Partners in Criminal Justice Education:
Community Colleges and Universities

Southwestern Association
of
Criminal Justice Annual Meeting

October 3 – 5, 2002

Four points Sheraton Hotel, Riverwalk North
110 Lexington
San Antonio, TX 78205
SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION
OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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Conference Schedule of Events

Thursday, October 3

3:00p – 6:00p  Registration  Lobby

6:00p – 9:00p  President’s Reception  Santa Fe

Friday, October 4

8:00a – 3:00p  Registration  Lobby

7:30a – 8:30a  Continental Breakfast and Exhibits  Santa Fe

8:30a – 9:45a  Panel #1 – Issues In Terrorism  Taos A

Chair/Discussant: Ed Schauer, Prairie View A&M University

“Due Process V. Terrorism: Terroristic Criminals or Prisoners of War
Andrea M. Carter, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

“What Should the Officer On The Street Know About Terrorism?
Eric E. Azubuike, Prairie View A&M University

“The Social Function of Terrorism: Chaos & Culture
Matthew Pate, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

“Compelling Interest: Could Chemical Interrogation of Terrorism Suspects Ever Be Constitutional?
Eric Moore, Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi

8:30a – 9:45a  Panel #2 – Education Issues  Taos B

Chair/Discussant: Gerald Piechocki, Tarleton State University

“Development of a Transfer Agreement Between Grand Canyon University and the Maricopa County Community College
Beverley Spitler, Grand Canyon University

“A Complex Productive Partnership”
Jody D. Horn, Oklahoma City University

“Balancing Family and the Academy”
Camille Gibson, Prairie View A&M University
"An Employer Survey To Identify The Knowledge, Skills, and Competencies Valued When Hiring Criminal Justice Students"
Melissa J. Blevins, Eastern New Mexico University

8:30a – 9:45a  Student Professional Development / Increasing CJ Conference Attendance / Service Learning  Taos C

Chair/Discussant: Lorie Rubenser, Sul Ross State University

A Roundtable Discussion

Myrne Cintron, Prairie View A&M University
Joyce Jakovich, University of Houston-Downtown
Everette Penn, Prairie View A&M University
Tory Caeti, North Texas State University

9:45a – 10:00a  Coffee Break  Santa Fe

10:00a – 11:15a  Neuropsychology, Neurodevelopment and Delinquency  Taos A

Chair/Discussant: Barbara Hart, University of Texas - Tyler

A Roundtable Discussion

Jody Crowley, New Mexico State University
Beth Pelz, University of Houston-Downtown

10:00a – 11:15a  Panel #3 – Race and Crime  Taos B

Chair/Discussant: Charles Bailey, Prairie View A&M University

"Chinese Language Questionnaires and Attitudes About Crime: Does Language Make A Difference?"
Louis M. Holscher, San Jose State University

"The Death Penalty and Police Use of Force: A Mexican-American Perspective"
Rene Rocha, University of Texas Pan American
Maciej Z. Ruszczak, University of Texas Pan American
Daniel Dearth, University of Texas Pan American
J.L. Polinard, University of Texas Pan American
Robert D. Wrinkle, University of Texas Pan American

"A Recent Shift in the Politics of Addressing Racial Profiling"
John Rogers, Prairie View A&M University
10:00a – 11:15a  State Agency Research  Taos C

Chair: **Terry Snow**, Prairie View A&M University

**State Agency Criminal Justice Research: A Roundtable Discussion**

Sonia Arrendondo, Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Chuck Jeffords, Texas Youth Commission

11:30a – 1:00p  Luncheon and Plenary Session  Santa Fe

**Welcome:**  
Al Patenaude, University of Arkansas, SWACJ President

**Introduction:**  
Beth Pelz, University of Houston-Downtown, Program Chair

**Speakers:**  
*San Antonio Community College*  
Robert Zeigler, President  
Ms. Betty Larson, Dean of Professors & Technical Education  
Dr. Terry Walch, Counselor

**Student Paper Awards:**  
Verna Henson, Southwest Texas State University, SWACJ Vice-President

1:00p – 2:15p  Panel #4 - Law  Taos A

Chair/Discussant: **Barbara Belbot**, University of Houston-Downtown

"Mea Culpa: A Study of Confessions in Law and Literature"  
Alice Ann Munson, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

"Use of Survey Evidence in Criminal Justice Cases: The Evolution of Rules Regarding Admissibility of Hearsay and Expert Testimony"  
Linda Foreman Clark, Wharton County Junior College

"Evaluating the Enforcement of Texas Tobacco Retailer Laws – 2000 – 2002"  
Lorraine Samuels, Prairie View A&M University  
Phillip Hirsch, Prairie View A&M University  
Clete Snell, Prairie View A&M University

1:00p – 2:15p  911  Taos B

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

"Call to Arms! The Enemy is Coming!: A Roundtable Discussion of Homeland Defense Against Terrorism in America"

Jeff Walker, University of Arkansas at Little Rock  
Ron Robinson, Stephen F. Austin State University
Chair/Discussant: Al Patenaude, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

“Staff Assaults: Examining the Context of Violence Against Correctional Officers and its Association with Job Stress”
Deborah Hartley, Sam Houston State University
Janet L. Mullings, Sam Houston State University
James W. Marquart, Sam Houston State University

“Texas Inmates Perceptions about Female Correctional Officer Job Competency”
Kelly Cheeseman, Sam Houston State University

“The Growth of America’s Prisons: Consequences of Escalated Inmate Populations”
Kristi M. McKinnon, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

“Grey Prey: An Analysis of Deviant TDCJ-ID Staff Members and their Non-shareable Problems”
Robert Worley, Sam Houston State University
Kelly Cheeseman, Sam Houston State University

“This Place Ain’t What It Used To Be: The Changing Nature of Prisons”
Eric F. Bronson, West Texas A&M University

Coffee Break

2:30p – 3:45p
Panel #6 – Juveniles
Taos A

Chair/Discussant: Kathryn S. Eichenberg, Tarleton State University – Central Texas and Temple College

“Using Field-Based Methods to Generate a Representative Sample of Gang-Involved Youth”
Rebecca D. Petersen, University of Texas – San Antonio

“Youth Violence in America: Has There Been A Change?”
Wanda T. Hunter, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Tracy Andrus, Prairie View A&M University
### Panel #7 – Management of Criminal Justice Agencies

**Chair/Discussant:** Larry Karson, University of Houston-Downtown

- **“Stress in Community Corrections Officers”**
  - Bob Glazier, University of Houston-Downtown

- **“Assault Rates in Texas County Jails”**
  - Mark Kellar, University of Houston-Downtown
  - Hsiao-Ming Wang, University of Houston-Downtown

- **“Ethical Issues in the Care and Feeding of Police Informants”**
  - M. George Eichenberg, Tarleton State University – Central Texas

- **“Crisis Leadership: Making Ethical Decisions”**
  - Jeffrey S. Magers, Stephen F. Austin State University

### Panel #8 – Non-Traditional Crime Issues

**Chair/Discussant:** Phil Rhodes, Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi

  - Ronald G. Burns, Texas Christian University
  - Erin Orrick, University of Maryland

- **“Texas SANE Evaluation Preliminary Report”**
  - Verna A. Henson, Southwest Texas State University
  - William E. Stone, Southwest Texas State University

- **“Cybercrime in the United States”**
  - Phillip Hirsch, Prairie View A&M University
  - Claudia Rios Hirsch, Prairie View A&M University

### SWACJ Business Meeting

**Report from ACJS President Richard Bennett**

### State Meetings

- Arkansas, Colorado
- Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma
- Texas

### Details

- **2:30p – 3:45p**
- **2:30p – 3:45p**
- **2:30p – 3:45p**
- **4:00p – 4:45p**
- **5:00p – 6:00p**
Saturday, October 6

8:00a – 10:00a  Registration  Lobby

7:30a – 8:30a  Continental Breakfast and Exhibits  Santa Fe

8:30a – 9:45a  Panel #9 – Campus/School Crime  Taos A

Chair/Discussant: Chip Burns, Texas Christian University

"Extracurricular Activity of the U.S. University Campus"  
Deon Brock, University of Texas - Brownsville

"An Analysis of Police Officers in Public Schools"  
Philip A. Ethridge, University of Texas – Pan American

"Classroom Cops – How Effective Are They: A Case Study of School Security Services"  
Ben Brown, University of Texas – Brownsville

"Campus Satisfaction with Police and Parking Services"  
Harry Hueston, West Texas A&M University  
James Griffith, Casey Moyer, Dawn Pringle, Rachel Parramore

"School Crime and Victimization: Students’ Perceptions on Gangs and Violence"  
Carrie M. Harter, Janet L. Mullings, James W. Marquart,  
Sam Houston State University

8:30a – 9:45a  Bridging the Gap: 2 to 4 Year Institutions and Off-Site Programs  Taos B

Chair/Discussant: Bob Walsh, University of Houston-Downtown

A Roundtable Discussion

Richard Hill, University of Houston-Downtown  
Richard Mosley, San Antonio Community College  
Glenn Ware, North Harris/Montgomery County College  
Suzan Ritter, University of Texas – Brownsville/Texas Southernmost College

8:30a – 9:45a  Panel #10 – Police  Taos C

Chair/Discussant: Eric F. Bronson, West Texas A&M University

"Standpoints of Police Culture"  
John Crank, Boise State University
"The Development and Growth of Nigeria Police Force from a Social Context Perspective"
Noel Otu, University of Texas – Brownsville & Texas Southmost College

"The Higher Education for Police in P.R. China"
Ling Zhou, Sam Houston State University
Chonghai Qi, People’s Public Security University
Sam S. Souryal, Sam Houston State University

"Civilian Oversight of Police: Lessons from 10 Years"
Joseph G. Sandoval, Metropolitan State College of Denver

"The Promise of Humanistic Policing: Is Higher Education Living Up To Societal Expectation?"
Ferris R. Byxbe, Sul Ross State University – Rio Grande College

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<td>9:45a – 10:00a</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td>Santa Fe</td>
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<td>10:00a – 11:15a</td>
<td>Panel #11 – Theory</td>
<td>Taos A</td>
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Chair/Discussant: **Paulette Purdy**, University of Houston-Downtown

"The Devil Made Me Do It: Utilization of Neutralizations by Adult Shoplifters"
Paul Cromwell, Wichita State University
Quint Thurman, Southwest Texas State University

"Control Balance Theory: Unusable, testable?"
Frederick Gene Ford, Prairie View A&M University

"From Rudger Clawson to Tom Green: A Conflict Analysis of the Prosecution of Mormon Fundamentalists"
Marilyn McShane, University of Houston-Downtown
Frank P. Williams III, Prairie View A&M University

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<td>10:00a – 11:15a</td>
<td>Assessment Issues and Accreditation</td>
<td>Taos B</td>
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Chair/Discussant: **Beth Pelz**, University of Houston-Downtown

**A Roundtable Discussion**

Bob Bing, University of Texas - Arlington
Mary Parker, University of Arkansas – Little Rock
Barbara Hart, University of Texas - Tyler
Joseph Sandoval, Metropolitan State College of Denver
Chair/Discussant: Claudia Hirsch, Prairie View A&M University

"The Implementation of Megan's Law in Texas"
Tonya Willingham, Prairie View A&M University

"Using Geographic Information Systems to Examine the Impact of Battered Women Shelters in Arkansas"
Janet K. Wilson, University of Central Arkansas

"Fingerprints, Flyers, and the 'Amber System': The 'Moral Panic' of Missing, Abducted, and Murdered Children, Revisited"
Michael J. Grabowski, Prairie View A&M University

"Revisiting the Role of the Victim in Coursework"
Richard L. McWhorter, Prairie View A&M University
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The Home, the Family and Alternative School Placement.
Tracy Andrus, Prairie View A&M University

This research examines the types of incidents committed by students in public schools that cause them to be placed in alternative schools. The analysis attempts to control for student's home environments, family economic status and the families prior at-risk history. This research attempts to explain whether or not children from different environments commit different or similar delinquent acts in school and whether or not children from different backgrounds receive equal or similar punishments for similar delinquent acts.

What Should the Officer on the Street Know About Terrorism?
Eric E. Azubuike, Prairie View A&M University

This article will examine the need for officers on the street to be trained on terrorism. Recent events indicate a compelling need for all officers to be aware of the depth, scope, modus operandi, weapons used, tactics, and the psychology of terrorists. Furthermore, the complexities and sensitivities inherent in early detection of terrorist plots, prevention, arrest, detention, prosecution, sentencing, punishment of offenders and insuring the safety of communities raise enormous implications. This investigation will explore the views of Houston Police Department (HPD), Bellaire Police Department (BPD), Harris County Sheriff and Constable Departments and the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) – Houston division on the awareness and scope of training. Attention will also be paid to officers' self-defense. Training policies must consider cases of individual discrimination and the potential for discrimination at other decision points such as international relations.

The PLRA – Its Status
Barbara Belbot, University of Houston-Downtown

A review of recent cases interpreting the Prison Litigation Reform Act.

An Employee Survey to Identify the Knowledge, Skills, and Competencies Valued When Hiring Criminal Justice Students.
Melissa J. Blevins, Eastern New Mexico University

The purpose of this study was to determine what knowledge, skills, and competencies the various organizations and agencies who employ criminal justice students, value for current and future positions within their respective agencies. Based on a previous instrument developed to measure such knowledge, skill, and competencies, surveys were mailed to agencies and organizations who provide pre/post adjudicatory services.

The results of the employer survey suggest that employers seek those who have the following abilities: (a) good communication skills; (b) possess analytic and problem solving skills; (c) understand, and apply legal concepts; (d) have human services-related knowledge and skills; (e) develop strategies to reduce personal stress; and (f) be competent utilizing computer technology.

Extracurricular Activity of the U.S. University Campus
Deon Brock, University of Texas - Brownsville

The purpose of this study is to discover any differential regional patterns of offending present at university campuses within the United States. The present study has three main objectives. First, discover how many offenses at these campuses are drug-related offenses. Second, discover differential offending, with an emphasis on drug offending, rape and other acts of violence, based on location of each campus. Third, uncover overall trends of offending in each of the campuses examined.

This Place Ain't What It Used To Be: The Changing Nature of Prisons
Eric F. Bronson, West Texas A&M University

The current population of individuals incarcerated in the United States exceeds two million. Time spent in prison does not occur in a vacuum. Inmates’ views of self, the situation, and others around them are likely to have a major impact on their imprisonment. Qualitative investigations were employed to examine and to gain a better understanding of these views. Data collection procedures consisted of open-ended, unstructured interviews with twenty inmates at a medium security prison in Ohio. Analyses of interview transcriptions suggest that many of the inmates feel that nature of prisons has changed.
The number of police patrolling school properties has risen in recent years, but there is little evidence indicating these officers reduce delinquency. In an effort to assess school police services, a survey was administered to 230 high school students. Most students indicated believing the officers were effective. However, roughly half of the students indicated they had witnessed students carrying weapons and using drugs at school. In addition, more than half of the students reported being the victim of a theft, almost one third indicated having been threatened, and more than one in ten reported having been attacked while at school.

False Advertising, Suggestive Persuasion, and Automobile Safety: Assessing Advertising Practices in the Automobile Industry
Ronald G. Burns, Texas Christian University, Erin Orrick, University of Maryland

The present study expands upon earlier work examining advertising as it relates to safety in the automobile industry. Comparisons are made between automaker concern for vehicle safety in magazine advertising and their vehicles; performances in automobile crash tests. Such an analysis enables suggestions regarding whether or not particular automakers demonstrate a misleading concern for safety, which could be recognized as corporate deviance. In accordance with earlier findings, GM demonstrated an above-average concern for safety in its advertising, although its crash test scores were below average. Ford also demonstrated a concern for safety in its advertising, although Ford vehicles fared above-average in crash test evaluations.

The Promise of Humanistic Policing: Is Higher Education Living Up To Societal Expectation?
Ferris R. Byxbe, Sul Ross State University – Rio Grande College

More police agencies require incoming personnel to have a college education background. The thinking is that college-educated officers will be more rounded thinkers and exhibit a greater humanistic bent. This study attempts to evaluate the efficacy of that line of thinking. Students from three southern colleges read vignettes and sentenced a murder defendant and an automobile theft defendant to a term of imprisonment. Three hypotheses are tested. First, it is expected that police-oriented criminal justice majors will not issue more severe sentences. Second, it is anticipated that greater exposure to college from the freshman to the senior year will be accompanied by less severe sentences. Third, sentencing will be independent of social characteristics. The results provide little evidence supporting a more authoritarian and more punitive stereotype of criminal justice majors interested in pursuing police careers.

Due Process v. Terrorism: Terroristic Criminals or Prisoners of War.
Andrea M. Carter, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Following the recent terrorist attacks on the United States, the rights of those being detained for suspected involvement has been in question. Determining whether detainees of the U.S. government (law enforcement, military, or a combination thereof) are to be classified as prisoners’ of war or alleged criminals has instigated controversy. This paper discusses what each of the above categories of detainees entails and what rights, or lack thereof, each may have. How this affects due process rights in the U.S., and why these distinctions are necessary will also be addressed.

Texas Inmates Perceptions about Female Correctional Officer Job Competency
Kelly Cheeseman, Sam Houston State University

Much of the current research on female correctional officers examines attitudes of prison staff about ability of female correctional officers to perform prison job duties. This study sought to examine male inmate attitudes and perceptions about female correctional officers. This paper specifically addresses male offender perceptions of female correctional officer job competency. Building upon research conducted by Kissel and Katsampes (1980) and Petersen (1982) these perceptions were examined across three custody levels within the Texas prison system: Minimum, Medium, and Maximum custody. The analysis found that minimum custody inmates were more likely to have negative perceptions about female officer job competency than medium or maximum custody.

Use of Survey Evidence in Criminal Cases: The Evolution of Rules Regarding Admissibility of Hearsay and Expert Testimony
Linda Foreman Clark, Wharton County Junior College

To use the vernacular of the business world, the utilization of survey evidence in court cases is a growth industry. In criminal cases survey evidence has been offered in regard to many issues including venue motions, death penalty cases and obscenity cases. The evolution of rules regarding hearsay and expert testimony may enable litigants to gain admission of survey evidence that contains not only statements of survey respondents but also survey respondents’
recollections as to the statements of others. Criminal justice professionals should take note of the potential for use and abuse of this type of evidence in criminal cases.

Standpoints of Police Culture
John Crank, Boise State University

Research on police culture has traditionally viewed culture as an impediment to reform. This paper argues that a conception of culture always occurs from a standpoint. A standpoint locates culture within a broader notion of policing generally, and provides both a language and set of values that give meaning to culture. Six standpoints of culture are identified. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of standpoint for police cultural studies.

The Devil Made Me Do It: Utilization of Neutralizations by Adult Shoplifters
Paul Cromwell, Wichita State University, Quint Thuman, Southwest Texas State University

Shoplifting should be an excellent test of neutralization theory. It is widely distributed in the population and appears to cross-racial, ethnic, gender and class lines and is frequently committed by “otherwise non-criminal” persons whose values are generally consistent with the conventional moral code. It is arguably the most commonly committed crimes, and may be the one crime that most people have committed at one time or another in their lives. Based on interviews with 137 adult shoplifters, the authors identified a wide range of neutralizations and rationalizations. The informants utilized neutralizations readily. We identified nine categories of neutralizations; the five Sykes and Matza categories, the Defense of Necessity and Everybody Does It, identified Coleman (1994) and two additional, which we labeled Justification by Comparison and Postponement. Only five of the 137 informants failed to express a rationalization or neutralization when asked how they felt about their illegal behavior. In many cases, the respondent offered more than one neutralization for the same offense. These studies suggest that many offenders commit offenses, which violate their own moral code and must find a way to make the conduct acceptable in their own mind. By learning and engaging in such techniques, the individual may commit criminal acts without moral disquietude.

Ethical Issues in the Care and Feeding of Police Informants
M. George Eichenberg, Tarleton State University – Central Texas

This paper is an analysis of the ethical issues inherent in the use of confidential informants, many of who are active criminals, by law enforcement agencies for the purpose of crime prevention and suppression. Among the issues discussed are reduction of charges, ignoring serious ongoing criminal activity, and confidentiality.

An Analysis of Police Officers in Public Schools
Philip A. Elbridge, The University of Texas – Pan American

This paper analyzes data collected from public school districts located within Region One of the Texas Education Agency. The paper presents an analysis of school district security and/or police departments.

Control Balance Theory: Unusable, testable?
Frederick Gene Ford, Prairie View A&M University

Control Balance Theory by Charles Tittle is an integrated effort at a general theory of crime. This paper explores the extent to which this new theory can be used to explain deviance. A general description of the book that introduces the theory can be used for a historical reference point. The paper also explains the essential components. An analysis of control balance compares the majority of the paper. Criminologists lead the debate over the usefulness and the testability of Tittle’s theory. Previous empirical research using control balance as a theoretical framework is introduced for theory validation. Finally, future predictions for the usefulness and testability of control balance are presented.

Balancing Family and the Academy
Camille Gibson, Prairie View A&M University

This paper is an examination of the experiences of female scholars in criminal justice and criminology who choose to neither relinquish the experience of success in both raising a young family and the pursuit of promotion and tenure. The paper describes the recent literature in this regard and the results of first hand accounts from female tenured professors on their investments and experiences in balancing both areas successfully. Administrative and collegial understanding in the academy and substantial family support appear particularly important in maintaining balance.
Stress in Community Corrections Officers  
Bob Glazier, University of Houston-Downtown

Few studies have addressed stress and burnout in community corrections officers. This study addresses the implementation of a stress reduction program and the level of burnout experienced in these officers pre and post program administration.

Fingerprints, Flyers, and the “Amber System”: The “Moral Panic” of Missing, Abducted, and Murdered Children, Revisited  
Michael J. Grabowski, Prairie View A&M University

For children, summer is normally filled with sunny days, swimming pools, and ice cream, a time to carry out their make believe ideas and fantasies with their friends. But the summer of 2002 changed much of that for many families in America as we became consumed with news accounts of missing, abducted, and murdered children. High profile cases such as Smart, Reunion and Williamson became associated with a “parent’s worst nightmare.” Progressively, each incident was accompanied by a nationwide “moral panic” of fear, anxiety and misinformation. This paper will examine current myths and realities of missing, abducted, and murdered children and compare them to earlier works on this subject by Pfuhl, Jenkins and Best, among others to determine whether previous social problems approaches can be extended or should be revised.

School Crime and Victimization: Students’ Perceptions on Gangs and Violence  
Carrie M. Hartley, Janet L. Mullings, James W. Marquart, Sam Houston State University

Students in a southern Texas School district reveal their behaviors and attitudes on truancy, illegal drug activities, and other delinquent behavior. This study also presents students’ perceptions on effects of media portrayal of violence. Results of the study are consistent with concepts presented in Social Learning Theory and yield important implications for violence prevention and intervention programs. Implications for future research will also be discussed.

Staff Assaults: Examining the Context of Violence Against Correctional Officers and its Association with Job Stress  
Deborah Hartley, Janet L. Mullings, James W. Marquart, Sam Houston State University

This study investigated causal factors related to correctional officer job stress and job satisfaction, such as assault and exposure to infectious disease within the workplace. Self-report questionnaires were distributed to 2,999 male and female correctional officers, representing each prison unit within the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division. The contextual nature of assault, gender difference, and psychological consequences of assault were examined. Factors that contribute to correctional officer stress were assessed using multiple regression analyses. Implications for this study include administrative reform within the prison system, as well as the implementation of stress management training for officers.

Texas SANE Evaluation Preliminary Report  
Verna A. Henson, William E. Stone, John A. McLaren, Southwest Texas State University

This paper will present the methodology and initial results of a statewide evaluation of the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE’s) in the state of Texas. The survey methodology involved both mail out and telephone survey instruments covering major hospitals, prosecutor’s offices, law enforcement agencies and sexual assault crisis centers.

Cybercrime in the United States  
Phillip Hirsch, Claudia Rios Hirsch, Prairie View A&M University

This paper will examine the development of cybercrime in the United States in order to emphasize the extent to which cyber crime will impact communities in the United States and affect the criminal justice system. Cybercrime is defined as the use of computers to conduct illegal or illicit activities through networks located with the internet. As the detecting and reporting of cybercrimes increase, obstacles will also be generated for law enforcement that inhibit the discovery, apprehension and arrest of suspected offenders. Possible approaches are discussed including specialized task forces that accommodate these specific crimes as well as the potential costs and benefits of such strategies.

Chinese Language Questionnaires and Attitudes About Crime: Does Language Make a Difference?  
Louis M. Holscher, San Jose State University

This paper examines the relationship between attitudes toward crime and language in Honolulu. A survey of residents was conducted using both English and Chinese languages. Respondents who answered the survey in Chinese indicated
less concern with crime that those who answered in English. However, the apparent difference disappeared when certain demographic variables were controlled for. Law enforcement agencies, the media and politicians must be sensitive to the cultural and linguistic differences in various communities, and aware of how various factors in addition to language may influence the results.

A Complex Productive Partnership  
Jody D. Horn, Oklahoma City University

This paper presents findings from an analysis of criminal justice courses at thirteen community colleges, three universities, and a large metro police academy. Many questions are uncovered. Can we transfer college classes with different level or content, e.g., freshman classes on traffic? Should we examine the courses that overlap with the academy, e.g., criminal law? Can courses taught at both types of colleges be considered equivalent, e.g., can a college course on corrections be transferred as a university course on corrections? This preliminary research yields complex issues that need to be unraveled in order to increase the number of bachelor’s degrees and more qualified criminal justice personnel.

Campus Satisfaction with Police and Parking Services  
Harry Hueston, West Texas A&M University, James Griffith, Casey Moyers, Dawn Pringle, Rachel Parramore

This presentation will describe the development of a survey measuring the campus community satisfaction with parking and police services. The instrument measured sociodemographic backgrounds, victimization incidents, number and nature of contacts with the police and parking service personnel, and a knowledge test regarding parking services on campus. The results of the survey will be discussed detailing crucial issues addressing the development, implementation, and answers to these questions: Is your campus safe? How well are your security/police/parking staff performing their services? Finally the future use of this survey will be discussed about how it can be applied to community and university campuses.

Youth Violence in America: Has There Been a Change?  
Wanda T. Hunter, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

There has been an increase in juvenile crime during the past decade, but what type of crimes are our juveniles committing? Many times the literature, statues and statistics that reflect on the juvenile justice system and juvenile offending does not reveal that juvenile crime is increasing, but there are not as many felonies or violent crimes committed as the media and/or popular opinion want us to believe. This research explores the juvenile offending rates during the 1990-2000 periods and whether there was an increase in violent offenses. A nationwide view will be presented, with an emphasis placed on Arkansas juvenile rates. It is expected that this research will show that there was an increase in juvenile crime during the period, yet the offenses committed were not predominantly violent offenses.

Assault Rates in Texas County Jails  
Mark Kellar, Hsiao-Ming Wang, University of Houston-Downtown

Texas county jail administrators representing approximately 60% of the institutions in the state completed a comprehensive survey designed to consider various operational issues. A number of defining characteristics distinguish local jails from state prisons and are discussed in the context of research findings and applicability. Most corrections research centers on state prisons and may not apply to local jails. Reported inmate assault rates on other inmates and against staff were treated as dependent variables while a series of responses was analyzed as independent variables in a multiple regression mode. Size of institution, ethnicity of corrections officers, geographic location of institution, corrections officer pay rates, sophistication of classification system, availability of rehabilitation programs and type of administrative philosophy were included as input variables. Results were then interpreted in the context of traditional paradigms including the “importation model”, “The Deprivation model” and the “managerial model”.

The Growth of America’s Prisons: Consequences of Escalated Inmate Population  
Kristi M. McKinnon, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Currently, the United States has the highest incarceration population of any other country, including Russia, in the world. The greatest trend in this increased growth began in the early 1970’s with its utmost spurt in the mid 1980’s and early 1990’s, however, at year end of 2001, the incarceration rate slowed from roughly 5% in 1995 to 1.1%. The primary purpose of this paper is to explore this escalation within the prison population, which was largely due to the war on drugs that later resulted in new laws to combat illegal usage, possession, and distribution. By the end of the 1980’s, the United States witnessed an outpouring of drug related arrests and convictions. This paper will also examine additional factors that played a role in the surge of inmate population such as mandatory sentencing guidelines, stricter parole policies, and “three strikes laws”, as well as address correctional options that may attribute to lower incarceration rates.
From Rudger Clawson to Tom Green: A Conflict Analysis of the Prosecution of Mormon Fundamentalists
Marilyn McShane, University of Houston-Downtown, Frank P. Williams III, Prairie View A&M University

Conflict principles seek to explain how the political and economic motives of the power elite drive the social construction of laws and the prosecution of violations. Criminal cases involving polygamists both in the past (Rudger Clawson) and the present (Tom Green) demonstrate this relationship. At both points in time, political forces generated a similar need for swift and public condemnation and the sanctioning of persons engaged in practices associated with Mormon fundamentalism, particularly polygamy. The consistency of the social interpretation and the state response on this issue reinforces the conflict argument on the enforcement of law in our society.

The End of Throwaway Victims: Revisiting the Role of the Victim in Coursework
Richard L. McWhorter, Prairie View A&M University

In resolving criminal acts, victims of crimes have held various levels of importance throughout the history of mankind. As criminal justice systems developed and became more formalized, the previous positions held by victims diminished. Even with recent victims’ rights movements, the focus continues to be primarily on the convicted criminal. This is reflected in the present criminal justice systems, as well as criminal justice and mental health college curriculums. To enhance the comprehension of the victim’s experience for criminal justicians and mental health professionals, courses should perhaps explore effects of criminal acts, treatments, and the compensation of victims.

Crisis Leadership: Making Ethical Decisions
Jeffrey S. Magers, Stephen F. Austin State University

Hostage and crisis situations create rapid and high stress responses from law enforcement agencies placing police leaders in the position of making critical decisions concerning tactical and negotiation efforts to affect the resolution of these incidents. This paper will examine the ethical issues involved in crisis leadership as they relate to the application of police resources to resolve hostage and crisis situations. This analysis reveals ethical challenges for police leaders making decisions to implement the best courses of action to produce the preferred outcomes.

Compelling Interest: Could Chemical Interrogation of Terrorism Suspects Ever Be Constitutional?
Eric Moore, Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi

The paper asserts that under particular circumstances demonstrating probable cause of extreme risk to public safety a good faith legal argument could be made for subjecting terrorism suspects to interrogation under sodium pentathol provided that any information obtained thereby is not used against the person interrogated in court. The argument is based on the U.S. Supreme Court’s holding in Winston V. Lee authorizing intrusive physical searches of a suspect if the government can demonstrate a compelling necessity for the search, the public safety exception to the Miranda requirements articulated in New York v. Quarles, and on Constitutional principles governing a grant of immunity.

"Mea Culpa": A Study of Confessions in Law and Literature
Alice Ann Munsen, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

The act of confession and the ramifications thereof are a source of interest, to the past and present, in law and in literature. They are often diametrically different in presentation in these two fields. This paper explores those differences, drawing examples from legal cases and from stories that range from fairy tales to short stories, novels, and drama.

The Development and Growth of Nigeria Police Force from a Social Context Perspective
Noel Onu, University of Texas at Brownsville and Texas Southernmost College

The origin and development of the Nigeria Police have been studied from several theoretical and philosophical perspectives. This study utilizes Ruthman's (1971) social context approach, which weighs progress against failure and assumes history to be consequences of multiple factors. Examination of the development and operation of the Nigeria Police force since colonial era reveals many complex situations. Among them are that colonial Nigeria Police Force was more humane than pre-colonial methods of social control, (banishment, exile or death). As one might expect, economics was a factor in establishing the Nigeria Police, but not the only factor. Finally, in a developing democracy, police force plays a creative role that no other agency of government is so critically able to assume. Critics of Nigeria Police must acknowledge that not many strides forward have been taken by the government to improve the force since independence.
The Social Function of Terrorism: Chaos and Culture
Matthew Pate, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

The term, "terrorism," is often used to denote acts of random violence or acts without obvious constructive purpose. It is argued herein that terrorism, when viewed as a mechanism for social evolution can be construed as both a rational and functional tool. Terrorism allows globally marginal societies a means to assert the primacy of their cultural values and stability of their social system. This paper considers cultures not as static and inertial, but as dynamic, responsive, and ultimately adaptive complex systems. When viewed as isolated phenomena the function of terrorism is often unclear. When understood as part of the larger social process, terrorism assumes an apparent, albeit disturbing utility.

Using field-based methods to generate a representative sample of gang-involved youth.
Rebecca D. (Becky) Petersen, University of Texas-San Antonio

Snowball-based methods have been used when working with hidden populations whose members are difficult to identify and locate. By the very nature of the processes of these methods, samples usually are not representative thereby, resulting in selection bias. This study provides a framework on how to generate both a random and representative sample of adolescents involved with gangs. Research findings from a more robust and representative population, rather than from a selective group, can lead to more appropriate policy information and prevention/intervention programs aimed at improving the lives of this ever-growing population.

The Death Penalty and Police Use of Force: A Mexican-American Perspective
Rene Rocha, Macej Z. Ruszcak, Daniel Deaith, J.L. Polinard, Robert D. Wrinkle, University of Texas - Pan American

The question of public support for the death penalty and police use of force are of on-going concern in the American political and criminal justice systems. Of particular interest is whether or not there are discernible differences in support for the death penalty and police use of force among diverse racial/ethnic populations. This paper examines levels of support for the death penalty and police use of force within a heavily Latino populated area. A stratified sample of 621 households with telephones in a four county region of South Texas was surveyed using a random digit dialing procedure.

A Recent Shift in the Politics of Addressing Racial Profiling
John Rogers, Prairie View A&M University

This paper presents a review of the recent literature on police profiling. It includes an analysis of profiling content in the print media both pre- and post, September 11, 2001. Pre-September 11th there was at least considerable discussion and momentum towards reducing racial profiling in law enforcement stops. Since September 11th, the media suggests that even based on race, people are now willing to surrender to racial profiling. This paper rejects the notion that previous profiling victims have changed their stance on succumbing to certain types of law enforcement intrusion.

Lorraine Samuels, Phillip Hirsch, Clete Smell, Prairie View A&M University

As part of the Tobacco Control Research Collaborative, the Texas Department of Health and the State Comptroller's Office contracted approximately 50 departments in southeast Texas to enforce the state’s tobacco retailer laws. The departments attended a one-day training session concerning state tobacco laws, the health effects of tobacco, community programs to reduce tobacco use, and methods to enforce the laws. Officers were trained to check retailer compliance with the state laws and to conduct sting operations with minors. Surveys were administered to officers within each contracted department and a random sample of comparison departments throughout the state at two time periods. The results indicate a much higher rate of knowledge about and enforcement of state tobacco retailer laws, and improved attitudes concerning tobacco law enforcement among the contracted officers.

Civilian oversight of Police: Lessons from 10 Years
Joseph G. Sandoval, Metropolitan State College of Denver

In August 1992, the Denver City Council enacted an ordinance creating the Public Safety Review Commission. The Commission has been in existence for 10 years. As one of the original members of the Commission, I saw its development and operation for eight years. During that period of time, I became a member of and participated in the National Association of Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (NACOLE). This paper will discuss briefly my experiences as an oversight practitioner and will provide observations on the purpose, function and limitations of civilian review of police. The paper will discuss the political atmosphere and the legal environment within which the oversight process operates from the practitioner viewpoint. It will suggest the conditions conducive to the development and operation of civilian oversight.
Development of a Transfer Agreement Between Grand Canyon University and the Maricopa County Community College District
Beverley Spitler, Grand Canyon University

Between 1994-1997 Grand Canyon University (GCU) experienced a steady decline in transfer students from the Maricopa County Community College District (MCCCD). Therefore, the purpose of this project was to address five concerns: what was needed to increase enrollment; how to clarify transfer credits; why transfer students do or do not transfer to GCU; what are the financial issues facing transfer students; and, how does this information address the outcome of a transfer agreement between GCU and MCCCD? This research included administering a questionnaire to assist in the design of an appropriate transfer agreement. In addition, recommendations were made as to the implementation of this agreement.

The Implementation of Megan’s Law in Texas
Tonya Willingham, Prairie View A&M University

In light of recent child sexual victimizations and the attention focused on legislation drafted to prevent and or decrease the opportunity for convicted sexual offenders to prey on children, this study proposes to survey Texas law enforcement agencies regarding their implementation of Megan’s Law (1996). Megan’s Law (1996) requires that both private and personal information on convicted sexual offenders be made available to the public. This survey will specifically examine the methods by which law enforcement agencies notify community members that a registered sex offender resides in their neighborhood.

Using Geographic Information Systems to Examine the Impact of Battered Women Shelters in Arkansas
Janet K. Wilson, University of Central Arkansas

From 1981 – 1998, Arkansas ranked first in the nation in deaths of black females at the hands of their intimate partners and third in the deaths of white females (“CDC: State Tops Nation in Domestic Homicides,” Arkansas Democrat/Gazette, p. 1B, 4B, October 28, 2001). In light of these alarming statistics, one must question the extent that battered women shelters are able to provide the necessary services and protections to women across the state. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) allow for a spatial analysis of key variable thus providing for a visual depiction of the outreach capabilities of shelters. Because the current project is in its planning stages, this paper will examine how GIS has been used in the past with other human services agencies, planning strategies for the current project, and cautions when utilizing GIS with confidential data.

Grey Prey: An Analysis of Deviant TDCJ-ID Staff Members and their Non-shareable Problems
Robert Worley, Kelly Cheeseman, Sam Houston State University

Sadly, some prison employees occasionally end their career in disgrace for engaging in an “inappropriate relationship” with an inmate. This study employed face-to-face interviews of thirty-two inmate “turners” who were investigated for engaging in inappropriate relationships with security officers. We found that many of these inmate manipulators looked for certain weaknesses or vulnerabilities when targeting prison staff members. Based on the interviews, our findings indicate that inmates are very likely to persist in establishing inappropriate relationships with correctional employees who have what Cressey (1973) terms “non-shareable problems” in his classic study of embezzlers. We conclude that prison staff members who engage in deviant relationships with inmates are highly likely to possess many of the social psychological characteristics of Cressey’s (1973) embezzlers.

The Higher Education for Police in P.R. China
Ling Zhou, Sam Houston State University, Chonghai Qi, People’s Public Security University, Beijing, P.R. China, Sam S. Souryal, Sam Houston State University

The police higher education system in China focuses on providing leaders for the police force. It is important to evaluate whether the education program works as efficiently as it was designed to. The paper reviews the ideal models of police higher education from both western and eastern perspectives. The major disagreement lies in the perception of professionally oriented courses. Based on the specific stage of development of policing in China and the current major issues that the police higher education system of China faces, the paper agrees with its choice of a more professional curricula. The three major educational institutions, the traditional university, the police college and university and universities of Political Science and Law, are introduced. A more detailed discussion on curricula, however, focuses more on the later two types of institutions, which turn out to be the major sources of college educated police recruits. As the most important facility and the symbol of police higher education in China, the People’s Public Security University (PPSU) epitomizes the system. In an attempt to gain a closer view, students currently enroll in degree programs at PPSU were surveyed and the results are discussed.
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