2010 Annual Meeting

Wyndham Riverfront Little Rock
Little Rock, Arkansas

October 7-9, 2010

“Theory to Practice: How southwestern educators impact the field of criminal justice”
Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice
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SWACJ 2010 Annual Meeting
Schedule of Events

SWACJ Annual Conference – October 7th to 9th, 2010
Wyndham Riverfront Little Rock; Little Rock, Arkansas

October 6, 2010

Dear SWACJ Supporter:

On behalf of the Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice, I welcome you to participate in our regional conference representing criminal justice educators and practitioners within Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas! As our organization represents a rather diverse section of the United States as part of our parent organization the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (www.acjs.org), this annual conference is a wonderful opportunity to present a paper, or participate on a roundtable, network with criminal justice practitioners, or gain valuable experience as a student. Since our conference represents a range of disciplines (e.g., criminal justice, psychology, sociology, political science, health sciences, law, history, etc.), this is a great chance to network with people who are just very passionate about this work. Our theme this year is "Theory to Practice: How southwestern educators impact the field of criminal justice," and we have been able to garner an array of participants to fit this theme nicely. We appreciate all of our sponsors, so please be sure to find out more about them. Also, this year, the hospitality suite is in the Hunterville Room.

Whether you are an educator, practitioner, student, presenter, chair, Quiz Bowl participant, Student Paper Competition participant, sponsor, or volunteer, we thank you for your support of this outstanding organization. On Thursday, October 7th, our Presidential Reception this year will be at the Historic Arkansas Old State House which will also provide private free access to the "Badges, Bandits, and Bars: A history of Arkansas Law & Justice" museum exhibit in the building (please see the enclosed flyer copy) Additionally, on Friday, October 8th, Pearson Education has a special event scheduled to gain the view of people who influence book decisions; please visit the Pearson Exhibit Table to find out more. If you are not familiar with all the wonderful new things to do in Little Rock, please visit our beautiful riverfront area and participate in many of the either low cost or free activities no matter your interest. And yes, there are many fabulous family activities for those wanting to make this a family event!

Once again, on behalf of SWACJ and our six strong states, thank you!

Sincerely,

David R. Montague, PhD
Associate Professor of Criminal Justice
University of Arkansas at Little Rock
and President, Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice
2009-2010 SWACJ Officer Slate

[Source: www.swacj.org]

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**SWACJ List of Past Presidents**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>Felix Fabian</td>
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Wyndham Riverfront Little Rock

2 Riverfront Place
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Announcing a Conference Edition of the Southwest Journal of Criminal Justice

The Southwest Journal of Criminal Justice is pleased to announce a forthcoming Conference Edition featuring papers presented at the 2010 meeting of the Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice in Little Rock, Arkansas, 7-9 October. The editor for this edition will be Dr. Lorie Rubenser, Sul Ross State University.

Persons who present papers at the 2010 SWACJ Conference are invited to submit those papers for consideration in a Special Conference Edition of the Southwest Journal of Criminal Justice. Papers must be complete, and must have been presented at the conference. Student papers are encouraged.

You are hereby invited to submit your paper for consideration for this Journal Edition. If you would like to accept this invitation, please send an electronic copy of your paper to Dr. Lorie Rubenser.

Please send completed papers in an electronic format to:

Lorie Rubenser, Ph.D.
Rubenser@slrross.edu

Each submission will be reviewed by an external reviewer prior to acceptance. Submissions must be received no later than midnight October 13.

Thank you for your support of the Association and the journal.

Sincerely,

Dr. Lorie Rubenser
2nd Vice President
Special Conference Edition Editor
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2010 Conference Luncheon Speaker

Division of Youth Services
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Ronald R. Angel
Director, Division of Youth Services
Arkansas Department of Human Services

Condensed Bio

Ron R. Angel is Director of the Arkansas Division of Youth Services and Compact Commissioner for the State of Arkansas.

During his tenure as DYS Director, Ron Angel is credited with implementing the state’s first mobile assessment team for juvenile justice, greatly reducing court to treatment path for committed youth. He brought together the National Center for Youth Law and the JEHT Foundation to conduct a comprehensive study and reform platform of Arkansas juvenile justice issues and the development of a state-wide strategic plan. And, he has worked with juvenile judges to encourage more community-based treatment alternatives, resulting in a 5% reduction in juvenile commitments in Arkansas and the only reduction in juvenile commitments since 2002.

Prior to leading DYS, Ron Angel spent 40 years in government, law enforcement and the military, serving here and abroad as a Military Police Officer in the US Army, a local police officer in his native Illinois and some 36 years with the US Department of Veterans Affairs. He retired from the VA after serving as Director of the national VA Law Enforcement Training Center and the Security and Investigation Center for over 20 years.

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SPECIAL EVENT

Engaging Today’s Criminal Justice Student

During the conference, Pearson Education is hosting a special event entitled “Engaging Today’s Criminal Justice Student” for a select number of CJ Educators from across the region. We would love for you to join us on Friday evening at the Starving Artists Café to spend a fun evening with other CJ educators discussing ways to incorporate technology in teaching Criminal Justice. Details and a brief agenda are below. Please stop by the Pearson Education booth at the conference for more information and RSVP to the email below if you know you would like to attend. If you are interested in attending this session, please RSVP right away to Erica Teichman at erica.teichman@pearson.com.

October 8th – 6pm to 8:30 pm
Starving Artists Café – 411 Main Street, North Little Rock
Back Patio (short walking distance from conference hotel)

Agenda
6:00 – 6:30: Arrival & Appetizers
6:30 – 7:00: Kickoff - Motivating and Engaging Today’s Students
7:00 – 7:45 Using Technology in the Classroom: Sarah Elhoffer, Criminal Justice Interactive User, St. Louis CC
7:45 - 8:15 Wrap Up/Q&A
2010 SWACJ Quiz Bowl

We are pleased to announce the Annual Undergraduate Student Criminal Justice Quiz Bowl. To avoid putting individual students ‘on the spot’ possibly leading to personal discomfort and embarrassment thus discouraging participation, this year, teams will face off for top honors. Team captains will have buzzers to ‘buzz-in’ when their team is ready with a correct answer. This should greatly assist the judges.

We will run two relays of four teams each and the top team from each heat will compete for the championship. Each college or university participating in the SWACJ Annual Meeting may enter one team. A team will consist of one to three members. Team members must be registered for the Annual Meeting as students. The first eight teams arriving at the Quiz Bowl site on a first come – first served basis will be accepted for participation. If fewer than eight teams compete they will be divided to keep the relays as equal in numbers as possible.

Prize money for first and second place will be given to the faculty advisor for the winning teams to be used as they determine. This year, Law Tech Publishing has generously donated $250.00 for the first place team. SWACJ is providing $150.00 for the second place team.

Teams in both heats will be quizzed from the categories of:
1. Introduction to Criminal Justice – Five questions commonly found in intro CJ textbooks.
3. Vocabulary – Five questions. Common and not so common CJ terminology (Hint; nothing here from research methods or statistics).

In the event of a tie, the category will be potpourri for best of two out of three questions. For the top team from each relay will compete for first place. They will be quizzed from:
1. History of Criminal Justice – Three questions from the past 200 years of CJ history.

In the event of a tie, the category will be potpourri for the best of two out of three questions. The Team that buzzes in first will be given the first opportunity to answer. Should that team give an incorrect response; the next team to buzz in will be given opportunity to answer, and so on down the line.

Good sportsmanship will be observed at all times by all participants and spectators. Individual participants who engage in rude, disrespectful, or unsportsmanlike behavior may be disqualified. Participants must keep cell phones out of sight during the Bowl. Spectators who engage in rude, disrespectful, or unsportsmanlike behavior may be asked to leave the event. This includes attempting to convey answers to any person in any manner.
Schedule of Events

October 7, 2010 – Thursday

1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m. Executive Board Meeting
(Executive Board Room)

2:30 p.m. – 6:30 p.m. Registration

2:30 p.m. – 6:30 p.m. Hospitality Suite
(Huntersville Room)

7:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m. Past President’s Reception
(Free shuttles provided for the reception from hotel)

October 8, 2010 – Friday

7:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Registration

7:30 a.m. – 8:30 a.m. Continental Breakfast
Susan Houston State University

Doctor of Philosophy
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For more information, contact Doris Pratt at 936.294.3637 or icc_decp@susu.edu.

A Member of The Texas State University System
8:30 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.  
Silver City 5
Panel 1 – Crime Against Vulnerable Populations & Crime in Commerce  
Chair: David R. Montague, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

A Statutory Hearsay Exemption for Elder Victims’ Statements: Cases of Infant Law Mortality?

David B. Perkins, Texas State University

Within the last decade or so a few state jurisdictions, in the interests of effective prosecution and protection of elderly victims, have created statutory exemptions from the hearsay rule for certain pre-trial victims’ statements. In as much as such laws raise Confrontation Clause issues, this paper is aimed at providing an update regarding these legislative initiatives and asking whether these laws have survived constitutional challenges raised during their infancies.

Corporate and Entrepreneurial Crime in Emerging Economies: A Preliminary Analysis

Victor Shaw, California State University, Northridge

This paper examines corporate and entrepreneurial crimes in emerging economies. First is a historical and contextual review of business crime and efforts to counter it. Followed is an analysis of major social forces around and behind corporate crime, from failure of the state, development of the economy, advanced communications and transportation, globalization, and the lure of profit, to the power of organization. The third part explores corporate crime with respect to its organizational bases, criminal activities, business models, and other essential patterns or characteristics. The paper points out that corporate crime thrives on rapid, drastic, and multifaceted social change. Emerging economies or emergent societies, with their characteristic features of expanding economic development, deepening political reform, and sweeping cultural transformation, will have to face and fight corporate crimes, entrepreneurial offenses, and various other forms of criminality in unprecedented volumes, forms, and complexities.

How To Appropriately Disseminate Material on Health Care Fraud to Senior Citizens: Lessons From The Field

David R. Montague, University of Arkansas at Little Rock  
Candace E. Greenlee, University of Arkansas at Little Rock  
James W. Golden, University of Arkansas at Little Rock  
Timothy Edwards, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

This presentation covers the second year of a 2-year research project under the U.S. Administration on Aging in which a research team utilized focus groups in order understand the appropriate methods of health care fraud material dissemination to senior citizens in four of the poorest counties in Arkansas. It details the extent of knowledge on health care fraud held by senior citizens residing in this area based on interviews of them, along with any similarities and differences.
identified. Funding and respect for the specific needs of citizens at the community level will demonstrate the importance of appropriate mass communication and mapping toward replication in other geographic areas.

The Influence of a Capable Guardian on the Exercise of Discretion within the Criminal Justice System

Diana Reynolds Clayton, Rogers State University
Joy Hadwiger, Troy University
Lloyd Williams, Troy University

College athletes accused of criminal transgressions are vulnerable to the discretion of criminal justice professionals. Criminal Justice actors consider legal and extra-legal factors when making decisions at almost every point in the system. Especially significant are factors believed to be associated with violence and risks to reoffending. Routine Activities Theory has been offered to explain the etiology of college athletes’ criminal conduct. This research explores the dynamics within the structure of the college athletics that can emerge as a capable guardian and serve as a positive influence both to prevent and to improve these discretionary outcomes for college athletes.

8:30 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.

Panel 2 – Criminal Justice Education
Chair- Patti Ross Salinas, Missouri State University

Surviving Your Criminal Justice Internship Experience

Stephen Garner, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

A cooperative education opportunity is often a very challenging and sometimes tedious experience for a student. However, if one may complete such a rite, it opens many doors and establishes many strong networks for their future. This presentation will convey some of the essential skills that one must possess, or will quickly attain during the process of a full-term Criminal Justice Internship. It will also cover some of the rewards for those who persist through the spectrum of dynamics and placidity which such an opportunity offers.

Victimization and Choice of Criminal Justice as a College Major

M. George Eichenberg, Tarleton State University
Raul Carrillo, Tarleton State University

Criminal justice is a popular academic major. Despite its popularity, there has been very little research attempting to determine why students choose to major in criminal justice. While many people assume most CJ majors plan to work in the career field, this often is not the case. Many CJ students relate anecdotes of past victimizations and students at least occasionally imply victimization has played a part.
in their choice of CJ as their major. Using questions from the National Crime Victimization Survey modified for the purposes of this study, the researchers sought to determine the relationship between victimization and choice of CJ as their college major.

**Missouri Trackers: Mentorship and More**

Patti Ross Salinas, Missouri State University  
Brittney McClure, Missouri State University

This paper presents an overview of the extant literature regarding the relationship between prosocial behavior and mentoring. Next the Missouri system of using Social Service Aides (known as “trackers”) is presented and the system is compared and contrasted with current practices in other states. The paper concludes with an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the program.

**The Evolution of the K-12 School Safety Plan and the School Resource Officer**

William E. Stone, Texas State University

This paper examines the history of assaultive violence in United States schools, the evolution of school emergency plans, school resource officer programs and the interface between the two over the last 50 years. The current state of the art in school safety plans is examined and recommendations are presented for practical improvements, incorporating an enhanced role for School Resource Officers and recent technological improvements.

**UALR Mentoring Program for System Involved Youth**

Lisa Hutchinson, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Juvenile Justice Center  
Kilby Raptopoulos, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Juvenile Justice Center  
Erica West, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Juvenile Justice Center

The Arkansas Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services and the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Juvenile Justice Center have combined forces to develop a reentry program for DYS system involved youth. Now in its fourth year, this program pairs UALR students with DYS youth to help facilitate successful reentry into the community. UALR students work with their youth prior to, during, and after their reentry into the community. This program requires the UALR mentors to commit to a two semester academic internship which involves both the mentoring relationship and the completion of an academic component. The purpose of this presentation is to provide attendees with information about this program, including training components, academic requirements, successes, lessons learned, and other such information.
8:30 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.  

Panel 3- Laws and Multicultural Society  
Chair- Dan R. Brown, Southwestern Oklahoma State University

The Evolution of Self Defense Laws in the United States  
Douglas Smith, University of Texas at San Antonio

This paper is an examination of the socio-legal culture’s impact on self defense laws in the United States. It also will include an examination and discussion on the legal burdens placed on a person in order to utilize deadly force in self defense. These burdens vary from state to state and include the following doctrines that will be defined and discussed; the duty to retreat, the castle doctrine and true man doctrine.

THE INJUSTICE OF NATIVE AMERICAN JUSTICE---  
A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL RIGHTS ACT (1968)  
Dan R. Brown, Southwestern Oklahoma State University

This paper will discuss the sovereignty of Native American Indian tribes under “The Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968”. The paper will analyze the decencies of the I.C.R.A. relative to the fundamental rights guaranteed each citizen under the United States constitution. The paper will conclude with recommendation to provide Native Americans with equal protection and adequate due process of law in Native American tribal courts.

Understanding what tribal criminal justice policy tools American Indians want: An examination of Arizona and American Indian reservations within Arizona  
Shannon Rynders, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Many American’s have limited knowledge about the system of justice within American Indian reservation boundaries. This research is intended to inform the general public, and the criminal justice community about tribal government policy. Many opinions have been written about what should be done to help American Indians, but few write about what most American Indians want from outsiders. Thus, it is necessary to reevaluate American Indian policy and decide once and for all who has control. There is not a simple definition of American Indian tribal law, except on a tribe to tribe basis. The author will address this dilemma and attempt to answer the questions concerning tribal law and the conflict between Indian reservations and outsiders.
Maricopa Revisited: Findings from a Probation Offender Survey

Floyd Berry, Texas A&M University, Central Texas
Gerald Piechocki, Texas A&M University, Central Texas

A survey was administered to a non-probabilistic sample of 267 offenders at a large probation office in Texas to assess levels of client satisfaction. Also embedded in the survey, however, were questions to assess program fidelity for a department that has revamped its service delivery in the direction of evidence-based practices. The following issues are also addressed in the paper: the absence of a sampling frame, bureaucratic gatekeeping, and the related, unidimensional nature of certain variables. The findings regarding client satisfaction are comparable to a previous study, but the embedded instrument lends itself to an aspect of program evaluation.

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8:30 a.m. – 9:45 a.m. Executive Board Room

**Roundtable 4- Immigration and Law**
**Chair: Charles Bailey, Prairie View A & M University**

Examining Perspectives on Arizona’s Immigration Enforcement Law: Justice Implications.

Charles Bailey, Prairie View A & M University
Ebene Carter, Prairie View A & M University
Desiree Frank, Prairie View A & M University
DeAndre Augustus, Prairie View A & M University
Shane Mitchell, Prairie View A & M University
Da’Youne Smith, Prairie View A & M University

As the debate continues regarding the ultimate standing of Arizona’s State Bill 1070, it is worth considering values regarding land rights, ethnicity, economics and globalization. Where is the line between state and federal responsibility for immigration enforcement? To what extent is the “pursuit of liberty” at risk of curtailment? Will Arizona’s stance become a southern trend? Might Arizona lose more than it stands to gain? What alternatives exist to this caustic prophylactic? How might regional crime rates be affected?

9:50 a.m. – 11:05 a.m. Silver City 5

**Panel 5 – Practices in Corrections**
**Chair: Amy L. Proctor, Northeastern State University**

Mental Health Care in Prisons: Constitutionally Mandated but Still Inadequate

Taylor Oxley, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

In the mid-1960s a paradigm shift occurred within the field of psychiatry which resulted in the deinstitutionalization movement. This, along with the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Wyatt v. Stickney, brought about the release of mental patients from institutions whenever the services required could be provided in the community on an outpatient basis. However, the community resources required to treat this population never materialized. As a result, mentally ill persons frequently cycle in and out of the criminal justice system. Robinson v. California and subsequent Supreme Court cases established the constitutionally mandated right to adequate mental health care in prisons. Increasingly, the burden of treating mentally ill persons falls upon criminal justice institutions, rather than mental health facilities. Coordination of care and meaningful linkages
between the criminal justice system and mental health system must be established in order to effectively manage this special population.

**The History of the Execution of Women in Oklahoma**

Amy L. Proctor, Northeastern State University

Historically, the execution of women in the United States has been a rarity. In fact, of the states that reserve death as a sentencing option, most have never executed a woman. Oklahoma stands in stark contrast to these states having executed three women in the same year (2001). This presentation compares and contrasts the trials and executions of these women to better understand the capital punishment of women in Oklahoma. Theoretical implications and recent developments regarding women and the death penalty will also be discussed, as well as policy implications and suggestions for future research.

**Confinement Without Guidelines**

Christy Tipton, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

In the case of *Wilkinson v. Austin*, the Supreme Court had to decide if Ohio’s prison officials had violated its inmate’s Fourteenth Amendment right to due process, stripping them of their liberty, by wrongful placement and unjust retention at its supermax facility. This paper explained the issues that the inmates faced after assignment. This paper also examined the history behind how the case progressed through the court system. The court ruled that although the inmates did have a liberty interest in avoiding being placed at the facility, the state had provided adequate provisions to ensure that due process was upheld.

**Rape Lore in Correctional Settings: Assessing Inmates’ Awareness of Sexual Coercion in Prisons**

Vidisha Barua Worley, University of North Texas at Dallas
Robert M. Worley, Texas A & M, Central Texas

In spite of the passage of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), sexual assault within correctional facilities continues to be a phenomenon that plagues justice officials, offenders, and inmate rights advocates. In this paper, we utilized a dataset collected by Fleisher and Krienert (2006) in order to assess inmates’ awareness of prison rape. We found that sexual orientation is an important predictor of prison rape awareness. Unlike previous studies, however, we did not find race to be significantly correlated with this phenomenon (Hensley, Koscheski, & Tewksbury, 2005; Struckman-Johnson & Struckman-Johnson, 2000; Hensley, Tewksbury, & Castle, 2003). Also, in this sample, male respondents were more likely than females to have higher awareness of prison rape. Finally, it was found that subjects with longer exposures to prison life tended to have increased awareness of prison rape. We attribute such a culture of fear and awareness of prison rape to Foucault's (1972) Discourse Theory which shows the interplay of power and knowledge that restrains truth in a certain setting, here, the prison environment. These findings have important implications for policy
makers and should be considered in order to make prisons safer places and address the issue of fear of sexual assault.

9:50 a.m. – 11:05 a.m.

Panel 6 – Issues in Law Enforcement
Chair– Chip Burns, Texas Christian University

An Empirical Exploration of Confidential Informant Utilization

J. Mitchell Miller, University of Texas at San Antonio
Holly Ventura Miller, University of Texas at San Antonio

Though widely acknowledged as vital to law enforcement, social scientists have largely ignored the practice confidential informing. The extant literature on the topic is primarily comprised of experientially based practical guides to informant management and a handful of field studies drawing information from informants in the study of other undercover practices. This study features data obtained from in-depth interviews with eighty-four former informants drawn from five southern states identified through a purposive-snowball sampling strategy. Informant accounts suggest the practice of confidential informing is an institutionalized component of a general narcotics enforcement pattern characterized by duplicity and social control irony. Confidential informant work is observed as a moral career entailing deviant identity maintenance through neutralizations and insider perspective. Narratives confirmed a motivational typology accounting for role assumption and informant-agent dynamics and orient discussion around practice and research implications.

12 Proof by Volume—Examining the Reasons 12 States Refuse to Allow Sobriety Checkpoints

Thomas White, University of Texas-Pan American

In the twenty years since the Supreme Court’s decision in Michigan Dept. of State Police v. Sitz (1990) to allow the use of suspicionless sobriety checkpoints if certain conditions are met, 12 states, including Texas, refuse to allow law enforcement to conduct them. Some do so on the basis of their own state constitutional protections, others on the basis of state statutory law, and still others because the state legislature has not acted or provided guidance on the issue. The paper will examine the positions taken by the 12 states and the policies underlying them.

Domestic Terrorism: The new Face of Terrorism In The USA

Tracy Andrus, Wiley College

In recent years domestic terrorism has risen to an all-time high. This research analyzes the many faces of domesticated Terrorist and attempts to explain why they resort to violence means to accomplish their objectives.
9:50 a.m. – 11:05 a.m.  

Silver City 7

Panel 7- Criminal Justice and Education
Chair- W.T. Jordan, Texas A & M University- Texarkana

On Toiling in the Field; The Necessity of Doing and Rewarding Applied Research and Community Service in Criminal Justice

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

The role of teacher-scholar for Criminal Justice educators reduces or eliminates the important community service role of universities. The teacher-activist role can make significant contributions in this field. For academia and research to influence policy and practice, faculty need to be in the field of practice. Examples from the southwest are given of how the teacher-activist may contribute to improved policy making, use of evidence based decision-making, program creation and expansion, and other improvements in local criminal justice practice. This role should be integrated into the discipline and be rewarded in tenure, promotion, merit, and other evaluations of faculty.

Examining University Students’ Understanding of Restorative Justice

Carlos D. Montemayor, University of Texas at San Antonio
Gordon Bazemore, Florida Atlantic University

Criminal Justice education continues to grow exponentially in its scope and aim. Students interested in taking part in current or newly initiated government agencies developing nontraditional criminal justice alternatives need skills unique and apart from the more traditional justice procedures currently addressed by most criminal justice programs. Ideally, criminal justice education would expand its classroom focus to include knowledge and insight into various innovative processes. This educational objective might also assist criminal justice students who enter the judicial system (i.e., prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges and other court personnel) and encounter new sentencing practices imposed on individuals who have violated the law. While harmful behaviors in the community at large require new skills and knowledge for criminal justice students seeking employment within the judicial and/ or correctional system, some techniques have become dismissed among the teachings of educators of criminal justice. This is important because it may reflect onto future judicial and/ or correctional personnel that may also one day practice newly initiated nontraditional justice technique(s) when implemented into law and policy. Restorative justice emerges as the largest of the most innovative practices and sentencing alternatives and programs within the U.S. criminal justice system. Unfortunately, while efforts have been made to educate criminal justice students to become aware and knowledgeable of what restorative justice is and its various practices, most universities often teach restorative justice as a small aspect of introductory classes in criminal justice where they are discussed as a simplified option for minor crimes, rather than its more complex nature as an alternative to the judicial and/
or correctional system. The purpose of this study was to evaluate students enrolled in a four year university criminal justice program. It is the authors’ understanding that current students of criminal justice will be the voice and future decision-makers of the U.S. judicial and/ or correctional system and their knowledge of the subject may ultimately reflect how sentencing alternatives are imposed or how programs are operated with a restorative justice premise. This study will examine results from a multi-questionnaire survey given to students of criminal justice (n = 200), and results were coded and analyzed using the SPSS statistical software program. A sample of students enrolled in an undergraduate and graduate four year university criminal justice program participated in this research. Preliminary findings and implications for future research will be discussed.

**Judging Textbook Readability with Cloze Tests: An Initial Analysis**

W.T. Jordan, Texas A & M University- Texarkana  
Lila Walker, Texas A & M University- Texarkana  
George Parangimalil, Texas A & M University- Texarkana

In a 2006 paper at the Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice, Jordan (2006) proposed the use of a Cloze test to examine the readability of textbooks being used by students in criminal justice courses. In this analysis, that proposition is examined empirically. The primary hypothesis was that at least 75% of the tested students would have Cloze test scores indicating reading at or above the “instructional” level. Only 27% of students’ Cloze scores were that high or higher. Cloze test results are contrasted with formulaic readability scores of textbook passages and standardized reading test results.

**The Benefits of Continuing Education in the Role of a Security Professional**

Misty Ladd, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

This presentation will cover my thoughts about how today’s security professional can add value to an organization by continuing their education. There are many benefits afforded to the individual that is willing to break out of the mold and increase their knowledge. Through the variety of educational options currently available, one can begin with steps as simple as online webinars and progress to the other end of the spectrum- obtaining your PhD. Certifications available, educational programs and other tips will be offered to guide a current security practitioner through the process of obtaining the benefits of continued education.
Security Management’s Evolving Domain

Eduardo Garcia, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

The abstract noun “Security” is an indiscriminate concept that both enables and conceals a diverse array of governing, budgetary, political and legal practices, along with social and cultural values and habits. A proper description of the security field for use as a baseline in future education efforts is one of current debate and discussion. The security body-of-knowledge is very diverse having direct influences in numerous fields of study not limited to criminology, public policy, business, engineering, and information technology. Today, a combination of disciplinary paradigm shifts, policy changes, and world political events have pushed security to the forefront of many higher education agendas.

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9:50 a.m. – 11:05 a.m.  Executive Board Room

**Roundtable 8 – Putting Theory to Practice**
**Chair:** Lisa Hutchinson, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

**Putting Theory to Practice: Successes in Implementing Juvenile Justice Reform in Arkansas**

Lisa Hutchinson, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

In 2008 key leaders in Arkansas recognized that current efforts to address juvenile delinquency were ineffective and began to identify ways to improve services provided to system involved youth. Centralized in the Arkansas Division of Youth Services, this reform has resulted in a comprehensive strategic planning process that has emerged as one of the most intensive, collaborative, and transforming reform efforts ever to occur within the state’s juvenile justice system. The purpose of this presentation will be to share the successes and challenges of implementing these reforms and to discuss the role of the Juvenile Justice Center at UALR in the reform efforts.

**Roundtable Participants**
- Paul Kelly, Child Advocate
- Scott Linebaugh, Community Based Provider
- Judge Wiley Branton, Judiciary
- Petie Cobb, Probation Officer
- Brett Smith, Director of Education (DYS)
- Ron Angel, Director of DYS

11:30 a.m. – 12:45 p.m.  Silver City 5

**Panel 9 – Law in Practice**
**Chair:** John W. Clark, University of Texas at Tyler

**The Utility of Social Networking: An Examination of Jurors, Prosecutors and Defense Attorneys**

John W. Clark, University of Texas at Tyler
Roger Enriquez, University of Texas at San Antonio
Andrea Wierzchowski, University of Texas at Tyler

The United States is experiencing a social networking phenomenon. Individuals from all socioeconomic backgrounds are utilizing such networks as Facebook and MySpace. These networks allow individuals as well as businesses and corporations to disseminate information about themselves or their products/services. Currently, our society appears to be “on-line” or “connected” at all times due to the technological advances of mobile phones and laptops. While these advances in technology are convenient, is there a price to pay regarding the administration of justice in this country? Specifically, how has our legal system been impacted by these advances?
Hurry to Act, Slow to Correct: Congress and the Passage of Mandatory Minimum Laws for Crack and Powder Cocaine

Artemesia Stanberry, North Carolina Central University

In July 2010, Congress passed and the president signed into law S. 1780, the Fair Sentencing Act of 2010. This legislation, for the first time since Congress passed the 100-1 disparity between crack and powder cocaine in 1986, reduced the disparity between crack and powder cocaine to an 18-1 disparity; it now takes 28 grams of crack cocaine to trigger the 5 year mandatory minimum law and 500 grams of powder cocaine. The original crack-powder disparity came about as a response to the Reagan-era War on Drugs and has resulted in a prison explosion and a disparate impact on the African American community. This paper will be grounded in sentencing disparity theory, in particular, it will explore federal government’s quick response to the war on drugs and slow response to address inequities in sentencing that result. This paper will explore what role does race play in this policy incrementalism.

Svengali to Zani v. Texas: The Utilization of Admissibility Standards in Investigative Hypnosis Interviews

Christine A. Nix, University of Mary Hardin Baylor

Hypnotically refreshed testimony was introduced in U.S. criminal courts in the latter part of the 18th century. Issues of admissibility became a focal point of concern due to perceptions that hypnotized subjects would provide false memories or fall under the complete mental control of the investigative hypnotist. This paper examines practical procedures utilized by Texas law enforcement during investigative hypnosis interviews in compliance with admissibility standards as established under Frye.

Games Guards Play: A Self-Report Study of Institutional Deviance within the Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Robert M. Worley, Texas A&M Central Texas
Vidisha B. Worley, University of North Texas at Dallas

While most correctional officers adhere to the highest level of professionalism, some engage in institutional deviance during the course of their eight-hour shift. In this study, we administered 501 self-report questionnaires to correctional officers within the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Respondents who reported that their supervisors were not supportive tended to admit to higher levels of institutional deviance than their peers. Interestingly, there was no relationship between peer support and correctional officer deviance. Finally, respondents who perceived their jobs to be
less dangerous than other officers were more likely to have attitudes that were conducive to institutional deviance. These findings have important policy implications towards reducing deviance among correctional officers, thereby making prison facilities safer and more secure.

11:30 a.m. – 12:45 p.m.  
Silver City 6

Panel 10– CJ Theories for Youth Violence
Chair- Shaun A. Thomas, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

(In)variances in the Effect of Institutionally Disengaged Youth on Lethal Violence

Shaun A. Thomas, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Vakeyia Delaney, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Thomas and Shihadeh argue that inconsistencies in age structure effects in macro analyses are due to the failure to capture the social control component of the age-crime relationship. As such, they develop a measure that combines age with institutional attachment and demonstrate that institutionally disengaged youth - floaters - have a strong impact on overall homicide rates. This city-level analysis explores (in)variances in the 'floater effect' across White and Black homicide counts disaggregated by the underlying motivation and victim / offender relationship. Our negative binomial analysis indicates that the 'floater effect' is a robust predictor of distinct homicide subtypes.

Understanding the Motivations that Cause American Juveniles to Join Gangs

Scott Hersh, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

This presentation covers a research project analyzing the 2009 merger of the National Gang Center with the National Youth Gang Center and discusses the theoretical implications from such collaboration. The paper details the traditional as well as unconventional motivations that drive American juveniles to join gangs. Recommendations and observations will be provided that distinguish the individual role the government, the community, and the family-unit play in deterring the motivations to join gangs.

Applying A Strain Theory To Recent Gang Activity in Houston

Marika Dawkins, Prairie View A & M University

This qualitative descriptive study used Agnew’s general strain theory of crime and delinquency as lens through which to interpret the recent developments of juvenile gangs and gang-related activities in Houston, Texas. Data were collected by informal interviews of city workers who deal with gangs in Houston (e.g. Mayor’ Anti-Gang Office staff, Houston Police Department officers), area observations and a review of city and police documents regarding gang activity in Houston. The nature and reasons for gang existence and involvement were explored.
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New Faculty for 2010-2011: Dr Marcus Felson (January, 2011), Dr Mitch Chamlin (August, 2010), and Dr Beth Sanders (August 2010)

The Department of Criminal Justice at Texas State University-San Marcos offers a doctoral program for (1) criminal justice professionals who seek advanced education and (2) students who will pursue academic appointments at colleges and universities in Texas and around the nation. Texas State University-San Marcos is located in the heart of the central Texas corridor, near sixteen state criminal justice offices and thirteen Texas counties, including Travis (Austin) and Bexar (San Antonio). The university’s geographic proximity to state criminal justice agency headquarters for law enforcement, criminal courts, and corrections, and to managers and executives in these agencies, makes it an ideal location for offering a doctoral-degree program.

The doctoral program is part of a vibrant department, with approximately 800 bachelor’s students and 150 master’s students. Faculty members are involved in a wide range of applied and basic research. A list of faculty and their research interests is available at www.cj.txstate.edu/people/faculty.

For more information, contact:
Dr. Mark Stafford, Doctoral Coordinator * stafford@txstate.edu * (512) 245-5410 * www.cj.txstate.edu
11:30 a.m. – 12:45 p.m.  

**Panel 11 – Victimology**  
**Chair:** Edward L. Power, University of Central Arkansas

**Defense-Initiated Victim Outreach: A Response to the Constitutional Rights of Crime Victims in Texas**

Stephanie Frogge, University of Texas at Austin, Institute for Restorative Justice and Restorative Dialogue

A significant departure from traditional criminal justice-based victim services, Defense-Initiated Victim Outreach (DIVO) works to assist crime victims to identify needs that can be addressed by the defense. DIVO is a survivor-driven process by which victims’ questions, concerns and needs can be communicated to the defense which then has an opportunity to respond. Access to the defense team may help address victim needs for information, empowerment and control – needs often not met by the criminal justice process. Additionally it can serve as a mechanism for defense to relate to victims with respect and compassion as indicated by the Texas Constitution.

**Delinquent Peers and Victimization Vulnerability**

Martha Gallien, Prairie View A & M University

There are 18 million youths in the United States today who are in the at-risk category. Approximately 1.5 million young people under age eighteen are arrested each year for crimes ranging from loitering to Murder. It is important to understand what causes the onset of deviance. Physical victimization may be an important cause of delinquency, and youths who have delinquent peers are vulnerable for victimization. Network characteristics and social bonding must be considered when studying delinquency. Prior research has shown that weak informal social controls may cause adolescents to break the codes of the community, resulting in deviant behavior. These youth are not bonded to conventional social norms or motivated to conform to the weak social controls. The peer network may be formed around participation in deviant activities, and the members are connected by direct relationships in deviant behavior. This paper is a qualitative study of what causes the victimization vulnerability among delinquent juveniles. Which members are more likely to be targets for violent attacks of victimization by potential offenders? Members of delinquent groups are not inclined to spend time and energy to protect group members from victimization or incur risk on behalf of others.
The Arkansas Victim Assistance Academy
Beth Lenox, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

This presentation will focus on the development and implementation of the Arkansas Victim Assistance Academy (AVAA). The AVAA is a 40-hour professional-level training conference designed to provide a comprehensive, foundational, state-specific curriculum to professionals who routinely come in contact with victims of crime. This one week conference covers basic advocacy, ethics, domestic violence, sexual assault, child victims, elder victims, victimization of undocumented persons, victimization of individuals with disabilities, homicide, cybercrime, substance abuse and victimization, victim law basics, victim legislation, and the history of victims’ rights in America and Arkansas. In addition to the training itself, the AVAA seeks to build a statewide, coordinated, interdisciplinary, cross-cultural victim response and support network. As part of this presentation, the author will discuss the dynamics of operating such an academy and the enormous challenges faced by victims and those with whom they come in contact as a result of their victimization, as well as the state of victim services and advocacy in Arkansas and the United States in the 21st century.

Female Empowerment and the Gender Gap in Homicide Victimization: A Cross-National Analysis
Edward L. Power, University of Central Arkansas
Janet K. Wilson, University of Central Arkansas

The relationship between female status and the sex-ratio of homicide victimization is examined within a sample of nations during the period 1995-1999. Demographic and economic variables related to homicide are combined with measures of female empowerment in an attempt to explain the variations in the victimization ratio. Policy implications related to globalization and changes in the status of women are discussed. Methodological concerns associated with cross-national comparisons are also explored.
11:30 a.m. – 12:45 p.m.  
Executive Board Room

**Roundtable 12 - Policing Realities: Demystifying CSI and other misnomers**  
Chair: James W. Golden, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

This roundtable will discuss misnomers about policing which impact not only the perception of “justice,” but the actual administration of justice. Using a cadre of various types of employees from a local police organization, issues impacting dispatching, response, policy, and training among others will be covered.

**Participants**  
Employees of the North Little Rock Arkansas Police Department

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1:00 p.m. – 2:30 p.m. Luncheon
Keynote Address by Mr. Ron Angel of the Arkansas Division of Youth Services

3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Undergraduate Quiz Bowl

2:30 p.m. – 4:45 p.m. Hospitality Suite (Huntersville Room)

5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m. SWACJ Business Meeting
- Welcome
- Presidential Address
- Reports
- Southwest Journal of Criminal Justice Update
- Remarks of Current and Past ACJS Presidents
- Election of Officers

6:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m. State Meetings
(Locations to be announced)

6:00 p.m. – Close Hospitality Suite
(Huntersville Room)

6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m. “Second Friday” Downtown Little Rock
(Free shuttle service provided for this once a month event involving free entertainment, and beer and wine—More information is available at the registration table.)

6:00 p.m. – 8:15 p.m. Pearson Publishing presents: “Engaging Today’s Criminal Justice Student”
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The University of Arkansas at Little Rock, College of Professional Studies

- The College of Professional Studies advances collaborative problem-solving, entrepreneurial public leadership and effective use of communication to develop dynamic, healthy and safe communities through theoretic and applied research and instruction.

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Saturday October 9th

7:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.  Registration

7:30 a.m. – 8:30 a.m.  Continental Breakfast

8:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.  Hospitality Suite  
(Huntersville Room)

8:30 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.  Silver City 5

Panel 13 – Issues in CJ  
Chair: George Franks, Stephen F. Austin University

Due Process v. Crime Control: The Effects of Each Model on Plea Bargains

Patty Hill, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Plea bargains have become a part of the daily justice system, but little research has been done to look at the interactions of different factors on a defendant’s willingness to accept a plea. The study examines participant attitudes toward plea bargaining along two distinct justice models: crime control model and due process model. Psychology undergraduate students at Hendrix College, and Acxiom employees in Conway, AR were recruited as participants. Participants were primed with either model, and a control condition, and then answered questions about their willingness to accept a plea bargain. Results show significant effects for the participant sex and age group. Implications for the criminal justice system will be discussed.

CJ Decision Making: Pragmatic Construction Using Academic Theory and Research

George Franks, Stephen F. Austin University  
Karren Price, Stephen F. Austin University

Pragmatic construction is a decision making and evaluative method utilizing academic theory, grounded reality, and applied understanding to formulate decisions and determine program/policy effectiveness. This paper explains the use of pragmatic construction as a useful tool for criminal
justice administrators to make innovative approaches to solving issues, implementing and managing programs, or developing and making application of policy.

The New War On Brown Skin People In the U.S.A: Illegal Immigration, Desperation, and Deportation

Tracy Andrus, Wiley College

Illegal Immigration has become a national phenomenon in the United States. This research explores the attitudes, opinions and biases of the different races of people in relations to immigrants staying in the U.S. or being deported.

The New Super Predator” she could be the girl next door

Jessica Abram, Wiley College
Sharon Ventimiglia, Wiley College
Micheal Champion, Wiley College

The current landscape of American culture has allowed a frightening new social evolution in which sexual and physical predation by female assailants appears to be increasing at an alarming rate. This paper will attempt to examine possible relationships between this new behavioral phenomenon and the social redefinition of gender specific behavior expectancy.

8:30 a.m. – 9:45 a.m. Silver City 6

Panel 14 – Issues in Juvenile Justice
Chair: Stacy Moak, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

An Analysis of Monitoring the Future: A Look at the Relationship Between Juvenile Delinquency and Involvement in School

Thomas Zawisza, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between juvenile delinquency and involvement with various school activities. In order to do so, data from the Monitoring the Future survey of high school seniors in 2008 were used. Univariate measures included descriptive statistics
of the variables, while bivariate analysis determined if a relationship exists between the dependent and independent variables. Results of the analysis suggested mixed support for the relationship between adolescent delinquency and involvement in school activities.

The Supreme Court Addresses Life without Parole for Juveniles

Rick M. Steinmann, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville

This paper will examine the 2010 U.S. Supreme Court case of Graham v. Florida which addressed the issue of whether a State can prohibit parole consideration for a juvenile sentenced to life imprisonment for a nonhomicide crime. The Court analyses the 8th amendment's cruel and unusual punishment clause and looks at how other States are addressing the question of life imprisonment for juveniles. Both the five person majority opinion and the dissenting and concurring opinions will be discussed. Additionally, anticipated legal and societal implications of the decision will be addressed.

Sentencing Juvenile Offenders to Life Without Parole: A Review of an Alternative Approach

Rochelle Cobbs, Mississippi Valley State University
Oko Elechi, Prairie View A & M University

The number of children serving life without parole in America has been on the increase. This study questions the use of natural life imprisonment for youths. Certain theories were reviewed that provided both support and counter-argument for society’s adopted response to serious juvenile offending. This research makes a case for rehabilitative programs, such as Giddings treatment program located in the State of Texas where kids involved in serious juvenile offending are rehabilitated and returned to society with low risk of recidivism. This shows that treatment of young offenders has more utility and benefit to society than punishing them through lifelong imprisonment.

Effect of Visitation on Institutional Misconduct among Juvenile Offenders

George J. Day, East Texas Baptist University

Despite being a staple of juvenile corrections, little research has been conducted concerning the impact of visitation among incarcerated juveniles. The current study utilizes multinomial logistic regression to explore the impact of visitation on the odds of institutional misconduct among incarcerated juveniles in Texas. Findings indicate that visitation frequency has little or no impact on
misconduct; however consistent visitation may increase the odds of youth engaging in some types of misconduct.

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**JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER**
The mission of the Juvenile Justice Center is to achieve statewide excellence in juvenile justice through research, policy analysis, and education/training.

**Ongoing Projects:**
- Re-entry Mentoring Initiative
- Juvenile Crime Analysis
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Community Needs Assessment
- Training
- Juvenile Justice Reform Plan

The Juvenile Justice Center emanated from a perceived need for information and training in the area of juvenile justice in Arkansas. The importance of establishing the Center has been enthusiastically echoed by practitioners in informal interviews. The area of juvenile justice is also the research focus of Dr. Lisa Hutchinson who has extensive experience in the field.

[ualr.edu/juvenilejustice](http://ualr.edu/juvenilejustice)

**SENIOR JUSTICE CENTER**
The mission of Senior Justice is to address elder crime at the grass roots level and to address policy issues affecting the elderly through completing research, presenting at community seminars and scholarly conferences, serving on boards/commissions and operation of the Senior Justice Center hotline.

**Ongoing Projects:**
- Training for all of Arkansas
- Adult Protective Services
- Delta Research Project
- Senior Justice Center Hotline
- Internships

The Senior Justice Center, directed by Dr. David Montague, was founded in 2005 and is located within the UALR Department of Criminal Justice. Senior Justice is one of the only student intern programs in the country that directly addresses crime against the elderly. The Center’s work is primarily focused through the academic year of September through April, allowing the use of student interns to help facilitate activities.

[ualr.edu/seniorjustice](http://ualr.edu/seniorjustice)
Failures in the criminal investigative process can have serious consequences. Much attention has been given to wrongful convictions, but the more common result is an unsolved crime and an unpunished offender. Underlying many of these failures is faulty investigative thinking. There are three main causes of investigative failure: (1) psychological biases; (2) probability errors; and (3) organizational traps. There is usually more than one contributing cause, which can be at the personnel, organizational, or structural level. The case of Vancouver’s Missing Women (later known as the Pig Farm serial murder case) is used to illustrate these points.

**Psychotropic Drug Use and Jury Decision Making**

John W. Clark, University of Texas at Tyler
Roger Enriquez, University of Texas at San Antonio
Chelsea Luker, University of Texas at Tyler

Each year in the United States there are over 90,000 jury trials. Throughout the country, men and women who are summoned for jury duty must answer a series of questions in order to be jury eligible. Most important, during the qualification session, our courts are failing to uncover the number of jurors who are using and possibly abusing psychotropic drugs. While some legal scholars argue there is not a duty to know, we contend that given the major responsibility of serving as a juror; the courts must ascertain this knowledge to ensure equity and due process for all parties.

**Juror Perceptions of Military Criminal Defendants**

Roger Enriquez, University of Texas at San Antonio
Dr. John W. Clark

Currently, there are an overwhelming number of criminal defendants who are active and inactive military. The majority of these defendants served in Iraq and Afghanistan. Interestingly, there appears to be a perceptual difference in the culpability of these military defendants. Given the above, the purpose of this paper is threefold. First, examine the extent of military criminal defendants in this country as well as the circumstances surrounding their alleged crimes. Second, examine juror’s views of veteran’s culpability given the fact that so many military defendants have
psychological issues upon returning from war. Three, examine the utility of creating veterans courts throughout the country.

Reentry Courts

Janice Joseph, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

Specialty courts, from drug courts to mental health courts, have become a significant part of criminal justice systems across the country. Now, a new type of specialty court has been created. In February 2000, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) launched a Reentry Court Initiative (RCI) to explore a new approach to improving offender reintegration into the community. Reentry courts are designed to address the unique circumstances of prisoner reentry and increase the likelihood of successful community reintegration. Over 11 states have established these courts. This presentation will present an overview of the reentry courts and critically examine their effectiveness.
This paper investigates at the variables that affect the jury verdict. The literature review covers the following examples as well as others: the CSI effect, pre-trial publicity, and age/gender. A deeper thought is given to the effects of eye-witness testimony. After compiling the literature, it would seem that there are a lot of factors that could affect a jury’s verdict, whether good or bad. Thought is also given as to how this information could be used for and against the jury.
Correlation Between Animal Abuse and Domestic Violence

Josh Davis, Lamar University

A group of college students at a commuter university were asked a series of questions regarding their views and experiences with animal abuse and domestic violence during both their adolescent and adult life. The purpose of this study was to determine the strength of the correlation between animal abuse and domestic violence through personal experience. Participants in the study will be asked questions from the Boat Inventory on Animal Related Experiences in addition to being shown a set of line drawings similar to those used by Raupp, Barlow, and Oliver (1997). Together, these two assessments examined how strong of a correlation there is between animal abuse and domestic violence.

Correlation Between Animal Abuse and Domestic Violence

Whitney Sonnier, Lamar University

Social Learning theory is one of the best theories for explaining crime, and why people become criminals. Albert Bandura (1977) states: "Learning would be exceedingly laborious, not to mention hazardous, if people had to rely solely on the effects of their own actions to inform them what to do. Social learning theory explains human behavior in terms of continuous shared interaction between cognitive, behavioral, and environmental influences. Research suggests this theory can best be used to explain the causes and effects that social learning can have on our criminals of today, as well as our future offenders. Social learning theory can also be compared with several other theories, but two that stick out the most are strain theory and social control theory.

Anger in Theory and Prison

Jim Mann, Lamar University

It is generally held criminal offenders have more extensive problems with anger, possibly due to their antisocial personality characteristics. This study reviews theories of anger, and then examines the anger histories and personality traits of offenders. The Anger Screening Test (AST), Five Factor Personality test (NEO-PI-R), and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI-2) was administered to 42 high security inmates. Results indicated the AST scores of the inmates were significantly higher than the normative sample, and high anger inmates presented personality factors that may predispose them to future anger and aggression. Recommendations for risk assessment and correctional programs are provided.
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9:50 a.m. – 11:05 a.m.  

Panel 17 - CJ Theories Revisited

Chair - Camille Gibson, Prairie View A&M University

Perceptions of Disorder and Use of Public Parks

Camille Gibson, Prairie View A&M University
Myrna Cintron, Prairie View A&M University
Grace Asanaenyi, Prairie View A&M University

Public health concerns in recent times have included a focus on both what persons consume and level of physical activity. Regarding the latter, there has been increasing interest in the use of public space. This paper focuses on the use of public parks in four ethnically different urban communities. Utilizing a qualitative research design, observations and interviews were conducted to understand how concerns about crime and perceptions of disorder influence behavior. The findings reveal demographic shifts, disparity in upkeep and varying behaviors based on socio-economic status.

Delay of Gratification in the General Theory of Crime

Alesa Liles, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

The General Theory of Crime is one of the most widely researched theories of deviant behavior. The main focus of the theory is when the opportunity for crime arises, the level of self-control an individual possesses can best predict their proclivity towards criminality. In the concept of self-control is the ability to delay gratification. Delay of gratification is defined as the ability to postpone immediate gratification and persist in goal directed behavior for the sake of later outcomes. People who commit crime are unable to delay gratification towards a long term award and instead seek illegitimate means. This ability remains steady across gender, ethnic, and social class groups.


Hilda Hibbert, Prairie View A&M University

In the search for the causes and correlates of juvenile delinquency, parenting has been historically recognized as one of the primary contributory or inhibiting factors to juvenile delinquency. Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) in their general theory of crime, state, that self control begins with the underlying assumption, that an individual is rational in his or her decision to commit a crime. They identify juvenile delinquency as one of the wide range of crime that can be explained.
by lack of self control on part of the offender. Empirical tests show parenting not to be a sole predictor, and low self control as significant predictor. General Theory of Crime proposed by Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) has over the past decades received extensive attention. This thesis explores the scope and limitations of parenting styles and delinquency by reviewing a wide variety of literature against the causal effect of low self control. The sample consists of 12 studies. In addition to parenting styles, parent monitoring, support, parental efficacy, these are used as control variables in the analysis to test the possible variations of the association between self control and deviance throughout the population of juveniles. The findings from this research provide more caution to Gottfredson and Hirschi’s theory. The behaviors analyzed in this study are only modestly associated with low self control. A qualitative and content analysis approach is taken, and hopefully the outcome will be meaningful to both parents and policyholders.

An Examination of Low Self-Control Theory as an Explanation of Typical Deviance among College Students

Erin Nelson, Texas State University
Donna M. Vandiver, Texas State University

A common criticism of criminological theory is that its scope is limited--or rather it fails to explain deviant (non-criminal) behavior. In 1990, Gottfredson and Hirschi proposed a general theory of crime, which proposed to provide an explanation of criminal and deviant behavior. The purpose of this research is to examine the applicability of low self-control to college students' binge drinking behavior. More specifically, this research involved a survey of 146 university students regarding their attitudes and behaviors regarding binge drinking. The Grasmick et al., self-control scale was utilized to measure low self-control. The results and implications of this study are discussed.

9:50 a.m. – 11:05 a.m.  Silver City 6

Panel 18- Deviant Activities among Youth
Chair- Jeffery Walker, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Legislators May Need Computers 101: And Exploration of Child Pornography Laws

Jennifer M. Miller, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

In United States v. Williams, the Supreme Court struck down the pandering portion of the federal PROTECT Act as unconstitutionally overbroad. Several federal statutes have tried, and failed, to create child pornography laws to cover the breadth of this issue. The problem with this type of legislation is its inability keep up with technology while being narrow enough to remain constitutionally viable. This paper will discuss the Williams case as an example of the ongoing struggle between legislators and the courts in adopting child pornography laws in an ever-changing
technological environment. The paper concludes with potential policy and technological issues that must be addressed for this type of legislation to be effective and be constitutional.

**Analysis of Drug Use and Violent Crime among Adolescents**  
Louise Henry, Prairie View A & M  
G. Osho, Prairie View A & M

Adolescent violence has gained attention nationally. Studies have shown that there is a positive relationship between drug use and violent crime. This research examined the effect of drugs and violent crime among 8984 youths between the ages of 11-15 years in the United States. Data were used from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997. Variables such as race, gender and age were examined to determine the effect that drugs have on violent crime. The researcher utilized a quantitative approach, particularly logistic regression, to analyze the data. The results revealed that the sale of hard drugs, age, and marijuana use have an effect on violent crime.

**An Empirical Analysis of the Relationship among Social Disorganization and Juvenile Females in Gangs**  
Doshie Piper, Prairie View A&M University

When analyzing gangs and social disorganization, somewhere along the way females were largely omitted from either the sample or data analysis. The findings of gang research suggest that juvenile female’s involved in gang’s experience environmental factors, familial factors, socioeconomic factors, and abuse factors that influence that their decisions to join a gang. Social disorganization theory accounts for several of factors. Females that engage in gang activity are hesitant to leave their neighborhoods, even when being sought by the police. This study examined the effects of the social disorganization theory on juvenile female gang involvement. When examining a simple bivariate relationship between social disorganization and juvenile female gang involvement social disorganization alone appears to predict the likelihood of a juvenile female becoming involved in a gang.

**The “Victimless” Crime of Substance Abuse.**  
Lorie Engstrom Clement, Texas Wesleyan University

The crime of substance abuse is often seen as a victimless one, but this is not the case. The victims are not only the user themselves, but also everybody who knows and loves them. Parental attachment, religious attachment, educational attachment, conventional values, and drug-using friends all play a role in a teenager’s decision to start abusing drugs. The best predictor of drug use in teens is the association with drug-using friends. The results from a study of 2,626 adolescents from the southwestern United States will be reviewed and used to explain how the processes leading to involvement with drugs appears to be very similar across all drug types. This paper will explore why some of our nation's youth fall victim to this life-altering
behavior while others do not. Numerous sociological theories will be examined to explain why young people turn to substance abuse and why once they have; many are not able to break away from it.
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**Silver City 7**

**Panel 19 - New Penology and Inmates’ Culture**

**Chair** - Charles Chastain, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

- **Tough on Crime or Tough on the Causes of Crime: An Examination of England's 'New Penology.'**
  
  **Gavin Lee, University of Arkansas at Little Rock**

  In July of 2010 the United Kingdom's new Conservative Party government announced its "Rehabilitation Revolution"; standing in stark contrast to the party's previous "Prison Works" philosophy. This paper will discuss the proposed changes to England's incarceration policies and, where possible, draw comparisons with current practices in the US. It will also seek to discuss to what extent these policies are "evidence-based" (i.e. drawing on existing studies and program evaluations).

- **The Ex-Offender: Community Reentry Challenges**
  
  **Carlos D. Montemayor, University of Texas at San Antonio**

  U.S. convicted offenders that are sentenced to a term of imprisonment have significantly increased during the past 20 years. Upon release, it is estimated that more than 95 percent of incarcerated offenders will eventually return to their community. Recent research indicates that, at present, more than 600,000 adult offenders are released per annum; a translation of about 1,600 offenders on any given day. A critical and important understanding is that ex-offenders reentering the community are averaged to recidivate within the first 30 days once released. The main concern for ex-offender reintegration is public safety, but many of the policies that protect U.S. citizens are severity limiting the potential success rate of reentering ex-offenders back to the community. The purpose of this study is to examine several barriers currently affecting ex-offenders reentering the community. This study will also discuss, specifically, employment policies that exclude certain ex-offenders and how the loss of support from various social networks within the community can have a significant effect on the success rate of prisoner reentry.

- **Inmate Occupations and Subculture Respect**
  
  **Eric F. Bronson, Lamar University**

  Time spent within a prison does not always have to be wasted time. Some inmates choose to use the time to better their chances for gainful employment outside the prison walls. Many of them take on jobs to earn commissary income, skills needed to work outside of the prison, or even respect from other inmates. Respect is a concern with inmates which includes the inmate’s job as well. This research explores what inmates consider as the hierarchy of jobs in the prison.
Qualitative investigations were employed to examine and to gain a better understanding of these views. Data collection procedures consisted of open-ended, unstructured interviews with twenty male inmates at a medium security prison in Ohio and Texas. Analysis of the interview transcripts suggest that the inmates themselves decide which jobs are most respected and most sought out. The inmates that have these respected jobs are considered by other inmates as the highest ranking inmates in the prison.

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9:50 a.m. – 11:05 a.m.  Executive Board Room

Roundtable 20- Elder Justice
Chair- Candace Greenlee, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Senior Justice Center

This roundtable will discuss elder crime issues from an applied perspective, featuring discussants from the Arkansas Division of Aging and Adult Services, the UALR Senior Justice Center, and Arkansas Advocates for Nursing Home Residents, among other stakeholders. The roundtable participants will engage in a discussion using their experiences and expertise with regards to elder crime and justice. The elder crime issues discussed at this roundtable may include but will not be limited to: nursing home abuse, elderly sexual violence, domestic abuse of the elderly, retirement fraud, health care fraud, prescription drug substitution, how to reach out to seniors in a community, and issues associated with making presentations to elder populations in various communities.

Participants
Candace Greenlee, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Senior Justice Center  
Lewis Krain, MD, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences  
John Pollett, Arkansas SMP, DAAS  
Kathleen Pursell, Arkansas SMP, DAAS  
Kathie Gately, Arkansas State Ombudsman, Arkansas DAAS  
Martha Deaver, President, Arkansas Advocates for Nursing Home Residents (AANHR)
Panel 21 - Diversity and Crime

Chair - Tracy Andrus, Wiley College

Crime, History, & Hollywood: Learning Criminal Justice History through Major Motion Pictures

Willard M. Oliver, Sam Houston State University

In this article, the author discusses the pedagogical value of teaching a criminal justice history course through the use of major motion pictures. He examines the past use of film in academia, specifically the criminal justice academy, and highlights the gap in the literature associating historical films with criminal justice history. The article then proceeds to discuss the manner in which Hollywood often portrays history, to include criminal justice history, and presents an example through the Steven Spielberg movie Amistad. The article then describes the author's experience in creating and teaching a criminal justice history films course.

Examination of Sexual Assault Among Females Living in South Dakota Indian Reservations

Aaron Freeman, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Recent criminological statistics illustrate that violent crime rates have been increasing on Indian reservations, especially sexual crimes against women and girls. The frequency of these offenses has greatly affected the quality of life for tribal communities. As of January 2010, the United States Department of Justice issued the Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative, which allocated a number of federal prosecutors to combat tribal violence on Indian reservations across the nation. This research examines the frequency of sexual assault crimes against females specifically living on South Dakota Indian reservations. This research has been conducted with available data from a variety of federal and state agencies. Also, the study will show that violent crimes such as sexual assaults occur frequently because there far to few law enforcement resources to address the problem.

Panel 22 - Immigrant / Street Children in America

Chair – Stacy Moak, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Undocumented Immigrant Youth: An Inside Look of Undocumented Youth in America
Frank Anthony Rodriguez, Prairie View A&M University

The purpose of this article is to promote a better understanding of the prevalence, characteristics, and the risk factors associated with immigrant youth and their families which come to the United States in search of a better life. Given the growth of the Hispanic/Latino population, it is imperative to recognize the distinctiveness, political issues, and public service needs for this unique population. In addition this document will attempt to identify how public policies at the state and federal level affect immigrant families’ ability to function in the U.S. These and other factors will be looked at to see what may be recommended in order to assist youth who are undocumented or who may have undocumented parents to prosper in a world that does not welcome them!

**Juvenile offending among street children**

Daniel Irabor, Prairie View A & M University

Juvenile offending among street children, the world over, is a serious social problem that has defied all known solution and the phenomenon has since become serious policy concerns to government of several countries of the world. The study determines the relationship between demographic and social characteristics (properties) of street children and juvenile offending worldwide with particular reference to juvenile offending in Nigeria with the view of building a predictive module - identifying and profiling the street child. Utilizing the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, the descriptive statistical analysis of the secondary data of juvenile records on file at a juvenile detention and reformation center in Edo State, Nigeria revealed that 62% of the participants at the center had engaged in juvenile offending and male is more likely to offend with approximately 65%.

*Nigeria Advance Fee Fraud Stars (419) Diversify Portfolios: Kidnapping*

Noel Otu, University of Texas at Brownsville

There is a tendency over the past few years that has emerged concerning the universal awareness of Nigeria Advance Fee Fraud (419) that suggest that a diversification process is taking place. This paper investigates why 419 syndicates have added kidnapping for ransom to their criminal portfolios that already include armed robbery, extortion, and other related crimes. There is convincing evidence that since Advance Fee Fraud (419) is not as lucrative as it used to be, kidnapping in Nigeria, which used to be a regional and oil company problem confined to the Delta region, is now a national nightmare. Furthermore, evidence shows that although kidnapping for ransom is very lucrative, fraud stars are also very much interested in politically related kidnapping if and when the price is right. It has been revealed that the failing 419 market has given rise to kidnapping nationally.
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11:30 a.m. – 12:45 p.m.  
Silver City 7

**Panel 23- Politics and Corrections**  
**Chair-** Mary Parker, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

**Crimes, Politics, and Punishment.**

Tracy Andrus, Wiley College

This paper examines the politics of crime and punishment. To what extent does punishment fit the crime? And who is being punished? The offender or Society?

**Examination of the Death Penalty: Public Opinion of a Northeast Tennessee University**

Kyle Burgason, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

This study used 40 different vignettes involving real-life murder scenarios in order for participants to form a more precise opinion of what the correct punishment for the crime should be. Given a choice between the death penalty, life without the possibility of parole, a prison term of their choosing, or other, participants were asked to assign a sanction for each vignette. Statistical analysis showed income level, political affiliation, and religious affiliation to be significant variables and substantial variation exists in individual’s willingness to apply the death penalty across various types of murder.

11:30 a.m. – 12:45 p.m.  
Executive Board Room

**Roundtable 24- Social Justice: Bringing educators and students into community solutions**  
**Chair: **Chang- Hun Lee, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Each year, there is an increase in the number of university faculty who identify part of their research focus as “social justice.” With social justice being an action-oriented description, it provides outstanding opportunities to address factors using university, student, and community resources which connect to crime, economics, housing, health, and other various realities impacting justice. Most of all, this roundtable will address how universities are taking the lead to be positive parts of the solution to provide a better facilitation of “theory to practice.”

1:00 p.m.  
End of Conference
List of Participants

Abram, Jessica –Wiley College
Andrus, Tracy –Wiley College
Angel, Ron –Director of DYS
Asanaenyi, Grace –Prairie View A & M University
Augustus, DeAndre -Prairie View A & M University
Bailey, Charles –Prairie View A & M University
Bazemore, Gordon –Florida Atlantic University
Berry, Floyd –Texas A & M University, Central Texas
Branton, Wiley –Arkansas Judiciary
Bronson, Eric F. –Lamar University
Brown, Dan R. –Southwestern Oklahoma State University
Burgason, Kyle –University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Burns, Chip –Texas Christian University
Carter, Ebene –Prairie View A & M University
Champion, Micheal –Wiley College
Chastain, Charles –University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Cintron, Myrna –Prairie View A & M University
Clark, John W. –University of Texas at Tyler
Clayton, Diana Reynolds –Rogers State University
Clement, Lorie Engstrom –Texas Wesleyan University
Cobb, Petie –Probation Officer
Cobbs, Rochelle –Mississippi Valley State University
Davis, Josh –Lamar University
Dawkins, Marika –Prairie View A &M University
Day, George J. –East Texas Baptist University
Deaver, Martha –Arkansas Advocates for Nursing Home Residents
Delaney, Vakeyia –University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Edwards, Timothy –University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Elechi, Oko –Prairie View A & M University
Enriquez, Roger –University of Texas at San Antonio
Frank, Desiree -Prairie View A & M University
Franks, George –Stephen F. Austin University
Freeman, Aaron –University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Gallien, Martha –Prairie View A & M University
Garcia, Eduardo –University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Garner, Stephen –University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Gately, Kathie –Arkansas State Ombudsman, Arkansas DAAS
Gibson, Camille –Prairie View A & M University
Golden, James W. – University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Greenlee, Candace E. –University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Hadwiger, Joy –Troy University
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Hibbert, Hilda – Prairie View A & M University
Hill, Patty – University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Hutchinson, Lisa – University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Irabor, Daniel – Prairie View A & M University
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Joseph, Janice – Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Kelly, Paul – Child Advocate
Krain, Lewis – University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences
Ladd, Misty – University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Lee, Chang-Hun – University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Lee, Gavin – University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Lenox, Beth – University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Liles, Alesa – University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Linebaugh, Scott – Community Based Provider
Luker, Chelsea – University of Texas at Tyler
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McCue, Brittney - Missouri State University
Miller, Holly Ventura – University of Texas at San Antonio
Miller, J. Mitchell – University of Texas at San Antonio
Miller, Jennifer M. – University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Mitchell, Shane – Prairie View A & M University
Moak, Stacy – University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Montague, David R. – University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Montemayor, Carlos D. – University of Texas at San Antonio
Nelson, Erin – Texas State University
Nix, Christine A. – University of Mary Hardin Baylor
Oliver, Willard M. – Sam Houston State University
Osho, G. – Prairie View A & M University
Out, Noel – University of Texas at Brownsville
Oxley, Taylor – University of Arkansas at Little Rock
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Perkins, David B. – Texas State University
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Pollett, John – Arkansas SMP, DAAS
Power, Edward L. – University of Central Arkansas
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Pursell, Kathleen – Arkansas SMP, DAAS
Raptopoulos, Kilby – University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Rhoades, Phillip W. – Texas A & M University, Corpus
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Stanberry, Artemesia – North Carolina Central University
Steinmann, Rick M. – Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville
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Tipton, Christy – University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Vandiver, Donna M. – Texas State University
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Williams, Lloyd – Troy University
Wilson, Janet K. – University of Central Arkansas
Worley, Robert M. – University of North Texas at Dallas
Worley, Vidisha Barua – University of North Texas at Dallas
Zawisza, Thomas – University of Arkansas at Little Rock
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Dr. Charles Chastain
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Candace Greenlee
Christy Tipton
Alesa Liles
Gavin Lee
Tomas Zawisza
Jennifer Miller
Kyle Burgason
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Babineau, Mary- University of Arkansas at Little Rock
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Smith, Kari- University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Soule, Tonya- University of Arkansas at Little Rock
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Tatum, Elizabeth- University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Thornton, Bekah- University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Velasquez, Sabrina- University of Arkansas at Little Rock
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