



Southwestern

Association

of

Criminal Justice




2001



Annual Conference

San Antonio, Texas



October 4-6, 2001

SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

ARKANSAS-ARIZONA-COLORADO
NEW MEXICO-OKLAHOMA-TEXAS

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**Changing Images of Color in the
Southwest: How Will the
Criminal Justice System
Respond?**

Southwestern Association
Of
Criminal Justice Annual Meeting

October 4 – 6, 2001

Four Points Sheraton Hotel, Riverwalk
110 Lexington
San Antonio, TX

Overflow: Holiday Inn, Riverwalk

Conference Schedule of Events

Thursday, October 4

12:00-3:00	Registration	Lobby
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6:00-9:00	President's Reception	Pecos
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Friday, October 5

8:00-3:00	Registration	Lobby
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7:30-8:30	Continental Breakfast and Exhibits	Pecos
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8:30-9:45	Panel #1- Juvenile Justice Issues and Implications	Taos A
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Chair: **Frank P Williams**, Prairie View A & M University

Discussant: **Fred Ford**, Prairie View A & M University

"Violence and Zero Tolerance"

Sandy Dunnuck, Prairie View A & M University

"Parental Involvement and Delinquency"

Tonya Willingham, Prairie View A & M University

"Measuring Narcissism: Implications for Delinquency and Violence"

Dalila Mebane, Prairie View A & M University

"Resilience and Delinquency: Implications for Theory and Treatment"

Laura Bailey, Prairie View A & M University

"Minority Juveniles' Interaction with Law Enforcement in Texas"

Camille Gibson, Prairie View A & M University

8:30-9:45 Panel #2- The Court: 2000 Supreme
Decisions

Taos B

Discussant: **Craig Hemmens**, Boise State University

Craig Hemmens, Boise State University
Jeffrey Walker, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Mary Parker, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Rolando del Carmen, Sam Houston State University
Barbara Belbot, University of Houston-Downtown

8:30-9:45 Pedagogical Issues

Taos C

Chair/ Discussant: **D. Kall Loper**, California State University Sacramento

*"The Pedagogy of Computer Crime: Accessible Examples of Encryption,
Slack-space, and Packet Filtering for the Classroom*

D. Kall Loper, California State University Sacramento

*"Cyber-plagiarism: Nature, Extent, and Prevention in Criminal Justice
Education."*

Tory J. Caeti, University of North Texas
Eric J. Fritsch, University of North Texas
Victoria Dewaters, University of North Texas

*"Integrating the Humanities into the Criminal Justice Curriculum: A
Pedagogy"*

Alice Ann Munson, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

*"Teaching James F. Short: Examining Theory Through Biography in the
Classroom"*

Richard McWhorter, Prairie View A & M University

9:45-10:00

Break/Snack

Pecos

10:00-11:15

Issues in Policing

Taos A

Discussant: **Victor H. Ascolillo**, Westfield State College

"Hispanic Increase and Crime: Ethnic Composition Change and Policing Priorities in Arkansas"

Edward L. Powers, University of Central Arkansas

"Unbecoming Conduct": Court Interpretation of Employer Regulation of Police Sexual Misconduct"

William P. Bloss, The Citadel

"Racial Profiling - Challenges to the Criminal Justice System"

Victor H. Ascolillo, Westfield State College

"Training Law Enforcement Officers to Detect Deception: A Survey of Current Practices and Suggestions for Future Directions"

Lori Hauser, Sam Houston State University

Holly A. Miller, Sam Houston State University

"Why Ethics Training Is Not So Effective"

Sam S. Souryal, Sam Houston State University

10:00-11:15

Panel # 5- Corrections

Taos B

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

"Providing Customer Service to Prisoners: Total Quality Management in Correctional Institutions"

William Chris Hale, Sam Houston State University

"The Corruption of Authority: Staff Manipulation and Inappropriate Relationships in Texas Prisons, 1996-1998"

Rob Worley, Sam Houston State University

"Texas Jail Survey"

Mark Kellar, University of Houston-Downtown

"An Analysis of the Solutions to Jail Overcrowding"

Philip A. Ethridge, University of Texas- Pan American

"An Evaluation of Recidivism Rates for Juveniles Admitted into the Hays County Boot Camp from Selected Jurisdictions"

Georgen Guerrero, Sam Houston State University

10:00-11:15

Roundtable

Taos C

Swimming with Sharks or Guppies? A Roundtable Discussion of Common Issues Facing New Criminal Justice Academics

Craig Hemmens, Boise State University

Eric Fritsch, University of North Texas

Mary Parker, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Wes Johnson, Sam Houston State University

Tory Caeti, University of North Texas

Jeff Walker, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

11:30-1:00

Luncheon and Plenary Session

Pecos

Welcome and Introduction:

W. Wesley Johnson, President,
Southwest Association of Criminal
Justice

***Session Speaker**

Albert Ortiz, Assistant Chief of
Police, San Antonio TX

Student Paper Awards

Al Patenaude, First Vice-President
Southwest Association of Criminal Justice

- Albert Ortiz, a twenty-nine year veteran of the San Antonio Police Department, holds the rank of Assistant Chief and is currently the Administration Bureau Commander. He is also an adjunct faculty member in the Alamo Community College District and a candidate in the Southwest Texas State University Master of Science in Criminal Justice program.

1:00-2:15 Panel #7- Current Issues in Juvenile Justice **Taos A**

Chair/ Discussant: Marilyn D. McShane, Prairie View A & M University

"The Success of Young Parolees: A Comparative Study in the California Department of Corrections"

Lorraine Samuels, Prairie View A & M University

"Law Enforcement Attitudes Toward Texas Tobacco Laws and Enforcement Activities"

Clete Snell, Prairie View A & M University

Dalila Mebane, Prairie View A & M University

"Judicial Attitudes Toward and Dispositions on Texas Tobacco Laws"

James Larry, Prairie View A & M University

"The Changing Face of Juvenile Justice in Texas: What Will The Delinquent Child Look Like in Fifteen Years?"

Bridgett L. McGowen, Prairie View A & M University

"Minority Over-Representation in the Juvenile Justice System"

Nelseta Walters, Prairie View A & M University

1:00-2:15 **Panel # 8- Sentencing** **Taos B**

Chair/Discussant: Ronald Burns, Texas Christian University

"Effects of a Drug Diversion Court on Client Recidivism"

Debbie Cunningham, Southwest Texas State University

William Stone, Southwest Texas State University

"Getting Back to Nature: An Examination of Therapeutic Wilderness Programming"

Ronald Burns, Texas Christian University

Angel Fuentes, Texas Christian University

"Justice Denied: An In-depth Look Into Racial Discrimination and the Death Penalty"

Kristi M. McKinnon, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Evaluating Short-Term Classroom-Based Treatment for Shoplifters
Gail A. Caputo, University of North Texas

1:00-2:15	Panel # 9- Theories, Patterns, and Statistics	Taos C
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Chair/Discussant: Rebecca D. Petersen, University of Texas – San Antonio

"A Qualitative Perspective on Adolescent Decision-Making Patterns Toward Gang and Drug Involvement"

Carrie M. Harter, Sam Houston State University
Ted Watkins, Southwest Texas State University

"Fighting Among Gang Affiliated Adolescent Females: Developing A Violence Continuum"

Rebecca D. Petersen, University of Texas – San Antonio
Katrina Kubicek, University of Texas – San Antonio
Stephanie Tovar, University of Texas – San Antonio

"Occupational Deviance: Definitional and Theoretical Considerations"
Dale J. Ardovini-Brooker, Sam Houston State University

"More Bucks, Less Bang"

Linda Foreman Clark, Wharton Junior College

"Confidence in the Criminal Justice System in Texas: Findings From the 2000 Texas Crime Poll"

Dennis Longmire, Sam Houston State University
Scott Vollum, Sam Houston State University

2:15-2:30	Break/Snack	Pecos
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2:30-3:45	Panel # 10- Crime and Violence in Schools	Taos A
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Chair/Discussant: **Ben Brown**, The University of Texas at Brownsville

"Victimizations in School and Perceptions of Crime in School Among High School Students in a Hispanic Community: A Preliminary Analysis"

Ben Brown, The University of Texas at Brownsville
William Reed Benedict, Eastern Illinois University

"Chinese- American Youth Experience with School Violence"
Hsiao-Ming Wang, University of Houston- Downtown

"School Safety: The Impact of Race, Gender and Age"
Amy Van Houten, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
"Student's Perceptions of Crime in School: A Case Study"
Cindy N. Berner, University of Texas- Pan American

2:30-3:45	Panel # 11- Crime and Forensics	Taos B
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Chair/Discussant: **William Stone**, Southwest Texas State University

"Craniofacial Reconstruction: Technology vs. Tactile Skill"
Shannon Douglas Parsons, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

"Using Adhesive Tape for Noninvasive Collection of Evidence for Forensic DNA Typing"
Richard C Li, Sam Houston State University

"Myths of Underwater Recovery Operations"
Ronald Becker, Southwest Texas State University

"From Misery to Mission: Forensic Work on Multi-Disciplinary Mitigation Teams"
Dorinda N. Noble, Southwest Texas State University
Cecile Guin, Louisiana State University

2:30-3:45	Panel # 12- International Criminal Justice	Taos C
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Chair/Discussant: **Rodrigo Paris**, Sam Houston State University

"International Initiatives in Criminal Justice"
Rodrigo Paris, Sam Houston State University

"United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda"

J.D. Jamieson, Southwest Texas State University
David Spencer, Southwest Texas State University

"Police in Transition: A Turkish Case Study"
Robert W. Taylor, University of North Texas

"Mexican Police Corruption in its Cultural Context: An Analysis of a Case Study"
J. Rick Altemose, Lamar University

"The Influence of the Yakuza on the Asian Sex Trade in the Light of the World Systems Theory"
Martin Perfecto, Sam Houston State University
Won-Jae Lee, Sam Houston State University

4:00-4:45	SWACJ Business Meeting	Taos A
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5:00-6:00	State Meetings	Location
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Arkansas	Taos B
Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma	Taos C
Texas	Taos A

Saturday, October 6

8:00-10:00	Registration	Lobby
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7:30-8:30	Continental Breakfast and Exhibits	Pecos
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8:30-9:15	Panel # 13- Crime and Victimization	Taos A
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Chair/Discussant: Verna Henson, Southwest Texas State University

"Victimization of Juveniles: Theoretical Perspectives"
Eric Azubuike, Prairie View A & M University

"The Evolution of Correction-Based Victim Services"
Michelle Todd, Sam Houston State University

*"Professional Development of Victims Assistance Providers
In South East Texas: A Proposed Study"*
Deanna L. Diamond, Sam Houston State University

"Helping Crime Victims in Indian Country"
Joan Crowley, New Mexico State University

*"Coordinated Community Response Teams: Policy Implications for County-
Level Attempts to Address Domestic Violence"*
Janet Wilson, University of Central Arkansas

8:30-9:45	Roundtable	Taos B
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*Criminal Justice Involvement in Specialized Freshman University
Programming*

Ed Schauer, Prairie View A & M University
Everette Penn, Prairie View A & M University
Trina Hestor, Prairie View A & M University
Ronnie Davis, Jr., Prairie View A & M University
Phillip Rhoades, Texas A & M University, Corpus Christi

8:30-9:45	Panel # 14- Law Enforcement	Taos C
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Chair/Discussant: **Deon Brock**, The University of Texas at Brownsville

"Stress and Police in Kansas"
Deon Brock, The University of Texas at Brownsville
Tammy Nash, The University of Texas at Brownsville
Suzanne Klaus, The University of Texas at Brownsville

Deeply into Organizational Settings for Sources of Police Stress"
Ni He, The University of Texas at San Antonio

"Police Officer's Perception of Demeanor: Effect on Arrest?"

John J. Rodriguez, The University of Texas – Pan American

“Survey Research via E-mail: Results from a Study on Perceptions Of a University Police Department”

Mark L. Dantzker, The University of Texas – Pan American

9:45-10:00	Break/Drinks	Pecos
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10:00-11:15	Panel # 15- Professional Development In Academic Criminal Justice	Taos A
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Chair/Discussant: **N. Prabha Unnithan**, Colorado State University

“The Importance of Conferences and Professional Meetings”

Frank P. Williams III, Prairie View A & M University

“Participating and Holding Office in Professional Organizations”

Barbara Hart, The University of Texas – Tyler

“Publishing Journal Articles: Tips and Hints”

N. Prabha Unnithan, Colorado State University

“Publishing Books and Monographs”

Marilyn McShane, Prairie View A & M University

10:00-11:15	Panel # 16- The Courts	Taos B
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Chair/Discussant: **David Perkins**, Southwest Texas State University

“Big Brother Is Handed A Blindfold”

David Perkins, Southwest Texas State University

“A Roadblock By Any Other Name...”

James W. Golden, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

“Corporal Punishment in the 21st Century: An Examination of Supreme Court Decisions in the 1990s to Predict the Re-emergence of Flagellation”

Sean Maddan, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

"Incarcerated Mothers: A Legal Right to Their Children?"
Tammy S. Garland, Sam Houston State University

"Parental Liability Laws: An Analysis of Past and Present Trends"
Robert D. Hanser, Sam Houston State University

10:00-11:15	Panel # 17- Criminal Justice Research	Taos C
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Chair/Discussant: **W. Wesley Johnson**, Sam Houston State University

"Federal Probation Survey 2000 in Texas"
W. Wesley Johnson, Sam Houston State University
Won-Jae Lee, Sam Houston State University

"Community Policing Toward Restorative Justice in the Assensus Perspective"
Won-Jae Lee, Sam Houston State University

"Anomie and Locus of Control Among Incarcerated and Non-Incarcerated Subjects"
Kimberly Cope, Magnolia Independent School District

"Developing Focus Groups for Juvenile Justice Programming"
Charles Bailey, Prairie View A & M University

CONFERENCE CONCLUSION

Abstracts

Mexican Police Corruption in its Cultural Context: An Analysis of a Case Study

J. Rick Altemose, Lamar University

A recent participant observation study of Mexican police corruption is examined and compared with descriptions of serious police corruption in the United States. An attempt is made to explain differences in corruption by examining cultural differences between the two countries.

Racial Profiling-Challenges to the Criminal Justice System

Victor H. Ascotillo, Westfield State College

Many states have been confronted with the problem of racial profiling. This paper will examine some of the issues/challenges that undoubtedly will be raised by defendants in criminal cases involving alleged illegal profiling. For example: 1. How will the court determine whether racial profiling has occurred in a particular case? 2. What will be the consequence to a state's case if it is determined that racial profiling has occurred? 3. To what extent will the civil justice system be involved? Based on the approach taken by the court in other cases involving illegal police conduct, the answers to these and other questions promise to be both provocative and controversial.

Victimization of Juveniles: Theoretical Perspectives

Eric Azubuikwe, Prairie View A&M University

Despite the volumes of literature on juvenile delinquency, there is much less discussion of juvenile victimization. This paper examines a number of variables that influence victimization occurrences and are grounded in existing criminological theories. Lifestyles-routine activities and more specifically, the absence of guardians in the form of family supervision as well as ecological factors are explored as explanations for victimization. Attention is paid to the efforts to achieve control, reduction and prevention. Since the solutions are often inherent in the root-causes of the problem, a modification of youthful routines, among other things, are recommended.

Developing Focus Groups for Juvenile Justice Programming
Charles Bailey, Prairie View A&M University

This is an exploratory study of methodological issues arising from the use of focus groups in juvenile justice programming. An experienced facilitator led ten small groups of the Texas Youth Commission (TYC) youth in discussions on causes, correlates, and solutions to youth violence from their perspective. Methodological issues related to the use of focus groups include: goals; other methods of data collection, selection of youth, group size, gender, age and ethnicity; committing offense; recording of the meeting, incentives, meeting arrangements; and data cleaning, analysis and reporting. Results are presented for consideration in future juvenile justice programming.

Resilience and Delinquency: Implications for Theory and Treatment
Laura Bailey, Prairie View A&M University

This study examines the effects of family relationships, youth attitudes, peer associations, and pro-social involvement on non-delinquency using data from Elliot et al.'s National Youth Survey. Variables, derived from behavioral, social learning, and social control theories are hypothesized to aid in youth resilience toward delinquency. Results indicated that at-risk youth who have high levels of associations with positive role models are more likely to be protected against delinquency. Further analysis indicated that strong family relationships, positive youth attitudes and positive peer associations aid in delinquency resistance.

Student's Perceptions of Crime in School: A Case Study
Cindy N. Berner, University of Texas-Pan American

Violence in American society is ranked as one of the highest in the industrialized world. However, when violent tragedies occur within in our schools, the perception of violence increases dramatically. As a result of this deviant behavior, the public's perception of violence in our schools arises. Because students are the individuals who are affected by the perception, this paper looks at the school safety issue by examining student's perceptions of crime in public schools. This was achieved through a specifically designed given to students within a local public high school.

'Unbecoming Conduct': Court Interpretation of Employer Regulation of Police Sexual Misconduct

Dr. William Bloss, The Citadel

In recent years the courts have bestowed considerable authority upon police employers to regulate employee on and off-duty sexual conduct. As a revision of a 1997 study by this author, this paper analyzes federal and state case law to determine the extent to which agency employers can regulate and discipline police employees for sexual misconduct classified as "unbecoming conduct." These findings suggest that, in spite of diverse court doctrine, employers are permitted to enforce departmental policies that govern a wide array of behaviors under the aegis of "sexual conduct unbecoming an officer." In order to discipline employees, the case law and jurisprudence generally hold that employers must demonstrate a *nexus* between the sexual misconduct and the reputation, morale, or effective operation of the law enforcement agency.

Stress and the Police in Kansas

Deon Brock, University of Texas-Brownsville
Tammy Nash, North Central Kansas Technical College
Suzanne Klaus, Fort Hays State University

This study examines law enforcement related stress for the officers of one county in southwestern Kansas. The authors intend to uncover the potential sources of officer and/or family stress and identify how this might impact overall family life/harmony. We intend to discover which independent variables (shift work, crowd control, press problems, etc.) exhibit the strongest relationship with the officer's perception of stress and his/her perception of its association with family stress. All offices of all law enforcement agencies of the county will be provided with a survey.

Occupational Deviance: Definitional and Theoretical Considerations

Dale J. Ardovalini-Brooker, Sam Houston State University

A great deal of work has been concentrated in the area of white-collar crime, which has a great number of dimensions to it. One area that has been focused on is occupational crime. A number of scholars from the Sutherland tradition have attempted to examine how crimes are committed during the course of one's occupation. This paper will examine the definitional issues surrounding occupational crime and will hopefully add to the discussion about occupational crime by widening the scope of study to include deviant actions that may or may not be deemed "criminal." In doing so, the paper hopes to address a new

definition to bring about new discussions on occupational deviance. While there is little dispute that a person who engages in theft from their place of business is a criminal, that same person who engages in other deviant behaviors such as sleeping on the job, may not be categorized as a criminal, but may very well lose his/her job for either behavior. The paper will also attempt to examine the theories surrounding occupational crime and will once again attempt to provide input as how to further the theories to include deviant actions that are not necessarily completely considered by previous scholars. Finally, the paper will make some suggestions as to how to empirically study these types of behaviors.

Victimization in School and Perceptions of Crime in School Among High School Students in Hispanic Community: A Preliminary Analysis

Ben Brown, University of Texas-Brownsville

Wm. Reed Benedict, Eastern Illinois University

This paper highlights the initial analysis of survey data obtained in Brownsville, Texas. Students attending four public high schools in Brownsville were surveyed in a effort to assist the school district's police department identify safety concerns and security issues among the students. Overall, the findings are positive. The majority of students reported feeling safe at school. The students were more concerned about property being stolen from them at school than about their physical safety; concerns which are consistent with the student's experiences. Moreover, the majority of students surveyed indicated few concerns about gang activity in the schools.

Getting Back to Nature: An Examination of Therapeutic Wilderness Programming

Ronald Burns, Texas Christian University

Despite increased attempts to locate alternatives to juvenile detention, and societal concern for at-risk youths, therapeutic wilderness programming has largely been overlooked by policy-makers, researchers, the courts, and society in general. The present study attempts to shed light on wilderness programming as an option for troubled youths through assessing various aspects of wilderness programming. Findings from a survey distributed to members of the National Association of Therapeutic Wilderness Camps shed light upon, among other things, (1) program participants and costs, and length of residency, (2) the facilitation of these programs, and (3) the methods used to shape participant behavior.

Cyber-plagiarism: Nature, Extent, and Prevention in Criminal Justice Education

Tory J. Caeti, University of North Texas
Eric J. Fritsch, University of North Texas
Victoria Dewaters, University of North Texas

Plagiarism is not a new issue in college education. However, the methods by which students can now cheat on writing projects has changed with the advent of the Internet. A recent exhaustive search of the Internet revealed that there are over 100 sites that provide on-line term papers or term paper writing services with criminal justice topics. These include free sites, sharing services, and profit-based companies. The nature and scope of scope of cyber-plagiarism will be explored specifically focusing on the prevention and detection of this type of cheating.

Evaluating Short-Term Classroom-based Treatment for Shoplifters

Gail A. Caputo, University of North Texas

The paper presents current research findings on a short-term classroom-based treatment program for adult shoplifters. A group of shoplifters enrolled in the program in the first year and a comparison group of shoplifters are included in this research. Various types of data were collected: background and criminal information; offense and sentencing information; program-recorded information; and probation-recorded information. Findings indicate that the treatment group fits the target population for the program and that the group fared quite well in the program, completing at high rates with favorable test scores and positive retention of course material. Educational level, prior drug use, juvenile incarceration, and the amount of monthly probation fees ordered are correlated with completion. The research also found a significant association between participation in the program and successful completion of probation.

More Bucks, Less Bang

Linda Foreman Clark, Wharton County Junior College

As a presidential advisor was fond of saying, "it's the economy, stupid." As it turns out, that phrase applies not only to presidential voting but also to decreasing crime rates. An examination of six states, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas comparing economic indicators and crime rates over the time period 1990 to 1999 showed significantly greater reductions in crime

rates for the states with the most dramatic growth in population, ethnic diversity, and personal income.

Anomie and Locus of Control Among Incarcerated and Non-Incarcerated Subjects

Kimberly Cope, Magnolia Independent School District

A study was conducted to determine the relationship between incarceration and feelings of external locus of control (LOC) and anomie. The sample included 89 participants, 62 of which were incarcerated and 27 non-incarcerated. Subjects were given the James' Internal-External Locus of Control Scale (James 1957) and the McClosky and Schaar Anomy Scale (McClosky and Schaar 1965). A Correlation was found between incarceration status and LOC and incarceration status and anomie. Those incarcerated had a higher degree of external LOC. They also experienced elevated anomic feelings. There was a correlation between external LOC and the variables age and educational level. This was also true of anomie, a correlation was found between age, education level and anomie. However, there was no relationship established between marital status ethnicity.

Helping Crime Victims in Indian Country

Joan E. Crowley, New Mexico State University

This paper reports the results of in-depth interviews with victim assistance staff serving American Indian reservations in New Mexico. These programs were established when money earmarked for Indian tribes became available. While most non-Indian victim assistance programs are located within the prosecutor's office, most Indian programs are affiliated with law enforcement. The paper will discuss the special problems of working in tribal settings.

Effects of a Drug Diversion Court on Client Recidivism

Debbie S. Cunningham, Southwest Texas State University

William E. Stone, Southwest Texas State University

The results and implications of a research study involving defendants in a Drug Diversion Court Program. Statistical analysis of a matched sample of defendants participating in the System of Health Options for Treatment and Release (SHORT) Program with defendants on regular probation indicated that SHORT clients were not significantly different in their recidivism on drug and/or alcohol related offenses from regular probationers.

Survey Research via e-mail: Results from a Study on Perceptions of a University Police Department

Mark L. Dantzker, University of Texas-Pan American

The traditional methods for conducting survey research have included telephone, mail and in-person. Technology has provided a new way to conduct survey research: electronic mail. This paper looks at the results of a survey of University faculty and staff and their perceptions of the University's Police Department, which was conducted by sending the survey questionnaire using electronic mail. Giving recipients a choice of returning the survey via e-mail or through the regular campus mail, of the 1128 recipients, 321 (28%) returned a useable survey. Of the 321, 59 (18%) readable surveys were returned via e-mail. Implications will be discussed.

Professional Development of Victims' Assistance Providers in the SE Texas- A proposed Study

Deanna L. Diamond, Sam Houston State University

The professional training and efficacy of victims' assistance providers has rarely been studied, leaving a gap in the victimology literature. In a study designed to address this gap, the author proposes a preliminary study of such personnel within a variety of criminal justice agencies within Southeast Texas. This paper is an outline of current literature in the field of victims' assistance and an initial discussion of the proposed survey mechanism.

School Violence and Zero Tolerance

Sandy Dunnuck, Prairie View A&M University

In recent years, school violence has emerged as the number one problem facing schools. One response to this crisis has been the implementation of zero-tolerance rules in schools. However, vague and broad definitions of weapons, drugs and threats have resulted in students being severely punished, often for behaviors that prior to zero-tolerance would not have been interpreted as infractions. Zero-tolerance, as practiced today may even increase the potential for violence. In order to effectively prevent future school violence, we need to evaluate the system currently in place and be willing to make tough, but necessary, changes.

An Analysis of the Solutions to Jail Overcrowding

Philip A. Ethridge, University of Texas-Pan American

This paper analyzes the problem of jail inmate overcrowding in a county jail. During the last five years the Hildago County Jail has been under a remedial order from the Texas Commission on Jail Standards to limit the jail population to 597 inmates. In July 2001, the jail inmate population peaked at 980 inmates. The solutions to jail overcrowding examined in this paper includes: housing inmates in private jails, housing inmates in other county jails, and alternatives to incarceration.

Incarcerated Mothers: A Legal Right to Their Children?

Tammy S. Garland, Sam Houston State University

In 1923, the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Meyer v. Nebraska* guaranteed each citizen the freedom to "marry, establish and home, and bring up children." This freedom is slowly being erased from our society. Harsher sentencing laws and punitive statutes have in essence guaranteed that incarcerated parents will lose their parental rights to their children. Thus, the presentation will specifically look at the effects these laws are having on incarcerated mothers and their children.

Minority Juveniles' Interactions with Law Enforcement in Texas

Camille Gibson, Prairie View A&M University

This study is qualitative analysis of positive and negative minority juvenile interactions with law enforcement. The data comes from 120 interviews with African-American youths and over 100 Hispanic youths in the Houston and surrounding areas. The youths reported details of their perceptions, experiences and observations of how law enforcement encounters were initiated, executed and resolved. The data indicated that many African-Americans perceived law enforcement to be biased against them. This was far less so for Hispanic juveniles.

A Roadblock By Any Other Name.....

Jim Golden, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

In the case of *Indianapolis et al. v Edmond*, the Supreme Court addressed the legality of a checkpoint whose primary purpose was the discovery and interdiction of illegal narcotics. The Court held that the checkpoint program established by the Indianapolis Police Department was operating only from a general interest in crime control, and was therefore in violation of the Fourth Amendment. The finding in this case prohibited checkpoints whose purpose was general in nature and designed only to detect evidence of ordinary criminal wrongdoing. This paper will examine the Court's decision in *Edmond* and its ramifications for police roadblocks.

An Evaluation of Recidivism Rates for Juveniles Admitted Into the Hays County Boot Camp From Selected Jurisdictions

Georgen Guerrero, Southwest Texas State University

The study was specifically designed to provide a quasi-experimental evaluation of the Hays County Boot Camp in San Marcos Texas. This evaluation is an analysis of the recidivism rates from individuals that attended the boot camp from selected jurisdictions in comparison with individuals that were placed on intensive supervision probation from the respective jurisdictions. This study also provides a brief historical review of the literature that surrounds the use of boot camps for juveniles.

Providing Customer Service to Prisoners: Total Quality Management

William Chris Hale, Sam Houston State University

One fairly recent approach to management has demonstrated tremendous success in both the private and public sector. Known as total quality management (TQM), this form of management stresses superior-subordinate cooperation, customer satisfaction, and continuous quality improvement (Crosby, 1989; Deming, 1986; Ishikawa, 1985; & Juran, 1989). Beginning with a brief discussion of TQM, this paper attempts to describe the general principles and characteristics of TQM, with references made to their application towards correctional management. Finally, the concept of team building and its importance to correctional management will be discussed.

Parental Liability Laws: An Analysis of Past and Present Trends

Robert D. Hanser, Sam Houston State University

Under common law, parents are not accountable for the acts of their children, unless specific exceptions are met based on parental negligence. These exceptions have affected the development of both civil and criminal parental liability statutes. Potential legal challenges based on the constitutionality of these statutes are addressed. An analysis of case law during the past decade concludes that parental liability statutes are likely to remain constitutionally viable in the years to come.

*A Qualitative Perspective on Adolescent Decision-Making Patterns
Toward Gang and Drug Involvement*

Dr. Carrie M. Harter, Sam Houston State University

Dr. Ted Watkins, Southwest Texas State University

An extensive review of the literature reveals several major theories regarding factors that contribute to youths' participation in antisocial gang and drug activities. Much of the literature on gangs and drugs suggests that micro-level influences, such as family and peers, may be key variables that influence at-risk youth. While statistical analyses show some association of each of these factors, there is little research on youths' perspective of these various factors and how the factors are considered in the individual youth's decision to become involved with, or avoid involvement with, gangs and drugs. This study outlines decision-making considerations that adolescents employ when making such decision.

*Training Law Enforcement Officers to Detect Deception: A Survey of
Current Practices and Suggestions for Future Directions*

Lori L. Hauser, Sam Houston State University

Holly A. Miller, Sam Houston State University

Research has demonstrated that law enforcement officers are no more accurate than the average person or chance in their ability to detect deception. A survey including an assessment of officer's knowledge and familiarity with the relevant research regarding deception detection, their opinions about the importance of detection, their confidence in their abilities, their training history, and their desire for further training, was sent to 1200 Texas law enforcement officers from 45 different agencies. The respondents' demographics were similar to the entire Texas law enforcement and nationwide law enforcement demographics. Results

indicated that the officers were not better than chance in their knowledge of the cues for deception. The majority of the sample reported that they attended only one training session, but thought training was important, and desired more training. Implications of the findings for future training are discussed.

Predicting Five Dimensions of Police Officer Stress: Looking More Deeply into Organizational Settings for Sources of Police Stress

Ni He, University of Texas- San Antonio

Research on Police officer stress has focused primarily on the rather atypical nature of police work and extent of adherence by law enforcement agencies across the nation to the Weberian bureaucratic form of organization and management practices. This study explores the effect of individual perceptions of work environment on make officer stress. Survey data from two medium-sized police departments in the Northwestern United States are used in the analysis. The findings observed suggest that the levels of five dimensions of workplace stress are similar to adult males in the U.S. workforce and that an individual's perceptions of their work environment do have a significant impact on police officer stress.

Swimming With Sharks or Guppies? A Roundtable Discussion of Common Issues Facing New Criminal Justice Academics

Craig Hemmens, Boise State University
Eric Fritsch, Boise State University
Mary Parker, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Wes Johnson, Sam Houston State University
Tory Caeti, University of North Texas
Jeff Walker, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

A roundtable discussion of common problems and challenges which recent criminal justice PhD's face, including: getting a god job, whether to go out ABD, combining research and teaching, and balancing one's personal and professional life.

A review of Criminal Justice-Related Decisions of the 2000 Term of the United States Supreme Court

Craig Hemmens, Boise State University
Jeffrey Walker, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Mary Parker, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Rolando V. del Carmen, Sam Houston State University
Barbara Belbot, University of Houston-Downtown

A panel discussion of significant criminal justice-related decisions from the 2000 term of the United States Supreme Court. Each panelist will be presenting a summary and analysis of several of the cases, followed by a group discussion.

UN International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

J.D. Jamieson, Southwest Texas State University
David Spencer, Southwest Texas State University

Our presentation will include an overview of the organization of the UN Criminal Tribunals, and will focus on operating procedures and the criminal trial process. Administrative problems, cultural and language barriers, political infighting, and other reasons for procedural delay will be discussed.

Federal Probation Survey 2000 in Texas

W. Wesley Johnson, Sam Houston State University
Won-Jae Lee, Sam Houston State University

Although much research has been written about police, correctional, and state probation officers, not much is known about Federal probation work. This survey examined attitude of Federal probation officers in Texas regarding atmosphere for participation, attitude on decision-making, job stress, job satisfaction, correctional orientation, and reported indices of health. Particular attention is given to understanding job satisfaction among Federal probation officers. Also, policy implication will be discussed.

Texas Jail Survey

Mark Kellar, University of Houston-Downtown

A 116-question survey was sent to 241 Texas county jail administrators in an effort to define and describe local administrative structures and operational practices. Inquiries ranged from general philosophy of corrections to staff demographics to program implementation. Fifty-eight

percent of the surveys were returned for analysis. Responses were entered into a database format so they could be retrieved in a number of orders and cross-referenced to specific information maintained by the Texas Commission on Jail Standards. A series of hypotheses was developed to determine if trends could be established among the participating organizations. Conclusions included demographic analyses, program comparisons and descriptive explanations.

Judicial Attitudes Toward and Dispositions on Texas Tobacco Laws

James Larry, Prairie View A & M University

Surveys concerning the attitudes and dispositions toward Texas laws were sent to every municipal judge and justices of the peace in a pilot study area as well as a comparison group of judges outside the pilot area. Three-fourths of the judges believed that adjudicating the state's tobacco laws are an important function within their court. Minors caught using, possessing, or purchasing tobacco were most likely to receive some combination of fines, a tobacco awareness class, and community service. Of the three types of penalties, the tobacco awareness class was the most popular among judges.

Community Policing Toward Restorative Justice In the Assensus Perspective

Won-Jae Lee, Sam Houston State University

This study examines and analyzes the common set of values between community policing and restorative justice in the assensus paradigm-as posited by Herman Bianchi-to help understand a true direction of community policing toward the restorative justice paradigm through: (1) a comparison and contrast of the concepts of assensus, dissensus, and consensus as manifested in the context of contemporary punitive-oriented justice and restorative justice and (2) and examination and description of conceptual and central themes of community policing and restorative justice are strongly recommended as critical, innovative, and creative approaches to understand the failure of the current criminal justice system to recognize the fundamental realization of diverse social phenomena and the significance of the peaceful and preventive informal justice.

Using Adhesive Tape for Noninvasive Collection of Evidence for Forensic DNA Typing

Richard C. Li, Sam Houston State University

This study shows that the used of hydrophilic adhesive tape provides a new non-invasive method for collecting DNA control samples and, potentially evidence samples, for forensic DNA typing. The data demonstrate that DNA profiles can be obtained using hydrophilic adhesive tape. DNA typing was successfully performed on the surface cells collected from several areas of the body, using this adhesive tape method. As indicated above, this collection method should reduce the risks of DNA degradation due to the moisture in the air, which are encountered using conventional collection methods, such as cotton swabs. In addition, our results have demonstrated that, using the adhesive tape method, the DNA samples are stable for at least several months after collection and we expect much longer.

Public Confidence in the Criminal Justice System in Texas: Findings from the 2000 Texas Crime Poll

Dennis Longmire, Sam Houston State University
Scott Vollum, Sam Houston State University

Based on data obtained from the 2000 Texas Crime Poll, analyses of public opinion regarding the criminal justice system, in general, and law enforcement, correctional, judicial, and death penalty components of the criminal justice system, in particular, are presented. Specifically, public confidence in these components as well as in the overall criminal justice system is measured and compared across demographic groups. Furthermore, 2000 (the last year of Governor Bush's incumbency) findings are compared with those from 1994 (the last year of Governor Richards' incumbency). Also examined, in addition to general public attitudes toward the death penalty, is public support for a moratorium on executions in Texas and the nature of this support.

The Pedagogy of Computer Crime: Accessible Examples of Encryption, Slack-space, and Packet Filtering for the Classroom

D. Kall Loper, California State University Sacramento

The language and concepts of computer crime are often foreign to criminal justice practitioners and academics alike. Given that computer crime and digital evidence will play an increasingly important role in the future of criminal justice activities, how can we inform ourselves and

teach our students about this area without learning an entirely new domain of information. This paper presents three basic techniques to introduce the technical concepts of computer crime: 1) encryption, 2) forensic data recovery, and 3) the function of firewalls. The techniques described emphasize understanding of the function rather than excessive detail of the implementation found elsewhere.

Corporal Punishment in the 21st Century: An Examination of Supreme Court Decisions in the 1990's to Predict the Reemergence of Flagellation
Sean Maddan, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Corporal punishment and correctional institutions share a common history. Since 1968, however when corporal punishment was declared unconstitutional in the 8th Circuit, correctional institutions across the United States abandoned the use of corporal punishment. This paper examines the possible reemergence of corporal punishment as a form of punishment in correctional institutions. An examination of the current Supreme Court's characteristics, i.e. decisions on cases heard in the 1990's pertaining to correctional issues, reveals that the Supreme Court would likely allow the reintroduction of corporal punishment in correctional institutions provided that adequate policies and procedures are in place for the practice.

The Changing Face of Juvenile Justice in Texas: What Will the Delinquent Child Look Like in Fifteen Years?
Bridget L. McGowen, Prairie View A&M University

As the face of America changes, so does the face of the juvenile justice system. Currently, African Americans make up the majority of those incarcerated, but 2000 US Census data tend to indicate the possibility of a changing racial make-up of prison and juvenile institution populations. The Hispanic population is experiencing incredible growth and, currently, Hispanics are the majority in the Texas Youth Commission. Theories, socioeconomics, census data, and other factors that foster delinquency, tend to suggest that TYC commitment rates among Hispanics will continue to rise and result in this group being TYC's majority population in the year 2016.

An In-Depth Look Into Racial Discrimination and the Death Penalty
Kristi M. McKinnon, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

In 1972, the highest court in the land abolished the death penalty as a legal means of punishment. Four years later, the death penalty was reinstated. The issues surrounding the death penalty in the 1970's are still present today. Unfair application of the punishment to certain groups is still prevalent in modern America. African-Americans remain over-represented on death row, and few states with the death penalty are reconsidering its fairness to minorities and considering placing a moratorium on the sentence until further research is done. If the death penalty proves unjust to certain groups, it then becomes a violation of our basic civil rights as outlined in the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments.

Teaching James F. Short: Examining Theory through Biography in the Classroom

Richard McWhorter, Prairie View A&M University

This paper explores the use of biography in teaching theory in criminology. The writings of major criminologist can be used to illustrate theory building, integration and major shifts in paradigms as well as the finer distinctions between theoretical positions. The contributions of James F. Short are used to demonstrate techniques for bringing life for students.

Measuring Narcissism: Implications for Delinquency and Violence

Dalila Mebane, Prairie View A&M University

When a psychological ailment threatens the well being of a person or society, experts often design test structures to examine the human psyche. These assessments study a wide variety of factors that measure the personality and its potential for violent or harmful behavior. This paper explores the problems of dealing with narcissism and its effects on behavior. Because narcissism can lead to pathological behavior, the Mebane Narcissism Scale (MNS) has been developed to determine if aggressive narcissistic tendencies are present.

Integrating the Humanities into the Criminal Justice Curriculum: A Pedagogy

Alice Ann Munson, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

For the last twenty years, the presenter has been using literature with legal issues and justice themes in both literature and criminal justice courses. In this presentation, motives, "mission," and methodologies will be discussed. Sample syllabi will be shared as well.

From Misery to Mission: Forensic Work on Multi-Disciplinary Mitigation Teams

Dorinda N. Noble, Southwest Texas State University
Cecile Guin, Louisiana State University

The office of Social Service Research at the School of Social-Work, Louisiana State University, has been quite involved with a number of death penalty mitigation cases. Using the in-depth case example of Feltus Taylor (executed in summer, 2000), this paper describes the process of developing a life history for use in a mitigation case. It centers on how a multidisciplinary team can work together to develop an effective life history, serving various functions for the convicted person, his/her family, and even for the victim's family in some cases. The graphic continuum of Feltus's life history will connect these elements together.

Craniofacial Reconstruction: Technology vs. Tactile Skill Shannon Douglas Parsons, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

A history of the practice of craniofacial reconstruction and its forensic applications was examined, as were the various techniques employed by the professionals who perform the reconstructions. A comparison between conventional techniques utilizing the skills of artists and the newest methods using computer technology was made. An evaluation of the success of both systems as well as the efficiency of each was taken into consideration in making the argument that the implementation of computer technology yields more effective results than methods used in the past.

Fighting Among Gang Affiliated Adolescent Females: Developing Violence Continuum

Rebecca D. Peterson, Ph.D., University of Texas- San Antonio
Katrina Kubicek, University of Texas- San Antonio
Stephanie Tovar, University of Texas- San Antonio

Female and male violence and aggression have been constructed quite differently with such female behavior as more "deviant" than male behavior. Violence and aggression also have been used interchangeably with one, aggression, a psychological attribute and the other, violence, a more sociological/social behavior. This research examines female-female fighting among a random sample of 150 gang-affiliated adolescents to ascertain the nature and extent of violence. Neighborhood, school and family fights among females are examined through use of violence continuum framework. The violence continuum identifies the motive of the fight, i.e., expressive or instrumental, as well as if the incident was planned or spontaneous. Policy implications for intervention and prevention are discussed.

The Influence of the Yakuza on the Asian Sex Trade In Light of the World Systems Theory

Martin Perfecto, Sam Houston State University
Won-Jae Lee, Sam Houston State University

Dynamics of emerging world system theory wherein global institutions impose certain agenda-political, economic, and social in nature-on targeted Asian countries may explain the phenomenon the Yakuza's sex trafficking that creates societal anomie within these targeted Asian countries. Thus, this study seeks: 1) to describe the evolution of the Yakuza's sex trafficking; 2) to explore the main reason and operation methods in the sex trafficking; and 3) to apply the world systems theory and Yakuza's sex trafficking to societal anomie within targeted Asian countries in terms of economic, political and social perspectives to comprehend the vicious cycle caused by the Yakuza's sex trafficking. We also discuss particular recommendations as regards how to curb the inhumane sex trafficking.

Kyllo v. U.S.: Big Brother is Handed a Blindfold

David D. Perkins, Southwest Texas State University

In *Kyllo v. U.S.*, the United States Supreme Court considered the use of thermal imaging devices to secure probable cause for issuance of search warrants in marijuana growing cases. This paper reviews the background of similar cases in the lower federal and state courts and concludes with an analysis of the court's recent opinion limiting law enforcement practices in this area.

Hispanic Increase and Crime: Ethnic Composition Change and Policing Priorities in Arkansas

Edward L. Powers, University of Central Arkansas

Over the last decade, much of the U.S. experienced high rates of Hispanic population growth. There are many reasons to believe that as communities grapple with changing ethnic composition, policing priorities and outcomes will be affected. In order to explore this notion in greater detail, multiple relationships between Hispanic population growth and police activity are examined at the county level for the state of Arkansas. Arkansas' dramatic 337% Hispanic population increase between 1990 and 2000 makes it an ideal context for exploration of emergent patterns. Practical considerations regarding police training and the distribution of police resources are discussed.

Panel Title: School Violence

Ronald W. Robinson, Stephen R. Austin State University

Moderate a panel on recognizing for potential violence in students. The panel will include a presentation on "Classroom Avenger," by Mr. Robinson. Other panel members will address "decelerating violence through negotiations," effective tactical responses, and legal aspects of school violence.

Police Officer's Perceptions of Demeanor: Effect on Arrest?

John J. Rodriguez, University of Texas-Pan American

In theory, a negative demeanor does not influence an officer's discretion when making an arrest. In practice, some studies have shown that negative demeanor on behalf of the perpetrator has an effect on officer's discretion. This paper offers results from a study conducted of 83 police officers from various departments in South Texas. A questionnaire was used to determine whether negative demeanor accounted for some impact on an officer's discretion when making an arrest. The findings tend to support the practice rather than the theory.

The Success of Younger Parolees: A Comparative Study in the California Dept. of Corrections

Lorraine Samuels, Prairie View A&M University

The justice system is always searching for ways to accurately predict and effectively reduce parolee recidivism. Age has been consistently significant variable in studies distinguishing success from failure in those released from prison. This study examines the relationship of age with parole outcome along with the effects of new offense, the commitment of violent offenses and gang affiliation using data from a larger study of parole in California. While young parolees were more likely to recidivate, the context of that failure and its implications are more complex than conventional beliefs might indicate.

Criminal Justice Involvement in Specialized Freshman University Programming

Ed Schauer, Prairie View A&M University
Everette Penn, Prairie View A&M University
Trina Hestor, Prairie View A&M University
Phillip Rhoades, Texas A&M University, Corpus Christi

Criminal Justice programs and personnel have become interested and involved in visionary freshman academic enhancement and student retention programs in the State of Texas. The logic of this expenditure of resources is two-fold: First, it seems right to offer the insight and skills of criminal justice professors in the attempt to aid and encourage all freshmen to be successful in their academic careers. Secondly, it is believed that freshmen who attach to criminal justice professors' support and teaching will both be more likely to choose criminal justice as their chosen field and also be better prepared to begin their studies in a criminal justice program.

Why Ethics Is Not So Effective

Sam S. Souryal, Sam Houston State University

In-service ethics training for police, corrections, probation and parole has been so popular recently, it is almost required by all criminal justice agencies. Nevertheless, the value of such training has been questionable. Based on an exit poll conducted by the author, some observations can be made as to the reasons why such training has not been so effective. These observations include: (1) the powerful impact of organizational culture undermines the resolve of officers to take the subject seriously; (2) the inability of instructors to agree on what is to be taught and the main

philosophies to be emphasized; (3) the agencies' fear of the unintended consequences of such training- if the officers are going to be too ethical, they may be uncontrollable; (4) the tendency of many instructors to preach rather than reason the role of ethics in a secular fashion; (5) the personal background and age of the participants seems to affect their zone of acceptability regardless of reason; and (6) the almost total lack of incentive and/or reward for those who champion and adopt ethics as a virtuous workplace behavior.

The Evolution of Corrections-Based Victim Services

Michelle Todd, Sam Houston State University

Historically, correctional agencies have focused on offender management, supervision, and rehabilitation. Recently, however, correctional agencies are recognizing that victims are important clients who deserve services and have begun incorporating victim services as an important part of their mission. Results from a national survey of state correctional agencies victim services will be discussed with emphasis on examining the relationship between the crime victim and the department of corrections.

Panel: Professional Development in Academic Criminal Justice

N. Prabha Unnithan, Colorado State University

Frank P. Williams III, Prairie view A&M

Barbara Hart, University of Texas-Tyler

Marilyn McShane, Prairie View A&M

This panel consists of four presenters who will present their perspectives on the importance of, and methods for professional development in academic criminal justice. The presentations are aimed at all criminal justice graduate students and faculty interested in pursuing various avenues for career advancement.

School Safety; The Impact of Race, Gender and Age

Amy Van Houten, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

During the past decade, there have been at least 321 deaths as a result of violence in schools. This had led the criminal justice community to try to find a solution for this problem. One of the aspects of school violence is whether students feel safe in their school. This research examines the

roles that race, gender and age play in children feeling safe at school. Relying on surveys given to junior high and high school students in neighboring communities, the research found that all three of the characteristics play an important role in feeling safe at school. Policy implications of these factors will be explored and suggestions for school officials will be made.

Minority Over-Representation in the Juvenile Justice System in Texas
Nelseta Walters, Prairie View A&M University

This study examined the various stages of processing in the juvenile justice system in three counties in Texas. The purpose was to look for possible over representation of minorities and if evident, to explore variables that influence processing relative to race. Data were collected on 318 youth ages 10-17 years. Preliminary results indicated that compared to their proportions in the general population, minority youth were over represented in each county at all processing stages.

Chinese-American Youth Experience with School Violence
Hsiao-Ming Wang, University of Houston -Downtown

Asian Americans as a group are disproportionately underrepresented in official crime offender data compared with their representation in the general population. This had led to Asian Americans being stereotyped as the "model minority." To what extent is this picture real? Few prior studies have addressed that. The present study analyzed a survey from about 100 Chinese-American high school students mainly in the Houston area, and provided a preliminary picture regarding their experiences with the issue of school violence. The findings of this study largely confirmed the pattern found in official data.

Parental Involvement and Delinquency
Tonya Willingham, Prairie View A&M

This essay examines the research that predicts delinquency on the basis of parental involvement. Although ideas about the role that parents play in the development of delinquency have been part of some of our earliest

criminological theories, evidence was mostly anecdotal or the product of unsophisticated methodological designs. More recent studies have looked at engagement in leisure activities, discipline strategies and the family social environment and their ability to predict delinquency and violence.

Coordinated Community Response Teams: Policy Implications for County-Level Attempts to Address Domestic Violence

Janet K. Wilson, University of Central Arkansas

In March 1997, the office of the Prosecutor Coordinator for the State of Arkansas was given a Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies award under Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. This grant supported the creation of four Coordinated Community Response teams to address domestic violence at the county level. With the grant's end in June 2001, it is possible to reflect on the successes and failures of the undertaking. Policy implications for future teams are provided.

The Corruption of Authority: Staff Manipulation and Inappropriate Relationships in Texas Prisons, 1996-1998

Rob Worley, Sam Houston State University

Every year correctional employees end their careers in disgrace and embarrassment after engaging in what is know as an "inappropriate relationship" with and offender. These relationships, which occur between staff members and offenders, usually consist of deviant business or sexual arrangements and are almost always forbidden by penal administrators everywhere. This paper is part of a larger project where the author employed face-to-face interviews of thirty-two inmate "turners" who were investigated for engaging in some type of deviant relationship with correctional staff members working in Texas prisons. Respondents were interviewed at seventeen different correctional facilities over a two and one-half month period (December 2000 to January 2001), and almost all of these offenders admitted that staff member who engage in staff manipulation are likely to have certain traits or characteristics that are deemed unfavorable by society. Also, a majority of the respondents indicated that many of these deviant staff members may have personal problems outside of work that led them to engage in inappropriate relationships. Based on the comments and insights of these thirty-two inmates, this paper will argue that stag

members who engage in deviant relationships with offenders have what Cressey calls "non-shareable" problems in his classic study of embezzlers. Using Cressey's framework is essential to understanding why some prison employees engage in inappropriate relationships with inmates.