

**Paper Abstracts**

**Western Society of Criminology**

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## PANEL 1: RESPONDING TO TROUBLED YOUTH

*Definitions of Childhood and Youthful Behaviours: Legislative and policy impacts.* Kathy Powelson, Simon Fraser University

Due to intensifying social problems and changing notions of the definitions of childhood and expectations of appropriate youthful behaviour there has been a recent push to create legislation that serves to protect and/or control children and youth involved in identified 'problem' behaviours. As each legislative initiative and its policy implications are directly linked to the definition of childhood, it is essential to contextualize the impetus to such definitions. Additionally, in order to understand where we are today, it is essential to bridge the past with the present. Failure to do so has thus far resulted in a plethora of legislation based on inconsistent and contradictory notions of childhood and appropriate youthful behaviour, which will lead to ineffective policy based on legislation that fosters notions of independence and dependence. This has resulted in legislation that severely restricts the rights of children and youth, at the same time calling for the protection of civil rights. Furthermore, any legislative discussion would be incomplete without an examination of the devastating effects European definitions of 'childhood' and expectations of appropriate behaviour on First Nations children in Canada has had, and continues to have on our country's People.

*Responding to Ethnic Diversity in Juvenile Justice - An Overview of Key Issues for Designing Appropriate Responses.* Michelle Jeffreys, University of Melbourne

This paper is concerned with the ways in which juvenile justice within Australia creates and manages difference by way of ethnic or cultural delineation. It raises questions about how ethnicity and culture is constructed and in doing so it highlights the danger of treating ethnic minority youth as a homogenous group. It is argued that ethno-cultural experiences need to be considered in light of broader structural issues such as education and socio-economic status. Based on interviews with young offenders from Vietnamese background, this paper explores some of the key issues necessary for designing juvenile justice programmes that meet the needs of ethnic minority youth.

*Reducing Violent and Disruptive Behavior among High School Students: An Evaluation of the Comprehensive Organization Management Program.* Carl Pope, Rick Lovell, & Scott Canevit, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee

This paper reports on the results of a two year evaluation of a program aimed at reducing school violence and disruptive student behavior. The program, Comprehensive Organization Management Program (COMP), was implemented at a local high school located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. COMP is a school wide program designed to aid teachers in dealing with violent and disruptive classroom behaviors and at the same time enhances classroom learning. Teachers were trained in the implementation and application of COMP. Evaluation measures included student and teacher surveys as well as focus groups; analysis of school incident data including administrative outcomes; analysis of police municipal citations and state crimes that occurred in and around the target school. The evaluation also included a non-equivalent comparison high school in which COMP was not implemented. The results showed that COMP was an effective intervention.

*'Nasty Girl': The Utility of Risk Theory in Analyzing Young Female Offenders.* Christie Barron, Simon Fraser University

Female violence became a topic of discussion in the wake of Karla Homolka's crimes in the mid 1990s, but it was the murder of Victoria's Reena Virk in November 1997 that not only led to public outrage, but also fuelled a pervasive belief that something has gone terribly wrong with our teenage girls. This belief is reflected in a *CBC* documentary entitled "Nasty Girls" which attempts to confirm an increase in girl violence (Barron, 2000: 81-83). Reminiscent of the public uproar over the 'liberated' violent woman that followed the publication of Freda Adler's 1975 book *Sisters in Crime*, the current moral panic is over a younger, seemingly nastier female. The perception that young female aggression is a serious problem in need of attention has contributed

to demands by the public and the government for harsher penalties for violent offenders. However, in conjunction with the current punitive modalities and mentalities that govern the youth justice system, the construction of risk profiles on young offenders signals the emergence of actuarial technologies in community- and correctional-based programs. As evidenced in the recent *Vancouver Conference on Violent and Aggressive Girls* (May 10-11, 2002) academics and youth justice authorities argue for increased research on and surveillance of girls' specific 'risk factors.'

The purpose of this paper is to explore the utility of risk theory in understanding the panic over the Nasty Girl. Analyzing the impact of risk rationality will include an understanding of the anxiety associated with late- or post-modernity. I will draw on the "risk" literature (Castel 1991; Beck 1992; Feeley and Simon 1992, 1994; O'Malley 1996; Ericson and Haggerty 1997; Young 1999) and works that focus on the gender, race and class dimensions of the risk construct (CAEFS 2002; Chan and Rigakos 2002; Stanko 1997) in order to contextualize the current response to the Nasty Girl. The governmentality literature will provide a framework for understanding how strategies are aimed not only at controlling girls but also at "responsibilizing" parents, teachers and the wider community, which is indicative of a new mode of governing in post-modernity (Garland 1997). It allows for a complex examination of how power is exercised over individuals and it provides the tools to understand the relations between state power and other modalities of governance. However, I will also consider criticism aimed at the risk theorists for not considering the historical and political context of risk thinking. While the governmentality theorists argue that gender, class and/or race are realist categories associated with totalizing theoretical scenarios (O'Malley 2001: 86), there is a concern that examining inequalities simply as risk variable results in a lack of critical impetus and the re-subordination of gender in theory. This paper will facilitate an evaluation of the dominant discourse on young female offenders and will potentially challenge the assertion by some experts that we need improved management of high-risk Nasty Girls.

## **PANEL 2: CORRECTIONAL CHALLENGES: SEX OFFENDERS, DRUG ADDICTS, & MENTAL ILLNESS**

*Service Needs of Mentally Ill Substance Abusers.* Christie Gabriel & Dale K. Sechrest, California State University, San Bernardino

The California Board of Corrections, in addressing major deficiencies in the services offered to mentally ill offenders, has created a Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grant. PASSAGES is a demonstration project within San Bernardino County that has been specifically targeted to treat dually diagnosed offenders (those having both a mental and substance abuse disorder). It is these issues of substance abuse, mental illness, their contribution to high recidivism rates, and the costs associated with them, that PASSAGES has been designed to address. The treatment program consists of a minimum 90-day intensive, in-custody treatment program, and detailed discharge and yearlong aftercare plan that addresses clients' medical, psychological, social, educational/occupational, and financial needs.

*Evaluating Short Term Treatment for Mentally Ill Offenders in a County Jail.* Dale K. Sechrest, California State University San Bernardino

In 1998, California's Senate Bill 1485 established the Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grant Program (MIOCRG). This initiative, administered by the California Board of Corrections (BOC), supported implementation and evaluation of county-developed demonstration projects designed to reduce recidivism among mentally ill county-jail inmates. The San Bernardino Partners Aftercare Network (SPAN) program and evaluation had a very large sample size (over 700 experimental and 700 control subjects), who were followed for up to three years to document returns to jail and relative costs of treatment. These data will be presented, and program and evaluation implementation issues will be discussed based on a process evaluation.

*The Effectiveness of Cognitive Behavioral Sex Offender Treatment in a Correctional Setting.*

Thomas J. Molumby, Western Illinois University

This study examined the arrest and reconviction rate for a minimum of five years after release of 217 sex offenders incarcerated between 1988 and 1992. A comparison was made in the recidivism rate between those who successfully completed the 18 month cognitive behavioral Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) run by the Iowa State DOC and those prisoners who refused treatment or were expelled from the program during the orientation phase for misconduct. Over 60 offender and offense variables were examined for predictive value. Program completers had a significantly lower recidivist rate (10%) than non-participants. The effectiveness of cognitive behavioral treatment for certain types of sex offenders is discussed.

*Sex Offenders in the Hood: The Challenges of Supervision and Reentry.* Darcy J. Purvis, University of California, Irvine

When offenders return to the community after incarceration, they face many challenges on their path to leading a life free from criminal activity. This reentry process becomes even more difficult for sex offender parolees. Sex offenders evoke more media attention and public concern than any other criminal offenders do. Although the Federal Bureau of Investigations reported in 1998 that sexual offense arrests were decreasing, the number of sex offenders held in state prisons has risen sharply in the past several years in the United States; it rose from 20,500 in 1980, then more than quadrupled to 88,100 in 1994. Most of these sex offenders will eventually return to our neighborhoods with only a small minority escaping some type of parole or community supervision. This paper will describe the challenges of the reentry and supervision processes for sex offenders returning to the community.

### **PANEL 3: LAW AND COURTS I: THE PRACTICE OF THERAPEUTIC JURISPRUDENCE IN PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS**

*Therapeutic Jurisprudence: An Overview from the Bench.* Jeffrey S. Tauber, Alexandria, VA.

This presentation will discuss how our legal culture has been affected by the drug court movement and given impetus to a new branch of academic endeavor, "Therapeutic Jurisprudence". We'll take a look at how "viewing the law through a therapeutic lens" (one definition of TJ) can alter the way that courts, judges, and attorneys do their work. Finally, we'll discuss how drug courts and the problem-solving courts that have been modeled after them (Driving Under the Influence (DUI), Domestic Violence, Mental health Courts, etc.) are changing how we practice law. Judge Tauber is Executive Director of the Center for Problem Solving Courts and is the recipient of numerous awards for his work on the bench. He initiated and presided over one of the nation's first drug courts and has written extensively on drug courts and more generally on problem-solving courts.

*Therapeutic Jurisprudence in Action in a Juvenile Dependency Drug Treatment Court.* Leonard P. Edwards, Santa Clara County, CA.

This presentation will demonstrate therapeutic jurisprudence in action in this panelists' juvenile dependency drug treatment court in Santa Clara County, California. First will be a 32-minute video that demonstrates the daily operations of court proceedings and includes interviews with clients who have experienced the court, as well as candid conversations with attorneys and treatment professionals involved in the court. The video will be followed by a discussion of court operations and discussion of a recently completed evaluation. Judge Edwards is currently President of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and has earned numerous awards recognizing his accomplishments on the bench. He has published extensively in the area of juvenile dependency.

## **PANEL 4: ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION**

*The Undergraduate Degree in Criminal Justice and its Perceived Legitimacy in the Law School.* Angel Ibarra Fuentes & Patrick Kinkade, Texas Christian University & Matthew C. Leone, University of Nevada

This paper discusses the findings from a survey of admissions officers at law schools in the United States. Deans of Admission, (N=120) were asked a variety of questions pertaining to how the undergraduate criminal justice major is perceived in relation to the adequacy of the academic preparation it provides for individuals applying and/or currently attending law school. The findings suggest that the criminal justice major is not, perceived as adequate preparation for law school education by the Deans of Admission. Results are discussed with in the context of the criminal justice curricula standards recommended by the academic review committee of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

## **PANEL 5: FAMILY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE I**

*The Santa Clara County DV/FV Court: Background and Overview of Court Functions.* Hon. Eugene M. Hyman, Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara

Juvenile domestic and family violence has become a growing problem while courts have largely ignored the issue. This presentation summarizes the background and overview of court functions in the Santa Clara County domestic and family violence courts. Using data from court records and case histories in an innovative Juvenile Domestic and Family Violence Court Program the demographic and family background history of these juvenile domestic and family violence offenders and their victims are explored.

*The Santa Clara County DV/FV Court: Evaluation and Juvenile DV/FV Cases.* Inger Sagatun-Edwards, San Jose State University

This presentation expands on the findings from the Santa Clara County Domestic and Family Violence Courts Program. Relevant research and legislation related to teen relationship violence and violence directed at other family members will be discussed. Additionally, this paper will also outline the effectiveness of the court-based intervention program.

*Group Counseling or Educational Interventions for Chronic Custody Litigators and Contemnors in Family Court? An Empirical Study.* Janet R. Johnston, San Jose State University

Highly conflicted separating and divorced families who are in chronic disputes and frequent contempt of court ordered arrangements for custody and visitation have concomitant high levels of physical violence. Their behaviors have proven to be psychologically abusive of their children and costly to the courts. The purpose of this study was to evaluate two group models of diversion from litigation for these families: a group counseling intervention and an educational/skill-building class. The results of a formative and outcome evaluation study of both services are described and compared with the litigation records of a comparison sample of families that did not receive the group intervention. Compared to baseline, at the nine-month follow-up there were consistent findings that co-parents were more cooperative, less conflictual and more likely to be concerned about their children's needs. Litigation rates and usage of family court services significantly declined for the group counseling model but were unchanged for the educational model, compared with their respective comparison groups. The counseling model cost 16.5 and the educational model cost 2.5 counselor hours of service per family. However, differences in client populations and jurisdictional policies and practices renders problematic any direct comparisons of outcome effectiveness of these two models of service.

*Program Evaluation of the Air Force Family Advocacy Program and Unit Leadership in Troubled Families.* Capt. Thomas Sherman, California State University, San Bernardino

Domestic violence is a problem that has plagued our society for generations. Unfortunately, it was often viewed as a silent crime remaining behind closed doors of households across America. The military family is no exception to this regrettable trend. Recently, several publicized murders on military bases have brought forth public scrutiny on military family programs. Many ask if violence is inherent in the military culture; if this is common in the military community; or what actions will the government take to face this problem? The Department of Defense began initial work in the 1970's with the Air Force establishing the first proactive measures. Vested in the Child Advocacy Program Regulation of 1975, long-term efforts evolved into the Family Advocacy Program seen today. Medical in nature, the program enhances Air Force readiness by promoting family health, community health, and resilience. This is accomplished by providing services designed to prevent and to treat cases of family maltreatment. In addition, the program maintains, analyzes, and conducts trend analysis on all family violence cases. Current research focuses on the effectiveness of the Family Advocacy program in mitigating violence in troubled Air Force families.

## **PANEL 6: EVALUATION**

*Crime & Imprisonment: Sentence Severity in California 1983-1999.* Connie Stivers Ireland, University of California, Irvine

During the past three decades, crime control legislation in California has been designed to increase prosecution and lengthen terms of imprisonment. The prison population grew dramatically with a decline in crime in the 1990's; Americans believe the War on Crime has been a success. The present research will use California parole and crime data to construct a sentence severity index, which can be used to calculate the probability of a prison sentence given the index crime rate, and the expected number of days in prison per reported crime. These indices demonstrate offender likelihood of imprisonment and length of stay as these trends have changed over the last twenty years in California. This analysis examines what part of the criminal justice system (e.g. arrest, prosecution, conviction, imprisonment) has sustained the bulk of the impact of this tough-on-crime legislation. While the California prison population has increased dramatically over the last two decades, the expected number of days in prison per index offense is shorter today than in the past. These findings suggest that our tough-on-crime approach has not produced the intended consequences, and that more people are serving shorter terms of incarceration per reported index offense in California.

*The Psychological Experience of Security Officers Who Work With Executions.* Michael Osofsky, Stanford University

Two hundred twenty-four correctional officers from the Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama "Execution Teams" were interviewed in order to understand the roles, experiences, and effects of carrying out the death penalty. One hundred sixty-nine completed mental health inventories to evaluate depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and elements of moral disengagement. The subjects were grouped based on their roles in order to gain a broader picture of the steps and their impact in carrying out the death penalty. The research indicates that individuals involved in carrying out capital punishment attempt to be "caring professionals." The security officers emphasize an overriding commitment to doing a good job in their positions as employees of the state. Many guards evidence a stereotypical tough guy facade, and few have ever discussed their jobs with their colleagues, wives, or children. Yet beneath these exterior postures, many security officers discuss the importance of carrying out their duties with compassion and dignity, and reflect on the need to treat the inmates as humans and to respect the conflicting emotions of the victims' and inmates' families. In the process, nearly all have been dramatically affected by their work with the death penalty. While their job is their prima facie duty, they experience stress and emotional reactions, frequently having a hard time carrying out society's "ultimate punishment."

*An Interagency Approach to Sex Offender Management – Profile of Juvenile Sex Offenders.* Sandy Keaton, Cynthia Burke & Regina Misch, San Diego Association of Governments

In 1999 San Diego County Probation Department received a grant from the Violence Against Women Office (VOWA) and the Center for Sex Offender Management (CSOM) to develop a collaborative group of multi-disciplines to address the issue of sex offender management and to formulate a plan to implement a model based on best practices. From this initial planning grant, an implementation grant was received in 2001 to establish a collaborative Containment Model for the management of juvenile and adult sex offenders in San Diego County. The goal of the grant is to better manage sex offenders through interagency collaboration, standardized supervision and treatment, information sharing, community education, and streamlined, consistent practices regarding registration/notification practices. As part of this process a profile of juvenile sex offenders was created to inform standardized protocols developed specifically for juvenile offenders under supervision. The profile describes the characteristics of the offender, victim, incident, and interventions. The San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) is responsible for the data collection and analysis for this project. This presentation will provide a brief overview of the collective process and the results of the juvenile sex offender profile.

*Computer Crime Statistics--Investigating the Dark Figure of Computer Crime.* Steve Mead, Portland State University

Computer crime in general is difficult to define and track. Currently there is a distinct lack of reliable, detailed, and accurate sources for "official" computer crime information and statistics. Furthermore, the sources that do exist, official or not, have multiple flaws, creating the potential for being substantially more inaccurate than similar real world data (i.e., a larger Dark Figure). Through experimental analysis, when data from official sources were carefully screened, analyzed, and compared against each other, there was a 64% overall increase in computer crime between 2001 and 2002. Throughout this same period, experimental analysis of data from monitoring criminal activity against host servers revealed that computer crime increased at a rate greater than 160%. Even accounting for the growth of the internet during this period, our experiment figures were substantially greater than the increases shown in the "official" statistics. This presentation will focus on the experimental results and the overall methodology on developing an experiment to measure the Dark figure of computer crime.

## **PANEL 7: GENDER AND CRIME**

*"I Never Beat up Anyone I Didn't Have to": Understanding Girls' Perspectives on Violence.* Sibylle Artz, School of Child and Youth Care, University of Victoria

Building on Magnuson's (1999, 2002) analysis of MacIntyre's (1984) ethical theory and the goals of social experience described in social interdependence theory, this paper, through a re-analysis of narrative data gathered over a ten year period in a variety of setting from school girls and custody center resident, examines the moral stance of girls who use violence and suggests that, rather than describing these girls as delayed in their moral development or deviant from the expected stance for females, they may be anchored in a competitive rather than a cooperative or individualistic stance and therefore acting in a morally coherent though not socially conventional way. The data that was re-examined consists of transcribed interviews with six key informants who participated in a key informant study of violent school girls (Artz, 1996, 1998), research conducted over a five-year period in a school district on Vancouver Island that included interviews with an additional seven adolescent female key informants who spoke to gender differences in response to school-based violence prevention (Artz, 2000), research conducted with seven female young offenders residing in a Vancouver Island custody center (Artz, Blais & Nicholson, 2000a), and four adolescent females interviewed in making a documentary on girls who use violence (Artz 2002). These interviews focused on the participants ways of understanding themselves, their life worlds, and the ways in which they made sense of their own and others behavior particularly with respect to the use of aggression and violence. The re-analysis suggests that with respect to understanding moral stance, much is missed when focusing only on linear and individualistic

conceptions of moral development such as those offered by Gilligan (1983) and Kohlberg (1981a) and that more emphasis needs to be placed on the social construction of self and other within qualitatively different but equally meaningful contexts of social interdependence.

*Gendered Justice: Addressing Female Offenders.* Barbara Bloom, Sonoma State University

This paper will provide an overview of *Gendered Justice: Addressing Female Offenders*, an upcoming volume that addresses the complex issues surrounding female offenders and criminal justice policy. It questions current criminal justice policy and practice which ignore gender as well as practices that have been widely accepted by mainstream criminologists, policy makers, and practitioners without regard for their implications for women and girls. The central theme of the volume is that crime is gendered and that gender matters significantly in shaping patterns of offending as well as the criminal justice system's response to criminal offending and to offenders. The "equal treatment" model that has guided criminal law and practice for the past century will be critiqued in terms of its effect on women and its implications for criminal justice practice. The paper will conclude with guiding principles for gender-responsive policy and practice.

*Resisting Penalty as a Feminist Imperative.* Karlene Faith, Simon Fraser University

In an era of runaway growth of the North American prison industrial complex, ideological tensions lurk between penalty and movements toward restorative or transformative justice. Decarcerationists, who seek to reduce the numbers of people in prison, and penal abolitionists, who seek social transformation, include many Canadian feminists. Feminists in Canada are disillusioned by the failure of the federal government to implement the vision of "Creating Choices," a 1990 task force report on women's imprisonment. Nor did it heed significant recommendations by the Honourable Louise Arbour, whose 1996 inquiry into wrongdoing by correctional staff documents the lawlessness of prisons. In 2002, more women in Canada are being incarcerated in medium and maximum security prisons for relatively minor crimes. An important lesson from the 1990s is the futility of prison reform, especially in the name of feminism. A key feminist imperative for the future is to challenge state penalty at its core, rather than attempt to reform an irredeemable institution.

*Women and Recidivism: A Review of the 1994 BJS Recidivism Data.* Barbara Owen, California State University, Fresno

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) publishes national data describing a variety of aggregated criminal justice data. These reports typically present this data with little attention to specific demographic analyses across the data points. This paper examines the recent BJS recidivism data for women separately. At the request of the author, BJS staff generously provided the output for this review. This preliminary analysis describes the post-release performance of 23,583 women (8% of the entire sample of 272,111) in terms of demographic release and return characteristics (including offense, race and ethnicity, prior record, and age); distribution of the sample across four categories of recidivism (re-arrest, reconviction, return to prison for parole violation and return to prison with a new sentence) and other dimensions of post-release outcomes. Some comparisons are made to the outcome distributions of the total sample. The paper concludes with possible explanations for the gendered nature of these differences.

## **PANEL 8: ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY I: JOURNEY TO CRIME**

*Psychopathy and Geographic Mobility.* Sarah M. Hunter, James F. Hemphill, & Gail S. Anderson, Simon Fraser University and Robert D. Hare, University of British Columbia

This study was designed to assess the relationship between psychopathy and geographic mobility among a sample of 311 male federal offenders. Psychopathy was evaluated from file and interview information using the Hare Psychopathy Checklist. Patterns of offender movement, coded from criminal records, were examined across each participant's criminal career. This included several indices of geographical movement (i.e., total distance moved, number of provinces and cities where offences occurred, number of relocations, time and distance traveled between offences).



Correlational and group analyses were then conducted to assess the relationship between PCL scores and these variables of geographic mobility. As predicted, psychopaths displayed greater geographic movement than did nonpsychopaths. These results are theoretically relevant and have practical implications for conducting recidivism studies and for police investigations.

*Target Selection and Spatial Pattern Analysis of Serial Sexual Offenders in Edmonton Canada*, Chris Mowbray, Intelligence Analysis Unit, Edmonton Police Service

Target Selection and Spatial Pattern Analysis of Serial Sexual Offenders in Edmonton Canada examines the spatial patterns of known stranger-stranger serial rapists who attacked their victims in Edmonton Alberta, Canada. The theoretical underpinnings providing the framework for this paper are found in journey to crime research, environmental criminology, environmental psychology, and other spatial or geography-based research. Series were determined by searching an offender database for individuals who had committed two or more sexual offences against a stranger in Edmonton. Thirty-seven series were found meeting the criteria. These series accounted for a total of 235 offences. This information was used to map each offender's home address at the time of the offence and the corresponding offender-victim contact scenes. The circle and range test was first used on the data. It was found that 68% of offenders were "marauders" and 32% were "commuters". Upon closer investigation it was found that a small number of offenders were responsible for an inordinate number of the total offences. These offenders were studied separately for fear they had skewed the initial tests. Similar results were found regardless of their exclusion or inclusion. Statistical tests were performed to ensure that the distances traveled from an offender's residence to the initial contact scene did not follow a uniform or normal distribution (i.e., the null hypothesis). Results of all of these tests lead to the conclusion that serial offenders, operating in the city of Edmonton, are bound in some spatial way to offend in areas that they know well and were thus termed "marauders". Suggestions for further research are offered in the paper including a discussion of the value of spatial research in the allocation of limited police resources during the investigation of serial sexual assaults.

*Measuring Awareness Space and Movement Patterns*. Melanie Tennant, California State University, San Bernardino

Research has found that criminals prefer committing crimes in areas where they are familiar and comfortable. These areas are often consistent with their daily activities. Criminals and law-abiding citizens alike, make decisions about where to shop, eat and hang out in the same way. By measuring the awareness space and movement patterns of non-offending individuals, crime prevention strategies can target potentially problematic places and typical movement patterns. This study used a stratified random sample of criminal justice students (N=200) attending a university in southern California to quantify their routine activities and movement. Subjects were asked where they lived, where they went for recreational activities, and how they traveled there. Reported activity nodes were geocoded and subjects' "home turf" was calculated. Results suggested that gender was a significant factor affecting size of home turf and perceptions of distance compared to actual distance traveled.

*Dealing with Geographic Outliers: Reconciling Repeat Victimization of Place and Hot Spots*. Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino

Evidence suggests that repeat victimization is higher in areas identified by computer algorithms as being 'hot spots' or areas with heavy concentration of crime. Farrell and Sousa (2001) present two hypotheses drawn from relevant theory to account for the overlap; offenders in the area are more prolific or their routine activities expose them to more opportunities. Both suggestions are equally viable. In furtherance of the discussion presented by Farrell and Sousa (2001), the current demonstration presents a third, alternative hypothesis. Overlap between these concepts can be attributed to analytic factors associated with the mapping software used to identify geographic concentrations of crime. This implies the need for additional research into the appropriateness of current analytic strategies that are significantly affected by the presence of extreme values or spatial outliers.

## **PANEL 9: RECENT RESEARCH ON GANGS**

*Ignoring the Inevitable: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and African American Gang Members in a Detroit Neighborhood.* William Brown, Western Oregon University

Many Vietnam Veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms were ignored for years by American society in general, and the Veterans Administration in particular - resulting in large numbers of suicides, prison sentences, and disrupted lives and families. In a study that spans more than eight years of observation by this researcher, youth gang members in on Detroit, Michigan neighborhood have exhibited symptoms of PTSD similar to those of Vietnam combat veterans. This paper will compare demographic and experiential characteristics of Vietnam combat veterans and youth gang members. Moreover, it is hoped that this paper will serve as a wake-up call for consideration of potential harms confronting inner-city youth as they attempt to struggle with symptoms that are ignored by the larger population.

*Attitudes and Experiences of Juveniles with the Police: A Comparison of Self Identified Gang Members and Non gang Members in the City of Chicago.* Richard Greenleaf, Western Oregon University

This study examines the association between gang membership and attitudes toward the police. Approximately 900 high school students in Chicago were surveyed regarding their experiences with police officers. Most members of youth gangs (past and present) asserted they were disrespected when stopped by officers, and they were more likely to harbor negative feelings toward police than their non gang peers. Moreover, gang members were more likely than non gang members to claim police use of excessive force was a big problem in their communities.

*Controlling the Dangerous Classes and the Creation of the 'Gang Problem'.* Randall G. Sheldon, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

This paper discusses the social context surround the "war on gangs," and centers on recent trends in the labor market and within the capitalist system itself, which in turn has created a growing "surplus population." This population has historically often been labeled as part of the "dangerous classes." The "dangerous classes" or "surplus population" are today mostly urban racial minorities who are the most likely targets of both the war on gangs and war on drugs. Both of these "wars" have sought out and/or invented "enemies" to be controlled if not exterminated, by labeling them as "gangs" and as "drug traffickers." Loosely defined and constantly changing definitions of "gangs," "gang members" and "gang-related crime" helps justify overt and covert suppression efforts within economically disenfranchised inner-city communities. The "gang problem," like the "drug problem" (and also, not coincidentally, the "terrorism problem") makes "managing" these populations much easier. Recent increases in jail and prison populations have been one of the results.

## **PANEL 10: COMPARATIVE JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY**

*Sticks and Stones and Broken Bones: The Influence of Parental Verbal Abuse on Peer-related Victimization.* Lisa Hutchinson Wallace, University of Alaska Fairbanks & David Mueller, Boise State University

This study sought to address the role of parental relationships in peer-related victimization of students. Specifically, the study examined whether students who were the victim of emotional and/or verbal abuse by their parents were more likely to be victimized by their peers. Relationships with parents were measured along parental punitiveness and levels of emotional attachment. Levels of peer-related victimization were measured at both the verbal and physical levels. Information regarding students'

self-esteem and isolation were also included. The data utilized in this study were collected from a survey of students in grades 6<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> in a rural southern county.

*Juvenile Delinquency in Nigeria: Causes and Solutions.* Karima Olusola & Fasonranti Olayiwola, Adekunle Ajasin Univeristy, Nigeria

The paper examines the problem of juvenile delinquency and the challenge it poses to national development. It posits that the rate of crime and delinquency is alarming. Children and juveniles are also being introduced into and used in serious crimes. The paper thus argued that the level of juvenile delinquency therefore gives some causes for concern in the contemporary Nigeria society. It highlights some of the predisposing factors responsible for the problem of juvenile delinquency. The paper pointed out that rapid modernization processes has affected the socialization function of the family and advocated for the establishment of public supported nurseries and day care centers manned by professionally qualify personnel in all major towns if we are to control the high rates of delinquency.

*Minority Report: Pre-Crime Intervention and Fundamental Values in Canadian Criminal Justice.* Jay Jones, Simon Fraser University

Canadian courts and prisons increasingly rely on predictions of criminal violence to render and incapacitate dangerous persons. This paper cautions against the policies and procedures used to render pre-criminals, arguing that by reifying individuals and groups as static objects, such practices violate explicit and implicit elements of formally expressed codes, charters, conventions and policy statements. While predicting, preventing and punishing violent pre-crime is founded upon the justified value of safety, other fundamental and worthy values ought not to be overshadowed by current trends toward reducing perceived risks. Safety must be tempered with liberty, equity and justice, to do otherwise may present a greater risk than that posed by pre-criminals.

*Juvenile Justice: Can we Attain International Compliance?* John Winterdyke, Mount Royal College

In recent years, most countries have expressed concern about the rising problem of youth crime. Whether real or artificial, the fact remains that the administration of juvenile justice has become a global concern. I propose to examine some of the key Articles from the "UN Convention on the Rights of the Child" in relation to how different countries are, or are not, implementing the standards and norms. Several countries will be selected on the basis of their juvenile justice model (e.g., welfare vs. justice vs. participatory vs. legalistics, etc.). It will be suggested that in spite of some 199 countries having ratified the Convention, few are able to fully implement the standards. Options for compliance will be explored.

*Contrasting Asian and African American Homicide Cases in Seattle, 1900-1940.* Brian Paciotti, University of California, Davis

The details of homicide events were collected from police files, coroner reports, and newspaper articles in the city of Seattle from 1900 through 1940. African Americans and Asians both experienced extreme resource deprivation and discrimination during this period, and such conditions offer an opportunity to explore ethnic-specific patterns of interpersonal violence. The details of the homicide events suggest ethnic differences in the types of motives for violence, and to the degree violence was committed by groups rather than individuals. Preliminary evidence suggests that Asian violence was influenced by the vice industry, and many homicide cases involve organized violence between Tong groups. Although inconclusive, African American homicide cases may also reflect disputes erupting in the vice industry. These cases, however, may be less tied to organizations such as the Chinese Tongs, and more representative of spontaneous disputes among individuals unaffiliated with organizations or gangs.

## **PANEL 11: ISSUES IN POLICING**

*The Police Caution and the Right to Counsel: The Gulf between the Perceptions of the Police and of the Suspects whom they Detain.* Simon Verdun-Jones and Adamira Tijerino, Simon Fraser University

In the *Brydges* case (1990), the Canadian Supreme Court provided a significant interpretation of the constitutional right to counsel under section 10(b) of the *Charter*. Following this ruling, the police were required to inform detained accused persons not only of their right to counsel but also of the availability of legal aid and the extent to which they may immediately access the services of 24-hour duty counsel, regardless of their income. This paper examines the findings of an empirical study in which both police officers and detained persons were interviewed concerning the nature and extent of the information about the right to counsel that was actually provided at the time of detention. While police officers claimed total compliance with the duties mandated by the Supreme Court of Canada, many of the accused denied receiving the information or claimed lack of memory concerning any caution given to them by the police. The implications of these findings for police practices and for legal aid are explored and specific reference is made to the factors that appear to account for apparent discrepancies between the responses of the police and the detained accused (intoxication, FAS, mental disorder, multiple drug use, language difficulties, etc.).

*Suicide During Police Pursuits: The Result of Police Intervention?* Richard B. Parent, Simon Fraser University

This paper examines the underlying causes and prevalence of suicides that occur during police pursuits. These are incidents in which on-duty police officers are pursuing, confronting or apprehending an individual who suddenly produces a firearm and takes his or her own life. Often, the involved individual is emotionally distraught but not necessarily suicidal. However, the situation quickly deteriorates upon police intervention with the individual suddenly killing himself or herself for no apparent reason or motive. The sudden presence of the police is believed to be a significant factor in precipitating the resulting suicide. The cases presented document that “police assisted suicides” go beyond the boundaries that are typically associated with “suicide by cop” encounters. Through the examination of police investigations, coroner inquests and media reports, this study reveals that police personnel in North America may unknowingly serve as a catalyst in an individual’s sudden suicidal death. An individual act of suicide that at times will result in a lethal threat to police personnel and innocent members of the public.

## **PANEL 12: MURDER AND MAYHEM**

*Homicide versus Medical Science: Do the Numbers Add Up?* Martin A. Andresen, University of British Columbia

In a recent article, there has been a claim made by a group of medical doctors that homicide has not really been falling over the past 25 years. Although the actual figures have been falling, this is not due to a decrease in the attempts to commit homicide, but a result of improved medical practices that are better at saving lives. Rather, this group of doctors claim that the violence rate has been sharply increasing over this period. This paper empirically investigates these claims in a Canadian context. Analysing the homicide, attempted homicide, and aggravated assault it is found that the numbers do not add up for this claim to be true.

*Contract Killing in the 90s: A Study of Killers, Targets, and Reasons – Part II* . Lynn Newhart, Rockford College.

The focus of this study is to present both descriptive and qualitative analyses of contract killings in the 1990s (N = 60). The data were obtained using Lexis-Nexis to search for newspaper accounts of such killings. Contract killings determined to be gang- or organized crime-related were omitted from the analysis. A preliminary analysis of this data was presented at the Academy of Criminal Justice Annual Meetings in April, 2001. This paper continues the analysis by taking an “in-depth” look at the killers, targets and reasons. Results suggest that all of the killers were men and men

were slightly more likely to be victims. The data also indicate that the two most common reasons for the contract kill were related to financial gain or a love triangle.

*“Their Blood Shall Be Upon Them”*: *Homosexual Advance and the Mitigation of Homicide in Provocation Jurisprudence*. Michael Smyth, University of California, Irvine

The reciprocally constitutive influence of the social and legal spheres is not an uncommon theme in law and society research (Richman, 2002). In its willingness to consider homosexual advance as a partial excuse for homicide, provocation jurisprudence offers a keen lens through which that interplay can be observed. That which constitutes adequate provocation to mitigate a killing is a determination that is largely assigned to juries. In general, however, it is understood to be that which would cause a reasonable man to become so overtaken by emotion as to lose his self-control and, although a reasonable person would not kill, “a homicidal reaction would be at least understandable to him” (Chen, 2000, p. 208). As Nourse (1997) suggests, however, a provoked killer’s call for understanding is not a plea for sympathy, but rather a claim of normative authority—a demand that society share his outrage at the behavior of the victim. It therefore seems likely that, when provocation takes the form of already marginalized behavior, society may readily become complicitous in the normative judgment of a killer by partially excusing his actions. In the interest of investigating this possibility, this study examines a range of behaviors that have been construed to partially excuse homicidal action in cases involving “homosexual advance.” An analysis of ten such cases reveals a startlingly broad spectrum of behavior that has been suggested as constitutive of adequate provocation to kill. The significance of these findings to larger law and society issues is discussed.

*The History of Sacrificial Death*. Lenny Krzycki, International College, Fort Myers

This paper discusses the historical practice of sacrificial death among diverse civilizations. The cultural purpose and meaning of historical sacrificial death will then be paralleled with the contemporary acceptance of the death penalty. Thus, my research will examine past and prevailing anthropological, ideological, religious and philosophical aspects of the sanctioned practice of imposing human death.

### **PANEL 13: TERRORISM ROUNDTABLE**

*An Introduction to the Phenomenon of Single Issue Terrorism*. Jesse Cale, Raymond Corrado & Irwin Cohen, Simon Fraser University.

Single issue or issue-motivated terrorism can be understood as a form of anti-state terrorism that manifests itself as an extreme, illegitimate, and often violent response to a controversial issue within a given society. In North America, issue terrorism has accounted for the largest proportion of domestic terrorism incidents over the last twenty years. The actions of North American terrorists have been directed toward a multitude of targets in both the public and private sectors and have predominantly been motivated by contentious environmental, animal rights, abortion, and globalization issues. Constructing an appropriate response to issue terrorism requires an intricate comprehension of the phenomenon, its root causes, and an ability to differentiate between acts of legitimate protest and campaigns, and acts of terrorism. This paper provides an introduction to the phenomenon of issue terrorism analyzes its historical roots, and highlights the conditions under which it has traditionally occurred in North America. Finally, this paper will highlight the conditions under which issue terrorism is likely to occur in the future and some of the methods that the American and Canadian governments are using to address this increasingly serious form of terrorism.

*Islamic Fundamentalists and Acts of Terrorism in Nigeria*. Olaoye Fatai Olubayo, University of Ado-Ekiti.

The activities of some Islamic Fundamentalist in recent times call for concern. The unprecedented violence attained by the activities of the fundamentalist has left much to be desired. At the inception of democratic role in Nigeria since 1999, Islamic Fundamentalists have been unleashing terror in the country. Over twenty sectarian face-offs were believed to be the handiwork of the fundamentalists. It is found out that "Arewa Peoples Congress" is the umbrella body that is giving

backings to the fundamentalists. It is also discovered that the fundamentalists ignited most of the riots in the country usually after the "Jumat service" on Fridays. Again, it is found out that most of the targets of these fundamentalists are human and materials that belong to other religious sects and foreign interests. This is exemplified after terrorist attack in America and Kaduna riot over the Miss World beauty contest. This paper established that many lives have been lost to the activists of the fundamentalists than what is experienced during the civil war in Nigeria. This paper therefore recommended incorporation of western education into the Islamic education. Special programs for the "Almajeris" youths who are using as instrument of terror involve mass education to rejuvenate moral consciousness.

*Sharia Legal system in Nigeria: Holy Law or Act of Terrorism?* Folami Olakunle Michael, Adekunle Ajasin University

The introduction of Sharia legal system came with inundated criticisms both within and outside the country. Sharia has been seen as act of terrorism because of inter-religious crisis and suicide missions that trailed its introduction. Judgments passed by the Sharia courts are also an indication. This also brings to the question of whether Sharia is of more moral than legal issue. Out of less than 200 judgments passed so far by the Sharia courts in the Northern Nigeria 120 are out rightly against women. Punishment meted out on offender range from death by stoning or hanging, cutting of arms, leg, or hand, to the social assaults of ordeal by the sense of slashes, caning and banishing. These cruelties are the reminiscence of stone age punitive measures and atavistic reversion. Western education is therefore recommended for those in the Sharia states in Nigeria. Uniform law should be in operation in the country. Reorientation and reawakening of moral values need to be given a priority. Internationalization of Criminal Justice System is also recommended.

#### **PANEL 14: FAMILY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE II: MOLESTERS, PIT BULLS, COBRAS, HOMOSEXUALS, AND INSECTS: THE FACE OF CURRENT DV/FV CASES**

*Non-Familial Child Sexual Assault: A Determination and Assessment of Risk Factors.* Kristy Nethery, Simon Fraser University

In recent years, there has been a lot of media attention on children being abducted by strangers, and then sexually assaulted. People have many different theories as to how or why these children are being abducted, most of which look directly at the offender. However, there has not been a great deal of attention paid to the victims of non-familial sexual assaults. An examination of the victims' behaviour, activities, time and place of assault, etc., may reveal what factors increase a child's risk of being assaulted. Data for non-familial sexual assault cases were compiled from ViCLAS (Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System) and span from 1976-2001. There are opinions as to what constitutes a risk, but to date there is little research to support these opinions. Places that people think are safe, such as the home or swimming pools, may not be. The results of this research showed that 45 percent of sexual assaults, when the victim was not alone, took place at a swimming pool. Nineteen percent of victims were initially contacted inside their homes, and 14 percent were assaulted there. As well, times when children are supposed to be safe, such as when the child is in school, may not be. Approximately 24 percent of assaults took place during school hours, a couple even occurred right outside the school office. It was also found that only 31 percent of offenders, who committed their assault at a swimming pool, were convicted. Further, only two of the four districts (British Columbia is divided into four districts) had a higher conviction rate than suspect rate (suspect rate being when the offender is only considered to be a suspect and no charges are laid). Public education is needed so that people will become aware of the risk factors and in turn help to prevent such horrific crimes from occurring.

*Testing a New Typology of Batterers: Beyond the Pit Bull/Cobra Dichotomy.* Elizabeth Conniff, University of California, Riverside

This paper presents information about the behavior of men who are on probation after being convicted of battering their female partners. Data was gathered as part of a victim survey that asked women about the actions of their partners. For the purposes of this study, the behaviors have

been divided into three areas: (1) Controlling behaviors, (2) Threatening behaviors, and (3) Physically abusive behaviors. Analysis is aimed at ascertaining whether or not abusive men can be typologized beyond the standard popular culture pit bull/cobra dichotomy. If they can indeed be separated as such, this would suggest that a variety of treatment & rehabilitation efforts would be more effective than current such efforts.

*Expanding Domestic Violence Theory: A Constitutive Approach to the Issue of Same-Sex Domestic Violence.* Sue Cote, California State University, Sacramento

Abuse in homosexual relationships is typically overlooked, especially in terms of theoretical, social, and legal responses to domestic violence. Primarily, in terms of theory, feminist scholars do not often include lesbian battered woman in their theoretical scope because they explain domestic violence, theoretically, as a gender-based phenomenon: a form of male oppression of women (Hodges, 1999/2000; Merrill, 1996). This paper examines the current challenges presented to domestic violence theory by the persistence of same-sex domestic violence and offer viable alternative theoretical frameworks that may enhance an understanding of this type of domestic violence. The paper proposes a theoretical model that takes into account how power and control relate to issues of victim-offender identities, personal psychological power, and institutional homophobia within current statutory frameworks. The project intends to show how a constitutive framework entertains a broader range of variables, namely the impact of legal recognition and protection from violence on victim identity, meaning-making with respect to the law, self-efficacy and personal power.

*Insects as Physical Evidence in Animal Abuse or Neglect Cases.* Niki R. Hobischak, Simon Fraser University

Insects will frequently colonize an open wound in animals or people who are neglected or abused. The presence of the insects, alone, can indicate that the animal or person has not been treated or kept clean. However, a careful analysis of the insects themselves can provide information on how long ago the abuse occurred and how long the person or animal has been neglected. We present results from a BC survey of veterinarians on cases of insect colonization of domestic, pet animals and the analysis of these cases to determine length of time of neglect. Although this study concentrates on pet animals, the principles are the same in humans. Recommendations for handling such cases as well as treatment and prevention will be presented.

## **PANEL 15: PREVENTING DELINQUENCY & CRIME**

*WSU-CMS Hispanic Initiative Project.* Richard I. Hooper, Weber State University

This presentation examines the impact that tutors, mentors, anti-violence training, and bilingual counselors have on grade-point average, attendance, and discipline referrals at Central Middle School, Ogden, Utah. The method consists of administering a pre and post-tests, and reviewing official school records of Hispanic youth attending Central Middle School. This study used a simple pre & post-test design with a nonrandom purposive sample of Hispanic youth at CMS.

*Blueprints for Violence Prevention: Replication of Programs and Factors for Implementation Success.* Sharon Mihalic, University of Colorado

Although the overriding goal of the Blueprints initiative has been to identify effective, research-based programs, through a national dissemination project sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, in collaboration with the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence, these programs have been taken to scale nationwide. Collaborating with the designers of each program to deliver expert training and technical assistance, CSPV has monitored the implementation process to assist in troubleshooting problems, providing feedback to sites, and ensuring that programs are implemented with fidelity to their original intent and design. This initiative provided the opportunity to gather and disseminate information regarding factors that enhance the quality and fidelity of implementation. Through a process evaluation in which both quantitative and qualitative data were gathered from the replication sites, the Blueprints team

discovered and validated a number of conditions necessary for successful and sustained implementation. This presentation will describe some of these factors, for instance, the importance of assessing site readiness, implementing with fidelity, and training and technical assistance.

*Evidence of Traumatic Brain Injury in a Forensic Psychiatric Population in British Columbia: Implications for Future Research and Practice.* Amanda C. Ward, Simon Fraser University

The aim of this exploratory study was to assess the incidence of traumatic brain injury (TBI) in a Canadian forensic psychiatric population and to examine the sequential relationship between TBI and violent and non-violent offending. File reviews, interviews and neuropsychological testing were conducted on a sample of 50 male patients. The neuropsychological test employed was the Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status. This study found that 40 percent of the participants (n = 20) had incurred at least one brain injury. Of this 40 percent only four participants had broken the law prior to their injury and only three had committed a violent offence previous to their injury. Significantly, 13 of the participants with TBI began offending after incurring their brain injury.

*Arrest and Juvenile Justice System Processing: Prevention or Amplification of Delinquency?*

David Huizinga, University of Colorado; Karl Schumann, Universität Bremen, Germany  
Beate Ehret, Universität Bremen, Germany & Amanda Elliott, University of Colorado

This presentation will describe findings from a cross-national study about the impact of arrest and juvenile justice system processing on subsequent delinquency and crime. The juvenile justice systems in the U.S. and Germany are quite differently constructed. In Germany offenders aged 14 up to the age of 20 are rather leniently sanctioned based on juvenile law, while in the U.S. the “get tough” approach of the eighties has led to a more punitive orientation toward persons aged 10 through 18. Using data from two longitudinal studies (Denver Youth Survey and Bremen School-to-Work-Study) the arrest and sanctioning patterns at both sites during the ages 14 through 24 will be used to illustrate the differences between the two sites. Thereafter, the effect of the different styles of reaction by the two juvenile justice systems on subsequent offending will be examined.

## **PANEL 16: ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY II: SUBSTANTIVE CRIME PATTERNS**

*Burglary Revictimization in the Long Term.* Petra Jonas, Simon Fraser University

Until recently, the incidence of multiple or repeat burglary victimization has been relatively neglected in crime research, despite the identification of this phenomenon some years ago by Johnson et al (1973) and Zeigenhagen (1977). This paper identifies the problem of burglary repeat victimization both spatially and temporally, outlines the theoretical considerations and demonstrates the overall need for a prevention policy. More importantly, preliminary findings utilized for the completion of a Masters Thesis will be presented; particularly, how burglary repeats concentrate temporally in the Greater Vancouver area over a ten-year span by analyzing C.A.D. data. A time-series analysis is employed in order to assess whether a temporal pattern for such revictimizations, to the same address, exists. Also, whether or not hot spot clusters can be identified (hot spots can be characterized as areas that have the highest number of repeats in comparison to other zones) will be deliberated upon. In essence, the idea that crime victimization is concentrated amongst certain persons and households evokes significant benefit to public policy if crime preventive resources can be deployed when and where they are most needed (Hope et al., 2001).

*The Social Ecology of Violent Juveniles: Dallas, Texas, 1997 – 2001.* Donald R. Dixon, California State University, Sacramento

Theorists and practitioners have sought for decades to explain why juveniles commit violent crimes. Previous assessments of such juveniles have relied largely on simple demographic



descriptions of the offenders to provide clues about offender characteristics. Between 1997 and 2001 nearly 6,000 juveniles were arrested in Dallas, Texas for violent offenses. The present research utilizes GIS software to identify the “hot spots” where these offenders live. From this we analyze the social and ecological characteristics of those hot spot neighborhoods in order to gain a more clear understanding of the underlying factors that contribute to the emergence of violent behavior in juveniles. This approach affords more precise understanding of the different demographic characteristics of violent juvenile offenders than has been widely understood in the past.

*The Regulation of Rice Wine In British Columbia: An Assessment of the Issues and a Discussion of the Preliminary Findings.* Shereen Hassan, Simon Fraser University

Alcohol and drug abuse has been rampant amongst those who live in or who frequent the downtown eastside of Vancouver, Canada, for several years. There are numerous forms in which alcohol in particular can be consumed that are not conventionally deemed potable. Amongst these is rice wine. Although intended for use as a cooking ingredient in Chinese cuisine, this product has been an attractive beverage for severe alcoholics due its high concentrations in alcohol and due to the fact that it is relatively inexpensive. By virtue of the geographic proximity of the core of the downtown eastside to Chinatown, the availability of this product has undoubtedly had a detrimental impact. Efforts to date have focused on reducing harm by directly controlling its availability. Following along these lines, a provincial regulation was passed in 1999 controlling the sale and distribution of this product. Rice wine has since been available exclusively in liquor stores province-wide. As the impact of this policy has not yet been assessed, the purpose of this paper is to highlight some of the issues that need to be addressed in such an assessment. More specifically, the purpose is to consider the historical context from which this regulatory policy emerged, to consider the threat displacement may pose to such an evaluation, and to discuss some preliminary findings in the evaluation of this regulatory policy.

*The Expansion of the Hells Angels M/C Across Canada.* Darren Wasilenchuk, Simon Fraser University

The growth of organized crime within Canada during the last five years has grown in leaps and bounds. One group in particular that has made tremendous strides has been that of the ‘Hells Angels’. The Hells Angels are now represented official in every major Canadian Province. The last four years have been pivotal in the Hells Angels growth and expansion within Canada. The Hells Angels now have chapters in each of Canada’s four Western Provinces as well as the prized jewel of organized crime in Canada, that being Ontario. The method in which the Hells Angels sought to establish their presence in each region varied and even went beyond normal club policies and procedures. I will examine the different methods that the Hells Angels used in each region to successfully gain there sought after presence.

## **PANEL 17: ISSUES IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONS**

*Incarcerated Youth and Perceptions of Prison Violence.* Amy Johnson, Simon Fraser University

There is little research on the effects of incarceration on serious and violent young offenders. As a result, we know very little about a youth’s prison experience, and the factors that contribute to subsequent or future offending behaviour. There are two dominant and competing theoretical perspectives regarding a youth’s prison experience; the importation model claims youth bring their violent oriented community experiences into the prison, while the institutional model claims that it is the violent prison structure that has the primary impact on incarcerated youth. In order to futher our understanding of these two models, this thesis begins to address the knowledge gap since it includes a sample of serious and violent young offenders who have been sentenced under the Young Offenders act (1982) in British Columbia. This thesis describes the offender’s family multi-problem profiles as well as other educational and abuse profiles. In addition, this thesis presents research that indicates that the number of prior convictions and the frequency of physical fights in the community were the most significant variables associated with perceptions of violence in prison. The sample was randomly selected by

gender, with twenty-five males and twenty-five females. These were from a larger study of 500 youth questioned on their levels of perceived violence in youth corrections. It is argued that the importation model is more important in explaining how youth's perceive their prison experience in terms of violence.

*An Experimental Study of a Juvenile Boot Camp and Intensive Parole Program.* Jean Bottcher & Michael Ezell, Vanderbilt University

The California Youth Authority (CYA) operated a boot camp and intensive parole program (called LEAD) during the mid-1990s. By design, LEAD was subjected to experimental study, but its legislatively mandated in-house evaluation was prepared in the spring of 1997 before a full set of outcome data was available. This analysis capitalizes on follow-up arrest data provided by the California Department of Justice in August 2002. The paper presents a review of the literature on contemporary boot camps, a description of the LEAD program and a summary of its in-house evaluation findings, and an analysis of relatively long-term data on recidivism by experimental group.

*A Systems Analysis of the Treatment of Serious and Violent Youthful Offenders.* John Vivian, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections; Nancy Rodriguez, Arizona State University – West; Robert DeComo, National Council of Crime and Delinquency

In 1997, Arizona enacted legislation that assigned heightened system penalties to juveniles accused of violent crimes or juveniles charged with their third felony level offense. The legislation required that these juvenile cases be *direct filed* into adult criminal court. Recidivism studies conducted on releases from the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) have shown that an increasing number of ADJC releases that are convicted and sentenced to the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) first fail adult probation. This presentation to the *Western Society of Criminology* will be on search in progress, and will report on a collaborative effort to understand the effects on youthful offenders of the approach Arizona has taken toward serious and violent youthful offenders. We already know the proportion of ADJC 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000 releases that devolve into the Arizona prison system after failing adult probation because of either a new offense or a technical violation. We recently gained access to statewide Arizona criminal processing data, which will allow us to identify ADJC releases that were rearrested and how they were subsequently processed in the Arizona criminal justice system. In addition, we have been conducting discussions with officials from the Maricopa County and Pima County Adult Probation Departments (Arizona's two most populous counties) to identify services ordered and received by ADJC releases that were placed on adult probation in those counties. With the assistance of probation staff from these two counties, we have identified the ADJC releases that were subsequently placed on adult probation. Moreover, we are finalizing a data collection instrument that will allow ADJC researchers to extract from Maricopa County adult probation files detailed information on the services ordered and received by the 1999 ADJC release cohort. Findings from this research endeavor may provide some empirical guidance to nascent efforts in Arizona to revisit the efficacy of direct filing juvenile offenders into the adult criminal justice system.

*The California Court's Treatment of Proposition 21.* Laurie Kubicek, California State University, Sacramento

Proposition 21, "The Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Prevention Act of 1998," was billed as an anti-gang initiative intended to "get tough" on the most violent juvenile offenders. The voters of California overwhelmingly approved of the changes in the March 2000 primary, which in addition to other significant changes, transformed the way in which youthful offenders are transferred into adult court. Advocates of the juvenile court feared the worst about Proposition 21, expecting the floodgates to open placing significantly more juvenile cases in the adult court system. In two years since its passage, and the resulting changes to the Welfare & Institutions Code in California, the California courts have struggled with appeals challenging the constitutionality of the new Welfare & Institutions Code.

## PANEL 18: CRIME, JUSTICE AND THE MEDIA

*Pizza in Prison: Exploring Media Reports About Food in Canadian Penal Institutions.* Rebecca Godderis, Kwantlen University College

In January of 2000 the Canadian media created a stir amongst the public with their descriptions of a distinctive, and perhaps unexpected, millennium celebration. The party occurred inside of a federal, medium-security prison in British Columbia and was complete with the food and entertainment one would expect to have at fairs and festivities including pizza, cherry-flavoured sno-cones, a variety of games and a bubble-blowing machine. These reports sparked twelve days of comments from politicians and the public, most of which conveyed feelings of shock, outrage and disgust, especially at the idea of the Correctional Service of Canada contributing money towards the purchase of pizza. Due to recent media reports, the year 2002 has brought about renewed public interest in the foods that Canadian prisoners consume. Stories about a 'pizza and porn party' in a Saskatchewan penitentiary, an alleged lobster smuggling ring in one of Manitoba's minimum-security institutions and a barbecue at the Saskatchewan Regional Psychiatric Centre have all served to foster public debate about the Canadian prison system. In light of the findings of previous prison field research, which examined the consumption of food inside penal institutions, this paper will analyze these media reports, as well as the public's response, to understand the value and newsworthiness of this issue. Similar to the themes identified in the original project, preliminary findings point towards the symbolic power of food to represent ideas of punishment, institutional authority and prisoner identity. These initial results, and possibilities for future research, are discussed in an effort to discover and understand the important role food plays in Canadian penalty.

*I'm Not a Judge, But I Play One on TV: Discourse, Format and American Reality-Based Courtroom Television.* Steven A. Kohm, Simon Fraser University

Television programming focused around elements of the criminal justice system is an enduring feature of American popular culture. In particular, programs featuring the workings of American courtrooms abound. It should therefore be no surprise that an increasing number of Americans are taking their personal (legal) troubles to the American TV small claims court for resolution. This paper presents some initial findings from a qualitative study of the discourse of American reality-based courtroom television programming. Building upon the work of linguistic anthropologists focusing on legal discourse in the courtroom, I examine the discursive styles of both litigants and judges in order to understand their interaction and the decisions reached in the TV small claims court. However, I argue that interaction in the television courtroom is shaped to a large degree by the requirements of the programs' format. Therefore, any conclusions reached about the nature of reality-based courtroom television must be based on a combination of micro-level discursive analysis and a careful consideration of the characteristics of the format.

*Crime News as Entertainment: Love, Hate and the Killing of Joann Wilson.* Dana Christensen & Dorothy Chunn, Simon Fraser University

In 1984, Colin Thatcher, a sitting politician and member of a prominent family in the province of Saskatchewan, was convicted of killing his ex-wife, Joann Wilson, and sentenced to the mandatory term of 25 years imprisonment without parole. The conviction of a high status accused, who was never physically linked to the murder scene, is unusual and begs explanation. In this paper, we analyze print media representations of the trial that may have reflected and/or helped to shape public perceptions of the case. Our comparative analysis of trial coverage in two different types of newspaper indicates that the proceedings were (re)presented, to a greater or lesser degree, in the format of 'crime news as entertainment'. Even 'hard' news stories tended to depict the trial as a mini-series about the 'sinful rich' with villains and victims, thereby blurring the boundaries between 'fact' and 'fiction' and echoing the popular prime time television soap operas of the time, such as "Dallas". The same ideologies and discourses about gender, family, class, etc., that created such entertaining characters on television 'soaps', constructed Thatcher,

Wilson, and other family members and friends as similarly entertaining characters in a 'real' life morality play.

## **PANEL 19: INTEGRATION AND SPECIFICATION OF CONTROL THEORIES**

*Unraveling "Crime in the Making": Re-examining the Role of Informal Social Control in the Genesis of Adolescent Delinquency.* Kelly H. Hardwick, University of Calgary

This paper explores the role of informal social control in the genesis of adolescent delinquency by replicating Sampson and Laub's adolescent models and re-analyzing those models, using the same Glueck and Glueck *UJD* data employed by Sampson and Laub in *Crime in the Making: Pathways and Turning Points Through Life*. It accomplishes this by introducing important crucial tests of their theory. Specifically, self-control and more complete measures of temperament are introduced into the models to determine their stability in the face of competing theoretical perspectives. The results clearly suggest that the importance of informal social control (i.e., in the family, at school, and among peers) to understanding the genesis of adolescent delinquency was overstated in *Crime in the Making*.

*Running the Race: Incorporating Religion into the Social Bond in an Examination of Delinquency.* Michael A. Cretacci, The Citadel

The question under examination is whether including religion in a revised social bond will have a significant impact on delinquency across developmental stages. Tests of social control theory are criticized due to the fact that most designs are cross-sectional and therefore, are limited in their explanatory power. Examining the theory across developmental stages is one way to address this issue and it sheds some light on the utility of social control theory in explaining destructive behavior. The current study includes measures of religion attachment, commitment, and belief that were not included in the original version of the theory. Results indicate support for previous research in that the elements of the social bond are moderately associated with lower levels of delinquency. In fact, several of the elements of the revised social bond were significant for all three of the developmental stages. More importantly, some of the religion measures also attained significance indicating their utility in social control theory. Finally, the assertion that religion should be added to social bond for the modeling of delinquency was partially supported.

*Low Self-Control, Opportunity, and Strain in Students' Reported Cheating Behavior.* Gisela Bichler, Marissa Potchak, & Stephen G. Tibbetts, California State University, San Bernardino

Despite the fact that academic dishonesty in higher education has received much scholarly attention in recent years, only a small amount of this research has been based on traditional theoretical models found in the extant literature. This study examines the conditional effects low self-control, opportunity, and strain/frustration theories on explaining variation in students' self-reported cheating. A self-report survey was administered to 289 students at the conclusion of the 1999-2000 academic year, asking them about their cheating behavior during the past year. The study found that measures of opportunity and strain/frustration had differential effects on reported cheating behaviors dependent on varying levels of low self-control among the participants.

*The Evolution of Knowledge in Criminology after World War II: Understanding Theoretical Progress and its Changing Directions in an Interdisciplinary Field.* Jon Heidt, Simon Fraser University

Following the end of World War II, the path of criminological theory was forever altered. The sociology of deviance was coming into its own in the U.S. Later this injection of sociology into the existing 'traditional' or 'orthodox' criminology enlarged the theoretical base, and also set the stage for a great deal of debate. In the past two decades, many socio-political events have altered the body of theory within criminology. The field has also experienced increasing influence of other outside disciplines and sub-fields seeking to more fully explain crime. This has led to

debates concerning integration of various types. Several sociological theorists have addressed the issue of theory growth, however few attempts have been made specifically focusing on the field of criminology. I will apply an existing model of theoretical growth developed in sociology to several different research traditions in criminology.

## **PANEL 20: FRAUD AND CORPORATE IRRESPONSIBILITY**

*Elder Financial Victimization.* Roger H. Davis, California State University, Sacramento

Elder fraud victims are exploited at a time in life of elevated vulnerability. They are more seriously affected than younger persons. While some studies find a lower prevalence of consumer fraud against the elderly compared to fraud against younger people, it is a greater issue for elders relative to other types of crime. Resulting psychological and somatic conditions are common. For some elderly victims, stress reactions from their victimization may even play a role in their death. This paper examines the vulnerability of elders to fraud and its consequences. It sets out what we know about elder fraud victimization and comments on voids in information and research.

*Identity Fraud, Cyber Crime, and White-Collar Delinquency.* Henry N. Pontell, University of California, Irvine

This paper explores the growing relationships among identity fraud, cyber crime, and "white-collar delinquency" (which refers to adolescents primarily hackers -- who, by virtue of access to computers and the Internet, can now engage in crimes that were once the exclusive realm of adults). Computer savvy teenagers, who engage in major economic offences, including the theft and destruction of databases and personal information, increasingly commit serious cyber crimes, including identity fraud. Issues of etiology and control are addressed through a review of case studies and theoretical ideas in criminology regarding the areas juvenile delinquency and white-collar crime.

*From Westray to the West Coast: Problematic Patterns in Mining and Forestry.* Jordan Dennis Tesluk, Simon Fraser University

There are more deaths attributed to workplace accidents each year in Canada than there is to homicide. Employers possess the duty to protect employees from occupational hazards, and various bodies of provincial and federal legislation exist to control workplace safety and penalize those who fail to comply with appropriate regulations. However, observation of occupational subcultures and behavioral patterns in industrial work sites indicate that people are often put at risk by decisions to place economic incentives before the health and safety of the workers. Analysis of the Westray coal mine explosion in Nova Scotia demonstrates how the actions of managers and corporate personnel can interact with a strong worker subculture and create the conditions for disaster. Interviews with workers in the British Columbia forestry industry indicate that the patterns of behavior observed at Westray are not unique to the coal mining industry, and other work places may be vulnerable to similar failures in occupational health and safety regulation. Recent efforts to amend the Criminal Code have proposed heavier penalties for corporations found responsible for the death or injury of employees. However, analysis of Westray and other workplaces indicate the effectiveness of legislation to protect workers in industrial settings is strongly influenced by not only the consistency of enforcement and inspection practices, but also the occupational subcultures that operate in these environments.

## **PANEL 21: AWARD WINNERS 'PATHWAYS TO PARTNERSHIPS' ROUNDTABLE**

## PANEL 22: YOUTH CULTURE, CRIME AND MEDIA

*Young Offenders in Canadian Print Media: Preliminary Analysis.* Chantal Faucher, Simon Fraser University

Media coverage of violent crimes involving youth in the last few years has been spectacular, not to mention extensive, repetitive and sensational. This coverage warrants closer examination and analysis. Longitudinal analysis of media coverage on youth crime holds potential for contextualizing the portrayals of young offenders and their crimes in Canadian print media throughout the twentieth century. This paper discusses initial findings in my graduate research on this topic. I examine here a data set composed of a random selection of Canadian newspaper articles pertaining to youth crime throughout the twentieth century. These articles are analyzed with regard to several variables (including gender, race, ethnicity, breadth of coverage, authority, continuity of coverage, victims, etc.) in order to obtain a quantitative backdrop for a more in-depth analysis of qualitative themes relating to media coverage of young offenders (including focus on violence, views on justice and crime, family, morality, social responsibility, etc.).

*Controlling Culture: An Analysis of the Role of Law in Restricting the Production and Consumption of Rap Music.* Camilla A. Sears, Simon Fraser University

“Rap music is a confusing and noisy element of contemporary American popular culture that continues to draw attention to itself” (Rose, 1994, p. 1). Since the 1970’s, rap music has become increasingly popular, and along with this popularity, has attracted a number of contentious debates about its content. The initial response by many is to consider its dangerous effects on youth, and to resort to strategies of criminalization, including forms of censorship. This can have serious implications for those that create this music, and those that enjoy it, and use it as a form of identity, and cultural resistance. Currently, much of the research regarding rap music focuses on the United States of America, and although it aids our own analyses of music in Canada, more theorizing needs to be done specifically on music in the Canadian context. Based on findings from a larger study involving interviews and a textual analysis of rap music lyrics, this paper will discuss peoples’ perceptions on how society should respond to rap music, and doing so consider whether criminalization strategies are an appropriate response. In addition, current law in Canada will be contemplated in order to assess whether what already exists in our Criminal Code is the most intervention law needs to take into the realm of culture.

*Are Girls Getting Meaner? Rediscovering the Bad Girl.* Meda Chesney-Lind, University of Hawaii at Manoa

The discovery that there is aggression in girls has provoked a virtual media frenzy about the newest type of bad girl. Like its earlier predecessor, the discovery of the “violent girl” of the nineties, this tidal wave of media attention requires us to review the relevant research on relational and indirect aggression in girls, as well as what the literature suggests about other direct forms of aggression (like fighting and weapon carrying) in girls. This presentation will first place the current media frenzy in historical context with other female crime waves, with a specific focus on the racialized aspects of these various treatments of women’s deviance. The discussion will then turn to a more specific review of two somewhat disparate literatures: the relatively recent field of indirect and relational aggression and what it can tell us about girls’ aggression (see Campbell, 1991; Bjorkqvist and Niemela, 1992; as well as the research of Crick et al., 1999). A related literature also needs to be considered, and this is the literature that addresses girl’s physical violence (see Chesney-Lind and Hagedorn, 1999). Trends in this behavior, particularly as it relates to female delinquency will also be reviewed. Finally, time permitting, there will be a consideration of the policy and practice implications of these two trends—particularly as they relate to current approaches to violence prevention and bullying (see Freitas and Chesney-Lind, 2001).

## **PANEL 23: LAW AND THE COURTS II: EMPIRICAL SUPPORT & LEGAL ANALYSES OF THE COURT PROCESS IN THE U.S. AND CHINA**

*Family Court Cases of Domestic Violence: Judicial Visitation Decisions & Batterer Non-Compliance with Court Orders.* Kathleen Ham-Rowbottom, University of California, Irvine

Decisions regarding the welfare of children exposed to domestic violence are among the most difficult judicial officers must make. There still exists the judicial dilemma of whether to grant visitation and thereby risk additional violence exposure or to deny fathers and children their right to interact. How such decisions are made and whether children are protected has received little research attention. A random sample of 313 files was drawn from the 1508 cases that entered a special California Superior Court intervention project between July 1999 and July 2000. 128 contained visitation decisions and were retained for analyses. Extensive data WAS collected to ascertain: (1) the distribution of cases awarded unmonitored, monitored, or no visitation; (2) factors associated with the form of visitation ordered; and (3) the impact of batterer's non-compliance with mandated treatment on modifications to visitation orders. Findings and recommendations will be discussed.

*A Mixed Methods Quasi-Experimental Evaluation of a Mental Health Court.* Emily K. O'Neill, University of California, Riverside

This paper evaluates the effectiveness of the Mental Health Court Program in Riverside, CA after one full year of operation. The Riverside County Mental Health Court was designed to provide mentally ill and/or drug addicted adult criminal offenders with access to treatment through a cooperative effort of the Department of Mental Health, Public Housing, criminal court, probation, district attorney and public defender as opposed to incarceration in an effort to reduce the recidivism rate of these offenders. The program was implemented in September of 2001 and is currently funded by a grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Riverside County's program is unique compared to others across the country in that it provides treatment for serious felony offender, including aggravated assault, felony domestic violence and attempted murder. Incarcerated offenders are randomly assigned to either the Mental Health Court program, which includes intensive case management in addition to judicial supervision, or the "standard treatment" group, which includes only judicial supervision. The data demonstrates that the program is successful in its aim of reducing recidivism among those assigned to treatment in the Mental Health Court.

*The Problem of Punishment and Restorative Justice.* Liz Elliott, Simon Fraser University

Restorative justice is a new perspective with growing currency in western industrialized societies. As a problem-solving approach to harmful behaviour that eschews violent and coercive methods, values based restorative justice theory and practices displace the phenomenon of punishment that is central to retributive justice. Restorative justice theory and practice, however, have tended to overlook or de-emphasize the analyses of punishments that are primarily concerned with "the psychology of punitive justice" (Mead), or the sociological function of punishment to "maintain social cohesion intact" (Durkheim). This paper considers the problem of punishment as an expression of collective, moral/legal censure motivated by psychological sentiments of revenge and the socio-political foundations of retribution. A challenge for restorative justice lies in the question of how to respond to these issues in the absence of punishment. In turn, retributive justice must contend with questions of the practical and ethical consequences of punitive retribution.

*The Death Penalty in China.* Hong Lu, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

This paper describes the death penalty and its application in China from a historical, political, social and cultural perspective. It pays special attention to the recent legal development on the death penalty with discussions of the pertinent clauses stipulated in the 1997 Criminal Law and 1996 Criminal Procedural Law. We close with explorations of the changing socio-economic context of the death penalty in China.

## **PANEL 24. ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY III: METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES**

*Visualizing Hazardous Spaces For Police Work.* James LeBeau, Southern Illinois University – Carbondale

Geographic information systems, automated mapping, and spatial analysis are becoming valuable tools for policing. These tools have been mainly employed in crime analysis and are functionally linked with police computer aided dispatch and records management systems. These systems routinely capture a wealth of data about the specifics of crimes and calls for service including precise information about location. This mass of data contains useful information for crime analysis, but from this information we can also find out about the details and locations of incidents or calls where police officers are injured, use force, request immediate help, and are dispatched to potentially dangerous situations. The commonality among these different types of incidents is that they are some type of dangerous or hazardous situation. Combining these hazardous incidents and mapping out their geographic attributes allows one to visualize the spatial variation of hazardous incidents. Using data from the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department, this paper discusses and illustrates how GIS and spatial models can be used for delineating and visualizing hazardous spaces for police work.

*Stealth Predator Early Warning Methods Updated: The Pig Farm Serial Murder Case.* D. Kim Rossmo, Police Foundation

A core strategy of some offenders involves the commission of crimes in a manner that authorities are unaware of them. These serial offenders are referred to as stealth predators. The objective of this paper is to discuss methods that can be used by law enforcement agencies to detect such offenders. Spatial-temporal clustering models, similar to those employed in epidemiology, can serve as early warning systems. Too many crimes, in too short a time period and too small an area (based on historical trends and patterns), signifies the presence of a statistically abnormal cluster. This can alert police to the presence of a possible stealth predator. Case examples discussed include the missing sex trade workers from Vancouver's Downtown Eastside (now known as the Pig Farm serial murders), Doctor Harold Shipman (Britain's most prolific serial killer), and a potentially linked series of cold case sexual murders (currently under investigation by the Sûreté du Québec). This paper is an update on a presentation given at the 2002 Western Society of Criminology meeting in San Diego, California.

*Spatial Analysis of Missing Persons: Vancouver 1996.* Nikki Thompson, Simon Fraser University

Traditionally, statistical measures used in analyzing crime data have relied on methods from the social sciences. The concern with using social science methods is that crime is not static in space and time. Within the social sciences, statistical analysis has recognized the importance of temporal factors; however, it has failed to emphasize the concept of space in statistical measures. The objective of this study was to demonstrate how an increased reliance on spatial analysis is necessary as an effective tool for understanding crime. Specifically, this study used social and spatial methods of analysis on missing persons calls for service data in Vancouver in 1996. The results demonstrated that when analysis was conducted globally, no spatial autocorrelation existed. However, when the data was analyzed locally, spatial association was evident in the data visually depicting clusters of missing persons occurring in suburbs, and found persons located towards the downtown eastside of Vancouver.

*The Unspecified Temporal Criminal Event: Multinomial Logistic Regression as an Alternative to Aoristic Analysis.* Martin Andresen, University of British Columbia & Greg Jenion, Simon Fraser University

Some criminal events occur over an unspecified time period. This situation is often found in the crime of burglary where an investigator has a start time and an end time but no actual time of occurrence. Understanding of the criminal event is predicated on the convergence of the event in time and space and precision of temporal occurrence is crucial to further knowledge of the criminal phenomenon. Decisions based on time can yield very different perceptions of the event. Recent work on this subject has manifested a relatively new technique called aoristic analysis, which estimates the probability of a criminal offense occurring within a certain time span. After a



brief discussion of aoristic analysis and other alternatives dealing with this range issue, it is argued that although the technique is a great step forward from other previous temporal analysis techniques it ignores key aspects of criminal theory and lacks the ability for proper hypothesis testing. An alternative technique is proposed, multinomial logistic regression, which incorporates the advantages of aoristic analysis and addresses the issues of theory and testing. An analysis of over 10,000 burglaries is done showing the types of issues involved in dealing with this "time window" issue.

## **PANEL 25: DRUG POLICY**

*Drug Policy and the Regulation of "Unruly" Women.* Susan Boyd, University of Victoria

Women who use drugs are often demonized in ways that differ from their male counterparts. Women's drug use is often accompanied by societal concerns about immorality, reproduction, gender roles, and parenting. Historically we can see that the regulation and punishment of women who seek to alter their consciousness is not new. The earlier witch hunts, the gin craze of the early 1700s, and the crack scare of the mid-1980s embody similar elements of moral regulation. Rather than examine political, social, and economic factors, women are blamed for a host of societal ills. This presentation will examine socio-historical factors that continue to shape the regulation of women who are suspected of using illegal drugs in Canada and the United States.

*Paradox or Perversion: An Analysis of the Complexities of Drug Control in a Caribbean Drug Transit Nation.* M. J. Jones, California State University, Sacramento

Findings from a Jamaican case study of the consequences of U.S. drug policy on a Caribbean drug transit nation suggest that the U.S. policy goal of severing drugs at the source is not being achieved; instead, responsibility for social problems has been displaced into areas with minimal resources for addressing drug problems. Despite the displacement effects, consequences of illicit drug-trade are conceptualized in terms of harmfulness to consuming and producing countries, with little or no attention to transit nations that are constrained in implementing policies that respond to their domestic environment. This presentation discusses Human Security perspective operating within a strengthened regional framework as an alternative to replace the US dominance in drug control activities thereby allowing affected nations to implement policies that best address their local particularities.

*Canadian Cannabis Policy, 2003: Problems and Prospects.* Neil Boyd, Simon Fraser University

This presentation will examine the possibilities for changes in Canadian law relating to cannabis. Recent court decisions in Ontario and British Columbia, and a recent deferral of a challenge before the Supreme Court of Canada all point to the possibility of legislative change in the near term. At the same time, however, the United States government has made clear its opposition to Canadian decriminalization of possession, and Canadian police forces are sounding alarms about the extent of marijuana grow operations, especially in British Columbia. This paper will attempt to make sense of these competing interests and arguments, and point to possible futures for Canadian law and policy relating to cannabis.

*Ecstasy or Whatever It Is: The Problem Of Adulterants.* Darryl Plecas & Yvon Dandurand, University College of the Fraser Valley

Usually when research scientists, medical professionals, and law enforcement officials refer to the popular rave drug "ecstasy", they are referring to a specific psychoactive substance in its pure state. It is becoming increasingly evident however that such a reference is not (and probably never was) appropriate because what is called, sold, researched and used, as ecstasy is not likely to be pure at all. Rather, our own research and that of others shows that it is likely to be some ever-changing mixture of ecstasy and numerous adulterants. This lack of purity is a serious issue for a number of reasons that will be discussed in this paper. The purpose of the paper is to call attention to the fact that researchers and users alike are not likely to ever know what the effects of what is referred to as ecstasy truly are. The paper will also call attention to the need for (and potential

benefit of) legislation that would provide specific criminal sanctions for the sale or manufacture of any illicit drugs that are found to contain adulterants.

*Comparing Drug Sentencing in Canada: Methodological Difficulties and Possible Solutions.* Bryan Kinney & Aili Malm, Simon Fraser University

The data on drug sentencing in Canada is contained in several different repositories, each with different recording techniques and access issues. In addition to these data collection difficulties, the provinces have varying procedures related to trying cases. This paper precedes a sentencing study comparing Vancouver Provincial and Supreme Court drug-related sentencing with other Canadian urban centres. The authors will discuss the above data collection and analysis problems and offer possible solutions.