

**Southwestern
Association
of
Criminal Justice
1998**

Annual Conference

San Antonio, Texas

October 1-3 1998

SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

**ARKANSAS-ARIZONA-COLORADO
NEW MEXICO-OKLAHOMA-TEXAS**

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Conference Schedule of Events

Thursday, October 1

3:00 - 7:00	Registration	Lobby
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7:00 - 9:00	President's Reception	Rapids Terrace
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Friday, October 2

8:00 - 3:30	Registration	Lobby
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8:00 - 8:30	Continental Breakfast and Exhibits	Pecos
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8:30 - 10:00	Panel #1 - Police	Taos A
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Chair / Discussant: Susan Coleman, West Texas A&M University

Police Profiling: Efficient Policing or Acceptable Discrimination
Willie J. Edwards, Texas A&M University - Commerce

The Citizenship Requirement for Law Enforcement Employment
Harald O. Schweizer, University of Central Oklahoma

Data Base Applications as an Administrative Tool for Training
Gerrit P. DeVries, TIPPS - LBJ School of Public Affairs

Police Officer's Influence on the Decision to Detain Juvenile Offenders
Leroy E. Gren, New Mexico State University - Alamogordo

8:30 - 10:00

Panel #2 - Corrections

Taos B

Chair / Discussant: **W. Wesley Johnson**, Sam Houston State University

Should Community Supervision Officers Carry Firearms? A Survey of Intensive Supervision Officers

W. Wesley Johnson, Sam Houston State University

Toby Ross, Deputy Director of the Judicial District Community Supervision and Corrections Department

Terry Wells, Georgia College and State University

School-Based Boot Camp Programs: An Introduction and Evaluation of Specialized Treatment and Rehabilitation (STAR)

Chad R. Trulson, Sam Houston State University

Clete Snell, Sam Houston State University

Supermax: Panacea or Desperation?

Rodney J. Henningsen, Sam Houston State University

W. Wesley Johnson, Sam Houston State University

Add Women and Stir: A Comparison of Private vs. Public Treatment Programs in Arkansas

Candis Loveless, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

8:30 - 10:00

Panel #3 - Crime

Taos C

Chair / Discussant: **Rose Mary Stanford**, University of Houston - Victoria

Texas's Fear of Hate Crime: An Empirical Assessment

Dennis R. Longmire, Sam Houston State University

No-Fault (Strict Liability) Evictions of Elderly Public Housing Tenants for the Criminal Actions of "Third Party" Relatives or Guests

Rick M. Steinmann, Lindenwood University

The Forgotten Ones: Criminology and Game Law Violators

Jeff Walker, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Prison Litigation Reform Act: Reducing Frivolous Litigation or Fulfilling Political Rhetoric?

Donna Vandiver, Sam Houston State University

10:00 - 10:15

Break/Snack

Pecos

10:15 - 11:45

Panel #4 Police

Taos A

Chair / Discussant: **Jim Golden**, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Police Officers' Attitudes About Neighborhood Watch Programs in Taiwan

Sutham Cheurprakobkit, University of Texas Permian Basin.

Lou-Jou Lee, Taipei Metropolitan Police Department

Furjen Denq, Sam Houston State University.

Multicultural Community Organizing: The Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF)

J. Rick Altemose, Lamar University

The Impact of Community Policing on Residential Burglary

Jim Golden, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Out of Sight and Out of Mind: Communications Problems for Community Policing

John T. Dodson, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

10:15 - 11:45

Panel #5 Legal

Taos B

Chair / Discussant: **John McLaren**, Southwest Texas State University

Does Whren v. U.S. Invalidate the Tenth Circuit's Inquiry into Whether a Roadblock is Pretextual?

Curtis G. Hayes, Western New Mexico University.

Racial Disparity in the Pretrial Stages of Capital Case Processing in a Midwestern County

Jonathan R Sorensen, University of Texas Pan American

*Restrictions on the Power of the Military to Enforce Civilian Criminal Law:
Applications & Civil Liability Issues Under the Posse Comitatus Act*

John McLaren, Southwest Texas State University

David Perkins, Southwest Texas State University

10:15 - 11:45

Roundtable

Taos C

Minority Over-Representation In The Justice System

Verna Henson, Southwest Texas State University

Elaine Rodney, Prairie View A&M University

Edward J. Schauer, Prairie View A&M University

Rom Haghghi, Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

12:00 - 2:00

Luncheon & Plenary Session

Rio Grande

Welcome and Introduction:

Janet Wilson, President, Southwest
Association of Criminal Justice

Session Speaker:

Ralph Lopez, Bexar County Sheriff and
President of Texas Major County Sheriff's
Association

Student Paper Awards:

Jim Golden, First Vice-president,
Southwest Association of Criminal Justice

Ralph Lopez has been the Sheriff of Bexar County for over five years. He attained his B.A. and M.A. from St. Mary's University in San Antonio during his 34 years of service with the San Antonio Police Department.

2:15 - 3:45

Panel #7 - Crime/Theory

Taos A

Chair / Discussant: **Rebecca D. Petersen**, University of Texas at San Antonio

Incarcerated Female Gang Members: Debunking Myths Through Firsthand Accounts

Rebecca D. Petersen, University of Texas at San Antonio

The Theory and Practice of Treating Men Who Batter

Dawn McCarty, University of Houston

Free Speech, Abuse, or Profit? The Availability and Marketing of Internet Child Pornography

Katherine Diane Ray, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

2:15 - 3:45

Panel #8- Death Penalty

Taos B

Chair / Discussant: **Ron Robinson**, Stephen F. Austin University

Physical/Psychological Effects of the Death Penalty

Amber Barrett, Stephen F Austin University

Meeting the Religious Needs of Death Row Inmates

Jack Wilson, Chaplain

Mental Health Services for Death Row Inmates

Lisa Heaton, UTMD Psychologist

The Human Rights Mirror has Two Faces: International Legal Standards and the Death Penalty

Audrey Zamora, University of Texas at San Antonio

2:15 - 3:45

Panel #9 - Ethics

Taos C

Chair / Discussant: **Sam S. Souryal**, Sam Houston State University

Fourteen Principles of Criminal Justice Ethics Learned and Taught at the Huntsville Chapel.

Sam S. Souryal, Sam Houston State University

The Science and Ethics of Castrating Sex Offenders

Glen & Melanie Kercher, Sam Houston State University

Developing a Code of Ethics for ACJS: A Regional Discussion

Joan (Jody) Crowley, New Mexico State University

3:45 - 4:15	Break/Snack	Pecos
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4:45 - 5:30	SWACJ Business Meeting	Taos A
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5:45 - 6:30	State Meetings	Location
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Arkansas	Taos B
Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma	Taos C
Texas	Taos A

Saturday, October 3

8:00 - 10:00	Registration	Lobby
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8:00 - 8:30	Continental Breakfast	Pecos
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8:30 - 10:00	Panel #10- Educational Issues	Taos A
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Chair / Discussant: **Tory J. Caeti**, University of North Texas

Term Paper Technical Assistance via the World Wide Web

Tory J. Caeti, University of North Texas

Eric J. Fritsch, University of North Texas

Internet Sources for Comparative Criminal Justice

J. D. Jamieson, Southwest Texas State University

8:30 - 10:00	Panel #11 Crime/Theory	Taos B
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Chair / Discussant: **Verna Henson**, Southwest Texas State University

Assessing Crime: Qualitative and Quantitative Results of A Community Problem-Solving Profile

William D. Miller II, East Central University

Juvenile Crimes of Violence in a Predominantly-Rural Setting:

Location Quotients of Crime as a Possible Explanatory Tool

Allan L. Patenaude, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Neighborhood Conference Committees: It Takes a Whole Village to Rehabilitate a Child

Deidre Savioe-James, TIPPS - LBJ School of Public Affairs

8:30 - 10:00	Panel #12	Taos C
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Chair / Discussant: **Claudia Stuart**, West Texas A&M University

Crime and Poverty: A Theological Study on Arlington, Texas

Jay Gustafson, The University of Texas at Arlington

Susana Moreno, The University of Texas at Arlington

Correen E. Wood, The University of Texas at Arlington

Prison Healthcare, Spiraling Costs, and the Concept of Less Eligibility

John A. Boyeskie, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Sacred Ground: Attempts to Protect Indian Graves Under Texas Law

Steve Russell, The University of Texas at San Antonio

10:00 - 10:15	Break/Drinks	Pecos
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10:15 - 11:45

Roundtable

Taos A

Police use of Profiles in Stopping, Questioning and Searching

Willie J. Edwards, Texas A&M University - Commerce

William Stone, Southwest Texas State University

10:15 - 11:45

Panel #14

Taos B

Chair / Discussant: **Philip W. Rhoades**, Texas A&M University-C.C.

Minority Graduate Student Recruitment, Placement and Retention

Ray Leal, St. Mary's University of San Antonio

Racial Disparities in Capital Punishment in Texas After Penry

Deon E. Brock, University of Texas - Pan American

Mentoring: Achieving Success with the Minority Student

Everette B. Penn, University of Texas at Arlington

10:15 - 11:45

Panel #15

Taos C

Chair / Discussant: **Michael Supancic**, Southwest Texas State University

Examining the Disproportionality of African-American Incarceration

Rates in the United States: A Historical Analysis

Cary Dale Adkinson, Sam Houston State University

Structural Inequalities and Criminal Justice

Joanna Hadjicostandi, University of Texas Permian Basin

Issues Related to a Participatory Jury System

Raghu N. Singh, Texas A&M University - Commerce

Charles Turner, Texas A&M University - Commerce

ABSTRACTS

Examining the Disproportionality of African-American Incarceration Rates in the United States: A Historical Analysis

Cary Dale Adkinson, Sam Houston State University

African-Americans are disproportionately represented in United States correctional institutions. This paper provides a historical analysis of the socio-economic factors that have combined to account for this disproportionality. Starting with slavery and the years following the Emancipation Proclamation to the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s, this paper examines the social and economic factors that are directly responsible for the disproportionate imprisonment of African-Americans. This paper examines how racist attitudes and a desire to maintain the "white power structure" of the American economic system have led to practices and value systems that have effectively "criminalized" the African-American race. When taken in conjunction with actual structural factors that increase the propensity for African-American criminality, these practices have resulted in African-Americans being imprisoned at rates far above those of other racial groups.

Multicultural Community Organizing: The Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF)

J. Rick Altemose, Lamar University

Community crime prevention requires community organizing. One of the most effective organizations in building coalitions across the barriers of race, class, nationality and religion is the Industrial Areas Foundations (IAF). The theory and practice of organizing as practiced by the IAF is explored. Examples of how such concepts have been put into action in such diverse places as San Antonio, East Brooklyn and Fort Worth are described. The paper concludes with an examination of advantages and disadvantages of congregation-based community organizing.

Prison Healthcare, Spiraling Costs, and the Concept of Less Eligibility

John A. Boyeskie, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Crisis is occurring in corrections due to increasing numbers of inmates, often more medically needy. The crisis is complicated by the explosion of increasing costs. Provision of medical care to inmates in the nation's prisons, although considered a basic legal right, was not mandated in the Constitution. Medical issues must be understood from the theoretical aspects of incarceration, in addition to expenditures, modern plagues, professional standards, and litigation. Public opinion also plays an important role as interpreted by legislation and the media. Correctional professionals face the legal obligation of implementing policy and procedures in the face of all these challenges.

Racial Disparities in Capital Punishment in Texas After Penry
Deon E. Brock, University of Texas - Pan American.

In September of 1991, the Texas capital punishment statute underwent revision as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Penry v. Lynaugh*. Under the new *Penry* standard jurors are specifically instructed to consider mitigating circumstances when deciding sentence. The addition of this mitigating question changes the quasi-mandatory nature of the post-*Furman* Texas statute. While instituted to insure fairness to individual defendants, our study found evidence of racial disparities based on the race of the offender and victim resulting from decisions made by both prosecutors and juries. Blacks who killed whites fared worst in these decisions. These unintended side effects show once again the tension and impossibility of assuring fairness in sentencing.

Term Paper Technical via the World Wide Web
Tory J. Caeti, University of North Texas
Eric J. Fritsch, University of North Texas

Currently, the number of resources on the Internet has reached the point of unmanageability. Frequently, students are overwhelmed by the number of research sources on the Internet. In addition, the logistical problems experienced by faculty members associated with term papers currently serve as a deterrent to assigning writing projects in coursework. This paper will discuss the problems faced by students and faculty as well as detail efforts to overcome these problems through the development of a term paper technical assistance web page designed specifically for criminal justice students.

Police Officers' Attitudes About Neighborhood Watch Programs in Taiwan
Sutham Cheurprakobkit, University of Texas Permian Basin
Lou-Jou Lee, Taipei Metropolitan Police Department
Furjen Denq, Sam Houston State University

Despite the international popularity of community-oriented policing (COP), very few studies on the Neighborhood Watch Program (NWP) have been conducted in Taiwan. This article examines the attitudes of 1,631 Taiwanese police officers regarding the NWPs in the following areas: (1) job satisfaction, (2) agency support, (3) willingness to implement the program, (4) police-community relations, and (5) the role of the police. After employing ordinary least squares (OLS) regression, we found that degree of officer support for the NWPs positively and significantly relates to all the variables. We also found that officers (1) believe participating in the NWPs enhances job satisfaction, (2) recognize the NWPs as a crime-fighting rather than a social-oriented function, (3) do not perceive either agency support or improved police-community relations, and (4) are unwilling to adopt the programs in the future if promoted to be a superintendent.

Developing a Code of Ethics for ACJS: A Regional Discussion
Jody Crowley, New Mexico State University

Unlike many professional organizations, ACJS does not have a code of ethics that provides clear standards for member activities, and sanctions for serious unethical conduct. The ACJS Board of Trustees authorized an ad hoc committee to explore such a code. This presentation will discuss the history and major provisions of the draft ethics code. Audience members will be invited to participate in discussing what they see as the major ethical concerns that apply to members of ACJS and SWACJ, and their response to the question of whether such a code should be adopted.

Data Base Applications as an Administrative Tool for Training
Gerrit P. DeVries, TIPPS - LBJ School of Public Affairs

The presentation will provide an overview of capabilities of and the different types of data bases commonly known and used. The process of developing database applications to support a community policing training organization will be discussed, including tracking participants, developing participant reports, and developing reports of participant feedback. In addition, examples of how databases can be used in conjunction with the world wide web will be explored.

Out of Sight and Out of Mind: Communications Problems for Community Policing
John T. Dodson, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Community policing, arguably, requires technology beyond that necessary for traditional patrol. One reason for the need for increased technology is the dispersed nature of CPOs, separating them from the main sources of information. This makes it difficult for officers to obtain necessary information about the operation of the police department. Because of these problems and issues, CPOs need advanced methods of obtaining crime and other information in a distributed manner. This paper will explore some of the ways that CPOs can use technology, especially communications technology, to maintain contact with the police department and the community.

Fitting the Profile: Police Use of Profiles in Stopping, Questioning and Searching Individuals (Roundtable)

Willie J. Edwards, Texas A&M University - Commerce
William Stone, Southwest Texas State University

With the recent rising interest and further development of profiling as a means of describing a likely offender law enforcement agencies have begun to also apply profiling as a predictive tool in the attempt to assess the likelihood of criminal activity based on physical attributes, behaviors, and circumstances. Many crimes, like most human activity, exhibit routines which when recognized by an aware observer may indicate the crime's occurrence. The process of profiling is, however, not without its flaws and critics. Is profiling an efficient and effective means of policing, or, does it reinforce stereotypes and prejudice, specifically targeting minorities?

This roundtable will look at both sides of this controversial topic, weighting the potential for abuse and damage to civil liberties against law enforcement's efforts at implementing more pro-active policies in reducing crime rates.

Police Profiling: Efficient Policing or Acceptable Discrimination
Willie J. Edwards, Texas A&M University - Commerce

Police officers insist that by profiling their jobs are made simpler and somewhat more efficient. On the other hand, citizens – especially those who are subject to being stopped, questioned and searched – complain that their liberties are abused when they are interfered with by law enforcement personnel for no apparent reason. This paper reviews the literature from both sides of the argument, that police profiling is necessary and a warranted unfortunate circumstance for a democratic society and that it is a direct opportunity for prejudiced police personnel to assert their authority and power over the citizens in a democracy.

Police Officers' Influence on the Decision to Detain Juvenile Offenders
Leroy E. Gren, New Mexico State University – Alamogordo

This paper will reflect the factors considered by rural police officers on the decision to seek detention of juvenile offenders prior to adjudication. The data are drawn from a survey completed by officers employed by small, rural law enforcement agencies in southern part of New Mexico. This paper looks at factors most often considered in the preadjudicatory detention decision-making process.

The Impact of Community Policing on Residential Burglary
Jim Golden, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Two years ago, amidst a wave of residential burglaries in Pine Bluff, the police department began the transition from traditional based policing to community policing – problem solving. Using the SARA model as a guide, the police department selected the problem of residential burglary and created a burglary investigation team to work closely with patrol officers during the implementation phase of community policing. This paper examines the impact of a residential burglary suppression program on both the criminal actor and the criminal event.

Crime and Poverty: A Theological Study on Arlington, Texas
Jay Gustafson, University of Texas at Arlington
Susana Moreno, University of Texas at Arlington
Correen E. Wood, University of Texas at Arlington

The city of Arlington will be used to explain the crime and poverty correlation. Using the Chicago School of thought to explain both Concentric Zone Theory by Parks and Burgess, and Social Disorganization by Sampson and Groves. The Arlington Police Department local data and national census data reports will be used to highlight the detrimental effects of economic instability. Only after recognizing these causalities can we effectively mobilize our communities to enhance life for those disadvantaged members of society. This is a “first step” toward a societal improvement.

Structural Inequalities and Criminal Justice

Joanna Hadjicostandi, University of Texas Permian Basin

This paper will attempt to address questions such as: How do we change the criminology and criminal justice curriculum to reflect the crossing of boundaries of "difference" in the U.S.? How do we make issues of inequality applicable to analyses of crime and violence? Does reconstructing knowledge matter in understanding the criminal justice system and social problems? What does it mean to the students as well as the educators in the university?

Does Whren v. U.S. Invalidate the Tenth Circuit's Inquiry into Whether a Roadblock is Pretextual?

Curtis G. Hayes, Western New Mexico University

The Tenth Circuit has held that stopping vehicles at roadblocks violates the Fourth Amendment if it can be established that the roadblock itself or the stop of a particular vehicle at the roadblock was pretextual. However, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Whren v. U.S.* that a traffic stop does not violate the Fourth Amendment as long as some valid reason for the stop existed, regardless of whether the purported basis for the stop was a pretext. This paper examines whether the case law from the Tenth Circuit remains valid in light of the ruling in *Whren*.

Super Max: Panacea or Desperation?

Rodney J. Henningsen, Sam Houston State University

W. Wesley Johnson, Sam Houston State University

In a recent segment of Ted Koppel's series on Crime and Punishment Mr. Koppel made this point: "If prisons represent society's failure, supermax prisons represent society's desperation." Such sentiments question the widely held belief that these specialized high technology units, designed for maximum control and isolation of selected "non-conformist" inmates, are a crime control panacea. This paper will focus upon the ethical and management issues, which have surfaced in the course of the supermax movement. The paper will explore the assertion that the supermax prison with its emphasis upon high tech solutions is, in fact, more a sign of society's desperation than a society with a control solution that works.

Internet Sources for Comparative Justice

J. D. Jamieson, Southwest Texas State University

This presentation will discuss the teaching of undergraduate comparative justice systems, focusing on research resources, textbooks, teaching techniques, web sites, and innovative on-line teaching methods.

Should Community Supervision Officers Carry Firearms?: A Survey of Intensive Supervision Officers

W. Wesley Johnson, Sam Houston State University
Toby Ross, Deputy Director of the Judicial District Community Supervision
and Corrections Department
Terry Wells, Georgia College and State University

The study examines the attitudes of probation officers monitoring intensive supervision probation caseloads in Texas regarding arming probation officers. The results from this survey indicate that intensive supervision officers are a somewhat diverse group and hold a variety of opinions regarding their use of firearms. While the survey respondents indicate support for requiring ISP officers to carry a firearm, they clearly do not believe all community supervision officers should be required to carry a firearm. Policy implications of arming probation officers are discussed in light of the increasing felonization of probation caseloads.

The Science and Ethics of Castrating Sex Offenders

Glen and Melanie Kercher, Sam Houston State University

Americans remain frustrated with the inability of the justice system to control rape and child molestation despite increasingly severe penalties. Several states have passed laws calling for surgical castration of sex offenders. A convicted sex offender recently had his sentence reduced by 20 years when he "volunteered" to be surgically castrated. This paper will explore castration as an alternative to incarceration. Three issues will be discussed: (1) whether castration will reduce sexual reoffending; (2) is it treatment or punishment; and (3) do suitable alternatives exist for the treatment of sex offenders.

Juvenile Crimes of Violence in a Predominantly-Rural Setting: Location Quotients of Minority Graduate Student Recruitment, Placement and Retention

Ray Leal, St. Mary's University of San Antonio

The recruitment, placement and retention of minority graduate students into the graduate programs of major research universities by smaller colleges and universities presents special challenges for criminal justice faculty. This paper details the successful efforts of one smaller university's criminal justice department in the recruitment and placement of its minority undergraduate students into large criminal justice departments at major research universities as well as monitoring the retention of these students. The focus will be on advocacy, identification of students, summer research programs, development of a faculty and minority network, and monitoring efforts.

Texan's Fear of Hate Crime: An Empirical Assessment

Dennis R. Longmire, Sam Houston State University

This paper examines the degree to which citizens in Texas express concerns about being the victim of a "hate crime." Data drawn from the 1997 Texas Crime Poll are used to construct an index of "fear and hate crime" which parallels the standard "fear of crime"

measures used to assess concerns about conventional crimes. This index is then examined to ascertain which groups of Texans express the greatest levels of concern about becoming the victim of a "hate crime." Future research and policy implications are discussed.

Add Women and Stir: A Comparison of Private versus Public Treatment Programs in Arkansas

Candis Loveless, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

In the past decade correctional populations in the United States have more than tripled. Due to the constant increase many states have turned to private corporations to construct and run their prisons. This article will compare private vs. public treatment programs, their parity and accessibility, particularly those for female offenders in Arkansas. The central focus will be on the short term Substance Abuse Treatment Program offered by the Department of Corrections and the Life Skills Program offered by Wackenhut Corporation, the sole contractor for Arkansas' female prison population.

The Theory and Practice of Treating Men Who Batter

Dawn McCarty, University of Houston

Evaluations of the effectiveness of treatment programs for men who batter their female partners have been disappointing. The theoretical foundations of these programs are, in most cases, misleading. This paper proposes a combination of feminist theory and cognitive psychology to explain woman battering at both the macro and micro level and to serve as a theoretical foundation for treatment of batterers.

Restrictions on the Power of the Military to Enforce Civilian Criminal Law: Applications and Civil Liability Issues under the Posse Comitatus Act

John McLaren and David Perkins, Southwest Texas State University

The recently settled Ezequiel Hernandez incident created a debate over increasing militarization of the U.S. border in the war on drugs. A 120-year-old statute, the Posse Comitatus Act, restricts the power of the military to enforce criminal law against civilians. This paper summarizes the Act and its amendments, the Hernandez incident, and possible theories of civil liability arising out of application of the Act when military personnel operate in support of civilian law enforcement agencies.

Assessing Crime: Qualitative and Quantitative Results of A Community Problem-Solving Profile

William D. Miller II, East Central University

This paper presents information and data on an ongoing Department of Justice problem-solving partnership with the town of Chouteau, Oklahoma to combat street-level drug use. Utilizing grant funds, Chouteau implemented the analytical problem-solving model SARA (Scanning, analyzing, responding, and assessing) to address the street-level drug

use. This presentation outlines the project's activities to date in the first two steps of the SARA model (scanning and analyzing) and the results from a focus group and a community wide survey (N=307) regarding the community's perception of myriad factors impacting street-level drug use.

Crime as a Possible Explanatory Tool

Allan L. Patenaude, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

America was shocked by the extreme violence which erupted in Jonesboro, Arkansas during March, 1998. Environmental criminologists have long known that crime has both spatial and temporal dimensions, and have employed methods that have ranged from location quotients to spatial tessellation to explain the distribution of criminal behaviour. Using uniform crime report data, this study explores juvenile crimes of violence employing location quotients of crime (LQCs) to understand the spatial distribution of crime at the county level within Arkansas. It is hypothesized that communities further from the regional centre would experience lower rates of violent crime than those communities closer to the same centre.

Mentoring: Achieving Success with the Minority Student

Everette B. Penn, University of Texas at Arlington

The criminal justice/criminology classrooms can be an impossible obstacle for any student, but for students from a racial minority group, the task is more difficult (as research indicates). This research will examine areas of difficulty for students of minority races as well as provide successful strategies, methods and practices to assist students as well as criminal justice/criminology faculty.

Incarcerated Female Gang Members: Debunking Myths Through Firsthand Accounts

Rebecca D. Petersen, University of Texas at San Antonio

This presentation examines the role of gender in gangs. Historically, female criminality has received little legitimate attention and when attention is received, female crime issues are often plagued with gender stereotypes. This study explores the role of gender in gangs by giving detailed, firsthand accounts of twenty-two young women incarcerated at a juvenile correctional facility. All were involved with gangs previous to incarceration. Results include their interpretations of why they joined a gang, ways they joined, getting out of the gang, gender roles in the gang and if female gang members are becoming more independent, that is, forming autonomous all-female gangs.

Free Speech, Abuse, or Profit? The Availability and Marketing of Internet Child Pornography

Katherine Diane Ray, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

The prevalence of Internet child pornographic (ICP) materials and advertisements concerning child pornography issues suggests that child pornography distributors and

marketers are utilizing the Internet to promote and distribute child pornography. An exploratory content analysis, logging approximately 240 hours on line, revealed extensive child pornographic materials and exploiters of ICP issues. Through direct observation, guidelines were developed to search websites that advertised child pornography, teen pornography, child nudity, and pedophilia. All of the websites researched indicated the availability of child pornography; however, only 30 percent of the 300 websites researched depicted actual or questionable child pornographic materials.

Tech-Prep Goals and Realities

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

The paper reports the findings of a telephone survey of graduates from a high school criminal justice technical preparation program. The program was evaluated in regard to published tech-prep goals. The study found that the goals of graduation, entry into the work force, and movement into college were being met. Responses to opinion questions indicated strong satisfaction with the program and accomplishment of several program goals. However, tech-prep goals regarding remaining in a field of study and reducing the cost of higher education do not appear to have been served.

Sacred Ground: Attempts to Protect Indian Graves Under Texas Law

Steve Russell, University of Texas at San Antonio

Several peculiarities of Texas history make the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act an inadequate tool to prevent looting of Indian graves in Texas. Since the next legislative session will mark twelve years of futile attempts to protect Indian graves in state criminal law, this paper will examine legal theories available under the current statutes and common law.

Neighborhood Conference Committees: It Takes a Whole Village to Rehabilitate a Child

Deidre Savoie-James, TIPPS - LBJ School of Public Affairs

The escalation of the juvenile crime rate has prompted the criminal justice system to create alternatives to traditional approaches. One innovation, the neighborhood conference committee, returns first-time or non-violent juvenile offenders back to the community where the offense occurred. This approach is neither deferred adjudication or deferred prosecution. There is no determination of guilt or innocence, rather the purpose of the committee is to determine how to best restore the victim while strengthening the attachment the child has to the community. This discussion will explore the "contractual" sentencing options currently used by existing committees in Travis County, Texas.

The Citizenship Requirement for Law Enforcement Employment

Harald Otto Schweizer, University of Central Oklahoma

Most states have commissions which set minimum entry requirements for law enforcement positions in that state, and while individual agencies may exceed those standards, they may not require less. U.S. citizenship is one of the requirements in most, but not all states. This requirement continues to exist while law enforcement has a growing need to hire those who are ethnically and linguistically adept at dealing with problems involving a multitude of foreign ethnic groups in the United States. An examination of this issue indicates that the citizenship requirement may be difficult to support as an absolute necessity for police employment.

Issues Related to a Participatory Jury System

Raghu N. Singh, Texas A&M University - Commerce

Charles Turner, Texas A&M University - Commerce

This position paper advocates that juries have a greater participation in the trial process, rather than being passive and uninvolved.

School-Based Boot Camp Programs: An Introduction and Evaluation of Specialized Treatment and Rehabilitation (STAR)

Chad R. Trulson, Sam Houston State University

Clete Snell, Sam Houston State University

This study examines a new and innovative non-residential, school-based boot camp program for juvenile offenders. Named Specialized Treatment and Rehabilitation (STAR), this program serves status, misdemeanor and felony offenders. Survey results indicate that STAR participants generally had favorable attitudes about STAR, although they reported difficulties respecting authority figures and maintaining self-control. Criminal histories indicated that STAR participants were generally less serious than their Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP) comparison group, although after the program they were arrested significantly more times, and for more serious offenses. Policy implications are discussed in light of the increased use of this program in Texas jurisdictions.

Racial Disparity in the Pretrial Stages of Capital Case Processing in a Midwestern County

Jonathan R. Sorensen, University of Texas Pan American

In the 1987 case of *McCleskey v. Kemp*, the U.S. Supreme Court appeared to foreclose the possibility of challenging racial bias in capital sentencing using statistical-based claims of discrimination. The *McCleskey* case, however, does not prevent a challenge to decisions made by particular individuals during the capital punishment process. In this study, pretrial decisions made by, or under the direction of, one prosecutor were examined to determine if those decisions had been influenced by race. Our findings show that homicide cases involving black defendants and white victims fared worse than other racial combinations.

Fourteen Principles of Criminal Justice Ethics Learned and Taught at the Huntsville Chapel

Sam S. Souryal, Sam Houston State University

This presentation consists of fourteen ethical principles that encompass the discipline of Ethics in Criminal Justice. Without this collection of principles, students and practitioners would be unable to "verstehen" the ethical dimension of criminal justice, and, therefore, unable to offer it to those who expect it, or to vindicate their own behaviors on the job. These principles are interdisciplinary in nature and touch upon humanistic, sociological, legal, and administrative themes. They explore the essences of Americanism, Freedom, Justice, Education, Civility, Virtue, and Professionalism. The purpose of these principles is to provide students and practitioners with a good understanding of the "ethics beyond the ethics" of criminal justice. The presentation will also present several historical lessons including those of President Carter, Admiral Nimitz, Arstides the Just, President Bavel, Lt. Lotem, and others.

No-Fault (Strict Liability) Evictions of Elderly Public Housing Tenants for the Criminal Actions of 'Third Party' Relatives or Guests

Rick M. Steinmann, Lindenwood University

This paper will address President Clinton's so-called "one strike and you're out" 1996 policy relative to eviction of public housing tenants who are evicted for criminal behavior. More specifically, the paper will examine the controversial practice whereby innocent third parties (elderly tenants) are also evicted if a relative or guest of the elderly tenant has committed a crime on or about the public housing complex; notwithstanding the fact that the elderly tenant was unaware of the criminal behavior of the third party offender.

Prison Litigation Reform Act: Reducing Frivolous Litigation or Fulfilling Political Rhetoric?

Donna Vandiver, Sam Houston State University

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA). The impact of frivolous litigation will be reviewed, in addition to the historical aspect of allowing prisoners to litigate their cases. The political context in which the PLRA evolved will be explored as well as the legal ramifications of its development. Recent court rulings that have challenged the premise of the PLRA will be reviewed for the purpose of establishing the constitutionality of specific causes in the PLRA. One of the goals of this paper is to establish a conceptual framework to aid in curtailing frivolous litigation initiated by prisoners.

The Forgotten Ones: Criminology and Game Law Violators

Jeff Walker, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

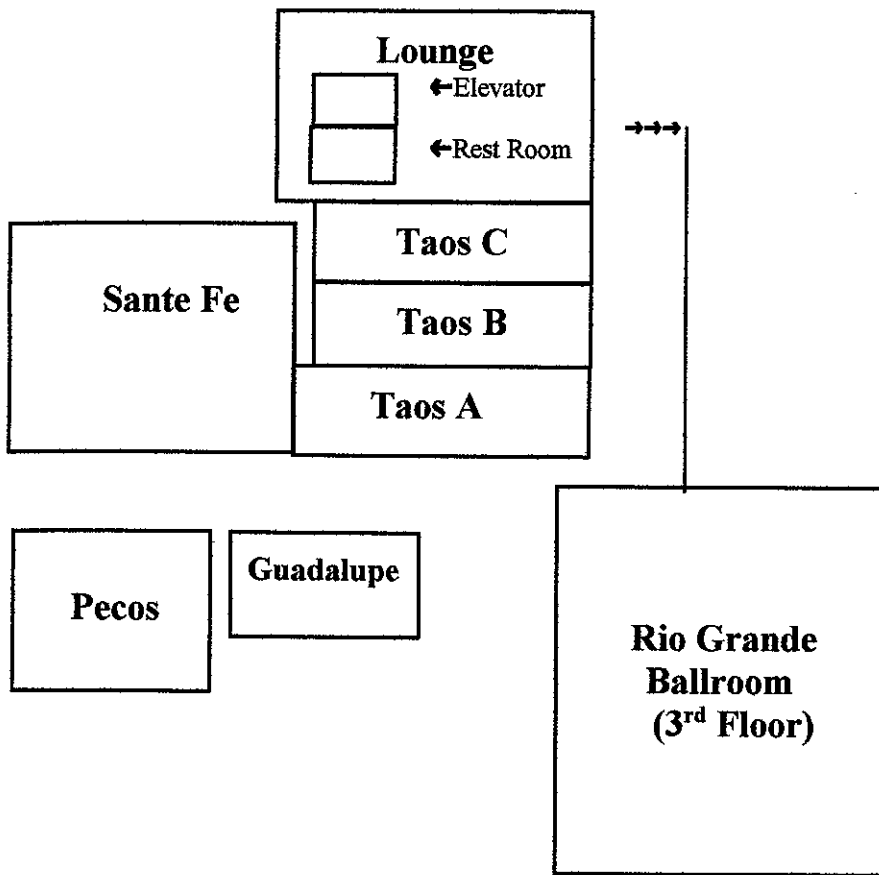
Over time, criminological theory has studied a variety of crimes, including street crime, white collar crime, and organized crime. One area of criminality that has not received

criminological attention is game law violation. Using structured and unstructured interviews, this paper qualitatively examines game law violation as it relates to other crimes in the criminological spectrum. A typology is developed that represents game law violators in terms of their characteristics, attitudes toward wildlife, game law violation, and any contact with the law because of violation of game laws. A call is made for more detailed research in this area.

The Human Rights Mirror has Two Faces: International Legal Standards and the Death Penalty

Audrey Zamora, University of Texas at San Antonio

The United States has chosen a position as a beacon of human rights to the world, particularly in contrast to countries with which we have ongoing disputes. U.S. domestic policy regarding the death penalty fails to meet standards of international custom and, arguably, American treaty obligations. Failure to meet these standards is bad policy in itself, but it also forfeits the U.S. claim to world leadership in the matter of human rights.



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