ann Cheeseman  
Affiliation: Sam Houston State University  
Title: *Three Strikes and You're In: The Effect of Ewing V. California and Three Strikes Legislation on Prison Population and Resource Management*

3rd Place Winner: Bitna Kim  
Affiliation: Sam Houston State University  
Title: *Self-control and Abuse among Female-perpetrated Homicide: A Test of General Theory of Crime*

\* Your are invited to submit your papers  
for review and publication consideration in the SWACJ Journal. To all entrants, we  
wish you the best in your academic endeavors!

SWACJ 2005  
Conference Schedule of Events

**Thursday, September 29**

2:00p – 6:00p	Registration	Lobby
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4:00p– 6:00p	Undergraduate Quiz Bowl	
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6:00p– 8:30p	Welcome Reception hosted by Oklahoma City University	Memorial Institute
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**Friday, September 30**

8:00a – 5:00p	Registration	Lobby
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7:30a – 9:00a	Continental Breakfast and Exhibits	
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*SWACJ WILL PROVIDE OVERHEAD PROJECTORS ONLY  
ANY OTHER EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE PROCURED BY PRESENTERS*

8:30a – 9:45a	Panel #1 Multicultural Considerations	Great Plains
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Chair/Discussant: **Myrna Cintron**, Prairie View A & M University

*Strain and the Latino Experience: Coping with Culture*

**Amy Proctor**, Sam Houston State University

*Assessing and Understanding the Anomalous Research on Hispanic Victimization*

**Ben Brown**, University of Texas at Brownsville

*Understanding Tribal Criminal Justice Policy Tools that American Indians Want: An Examination of Arizona and American Indian Reservations*

**Shannon Rynders**, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

8:30a – 9:45a	Panel #2 Law Enforcement Initiatives	Frontier Country
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Chair/Discussant: **David Armstrong**, McNeese State University

*Utilizing Research to Enhance Police Training Programs: A Look at What We Can Learn from Deadly Force Incidents.*

\***David Armstrong**, McNeese State University and **O. Elmer Polk**, University of Texas - Arlington

*Cops, Computers and the Curriculum*

**Mark R. McCoy**, University of Central Oklahoma

*Police Use of Force and the Rise of TASER*

**Sam H. Shurley**, Texas State University - San Marcos

*Temporal diffusion of 'shall issue' concealed carry legislation*

**Sam Swindell**, Sam Houston State University

*Why Did He Do That"? Allison's Models of Decision-Making within a Criminal Justice Context*

**Lawrence "Larry" Karson**, University of Houston - Downtown

8:30a – 9:45a Panel # 3 Organizational Considerations and Trust in School Safety Programs **Kiamichi**

Chair/Discussant: **John C. Kilburn Jr.**, Texas A & M International University

*Organizational Considerations and Trust in School Safety Programs*

**Claudia San Miguel, John C. Kilburn Jr., Gilberto Salinas, Richard Hartley, Jenifer Lee, Durant Frantzen**, Texas A & M International University

9:45a – 10:00a Break / Snack

10:00a – 11:15a Panel #4 Community Issues **Great Plains**

Chair/Discussant: **Joan Crowley**, New Mexico State University

*Towards Understanding Homelessness*

**Sparkle Ephraim**, Prairie View A & M University

*Neighborhoods and Crime: Fitting Crime Statistics with Neighborhood Images*

**Christina Butler**, Prairie View A & M University

*A Test of the Importance of Strength-of-Evidence Variables in Sentencing Research*

**Tana McCoy**, University of Arkansas - Little Rock

*Police and Child Protective Services Referrals to a Children's Safehouse*

**Joan Crowley**, New Mexico State University and **Sylvia Aldaz**, Children's Safehouse of Las Cruces

10:00a – 11:15a Panel #5 International Concerns **Frontier Country**

Chair/Discussant: **Godpower O. Okereke**, Texas A&M University-Texarkana

*Domestic Violence and the Law in Africa*

**Godpower O. Okereke**, Texas A&M University-Texarkana

*The Black Market in Human Organs: Domestic and International Concerns*

**Lorie Rubenser**, Sul Ross State University and **Gloria Priddy**, Limestone College

*The Sex Trafficking Paradigm vs. the Prostitution Paradigm*

**Ed Schauer**, Prairie View A & M University

10:00a – 11:15a Panel #6 Offender Recidivism and Re-entry **Kiamichi**



Chair/Discussant: **Jon Sorensen**, Prairie View A & M University

*Inmate Perceptions on the Prison Environment: A Quantitative Analysis*

**Georgen Guerrero**, Stephen F. Austin State University

*Validation of the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) as a Predictor of Recidivism with Oklahoma Offenders*

**Kevin M. P. Woller, Monica Varner, and David Newcomb**, Rogers State University

*Characteristics of Offenders Revoked Felony Probation*

**Pablo Martinez**, Texas State University - San Marcos

*Factors Associated with Recidivism Among Violent Juvenile Offenders: A Follow-Up Study*

**Donna Barlow**, Southwestern Oklahoma State University

11:30a - 1:00p

Luncheon

### Welcome and Introduction

**Speaker: Bud Welch, President of Murder Victims' Families for Human Rights**

### Student Paper Awards

1:00p - 2:15p

Panel #7 Round Table: Is Painless Death A Penalty?

Great Plains

Convener /Moderator: **Jody Horn**, Oklahoma City University

**Jheri Jackson**, Oklahoma City University

**Felecia Jenkins**, Oklahoma City University

**Silver Woody**, Oklahoma City University

**Natalie Tidwell**, Oklahoma City University

1:00p - 2:15p

Panel #8 Race Matters

Frontier Country

Chair/Discussant: **David Montague**, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

*Predicting Pre-adjudicatory Detention Decisions: An Investigation of Legal and Extralegal Factors*

**Patrick Webb**, Prairie View A&M University

*Racial Profiling and the Fourth Amendment: Is the United States Supreme Court Reinforcing Racial Profiling Practices in Decisions Being Handed Down?*

**Scott Belshaw**, University of Houston - Clear Lake

*A Macro Analysis of Poverty and African American Incarceration*

**Tracy Andrus and Sonya Burnett-Andrus**, Prairie View A&M University

*The Congressional Black Caucus and Mandatory Minimums for Cocaine*

**David Montague**, University of Arkansas at Little Rock & **Artemesia Stanberry**, Prairie View A & M University

1:00p – 2:15p Panel #9: Criminal Justice Policy

Kiamichi

Chair/Discussant: **Steven Dietz**, Texas State University-San Marcos

*Deontological Dilemma*

**James Phelps**, Sam Houston State University

*Rethinking Individual Rights versus Crime Control*

**Noel Otu**, University of Texas at Brownsville and TSC

*'Budgets, Institutions, and Change: Criminal Justice Policy in America' Revisited.*

**Willard M. Oliver**, Sam Houston State University

*Towards a Multidimensional Data Set of Findings on Crime in World Cities: Testing the Applicability of CPTED-Related Principles and Data against Typical Crime Data Sets*

**Joel Goldsteen and Reem A. Abu-Lughod**, University of Texas at Arlington

*Texas Law Enforcement Agencies and the Department of Homeland Security: Who Gets the Money, How is it Spent, and What is Still Needed?*

**Daniel Mabrey**, Institute for the Study of Violent Groups - Sam Houston State University

2:15p – 2:30p

Break/ Snack

2:30p– 3:45p Panel #10 Terrorism

Great Plains

Chair/Discussant: **Chip Burns**, Texas Christian University

*Is Islamic Theology a Cause of Terrorism?*

**J. Keith Atkins**, New Mexico State University

*Measuring Muslim Attitudes Toward the Police*

**Angela Weber and Quint Thurman**, Texas State University

*Implications of New US Immigration Laws on Violence and Justice*

**Kun Xiang**, New Mexico State University

*Rethinking Terrorism in the United States – A Minimalist Approach*

**George R. Franks, Jr.**, Stephen F. Austin State University

*A Recent Development of Terrorism in Caucasus and Southern Russia*

**Minwoo Yun**, Sam Houston State University

2:30p – 3:45p Panel #11 Criminal Justice Education

Frontier Country

Chair/Discussant: **Frank Williams**, University of Houston-Downtown

*The Use of Minimum Standards and Program Certification Criteria: They're More Like Guidelines Anyway*

**Marilyn McShane and Frank P. Williams III**, University of Houston-Downtown and **L. Thomas Winfree**, New Mexico State University

*Bonding, Teamwork, Civility and Related Lessons: An Analysis of a Community Clean-Up Service Learning Project at a Southern University in a Rural Community*  
**Charles Bailey**, Prairie View A&M University

*Meeting Community Needs: Using Statistics to Teach Collaborative Problem Solving and Technological Understanding*  
**A. Steven Dietz**, and **Suzanne Lewis**, Texas State University-San Marcos

*The Whitening of HBCUs*  
**Tracy Andrus** and **Sonya Burnett-Andrus**, Prairie View A&M University

2:30p – 3:45p	Panel #12: Round Table Creating new partnerships between community colleges and universities	Kiamichi
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Moderator/ Convener: **Richard Hill**, University of Houston-Downtown

**Richard Hill**, University of Houston-Downtown  
**Bob Walsh**, University of Houston-Downtown  
**Clete Snell**, University of Houston-Downtown  
**Kathryn "Katy" Eichenberg**, Tarleton State University - Central Texas

4:00p – 4:45p	SWACJ Business Meeting
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Welcome, Trustee Report, Treasurer's Report, Site Selection, Officer Elections, Journal Editor Search, Constitutional Updates

5:00p – 6:00p	State Meetings
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Arkansas (Frontier Country room)  
Oklahoma (Great Plains room)  
Texas (Kiamichi room)  
Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado (TBA)

6:00p – 8:00p	SWACJ Past Presidents' Social - Music by the Straight Shooter Band
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## Saturday, October 1

8:00a – 10:00a	Registration	Lobby
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7:30a – 8:30a	Continental Breakfast and Exhibits
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8:30a – 9:45a	Panel #13 Sex Offenders	Great Plains
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Chair: **Glenda Shepherd-Bruce**, Prairie View A & M University

*Juvenile Sex Offenders: Pedophilia or Socialization within Different Racial/Ethnic or Cultural/Subcultural Groups*

**Philip Ikomi**, Texas Juvenile Crime Prevention Center, Prairie View A & M University & **Camille Gibson**, Prairie View A & M University

*Juvenile Female and Male Sex Offenders: Using NIBRS Data to Assess an Overlooked Group of Sex Offenders*

**Donna M. Vandiver**, Illinois Sate University

*The Attitudes of Criminal Justice Personnel towards Current Sex Offender Laws in the State of Texas*

**Misti Tobias**, Sam Houston State University

8:30a – 9:45a	Panel #14 Higher Education and Juvenile Matters	Frontier Country
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Chair/Discussant: **Charles Bailey**, Prairie View A & M University

*Criminal Justice Graduate Education: A Survey of Student Interest*

**William "Bill" Stone**, Texas State University

*A Student Guide to Careers in Federal Law Enforcement*

**Ronald Burns**, Texas Christian University, **Jeff Walker**, University of Arkansas at Little Rock and **Michele Bratina**, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

*High Times in Higher Education: Campus Drug Use*

**Priscilla Jones** and **Cheleatha Lott**, *Alpha Phi Sigma-Beta Epsilon Nu*, Prairie View A&M University

*Juvenile Justice in Arkansas: A Look at Substance Abuse Programming*

**Kim Holland**, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville

*Rich Kids Go Home Poor Kids Go to Jail: The Ripple Effects of Poverty and Underemployment*

**Tracy Andrus** and **Sonya Burnett-Andrus**, Prairie View A&M University

9:45a – 10:00a	BREAK
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10:00a – 11:15a	Panel # 15 Violence	Great Plains
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Chair/Discussant: **Ashley Reed**, Prairie View A & M University

*Violence in the Most Popular Video Games*

**Zahrani Boggess** and **Jonathan Parker**, Prairie View A & M University

*Defining Prison Violence and Its Effect on Measuring Prevalence and Correlates*

**Jon Sorensen**, Prairie View A&M University

*Rise and mushrooming of insurgent groups in Assam and the general "angst at large"*

**Vidisha Barua**, Sam Houston State University

10:00a– 11:15a	Panel #16 Female Issues	Kiamichi
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Chair/Discussant: **Ed Schauer**, Prairie View A & M University

*Female Gang Membership: A Meta-Analysis of Social Control and Differential Association Variables*

**Tiffiney Cottledge**, Prairie View A & M University

*Parental Denial: Exploration in to the Phenomena of Teen Dating Violence*

**Michelle Richter**, Sam Houston State University

*Rape: The Hidden Crime*

**Richard L. McWhorter**, Prairie View A & M University

10:00a- 11:15a Panel #17 Victimology
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Frontier Country
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Chair/Discussant: **Elizabeth "Beth" McConnell**, University of Houston -Downtown

*Scholarship and Identity Theft: Closing the Gap between Academia and America's Fastest Growing Crime*

**Robert G. Morris**, Sam Houston State University & **Dennis R. Longmire**, Sam Houston State University

*Same-Sex Domestic Violence in the State of Texas: Comparisons on Gender and Sexual Orientation*

**Ashley Blackburn**, Sam Houston State University

*Incite or Insight: Victim Impact Statements in Capital Cases*

**Stephanie Frogge**, Sam Houston State University

*The Case for A General Victimology*

**Philip D. Holley**, Southwestern Oklahoma State University & **Dennis Brewster**, Oklahoma State University

***SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION  
OF  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE***

Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice  
Regional Conference Meeting September 29 – October 1, 2005  
Sheraton (Westin) Downtown, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

ABSTRACTS

Panel I: MULTICULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS

*Strain and the Latino Experience: Coping with Culture*  
**Amy Proctor**, Sam Houston State University

Strain theory has at its base individuals' reactions to societal influences. For Durkheim, these reactions were in the form of increased suicides. For Merton, these reactions were in the form of modes of adaptation to strain. Although more recent trends in strain research have moved away from these reactions, there is still strong support for examining how a person responds to strain. This paper addresses methods of coping in response to cultural and societal strain. Specifically, the paper discusses Latino strain and the coping mechanisms they utilize to alleviate the strain. The importance for criminal behavior is drawn from destructive coping mechanisms resulting in criminal actions.

*Assessing and Understanding the Anomalous Research on Hispanic Victimization*  
**Ben Brown**, University of Texas at Brownsville

Prior to the 1990s victimological research consistently showed that Hispanics were victimized at disproportionately high rates, but numerous recent studies have shown that Hispanics are no more likely than any other racial/ethnic demographic group to be victimized. Given that Hispanics are a disproportionately impoverished demographic group and are disproportionately concentrated in blighted metropolitan neighborhoods (areas where crime rates tend to be high), the data which suggest that Hispanics are not disproportionately victimized are difficult to make sense of. It is suggested that these anomalous findings are the result of methodological issues. In particular, it is argued that (i) the practice of comparing the rates of victimization among Hispanics with non-Hispanics (i.e., putting all non-Hispanic Blacks and Whites into a single category) has confounded the comparative analyses pertaining to victimization among Hispanics and (ii) that the millions of Hispanic migrant laborers and undocumented Hispanic immigrants who reside in the U.S. (i.e., the Hispanics who are most likely to be subject to perilous living conditions) are underrepresented in survey samples thereby biasing the data on rates of Hispanic victimization.

*Understanding Tribal Criminal Justice Policy Tools that American Indians Want: An Examination of Arizona and American Indian Reservations*  
**Shannon Rynders**, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Many Americans have little knowledge about the system of justice within American Indian reservation boundaries. The purpose of this research is to inform the general public, and the criminal justice community about current tribal government policy. This research will be focused on the state of Arizona and the American Indian reservations within that state. Many scholars have written opinions about what should be done to help American Indians on the reservation, but few write about what most American Indians want from outsiders. The epistemology that exists about American Indian tribal government today is limited and lacks depth into who, what, when, where and why of Indian tribal government. The reason for this is that many tribal nations have dependent sovereignty. Dependent sovereignty means that tribes depend on the government for some aspects of tribal authority and are independent or sovereign in other aspects. This is why it is necessary to reevaluate American Indian policy and decide once and for all who has control. As of now there is no simple definition of American Indian tribal law, except on a tribe to tribe basis. This is yet another reason for confusion because most tribes have different regulations that follow their customs. Therefore, it is difficult to establish policy concerning the legal rights of American Indian tribal government without offending the different customs of each tribe. Currently, American Indian law is

best explained as tribe specific, and dependently sovereign. However, this does not answer the question, what tribal government is and how does it operate within the criminal justice system? Utilizing information about Arizona Indian tribes, the author will address this dilemma and possibly put to rest many questions concerning tribal law and the conflict between Indian reservations and outsiders.

#### Panel 2: LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES

*Utilizing Research to Enhance Police Training Programs: A Look at What We Can Learn from Deadly Force Incidents.*

**\*David Armstrong**, McNeese State University & **O. Elmer Polk**, University of Texas - Arlington

In this time of shrinking resources trainers must accurately determine training needs and priorities for their clients. Understanding how to develop proper research tools and accurately analyze their findings is becoming more important each day. This paper offers a template for obtaining information in deadly force scenarios with an eye toward using that information to identify and refine training needs for law enforcement agencies.

*Cops, Computers and the Curriculum*

**Mark R. McCoy**, University of Central Oklahoma

Computers have become an integral tool used by police officers in performing their daily duties; however, little has been done to incorporate training on the use of these important tools in basic police academies and in-service training. This paper details the need for integration of computer training in police academies' curriculum to improve computer literacy among police officers. Models for successful curriculum integration are discussed and recommendations are provided for reducing the barriers to computer related training.

*Police Use of Force and the Rise of TASER*

**Sam H. Shurley**, Texas State University - San Marcos

The relatively recent rise to prevalence of TASER devices in police departments across the United States has brought with it a whirlwind of controversy from civil rights groups. This study discusses any correlation between the police use of TASER with the dramatic decrease in incidents of lethal force, officer/suspect injuries evidenced by the departments deploying them. Five large Southwestern U.S. police departments were examined in this study. The rates of TASER use following deployment were compared with use of higher levels of force, including lethal force prior to deployment. Injuries to officer and suspects were considered, as were the rare incidents of fatalities following use of the TASER. The policy implications of this research are discussed.

*Temporal Diffusion of 'Shall Issue' Concealed Carry Legislation*

**Sam Swindell**, Sam Houston State University

Diffusion of a policy through legislation occurs at a rate which may vary during its adoption. Mooney & Lee theorized that morality policy is adopted at rates consistent with a "morality politics" model of temporal diffusion, which they contrasted with a "social learning" model of diffusion. Their work applied these models to adoption of death penalty legislation. This paper analyzes a recent trend that began around 1987 to liberalize state laws regulating concealed carry permits for handguns. It uses Mooney & Lee's models to shed light on this legislative trend and the utility of the models themselves.

*Why Did He Do That"? Allison's Models of Decision-Making within a Criminal Justice Context*

**Lawrence "Larry" Karson**, University of Houston- Downtown

Whenever a national problem is identified by leaders of any governmental organization, the choices offered in resolving the issue may be constrained by options already in existence within the organization's bureaucracy. John Allison, in his 1971 seminal work, *The Essence of Decision*, postulated various models

of decision-making that functioned within those constraints. His work would influence public administration, diplomatic studies and political science for the next thirty years yet his theory, with few exceptions, tended to be overlooked in police management circles and within the literature of criminal justice. This paper, through the review of one federal law enforcement agency, Customs, and its 200 year history, will show the relevance of Allison's models in explicating the decision-making process in criminal justice organizations.

#### Panel 3: ORGANIZATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS and TRUST in SCHOOL SAFETY PROGRAMS

##### *Organizational Considerations and Trust in School Safety Programs*

**Claudia San Miguel, John C. Kilburn Jr., Gilberto Salinas, Richard Hartley, Jenifer Lee, Durant Frantzen**, Texas A & M International University

With the expansion of school safety drills now accounting for various potential threats, responses now rely on significant trust among students and employees to perform their assigned responsibilities. This paper explores the dynamics of responsibilities that are likely to be assigned in plans for reacting to critical violent episodes. We rely on interviews with students, teachers, administrators, and staff to provide their own thoughts on their roles as well as reflections on the suitability of roles of others. We also examine the degree to which students and employees trust that each will perform their necessary roles to prevent violent threats.

#### Panel 4: COMMUNITY ISSUES

##### *Towards Understanding Homelessness*

**Sparkle Ephraim**, Prairie View A & M University

This paper offers insight on the nature of homelessness in parts of Houston, Texas. Literature on factors believed to have influenced recent trends are discussed and the perspectives of some homeless persons are presented. Mental illness is clearly a major part of the total picture.

##### *Neighborhoods and Crime: Fitting Crime Statistics with Neighborhood Images*

**Christina Butler**, Prairie View A & M University

This paper examines how the condition of neighborhoods relates to the crimes therein. The study involves an analysis of hot spots in Bryan City neighborhoods. A number of neighborhoods were photographed and compared with GIS crime data for the areas to identify correlations between crimes and locations. The findings suggest that the crime in the neighborhoods appears directly related to the conditions of the neighborhoods.

##### *A Test of the Importance of Strength-of-Evidence Variables in Sentencing Research*

**Tana McCoy**, University of Arkansas - Little Rock

Sentencing models which include variables that measure the strength of the state's evidence have been rare in criminal justice research. Their absence is largely attributable to the difficulty in measuring strength-of-evidence concepts and the dearth of agencies actually collecting such data. This research examined approximately 3,000 driving while intoxicated (DWI) cases disposed between January 1 and August 30, 1999 in Harris County Texas. DWI strength-of-evidence variables consisted of the presence of a blood alcohol content (BAC) test and (if present) the defendant's BAC level. Multiple discriminant analysis strongly supported the inclusion of strength-of-evidence variables for proper sentencing model specification.

##### *Police and Child Protective Services Referrals to a Children's Safehouse*

**Joan Crowley**, New Mexico State University and **Sylvia Aldaz**, Children's Safehouse of Las Cruces



Records of all 1914 cases worked over the years from 1997 to 2004 in a Children's Safehouse show that police and child protective services refer children for different reasons. Police referrals are focused on sexual abuse. CPS referrals represent a wider range of charges. We explore implications of these findings for child protection policy.

Panel 5: INTERNATIONAL CONCERNS

*Domestic Violence and the Law in Africa*

**Godpower O. Okereke**, Texas A&M University-Texarkana

Paper examines the problem of domestic violence and other forms of violence perpetrated against women and girls in selected African countries and what the governments of those countries are doing in term of legislation to prevent victimization. The study revealed that domestic and other forms of violence against women and girls are rampant in Africa and that most countries have no laws prohibiting these behaviors. In fact, national laws and policies in most African countries fail to reflect the principles of gender equality found in international laws. National laws and policies in Africa lack protections for women's and girls' rights in the areas of rape, domestic violence, property and inheritance rights, right to education, right to gainful employment and freedom from sexual abuse and harassment. Consequently, incidence of wife battering, sexual abuse, rape and even murder are high in many countries in Africa. Based on these findings, the author suggests that discriminatory laws and practices against women and girls in Africa should be repealed or abandoned and that the governments of African countries should pass and enforce laws against domestic violence and other forms of violence perpetrated against women and girls.

*The Black Market in Human Organs: Domestic and International Concerns*

**Lorie Rubenser**, Sul Ross State University & **Gloria Priddy**, Limestone College

Advances in medical science have allowed us to transplant bodily organs from one persons body to another. A side effect of this amazing technology is that a black market has arisen around the harvesting and sale of organs. This market is filling a gap between the number of people waiting for a transplant and the number of organs available legally. This paper explores the various aspects of this black market, including where the organs come from and where they end up, on both the domestic and international levels. A second area of exploration will be possible tie-ins with the Juarez murders.

*The Sex Trafficking Paradigm vs. the Prostitution Paradigm: Initial*

**Ed Schauer**, Prairie View A & M University

Legal definitions of sex trafficking appear to be compatible with traditional legal definitions of prostitution; but when subjected to closer scrutiny, the two paradigms appear to conflict, especially when applied by the criminal justice system. In fact, there is some evidence to suggest that the lucrative underground economy spawned by the prohibition of prostitution encourages increased incidence of sex trafficking. Attempts to clarify definitions, or to rethink the relationships of the paradigms, are hampered by intense political and/or parochial agenda.

Panel 6: OFFENDER RECIDIVISM and RE-ENTRY

*Inmate Perceptions on the Prison Environment: A Quantitative Analysis*

**Georgen Guerrero**, Stephen F. Austin State University

There have been many studies that have examined the prison, its environment, and the correctional officer. However, there have been few studies that have elicited the view and perceptions of inmates that are currently incarcerated in the prison itself. Therefore, this research will examine the prison, its environment, and those officers that are entrusted to maintain the safety and security of the prison, from the view of the incarcerated. The research will be conducted by collecting self-report data on approximately 500 inmates prior to their release from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institute Division. It is believed that this research will assist all correctional agencies in addressing staff and inmate interactions.

*Validation of the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) as a Predictor of Recidivism with Oklahoma Offenders*

**Kevin M.P. Woller, Monica Varner, and David Newcomb, Rogers State University**

The Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) is a current actuarial assessment instrument utilized by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections for risk assessment, supervision levels, and recidivism prediction. The LSI-R is a social-psychological multidimensional checklist that emphasizes the importance of recognizing the types of risks associated with recidivism (Andrews & Bonta, 1995). Hanson (2005) states, the LSI-R "is the most widely used and best validated measure of general criminal recidivism" (p. 213)....The purpose of this study was to evaluate the validity of the LSI-R as a predictor of recidivism for Oklahoma offenders. The sample consisted of community sentenced, probation, and incarcerated offenders. The findings of this study will assist the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in making decisions concerning the different levels of supervision needed for the offender population of Oklahoma.

*Characteristics of Offenders Revoked Felony Probation*

**Pablo Martinez, Texas State University - San Marcos**

Felony probation is normally granted to low level offenders who do not have lengthy criminal histories. The decision to revoke should not be taken easily. A revocation of probation results in not only the individual losing his community ties but also represents a large investment of money to keep the offender in prison.

Texas revokes the probation of about 24,000 felony offenders per year - half of these are for technical violations. Technical violations consist of violations of the conditions of probation, short of committing a new offense. In this study, data were collected on all felony probation revocations for the months of May, June and July 2004. The descriptive analysis emphasizes such a thing as reasons for revocation, time from probation placement to revocation and some of the demographic and criminal characteristics of the offenders.

*Factors Associated with Recidivism Among Violent Juvenile Offenders: A Follow-Up Study*

**Donna Barlow, Southwestern Oklahoma State University**

In 1996 data were collected from 18 juveniles incarcerated as violent offenders in Oklahoma's Juvenile Justice System. Using Hirschi's social bond theory, journals were analyzed according to attachments the offender had to his parents, family, and peers; the amount of involvement in community, church, school or organizations; commitment to getting an education, working, etc; and beliefs about the rights of others and obeying the law. Nearly ten years later, a follow-up study reexamines those offenders who recidivated and have been sentenced to the adult correction system. This is a working paper.

**Panel 7: (ROUNDTABLE) IS PAINLESS DEATH A PENALTY?**

*Is Painless Death A Penalty?*

**Jody Horn, Jheri Jackson, Felecia Jenkins, Silver Woody, Natalie Tidwell**

In 1995, McVeigh killed 168 people. In 2001, he was executed by means of a needle in his leg. Many of the victims and relatives said his death was the "completion of justice."

Justice Brennan wrote "the way in which we choose those who will die reveals the depth of moral commitment among the living." If the death penalty is retribution, was this goal and justice achieved through McVeigh's death? Are we more moral because we do not inflict "cruel and unusual punishment" during executions? Or, are we circumventing the death penalty by executing it in a sterile, pain free manner? In other words, "is painless death a penalty"?

**Panel 8: RACE MATTERS**

*Predicting Pre-Adjudicatory Detention Decisions: An Investigation of Legal and Extralegal Factors*  
**Patrick Webb**, Prairie View A&M University

Findings from studies examining the impact of legal and extra-legal characteristics in determining pre-adjudicatory detention within the juvenile justice system have been inconsistent. Logistic regression was used to examine the independent and interaction effects of certain legal and extra-legal factors in the decision to detain juveniles in 3 counties in a Northeastern state. The results suggest race continues to exert a significant effect on detention decisions when controlling for various legal and extra-legal factors.

*Racial Profiling and the Fourth Amendment: Is the United States Supreme Court Reinforcing Racial Profiling Practices in Decisions Being Handed Down?*  
**Scott Belshaw**, University of Houston - Clear Lake

In 2002, the United States Supreme Court handed down *Atwater v. Lago Vista* (532 U.S. 318), a ruling that allowed police to arrest a citizen for a law violation that is punishable by a fine only. Prior to the *Atwater* decision, the Supreme Court has issued opinions that have broadened police powers on the street and have allowed them more discretion when confronting a citizen on the street or in a motor vehicle. *Atwater* and other subsequent search and seizure opinions have given the police more leeway to target minorities by establishing a vehicle stop and search without having to obtain a warrant as prescribed by the Fourth Amendment. This article is an attempt to understand how the United States Supreme Court is rendering decisions that allow law enforcement to circumvent the Fourth Amendment and profile defendants by race contradictory to State and Federal law.

*A Macro Analysis of Poverty and African American Incarceration*  
**Tracy Andrus and Sonya Burnett-Andrus**, Prairie View A&M University

This macro study is an examination of the effects of racial distribution, poverty, education, punitive laws and economics on imprisonment rates across the United States. The study utilized state and national level data that consisted of 2,167,304 prisoners. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between poverty, ethnicity, economics, punitive laws, education and incarceration on a macro level.

Poverty among African Americans was found to be the strongest predictor of African American incarceration rates ( $p=.001$ ) followed by a state's racial composition ( $p=.002$ ). Among African American juveniles high school graduation rates ( $p=.002$ ) was found to be the strongest predictor of African American juvenile incarceration rates.

*The Congressional Black Caucus and Mandatory Minimums for Cocaine*  
**David Montague**, University of Arkansas at Little Rock and **Artemesia Stanberry**, Prairie View A & M University

For almost twenty years, one of the most harsh criminal justice penalties passed by Congress has been in existence; targeting *certain offenses* (i.e. dealing with crack cocaine). The penalty is not only harsh in its treatment of first-time, non-violent drug offenders, but it is also harsh in its treatment of the same drug with vast disparities in its sentencing. Mandatory minimums for crack cocaine were enacted as part of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (United States Sentencing Commission, May 2002). At present, the mandatory minimums for powder and crack cocaine fell heaviest on African Americans and Hispanics, even though they are not the majority of the users and distributors of drugs, especially cocaine (Mauer, 1999:48-49). Some criminologists and political scientists liken this problematic issue to an example of the *judicial administration model*, meaning that mandatory minimums are a simple, mechanistic manner of addressing a public problem, without openly acknowledging the political component to the creation of such criminal justice policy in the first place (Klonoski & Mendelsohn, 1970: 5-6). The Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) was officially formed in 1971 as a race conscious body with the purpose of articulating and affecting policies on behalf of African Americans. The three distinct phases of the CBC are identified and connected to the cocaine crime policy issue. To be sure, legal disenfranchisement via slavery, the civil rights era and the post-civil rights area are connected to *situational crime prevention* and a legacy of harmful impact. The voting record of CBC members on this issue is examined as well as realities impacting the difficulty in reducing the current sentencing disparity between powder cocaine and crack cocaine today.

Panel #9: CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY

*Deontological Dilemma*

**James Phelps**, Sam Houston State University

This exegesis examines the moral obligation of society to identify expectations of correctional institutions. Be it retribution, deterrence, or rehabilitation, the failure of society to define the purpose of incarceration has created an immoral mobius strip, a never ending deontological dilemma.

*Rethinking Individual Rights versus Crime Control*

**Noel Otu**, University of Texas at Brownsville and TSC

The United States Constitution and national values center on individual rights. Both conservatives and liberals share the opinion that crimes are committed by individuals who constitute a threat to social order. Despite this shared attitude, however, public opinion and government policy diverge in their approaches to deterring and treating criminality. This paper argues the necessity of narrowing individual rights, suggesting that the current crime problem stems in part from the application and maintenance of equal standards of constitutional rights for both law-abiding and criminally suspicious citizens. The value of freedom of the individual is so deeply rooted in United States legal culture that rarely, if ever, have legislatures or the Supreme Court sought to encroach on these rights, but now, we desperately need to reevaluate the balance between our constitutional rights and the compelling state interest in protecting society.

*'Budgets, Institutions, and Change: Criminal Justice Policy in America' Revisited*

**Willard M. Oliver**, Sam Houston State University

Calderia and Cowart (1980) published an article which theorized that Presidents have been responsive in their budgetary responsibilities to rises in official crime rates. The scope of their study was the years 1921 to 1975 and their findings supported their theory that presidents were engaged in substantive policymaking. The current authors theorize that in the time-frame after this study, criminal justice policy has become more symbolic and hence budgetary allocations are no longer responsive to the rise and fall in official crime rates. The current study finds support for this theory and suggests that presidential involvement in crime policy, beginning in the late 1960s and early 1970s has become ever more symbolic.

*Towards a Multidimensional Data Set of Findings on Crime in World Cities: Testing the Applicability of CPTED-Related Principles and Data against Typical Crime Data Sets*

**Joel Goldsteen and Reem A. Abu-Lughod**, University of Texas at Arlington

Classical and Positivist schools of thought in criminology are usually used to broadly explain criminal activity in society. Criminologists and social scientists challenged the idea of free will and analyzed crime from social, economic, psychological and, most recently, spatial perspectives. Previously diverse and independent data sets now need more careful review to understand the multidimensional factors of crime in places; and, there is additional strong need to develop truly measurable and comparable districts or zones of cities for crime studies. Through this literature review and comparison of different data sources and sets, new methods of studying crime statistics are uncovered leading to findings about applying spatial information and physical place measurements to crime data -- thus, supporting the findings of many crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) studies. Related findings in criminology, sociology and social-psychology, and the physical structure of cities and neighborhoods relate perceptions of safety to reality with regard to criminal acts. In conclusion, the paper argues that there is further academic inquiry needed to analyze crime data in a way that is considered more practical for public agencies and policy makers. Theories, such as general systems theory (GST), need to be revisited and approached to examine criminal activity from closed and open perspectives. Further research is concluded to be needed to plan for physical and policing changes to districts and zones of all world cities for crime prevention.

*Texas Law Enforcement Agencies and the Department of Homeland Security: Who Gets the Money, How is it Spent, and What is Still Needed?*

**Daniel Mabrey**, Institute for the Study of Violent Groups - Sam Houston State University

From the perspective of policing agencies in the United States, the Department of Homeland Security can be considered the third major vehicle through which federal monies are passed to state and local agencies, after the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). Although it is too early to tell, DHS architects should have benefited from the lessons learned from both LEAA and COPS as both programs were both strongly criticized in their administration yet heralded in their accomplishments. Texas, being the largest of the lower 48 states and one of the most target-rich states for terrorists, has a significant stake in the DHS money allocations, but has received the least amount of homeland security dollars when measured on a per-resident basis. Given the state of DHS funding to Texas agencies charged with homeland security, it is important to determine just how much DHS funding has been allocated, how it was spent, and what homeland security needs are left outstanding. A sample of 48 policing agencies in the State of Texas, including the Texas Department of Public Safety, were surveyed about their agencies' experiences with the DHS funding programs, their allocations of homeland security monies, their use of DHS money, and the homeland security-related needs of their agency that remain unaddressed. An ancillary examination of the intelligence capabilities and counterterrorism initiatives were also addressed in this survey as they are often included in homeland security planning and procedures. Policing agencies in Texas, for the two years studied, overwhelmingly applied for and received homeland security funding for equipment, but generally not for any of the other six funding categories. Most responding agencies were satisfied with the DHS funding programs, but there were a number of complaints from small sized agencies. Difficulties were reported from small, medium, and large agencies about their interactions with the State of Texas Homeland Security Coordinator and TEEX, the principal homeland security training agency in the state. More than 90% of agencies in the sample reported using personnel in a criminal intelligence function; however, the extent of counterterrorism activities is generally limited to involvement in Joint Terrorism Task Forces.

#### Panel 10: TERRORISM

*Is Islamic Theology a Cause of Terrorism?*

**J. Keith Atkins**, New Mexico State University

Does Islam cause terrorism? No, not directly. Islamic theology causes armed conflict with non-Muslims, but does not specify the form. The current incarnation of terrorist jihad is the result of asymmetrical warfare, or the inability of Arab armies to compete on a modern battlefield.

*Measuring Muslim Attitudes Toward the Police*

**Angela Weber**, Texas State University and **Quint Thurman**, Texas State University

Assessing attitudes toward police has been a challenge in urban settings where police-community relations historically have been strained among residents of economically disadvantaged neighborhoods. This paper reports findings from research using focus group interview techniques to measure attitudes toward the police from a special population of citizens of emerging concern due to public security issues after September 11. We find that Muslim residents of one Texas city appear very supportive of the police where they live and are more satisfied with police services than other racial and ethnic minority groups

*Implications of New US Immigration Laws on Violence and Justice*

**Kun Xiang**, New Mexico State University

The 1996 Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA) and the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) significantly impact the immigrants across the U.S. border, which have caused many legal and social problems both in the U.S. territory and beyond the border. A dilemma of how U.S. immigration laws affect the understanding of violence and justice in the society is pointed out. The U.S. immigration policies and the related consequences impacting both the United States and other

counties are critically examined. A theoretical examination of the new immigration laws and its implication to violence and justice are discussed. Finally, the legal and social reforms of the immigration policies are recommended.

*Rethinking Terrorism in the United States – A Minimalist Approach*  
**George R. Franks, Jr.**, Stephen F. Austin State University

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, prompted significant increases in the public interest in terrorist activities, terrorism related response educational programs, and the number of persons identified as "terrorism experts". Unfortunately, defining what makes a person a terrorism expert is at least as difficult as defining the term "terrorism", many educational programs were just "title altered" to benefit from public interest and perceived career opportunity, and public interest was ill-served by what can be argued is an over exaggeration of potential vulnerabilities. The approach presented in this paper is that of minimalism, a look at the historical evidence that points to terrorists opting for the paths of least resistance.

*A Recent Development of Terrorism in Caucasus and Southern Russia*  
**Minwoo Yun**, Sam Houston State University

This paper attempts to describe a recent development of terrorism in Caucasus and the Southern Russia. Although Global Terrorism has been a spotlighting issue of criminal justice and other related social sciences, Terrorism in the Caucasian and the Southern Russian region has been largely ignored. This seems to be the result of Non involvement of the U.S. and other Western European nations. However, Terrorism in that region, primarily related to Chechen issue, is an important linkage of global terrorism. This paper aims at proposing the significance of terrorism in that backyard under the Western perspective. Several important developments will be discussed, such as the leadership change, connection to Middle East terrorist groups, increase of women suicide bombers, and growth of radical Islamic movement.

#### Panel II: CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

*The Use of Minimum Standards and Program Certification Criteria: They're More Like Guidelines Anyway*  
**Marilyn McShane and Frank P. Williams III**, University of Houston-Downtown and **L. Thomas Winfree**, New Mexico State University

**Abstract:** This paper explores the use of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences' Minimum Standards and Program Certification Criteria. It is argued that as departments engage in self-assessment and planning, the standards and certification criteria provide useful tools for decision making and realistic appraisal of goals and objectives. As external reviewers often use this material as benchmarks, proactive consideration of it may allow units to conduct meaningful review processes and avoid unfair comparisons within their own university setting.

*Bonding, Teamwork, Civility and Related Lessons: An Analysis of a Community Clean-Up Service Learning Project at a Southern University in a Rural Community*  
**Charles Bailey**, Prairie View A&M University

At the beginning of the fall semester, freshman students, in particular, and other persons were invited to participate in this first university wide community clean-up service learning project. This paper is a report on bonding, teamwork, and civility of students, faculty, staff, administrators, and community residents who came together to clean up a rural community adjacent to the university. The notion of weed and seed suggests that an initial step to enhance the quality of life, prevent and control crime and delinquency in a community, whether rural or urban, is to rid that area of visible signs of neglect and decay. This report comments on benefits students and community residents acquired as a result of participating in this university wide community clean-up service learning project.

*Meeting Community Needs: Using Statistics to Teach Collaborative Problem Solving and Technological Understanding*

**A. Steven Dietz and Suzanne Lewis, Texas State University-San Marcos**

This presentation will examine the result of a pilot needs inquiry conducted with hiring agents in the criminal justice professional community. The identified needs are translated into activities that can be performed in the classroom to enhance the skills necessary for a career in the criminal justice profession. These activities are then developed into two undergraduate criminal justice statistics courses which include using hypothetical cases to understand statistical concepts, recognizing problems with these cases, defining those problems so that they can be answered using statistical tools, and collaborating on solving problems using statistics. There will be a discussion concerning formative and summative measures for determining whether the changes in curriculum delivery are meeting the needs of the professional community, the students, and the university.

*The Whitening of HBCUs*

**Tracy Andrus and Sonya Burnett-Andrus, Prairie View A&M University**

The demographics of faculty, staff and students at historically black colleges and universities have continued to change throughout the last two decades. Historically, black colleges and universities have continued to hire other ethnicities at record rates despite not seeing the same trends at historically white colleges and universities. In correlation with these hiring changes the retention and graduation rates among African American students have declined at HBCUs as diversity has changed the faces of these institutions.

**Panel 12 (ROUNDTABLE): CREATING NEW PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**

*Creating New Partnerships between Community Colleges and Universities*

**Richard Hill, Bob Walsh, and Clete Snell, University of Houston-Downtown, and Kathryn "Katy" Eichenberg, Tarleton State University - Central Texas**

Because of the many economic and social changes that are occurring, community colleges and universities need to develop new partnerships to better serve their communities and to ensure their student base will continue to grow. As community colleges respond to the demands of their respective communities, universities need to become participants (partners) in providing these new educational and community services.

**Panel 13: SEX OFFENDERS**

*Etiological Considerations of Juvenile Sex Offenders with Pedophilic Tendencies Versus Juvenile Sex Offenders Without Such Tendencies*

**Phillip Ikoni, Texas Juvenile Crime Prevention Center, Prairie View A & M University and Camille Gibson, Prairie View A & M University**

There is a common public misperception of sex offenders as chronically diseased to perpetually sexually abuse minors. Yet, for juvenile sex offenders the sex offending behavior and its etiology can be substantially varied. Some juvenile sex offenders have pedophilic tendencies whereby they feel driven to sexualized behaviors with minors. Other juvenile sex offenders engage in their offense as a result of other motivations. For this study case file data for 184 juvenile sex offenders were examined in terms of demographics and measures on the Buss-Durkee Hostility and Guilt Inventory, the Nowicki and Strickland Locus of Control Inventory, and the Davis Interpersonal Reactivity Index. Analyses indicated that 158 were determined to be pedophilic while 22 were determined to be non-pedophilic. The groups were compared and discussed.

*Juvenile Female and Male Sex Offenders: Using NIBRS Data to Assess an Overlooked Group of Sex Offenders*

**Donna M. Vandiver, Illinois State University**

A great deal of media attention and policy has been geared towards sex offenders and a growing body of research has focused on juvenile sex offenders. Only a few studies have included juvenile female sex offenders as they represent only a small portion of all sex offenders. The literature that does include juvenile female sex offenders has relied upon extremely small samples, usually less than 30. This study utilizes NIBRS data to assess 177 juvenile female sex offenders. The population of juvenile females is compared to a sample of 177 juvenile male sex offenders. This data includes demographical information on the offender and victim(s) in addition to other arrest information. This study assesses general characteristics of both groups of young sex offenders and compares their similarities and differences.

*The Attitudes of Criminal Justice Personnel Towards Current Sex Offender Laws in the State of Texas*  
**Misti Tobias**, Sam Houston State University

Sex offenders are overwhelming the criminal justice system, and are continuing to pose a threat the adults and children in today's society. Many innocent individuals have fallen pray to sex offenders because extreme measures have not been taken to inhibit and prevent this dangerous group of individuals from reoffending. Texas is one of many states where legislators are attempting to change current sex offender laws within their state. This task poses a tremendous challenge for these individuals because to date, there has not been a successful method developed to handle and treat sex offenders. Findings and implications from a study done to examine Texas Judges, Law Enforcement Officers, and Probation Officers attitudes toward the current system utilized to manage and treat sex offenders in Texas will be presented and discussed.

#### Panel 14: HIGHER EDUCATION and JUVENILE MATTERS

*Criminal Justice Graduate Education: A Survey of Student Interest*  
**William E. Stone**, Texas State University

This study reports the results of a multi-state survey of Alpha Phi Sigma members concerning their interest in graduate education. The study includes the types of programs the students are interested in and other aspects of graduate education planning.

*A Student Guide to Careers in Federal Law Enforcement*  
**Ronald Burns**, Texas Christian University, **Jeff Walker**, and **Michele Bratina**, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Students studying criminal justice are often interested in careers in federal law enforcement. However, many students are unaware of the wide array of opportunities at the federal level and the requirements for various law enforcement positions. The present work addresses that concern, in part, through examination of the various opportunities and qualification requirements for federal law enforcement jobs. A particular emphasis is placed on Series 1811 *Criminal Investigator* positions. It is hoped that this work will serve as a viable tool for students interested in a career in federal law enforcement.

*High Times in Higher Education: Campus Drug Use*  
**Priscilla Jones** and **Cheleatha Lott**, Alpha Phi Sigma-Beta Epsilon Nu, Prairie View A&M University

For this study 215 undergraduates were surveyed about campus drug use and knowledge of campus drug use and related activities. Most of the respondents (88%) self-identified as African American or Black. Slightly more than half of the sample reported some drug use with a modal age of initiation of 15 years. The circumstances and rationale for both initial and present drug use are presented.

*Juvenile Justice in Arkansas: A Look at Substance Abuse Programming*  
**Kim Holland**, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville

The drug epidemic in the United States has challenged communities, politicians, and service organizations to develop constructive approaches to the problem. This study will examine the operation of the juvenile



justice system in Little Rock, Arkansas and its effects on juvenile offenders in custody in the State. Previous research is reviewed to determine which program factors contribute to the need for a sustainable substance abuse program. This paper concludes with policy recommendations to assist agency administration towards the incorporation of a substance abuse treatment program.

*Rich Kids Go Home Poor Kids Go to Jail: The Ripple effects of Poverty and underemployment*  
**Tracy Andrus and Sonya Burnett-Andrus, Prairie View A&M University**

Incarceration among poor juveniles in the United States is at an all time high. While rich kids commit more crimes than poor kids, research reveal that poor kids are disproportionately represented in every phase from arrest to incarceration, while rich kids are seldom arrested, detained, tried or sentenced to detention. This study examines the ripple effects of poverty and underemployment on juvenile incarceration rates.

#### Panel 15: VIOLENCE

*Violence in the Most Popular Video Games*  
**Zahrani Boggess and Jonathan Parker, Prairie View A & M University**

Video game makers dismiss the thought that violent video games can evoke aggressive behavior in adolescents. Nevertheless, many juveniles spend several hours playing these games and there are data to suggest that these games lead to aggression. For this study ten of the most popular video game programs are examined for violent content and these are discussed in terms of the literature.

*Defining Prison Violence and Its Effect on Measuring Prevalence and Correlates*  
**Jon Sorensen, Prairie View A&M University**

The behavior encompassed by researchers studying prison violence has varied in scope. While some authors restrict their study to aggressive acts resulting in serious bodily injury, others broaden the definition to include any physical altercations and even verbal assaults. Some researchers broaden the definition further and include acts with violence potential, such as possessing a weapon or attempting to escape, regardless of the outcome. Relying on data recently collected from a large state prison system, this study examines how the definition of prison violence influences measures of its prevalence and its correlates.

*Rise and Mushrooming of Insurgent Groups in Assam and the General "Angst at Large"*  
**Vidisha Barua, Sam Houston State University**

The insurgency problem in Assam (India) and the problem of illegal migrants are closely inter-linked. Pre-Independence protests of the Assamese people against the Bengali migrants continued post-Independence leading to the rise of violent insurgent groups. This paper will discuss the present situation in Assam in the geographical and politico-economic backdrop based on open source information. This paper will delve into the root causes of the mushrooming of insurgent groups in the state, how it is affecting the economy and if at all what can be a way to check this trend. Being an Assamese, born and brought up in Assam, I shall be able to give first hand information about the "angst at large" [1] in the state. Besides, I will also use the Institute for the Study of Violent Groups' database and other open sources available.

#### Panel 16: FEMALE ISSUES

*Female Gang Membership: A Meta-Analysis of Social Control and Differential Association Variables*  
**Tiffany Cottledge, Prairie View A & M University**

The face of juvenile justice has changed tremendously over the last twenty years. While increases in juvenile crime was the social problem of the 1970s, worsened emerging patterns of juvenile offending have since come about. Today, in addition to rates of offending, juvenile delinquency is been classified by patterns of group offending. Specifically, juvenile delinquency has become a system encompassing multiple variables of concern including the increase in serious and violent acts of females and the existence

of female gangs. The purpose of this study was to conduct a meta-analysis of the relevant literature for social control and differential association variables that explain female gang membership. T-test analysis of the findings was conducted. The results revealed that differential association variables accounted for statistically significant variation in explaining female gang membership over those of social control.

*Parental Denial: Exploration in to the Phenomena of Teen Dating Violence*

**Michelle Richter**, Sam Houston State University

Violence among adolescents, particularly in the context of dating, has long been ignored by adults. It occurs with equal prevalence as traditional domestic and interpersonal violence between adults. Behaviors can range from the subtle to the physically violent, as in the case of date rape or assault. A lack of developmental understanding, pubescent isolation from significant adults, and mixed messages from peers & contemporary culture provide values that contribute to the willingness to perpetrate and acquiescence to becoming a victim. Theories that hold socialization of beliefs, such as social learning and feminist criminology may offer the best explanations as to why the behaviors proliferate. By understanding the etiology of adolescent dating crime and providing interventions, adults may increase the possibility of preventing the continuation of the behavior into adulthood.

*Rape: The Hidden Crime*

**Richard L. McWhorter**, Prairie View A & M University

Rape is a crime feared by many females. In the past, this been treated as a property crime and has held different levels of sanction and acceptance throughout history. As a crime today, it remains hidden and many times, what is feared is most often the least to fear. This presentation will present a review of what is known about this hidden crime. It will include a review of the most frequent characteristics of the actors, the act and the potential contributing factors.

#### Panel 17: VICTIMOLOGY

*Scholarship and Identity Theft: Closing the Gap between Academia and America's Fastest Growing Crime*

**Robert G. Morris**, Sam Houston State University & **Dennis R. Longmire**, Sam Houston State University

In spite of substantial governmental response and public outcry toward the growing problem of identity theft in the United States, academic research in this area is still relatively stagnate or at best progressing at a very slow pace. In an effort to extend and/or facilitate scholarly research on identity theft, this paper addresses the lack of data available needed for a better understanding of the problem through an examination of identity theft from a content analysis of nationwide media coverage over identity theft offenders and offenses. A content analysis approach was taken due to the limitations of identity theft offender and incident data that is currently available via official sources. This paper aides in the development of classifying and categorizing identity theft offenders and offenses for a better criminological understanding of the problem and suggests direction for future research and policy development for both the public and private sectors.

*Same-Sex Domestic Violence in the State of Texas: Comparisons on Gender and Sexual Orientation*

**Ashley Blackburn**, Sam Houston State University

Across the nation, discrimination remains a barrier to victims of same-sex intimate partner violence. Although information on the dynamics of same-sex intimate partner abuse exists, empirical research focused on this subject is lacking. Therefore, there are no exact measurements of this problem, outreach is minimal, and education is absent. The present study seeks to increase the knowledge of the frequency and severity of same-sex domestic violence in the state of Texas utilizing data collected by the National Incident Based Reporting System. Reported incidents of same-sex intimate partner violence are compared to the reported incidents of heterosexual intimate partner violence as well as to homicides and assaults committed by strangers to the victim. Implications for further research on this topic are discussed.

*Incite or Insight: Victim Impact Statements in Capital Cases*  
**Stephanie Frogge**, Sam Houston State University

Although the United States Supreme Court has provided some clarity as it relates to the use of Victim Impact Statements in capital cases, state statutes vary considerably and in some cases even contradict the Court's parameters for their use. This paper examines the Supreme Court's position on Victim Impact Statements, their role in a victim-sensitive justice system, and state statutes relating to Victim Impact Statements. It also offers legislative recommendations designed to bring current Victim Impact Statement statutes into compliance with Supreme Court principles.

*The Case for a General Victimology*

**Philip D. Holley**, Southwestern Oklahoma State University and **Dennis Brewster**, Oklahoma State University

It is now time for criminologists, sociologists, and victimologists to reexamine the scope of victimology. It appears that victimology has settled in to its current state wherein crime victimization is the exclusive focus. However, we argue that it is now time for a return to general victimology. We define "general victimology" as the study of victimization of all types, only one of which is crime. On the one hand it is clear that the domain of crime victimology does in fact incorporate forms and aspects of non-crime victimization. On the other hand, it is apparent to us that many other non-crime victimization types create serious harm, result in the creation of many social services, and lead to involvement of actors and entities within the criminal justice system. The paper addresses the justifications provided today for the exclusive focus of victimology on crime victimization and sets out arguments for a general victimology.

**SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION of CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

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