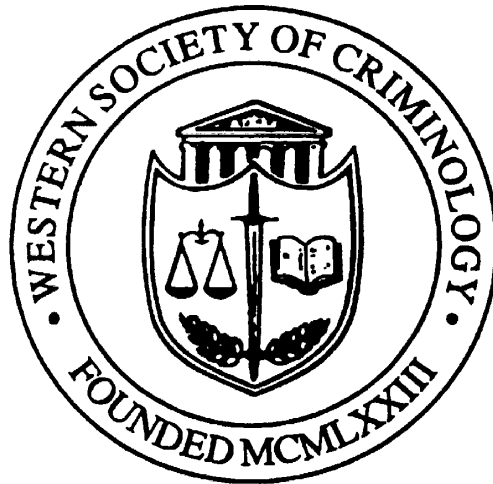


WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

34th Annual Conference
February 15-17, 2007



THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LANDSCAPE OF
CRIME AND JUSTICE

Radisson Fort McDowell Resort & Casino
Scottsdale, AZ

**WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
2006-2007 BOARD MEMBERS**

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<http://www.sonoma.edu/cja/WSC/WSCmain.html>

**The WSC would like to thank the School of Criminology and
Criminal Justice at Arizona State University for their
support in producing the 2007 Conference Program.**

Conference Program

Thursday, February 15		Location
3:00 pm to 6:00 pm	Registration	Pre-function Area
4:00 pm to 5:30 pm	Executive Board Meeting	Western Yavapai (Rm. 101)
6:00 pm to 7:30 pm	President's Welcome & Reception	Outdoor Function Area

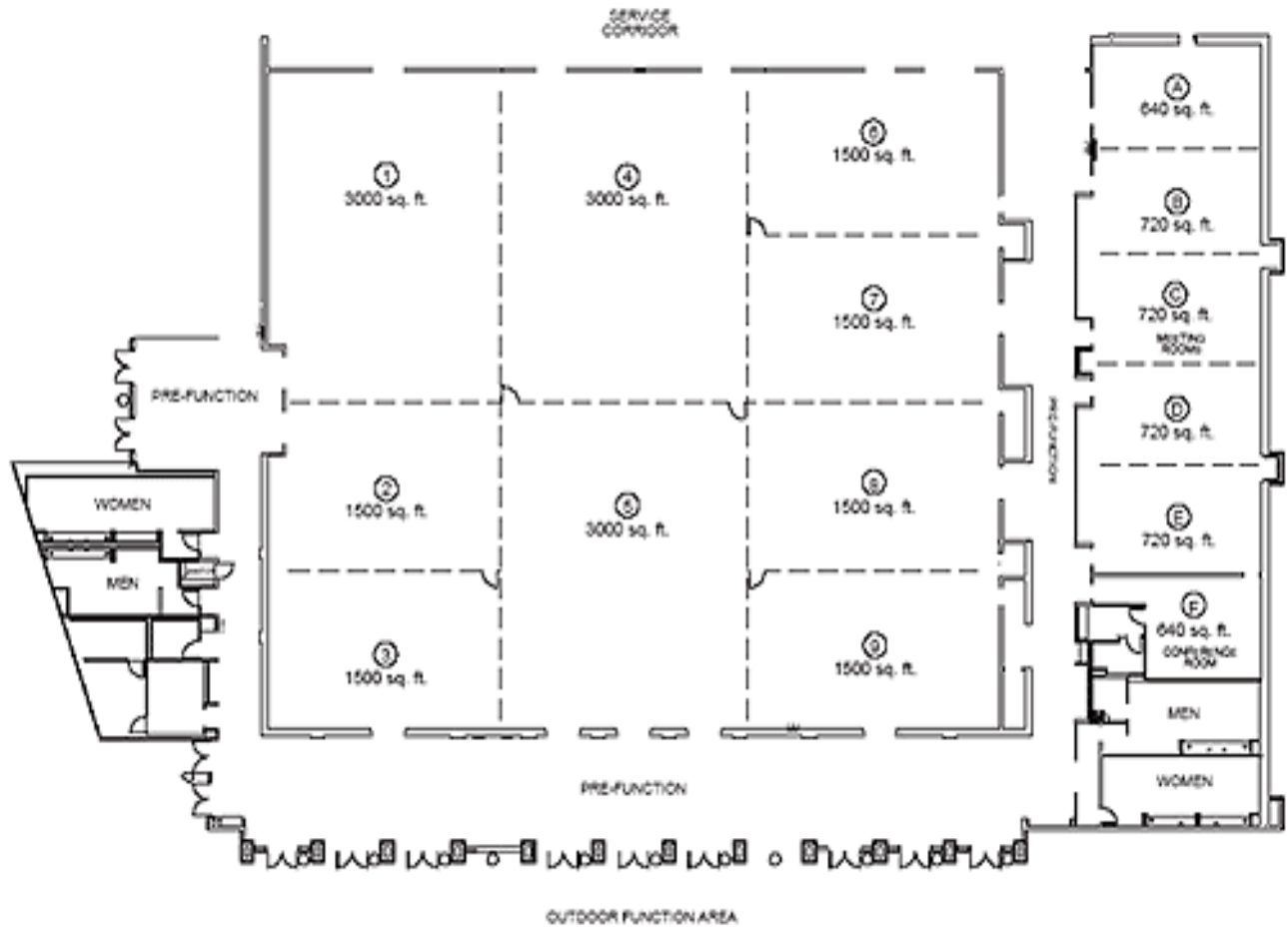
Friday, February 16		Location
Registration		
8:00 am to 12:00 pm		Pre-function Area
1:30 pm to 5:00 pm		
Book Exhibit		
8:00 am to 5:00 pm		Sunrise (Rm. 104)
Events		
8:30 am to 10:00 am	Plenary Continental Breakfast	Wassaja Ballrooms (Rm. 109 & 110)
10:15 am to 11:45 am	Panel Sessions	Northern Yavapai, Central Yavapai, Sunset, Southern Yavapai
12:00 pm to 1:15 pm	Awards and Lunch	Wassaja Ballrooms (Rm. 109 & 110)
1:30 pm to 3:00 pm	Panel Sessions	Northern Yavapai, Sunset, Southern Yavapai
3:15 pm to 4:45 pm	Panel Sessions	Northern Yavapai, Central Yavapai, Sunset, Southern Yavapai
5:00 pm to 6:30 pm	Meet-the-Author Wine and Cheese Reception Sponsored by: Lexis-Nexis	Wassaja Ballrooms (Rm. 109 & 110)

Saturday, February 17		Location
Registration		
8:00 am to 12:00 pm		Pre-function Area
Book Exhibit		
8:00 am to 5:00 pm		Sunrise (Rm.104)
Events		
8:30 am to 10:00 am	Panel Sessions	Northern Yavapai, Central Yavapai, Sunset
10:15 am to 11:45 pm	Keynote Brunch	Wassaja Ballrooms (Rm. 109 & 110)
12:00 pm to 1:30 pm	Panel Sessions	Northern Yavapai, Central Yavapai, Sunset
1:45 pm to 3:15 pm	Panel Sessions	Northern Yavapai, Central Yavapai, Sunset
3:15 pm to 3:30 pm	Coffee Break	Pre-Function Area
3:30 pm to 5:00 pm	Panel Sessions	Northern Yavapai, Central Yavapai, Sunset
5:00 pm to 5:30 pm	Book Sale	Sunrise (Rm. 104)
6:00 pm to 7:30 pm	Executive Board Meeting	Wassaja Ballroom (Rm. 107)

Don't miss the Book Sale!

Each year the WSC organizes a book sale to raise funds for the June Morrison Travel Scholarships that enable students to attend the conference. Books donated by various criminal justice publishers are on display for the duration of the meeting and are then sold at unbelievably low prices. First choice is given to students on **Saturday, February 17th at 5:00pm in the Sunrise Meeting Room**. Once students have had a chance, the sale is opened up to the rest of registered conference attendees.

**End the conference with a little
gift to yourself that will benefit a worthy cause!**



- A Northern Yavapai 106
- B Central Yavapai 105
- C Sunrise 104
- D Sunset 103
- E Southern Yavapai 102
- F Western Yavapai 101

- 1 Wassaja Ballroom 114
- 2 Wassaja Ballroom 113
- 3 Wassaja Ballroom 112
- 4 Wassaja Ballroom 115
- 5 Wassaja Ballroom 111
- 6 Wassaja Ballroom 107
- 7 Wassaja Ballroom 108
- 8 Wassaja Ballroom 109
- 9 Wassaja Ballroom 110

Call for Papers

The *Western Criminology Review* is the official journal of the Western Society of Criminology, and we invite all presenters to submit their research to the journal. Published twice a year, *WCR* is an on-line, peer-reviewed outlet for scholarly research in all matters important to criminology and criminal justice. The journal is intended to reflect local (Western), national, and international concerns. Manuscripts are submitted electronically, and all correspondence is conducted online to speed the review process. Due to the advantages of being an online journal, there are no page, color, or appendix restrictions; therefore, authors can include hypertext links and images at their discretion. Our evaluation process of submitted papers involves a brief internal consideration by editorial staff, followed by a blind assessment by two external reviewers. Replies and Comments to previously published articles are encouraged.

All submissions should be formatted according to the journal's guidelines for manuscripts, which can be found on the *WCR* website at <http://wcr.sonoma.edu/submit.html>. Persons interested in submitting their work to the *WCR* should send inquiries to Sharon Chamard and André Rosay, University of Alaska, Anchorage. Send all new submissions via email as an attachment to afsec@uaa.alaska.edu **or** via postal mail service on a floppy to:

Sharon Charmard, Co-Editor
André Rosay, Co-Editor
Western Criminology Review
Justice Center
University of Alaska Anchorage
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508-4614
Phone: 907-786-1813
Fax: 907-786-7777

PROGRAM OUTLINE AT A GLANCE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15

3:00 TO 6:00 PM	REGISTRATION	PRE-FUNCTION AREA
4:00 TO 5:30 PM	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	SOUTHERN YAVAPAI (RM. 102)
6:00 TO 7:30 PM	PRESIDENT’S RECEPTION	OUTDOOR FUNCTION AREA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16

8:00 AM TO 12:00 PM	REGISTRATION	PRE-FUNCTION AREA
1:30 PM TO 5:00 PM	REGISTRATION	PRE-FUNCTION AREA
8:00 AM TO 5:00 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	SUNRISE (RM. 104)
8:30 TO 10:00 AM	PLENARY CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST	WASSAJA BALLROOMS (RM. 109 & 110)

**PLENARY SPEAKER: MARIANNE NIELSEN, NATIVE AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE:
SIGNPOSTS AND SOVEREIGNTY**

10:15 TO 11:45 AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 1	Assessment Research in Criminal Justice	Northern Yavapai (Rm. 106)	Yvette Farmer
Panel 2	Women Offenders & Institutions	Central Yavapai (Rm. 105)	Barbara Bloom
Panel 3	Faculty Research on Crime & Public Policy at Arizona State University	Sunset (Rm. 103)	Charles Katz
Panel 4	Exploring the Environment of Crime	Southern Yavapai (Rm. 102)	Gisela Bichler

12:00 TO 1:15 PM	AWARDS LUNCHEON	WASSAJA BALLROOMS (RM. 109 & 110)
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1:30 TO 3:00 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 5	Immigration, Crime & Justice	Northern Yavapai (Rm. 106)	Raymond Michalowski
Panel 7	Current Issues in Corrections I	Sunset (Rm. 103)	Delores E. Craig-Moreland
Panel 8	Intelligence - Led Policing	Southern Yavapai (Rm. 102)	Darryl Plecas

3:15 TO 4:45 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 9	Media Representations of Law Enforcement & Crime	Northern Yavapai (Rm. 106)	Finn-Aage Esbensen
Panel 10	Cyberpedophiles and Sex Offenders	Central Yavapai (Rm. 105)	Adrienne Freng
Panel 11	Women & Children, Assisting Victims & Offenders	Sunset (Rm. 103)	Tracy Tolbert
Panel 12	Current Issues in the Courts I	Southern Yavapai (Rm. 102)	Laurie Kubicek

5:00 TO 6:30 PM MEET-THE-AUTHOR WASSAJA BALLROOMS
 WINE AND CHEESE RECEPTION (RM. 109 & 110)
 SPONSORED BY: LEXIS-NEXIS

AUTHOR: FINN-AAGE ESBENSEN, CRIMINOLOGY: EXPLAINING CRIME AND ITS CONTEXT

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17

8:00 AM TO 12:00 PM REGISTRATION PRE-FUNCTION AREA
 8:00 AM TO 5:00 PM BOOK EXHIBIT SUNRISE (RM. 104)

8:30 TO 10:00 AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 13	Issues in Critical Criminology	Northern Yavapai (Rm. 106)	Stacy L. Mallicoat
Panel 14	Responses to Intimate Partner Abuse	Central Yavapai (Rm. 105)	Hillary Potter
Panel 15	Theory, Methods & Research I	Northern Yavapai (Rm. 106)	Sue Cote

10:15 TO 11:45 AM KEYNOTE BRUNCH WASSAJA BALLROOMS
 (RM. 109 & 110)

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: MARJORIE ZATZ, IMMIGRATION, CRIME AND JUSTICE: THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF RECENT U.S. IMMIGRATION POLICIES

12:00 TO 1:30 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 16	Theory, Methods & Research II	Northern Yavapai (Rm. 106)	Yvette Farmer
Panel 17	Current Issues in Corrections II	Central Yavapai (Rm. 105)	Connie Ireland
Panel 18	Current Issues in Policing	Sunset (Rm. 103)	Kathryn Asbury

1:45 TO 3:15 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 19	Teaching in Criminal Justice	Northern Yavapai (Rm. 106)	Connie Ireland
Panel 20	Issues in Juvenile Justice	Central Yavapai (Rm. 105)	John Vivian
Panel 21	Offender Journeys to Crime	Sunset (Rm. 103)	Jill Christie

3:15 TO 3:30 PM COFFEE BREAK

PRE-FUNCTION AREA

3:30 TO 5:00 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 22	Special Topics	Northern Yavapai (Rm. 106)	Barry Cartwright
Panel 23	Student Research on Crime and Public Policy at Arizona State University	Central Yavapai (Rm. 105)	Cassia Spohn
Panel 24	Current Issues in the Courts	Sunset (Rm. 103)	Laurie Kubicek

5:00 TO 5:30 PM BOOK SALE

SUNRISE (RM. 104)

6:00 PM TO 7:30 PM EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

WASSAJA BALLROOM (RM.

107)

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15

3:00 TO 6:00 PM	REGISTRATION	PRE-FUNCTION AREA
4:00 TO 5:30 PM	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	WESTERN YAVAPAI (RM. 101)
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PLENARY SPEAKER: MARIANNE NIELSEN, NATIVE AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE: SIGNPOSTS AND SOVEREIGNTY

10:15 TO 11:45 AM NORTHERN YAVAPAI (RM. 106)

PANEL 1: Assessment Research in Criminal Justice

Chair: Yvette Farmer, California State University - Sacramento

Bruce Bikle California State University - Sacramento	<i>Assessing a Criminal Justice Program: Efforts at CSU Sacramento</i>
Yvette Farmer California State University - Sacramento	<i>Assessment of Educational Desires, Expectations, and Career-Related Attitudes of Criminal Justice Majors</i>
Andrew Yetter California State University - Sacramento	<i>Examining the Effectiveness of the Assessment Process in Criminal Justice</i>
Gary Wolf Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections	<i>The Impact of Morale on the Retention of Military Police</i>

10:15 TO 11:45 AM CENTRAL YAVAPAI (RM. 105)

PANEL 2: Women Offenders and Institutions

Chair: Barbara Bloom, Sonoma State University, CA

Jodie M. Lawston California State University - San Marcos	<i>Confronting Framing Dilemmas: Power and Privilege in the Radical Women’s Prison Movement</i>
Barbara Bloom Sonoma State University, CA Barbara Owen California State University - Fresno	<i>Applying Gender-Responsive Principles to a Real World Setting</i>
Angela D. Broadus, Mary W. Stewart & Tyler Benke University of Nevada - Reno	<i>The Power of Feminist Pedagogy in a Prison Setting</i>

10:15 TO 11:45 AM

SUNSET (RM. 103)

PANEL 3: Current Faculty Research on Crime and Public Policy at Arizona State University

Chair: Charles M. Katz, Arizona State University

Discussant: Charles Katz, Arizona State University

Charles M. Katz & Stephen M. Schnebly, Arizona State University	<i>Neighborhoods, Gangs, and Violent Crime</i>
Gary Sweeten Arizona State University Ray Paternoster University of Maryland Shawn Bushway University at Albany, NY	<i>Work and Identity During High School: The Conditional Effect of Adolescent Employment</i>
Fran Bernat Arizona State University Rick Miller Kids at Hope, Phoenix, AZ	<i>Kids at Hope and Factors of Resilience for Youth</i>
Marie L. Griffin Arizona State University	<i>The Correctional Experiences of Youthful Offenders Adjudicated as Adults</i>

10:15 TO 11:45 AM

SOUTHERN YAVAPAI (RM. 102)

PANEL 4: Exploring the Environment of Crime

Chair: Gisela Bichler, California State University - San Bernardino

Jon Heidt Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>The Development of the Environmental Criminology Research Program: A Case of Growth through Integration</i>
Kate Luther, Louis Tuthill, & Lisa Murphy University of California - Riverside	<i>Neighborhood Context and Domestic Violence Calls For Service</i>
Anchalee Roongsithichai California State University - San Bernardino	<i>Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) at Shopping Malls</i>

Paul Tappan Award for outstanding contributions to the field of criminology:**Marjorie Zatz, Arizona State University**

Marjorie S. Zatz has been at Arizona State University since 1982 where she is a Professor in the School of Justice & Social Inquiry and currently serves as Vice Provost for Academic Affairs. With a Ph.D. in Sociology with a minor in Latin American Studies from Indiana University (1982), her research and teaching interests address the ways in which race, ethnicity, and gender impact juvenile and criminal court processing and sanctioning; social constructions of race and gender; Chicano/a gangs; Latin American legal systems; and comparative justice. The third edition of her book Images of Color, Images of Crime was published in March of 2006 by Roxbury Publishing Co. (co-edited with Coramae Richey Mann and Nancy Rodriguez). Earlier editions (co-edited with Coramae Richey Mann) were published in 2002 and 1998. She is also the author of Producing Legality: Law and Socialism in Cuba (Routledge, 1994) and co-editor with William Chambliss of Making Law: The State, The Law, and Structural Contradictions (Indiana University Press, 1993). She has published more than 30 articles in scholarly journals including *Criminology*, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, *Social Problems*, *Justice Quarterly*, and *Law and Society Review*. Currently she is conducting research on gender and juvenile probation decisions.

Joseph D. Lohman Award for outstanding service to the Western Society of Criminology:**Brenda Vogel, California State University, Long Beach**

Brenda L. Vogel is an Associate Professor of Criminal Justice and has been teaching at Long Beach State for six years. She received her BA in Criminal Justice from the University of North Carolina at Charlotte in 1989 and her MA in Criminal Justice from UNCC in 1991. She earned her Doctorate in Social Ecology with an emphasis in Criminology, Law and Society in 1996 from the University of California, Irvine. She has published in the areas of perception of crime seriousness, public opinion of hate motivated violence, attitudes toward the death penalty and the perception of the police among residents of Long Beach. Her teaching interests include statistics, criminological theory, research methods, and the treatment of racial and ethnic minorities in the criminal justice system. She is an Executive Board member of The Western Society of Criminology, the Undergraduate Advisor for the Department of Criminal Justice at Long Beach State and serves on numerous community and University committees.

Mike Day, Portland State University

Mike Day first became involved with the WSC in 1997, when he was awarded second place in the Student Paper Competition. At the 1999 conference, he presented a paper on Restorative Justice and the South Africa Truth and Reconciliation Commission and then joined the WSC in March of 2000, as the Student Representative. After seven months as the Student Representative, he was asked to become the Secretary/Treasurer in October 2000 (due to an unexpected vacancy) and has held that position since that time. He currently works as a researcher for the Oregon Department of Human Services and as an adjunct faculty member at Portland State University. Mike is very proud of his work for the WSC and has enjoyed helping to organize several successful conferences. One of the great pleasures of his position is the chance to meet all of the conference attendees, as well as others interested in the Society.

June Morrison-Tom Gitchoff Founders Award for significant improvement of the quality of justice:

Nancy Wonders, Northern Arizona University

Nancy Wonders is a Professor and Department Chair of Criminal Justice at Northern Arizona University. Her research and teaching focuses on the relationship between social inequality, difference, and justice, with an emphasis on the experiences of underrepresented and vulnerable populations. Her current research project is international and comparative; it explores the relationship between globalization, (im)migration, inequality, and justice in several border regions. As part of this work, she has conducted global ethnographic fieldwork focusing on sex tourism in The Netherlands and, more recently, on gendered migration to Spain and the growing criminalization of border crossers throughout the West. She is currently examining shifting border constructions in the U.S., with a focus on the way that law, policy, and justice practices reflect and reinforce gender, class, racial, religious, and other identity differences. She is particularly interested in the criminal justice and social justice experiences of recent border crossers and is also actively involved in local and regional research on justice practices and policies, in collaboration with the NAU Social Research Laboratory. In addition, she has conducted quantitative research as an evaluator for courts in Arizona and engaged in regionally relevant qualitative research, conducting interviews and focus groups with diverse populations such as domestic violence survivors, Native America youth, and court personnel. Nancy is currently a member of the editorial board for *Feminist Criminology* and has been actively involved with the Division on Women and Crime and the American Society of Criminology.

W.E.B. DuBois Award for significant contributions to the field of racial and ethnic issues in Criminology:

Raymond Michalowski, Northern Arizona University

Raymond Michalowski is a professor and graduate director of the Department of Criminal Justice at Northern Arizona University. Most of his academic career has been focused on studying the relationships between law and justice on the one hand, and political and economic power on the other. His two current areas of research relies on ethnographic and qualitative methods. One is a close-grained ethnographic exploration of the nature, goals, and strategies of social action groups concerned with immigration along the Arizona-Mexico border. As part of this research he is working with and/or observing a variety of social movement organizations. Some of these, such as the Border Action Network, No More Deaths, Samaritans, Derechos Humanos, Humane Borders and the Florence Project concerned with protecting and extending the rights of undocumented migrants from Mexico and nations further south. Others, such as the Minutemen and the Border Guardians are focused on sealing the U.S. border against further undocumented migration. His other current project involves continuing an inquiry begun in 2003 into the possible violations of international law associated with the invasion and occupation of Iraq. This work extends the articles on the illegality of the Iraq war published with his colleague Ron Kramer in *Social Justice* and the *British Journal of Criminology*. He is currently examining the possible the violations of the U.N. Charter concerning state sovereignty, illegal attempts to convert the Iraq economy into a neo-liberal market system in violation of the Nuremberg Charter, and offenses in violations of the Geneva Convention, international humanitarian law and E.U. laws as they relate to the failure to protect citizens in a conquered country, unlawful detentions and torture at places such as Abu Grahیب and Camp X-ray at Guantanamo, and the use of "renditions" to send suspected "enemy combatants" to be interrogated in countries known to use torture. He also serves as the series editor for the *Critical Criminology* division of Rutgers University Press and has been actively involved with the Division of Critical Criminology and the American Society of Criminology. Ray has also been a long standing member and participant of the WSC.

Western Society of Criminology Fellows Award conferred upon individuals generally associated with the Western region who have made important contributions to the field of Criminology and who may not be members of WSC:

Elizabeth (Libby) Piper Deschenes, California State University, Long Beach

Elizabeth (Libby) Piper Deschenes, is a Professor and Graduate Advisor in the Criminal Justice Department at California State University, Long Beach, where she has taught since 1994. She received her M.A. and Ph.D. in Sociology/Criminology from the University of Pennsylvania. She previously worked at UCLA and RAND, conducting evaluations of various correctional programs, including juvenile and adult drug courts, intensive supervision programs, residential and intensive aftercare programs for juvenile delinquents, and court-supervised drug testing and treatment for probationers. She was the Editor of *Crime and Delinquency* from 2002 to 2006. Her recent research has focused on drug courts, but she has also published on gender and delinquency, gangs, and juvenile justice. She has over 36 publications in various journals and books in the criminal justice or substance use fields. Dr. Deschenes recently completed an evaluation of a dual diagnosis court and a study of recidivism among female offenders. She is currently conducting an evaluation of the DUI Court in Orange County, CA.

President's Award for contributions to the field of criminology and positive influence on the current president's career.

Miki Vohryzek-Bolden

Miki Vohryzek-Bolden received her PhD in Criminology from Florida State University in 1974. Miki then enjoyed a long career in the Florida and California State Legislatures, working primarily on criminal justice policy issues and program evaluation. During her tenure with the California State Legislature, Miki began teaching courses as an instructor at several local colleges in the Bay Area and at California State University, Sacramento (CSUS) before accepting a full-time, tenure-track position in 1989 at CSUS in the Division of Criminal Justice, which she held until 2006. During 2002-2004, she served as the administrative officer and spokesperson for the Office of Graduate Studies. Additionally, over the past 15 years, Miki has worked with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDRC) as well as other California State agencies on a variety of important correctional, criminal justice, and other public policy issues. Throughout all of this professional activity, it would be remiss if Miki's work for the WSC went unmentioned. For 14 years, Miki served on the WSC Board as the Editor of *The Western Criminologist*. Miki had also frequently taken charge of the student paper competition, and last year's Board chose to honor Miki by renaming this competition Miki Vohryzek-Bolden (MVB) Student Paper Competition because of her immeasurable and unrelenting dedication to students and the writing process. Though Miki has retired from the Division of Criminal Justice at CSU, Sacramento, she has not slowed down a bit! Her hands remain in the research fires, so-to-speak, and she is also busy cooking and writing. This past year, she published a new book on cooking for cancer patients entitled *Cooking Communities for Cancer Patients: Celebrations of Health and Hope*. Miki continues to be a wonderful mentor to many people and a great motivator.

June Morrison Award Winners

Miki Vohryzek-Bolden (MVB) Student Paper Competition winners

1:30 TO 3:00 PM

NORTHERN YAVAPAI (RM. 106)

PANEL 5: Immigration, Crime & Justice

Chair: Raymond Michalowski, Northern Arizona University

Discussant: Luis Fernandez, Northern Arizona University

Michael R. Gottfredson University of California - Irvine	<i>Immigration and Crime: Challenges for Theory</i>
Nancy Wonders Northern Arizona University	<i>Borders, Human Rights and Transnational Crime</i>
Raymond Michalowski Northern Arizona University	<i>Who's The Criminal Here: Immigration Policy as State Crime</i>
Michael Costelloe Northern Arizona University	<i>Illegal Immigration and Moral Panic</i>
Doris Marie Provine & Monica Versanyi Arizona State University	<i>The Migra is Everywhere: Local Police as Immigration-Control Agents</i>

1:30 TO 3:00 PM

CENTRAL YAVAPAI (RM. 105)

PANEL 6: Criminal Justice Responses to Young Offenders

Chair: John Vivian, Research and Development, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

CANCELLED

1:30 TO 3:00 PM

SUNSET (RM. 103)

PANEL 7: Current Issues in Corrections I

Chair: Delores E. Craig-Moreland, Wichita State University, KS

Delores E. Craig-Moreland Wichita State University, KS	<i>The Impact of a Mental Health Assessment Center on Jail Population</i>
Michelle Anderson Adult Probation Services Division, Arizona Supreme Court	<i>Application of the Evidence Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) to the Cochise County Adult Domestic Violence Program</i>

1:30 TO 3:00 PM

SOUTHERN YAVAPAI (RM. 102)

PANEL 8: Intelligence-Led Policing

Chair: Darryl Plecas, University College of the Fraser Valley, BC

Lisa Otway, Stephanie Van De Walle, Carrie McPherson, Irwin Cohen, & Darryl Plecas University College of the Fraser Valley, BC	<i>Criminal Associations: Prolific vs. Non-prolific Offenders</i>
Stephanie Van De Walle, Lisa Otway, Carrie McPherson, Irwin Cohen, & Darryl Plecas University College of the Fraser Valley, BC	<i>The Association Between Crime, Criminals, and Street Checks</i>
Darryl Plecas & Irwin Cohen University College of the Fraser Valley, BC	<i>Characterizing Prolific and Priority Offenders</i>
Rob Morrison Royal Canadian Mounted Police, BC	<i>Implementing the Findings of University-led Police Research: A Full-loop Model</i>

3:15 TO 4:45 PM

NORTHERN YAVAPAI (RM. 106)

PANEL 9: Media Representations of Law Enforcement and Crime

Chair: Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Michael T. Brady Salve Regina University, RI	<i>American Law Enforcement as Seen through the Eyes of Prime Time Television</i>
Ophir Sefiha Arizona State University	<i>Doping Drama in Torino: Media Representations of Drug Use during the 2006 Winter Olympics</i>
Finn-Aage Esbensen & Karin Tusinski University of Missouri - St. Louis	<i>Youth Gangs in the Print Media</i>

3:15 TO 4:45 PM

CENTRAL YAVAPAI (RM. 105)

PANEL 10: Cyberpedophiles and Sex Offenders

Chair: Adrienne Freng, University of Wyoming

Marilyn D. McShane, Frank P. Williams III & Ming-Li Hsieh University of Houston-Downtown, TX	<i>Cybererotica, Pedophiles, and Realities</i>
Lorinda M. Stoneman Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Sun, Surf and Exploitation: Deconstructing the Global Response to Child Sex Tourism</i>
Jon Goodman, Deborah Koetzle Shaffer, Terance D. Miethe & M. Alexis Kennedy University of Nevada - Las Vegas	<i>Sex Offender Public Registries: An Analysis of the Unique and Common Factors Associated with Placement in Differential Tier Levels</i>
Barry Cartwright Simon Fraser University, BC Ann Carlsen Barrister and Solicitor, BC Bryan Kinney Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Internet Research and the Issue of Copyright Infringement: Fair Dealing for Research Purposes</i>

3:15 TO 4:45 PM

SUNSET (RM. 103)

PANEL 11: Women and Children: Assisting Victims and Offenders

Chair: Tracy Tolbert, California State University - Long Beach

Tracy Tolbert California State University - Long Beach	<i>Scenes of the Crime</i>
Vivian Y. Alvarado California State University - San Bernardino	<i>Female Drug Offender Parolees: Factors Leading to Recidivism and Relapse</i>
Dorie Klein Albany, CA	<i>Race, Gender, the War on Drugs and Child Welfare: Connecting the Dots</i>

3:15 TO 4:45 PM

SOUTHERN YAVAPAI (RM. 102)

PANEL 12: Current Issues in the Courts I

Chair: Laurie Kubicek, California State University - Sacramento

Doreen Anderson-Facile & Rhonda Dugan California State University - Bakersfield	<i>Non-English Speaking Populations and the Justice System</i>
David B. Wexler University of Arizona/University of Puerto Rico	<i>Therapeutic Jurisprudence and the Expanding Professional Responsibilities of the Criminal Defense Lawyer</i>

5:00 TO 6:30 PM

MEET-THE-AUTHOR RECEPTION
WINE AND CHEESE RECEPTION
SPONSORED BY: LEXIS-NEXIS

WASSAJA BALLROOMS
(RM. 109 & 110)

AUTHOR: FINN-AAGE ESBENSEN, CRIMINOLOGY: EXPLAINING CRIME AND ITS CONTEXT

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17

8:00 AM TO 12:00 PM

REGISTRATION

PRE-FUNCTION AREA

8:00 AM TO 5:00 PM

BOOK EXHIBIT

SUNRISE (RM. 104)

8:30 TO 10:00 AM

NORTHERN YAVAPAI (RM. 106)

PANEL 13: Issues in Critical Criminology

Chair: Stacy L. Mallicoat, California State University - Fullerton

Scott Senjo Weber State University, UT	<i>The Epistemological Base for White Collar Crime: How Do We Know What We Know?</i>
Stacy L. Mallicoat & Gregory C. Brown California State University - Fullerton	<i>The Impact of Race and Ethnicity on Student Opinions of Capital Punishment</i>
Augustine Brannigan University of Calgary, AB	<i>Explaining Genocide: Lessons from Rwanda</i>
Paul Joosse University of Alberta, AB	<i>Mobilization and Leaderless Resistance in the Earth Liberation Front</i>

8:30 TO 10:00 AM

CENTRAL YAVAPAI (RM. 105)

PANEL 14: Responses to Intimate Partner Abuse

Chair: Hillary Potter, University of Colorado at Boulder

Hillary Potter University of Colorado at Boulder	<i>Nuances of Interracial Intimate Partner Violence and Provisions for Support of Victims</i>
Russell Loving California State University - Sacramento	<i>Providing the Battered Victim with the Choice between Having the Batterer Arrested and Using Restorative Justice Intervention: One Size Does Not Fit All</i>

8:30 TO 10:00 AM

SUNSET (RM. 103)

PANEL 15: Theory, Methods, and Research I

Chair: Sue Cote, California State University - Sacramento

Sue Cote California State University - Sacramento	<i>Animal Law, Animal Abuse, and Animal Cruelty: Animals' Place in Criminology</i>
Rebecca Carter University of Calgary, AB	<i>Understanding the Murder of Prostitutes and the Phenomenon of 'Cross-Over' Killings</i>
Janet McClellan SUNY Canton, NY	<i>Lust Murder: Towards a Comprehensive Typology</i>

10:15 TO 11:45 AM

KEYNOTE BRUNCH

WASSAJA BALLROOMS

(RM. 109 & 110)

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: MARJORIE ZATZ, IMMIGRATION, CRIME AND JUSTICE: THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF RECENT U.S. IMMIGRATION POLICIES

12:00 TO 1:30 PM

NORTHERN YAVAPAI (RM. 106)

PANEL 16: Theory, Methods, and Research II

Chair: Yvette Farmer, California State University - Sacramento

Robert H. Langworthy University of Alaska, Anchorage	<i>Collective Efficacy and Firearms Violence in Anchorage Alaska</i>
Kelly H. Hardwick Utah State University	<i>The Genesis of Adolescent Delinquency and the "Myth(s)" of Informal Social Control Theory</i>
Caroline McDonald-Harker University of Alberta	<i>The Great Divide? Mainstream and Critical Criminological Approaches to the Study of Youth Crime and Youth Justice</i>
Steven G. Brandl University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	<i>A Descriptive Analysis of Guns Seized by the Milwaukee (WI) Police Department in 2005</i>

12:00 TO 1:30 PM

CENTRAL YAVAPAI (RM. 105)

PANEL 17: Current Issues in Corrections II

Chair: Connie Ireland, California State University - Long Beach

Marilyn Brown University of Hawaii at Hilo	<i>Breaking Down Barriers: A Case Study of Hawaii's Serious and Violent Offender Initiative</i>
Dale Sechrest & David Shichor California State University - San Bernardino	<i>Reentry Without Reintegration: Quo Vadis?</i>

12:00 TO 1:30 PM

SUNSET (RM. 103)

PANEL 18: Current Issues in Policing

Chair: Kathryn Asbury, Research Management Consultants, Inc., ON

Chris Taylor Bradford University Law School, UK	<i>Dangerous Informants: The UK Experience of Covert Human Intelligence Sources</i>
Kathryn Asbury Research Management Consultants, Inc., ON	<i>Meeting Community Safety Objectives in Low-Income Residential Housing: The Roles of Police, Private Security, and Community</i>
Paul J. Brantingham, Patricia L. Brantingham & Bryan Kinney Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>City Size and the Complexity of the Crime Problem</i>
Lori Lundell & Autumn Behringer Weber State University, UT	<i>It's About Time: An Evaluation of Shiftworkers' Time Management in Law Enforcement</i>
Karla Dhungana Loyola Marymount University, CA Scott Senjo & Michelle Heward Weber State University, UT	<i>Fatigue Countermeasure Policies within City, County and State Law Enforcement Agencies in Four Western States: An Analysis and Policy Proposal</i>

1:45 TO 3:15 PM

NORTHERN YAVAPAI (RM. 106)

PANEL 19: Teaching in Criminal Justice

Chair: Connie Ireland, California State University - Long Beach

Tracy Tolbert California State University - Long Beach	<i>Critical Aspects of Teaching in Criminal Justice</i>
Julie E. Humphrey, Deborah Parsons & Stephen G. Tibbetts California State University - San Bernardino	<i>Crime and the "Sorcerer's Stone:" Using Harry Potter to Teach Theories of Crime</i>
Christopher Totten The College of New Jersey	<i>Challenges to Teaching Law to Undergraduate Students</i>
Hank Fradella The College of New Jersey	<i>Coping with Problems Related to Interdisciplinary Criminal Justice Education</i>

1:45 TO 3:15 PM

CENTRAL YAVAPAI (RM. 105)

PANEL 20: Issues in Juvenile Justice

Chair: John Vivian, Research and Development, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

Karla Dhungana & Judy Foy Loyola Marymount University, CA	<i>Back the Badge or Back off the Badge: Youth Perceptions of Police</i>
John Vivian Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections	<i>Assaults Against Staff in Juvenile Correctional Facilities: An Exploratory Study</i>
Adrienne Freng University of Wyoming Terrance J. Taylor University of Missouri – St. Louis Finn-Aage Esbensen University of Missouri – St. Louis Dana Peterson University at Albany, NY	<i>Risk Factors for Gang Membership</i>

1:45 TO 3:15 PM

SUNSET (RM. 103)

PANEL 21: Going Places: Offender Journeys to Crime

Chair: Jill Christie, California State University - San Bernardino

Sharon Chamard University of Alaska, Anchorage	<i>Journey-to-Crime of Youthful Offenders in Anchorage, Alaska</i>
D. Kim Rossmo Texas State University	<i>A Meta-Analysis of Journey-to-Crime Research</i>
Gisela Bichler California State University - San Bernardino	<i>Daily Juvenile Activity Patterns: Does the Desert Make a Difference?</i>

3:15 TO 3:30 PM

COFFEE BREAK

PRE-FUNCTION AREA

3:30 TO 5:00 PM

NORTHERN YAVAPAI (RM. 106)

PANEL 22: Special Topics

Chair: Barry Cartwright, Simon Fraser University, BC

Lenny Krzycki International College, FL	<i>Academic Freedom and the Patriot Act</i>
Tom W. Cadwallader California State University-East Bay	<i>Sex, Drugs and Aces Full? – Teen Gambling and the Internet</i>
Charles E. Reasons Central Washington University	<i>Homicide: A Tale of Two Cities</i>
Raegan Carmichael Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>The Unspoken Costs of the Olympics: Preparation, Politics and Control</i>

3:30 TO 5:00 PM

CENTRAL YAVAPAI (RM. 105)

PANEL 23: Current Student Research on Crime and Public Policy at Arizona State University

Chair & Discussant: Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University

Scott Decker & Kristine Denholm Arizona State University	<i>'Getting Out': Differences between Ex-gang and Gang Members</i>
Natasha Kopsie & Cassia Spohn Arizona State University	<i>A Descriptive Analysis of Sexual Assault Cases in 3 U.S. Cities: Kansas City, Philadelphia, and Miami</i>
David Choate, Charles M. Katz & Stephen Schnebly Arizona State University	<i>An Evaluation of the Kino Weed and Seed Coalition</i>
Casey Klaus & Nancy Rodriguez Arizona State University	<i>The Role of Gender in Community Justice: Examining Boys' and Girls' Perceptions of Restorative Practices</i>

3:30 TO 5:00 PM

SUNSET (RM. 103)

PANEL 24: Current Issues in the Courts II

Chair: Laurie Kubicek, California State University - Sacramento

Christie Gardiner University of California - Irvine	<i>The Passage of California's Proposition 36: What it Meant for One Probation Department</i>
Laurie Kubicek California State University - Sacramento	<i>The Future of the Death Penalty in California</i>
C. Ronald Huff University of California - Irvine	<i>Wrongful Conviction: Some Preliminary Findings from Cross-National Research</i>

5:00 TO 5:30 PM

BOOK SALE

SUNRISE (RM. 104)

6:00 TO 7:30 PM

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

WASSAJA BALLROOM 107

**RECIPIENTS OF
WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARDS**

*The Paul Tappan Award
for outstanding contributions to the field of criminology*

1974-75	William Amos	1991-92	Meda Chesney-Lind
1975-76	Earl Caldwell	1992-93	C. Ronald Huff
1976-77	James F. Short, Jr.	1993-94	Franklin Zimring
1977-78	Simon Dinitz	1994-95	Malcolm Klein
1978-79	A. LaMont Smith & Paul Weston	1995-96	Edwin M. Lemert
1979-80	Gil Geis	1996-97	Joan Petersilia
1980-81	Tony Platt & Paul Takagi	1997-98	Travis Hirschi
1981-82	Sheldon Messinger	1998-99	James Austin
1982-83	Tom Murton	1999-00	Delbert S. Elliott
1983-84	Julia & Herman Schwendinger	2000-01	Michael Gottfredson
1984-85	(not given)	2001-02	Marcus Felson
1985-86	Abraham Blumberg	2002-03	J. David Hawkins & Richard F. Catalano
1986-87	Don M. Gottfredson	2003-04	M. Douglas Anglin
1987-88	Jerome Skolnick	2004-05	Finn-Aage Esbensen
1988-89	Austin Turk	2005-06	Michael Radelet
1989-90	Elliott Currie	2006-07	Marjorie Zatz
1990-91	John Irwin		

*The Joseph D. Lohman Award
for outstanding service to the Western Society of Criminology*

1975-76	June Morrison	1995-96	Christine Curtis
1976-77	(not given)	1996-97	Candace Cross-Drew
1977-78	William Amos	1997-98	Inger Sagatun-Edwards
1978-79	Ivar Paur	1998-99	Cheryl Maxson & Linda Humble
1979-80	G. Thomas Gitchoff	1999-00	Barbara Bloom & Patrick Jackson
1980-81	Michael Rustigan	2000-01	Martha-Elin Blomquist & Miki Vohryzek-Bolden
1981-82	Gerry Fare	2001-02	Darlanne Hocter-Mulmat
1982-83	Ron Boostrom	2002-03	Paul Brantingham
1983-84	Susan Meier	2003-04	Libby Deschenes & Sabra Horne
1984-85	(not given)	2004-05	Angel Ilaraza Gisela Bichler Stephen Tibbetts
1985-86	Charles Tracy	2005-06	Cynthia Burke
1986-87	Henry Pontell	2006-07	Brenda Vogel & Mike Day
1987-88	Joyce Alexander		
1988-89	Janet Henkin		
1989-90	Jill Rosenbaum		
1990-91	John Dombrink		
1991-92	Elaine Duxbury		
1992-93	Randall Sheldon		
1993-94	Meda Chesney-Lind		
1994-95	Richard Tillson		

*The June Morrison-Tom Gitchoff Founders Award
for significant improvement of the quality of justice*

1978-79	Horst Senger	1993-94	Judith A. Embree
1979-80	Betsy Bryant	1994-95	David Chadwick
1980-81	Ramona Ripston	1995-96	Mimi Halper Silbert
1981-82	(not given)	1996-97	Meda Chesney-Lind
1982-83	Honorable Rose Bird & Shirley Huffstедler	1997-98	James I. Cook
1983-84	Beverly DiGregorio	1998-99	Ellen Barry
1984-85	Marie Rhagghianti	1999-00	Sandi Menefee
1985-86	Rev. Desmond Tutu	2000-01	Karin Bedi
1986-87	John J. Sirica	2001-02	Honorable Susan Finlay
1987-88	John Kennedy	2002-03	Daniel Prefontaine
1988-89	Revs. C. Williams & C. Mims	2003-04	Honorable Leonard Edwards & Honorable Wendy Lindley
1989-89	Florence McClure	2004-05	Pamela Lichty
1990-91	Mark Soler	2005-06	Washington State Institute for Public Policy
1991-92	Joseph McNamara	2006-07	Nancy Wonders
1992-93	Vince Schiraldi		

*President's Award
for contributions to the field of criminology and positive influence
on the current president's career*

1979-80	Joseph McNamara	1994-95	Carl Black
1980-81	Richard Hongisto	1995-96	Mark Wiederanders
1981-82	Mimi Silbert & John Maher	1996-97	Orjar Oyen
1982-83	(not given)	1997-98	Malcolm W. Klein
1983-84	Lois Lee	1998-99	Barbara Owen & Austin Turk
1984-85	Melvin Miller	1999-00	Sheldon L. Messinger
1985-86	Arnold Binder	2000-01	Christine Curtis
1986-87	Richard W. Tillson	2001-02	Patricia Brantingham
1987-88	Michael E. Brown	2002-03	Paul Tracy & Susan Turner
1988-89	Joseph Weis	2003-04	Donald Adamchak
1989-90	Jerome Skolnick	2004-05	Susan Pennell
1990-91	Keith Griffiths	2005-06	Paul Brantingham
1992-92	Richard Quinney	2006-07	Miki Vohryzek-Bolden
1992-93	Lee Bowker		
1993-94	Susan Meier		

*W.E.B. DuBois Award
for significant contributions to the field of racial and
ethnic issues in Criminology*

1999-00	Marjorie S. Zatz	2003-04	Cassia C. Spohn
2000-01	Jimmy Brown	2004-05	Karen Umemoto
2001-02	Bill Feyerherm & Carl Pope	2005-06	Julius Debro
2002-03	James Diego Vigil	2006-07	Raymond Michalowski

Special Recognition Award

1997-98 Edgar Boyko

*The Western Society of Criminology Fellow Awards
individuals generally associated with the Western region who have
made important contributions to the field of criminology*

1976-77	William Amos Willa Dawson Barry Krisberg June Morrison Charles Newman Kenneth Polk James F. Short, Jr	1989-90	Gloria Allred Lee Brown James Rasmussen Ira Schwartz
1977-78	Robert Carter G. Thomas Gitchoff William Hopper Sid Lezak David Lowenbert Jay Monahan Harry More John Webster	1990-91	Ronald Boostrom Janet Henkin
1978-79	(not given)	1991-92	John Irwin Susan Meier Jill Rosenbaum
1979-80	Al Gormann C. Ray Jeffrey Roxanna Sweet Richard W. Tillson	1992-93	Wayne Matsuo Ted Palmer Roland Pierre-Dixon
1980-81	Harry Allen Judge David Bazelon Soloman Kobrin	1993-94	Susan Turner Daniel Glaser Louis Cobarruviaz
1981-82	John Barbara C. Ronald Huff Sid Lezak Albert J. Reiss, Jr. Joachim Schneider	1994-95	Cecil Steppe Gil Garcetti Carl Pope Constance Watson Leonard Edwards
1982-83	(not given)	1995-96	Paul J. Brantingham David Matza Dan Monez Arnold Rosenfeld
1983-84	Sid Lezak Milton Rector	1996-97	Gene Kassebaum
1984-85	(not given)	1997-98	David Huizinga D. Kim Rossmo Alice McGrath Mark Umbreit
1985-86	Duncan Chappel Elaine Duxbury Penny Harrington Kenneth Kirkpatrick	1998-99	Elliott Currie Dorie Klein Terence Hallinan Julie Stewart
1986-87	John Kaplan Leonard Levy Joseph E. Scott Harold Venter	1999-00	M. Douglas Anglin Herman Goldstein John Hubner Jill Wolfson
1987-88	Sheldon Messinger Joan Petersilia Henry Pontell Barbara Raffle Price	2000-01	McCullan Gallien Jeremy Travis
1988-89	Meda Chesney-Lind LaDoris Cordell Arnold Binder Julius Debro Michael Schumacher	2001-02	Finn Esbensen
		2002-03	Barbara Bloom Cheryl Maxson Barbara Owen
		2003-04	David Shichor
		2004-05	Larry Bennett
		2005-06	Robert Crutchfield
		2006-07	Elizabeth Deschenes

Paper Abstracts

Western Society of Criminology

Scottsdale, AZ

February 15-17, 2007

PANEL 1: Assessment Research in Criminal Justice

Assessing a Criminal Justice Program: Efforts at CSU Sacramento

Bruce Bikle, California State University - Sacramento

This paper will discuss the development of the Criminal Justice Assessment Project at CSU Sacramento. The impetus for, and the creation of the plan, and the assessment efforts for the past 3 years will be discussed. Lessons on the implementation of the Division Assessment Project will also be discussed.

Assessment of Educational Desires, Expectations, and Career-Related Attitudes of Criminal Justice Majors

Yvette Farmer, California State University - Sacramento

The growth of criminal justice programs far exceeds the amount of knowledge we have about the students who major in those programs. This research focuses on criminal justice students' views of a 'good' educational experience, their motivations and expectations as they pursue their college degrees, and the attitudes they hold about careers in criminal justice. Surveys were administered to 423 criminal justice majors at California State University, Sacramento in Spring, 2006. Data indicate that criminal justice students are pragmatic in their orientation to education, genuinely interested in the subject matter, and would like a career in the criminal justice system.

Examining the Effectiveness of the Assessment Process in Criminal Justice

Andrew Yetter, California State University - Sacramento

Since the fall semester of 2004, the Division of Criminal Justice at Sacramento State University has conducted an assessment of the undergraduate majors in the department. By administering a pretest after the students have met the department's lower division requirements and a posttest prior to graduation, the department faculty has attempted to gauge the subject knowledge of the criminal justice student body. The results thus far have been mixed. Preliminary analysis conducted on the exams of transfer students and graduating criminal justice majors shows that of the 50 questions on the pretest, students have averaged 27 correct out of 50, or 54%. The average score on the posttest shows improvement as students scored an average of 30 out of 50, or 60% correct. For the purpose of this research, the most pressing questions deal with the assessment process itself. Has it been effective in the gauging the student's knowledge of the subject matter and does the way in which the assessment has been carried out provide the best possible data?

The Impact of Morale on the Retention of Military Police
Gary Wolf, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

In recent years, morale among many United States Air Force Military Police officers has been a growing problem. Many reasons have been cited including inadequate training, high operations tempo, lack of recognition, and officer pay. This study examines these issues and explores the impact morale has on police officer retention. To examine this nexus, variables associated with morale such as training, operations tempo, officer recognition, and officer pay are explored. Additional variables pertinent to morale such as mental support, assignment process, supervisor feedback, and job satisfaction are also utilized to explore the relationship between morale and officer retention. Further, results and conclusions are discussed along with the implications morale may have on the future of officer retention.

PANEL 2: Women Offenders and Institutions

Confronting Framing Dilemmas: Power and Privilege in the Radical Women's Prison Movement
Jodie M. Lawston, California State University - San Marcos

Activists, prisoners, and scholars have increasingly recognized the gendered abuse, mistreatment, and neglect that women prisoners endure. This mistreatment includes guard abuse, sexual harassment, and a form of abuse that is gaining more media attention: medical neglect. In response to this, activists in a grassroots radical women's prison organization work to represent and fight for female prisoners' rights. Keeping their differences from prisoners in mind, activists work to bridge themselves to their sisters inside while remaining conscious of the power differentials that stem from race, class, education, visibility and confinement. I show that it is imperative for activists that they see themselves, and are seen by others, as representing the needs and interests of incarcerated women as they pursue justice in the penal system. Gender becomes one variable used to reconcile the dilemmas with which activists contend.

Applying Gender-Responsive Principles to a Real World Setting
Barbara Bloom, Sonoma State University, CA and Barbara Owen, California State University – Fresno

A recent study by Bloom, Owen and Covington (2003) found that gender-responsive practice could lead to better outcomes for women offenders in institutional and community settings. The authors propose six guiding principles of this practice: gender, environment, relationships, services and supervision, socio-economic status, and community. They also suggest that consideration of the differences in male and female pathways into criminality, their differential response to custody and supervision, and other gender-based factors are central to reducing recidivism rates and improving the lives of women offenders and their children. In 2005, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) contracted with Barbara Bloom and Barbara Owen to apply these principles to California's women's correctional reform efforts. This paper will describe the application of these principles to this real world setting and discuss the development of a Master Plan for Female Offenders which includes the creation of a continuum of community-based programs for women offenders and gender-responsive operational policies and practices.

The Power of Feminist Pedagogy in a Prison Setting

Angela D. Broadus, Mary W. Stewart, and Tyler Benke, University of Nevada - Reno

The quest to reduce crime is ongoing and trends suggest that we have yet to find the elusive “key” to successful behavior change. Prisons implement programs to provide offenders with education, skills, coping tools, and knowledge in the hopes that something will prove effective in helping this population make positive choices upon release from custody. Programs for female offenders have met with some success when these programs assisted women in developing and maintaining resiliency, high self-esteem and self-efficacy, valued social roles, a conventional self-identity, active coping strategies, and social support (Cameron & Telfer, 2004; Runggay, 2004). Additionally, women appear to respond positively to programs that improve self-awareness, and reduce guilt and self-blame (Shearer, 2003). We propose an additional essential element to successful change for female offenders is knowledge of cultural myths, stereotypes, and social factors that harm women (Marcus-Mendoza, 2004, p. 49; Stino & Palmer, 1999).

PANEL 3: Current Faculty Research on Crime and Public Policy at Arizona State University

Neighborhoods, Gangs, and Violent Crime

Charles M. Katz and Stephen M. Schnebly, Arizona State University

In this paper, we examine the relative contribution of gang membership on neighborhood levels of violent crime. Specifically, we focus on the extent to which levels of gang membership are associated with violent crime, while controlling for neighborhood-level structural variables also associated with high levels of violent crime. The study uses three sources of official data obtained from Mesa, Arizona: calls for service data, official police gang list data, and census data. A significant relationship is found between the number of gang members living in a neighborhood and general levels of violent crime. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed.

Work and Identity during High School: The Conditional Effect of Adolescent Employment

Gary Sweeten, Arizona State University; Ray Paternoster, University of Maryland; and Shawn Bushway, University at Albany, NY

A sizable amount of research supports the claim that adolescent employment is criminogenic. A similarly sizable amount of research claims that adolescent employment is beneficial and ought to be encouraged. While federal and state laws limit the hours per week that adolescents can work, the federal government spends in excess of \$1 billion yearly on Job Corps and other programs that attempt to bolster adolescent employment. Some have suggested that adolescent work is only beneficial up to a certain level of hours per week. We contend that work during high school is beneficial only for certain kinds of people. For college-bound adolescents, whose identity is tied to higher education, intense work during high school distracts from the goal of college attendance, and leads to a host of negative outcomes. For work-bound adolescents who do not see themselves attending college, entering the work force is entering adult life, and generally has positive outcomes. We use college expectations questions and detailed work histories from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 to assess the effect of work on a number of outcomes conditional on expectations of attending college.

Kids at Hope and Factors of Resilience for Youth

Fran Bernat, Arizona State University and Rick Miller, Kids at Hope, Phoenix, AZ

Kids at Hope is a non-profit agency that aims to develop a cultural paradigm shift from "kids at risk" to "kids at hope". Analysis of data collected from schools which have implemented a Kids at Hope culture between 2004 and 2006 will be presented.

The Correctional Experiences of Youthful Offenders Adjudicated as Adults

Marie L. Griffin, Arizona State University

Over the past twenty years, states have engaged in significant reforms regarding the transfer of juveniles to adult courts, resulting in an increased number of juveniles being processed, sentenced, and incarcerated within the adult system. Based on lengthy interviews, this study explored the correctional experiences of juveniles adjudicated as adults and housed in jail and prison facilities within Arizona. In particular, this study assessed youthful offenders' perceptions of conditions of confinement, institutional climate, and treatment interventions. Findings and policy implications are discussed.

PANEL 4: Exploring the Environment of Crime

The Development of the Environmental Criminology Research Program: A Case of Growth through Integration

Jon Heidt, Simon Fraser University, BC

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in theory integration in the study of crime. The environmental criminology research program presents an interesting case of theory development primarily because it has incorporated a number of different perspectives and strategies from various disciplines. To assess this integrative activity, a model of theory growth proposed by David G. Wagner was applied to this area of criminology. This paper traces the development of environmental criminology and its constituent theories while exploring the philosophical and theoretical underpinnings of it as a research program. In addition, speculations will be made about the possibility of integration within the field of criminology more generally.

Neighborhood Context and Domestic Violence Calls For Service

Kate Luther, Louis Tuthill, and Lisa Murphy, University of California - Riverside

Although there has been a robust literature written in the area of domestic violence, very few studies have examined the link between neighborhood context and the calls for service. Even fewer studies have been able to examine the clustering of calls for service across social space. Using domestic violence calls for service data and 2000 census data, from a southern California metropolitan city east of Los Angeles, our study will employ geospatial techniques to examine the clustering of domestic violence calls for service and their relation to neighborhood poverty, neighborhood violence, and neighborhood stability.

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) at Shopping Malls
Anchalee Roongsitthichai, California State University - San Bernardino

A shopping mall is not only a place where people go for shopping, socializing, and entertaining, but it also attracts criminal activities. Shoplifting, pickpocket, store burglary, motor vehicle theft, assault, and public disorder are dangers to mall customers, tenants, and employees. Even though there is security management to provide feeling of safety to people while they are shopping, it is not sufficient to prevent crime or to discourage fears of crimes that will happen to shoppers and tenants. The designs of malls are an assumption which the design encourages and discourages crimes at shopping malls. This study will investigate designs of shopping malls in Southern California how they apply CPTED to shopping mall businesses.

PANEL 5: Immigration, Crime and Justice

Immigration and Crime: Challenges for Theory
Michael R. Gottfredson, University of California - Irvine

This paper examines recent empirical findings about the connection between crime and immigration in the United States and in Europe with the aim of contrasting those findings with the expectations from major criminological theories. Longstanding views in criminology are challenged by systematic data about the offending patterns of recent immigrants.

Borders, Human Rights and Transnational Crime
Nancy Wonders, Northern Arizona University

Globalization has profoundly challenged the geographic borders that historically demarcated the boundaries of sovereignty, citizenship, and the nation-state. While many anticipated that globalization would lead to the development of a borderless world, instead it appears that many Western nations are engaging in efforts to reconstitute and reinforce geographic and social divisions through border (re)construction projects, reaffirming the importance of “place” based privileges and rights, as well as “insider” versus “outsider” identities. These new border construction projects are often ideologically cloaked in the language of security and transnational crime reduction but, in fact, they frequently *facilitate* both old and new forms of transnational crime. This paper explores the relationship between globalization, border (re)construction projects, human rights, and the growth of transnational crime.

Who's the Criminal Here: Immigration Policy as State Crime
Raymond Michalowski, Northern Arizona University

Public discourse surrounding illegal immigration, particularly illegal crossings from Mexico and the hemispheric South, have been driven by a hyper-judicial ideology that emphasizes the illegality of unauthorized border crossings into the United States. Based on ethnographic research along the Arizona-Mexico border, this paper examines the other side of the equation, the illegality of U.S. border policies. Specifically, it analyzes victimization and human rights violations suffered by undocumented immigrants as the result of U.S. policies that (1) promote illegal immigration into the United States, (2) force undocumented migrants into the physically, socially, and legally risky pathways across the U.S. Southwestern frontier, and thus (3) promote the growth of human smuggling syndicates. It further argues that because these injurious and sometimes murderous policies, flow from the narrow pursuit of political gain rather than genuine concerns to resolve the North-South immigration question they constitute a state crime of violence by policy.

Illegal Immigration and Moral Panic
Michael Costelloe, Northern Arizona University

Public discourse concerning immigration and immigration policy often relies on the characterization and universalization of the threats that are posed by increasing immigration. That is, rather than rational discussions that acknowledge that immigration reform must strike a balance between the interests of current citizens and a recognition of the humanity of those coming to the United States for a better life, those who favor restrictionist policies tend to engage in rhetoric that refers to widespread personal, social, and economic threats posed by legal and illegal immigration. It is the specification and reference to these threats that allows one to consider immigration as "moral panic." It is through this lens, that I undertake a content analysis of letters to the editor that appeared in a large southwestern city newspaper from January 2004 to January 2006. This study describes the extent to which these threats are given credence in letters regarding immigration issues.

The Migra is Everywhere: Local Police as Immigration-Control Agents
Doris Marie Provine and Monica Versanyi, Arizona State University

Proposals to federalize local police for immigration purposes are a part of a wave of local and state government activism to "fix" immigration. Congress set the stage for this development in the 1996 Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act, which provided funding for training of local police for immigration enforcement. Such efforts are occurring with surprisingly little knowledge about how the policy will work, or about what will be gained and lost from its implementation. The public mandate is frustratingly contradictory. How can local police officers build trust and confidence when they are also required to look into legal status of some otherwise law-abiding residents? How can immigrants be expected to cooperate with police when their cooperation might risk their own well-being or that of families and friends whose legal status may not be in order? This paper reports on the early stages of a study of police/ immigrant encounters in the Phoenix metropolitan area. We focus on encounters between settled, but unauthorized, immigrants because they challenge the very core of police relations with the community.

PANEL 7: Current Issues in Corrections I

The Impact of A Mental Health Assessment Center on Jail Population

Delores E. Craig-Moreland, Wichita State University, KS

Sedgwick County Jail has been in the cycle of overcrowding and building and overcrowding for the past three decades. Once in each decade a study of the growth in population has included recommendations to develop sentencing alternatives for some of the offenders referred to the jail for sanctions. In 2005, a detailed analysis of the jail population formed the basis for more detailed alternatives to jail. In 2006 two of the alternatives became operational. This paper is a discussion of the impact of a pre-arrest mental health assessment center on the jail population. The data contrasts a random sample of the jail population in 2005 with that obtained six months after implementing the MH center. Particular attention is given to the impact of this program on the inmates with minor criminal conduct who wind up in the jail when warrants are issued for failure to appear at court hearings.

Application of the Evidence Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) to the Cochise County Adult Domestic Violence Program

Michelle Anderson, Adult Probation Services Division, Arizona Supreme Court

In 1989, Gendreau and Andrews developed the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI). This tool was designed to evaluate the integrity of a correctional program to determine the degree to which it met certain principles of effective intervention. Over the years, the authors along with researchers from the University of Cincinnati have used the CPAI to assess hundreds of correctional programs. After completing the assessments, staff at the University of Cincinnati developed a new correctional program assessment process entitled, the Evidence Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC). The CPC includes a number of items not contained in the CPAI, and only those indicators from the CPAI that were found to be positively correlated with outcome were retained in the CPC. This presentation will provide the results of the application of the CPC to a community-based, adult program for defendants sentenced in a limited-jurisdiction court for a domestic violence offense.

PANEL 8: Intelligence-Led Policing

Criminal Associations: Prolific vs. Non-prolific Offenders

Lisa Otway, Stephanie Van De Walle, Carrie McPherson, Irwin Cohen, and Darryl Plecas,
University College of the Fraser Valley, BC

This paper presents the results of an analysis that compares prolific to non-prolific offenders in terms of the nature and extent of their connections to the total population of known recent offenders within a small rural community in British Columbia. The analysis, using both iBASE and SPSS, is based on detailed crime and criminals data collected over a four-month window in the summer and fall of 2006. The results illustrate the benefit of using a combination of iBASE and SPSS to develop a distinctive characterization of prolific offenders. The results also point to how police can be helped in identifying those prolific offenders with the broadest and most significant criminal associations.

The Association Between Crime, Criminals, and Street Checks

Stephanie Van De Walle, Lisa Otway, Carrie McPherson, Irwin Cohen, and Darryl Plecas,
University College of the Fraser Valley, BC

This paper presents the results of a detailed analysis of street checks conducted in a small rural community in British Columbia over a four-month window in the summer and fall of 2006. The analysis focused on the characteristics of those checked, individuals checked repeatedly, when they are checked, and the extent to which those checked were subsequently found to be involved in criminal activity. The analysis also provides an examination of the relationship between the incident of local crime overall and the frequency of street checks. In effect, the results of this analysis provide important insights for understanding the extent to which police are effectively using street checks and the degree to which street checks are effective in deterring crime.

Characterizing Prolific and Priority Offenders

Darryl Plecas and Irwin Cohen, University College of the Fraser Valley, BC

This paper discusses how prolific and priority offenders might most usefully be characterized using official criminal history data. In this regard, the authors work from the premise that there is no need to work with a single definition of what constitutes either a prolific or priority offender, when criminal history data can be structured to facilitate the creation, development, and application of multiple useful characterizations. Using recent crime data and data on the offenders known to be responsible for specific crimes, the authors point out how a consideration and categorization of various aspects of an offender's criminal history can be used to create and evaluate multiple definitions. The authors assign non-compliance rates, victimization rates, violence rates, criminal association rates, and offences rates to individual offenders to illustrate the point.

Implementing the Findings of University-led Police Research: A Full-loop Model

Rob Morrison, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, BC

While academics often undertake research for police agencies, typically no formal procedures exist within those agencies to ensure a formal consideration of implementation of research recommendations. In an effort to change this norm, the Operations Strategy Branch of the RCMP (E Division) has formally established a procedure such that all research findings produced through its association with universities in British Columbia will not only be actively and consistently considered for implementation, but the results of that consideration process will be reviewed with the researchers involved for further research considerations. This paper will discuss the details of this newly established full-loop procedure, including the ways the RCMP Operation Strategy Branch has sought to facilitate the university/police partnership in general.

PANEL 9: Media Representations of Law Enforcement and Crime

American Law Enforcement as Seen through the Eyes of Prime Time Television

Michael T. Brady, Salve Regina University, RI

Since television replaced radio in the 1950's as the most widely used form of in-home entertainment, police shows have held, and continue to hold, a special place in the hearts of television writers and the American public as well. Since 1955, no fewer than one hundred and sixteen (116) television shows have had law enforcement as the main theme of their program. This paper uses a cross section of law enforcement television programming over the past fifty (50) years, and examines how societal and legal trends of the times were reflected in those programs.

Doping Drama in Torino: Media Representations of Drug Use during the 2006 Winter Olympics

Ophir Sefiha, Arizona State University

This research identifies the multiple discourses surrounding media coverage of doping during the 2006 Torino Winter Olympics. Major international and domestic news sources are analyzed employing theoretical sampling techniques of media analysis grounded in the interactionist and cultural studies tradition. I identify two major frames by which doping is most frequently discussed during the Olympic Games: Doping as a Criminal Justice Issue and Doping as High Drama. This research identifies specific social actors, or claimsmakers and their attempts to actively construct these frames. Implications for these media representations are discussed as well as suggestions for future research of this topic.

Youth Gangs in the Print Media

Finn-Aage Esbensen and Karin Tusinski, University of Missouri - St. Louis

The popular image of youth gangs is largely dependent on law enforcement data and subsequent media reinforcement of these data in the popular press. Recent research on youth gangs, however, calls into question the accuracy of these portrayals. In spite of an ever-increasing body of research that contradicts the popular stereotype of gangs, the media perpetuates this inaccuracy. In a review of all gang-related articles appearing in the nation's "big three" newsweeklies (Newsweek, Time, and U.S. News and World Report) between 1980 and May 2006, we conclude that there was a strong tendency to provide stereotypical depiction of gangs and gang members that promote misperceptions about youth gangs, their members, and their group characteristics. Youth gangs are problematic enough in reality without the media contributing to exaggerations of their attributes that are associated with violence and organizational capacity.

PANEL 10: Cyberpedophiles and Sex Offenders

Cybererotica, Pedophiles, and Realities

Marilyn D. McShane, Frank P. Williams III, and Ming-Li Hsieh, University of Houston-Downtown, TX

From the beginnings of public access to the Internet, children's exposure to erotica and potential victimization by pedophiles has been of concern. Viewing these twin issues as an example of a moral panic, we focus on the initial reactions and evidence and explore their match to reality. Evidence suggests the initial focus on erotica was misplaced and manipulated, and the current concern over cyberpedophiles may be as well. We conclude with a more realistic view of these cyber-issues that may be more valuable to determining risk and possible actions than those of an inspired moral panic.

Sun, Surf and Exploitation: Deconstructing the Global Response to Child Sex Tourism

Lorinda M. Stoneman, Simon Fraser University, BC

In 2004 Canadians were faced with considerable media attention regarding Donald Bakker, the first Canadian charged under the child sex tourism law. The intent of this extra-territorial application of domestic law, is to prosecute citizens who travel internationally for the purposes of children exploitation, and to address the escalating crisis in under-developed countries. Although the massive problem within the developing world has been identified and has captured the attention of politicians and the populous, there is a marked disjoint in the actual implementation and enforcement of this law globally. This disjoint is concerning and especially evident in North America; while very few charges of this nature have been laid, data presented by NGOs suggests that Western Europe and North America house some of the most prolific offenders. Since the creation of extra-territorial laws ratifying the United Nations' *Convention on the Rights of the Child* is a trend within UN countries, I compare this policy response within a global comparative framework. There is also particular attention paid to the Canadian setting, where it is questioned as to how such a law might withstand a Charter challenge.

Sex Offender Public Registries: An Analysis of the Unique and Common Factors Associated with Placement in Differential Tier Level

Jon Goodman, Deborah Koetzle Shaffer, Terance D. Miethe and M. Alexis Kennedy, University of Nevada – Las Vegas

Sex offender registration and community notification laws were introduced largely as a means of enhancing public safety. However, recent research suggests these policies may actually create a number of collateral consequences for sex offenders including the loss of employment and housing. Community notification is often dependent on the tier level of the offender with more information being released for individuals identified as posing a greater risk to the community. Given the potentially damaging consequences of community notification, it is important that states exercise caution when making these determinations. Using a sample of sex offenders on community supervision in Clark County, the current study uses qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) to assess whether there are meaningful differences between sex offenders placed in Nevada's sex offender public registry and those that are not.

Internet Research and the Issue of Copyright Infringement: Fair Dealing for Research Purposes
Barry Cartwright, Simon Fraser University, BC; Ann Carlsen, Barrister and Solicitor, BC; and Bryan Kinney, Simon Fraser University, BC

This paper addresses a number of legal issues surrounding the collection and content analysis of textual data collected from Internet sources. Based on a series of Canadian court decisions, we argue that most interpretations of copyright law are unnecessarily narrow and restrictive when it comes to fair dealing for research purposes, or to fair dealing for the purposes of review and criticism. Our conclusions on this subject have far-reaching implications for qualitative researchers who are harvesting and analyzing text messages from "public domain" web sites.

PANEL 11: Women and Children: Assisting Victims and Offenders

Scenes of the Crime

Tracy Tolbert, California State University - Long Beach

This paper examines the social and psychological dynamics of sex crimes and how these experiences affect women's likelihood of reporting. Based on face-to-face interviews, the data revealed that victim/survivor response patterns of anger, rage, and fear manifest as part of a fluid, contextual range of social responses merging anywhere between simple dyads (victim/predator), to more complex interactions. These interactions are linked to social institutions and ideological structures that shape the way women respond to a variety of life experiences. These factors in turn, have a profound impact on the way women report, or fail to report, sex crimes.

Female Drug Offender Parolees: Factors Leading to Recidivism and Relapse

Vivian Y. Alvarado, California State University - San Bernardino

This study will examine whether cognitive behavioral treatment can reduce relapse or recidivism among female drug offenders despite their continued exposure to factors that trigger or inhibit those consequences. The study will focus on the four elements (attachment, involvement, commitment, and beliefs) and their relation to delinquency of Travis Hirschi's Social Bonding Theory and how it affects relapse and recidivism among female drug offender parolee's. The sample subjects are women who were enrolled in the Forever Free Program at the California Institute for Women between the years of 1997-2000. A control group within the institute was also gathered and matched with the experimental subjects as a basis for comparison.

Race, Gender, the War on Drugs and Child Welfare: Connecting the Dots

Dorie Klein, Albany, CA

In the field of criminology, discussions of the impact of the "war on drugs" on ethnic minority communities have naturally focused on the criminal justice system. Yet this focus is more applicable to men than to women, who (*as data to be presented show*) increasingly are being identified as drug users and mandated to treatment through the child protection system. The author will argue that criminologists concerned with race and justice, including the impact of the war on drugs on women, should broaden their focus to include child welfare and its collaborating institutions in health and human services.

PANEL 12: Current Issues in the Courts I

Non-English Speaking Populations and the Justice System

Doreen Anderson-Facile and Rhonda Dugan, California State University - Bakersfield

This project explores the interpreting needs of non-English speaking people interfacing with the justice system. While in most parts of California there are language interpreters for both the Spanish and Deaf communities, other communities, in this case the Asian-speaking community, face critical language barriers. Often when no certified interpreters are available, non-certified interpreters and family members are used. When non-certified interpreters and family members interpret for individuals there is an increase probability of inaccurate translation and an overall lack of privacy. This project addresses the language interpreting needs of two large Asian-speaking communities in Kern County, California. Qualitative and quantitative in design, this project utilizes both in-depth interviews with community leaders and community members, as well as survey questionnaires to determine the needs of Asian-speaking people in Kern County. The anticipated findings include a severe lack of court services for Asian-speaking communities.

Therapeutic Jurisprudence and the Expanding Professional Responsibilities of the Criminal Defense Lawyer

David B. Wexler, University of Arizona/University of Puerto Rico

Therapeutic jurisprudence has entered the world of judging and lawyering. The TJ criminal lawyer needs to have an appreciation of some criminological concepts, especially some relating to rehabilitation--such as risk/need/responsivity as well as the good lives model--in order to function effectively. This presentation will discuss this emerging breed of practitioner and the importance of an interdisciplinary perspective to its further development.

PANEL 13: Issues in Critical Criminology

The Epistemological Base for White Collar Crime: How Do We Know What We Know?

Scott Senjo, Weber State University, UT

Much white collar crime literature aptly pertains to offenses, offenders, and sentencing practices, but very little includes empirical data on being informed or information about white collar crime. This study examines a 200-person nonprobability sample on the subject of where they get their ideas about white collar crime (since those ideas are usually wrong and substantially inaccurate). Numerous variables are correlated to the dependent variable of being informed about white collar crime in order to gain additional insight into public perceptions about this body of criminal offenses.

The Impact of Race and Ethnicity on Student Opinions of Capital Punishment
Stacy L. Mallicoat and Gregory C. Brown, California State University - Fullerton

Much of the research on public opinion and the death penalty indicates demographic differences in the levels of support and opposition to the use of capital punishment in America. This paper explores the impact of race on issues relating to the public support of the death penalty. We seek to understand whether differences in race/ethnicity impact the receptivity and mutability of student opinions. In addition to expanding the understanding of death penalty support as a policy, the findings of this research have significant implications for the classroom environment.

Explaining Genocide: Lessons from Rwanda
Augustine Brannigan, University of Calgary, Alberta

This research attempts to develop a criminology of the Rwandan genocide. One paradoxical feature of the genocide was the large-scale mobilization of perpetrators who had no previous record of violent behavior, and who frequently showed no signs of remorse after the genocide ended. The pilot phase of the Gacaca court initiative estimated there will be over 700,000 trials in a country of 8 million people. How were such a large number of people mobilized? Several aspects of colonialism prove relevant here: administrative closure and the institution of communal work; ethnic closure and the transformation of integrated lineages into stratified ethnicities under colonial rule and, finally, the amnesty laws that traditionally had been declared after previous widespread ethnic massacres. The research suggests that advances in a criminological theory of genocide lie in the reconciliation of our understanding of mechanisms of violence threshold reduction with a renewed understanding of political criminality.

Mobilization and Leaderless Resistance in the Earth Liberation Front
Paul Joosse, University of Alberta

Leaderless resistance is a strategy of opposition that allows for and encourages individuals or small cells to engage in acts of violence entirely independent of any hierarchy of leadership or network of support. This article examines the development of the leaderless resistance strategy by the radical right and more recently by the radical environmentalist movement. While both movements use leaderless resistance to avoid detection, infiltration, and prosecution by the state, environmental groups like the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) benefit additionally because of the ideological inclusiveness that leaderless resistance fosters. Historically, ideological cleavages have rendered radical environmental groups such as Earth First! less effective than they would have been otherwise. Using leaderless resistance, however, the ELF eliminates all ideology extraneous to the specific cause of halting the degradation of nature. This elimination enables the ELF to mobilize a greater number of 'direct actions.'

PANEL 14: Responses to Intimate Partner Abuse

Nuances of Interracial Intimate Partner Violence and Provisions for Support of Victims
Hillary Potter, University of Colorado at Boulder

The issue of intimate partner violence within interracial couples is remarkably scant in domestic violence research. However, one previous study analyzing homicide data has shown a variation in the rate of intimate partner homicide by race, where interracial couples experienced higher rates of homicide than intraracial couples. This paper will (1) provide preliminary quantitative findings of the rates of intimate partner violence in interracial relationships, (2) consider the narratives of four case studies of Black women abused by White men, and (3) discuss suggestions of why and how we need to conduct future research in this area and the policy implications of preliminary and expected findings as related to attending to women victims of interracial domestic abuse.

Providing the Battered Victim with the Choice between Having the Batterer Arrested and Using Restorative Justice Intervention: One Size Does Not Fit All
Russell Loving, California State University – Sacramento

Over one million women are battered each year in the United States. Attempts to reform our criminal justice system has focused on mandatory arrest and prosecution. Nevertheless, the scholarly debate is unresolved on whether mandatory arrest and prosecution empowers or disempowers the victim. What is clear is that mandatory arrests do not provide the victims with any options. In contrast a presumptive-arrest policy would require an arrest unless the victim argues convincingly against the arrest. The weakness of presumptive arrests is that, given the imbalance in power which is often found in domestic violence, the victim may choose out of fear to not have the offender arrested. A better solution is to combine a presumptive-arrest policy with the option of resolving the battering through restorative justice intervention. By having to select one of the two processes, the victim determines the outcome without the choice of doing nothing.

PANEL 15: Theory, Methods, and Research I

Animal Law, Animal Abuse, and Animal Cruelty: Animals' Place in Criminology
Sue Cote, California State University - Sacramento

Previous research in the area of violence and animal-human connections has revealed a link between observation of animal cruelty and participation in acts of animal cruelty and future interhuman violence (Baldry, 2003; Bierne, 2003; Henry, 2004; Vollum et al., 2004). But what are the implications of this link for criminology? Very few criminological forays into laws, acts and omissions concerning animal cruelty, animal abuse, and interhuman violence have been made, despite the fact that animal abuse and animal cruelty are criminal acts punishable by law. In fact, a cursory review of the criminological literature reveals only several important studies that have been done on this particular issue (*see* Agnew, 1998; Beirne, 1995, 2003; Wright & Hensley, 2003). This paper reviews the literature pertinent to criminologists in this area. More importantly, it addresses the absence of animal law, abuse, and cruelty from our literature and argues that there are numerous implications for criminological research in this area.

Understanding the Murder of Prostitutes and the Phenomenon of 'Cross-Over' Killings
Rebecca Carter, University of Calgary, Alberta

Much of the discourse surrounding cases of prostitute victimization posit that the perpetrators of such crimes explicitly target prostitutes or women in similarly risky lifestyles. However, the evidence suggests otherwise, given that perpetrators who prey on prostitutes in fact tend to be opportunistic "cross-over" killers who murder other women found in vulnerable circumstances. This project employs both self-control theory and theories of gendered victimization to analyze this phenomenon of 'cross-over' killing. Utilizing these theories, it examines case-based evidence to refute the notion that the victimization of prostitutes is independent from the victimization of other women, suggesting that gendered victimization flourishes well beyond what is traditionally considered 'risky' activity. Besides potentially offering a theoretical contribution to the knowledge surrounding gendered victimization, this project also seeks to raise public awareness about the security of women generally by showing that the threats associated with predatory criminals are not limited to street prostitutes.

Lust Murder: Towards a Comprehensive Typology
Janet McClellan, SUNY Canton, NY

Inherent within the typologies of lust murder are a number of significant features associated with the actions, artifacts, and behaviors of an offender in the planning, execution, and methodology of committing his murders. Several of those significant features associated with lust murder as included in the pathology of the offender and observable by the investigator are the murderer's signature, offense ritualization, and modus operandi. Current research lacks coherent models of comparison and inclusion of factors emerging from related but independent research. The typologies are supportive, clarifying, and complimentary of each other rather than competitive. Therefore, the paper and presentation explores, examines, and compares the supportive and complimentary nature of the research typologies in the study of violent sexual homicide, sexualized homicide and sex-related homicide. Additionally, inferential case studies are a learning tool and used in the development of a viable means to assist investigators in the identification and apprehension of the lust murder offender and are examined.

PANEL 16: Theory, Methods, and Research II

Collective Efficacy and Firearms Violence in Anchorage Alaska
Robert H. Langworthy, University of Alaska, Anchorage

This paper will present the results of a partial replication of the Sampson and Raudenbush's study of 'neighborhoods and violent crime.' The study will focus on Anchorage using data developed from the Anchorage Community Survey, Anchorage Police Department dispatch data, and measures constructed from the 2000 U.S. Census.

The Genesis of Adolescent Delinquency and the "Myth(s)" of Informal Social Control Theory
Kelly H. Hardwick, Utah State University

Informal Social Control (ISC) theory has come to tower over the landscape of mainstream sociological criminology. However, this dominance may be based upon misunderstandings about the true nature and empirical performance of the theory. Unfortunately, these misperceptions have been frequently reiterated in the criminological literature reifying them as "truths" and, thus, bestowing ISC theory with an almost "mythical" status. As a "life-course" perspective, ISC theory attempts to explain the genesis, continuity, and change of delinquent and criminal behavior. This paper will examine several of the more persistent and important misperceptions associated with the genesis of adolescent delinquency and discuss the consequences of accepting them as true and accurate representations of the theory.

The Great Divide? Mainstream and Critical Criminological Approaches to the Study of Youth Crime and Youth Justice
Caroline McDonald-Harker, University of Alberta

Criminology consists of the study of the process of law-breaking, law-making and law-enforcing. Criminological studies mainly examine one or several of these processes, and are often categorized into two main overarching criminological schools of thought: mainstream and critical criminology. Among the numerous issues studied in criminology is youth crime and justice. Studies which focus on an examination of the process of youth law-breaking are categorized as mainstream approaches, whereas studies which focus on an investigation of the processes of law-making and law-enforcing in relation to youth are categorized as critical approaches. First, I will discuss the divergent ways in which these approaches construct the social problem of youth crime and justice structures their research questions, postulations, issues/subjects of inquiry, and methods of inquiry. Second, I will discuss the potential implications that categorizing studies of youth crime and justice as either mainstream or critical approaches has for criminology as a discipline.

A Descriptive Analysis of Guns Seized by the Milwaukee (WI) Police Department in 2005
Steven G. Brandl, University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee

To shed light on the illicit gun market in Milwaukee, this study analyzes guns seized by the police in 2005 (n=1,300). Specifically, the following questions are addressed: (1) What are the circumstances under which guns were seized by the police? (2) What are the background characteristics of the individuals from whom guns were confiscated? (3) What are the characteristics of the guns seized? Findings and implications of the study are discussed.

PANEL 17: Current Issues in Corrections II

Breaking Down Barriers: A Case Study of Hawaii's Serious and Violent Offender Initiative
Marilyn Brown, University of Hawaii at Hilo

The Serious and Violent Offender Initiative (SVORI) was launched in 2002-2003 as a joint project of the U.S. Departments of Justice, Labor, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services. More than \$150 million was awarded to 69 grantees to develop programs to help released prisoners transition successfully back into the community and, it is hoped, to reduce recidivism. This paper examines the case of Maui's BEST Program (Being Empowered and Safe Together), which served as the sub-contractor to the Hawaii Department of Public Safety to deliver reintegration services to Maui inmates. This paper focuses on two unique features of service organization and implementation. One is its impact upon the institutional culture of the prison that has made the traditional barrier between prison and community far more permeable. The second has been the institution of a cultural revitalization program for inmate and paroled clients, grounded in Native Hawaiian arts and practices. Both aspects of the program have affected inmate reintegration in unique ways.

Reentry without Reintegration: Quo Vadis?

Dale Sechrest and David Shichor, California State University - San Bernardino

A recent concern in corrections has become parolee reentry. After the "get tough" period of the 1980s and 90s has come the realization that each year 97 percent of the 625,000 incarcerated individuals return to communities. Most return with few resources—housing and employment—and are thus prone to relapse back into criminal activity, often fueled by substance abuse problems. The emphasis on parole surveillance rather than "helping" has led to the failure of many reentry efforts. Recidivism rates are high nationally, especially for violations of parole conditions. In California parole recidivism rates are reported to be 79%. This paper will focus on failed reentry programs, the lack of governmental resolve in managing reentry-- policy and fiscal resources, and public resistance to parolees in communities.

PANEL 18: Current Issues in Policing

Dangerous Informants: The UK Experience of Covert Human Intelligence Sources
Chris Taylor, Bradford University Law School, United Kingdom

As elsewhere, the move towards "intelligence led policing" has caused the police in the UK to rely increasingly on informants and other forms of intelligence data, and this has contributed to the solving of countless serious crimes. Recently, however, the use of such Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS) has become embroiled in uncertainty and controversy, as investigators have been forced to grapple not only with incompetence and failure within their own ranks, but also with contradictory messages from both legislature and Government. Both police and prosecutors have struggled to adapt their intelligence gathering procedures to comply with the requirements of the European Convention on Human Rights and this process became all the more urgent with the implementation of domestic legislation, most importantly the Human Rights Act 1998. The result is an uneasy, unspoken world where informants remain a valuable source of information but where there is also a growing recognition that injustices continue to occur.

Meeting Community Safety Objectives in Low-Income Residential Housing: The Roles of Police, Private Security, and Community

Kathryn E. Asbury, Research Management Consultants, Inc., Ontario

This paper considers the maintenance of order on the mass residential property administered by the third largest housing authority in North America. We document the innovative efforts of Canada's largest landlord to create a safe and secure environment for residents and staff in a situation of increasing and serious security threats. This study monitors and evaluates a new model of providing safety services – a combination of enforcement and community development as part of a broader corporate strategy to create strong, healthy communities. Over time, a modus vivendi has evolved between the police and security personnel to manage this mass residential space. However, the changing needs of the communities coupled with escalating threats dictate the need for a more effective and economical targeting of resources. A range of innovative approaches has been identified during a process of research and experimentation in model communities. These include enhancing the powers of some security personnel to that of Special Constable status and forging new partnerships with the municipal police - while recognizing the need for strengthened community development to meet long-term community safety objectives.

City Size and the Complexity of the Crime Problem

Paul J. Brantingham, Patricia L. Brantingham, and Bryan Kinney, Simon Fraser University, BC

Although popular perception ties crime rates and crime risks to city size, generally assuming that both rise as city size increases that is not the case in Canada and may not be the case elsewhere. In contrast, the complexity of the crime problem facing police does increase substantially as city size increases. This is demonstrated utilizing comprehensive data of the number of different types of crime reported to Canadian police forces during the late 1990's. This pattern of increasing crime complexity as city size increases is explained utilizing the set of opportunity theories found in environmental criminology and routine activities theory.

It's About Time: An Evaluation of Shiftworkers' Time Management in Law Enforcement

Lori Lundell and Autumn Behringer, Weber State University, UT

This study investigates shift work, time use, and prioritization for law enforcement employees (N=30). The study creates a framework of analysis that will be useful for future, more systematic studies, while exploring the qualitative differences in how informants conceptualize their time management while participating in shift work. Interview transcripts were coded to analyze the similarities and differences in how informants thought about their private and professional lives. Analysis reveals that marital status may significantly affect time use and prioritization. In addition to these findings, the data also suggest gender differences are more prevalent for married than unmarried law enforcement employees.

Fatigue Countermeasure Policies within City, County and State Law Enforcement Agencies in Four Western States: An Analysis and Policy Proposal

Karla Dhungana, Loyola Marymount University; Scott Senjo and Michelle Heward, Weber State University, UT

This study investigated the impact and efficacy of administratively controllable factors of officer fatigue. Officers (N=321) from 10 agencies in four Western states, were administered the Pittsburg Sleep Quality Index and a factual questionnaire on sleep and shift-work. Additionally, semi-structured interviews were conducted with administrative heads (N=10); all considered fatigue a concern. Predictably, significant differences in levels of fatigue exist among various shifts and schedules. Overtime deteriorated sleep quantity, secondary employment, however, did not. Furthermore 60% of officers claimed that departmental protocols/regulations do not help fight fatigue. Recommendations are provided for developing scheduling procedures to increase officer satisfaction and decrease fatigue.

PANEL 19: Teaching in Criminal Justice

Critical Aspects of Teaching in Criminal Justice

Tracy Tolbert, California State University - Long Beach

This paper presents an examination of “social disconnection” within the classroom. Several critical aspects of teaching in criminology and criminal justice are employed to reveal the following. Instructors must find ways to: 1) present significant relationships between theory and social reality, 2) demonstrate technical expertise in illustrating components of the lecture, and 3) develop syllabi with assignments related to scholarly writing and critical thinking. All are useful tools which are seen to hold the attention span of today’s postmodern student population. An integration of these characteristics will not only increase the probability of instructor effectiveness during lecture, but also decrease the effects of social disconnect between student and instructor.

Crime and the “Sorcerer’s Stone:” Using Harry Potter to Teach Theories of Crime

Julie E. Humphrey, Deborah Parsons and Stephen G. Tibbetts, California State University - San Bernardino

One of the most widely noted criticisms by students regarding courses in criminological theory is the lack of actual application of scientific theories to examples in mainstream media/culture. This paper addresses that issue by applying most of the traditional theories of crime to one of the most widely read fictional novels, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone*, written by J. K. Rowling in 1997. Not only is this book one of the most widely read novels in recent times across all age groups (especially future or current college students), but it also produced a box-office hit movie, with both the novel and movie receiving high critical acclaim. Utilizing the first book will likely be an enjoyable experience and an effective way of applying often abstract or complex traditional criminological theories to numerous examples of offending. Specifically, this first novel in the series provides more than 50 delinquent or criminal incidents that occurred in the course of the book, and virtually all of these can be applied to one or more traditional theories of crime.

Challenges to Teaching Law to Undergraduate Students
Chris Totten, The College of New Jersey

In the U.S., law is most often taught at the graduate level. However, in criminal justice programs, criminal law and procedure are often part of the curriculum. All too frequently, though, undergraduate law classes are watered-down to the point that student fails to learn the nuances of law. This presentation will explore various pedagogical approaches that are effective in getting undergraduate students to understand the complexities of law including: (1) a special emphasis on the legal syllogism as the optimal structure for organizing arguments; (2) a step-by-step approach to analyzing legal rules and principles; (3) inclusion of an introduction to legal research methods and citation as distinct from similar social science methods; and (4) a particular focus on the distinct benefits, in terms of marketability and credibility, of arguing both logically and persuasively. Employing these approaches when teaching undergraduates helps to distinguish the legal writing and research course from other collegiate writing courses and also, in turn, assists students in understanding the multitude of expectations for the course.

Coping with Problems Related to Interdisciplinary Criminal Justice Education
Hank Fradella, The College of New Jersey

Some would assert that Criminology and Criminal Justice ("CCJ") Programs are, by their very nature, interdisciplinary programs. Others would counter that CCJ Programs are merely multi-disciplinary because they have failed to achieve true disciplinary integration. This presentation argues that CCJ students should be exposed to the theories, methods, and doctrines of a number of related cognate disciplines, including sociology, psychology, political science, philosophy, public policy, law, and select areas of both the natural and forensic sciences. Providing such an interdisciplinary education, however, poses a number of problems for CCJ departments. This presentation will explore some such problems and some possible solutions, including: the shortcomings of graduate education in the field; hiring and retaining people with diverse, but relevant educational and professional backgrounds; dealing with inter-departmental strife caused by sub-disciplinary alignment (and alliances); battling "turf wars" with other departments; and balancing perspectives with the content of both the core curriculum as well as within elective and cognate course requirements.

PANEL 20: Issues in Juvenile Justice

Back the Badge or Back off the Badge: Youth Perceptions of Police
Karla Dhungana and Judy Foy, Loyola Marymount University

This study investigated youth attitudes towards police (ATP) and youth immediate reactions to police (IRP). Youth 11-19 years (N = 454), were anonymously surveyed. Results indicated that while youth held generally neutral attitudes towards police, 25-50% perceived them as rude, prejudiced and dishonest, and 25% believed that officers are inept at their job. Additionally, 48% of the sample reported feeling threatened at the sight of an officer. The influence of age, race, gender, socio-economic status, quality of neighborhood, and nature and quantity of police contact were examined. Implications for improving relations between youth and police are discussed.

Assaults against Staff In Juvenile Correctional Facilities: An Exploratory Study

John Vivian, Research and Development, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

Many people recognize that working in the public safety arena is sometimes dangerous. Correctional staff are usually left out of discussions of dangerous public safety professions, and when they are included it generally includes just those staff who work in super maximum custody units within adult prisons. Left out of this discussions are the staff working in juvenile correctional facilities. These staff not only have to quell the outbursts of youthful offenders, they also have to administer treatment programs designed to reorient the youthful offenders from a life time of criminality. This research examines youth assaults against staff occurring within the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections during 2004 and 2005. Using logistic regression analysis we examine a range of both personal and contextual variables to assess their contributions to differentiating between a potential injury assault and an actual juvenile injury assault against staff.

Risk Factors for Gang Membership

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Many comparisons between non-gang and gang members exist. Additionally, there are many explanations for why individuals join gangs. However, more recently, researchers have begun to examine gang membership from a risk factor approach. This approach outlines those factors that put an individual either more at risk or those that serve as protective factors for becoming a gang member. This paper will examine risk factors for involvement in gangs, in addition to examining the domains in which these risk factors occur.

PANEL 21: Going Places: Offender Journeys to Crime

Journey-to-Crime of Youthful Offenders in Anchorage, Alaska

Sharon Chamard, University of Alaska, Anchorage

Data from over 400 cases of violence and serious property crime which occurred in 2002 and 2003 and involved juveniles as offenders or suspects were collected from the Anchorage Police Department. This study considers the spatial patterns of these offenses in terms of journey-to-crime of both offenders and victims. Key variables to be examined include mode of transportation, proximity of offense locations to main transportation nodes, and distance traveled.

A Meta-Analysis of Journey-to-Crime Research
D. Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

The journey to crime is an important concept in environmental criminology, geography of crime research, and the study of displacement. Operationally, understanding criminal mobility is key to effective police patrol operations, geographic profiling, and crime prevention. This presentation is based on a meta-analysis of 69 separate journey-to-crime studies, involving 249 measures of crime trip distances. The original research ranges from 1930 to 2003, and involved crime data from the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Continental Europe, Asia, and Australia. Comparisons have been problematic because of a lack of standardization; past studies have used different distance metrics, crime categories, and measures of central tendency. Integration methods to address these problems for meta-analytic purposes are discussed. Influences of crime type, offender age, year, and geographic region on journey-to-crime distances are examined.

Daily Juvenile Activity Patterns: Does the Desert Make a Difference?
Gisela Bichler, California State University - San Bernardino

Journey to crime research begins with the premise that the home is the origin and the crime site, the destination. Distances between these sites are calculated using street networks, Euclidean distance, or Manhattan distance. Typically, youths do not travel far. It is assumed that these locations are well within the offender's activity space. This paper discusses the actual activity patterns of a sample of juveniles living in desert communities—urban and rural. Results indicate that juveniles typically travel much farther and have a higher reliance on automobiles than previously assumed. Important differences exist between three types of communities: urban, inter city regions, and rural. These activity patterns were integrated into a working model that can be used to weight journey to crime profiles.

PANEL 22: Special Topics

Academic Freedom and the Patriot Act
Lenny Krzycki, International College, FL

A review of the literature will suggest that academic freedom has been misunderstood and often hotly debated. For academicians, empirical research and academic freedom is the Holy Grail; for others, including politicians, academic freedom is feared and resisted. In the relatively recent past, the US Supreme Court has provided several opinions facilitating a better understanding of academic freedom. However, many politicians continue in their attempts to legislate against the mandates of academic freedom. This resistance has amplified exponentially since the September 11, 2001 attack via the implementation of the Patriot Act. This paper will investigate the current debate surrounding academic freedom during an era of simultaneous threats of terrorism and a growing distrust of political leadership.

Sex, Drugs and Aces Full? – Teen Gambling and the Internet
Tom W. Cadwallader, California State University - East Bay

In October 2006, President Bush signed into law the “SAFE Port Act.” This “must sign” legislation included an attachment, authored by Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Kentucky) that makes it illegal for banking institutions to transfer funds to online gambling venues. This new law is under harsh attack, and faces various legal challenges. Proponents hail the law as protection against illegal gambling, money laundering and especially underage wagering. Detractors say that the measure is unenforceable and without meaningful support. This paper will discuss the “Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act of 2006”. Online gambling as a tool for other illegal activities (e.g., money laundering) will be considered, as well as the hazards of gambling addiction. A focus of this presentation will be teenage gambling on the Internet. It is proposed that claims of widespread Internet gambling by underage bettors are unsupported by empirical evidence, and call for further investigation.

Homicide: A Tale of Two Cities
Charles E. Reasons, Central Washington University

This study compares homicide rates between Seattle, Washington and Vancouver, British Columbia between 1991-2005. These cities are quite similar in many respects, however, their homicide rates vary. Vancouver has one of the highest rates in Canada, while Seattle has one of the lower rates for a city of comparable size in the United States. Although the Seattle rate is generally higher than the Vancouver rate, the Vancouver homicide rate for this period is closer to the United States average than the Canadian average. The similarities and differences are discussed in terms of motive, weapon and gang related homicides. Some explanations are explored regarding these findings.

The Unspoken Costs of the Olympics: Preparation, Politics and Control
Raegan Carmichael, Simon Fraser University, BC

International sporting events, such as the Olympics, are often recognized as opportunities to renew infrastructure and boost economies. In the whirlwind of activity surrounding these events, local governments tend to focus on positive contributions and fail to address the harm done to marginalized communities. This paper complements previous research that considers the negative aspects of these events and how policies criminalize the livelihoods of society’s most destitute populations. The discussion concentrates on a comparative analysis of the policies implemented in three host cities, to consider what lies ahead for Vancouver. While comparable steps have been taken in Vancouver, the recurrence of similar policies worldwide, including the gentrification of low income neighbourhoods and increased surveillance and enforcement, is telling.

PANEL 23: Current Student Research on Crime and Public Policy at Arizona State University

'Getting Out': Differences between Ex-gang and Gang Members

Scott Decker and Kristine Denholm, Arizona State University

The issue of leaving a gang is important for policy and theoretical reasons. Research indicates that during periods of gang membership, involvement in crime and offense seriousness increase. Thus, decreasing the period of gang membership is critical to crime control and policy interventions. Such information also has implications for desistance theory. In order to assess these issues, this paper examines the differences between gang members and ex-gang members in a number of dimensions. These dimensions include organizational structure of the gang, involvement in crime, demographic characteristics of sample members and drug sales and use.

A Descriptive Analysis of Sexual Assault Cases in 3 U.S. Cities; Kansas City, Philadelphia, and Miami

Natasha Kopsie and Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University

This paper examines data collected from a sample of over 650 sexual assault cases that resulted in an arrest in three major U.S. cities. Using data on the characteristics of the victim, assailant, and criminal act, we perform a descriptive analysis within the two categories of stranger perpetrated rape and acquaintance rape. The specific variables examined include amount of force used in the assault, use of weapon, demographics of both victim and offender, location of the assault, type of assault, prior criminal history of the assailant, and the assailant's defense. Further, we investigate the effect of the degree of violence in the assault, along with other correlates, on the promptness of the victim's report.

An Evaluation of the Kino Weed and Seed Coalition

David Choate, Charles M. Katz, and Stephen Schnebly, Arizona State University

The purpose of the present study was to conduct an evaluation of the Kino Weed and Seed Coalition. First, a process evaluation was conducted to examine the implementation of the Kino Weed and Seed Coalition site's policies, goals, and planned activities, which relied on official documents detailing site activities and focus group interviews with key stakeholders. Second, an impact evaluation was conducted to assess the impact of Kino Weed and Seed on crime and disorder in the designated program area, which relied on call for service (CFS) data. The results of the process evaluation indicated that the Kino Weed and Seed Coalition was actively engaged in activities pursuant of their original site goals, and adapting them as the site developed. The impact evaluation indicated that the rates of calls for service in the Kino Weed and Seed area declined significantly during the intervention period.

The Role of Gender in Community Justice: Examining Boys' and Girls' Perceptions of Restorative Practices

Casey Klaus and Nancy Rodriguez, Arizona State University

Although restorative justice programs for juvenile offenders have become increasingly popular, only a few programs have been the focus of empirical examinations. Further, limited attention has been placed on the role of gender in restorative justice outcomes. By relying on self-report data from program participants and official juvenile court data, this study examines the impact of a restorative justice program in one Phoenix community. The community under examination is working with multi-agencies (e.g., juvenile court, law enforcement, business community, faith-based organizations) to reduce the number of minority youth formally processed by the justice system. Analyses focus on the mediating role of gender in levels of satisfaction among program participants. Findings demonstrate the importance of examining additive and interactive effects in restorative justice research.

PANEL 24: Current Issues in the Courts II

The Passage of California's Proposition 36: What it Meant for One Probation Department

Christie Gardiner, University of California - Irvine

On November 7th, 2000 voters of the State of California overwhelmingly passed Proposition 36, the Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (SACPA), mandating treatment in lieu of incarceration for non-violent drug offenders. In the first three years of the law, more than 100,000 drug offenders in California accepted SACPA and entered treatment. All of those offenders were sentenced to probation. This paper will discuss the impact of this law on one probation department within the state. It will examine how the number of offenders sentenced to probation has changed since inception of the law; discuss how caseloads have changed over the past several years; and describe how one probation department has coped with the changes which have resulted from the passage of Proposition 36.

The Future of the Death Penalty in California

Laurie M. Kubicek, California State University - Sacramento

The death penalty has received a great deal of legal attention in California in the past year. Michael Morales' successful appeal for a stay of execution and the Federal District Court's decision to hear argument about the constitutionality of lethal injection has fueled new debate on the issue. Whether or not there is a humane way for the state to execute death row inmates is the issue facing California courts and the implications of the upcoming decision may be far-reaching. Improved medical technology and evidence of the impact of lethal injection on the human body may be the key pieces of evidence in ending state executions in California and across the United States.

Wrongful Conviction: Some Preliminary Findings from Cross-National Research
C. Ronald Huff, University of California - Irvine

Attention to the problem of wrongful conviction has been increasing, especially since the number of DNA exonerations has continued to grow and to attract widespread publicity. While wrongful convictions pose universal problems, very little is known about the comparative causes and consequences of these errors across different nations and their respective criminal justice systems. The author is part of a group of scholars in Europe and North America who are conducting research on wrongful conviction. This presentation will summarize some preliminary findings and possible policy implications based on this research.

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