

# **Southwest Association of Criminal Justice 2007 Annual Meeting**

## **“Criminal Justice in an Era of Homeland Security”**

**Corpus Christi, Texas**

**October 4 - 6, 2007**

**Omni Corpus Christi Marina Hotel**

**707 North Shoreline Blvd., Corpus Christi, TX 78401**

# WELCOME

On behalf of the SWACJ officers, I'd like to welcome you to the 2007 SWACJ annual meeting in beautiful Corpus Christi. We have an exciting conference planned, and we are very pleased to bring you "Criminal Justice in an Era of Homeland Security."

Activities will commence with registration on Thursday afternoon. The Undergraduate Quiz Bowl is slated to begin at 4:00 p.m. Thursday.

Later Thursday evening, the Past President's Reception will be held aboard Captain Clark's Deep Sea Fishing Boat. In addition to recognizing each of our past presidents, we will enjoy dinner and a cash bar while being entertained by a live band. Boarding will begin at approximately 6:00 p.m. at the pier, and the boat will return at approximately 8:30 p.m. Make your plans accordingly, for if you miss the boat, you miss the reception altogether.

Presentations begin Friday morning at 8:30 a.m. and continue through Saturday morning. We have four panels during each of the allotted time slots so that you will have the opportunity to select topics in which you are interested. As always, you are encouraged to participate and exchange ideas and information during this action-packed event.

Please remember to update your membership, as we will be electing a 2nd Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer at Friday's General Business Meeting at 4:00 p.m. You must be a member to be eligible to run for office and to participate in the elections.

While you're in Corpus, you will find that there are many attractions and places of interest. You might take a tour of the USS Lexington Museum on the Bay, visit the Texas State Aquarium, or stroll through the Museum of Science and History's World of Discovery. Additionally, Corpus boasts the Asian Cultures Museum, the Art Museum of South Texas, and the Botanical Gardens. If you prefer shopping, be sure and check out Water Street Market, Antique Row, and the Art Center—or one of about twenty other venues.

Finally, I want to express my sincere appreciation to all of this year's sponsors and generous contributors. Your generosity and support is invaluable in the continuing success of SWACJ.

I look forward to seeing you all during the meeting, and I wish each of you continued prosperity and productivity.

Willard M. Oliver  
President, SWACJ

# PROGRAM OVERVIEW

## Thursday, October 4, 2007

3:00 pm – 6:00 pm	REGISTRATION	Marina Foyer	7
4:00 pm – 5:30 pm	UNDERGRADUATE QUIZ BOWL	Marina View Room	7
6:00 pm – 8:30 pm	PAST PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION	Captain D's Boat	7

## Friday, October 5, 2007

7:00 am – 8:30 am	CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST	Marina View Room	7
8:00 am – 5:00 pm	REGISTRATION	Marina Foyer	7
8:30 am – 9:50 am	Padre A Panel 1 – HOMELAND SECURITY		7
	Padre B Panel 2 - POLICING		7
	Padre C Panel 3 - PRISON VIOLENCE		8
	Padre D Panel 4 – CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY		8
9:50 am – 10:00 am	B R E A K	Marina View Room	8
10:00 am – 11:20 am	Padre A Panel 5 – Roundtable – CRITICAL ISSUES IN PORT SECURITY		8
	Padre B Panel 6 – POLICE ISSUES		8
	Padre C Panel 7 – PRISON ISSUES		9
	Padre D Panel 8 – CRIME ISSUES		9
11:30 am – 1 pm	L U N C H E O N	Marina View Room	10
1:00 pm – 2:20 pm	Padre A Panel 9 – TERRORISM AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING		11
	Padre B Panel 10 – Roundtable – SAFETY ISSUES RELATING TO COLLEGE CAMPUSES		11
	Padre C Panel 11 – JUVENILE JUSTICE		11
	Padre D Panel 12 – CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION		11
2:20 pm – 2:30 pm	B R E A K	Marina View Room	12
2:30 pm – 3:50 pm	Padre A Panel 13 – CYBERCRIME		12
	Padre B Panel 14 – CHILD MALTREATMENT		12
	Padre C Panel 15 – GANGS AND VIOLENCE		13
	Padre D Panel 16 – Roundtable – THE LEGALIZATION OF MARIJUANA AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS		13
4:00 pm – 5:20 pm	SWACJ BUSINESS MEETING	Marina View Room	13
5:30 pm – 6:30 pm	STATE MEETINGS		14

## Saturday, October 6, 2007

7:00 am – 8:30 am	CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST	Marina View Room	14
8:00 am – 10:00 am	REGISTRATION	Marina Foyer	14
8:30 am – 9:50 am	Padre A Panel 17 – HOMELAND SECURITY POLICIES		14
	Padre B Panel 18 – MEDIA AND CRIME		14
	Padre C Panel 19 – PEDAGOGICAL TECHNIQUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE		15
	Padre D Panel 20 – COMPUTER FORENSICS		15
9:50 am – 10:00 am	B R E A K	Marina View Room	15
10:00 am – 11:20 am	Padre A Panel 21 – Roundtable – COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE		15
	Padre B Panel 22 – VICTIMOLOGY		15
	Padre C Panel 23 – SPECIAL TOPICS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE		16
	Padre D Panel 24 – PROFESSIONAL MALFEASANCE		16

## **SWACJ PAST PRESIDENTS**

1976-1977	Felix Fabian
1977-1978	Bill Parker
1978-1979	Larry Hoover
1979-1980	
1980-1981	Jim Alexander
1981-1982	
1982-1983	Edward “Ed” A. Farris
1983-1984	Charles D. Chastain
1984-1985	Bob Walsh
1985-1986	Robert J. Grant
1986-1987	John R. Hudgens
1987-1988	Pauline Loveless
1988-1989	Philip W. Rhoades
1989-1990	Mary L. Parker
1990-1991	Bud Canutsen
1991-1992	Sam S. Souryal
1992-1993	Joan “Jody” E. Crowley
1993-1994	Barbara Hart
1994-1995	Jeffrey “Jeff” T. Walker
1995-1996	Tom Hawley
1996-1997	Joycelyn “Joy” M. Pollock
1997-1998	Janet K. Wilson
1998-1999	James W. Golden
1999-2000	William “Bill” E. Stone
2000-2001	W. Wesley Johnson
2001-2002	Allan “Al” L. Patenaude
2002-2003	Verna J. Henson
2003-2004	Mary Elizabeth “Beth” Pelz
2004-2005	Camille B. Gibson
2005-2006	Ronald “Chip” Burns

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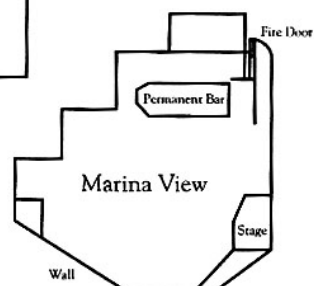
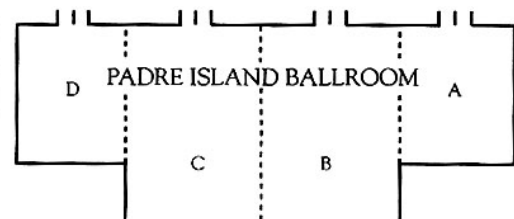
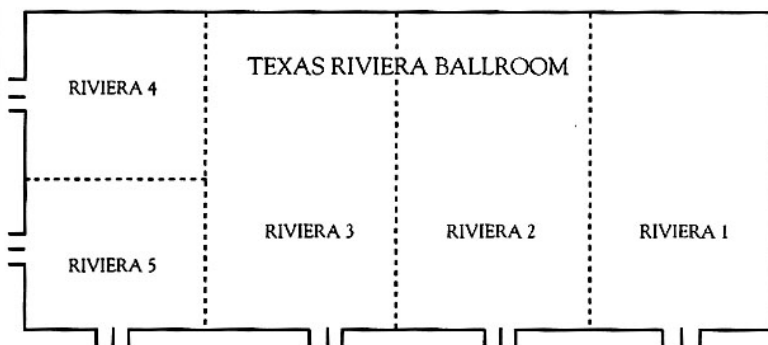
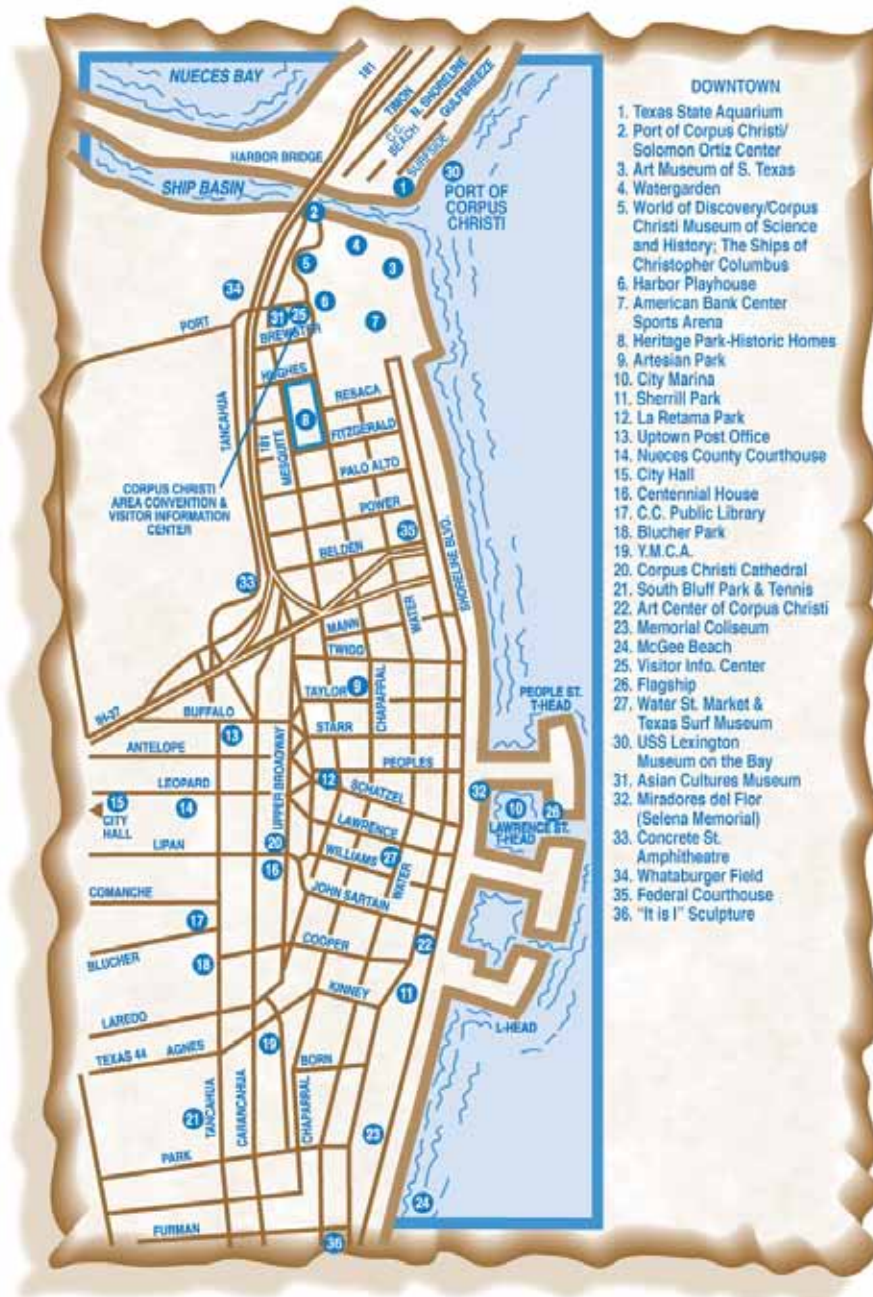
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# SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

## THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 2007

3:00 pm – 6:00 pm	Registration	Marina Foyer
4:00 pm – 5:30 pm	Undergraduate Quiz Bowl	Marina View Room
6:00 pm – 8:30 pm	Past President's Reception	Captain D's Boat

## FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 2007

7:00 am – 8:30 am	Continental Breakfast	Marina View Room
8:00 am – 5:00 pm	Registration	Marina Foyer
8:30 am – 9:50 am		Padre A

### **PANEL 1 – HOMELAND SECURITY**

Chair: Wesley Wynne, Sul Ross State University

HOMELAND SECURITY, THREAT PERCEPTION, AND THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY  
OF COGNITIVE BIASES

Wesley Wynne, Sul Ross State University – Rio Grande

PANIC AND POLICY: THE WMD POLICY COMMUNITY, 1995-2005

Stephanie Mizrahi, California State University – Chico

HURRICANE KATRINA: CRIME AND RACE ISSUES IN A PRE-POST HOUSTON

Jaya Davis, Prairie View A&M University

8:30 am – 9:50 am		Padre B
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### **PANEL 2 - POLICING**

Chair: J. Pete Blair, Texas State University

COMPLIANCE GAINING TOOLS FOR THE POLICE

J. Pete Blair, Texas State University

POLICE, POLITICS AND CROWD CONTROL: THE "RUNNING OF THE BULLS" IN  
MEXICO

J. Rick Altemose, Lamar University



PUBLIC OPINION TOWARD IMMIGRATION AND IMMIGRANTS: FINDINGS FROM  
THE 2004 NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY

Kevin Buckler, University of Texas at Brownsville

8:30 am – 9:50 am

Padre C

**PANEL 3 - PRISON VIOLENCE**

Chair: Jon Sorensen, Prairie View A&M University

RESEARCHING PRISON VIOLENCE

Jon Sorensen, Prairie View A&M University

SEXUAL ASSAULT IN PRISON: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Karly Watson, Texas State University

SUICIDE IN TEXAS PRISONS: A DESCRIPTIVE COMPARISON OF SUICIDES AND  
ATTEMPTS IN 2004

Hector Esparza, Sam Houston State University

STATE V. GEORGIA: POTENTIAL IMPACT ON THE U.S. CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

Joseph McSherry, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

8:30 am – 9:50 am

Padre D

**PANEL 4 – CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY**

Chair: George Day, Sam Houston State University

PRELIMINARY TESTING OF AGNEW'S GENERAL THEORY OF CRIME AND DELIN-  
QUENCY

George Day, Sam Houston State University

THE EVOLUTION OF FEMINIST THEORY WITHIN CRIMINOLOGY

Shelly Fox, Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSES TO DEFINITIONS OF VIOLENCE

John Kilburn, Texas A&M International University

9:50 am – 10:00 am

B R E A K

Marina View Room

10:00 am – 11:20 am

Padre A

**PANEL 5 – ROUNDTABLE – CRITICAL ISSUES IN PORT SECURITY**

Moderator: Philip W. Rhoades, Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi

Discussants: Arch Archambo, Port of Corpus Christi

Charles Walsh, U.S. Coast Guard

Damon Hood, U.S. Navy

10:00 am – 11:20 am

Padre B

**PANEL 6 – POLICE ISSUES**

Chair: George Eichenberg, Tarleton University



THE MINORITY REPORT PARADIGM: A DISCUSSION OF THE ETHICAL ISSUES OF  
PREEMPTION IN POLICING

George Eichenberg, Tarleton State University

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF VIGILANTE COP SYNDROME AMONG SUSPECT-  
ED COP KILLERS

Tracy Andrus, Wiley College

DAVIS V. CITY OF DALLAS: REDUX

W. T. Jordan, Texas A&M University – Texarkana

Leonard Peck, Texas A&M University - Texarkana

10:00 am – 11:20 am

Padre C

**PANEL 7 – PRISON ISSUES**

Chair: Robert M. Worley, University of Texas of the Permian Basin

GUARDS GONE WILD: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONAL OFFI-  
CER DEVIANCE WITHIN THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Robert M. Worley, University of Texas of the Permian Basin

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF WOMEN (AS COMPARED  
TO MEN) EXITING PRISON WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON VOCATIONAL PRO-  
GRAMMING

Jennifer R. Carreon, Texas State University

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RECIDIVISM AMONG WORKING PAROLEES AND  
UNEMPLOYED PAROLEES

Innis Addison, Wiley College

PUBLIC SUPPORT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: FINDINGS FROM THE 2004 ELEC-  
TION STUDY

Kevin Buckler, University of Texas at Brownsville

Patti Ross Salinas, University of Texas at Brownsville

Mario Davila, University of Texas at Brownsville

10:00 am – 11:20 am

Padre D

**PANEL 8 – CRIME ISSUES**

Chair: Lorie Rubenser, Sul Ross State University

CRIMES IN AN AGING POPULATION

Lorie Rubenser, Sul Ross State University

Gloria Priddy, Wharton Community College

STREET CRIME, SUITE CRIME, AND BLAMEWORTHINESS

Harry Adams, Prairie View A&M University

HOMICIDE AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS IN URBAN AND  
SUBURBAN SETTINGS

Michael Champion, Wiley College

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG URBAN AND SUBURBAN  
COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THE U.S.A.

James Powell, Wiley College

11:30 am – 1 pm

L U N C H E O N

Marina View Room

Welcome

Student Paper Awards

ACJS President's Message

Luncheon Speaker

Ralph Rojas, Jr.  
Associate Professor  
E-Mail: rrojasjr@mscd.edu  
Telephone: 303-556-3104



M.P.A. Administration of Justice from Long Island University  
M.S. Criminology from Long Island University  
B.A. Sociology from Fordham University

Professor Rojas has over 30 years of criminal justice experience—including teaching, administrative, managerial, and consulting roles in higher education and posts in law enforcement, corrections, and prosecution. Prior to joining Metro State, he was an Assistant Professor at Bergen Community College in New Jersey in charge of program administration modification. Before returning to the east coast, he was the Director of the Criminal Justice Program and the Police Academy at the University of New Mexico. His responsibilities included student and cadet recruitment, course development, and administration of both the Criminal Justice Program and the Police Academy. He has also held several educational positions in teaching, course development, program modification, and program development in the fields of police, corrections, and forensic science at colleges and universities in New Jersey and New Mexico.

In addition to his academic experience, Professor Rojas had a distinguished 20-year career with the Port Authority Police of New York and New Jersey Police Department. Earlier, he worked for the New York State Department of Correctional Services and the Brooklyn District Attorney's Office in New York City. Professor Rojas is a member of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences where he is a Certified Criminal Justice Program Reviewer, American Society of Criminology where he is the Division of Corrections and Sentencing Newsletter Editor, New Jersey Association of Chiefs of Police, New Jersey Association of Criminal Justice Educators where he was President, New Jersey Association of Forensic Scientists, and the Northeastern Association of Criminal Justice Sciences where he held numerous Executive Board positions including the Delegate for New Jersey.

1:00 pm – 2:20 pm

Padre A

**PANEL 9 - TERRORISM AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

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

**THE GEOSPATIAL STRUCTURE OF TERRORISM**

D. Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

Quint Thurman, Texas State University

**THE GLOBAL PROBLEM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING/SMUGGLING**

Godpower O. Okereke, Texas A&M University – Texarkana

**A HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY ANALYSIS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

Claudia Beltran, Texas A&M International University

Charlie Perez, Texas A&M International University

Emma Martinez, Texas A&M International University

Joe Martinez, Texas A&M International University

1:00 pm – 2:20 pm

Padre B

**PANEL 10 – ROUNDTABLE – SAFETY ISSUES RELATING TO COLLEGE  
CAMPUSES**

Moderator: Harrison Watts, Cameron University

Discussants: Eric Coleman, Hardin-Simmons University

Danyle Smith, Oklahoma Police Department

David Hernandez, University of Texas - San Antonio

1:00 pm – 2:20 pm

Padre C

**PANEL 11 – JUVENILE JUSTICE**

Chair: Tana McCoy, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

**PLACING STATUS OFFENDERS IN DETENTION: AN EXAMINATION OF GENDER  
AND RACIAL BIAS**

Tana McCoy, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Lance Hignite, University of Houston - Downtown

**POLICE DETENTION DECISIONS FOR MINORITY JUVENILES: ARE THEY COLOR  
BLIND?**

Philip A. Ikomi, Prairie View A&M University

**CHILDREN OF BROKEN HOMES: ARE MALES MORE LIKELY THAN FEMALES TO  
BECOME DELINQUENT?**

Erin Nicole Diaz, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

1:00 pm – 2:20 pm

Padre D

**PANEL 12 – CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION**

Chair: Ferris Roger Byxbe, Sul Ross State University – Rio Grande College

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ONLINE: IS THE MASTER'S DEGREE A WISE INVESTMENT?  
Ferris Roger Byxbe, Sul Ross State University – Rio Grande College

EMPLOYING ACTIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE AUTONOMOUS  
LEARNING IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH METHODS COURSES: AN ASSESS-  
MENT

Donna M. Vandiver, Texas State University  
Jeff Walsh, Illinois State University

WHENCE LEGAL PEDAGOGY FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
Sam Swindell, Sam Houston State University

2:20 pm – 2:30 pm

B R E A K

Marina View Room

2:30 pm – 3:50 pm

Padre A

**PANEL 13 – CYBERCRIME**

Chair: Camille Gibson, Prairie View A & M University

STAYING A STEP AHEAD: THE LATEST ON COMPUTER –RELATED OFFENDING  
Frederick Smith, Prairie View A&M University  
Whusheane Perry, Prairie View A&M University

CYBER SEX CRIMINALS, VICTIMS, AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE  
Chelsea Ford, Prairie View A & M University  
Myeisha Nelson, Prairie View A & M University

INVESTIGATING COMPUTER-RELATED OFFENDING  
Esther Coronado, Prairie View A & M University  
Aliajha Williams, Prairie View A & M University

2:30 pm – 3:50 pm

Padre B

**PANEL 14 – CHILD MALTREATMENT**

Chair: Ben Brown, University of Texas at Brownsville

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROSECUTION OF CHILD MALTREATMENT  
CASES HANDLED BY A SOUTHERN ADVOCACY CENTER  
Deborah Hartley, University of Texas at Brownsville/Texas Southmost College

EXAMINING NEIGHBORHOOD RISK FACTORS FOR CHILD MALTREATMENT  
Stacy C. Moak, University of Arkansas at Little Rock  
Lisa Hutchinson, University of Arkansas at Little Rock  
James W. Golden, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

SPOILED STUDENTS SHOULDN'T BE SPARED THE ROD: A CASE STUDY OF PERCEPTIONS OF STUDENT MISCONDUCT, PERCEIVED RESPECT FOR TEACHERS, AND SUPPORT OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AMONG SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SOUTH KOREA

Ben Brown, University of Texas at Brownsville

2:30 pm – 3:50 pm

Padre C

**PANEL 15 – GANGS AND VIOLENCE**

Chair: Susan Ritter, University of Texas at Brownsville

HISPANIC JUVENILE GANGS FROM SMALL TOWNS IN TEXAS AND ARIZONA

Cindy M. Valdivia, Lamar University – Beaumont

MARA SALVATRUCHA: THE BEGINNING

John Jacob Rodriguez, University of Texas at Arlington

MARA SALVATRUCHA: NOT YOUR AVERAGE GANG

Susan Ritter, University of Texas at Brownsville

RIVALS WARS: AN EXAMINATION OF CARTEL VIOLENCE ALONG THE BORDER

Mayela Hernandez, Texas A&M International University

Humberto Salinas, Texas A&M International University

Melissa Rendon, Texas A&M International University

Leo Rangel, Texas A&M International University

2:30 pm – 3:50 pm

Padre D

**PANEL 16 – ROUNDTABLE – THE LEGALIZATION OF MARIJUANA AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

Moderator: Ferris Roger Byxbe, Sul Ross – Rio Grande College

Discussants: Wesley Wynne, Sul Ross – Rio Grande College

Lorie Rubenser, Sul Ross State University – Alpine

William E. Stone, Texas State University – San Marcos

Michael Gilbert, University of Texas – San Antonio

Lynn Humeniuk, Howard Payne University

4:00 pm – 5:20 pm

SWACJ Business Meeting

Marina View Room

Welcome

Election of Officers

Reports

Southwest Journal of Criminal Justice Update

Other Business

5:30 pm – 6:30 pm

State Meetings

Arkansas

Padre A

Oklahoma

Padre B

Texas

Padre C

Arizona, New Mexico, & Colorado

Padre D

## SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 2007

7:00 am – 8:30 am

Continental Breakfast

Marina View Room

8:00 am – 10:00 am

Registration

Marina Foyer

8:30 am – 9:50 am

Padre A

### **PANEL 17 – HOMELAND SECURITY POLICIES**

Chair: Sergio Olivares, Texas A&M University

“FIRST” FIRST RESPONDERS: THE ACTIVE ROLE OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN A  
TIME OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Everette B. Penn, University of Houston – Clear Lake

ARE WE REALLY SAFE? A MATRIX-BASED APPROACH TO IDENTIFYING POTEN-  
TIAL TARGETS FOR VBIED TERRORIST ATTACKS

Sergio Olivares, Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi

8:30 am – 9:50 am

Padre B

### **PANEL 18 – MEDIA AND CRIME**

Chair: Richard L. McWhorter, Prairie View A&M University

CRIME AT SIX: MEDIA COVERAGE OF CRIME

Richard L. McWhorter, Prairie View A&M University

CSI EFFECT

Jason Adams, Texas A&M Corpus Christi

THE NEW NICOTINE: A CROSS-SECTIONAL LOOK AT THE PHYSIOLOGICAL,  
PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SHORT- AND LONG-TERM  
EXPOSURE TO VIOLENT VISUALS IN THE MEDIA

Jonathan R. Eller, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

8:30 am – 9:50 am

Padre C

**PANEL 19 – PEDAGOGICAL TECHNIQUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

Chair: Edward J. Schauer, Prairie View A&M University

SEAMLESS AND TRANSPARENT: ENHANCING STUDENT LEARNING THROUGH A CULTURE OF EMBEDDED CLASSROOM ASSESSMENT

Charles Bailey, Prairie View A&M University

Martha Gallien, Prairie View A&M University

EXPLORING THE VALUES OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

O. Oko Elechi, Prairie View A&M University

FACTORS PREDICTING ACADEMIC SUCCESS AT A HISTORICALLY BLACK UNIVERSITY: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Edward J. Schauer, Prairie View A&M University

Ila J. Schauer, Prairie View A&M University

8:30 am – 9:50 am

Padre D

**PANEL 20 – COMPUTER FORENSICS**

Chair: Tracy Andrus, Wiley College

INTRODUCING COMPUTER FORENSICS INTO A CRIMINAL JUSTICE CURRICULUM

Camille Gibson, Prairie View A & M University

Stacie Scott, Prairie View A & M University

PURSUING A CAREER IN COMPUTER FORENSICS

Jemma D. Hepburn, Prairie View A & M University

Alex Burton, Prairie View A & M University

“CRIMELESS CITIES” AND THE ADVENT OF GPS CYBER CRIME MONITORING

Tracy Andrus, Wiley College

9:50 am – 10:00 am

B R E A K

Marina View Room

10:00 am – 11:20 am

Padre A

**PANEL 21 – ROUNDTABLE – COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE**

Moderator: Godpower O. Okereke, Texas A&M University – Texarkana

Discussants: Tom Jordan, Texas A&M University – Texarkana

Leonard Peck, Texas A&M University – Texarkana

10:00 am – 11:20 am

Padre B

**PANEL 22 - VICTIMOLOGY**

Chair: Patti Ross Salinas, University of Texas at Brownsville



A 21ST-CENTURY GENERAL VICTIMOLOGY: ANSWERING THE CRITICS

Philip D. Holley, Southwestern Oklahoma State University

Dennis Brewster, Oklahoma State University

THE POSSIBILITY OF BEING A VICTIM OF PHISHING

Ugur Demirel, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

THE INFLUENCE OF SEX IN VICTIM COMPENSATION PAYMENTS: A COMPARISON OF THE 9-11 VICTIM'S FUND AND 2001 TEXAS COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

Patti Ross Salinas, University of Texas at Brownsville

10:00 am – 11:20 am

Padre C

**PANEL 23 – SPECIAL TOPICS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

Chair: Melissa L. Jarrell, Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME AND INJUSTICE: MEDIA COVERAGE OF A LANDMARK ENVIRONMENTAL CASE

Melissa L. Jarrell, Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi

SWEATSHOPS: A CONTINUING PANDEMIC

Leslee E. Basse, Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi

OSWALD DID IT! A REVIEW OF RECLAIMING HISTORY: THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY BY VINCENT T. BUGLIOSI

Edward J. Schauer, Prairie View A&M University

10:00 am – 11:20 am

Padre D

**PANEL 24 – PROFESSIONAL MALFEASANCE**

Chair: David R. Montague, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

PHYSICIAN FACILITATED PRESCRIPTION DRUG DIVERSION: A LOOK AT THE MORAL, PHYSICAL, AND FINANCIAL COSTS

Anthony Okaro, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

David R. Montague, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

RIDDING THE BENCH OF ROGUES IN ROBES: DISCIPLINARY MEASURES AGAINST ERRANT JUDGES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Napoleon C. Reyes, Sam Houston State University

VIOLENCE IN THE HELPING PROFESSION

Noel Otu, University of Texas at Brownsville

# COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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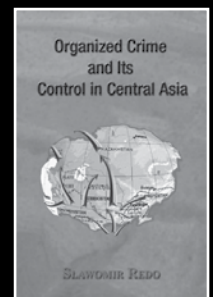
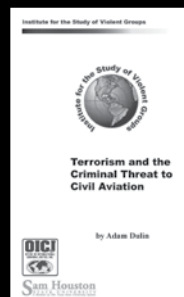
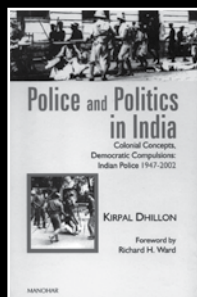
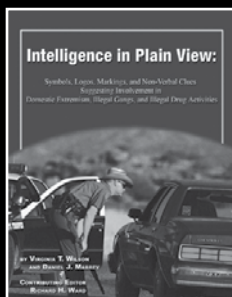


## crime&justice

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**Texas State University's Criminal Justice Department would like to acknowledge its newest faculty members:**

**Dr. J. Pete Blair – Assistant Professor**  
**Dr. Scott W. Bowman – Assistant Professor**  
**Dr. Donna M. Vandiver – Associate Professor**

**And promotions for:**

**Dr. David B. Perkins – Professor**  
**Dr. Jeffrey M. Cancino – Associate Professor**  
**Dr. D. Kim Rossmo – Endowed Mitte Chair**

**Congratulations to all of these faculty members for their past and future contributions to Texas State University.**



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# ABSTRACTS

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## PANEL 1 – HOMELAND SECURITY

### HOMELAND SECURITY, THREAT PERCEPTION, AND THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF COGNITIVE BIASES

Wesley Wynne, Sul Ross State University – Rio Grande

Even when acting in good faith, law enforcement authorities can commit errors of judgment that lead to misdirected resources, civil rights violations, and even tragedy. The nature of several cognitive biases that cause misperceptions of the degree of threat posed by specific situations, individuals, or groups is examined to illustrate the relevance of these biases to criminal justice, particularly in the context of dealing fairly with members of ethnic, religious, and national groups who have become widely viewed as associated with terrorism.

### PANIC AND POLICY: THE WMD POLICY COMMUNITY, 1995-2005

Stephanie Mizrahi, California State University – Chico

This paper is a part of a larger project that examines the internal dynamics of the policy community dealing with terrorist attacks using weapons of mass destruction (WMD) from 1995-2005. The project seeks to understand the implications of changes within the policy community over a time period that saw two attacks using WMD agents. This paper uses congressional hearings to provide an initial look at two aspects of the policy community during this time: who participated in the community and to what extent. How these observations fit into the larger study and suggestions for future research will also be discussed.

### HURRICANE KATRINA: CRIME AND RACE ISSUES IN A PRE-POST HOUSTON

Jaya Davis, Prairie View A&M University

Houston, Texas along with two other cities received the bulk of the former New Orleans residents in the wake of the Hurricane Katrina. This paper provides an analysis of crime rates six months before Katrina (March 2005) and six months post Katrina, (February 2006) as over 150,000 New Orleans residents settled into Houston. A comparison is also made with the cities of Baton Rouge, LA and Atlanta, GA as these three cities received thousands of Katrina evacuees in early September of 2005. With their arrival issues of racial tension, crime surge, social disorganization and homeland security preparedness emerge as topics of concern in local media.

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## PANEL 2 - POLICING

### COMPLIANCE GAINING TOOLS FOR THE POLICE

J. Pete Blair, Texas State University

The police rely on authority as their primary tool for gaining compliance. While authority can be effective for gaining compliance in a wide variety of circumstances, there are circumstances in which authority does not work. We have traditionally only given the police one other tool to produce compliance when authority fails – coercion. The use of coercion is not acceptable to the public in many situations. This paper reviews several other compliance gaining techniques that have been thoroughly examined in the social-psychology literature and makes suggestions as to how they can be utilized by the police.

## POLICE, POLITICS AND CROWD CONTROL: THE “RUNNING OF THE BULLS” IN MEXICO

J. Rick Altemose, Lamar University

Complicating the police responsibility for crowd control at outdoor public event is the fact that measures taken to insure public safety can conflict with the interest of powerful individuals and organizations. This sets the stage for a worst possible outcome: a crowd crush situation in which police presence is too weak to prevent a large number of deaths, but large enough to be the scapegoat. This paper describes the dangers of outdoor crowd panics and uses the recent controversy surrounding the “Running of the Bulls” in San Miguel de Alende to illustrate the politics involved.

## PUBLIC OPINION TOWARD IMMIGRATION AND IMMIGRANTS: FINDINGS FROM THE 2004 NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY

Kevin Buckler, University of Texas at Brownsville

The study identified and tested seven core hypotheses from prior research concerning the factors that influence individual views of immigration (the economic threat hypothesis; the culture threat hypothesis; the core American values hypothesis; the culture affinity hypothesis; the racial/ethnic affect hypothesis; the contact hypothesis; and the group threat hypothesis). The study found the most support for the economic threat hypothesis, the culture threat hypothesis, and the core American values hypothesis. But the study also suggested that a more nuanced understanding of public opinion is needed that distinguishes between views about immigration broadly and illegal immigration specifically, between domestic and foreign policy preferences, and between immigration policy and illegal immigrants as a population.

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## PANEL 3 - PRISON VIOLENCE

### RESEARCHING PRISON VIOLENCE

Jon Sorensen, Prairie View A&M University

This paper describes some of the methodological issues that arise when researching prison violence. Alternative means of dealing with these challenges are discussed. An agenda for future research in this area is outlined.

### SEXUAL ASSAULT IN PRISON: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Karly Watson, Texas State University

This paper explores the literature on the subject of prison rape. Included in this paper are: prison rape statistics, characteristics of victims and perpetrators, and the differences in victimization reports between gender, ethnicity, and age.

### SUICIDE IN TEXAS PRISONS: A DESCRIPTIVE COMPARISON OF SUICIDES AND ATTEMPTS IN 2004

Hector Esparza, Sam Houston State University

The study examines inmates in Texas prisons who completed or attempted suicides between January and December, 2004, to identify individual and situational characteristics associated with each category. The study sample includes 479 attempts and 21 suicides committed during the time frame. The purpose of the analysis is to identify the distinguishing factors among prisoners and prisons related to attempts and completed suicides. Previous studies indicate that most attempts are carried out by young, White males, who suffer from psychological stressors and drug and alcohol abuse, and use methods involving drug overdoses and lacerations. Characteristics of completed suicides are similar, except for the use of hanging as the primary method of suicide.

## STATE V. GEORGIA: POTENTIAL IMPACT ON THE U.S. CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

Joseph McSherry, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Inmate health care and rights are often not at the forefront of public concern. This case note examines the possible repercussions of *United States v. Georgia* on the correctional system in the United States. This note analyzes Americans with Disabilities Act law suits within a prison context. Additionally, this note compares the deliberate indifference standard for Section 1983 claims with that of Title II claims of the ADA, and argues that the deliberate indifference standard is set too high for inmates to attain relief. The note calls for a closer examination of the deliberate indifference standard as it applies to prison medical suits pending the outcome of *Georgia*.

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## PANEL 4 – CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY

### PRELIMINARY TESTING OF AGNEW'S GENERAL THEORY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

George Day, Sam Houston State University

Robert Agnew introduced a new integrated 'general' theory of crime in 2005 which proposes that crime is more likely to occur when constraints against crime are low and motivations are high and that the constraints and motivations are influenced through five 'life domains.' Using data from Paternoster's Youth and Deterrence: Columbia, South Carolina study and a structural equation model, the present study is a partial test of Agnew's theory by examining the relationship between the family and school life domains, the constraints against and motivation for, and crime. Results suggest that there is some support for Agnew's theory.

### THE EVOLUTION OF FEMINIST THEORY WITHIN CRIMINOLOGY

Shelly Fox, Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi

The study of female criminology is definitely one that has escaped most of the theories wide cast net of why people commit crimes. Mostly what has been discussed specifically is why poor, uneducated, ethnic men commit crimes. From the 1980s forward female criminality theories have flourished. This paper goes through several theories proposed for female criminality.

### CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSES TO DEFINITIONS OF VIOLENCE

John Kilburn, Texas A&M International University

One of the most frustrating aspects of understanding violence is the difficulty of defining the specific act. While numerous scholars have come up with various definitions of violence, the subjective nature of the law leads to significant use of discretion and inequality in treatment of offenders at various stages of the criminal justice system. This paper discusses the role of psychological, sociological, and feminist theories on shaping system responses for offenders and victims.

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## PANEL 5 – ROUNDTABLE – CRITICAL ISSUES IN PORT SECURITY

Philip W. Rhoades, Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi

Arch Archambo, Port of Corpus Christi

Charles Walsh, U.S. Coast Guard

Damon Hood, U.S. Navy



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## **PANEL 6 – POLICE ISSUES**

### **THE MINORITY REPORT PARADIGM: A DISCUSSION OF THE ETHICAL ISSUES OF PREEMPTION IN POLICING**

George Eichenberg, Tarleton State University

The premise of this paper is that preemptive police operations may be necessary to achieve the police mandate though such tactics are morally extremely dangerous. As such they require ethical analysis and moral justification. The purpose of this paper is to identify and discuss the ethical issues surrounding preemptive law enforcement operations. Discussion will include the historical development of reactive versus proactive policing, the moral uses of inchoate crimes, the moral pitfalls of preemptive policing, and the use of preemptive tactics in gang interdiction and counter-terrorism.

### **A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF VIGILANTE COP SYNDROME AMONG SUSPECTED COP KILLERS**

Tracy Andrus, Wiley College

This research analyzes vigilantism among cops using race as a determinate factor in deciding whether or not suspects are killed or apprehended alive.

### **DAVIS V. CITY OF DALLAS: REDUX**

W. T. Jordan, Texas A&M University – Texarkana

Leonard Peck, Texas A&M University - Texarkana

In the literature on the efficacy of post-secondary education for improved law enforcement performance, Davis v. City of Dallas (1985) stands as the legal landmark hailing college as an appropriate requirement for police officers. It approved a 45 credit hour requirement as BFOQ for police officers. This paper reviews the state of empirical evidence available to the court at the time that the case was heard in comparison to more recent evidence in a discussion of the current validity of the decision.

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## **PANEL 7 – PRISON ISSUES**

### **GUARDS GONE WILD: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICER DEVIANCE WITHIN THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

Robert M. Worley, University of Texas of the Permian Basin

This is one of the first studies to utilize a self-report method in order to ascertain the perceptions and impacts of deviance that is committed by correctional officers in the prison setting. Between June and September of 2005, the author administered questionnaires to Texas correctional officers at an in-service training class in order to assess these subjects' perceptions of institutional deviance. A total of 501 completed surveys were obtained, and these were analyzed for themes. Among the many results, it was shown that organizational factors, such as managerial and supervisory support, were strongly related to higher incidences of institutional deviance. Also, and not surprisingly, respondents were more likely to report that their coworkers were engaging in job-related deviance, than to admit to this themselves. The findings of this study indicate that there is an abundance of research that needs to be continued in this area.

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF WOMEN (AS COMPARED TO MEN)  
EXITING PRISON WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON VOCATIONAL PROGRAMMING

Jennifer R. Carreon, Texas State University

The focus of this study illustrates the inequitable balance of vocational programs between prisons for men and women in the state of Texas. The contextual analysis of programs currently offered, accompanied by in-depth interviews of parole officers; on the difficulties of women (as compared to men) of reintegrating into society, were used to draw my conclusions. The reintegration themes of both sexes also indicates the need for more advanced programs to ensure a more successful reintegration. Though this study focuses primarily on women, it highlights the need for an upgrade in male institutions as well.

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RECIDIVISM AMONG WORKING PAROLEES AND  
UNEMPLOYED PAROLEES

Innis Addison, Wiley College

This research explores the recidivism rate among parolees who are employed and those that are unemployed.

PUBLIC SUPPORT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: FINDINGS FROM THE 2004 ELECTION STUDY

Kevin Buckler, University of Texas at Brownsville

Patti Ross Salinas, University of Texas at Brownsville

Mario Davila, University of Texas at Brownsville

This study explored the correlates of public opinion about capital punishment using the 2004 National Election Study data. The primary explanatory factors that were examined include: race, racial attitudes, and core American values. The findings of this study suggested that the “racial divide” between whites and African-Americans in public support for capital punishment can be explained by respondent adherence to racial beliefs and core American values. More specifically, we found that race effects become statistically non-significant when respondent belief about historical discrimination of African-Americans and symbolic patriotism is added to our models. Implications of our findings are also discussed.

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## PANEL 8 – CRIME ISSUES

### CRIMES IN AN AGING POPULATION

Lorie Rubenser, Sul Ross State University

Gloria Priddy, Wharton Community College

Today, we are beginning to see our growing elderly population take on more challenges. While states try to accommodate the elderly with home health programs, professionals are beginning to see the rampant abuse of these programs which take advantage of the elderly. Coupled with this is the fact that more and more elderly are breaking laws which results in an increasing number of being put on probation or worse; many in fact go to prison. This paper will look at the new elderly population and the challenges they pose to the criminal justice system as victims and as criminals.

### STREET CRIME, SUITE CRIME, AND BLAMEWORTHINESS

Harry Adams, Prairie View A&M University

I start out by providing descriptions of two types (qua Weberian ideal-types) of criminals, namely “street criminals” and white-collar criminals, or what I refer to herein as “suite criminals.” These descriptions include analyses of the kinds of crimes they each commit, the harmfulness of their crimes, and the socioeconomic backgrounds through which their crimes and characters emerge. Next, I offer an account of blame-

worthiness for criminal acts, in terms of their wrongfulness and also mitigating excuses for their commission (including mental defect, coercion, and opportunities for non-criminal pursuits). Finally, based on this account and set of descriptions, I conclude that street criminals are more blameworthy for their misdeeds than street criminals.

#### HOMICIDE AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS IN URBAN AND SUBURBAN SETTINGS

Michael Champion, Wiley College

This research analyzes the homicide rates among African American college students in suburban and urban schools.

#### A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG URBAN AND SUBURBAN COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THE U.S.A.

James Powell, Wiley College

This research examines the trends of drug use among urban and suburban college students.

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### **PANEL 9 - TERRORISM AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

#### THE GEOSPATIAL STRUCTURE OF TERRORISM

D. Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

Quint Thurman, Texas State University

This research focuses on the geospatial patterns exhibited by terrorists. Terrorism functioning requires the day-to-day work of recruitment, cell-building, moving of people, money, and equipment. The more complex the terrorist act, the more difficult the planning process. Terrorist geography is not random; rather, it is structured with underlying patterns and logic. Locations serve specific functions for offenders in terms of their criminal requirements. A better understanding of the geography, movement, planning processes, and targets of terrorist cells will help in decoding and interpreting the underlying spatial patterns, and in developing a geographic and demographic prediction model for intelligence purposes.

#### THE GLOBAL PROBLEM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING/SMUGGLING

Godpower O. Okereke, Texas A&M University – Texarkana

According to the United Nations estimates, between 700,000 to 4 million people are trafficked/smuggled each year across international borders (UN, 2000). The US Department of State (2003) states that between 18,000 to 20,000 of these people are trafficked/smuggled annually into the United States alone. This study looks at this issue in light of the security problems it poses not only to the United States but the world as a whole. The study reveals that the global problem of human trafficking/smuggling undermines both national and international efforts in the fight against terrorism. Consequently, the author suggests that such efforts should include examination of the problem of human trafficking/smuggling.

## A HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY ANALYSIS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Claudia Beltran, Texas A&M International University

Charlie Perez, Texas A&M International University

Emma Martinez, Texas A&M International University

Joe Martinez, Texas A&M International University

This presentation will focus on the issue of human trafficking. It will examine the global nature of this crime, its victims, and the criminal organizations that are involved in the trafficking of humans. The presentation will also discuss “best practices” with respect to anti-trafficking legislation, initiatives, and law enforcement response globally and locally.

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## PANEL 10 – ROUNDTABLE – SAFETY ISSUES RELATING TO COLLEGE CAMPUSES

Harrison Watts, Cameron University

Eric Coleman, Hardin-Simmons University

Danyle Smith, Lawton Police Department

David Hernandez, University of Texas - San Antonio

This panel will discuss safety concerns and emergency response at college campuses. Special attention will be given to college police departments, the intergovernmental relationships between college and municipal police departments, notification devices on campus and their effectiveness as well as proactive techniques to keep the campus environment safe.

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## PANEL 11 – JUVENILE JUSTICE

### PLACING STATUS OFFENDERS IN DETENTION: AN EXAMINATION OF GENDER AND RACIAL BIAS

Tana McCoy, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Lance Hignite, University of Houston - Downtown

The present study tests three hypothesis integral to a more complete understanding of potential gender bias in the detention of status offender. Using probation referral data, the research first examines the assertion that previous research may have reported gender bias due to misspecification of the models tested. Second, the research explores the contention that gender bias is ever-present yet subtle and is characterized by the collusion between juvenile justice practitioners and parents in an attempt to repress young female sexuality. Specifically, the study investigates the possibility that girls referred by parents are more likely to be detained than boys referred by parents. Finally, the study investigates whether gender interacts with race/ethnicity. If the primary but unstated influence affecting gender bias in the protection of girls’ sexuality, history dictates that juvenile justice practitioners would place a higher premium on protecting the sexuality of white girls.

### PARENTS, YOUTH AND THE TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Ruby L. Shaw, Prairie View A&M University

For laws to be obeyed, citizens must know what the laws are, what their responsibilities are to the laws, how their behavior or misbehavior affects the laws, and what the consequences are for disobedience of the laws. A “Law Day” program explained the juvenile justice system to juveniles and parents. A survey asked participants about their knowledge of the Texas juvenile justice system before and after the Law Day presentation.

Results indicate that participants knew little of the law before the presentation, learned as a result of participation and retained that knowledge.

#### **POLICE DETENTION DECISIONS FOR MINORITY JUVENILES: ARE THEY COLOR BLIND?**

Philip A. Ikomi, Prairie View A&M University

The present investigation was to discover reasons for disproportionate minority contact (DMC). Eighty-eight profiles of juvenile offenders were constructed and the booklets distributed to forty-seven police officer volunteers from southwestern United States. The officers decided whether or not to detain each profiled juvenile. Simultaneous regression analysis indicated a high degree of consistency of use of cues in the decisions and showed five officers in three departments used race in their decisions. Importance weights indicated ten officers used race in their decisions. Study suggests officers could be trained to use only certain variables in decisions to detain.

#### **CHILDREN OF BROKEN HOMES: ARE MALES MORE LIKELY THAN FEMALES TO BECOME DELINQUENT?**

Erin Nicole Diaz, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Recent studies have concluded that children of broken homes are negatively influence by the consequences of their parent's divorce. This paper uses Agnew's general strain theory (GST) and other theorists' research to explain the relationship between divorce, gender, and delinquency. Two main areas of focus are: (1) the relationship between divorce and the potential strain it causes children and (2) the difference in male and female delinquency in response to familial strain. The results suggest that male children of divorce, single-parent families are more prone to delinquency compared to females.

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### **PANEL 12 – CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION**

#### **CRIMINAL JUSTICE ONLINE: IS THE MASTER'S DEGREE A WISE INVESTMENT?**

Ferris Roger Byxbe, Sul Ross State University – Rio Grande College

This study explores the influence of a college education on annual income, job satisfaction, and job performance of criminal justice alumni. Data were obtained from 122 criminal justice graduates from multiple public and private universities in the United States (2002-2007) through the use of a mailed questionnaire. The findings support that conclusion that holders of a master's degree earn significantly more income than bachelor's degree holders. Results also demonstrate higher job satisfaction for holders of the master's degree, but no difference in job performance levels were found to exist premised upon college degree type – traditional versus online. Thus, the primary focus of this article is to provide evidence relating to the economic value of the master's degree in criminal justice and to measure job satisfaction and job performance premised upon degree type of criminal justice graduates.

#### **EMPLOYING ACTIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE AUTONOMOUS LEARNING IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH METHODS COURSES: AN ASSESSMENT**

Donna M. Vandiver, Texas State University

Jeff Walsh, Illinois State University

Research methods courses provide an opportunity to prepare students to be discerning consumers of research rather than acquiescent believers of research, lessons that can serve them throughout their lives. This project involves a pre and post-test assessment of students who have been taught to conduct original research through the use of active learning strategies intended to promote and facilitate autonomous lifelong learning.

This presentation will include a description of an active learning project that involves having undergraduate research methods conducting their own survey research. Also, the

## WHENCE LEGAL PEDAGOGY FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Sam Swindell, Sam Houston State University

Theory is sparse and research anecdotal in legal pedagogy within criminal justice programs. Law comprises significant parts of criminal justice curricula, but is distinct from the familiarity of social science research and oft taught by part-time faculty practitioners. The purposes of law school differ from those of criminal justice programs; predictably its techniques have been partially and haphazardly adopted in criminal justice. Significant numbers of criminal justice majors aim for law schools, while the rest aim for careers closely touched upon by the law, so these problems stem not from a lack of demand.

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## PANEL 13 – CYBERCRIME

### STAYING A STEP AHEAD: THE LATEST ON COMPUTER –RELATED OFFENDING

Frederick Smith, Prairie View A&M University

Whusheane Perry, Prairie View A&M University

As offenses go, computer-related offending has had higher than normal increases. Much of our vulnerability to computer-related crime results from decisions that are less than our best. Criminals not only innovate but also exploit human weaknesses particularly amongst the most compassionate amongst us – women, children and elderly persons. Thus, by pharming and phishing, eavesdropping, following, skimming and steganographing offenders may obtain and circulate private information. This may even be before our very eyes on sites like E-bay, on music CDs and movie DVDs, or in avatar – land. The latest in computer-related offending requires doing more in hardware and network security but primarily in social engineering against both insider and outsider threats.

### CYBER SEX CRIMINALS, VICTIMS, AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE

Chelsea Ford, Prairie View A & M University

Myeisha Nelson, Prairie View A & M University

Cyber sex crimes were virtually unheard of twenty years ago; however, with technological advance the computer has been utilized extensively as a new tool for old crimes and a few novel ones as well. This article offers a review of cyber sex crimes, specifically: patterns of sex related computer crimes, identifying the cyber sex criminal, characteristics of cyber sex victims, new cyber sex crime legislation and case law.

### INVESTIGATING COMPUTER-RELATED OFFENDING

Esther Coronado, Prairie View A & M University

Aliajha Williams, Prairie View A & M University

Computer forensics used to be a much simpler world with few computers connected to each other and relatively few people utilizing them for deviance. Things have changed! Criminals remain a step ahead of both legislators and law enforcement. This paper discusses significant adjustments that law enforcement and the technicians who assist them have had to make to successfully combat computer-related crime.

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## **PANEL 14 – CHILD MALTREATMENT**

### **FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROSECUTION OF CHILD MALTREATMENT CASES HANDLED BY A SOUTHERN ADVOCACY CENTER**

Deborah Hartley, University of Texas at Brownsville/Texas Southmost College

As part of a multi-state project in conjunction with the Crimes Against Children Research Center at the University of New Hampshire, this study examines data collected over a two year period with a Children's Advocacy Center (CAC) within Texas. Preliminary findings will be presented examining factors related to prosecution of child sexual and physical abuse, as well as neglect cases processed within the CAC. Factors examined include demographics of both child and perpetrator, characteristics of the abuse, and the perpetrator substance abuse, as well as procedural components of the CAC investigation.

### **NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS AND CHILD MALTREATMENT**

Stacy C. Moak, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Lisa Hutchinson, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

James W. Golden, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

This study examines neighborhood conditions that promote child maltreatment. Researchers use social disorganization variables analyzed at the block group level to better understand the relationship between neighborhood conditions and child maltreatment. Variables of interest include poverty, unemployment, population density, housing stability, child care burden, and family structure.

### **SPOILED STUDENTS SHOULDN'T BE SPARED THE ROD: A CASE STUDY OF PERCEPTIONS OF STUDENT MISCONDUCT, PERCEIVED RESPECT FOR TEACHERS, AND SUPPORT OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AMONG SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SOUTH KOREA**

Ben Brown, University of Texas at Brownsville

This paper provides an analysis of survey data on perceptions of student misconduct, perceived respect for teachers, and support for corporal punishment among school teachers in South Korea. The majority of teachers surveyed indicated believing that student misconduct and lack of respect for teachers are big problems in Korea and that the problems have become worse over the years. In addition, the majority of teachers supported the use of corporal punishment at both the middle school and high school level. Chi Square analyses of the data suggest that age, years of teaching experience, believing that student misconduct and lack of respect for teachers are big problems in Korea and that the problems have become worse over the years significantly impact support for corporal punishment. However, regressions analyses suggest that the relationships between most of the aforementioned variables and support of corporal punishment are not significant. The only variable which proved to be significantly associated with support for corporal punishment in the logistic models was the belief that student behavior has become worse over the years.

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## **PANEL 15 – GANGS AND VIOLENCE**

### **MARA SALVATRUCHA: NOT YOUR AVERAGE GANG**

Susan Ritter, University of Texas at Brownsville

One of the most serious threats to law enforcement today is the emergence of Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) onto the international crime scene. Once considered just another juvenile gang among many in places like Los Angeles and Washington D. C., MS-13 is currently one of the largest and fastest growing international gangs. U.S. immigration laws implemented in the mid 1990s have been identified as one of the largest contributors to



the changing nature of the gang. This paper will examine the evolution of Mara Salvatrucha into an international phenomenon and offer analysis of current government policies that may have contributed to the staggering growth of Ms-13.

#### HISPANIC JUVENILE GANGS FROM SMALL TOWNS IN TEXAS AND ARIZONA

Cindy M. Valdivia, Lamar University – Beaumont

The purpose of this research is to inquire more about the different types of Hispanic juvenile gangs and their criminal activity in small town in Texas and Arizona. To understand why Hispanic juveniles join gangs, it is useful to conduct narrative research with Hispanic gang members. The research interprets the differences and similarities of each gang member by using statistical analysis of the results. These results lead to a controversial discussion of Hispanic juvenile gang membership. Therefore, the conclusion is based on the accuracy of three different hypothesis which look at various factors such as family, environment, culture, individual reactions, and criminal activity.

#### MARA SALVATRUCHA: THE BEGINNING

John Jacob Rodriguez, University of Texas at Arlington

The history of MS-13 has been explored in various disciplines of academia including but not limited to criminal justice, sociology, and econometric literature. However, the origins of Mara Salvatrucha appear to differ depending on the source and discipline. In this literature review, the origins of MS-13 are examined to trace the history of the notorious military street gang from El Salvador to the United States.

#### RIVALS WARS: AN EXAMINATION OF CARTEL VIOLENCE ALONG THE BORDER

Mayela Hernandez, Texas A&M International University

Humberto Salinas, Texas A&M International University

Melissa Rendon, Texas A&M International University

Leo Rangel, Texas A&M International University

This presentation will focus on the issue of border violence and in particular cartels along the U.S./Mexico border. Also, the presentation will discuss the Gulf Cartel and the Sinaloa Cartel, which are believed to be responsible for increased violence and fear of crime along this area. Additionally, the presentation will present a crime trend analysis to determine if such violence in Mexico has had a “spill-over” effect on the city of Laredo, Texas.

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### **PANEL 16 – ROUNDTABLE – THE LEGALIZATION OF MARIJUANA AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

Ferris Roger Byxbe, Sul Ross – Rio Grande College

Wesley Wynne, Sul Ross – Rio Grande College

Lorie Rubenser, Sul Ross State University – Alpine

William E. Stone, Texas State University – San Marcos

Michael Gilbert, University of Texas – San Antonio

Lynn Humeniuk, Howard Payne University

The irony of the marijuana legalization debate is that both sides of the controversy are arguing for essentially the same thing – alleviation of the drug problem in the United States, although methods of achieving this goal are diametrically opposed. Each side has gaping holes in their arguments. At present, there exists no effective

solution. Anti-marijuana advocates believe that punitive measures such as fines and jail time will decrease marijuana use. However, in many cases, research has revealed that jailing such users can be construed as a waste of state and federal funds and that it has led to over-crowding in the nation's prisons. Pro-marijuana advocates suggest that marijuana is deeply ingrained in our culture, and should be accepted much like tobacco and alcohol. Some marijuana legalization advocates believe the best way to deal with illicit marijuana use is to legalize the drug itself – rather than punish those who use the drug. The problem with this argument is that the proposal ignores the likely effects of such a policy, which would probably be a substantial increase in marijuana use; an increase in health related problems, work related issues, and indirect crime due to its legal nature. Also, there is no evidence to support the assertion that legalizing marijuana will help to regulate marijuana use, nor stop the illegal sale of the substance. The focus of this roundtable is to debate and discuss these related issues.

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## **PANEL 17 – HOMELAND SECURITY POLICIES**

### **“FIRST” FIRST RESPONDERS: THE ACTIVE ROLE OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN A TIME OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

Everette B. Penn, University of Houston – Clear Lake

Major homeland security threats to the United States require the active engagement of the American citizen to expand the capabilities of first responders such as police, fire and other emergency personnel. Indeed the first responder to any emergency is likely to be a citizen who calls for help, aids those in need and assists emergency personnel upon their arrival. Taken from an examination of the American citizen in programs such as Citizen Patrols and Citizen Police Academies this paper examines the roles of Americans to deter, respond and assist recovery from natural and human-made threats to the homeland.

### **ARE WE REALLY SAFE? A MATRIX-BASED APPROACH TO IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL TARGETS FOR VBIED TERRORIST ATTACKS**

Sergio Olivares, Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi

When the U.S. Department of Homeland Security was created, one of its missions was to develop plans for the protection of critical infrastructure facilities within the oil and gas industry, surface/land transportation, nuclear power plants, maritime shipping, ports of entry, and airports. The commercial business industry was not included within this framework for government assistance in terrorism assessment, mitigation of vulnerabilities, and prevention. A Matrix has been created to assist the commercial business industry for this purpose. This presentation will discuss the Terrorist Target Selection Vulnerability Assessment Matrix (TTSVAM) and identify its 15 key general and specific vulnerability indicators that make a facility a favorable target for a terrorist vehicle-borne improvised explosive device attack. Once a facility has been identified as a potential target by using the TTSVAM, effective security measures can be planned for and implemented to downgrade its vulnerability.

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## **PANEL 18 – MEDIA AND CRIME**

### **CRIME AT SIX: MEDIA COVERAGE OF CRIME**

Richard L. McWhorter, Prairie View A&M University

Will Rogers once said, “Well all I know is just what I read in the papers, and what I know when I am there to know it.” With today’s technology countless viewers and readers can experience being “there to know it” vicariously. To more clearly understand public perceptions of crime and the relationship with the media, an evaluation of the programming is needed. This paper explored the amount and representation of crime in

news shows. Though this was a limited study, and not to be generalized, it invites a more completed content analysis of news media broadcasting.

#### CSI EFFECT

Jason Adams, Texas A&M Corpus Christi

CSI is a popular American television show that has broken through many barriers to reach viewers nationwide and introduce them to the forensic sciences. Viewers need to be aware that CSI and other crime-related shows were created for entertainment purposes and often skew the reality of the criminal justice system. The purpose of this paper is to describe the potential problems associated with the popularity of CSI and other crime-related TV shows. In addition, this paper will explore the literature associated with media impacts on public perceptions of crime and criminality.

#### THE NEW NICOTINE: A CROSS-SECTIONAL LOOK AT THE PHYSIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SHORT- AND LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO VIOLENT VISUALS IN THE MEDIA

Jonathan R. Eller, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

The debate is over. Hundreds of scientific publications, including over 40,000 participants have all come to the conclusion that exposure to violent visuals in the media – especially to violent video games – has a causal relationship with aggressive behaviors in viewers. An analytical review of literature will be conducted to show the emotional and behavioral effects of exposure to violent media on its viewers, and the societal repercussions thereof. We will subsequently analyze how and why violent visual have such an effect on us. We will look at physiological and psychological responses to one's viewing of violent media. Age will also be a factor considered, because of the especially strong impact violent visuals have on the developing mind. Three major comparisons will then be made between the viewing of violent media and the consumption of nicotine cigarettes.

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### PANEL 19 – PEDAGOGICAL TECHNIQUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

#### SEAMLESS AND TRANSPARENT: ENHANCING STUDENT LEARNING THROUGH A CULTURE OF EMBEDDED CLASSROOM ASSESSMENT

Charles Bailey, Prairie View A&M University

Martha Gallien, Prairie View A&M University

Student learning is at the center of the teaching, research, and service mission of university and college campuses and particularly in criminal and juvenile justice classrooms. How can student learning be enhanced? This is a very provocative question for teacher and students to ponder. This presentation: (1) examines criminal justice student perceptions of their learning skill levels; (2) reviews literature on embedded classroom assessment; (3) discusses various classroom assessment techniques; and (4) proposes an assessment culture that is seamless and transparent to enhance student learning.

#### EXPLORING THE VALUES OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

O. Oko Elechi, Prairie View A&M University

A major obstacle to the implementation of restorative justice programs in some communities is the absence of restorative justice values such as: communitarian, egalitarian, respect for others, inclusiveness, responsibility, accountability, interdependence, interconnectedness and participatory democracy. This paper makes a case for the inclusion of restorative justice values in our school curriculum. Students who are taught the restorative justice values will learn to resolve conflicts peacefully, respectfully and constructively. It is also the position

of this paper that when students are involved and actively participate in the conflict resolution processes of their schools, they acquire a deeper understanding and appreciation of school rules and values, and that their connection with one another and wider school community is further enhanced.

#### FACTORS PREDICTING ACADEMIC SUCCESS AT A HISTORICALLY BLACK UNIVERSITY: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Edward J. Schauer, Prairie View A&M University

Ila J. Schauer, Prairie View A&M University

This paper lists the preliminary findings of a study of the academic successes of approximately 200 African American students who attended a small Southern Historically Black University as freshmen in 1998 and 1999. Predictors include William Sedlecek's Non-Cognitive variables, SAT/ACT scores, and high school GPAs.

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## PANEL 20 – COMPUTER FORENSICS

### INTRODUCING COMPUTER FORENSICS INTO A CRIMINAL JUSTICE CURRICULUM

Camille Gibson, Prairie View A & M University

Stacie Scott, Prairie View A & M University

The article offers a description of how computer forensics may be introduced into a criminal justice curriculum and how advisors might assist both their more social science-minded and their more technical-minded students who are desirous of exploring the possibilities in computer forensics. For the more technically inclined, experience in law enforcement and various technical certifications would be assets. For the more social science inclined, understanding human psychology and interactions toward designing proactive and reactive social engineering methods would be advantageous.

### PURSUING A CAREER IN COMPUTER FORENSICS

Jemma D. Hepburn, Prairie View A & M University

Alex Burton, Prairie View A & M University

There are different avenues into a career in computer forensics and many different types of roles or specializations are also possible therein. This area describes some of these roles and the education, certifications and experience necessary to excel. Presently, the computer forensics field is dominated by persons with a technical or engineering background. With a technical genesis these persons then learn about social engineering, investigation and legal requirements to handle civil and, or legal cases. There is however, room in the field for the computer forensics expert with a social science background. This paper describes steps that the social scientist might take to embark upon an exciting though often arduous career in computer forensics.

### “CRIMELESS CITIES” AND THE ADVENT OF GPS CYBER CRIME MONITORING

Tracy Andrus, Wiley College

This research examines the future possibilities of monitoring humans 24/7 and its possible effect on crime in the future.

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## **PANEL 21 – ROUNDTABLE – COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE**

Godpower O. Okereke, Texas A&M University – Texarkana

W. T. Jordan, Texas A&M University – Texarkana

Leonard Peck, Texas A&M University – Texarkana

Given the many functions performed by the police, it is obvious that police officers are the most visible symbol of authority in modern society (Okereke, Jordan and Parangimalil, 2006). And, the fact that the police organization is the only governmental agency authorized to use force – including lethal force – to carry out its responsibilities naturally affects the number and nature of complaints filed against police departments and police officers each year. This round-table discussion focuses on what police departments could do to reduce the number of such complaints and to improve cooperation between the police and the public.

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## **PANEL 22 - VICTIMOLOGY**

### **A 21ST-CENTURY GENERAL VICTIMOLOGY: ANSWERING THE CRITICS**

Philip D. Holley, Southwestern Oklahoma State University

Dennis Brewster, Oklahoma State University

Despite its roots, contemporary victimology has been an almost exclusive interest in crime victimization. From time to time, questions have been raised about victimology's lack of interest in any other harm than crime harm. We are among those who have called for a general victimology, including non-crime harm as well as crime harm. In this paper, we consider the arguments in opposition to general victimology, addressing each one of them. We conclude that the opposition to a general victimology is weak, ill-founded, and out of touch with social reality.

### **THE POSSIBILITY OF BEING A VICTIM OF PHISHING**

Ugur Demirel, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Do we know how easy for a scam artist to catch us like a fish which is not aware of the dangers outside of its world? The world that we are not so familiar with is the cyberworld where the scam artists live and manage to earn a good living by phishing the valuable information. When we curiously wander around in the cyberworld for shopping, trading and communication, we sometimes encounter with lures in other words spoof e-mails sent by the scam artists. If you try to get one of these lures, you are possibly the victim of scam artist. When they get the valuable information such as user name, password, card number they will throw you back to your world without knowing what happen to you. The report from the Anti-Phishing Working Group shows that phishing activity and new phishing websites has increased for the last few months. It seem like the phishing will be a big problem in a few years for the new visitor of the cyberworld. If we become aware of this problem, we won't be a fish caught by the hunter.

### **THE INFLUENCE OF SEX IN VICTIM COMPENSATION PAYMENTS: A COMPARISON OF THE 9-11 VICTIM'S FUND AND 2001 TEXAS COMPENSATION PAYMENTS**

Patti Ross Salinas, University of Texas at Brownsville

This study explores the influence that sex had in the amount of victim compensation award payments in 2001 in Texas and the September 11th Victims' Fund payments. The study compares and contrasts the two funds and discusses the symbolic function of each. Finally, the study highlights the need for public debate on key issues in the area of victim compensation.

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## **PANEL 23 – SPECIAL TOPICS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME AND INJUSTICE: MEDIA COVERAGE OF A LANDMARK ENVIRONMENTAL CASE**

Melissa L. Jarrell, Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi

In May 2007, the first federal criminal trial involving a petroleum refinery and violations of the U.S. Clean Air Act began in Corpus Christi, Texas, against CITGO Petroleum and Refining. This article describes the case, outcome of the trial and print news media coverage of the trials. Although the trial was newsworthy on many levels, news media coverage at the local, state, and national level was extremely limited. News media coverage of CITGO's positive contributions to the community however appeared frequently in the news media. As a result, it is not surprising that the public rarely conceptualizes environmental harm and injustice as "crime" despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

### **SWEATSHOPS: A CONTINUING PANDEMIC**

Leslee E. Basse, Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi

Many people are under the misguided impression that sweatshops are not a problem in the United States or even internationally. It is believed that sweatshops are a "thing of the past" and have been taken care of since the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938. However, companies have utilized creative tactics and often outsource labor. Regulatory agencies have not been able to effectively eliminate sweatshops. This paper addressed the nature and distribution of sweatshops, the history/origins of sweatshops, and how race, gender, and socioeconomic status play a major role in the sweatshop industry.

### **OSWALD DID IT! A REVIEW OF RECLAIMING HISTORY: THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY BY VINCENT T. BUGLIOSI**

Edward J. Schauer, Prairie View A&M University

Most Americans, including legal scholars, today believe that a conspiracy was involved in the planning and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The highly respected prosecutor and popular author of true crime murder mystery books, Vincent T. Bugliosi, has spent over 20 years collecting and studying evidence, reading the conspiracy literature, and interviewing witnesses in the pursuit of laying the questions of the Kennedy assassination to rest. All of the evidence points toward Lee Harvey Oswald as the killer of RFK – it points to no other. No solid conspiracy evidence exists. Bugliosi's conclusion: Oswald did it; and he did it by himself.

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## **PANEL 24 – PROFESSIONAL MALFEASANCE**

### **PHYSICIAN FACILITATED PRESCRIPTION DRUG DIVERSION: A LOOK AT THE MORAL, PHYSICAL, AND FINANCIAL COSTS**

Anthony Okaro, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

David R. Montague, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Prescription drug diversion is best referred to as the "unlawful channeling of regulated pharmaceuticals from legal sources to the illicit marketplace." This research addressed the realities associated with physician affiliated prescription drug diversion by looking at the moral costs, the physical costs to the individual and the society at large, and also address the financial costs. This research attempts to discuss these costs in terms of looking at how society views physicians who engage in prescription drug diversion. It will also address the physical cost in terms of loss of human lives, and address the financial costs by looking at embezzlement and

theft by physicians. It was hypothesized that physician facilitated prescription drug diversions in on the rise nationally and will examine the role of prescription monitoring programs, among other tools, designed to address this public problem. This research will employ a patterned analysis of cases involving physician facilitated prescription drug diversion. Also critical analyses of theories physicians use to justify these costs were addressed. It is important to note that this topic has not received extensive attention from scholars, thus this research was an attempt to illuminate the nuances of this issue, i.e., the moral, physical, and financial costs of physician facilitated prescription drug diversion.

#### RIDDING THE BENCH OF ROGUES IN ROBES: DISCIPLINARY MEASURES AGAINST ERRANT JUDGES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Napoleon C. Reyes, Sam Houston State University

This study explores the determinants of the decision of the Philippine Supreme Court, acting as a disciplinary tribunal, to convict or acquit respondent judges and justices in administrative cases and to retain or dismiss from the service those who are found guilty of judicial misconduct.

#### VIOLENCE IN THE HELPING PROFESSION

Noel Otu, University of Texas at Brownsville

This paper is part of an effort to understand the direct cause or causes of the nursing crisis in the United States. The study examines this issue using official and self-report data from the NURSEWEEK/American Organization of Nurse Executives Survey and reviews of numerous literatures. The analysis addresses the magnitude of the relationship between physicians' violence against nurses and nurse turnover rates. While the general image of physicians is almost always one of gentleness and helpfulness, it is ironic that the results of this study suggest that physicians' violence against nurses is directly related to the high rate of nurse turnover. The study indicates that physicians receive training only in patient management, but not enough training in collegial management in environments where there are nurses as professionals in the healthcare organizations.

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# CORPUS CHRISTI VISITOR INFORMATION

Discover the natural beauty of Texas with a visit to Corpus Christi, the state's largest coastal city. With miles of shoreline, you'll find some of the world's best fishing. The marina and promenade provide beautiful views and an array of outdoor activities from boating to bike rides. But there's more to the "Sparkling City by the Sea" than beautiful beaches and outdoor activities. When you're ready see the sights indoors, be sure to visit the USS Lexington Museum, Texas State Aquarium or other popular Corpus Christi attractions. A trip to Corpus Christi is full of adventure, and a stay at the Omni Corpus Christi Hotel puts you within reach of it all.

## ARTS & CULTURE

Art Museum of South Texas – 4 blocks

Harbor Playhouse, one of the oldest theatres in Texas – 4 blocks

World of Discovery/Museum of Science and History – 5 blocks

## ATTRACTIONS

Corpus Christi Dog Track - 6 miles

Downtown Corpus Christi restaurants and clubs - 2 blocks

American Bank Center - 7 blocks

Mcgee Beach - 1 mile

North Beach - 3 miles

Botanical Gardens - 15 miles

Padre Island Beaches - 15 miles

Port of Corpus Christi, the 5th largest port in the United States – 6 blocks

Columbus Fleet, a replica of Columbus' ships – 7 blocks

Texas State Aquarium – 1 mile

U.S.S Lexington Aircraft Carrier and Museum – 1 mile

Water Garden – 1 mile

Ocean Drive – 3 miles

Texas Treasure Gambling Ship – 30 miles

King Ranch

## SHOPPING

Water Street District – 6 blocks

Padre Staples Mall – 10 miles

Sunrise Mall – 11 miles

## OUTDOOR RECREATION

Sailing, deep-sea fishing, parasailing and other outdoor activities – across the street from the hotel

Jetskiing

McGee Beach – 1 mile

North Beach – 3 miles

Botanical Gardens – 15 miles

Padre Island beaches – 15 miles

Dolphins Connection



## **SPORTS**

American Bank Center, Home of CC Rayz Hockey Team & CC Sharks Arena Football– 6 blocks  
Greyhound Race Track – 5 miles  
Kings Crossing Golf and Country Club – 15 miles  
Whataburger Field, Home of the Corpus Christi Hooks AAA Baseball

## **DINING & ENTERTAINMENT**

Cassidy's Irish Pub (Irish food and seafood) – 2 blocks  
City Diner (Continental fare of the 50s) – 2 blocks  
Downtown Corpus Christi restaurants and clubs – 2 blocks  
Landry's Seafood – 3 blocks  
Crawdaddy's (Cajun seafood) – 6 blocks  
Katz 21 (steakhouse) – 6 blocks  
Water Street Restaurant (seafood and steaks) – 8 blocks

## **NEARBY BUSINESSES**

Government Plaza Building – 1 block W  
Corpus Christi Federal Court House – 2 blocks SW  
American Bank Center – 6-7 blocks  
Reynolds Metals – 1 mile SW  
Central Power & Light – 1 mile SW  
Costal Refinery & Marketing – 1 mile SW  
Education Service Center – 1 mile S  
Spohn Hospital – 2 miles S  
CITGO Petroleum Corporation – 3 miles W  
Koch Refinery – 9 miles W  
Corpus Christi Army Depot – 11 miles SE  
Dupont – 15 miles NE  
AKER Gulf Marine – 22 miles NE  
Hoechst Celanese – 40 miles SW

For more information, you can walk 2 blocks to the Corpus Christi Convention & Visitors Bureau.

**SWACJ THANKS THE FOLLOWING SPONSORS FOR  
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Sam Houston State University, College of Criminal Justice

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Omni Hotel Marina, Corpus Christi

