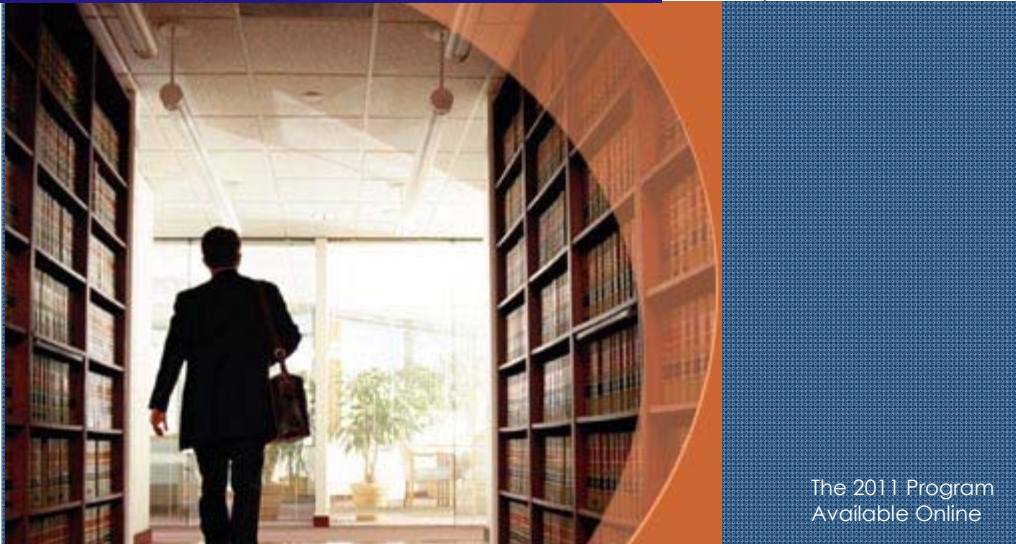


ACJS NOW



The 2011 Program
Available Online

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Warm Greetings!

Dear ACJS Members:

As you know the conference in Toronto is just around the corner. This year, there is sure to be something for everyone. Be sure to check the website for a listing of restaurants, nightclubs, and live music venues near the host hotel. Also, sports enthusiasts should be sure to check out the Hockey Hall of Fame and Museum. Also, the Canadian Air and Space Museum is a “must” for those interested in aeronautical innovation. And, don’t forget to bring an extra bag; there’s plenty of shopping to be found in Toronto. Be sure to check out the Yorkville Shopping District, as well as Chinatown. Finally, for those of you who are particularly adventurous, hop on a bus and see the Niagara Falls. You can have lunch overlooking Niagara Falls and even visit a winery or two along the way! Of course, most importantly be sure to check out the take time to look at the three P’s: Papers, Presentations, and Posters. The conference in Toronto is bound to be the best ever, and I hope to see you there!

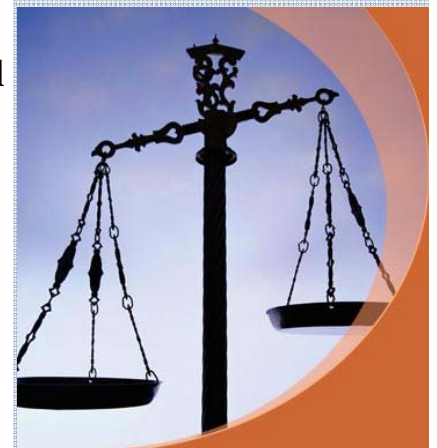
Sincerely,

Robert M. Worley, Editor

Texas A&M University Central Texas



“Don’t forget to bring your passport.” - ACJS President, Jim Marquart



FROM ACJS PRESIDENT JAMES W. MARQUART

As ACJS President, I ask your active support in what we believe is a vitally important endeavor. Over the past year, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and the American Society of Criminology have worked together as the Criminology and Criminal Justice Policy Coalition (CCJPC) to build relationships with policymakers in Washington DC. The CCJPC was formed to educate Congress and the Administration on the importance of reliable social science research and to serve as a resource to policy makers interested in creating and supporting evidence-based crime and justice policy.

We recognize our varied political positions and priorities and that our research sometimes leads us to differing or inconclusive policy recommendations. Therefore, ACJS has chosen *not* to promote specific substantive legislation or policy prescriptions. Rather, as an organization, we choose to coalesce around our fundamental principles: support for reliable, accurate, and scientifically valid social science research, and for the development and promotion of a comprehensive criminal justice research agenda without the influence of partisan politics or pre-determined outcomes or opinions.

Members of Congress often have to draft substantive legislation or make funding decisions in highly specialized areas in which they may have little readily available expertise. Members of Congress rely heavily on their staffers, and are informed by the letters and calls that their offices receive on specific issues or pending bills. As a non-partisan, academic organization with members all over the nation, the ACJS is well situated to communicate with Members of Congress and their staffers to share our expertise, and educate them about the importance of comprehensive and ongoing criminal justice and criminology research.

While ACJS and the CCJPC can serve as a resource for Congressional and Administration staff by providing them with unbiased, non-partisan, and scientifically sound information about the value and role of research, **no voice is more important to a Member of Congress than that of a constituent from his or her own district.** One of the most effective strategies is to supplement CCJPC letters with state-specific or district-specific sign-on letters from our members. I will continue the practice of reaching out to you to join us in this effort. I thank you for your past involvement, and I hope you will continue to be supportive.

We are looking forward to the conference in Toronto. I would like to thank everyone who is helping to make sure the upcoming conference will be a success, and I would like to extend a special thanks to the Program Chair, Dr. Leanne Alarid, for all her hard work. Please make your travel reservations, if you have not already, and don't forget to bring your passport.

Sincerely yours,
James W. Marquart

ACJS Certification at Fayetteville State University

ACJS 1st Vice President, Melissa Hickman Barlow and David E. Barlow

When we moved to Fayetteville State University in the Fall of 2003, the Criminal Justice program was housed in the Department of Social Sciences. We joined one other tenure track Criminal Justice faculty member and three full time lecturers in serving over 350 undergraduate Criminal Justice majors. Like many Criminal Justice programs around the country, FSU's program was doing a lot with a little, and faculty in Criminal Justice were overworked and underappreciated. During our first semester at Fayetteville State, the university's new Chancellor visited departments and programs across campus to familiarize herself with the strengths and weaknesses of the various academic programs. The Chancellor began her meeting with the Criminal Justice faculty by telling us she had been informed that the Criminal Justice Program was the "dumping ground" of the university. She said that other faculty told her that Criminal Justice had a lot of majors because, when student failed out of other programs, they changed their major to Criminal Justice. The perception was that Criminal Justice was an "easy" degree program that did not have high academic standards. We asked the Chancellor to reserve judgment and give us the opportunity to demonstrate our value and potential. Her next question was whether our academic discipline offered specialized accreditation.

Thus began our journey through ACJS Program Review and, ultimately, to becoming one of the first undergraduate Criminal Justice programs in the country to achieve ACJS Certification. As part of a major reorganization of academic programs on our campus, Criminal Justice became a free-standing department for the first time in Spring 2004. At that time, we had a very small and inadequate budget, no space for a chair's suite, and almost no equipment or supplies. Seven years later, we have 16 faculty members, 13 of whom are tenured or tenure-track and hold Ph.D. degrees in criminology, criminal justice or closely related fields. We now have approximately 400 undergraduate majors, as well as 100 graduate students in the master's degree program that we established in Fall of 2006.

Seeking ACJS Program Review and then ACJS Certification for our undergraduate degree program gave the Department of Criminal Justice the ammunition we needed to argue for more resources. Our Chair and our Dean were able to go the upper administration with requests for additional resources and faculty positions based on the standards and expectations established by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Without the existence of ACJS Standards, we would not have had a strong foundation for our request for additional resources.

Because of the improvements in the Criminal Justice Program, guided by ACJS Standards, and the opportunity to hire excellent doctoral faculty, the Criminal Justice Program went on to become a model program on the Fayetteville State University campus. In fact, many faculty members from the Department of Criminal Justice have been selected to take on leadership roles throughout the university, including Co-Chair of the university's Core Curriculum Committee, Chair of the Institutional Review Board for the Protection of Human Subjects, Director of the Office of Online Education, Director of the Center for Community Justice and Service Learning, university representative to the University of North Carolina Graduate Committee, and Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

This year, Fayetteville State University is going through its 10-year reaffirmation process within the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS). Thanks to going through ACJS Certification, the Department of Criminal Justice was well prepared to demonstrate the credentials of our faculty and the quality of our programs, and to meet SACS expectations regarding assessment of student learning outcomes.

Finally, in the current economic context, university administrators seeking to maintain quality academic programs despite major budget cuts have added incentive to do all they can to protect the resources of those programs that have demonstrated high standards by achieving specialized accreditation or certification. All in all, achieving ACJS Certification for our undergraduate Criminal Justice Program was an extremely worthwhile endeavor for the Department of Criminal Justice at Fayetteville State University and we expect to seek certification for our graduate degree program at the earliest opportunity.

Getting Hosed: Exploring the Dynamics of Petty Theft in the Car Wash Industry

Q&A with Dr. Patrick Kinkade

Last year, I came across a fascinating study during a panel at the American Society of Criminology Conference in San Francisco. Professors Patrick Kinkade, Ronald (“Chip”) Burns, and Michael Bachman of Texas Christian University used a quasi-experimental field design to test the frequency with which currency was stolen during full-service car washes in the city of Ft. Worth, Texas. Kinkade, the lead author, drove his 2007 Ford Explorer to thirty different car washes. Each location was identified in advance and randomly assigned to either the control or experimental group. The cars in the experimental group were intended to suggest a more deviant driver. To achieve this, the researchers placed a copy of *Maxim*, a provocative magazine, in the driver-side seat. To add to the illusion, they also placed a crushed beer can under the driver-side seat. A total of \$37.12 was taken from vehicles in the experimental group. A theft occurred in six of the 15 visits (40%), with an average loss of \$6.18 per theft. The control group yielded a much lower rate of theft (20%), which amounted to a total of \$12.67, with a mean loss of \$4.22 per theft. The authors concluded that the mere appearance of the victim as “deviant” triggers the perception of targets as more suitable, thereby lending support for social proximity as a suitability criterion.

Recently, I asked Dr. Kinkade a few questions about this unique project. This interview was intended to inform and perhaps even generate ideas for other researchers, particularly graduate students or junior faculty members. Although he was at the DFW Airport, in the midst of holiday travel, Kinkade gratuitously provided me with invaluable insights into this very creative, theoretically-driven study.

RW: So, when you were doing your study, you were actually, I guess, wanting people to steal from you; is that right?

PK: (Laughter) As odd as that may sound, yeah that was pretty much the case. Well, actually, you know what, that’s not the case at all. I didn’t want anyone to steal anything. I was hoping it would just be a bust. But, as it turns out it wasn’t. The rumors about those sorts of places turned out to be not only accurate, but horrifically accurate to my surprise.

RW: And you found that if you put a crushed beer can and a *Maxim* magazine in a car that it is more likely to be stolen from and have larger amounts stolen. Is that correct?

PK: Yeah, both more and more often. Again, the general idea was that those two items would somehow lessen the credibility of the victim and make him more blameworthy in the eyes of the person who was doing the stealing. And low and behold, this turned out to be true in this study.

RW: I can certainly understand the beer can. But, what was it about the *Maxim* magazine, in particular, that made you guys think you were projecting a deviant image?

PK: Well, you know, *Maxim* puts out salacious covers with partially clad women. Still, they're not as graphic as some of the other magazines. We didn't want to make it so gratuitous that it would seem artificial. But, we wanted to project the image of a sexually-charged driver who was bringing in the car.

RW: And, was the same driver used for all of these situations?

PK: Yes, I was the driver. I tend to be the guinea pig in these sorts of studies. I did an article a few years back where I became a pizza delivery boy to look at high risk, low pay occupations. I am always the one who sort of goes into these situations. It doesn't bother me; I enjoy messing around that way.

RW: I thought it was interesting the way some of the people in your study stole pennies. Why do you think they did that?

PK: Well, the change was in a container between the two front seats. I think they were just grabbing handfuls and running. I did put some silver dollars towards the surface. So, they knew there was something else there. And, I have a feeling that when they saw that, they just grabbed whatever they could get.

Continued on page 9

Updates for Regional Organizations

Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

- 2011 Annual Meeting will be held in Chicago September 22-24. Abstracts due August 15th.
- Keynote speaker: Arthur Lurigio, Ph.D. of Loyola University Chicago
- Meeting will be at the Inn of Chicago.
- Go to: <http://www.mcja.org/> for additional information.

Northeastern Association of CJ Sciences

- 2011 Annual Meeting was June 8-11 at the Roger Williams University Baypoint Inn.
- Conference Theme: "Ten-Years Out: The Lingering Effect of September 11th, 2001 on Criminal Justice."
- For more information, go to: www.neacjs.org.

Southern Criminal Justice Association

- 2011 Annual Meeting in Nashville, TN from September 21-24.
- Conference hotel is the Doubletree Hotel Nashville - Downtown
- 1-800-222-TREE for hotel reservations. Mention SCJA to receive special rate.
- 2011 Conference will be in Nashville, TN.
- Go to: www.scja.net for more news and information.

Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice

- 2011 Annual Meeting in College Station, TX from September 29-October 1.
- Conference Hotel is Wyndham Riverfront Little Rock: 877-999-3223.
- Conference Theme: "Criminal Justice Education and Moral Order."
- For additional information go to: www.swacj.org.

Western Association of Criminal Justice

- 2011 Annual Meeting in Reno, Nevada
- Website: www.cja.boisestate.edu/wacj/

Western Society of Criminology

- 2011 Annual Meeting in Vancouver, B.C. from February 3-5.
- Hotel: Four Seasons Vancouver, Tel: 604-689-9333
- Website: www.cja.boisestate.edu/wacj/

Remembering the Past of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

Dr. Will Oliver in the Midst of Multi-Year Project for 50th Anniversary

Two years ago, Sam Houston State University Professor, Will Oliver, became the Southwest Regional Trustee for the ACJS Executive Board. At the time, Dr. Janice Joseph was about to become the ACJS President. As part of her presidency, Joseph started an initiative to contact previous ACJS Presidents, creating records of their achievements. One of the Past Presidents, Dr. Robert Culbertson, asked Joseph if there were any plans to document the history of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. It was not long before both Joseph and Culbertson reached out to Oliver, encouraging him to embark on this ambitious project. Oliver graciously agreed; and the rest, as they say, is history.

Oliver is quite well-suited for this project. Besides having over twenty years of substantial criminal justice field experience, he has a Ph.D. in Political Science from West Virginia University. Oliver has written extensively about symbolic politics and criminal justice policy and often employs a historical perspective in his research. He is also the lead author of the well-received textbook, *A History of Crime and Criminal Justice in America*. This book, in its second edition, was written with Dr. James F. Hilgenberg, Jr., a Professor Emeritus at Glenville State College. With the realization that ACJS will be hitting its 50th Anniversary in 2013, Oliver has already begun working on this project.

Thus far, Oliver has utilized a variety of sources for this project, including Dr. Frank T. Morn's book, *Academic Politics and the History of Criminal Justice Education* (1995). In this book, Morn discusses the rise of criminal justice academic programs from their beginnings at the University of California in the 1930s. According to Morn, there was eventually a split between criminal justice and criminology beginning in the late 1950s. As criminology became more theoretical, police researchers decided to break away from the American Society of Criminology and form a separate organization, the International Association of Police Professionals. In 1968, this organization was renamed the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

Oliver has also examined ACJS archives at the national headquarters in Greenbelt, Maryland. These items include the minutes of various executive board meetings, past *ACJS Today* issues, and the annual meeting programs. Additionally, Oliver has looked over data he previously collected on a project related to August Vollmer, who is considered to be instrumental in the development of police education. Vollmer ultimately developed the first criminal justice program at the University of California at Berkeley and was one of the founding fathers of the American Society of Criminology. In many ways, the history of ASC is quite important to understanding the history of ACJS. Oliver plans to continue reading and researching and would like to begin writing in about a year. When asked, Oliver stated that the first draft will potentially be presented to the ACJS Board Members at the business meeting in September, 2011. With any luck, Oliver hopes that the publication will be released by March of 2013, when ACJS celebrates its 50th Anniversary.

I asked Dr. Oliver to provide at least one observation of the history of ACJS. Oliver stated: "The relationship between ACJS and the regional organizations is a unique relationship. The regional organizations are part of ACJS, and they report to ACJS. But, at the same time, they are also very independent. Financially they are independent. And the regional executive boards, rather than the national board, determine where they have their conferences. I've realized that each particular region has its own unique story. Many of these regions were there fairly early on, at least in the mid to late 60s. And, so they may be celebrating what's coming fast upon them as their 50th Anniversary. I hope the regions will consider creating their own historical documents."

When asked to describe the format of this project, Oliver stated: “The Board felt that what’s needed initially for the 50th Anniversary is a report that is not too extensively long or greatly in-depth. Rather, we want an overview of our historical background that can be placed upon the Web. This will look like a lengthy journal article. It could then be used in graduate classes to discuss ACJS, its history, as well as criminal justice history and the history of the academic discipline. That was the format that was proposed; now where it goes beyond that is for the future to figure out.”



2011 Annual Meeting: In the Know Now

Dates: March 1-5, 2011

Location: Toronto, Canada
Sheraton Centre Toronto Hotel

Theme:

“Strengthening American/Canadian Justice Connections”

See www.acjs.org for program details

Continued from page 5

RW: Do you think that the people who stole from the Ford Explorer knew that you might know that the money had been taken?

PK: No, I don't think so. Ultimately, the situation was set up so that some money would be gone. But, unless I was to count it all out, it wouldn't look a whole lot different from before and after. I don't think they had any idea at all that I would know what was going on. As a matter of fact, from the way that it was set up, I don't think they understood or appreciated that I knew what was in there to begin with.

RW: Do you think the fact that you used silver dollars, which are kind of a rare form of currency, may have enticed them to steal?

PK: That's an interesting question. I don't know that for a fact. Certainly, the silver dollars may have stood out more. They do look substantial. This may have made it more of an enticement; it absolutely may have.

RW: Do you think there was anything about the vehicle itself that maybe was seen as being more of a desirable target, than say a regular sedan?

PK: Well, it's not a terrifically old car; but it's old enough that it wouldn't stand out. It's certainly not considered a luxury car.

RW: Just out of curiosity, did you tip the people who were cleaning your car, even when you knew they had stolen from you? And, if so, how much did you tip them?

PK: (Laughter) Yeah, I tipped every time. Theoretically, I wouldn't have known that they had stolen. I didn't want them to feel bad about the circumstance. This project wasn't an opportunity to accuse anyone of anything. In fact, it was done anonymously. So, for me, in terms of the scenario that I was presenting; they were cleaning my car, and I was just a typical patron. I usually tipped 20%.

RW: Was this project difficult to get through the IRB?

PK: No, actually it went right through.

RW: This type of research is definitely different. Is it hard to find a home for this type of article?

PK: Actually, it has been kicked around a little bit. But, the last place we sent it to seems to be interested; so hopefully, it will get published.

RW: And, how long did it take you to do this study?

PK: From beginning to end, probably about six months.

RW: If you were to replicate this study, can you think of any areas that you might expand upon, or is there anything you might do differently?

PK: Well, I think it would be interesting to increase the number of variables. For example, we could look at a luxury car versus an older beat-up car. There are lots of different variations that could be done. Having a male driver versus a female driver might be interesting to look at. I'd also like to expand the sample size a little bit. Perhaps ultimately we could look at all the car washes in our city. But, then again, you'd be looking at a lot of money. It costs about twenty to thirty dollars a car wash. Because you're getting the car washed over and over and over again.

RW: So, you actually got your car dirty intentionally?

PK: (Laughter) Yes, I mudded it. I drove through mud pits. And gathered some leaves and crinkled some papers and threw things around.

RW: How did you get the idea to do this study in the first place?

PK: It was my coauthor, Chip Burns. He went to a car wash, and he thought something was stolen. And then we started wondering how common this was and whether or not things were being taken at differential rates and that's where we came up with this study.

Texas Christian University Professors Patrick Kinkade, Chip Burns, and Michael Bachman have collectively published in several of the top criminology and criminal justice journals, such as, Crime and Delinquency, Journal of Criminal Justice Education, and Justice Quarterly, among others. They might be conducting their next research project at a car wash near you!



A Message from the Committee on National Criminal Justice Month

March is the Month to Remember

March was established as "National Criminal Justice Month" by the U.S. House of Representatives on March 4, 2009. ACJS played an integral role in generating the resolution that was ultimately passed by the House. Now, ACJS is encouraging all members to recognize and promote the month in attempt to promote societal awareness regarding the causes and consequences of crime, as well as strategies for preventing and responding to crime. ACJS members are encouraged to help promote the month, for instance, by:

- Hosting a student paper and/or poster contest in honor of the month;
- Selecting and recommending a criminal justice book for students to read in recognition of the month, and hosting a discussion for students to share their thoughts;
- Reaching out to police departments, courts, corrections agencies, and other criminal justice-based agencies to encourage them to promote the month;
- Encouraging school-based criminal justice societies/organizations to host events to promote the month;
- Distributing public service announcements that recognize March as National Criminal Justice Month;
- Encouraging government leaders to recognize the month.

All ACJS members are also encouraged to join the Facebook fan page the committee created in recognition of National Criminal Justice Month, and all are invited to stop by the National Criminal Justice Month table in the Exhibit Hall at the annual meeting in Toronto.

The Criminology and Criminal Justice Policy Coalition

ACJS 1st Vice President, Melissa Barlow

ACJS President James Marquart has asked members to support the efforts of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Policy Coalition (CCJPC), a joint initiative of ACJS and ASC, to "educate Congress and the Administration on the importance of reliable social science research and to serve as a resource to policy makers interested in creating and supporting evidence-based crime and justice policy." ACJS representatives on the CCJPC are established by position (ACJS President, 1st Vice President, Chair of the Public Policy Committee, and Executive Director), and it has been my privilege to be a part of the Coalition since last March. ASC representatives on the Coalition include ASC President Steven Messner, Richard Rosenfeld, and Todd Clear. Over the last several months, the CCJPC has actively worked to build relationships with Washington policy makers and to raise awareness about how ACJS and ASC can serve as resources to them as they work on crime and justice related issues. Coalition representatives visited Washington D.C. in July, October, and December for meetings with key Congressional staffers and with leadership for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). We have weighed in on such matters as the National Academy of Science report on the NIJ, the appointments of John Laub and Jim Lynch as directors of the NIJ and BJS, the Webb/Delahunt bill to establish a National Criminal Justice Commission, appointees to the new OJP Science Advisory Board, and a proposed research "set-aside" within the OJP budget. The focus of all of the activities of the CCJPC is building support for valid and reliable social scientific research regarding crime and criminal justice. In the face of projected deep cuts in program funding in the coming year, a central

theme of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Policy Coalition will be the importance of investing in research in order to develop cost-effective justice policy solutions.

Journal of Crime and Justice Moves to Routledge/Taylor and Francis

Editor, Michael Leiber Discusses the Details

There is big news within the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association. It appears as though its regional journal, *Journal of Crime and Justice* (JCJ), will now be published by Routledge/Taylor and Francis. As many know, Taylor and Francis is one of the premiere publishers in the field of criminal justice. It is responsible for producing journals such as *Justice Quarterly*, *Criminal Justice Studies*, *Deviant Behavior*, and *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, among others. According to Michael Leiber, Editor of JCJ and Professor of Criminology at the University of South Florida, the first issue under the new publisher is expected in April 2011. In addition to this, the journal will also be published three times a year, instead of two. Also, the journal will be accessible online.

When asked to describe the future of the journal, Leiber stated the journal will eventually be published quarterly. Leiber also indicated that he is interested in publishing articles that explore a variety of topics and methodologies, including special issues with guest editors. For example, there will be a forthcoming issue that is devoted to electronic energy devices. According to Leiber, other special issues will include topics related to crime and the political economy, and mental health and corrections. He is also open to the idea of other special issues. In fact, Leiber stated that if anyone has an idea for a special issue, they should contact him directly. Leiber believes that these special editions may attract high-profile authors and help enhance the visibility of the journal. The University of South Florida helped by providing funds to advertise the journal at the recent American Society of Criminology conference. Leiber believes that Routledge/Taylor and Francis may provide funding in advertising the journal in the future. As he stated, "the people at Routledge indicated that they might highlight and maybe even help absorb the cost to advertise again in ACJS and ASC. I hope to maintain the quality of the journal and expand the audience to make it more visible."

Leiber also elaborated about the journal's review process. He plans to have a four to five week turnaround time on reviews. Also, there will be three blind reviewers in most cases. If an author receives a "revise and resubmit," it must be approved by the original reviewers. According to Leiber, this rigorous review process will help to maintain the high quality of the journal. Leiber assumed his position as Editor in July of 2010. He will remain the Editor of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association for four years. The journal will be housed at the University of South Florida. MCJA President, Eric Lambert commented that he is very enthusiastic about the future of the journal. He stated: "We are thrilled about entering into a partnership with Routledge/Taylor and Francis, a leader in criminology and criminal justice publications, to publish the *Journal of Crime and Justice*. We are looking forward to the continuation of an excellent journal under this partnership."



What's New in The Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program?

Director, Lori Pompa Says Inside-Out is Heading to Canada

The Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program, established by Lori Pompa at Temple University, brings college students [outside participants] and people who are incarcerated [inside participants] together behind prison walls to study and learn as peers. This unique program enables individuals on both sides of the wall to have in-depth conversations related to crime, inequality, and numerous other issues of social importance. Of special note, this groundbreaking program is soon heading to Canada. Since the next annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences is, of course, in Toronto, it seemed as good a time as any to contact Lori Pompa to find out what's new in Inside-Out.

Though she was in the midst of winding down yet another busy semester, Pompa graciously provided me with the background on this extraordinarily innovative program. She also made it a point to clear up any possible misconceptions about the program. For example, Pompa stated: "What I like to tell people is about all the things that Inside-Out is not. For example, as outside people, we are not going in to study folks on the inside. We're not going in to find out what people are in for. The outside students don't know what the inside students are incarcerated for; and, in fact, the instructor does not know either. That's not relevant; it's not why we're there. We're human beings who are coming together to talk about issues of crime and justice."

Pompa also stated that outside participants are not going inside the prison to advocate for the rights of those who are incarcerated. Additionally, every effort is taken to prevent outside and inside students from developing relationships with each other. When asked to elaborate, Pompa stated: "We have very strict parameters. We only use first names. We don't find out about one another. We're very strict about this. I know from a lot of years of experience that, if we did not have these parameters, we would not have a program today."

"Of course, the difficult part of this is that, when the class is over it's really over. The outside students don't see the inside students again and vice versa. This can be very hard because the group does wind up bonding very deeply by the end of the class." Pompa explained that this bonding may be due to a number of factors, such as the pedagogy used in the program. Inside-Out instructors are taught to utilize an experiential model of instruction, rather than merely relying on lectures. Also, due to the nature of the class dynamics, instructors must go out of their way to create a sense of openness. This goes far to enhance discussion and is conducive to learning.

Continued on page 16

Want to get Involved in ACJS?

Volunteer NOW!

The success of ACJS depends on having a dedicated cadre of volunteers. Committee membership is an excellent way to make a difference in the future of ACJS.

Craig Hemmens, ACJS 2nd Vice President, is actively seeking Committee Volunteers to serve during his presidency, March 2012-March 2013. If you are interested in learning more about how to be actively involved in service to ACJS, please attend the ACJS General Business Meeting and Getting Involved in ACJS Committees Session in Toronto on Friday morning from 9:30AM -10:30AM, or contact Craig at chemmens@boisestate.edu to volunteer. More information will be forthcoming by email and on HotTopics at www.acjs.org.

ACJS Member Directory

Provide ACJS with Your Most Recent Email Address for Voting and Online Journal Access

The ACJS Member Directory is updated online in January, April, July, and October. If your name does not appear in the directory, your membership is not current. All member names are included in the directory. Contact information is excluded for those members who have so indicated on their membership application or renewal. Please take this opportunity to check your membership status and your contact information (especially your email address) and send any corrections to manager@acjs.org. Membership renewals can be done online at our secure site: <https://www.acjs.org/signup/> or by completing the membership application and mailing or faxing it to the ACJS National Office.

Also, Cathy Barth, ACJS Association Manager, sends the latest information by email to the ACJS membership. If you aren't receiving her emails, ACJS either doesn't have your correct email address or your spam filter is catching them. To resolve this, please check your email listed in the ACJS Member Directory and send any correction to manager@acjs.org. If your email address is correct, look at your "Junk" or "Spam" file for a message from Cathy and add her email address to your "Safe Sender" list.

Finally, If you haven't checked out the "About ACJS" section of the website in a while, please visit: http://www.acjs.org/pubs/167_664_2906.cfm

The "Site Map" facilitates locating information on the ACJS website: http://www.acjs.org/pubs/167_2077_13529.cfm

You won't want to miss this session which will provide the latest news about the central role of science in policy from the U.S. Office of Justice Programs. The session titled “Science, Policy, and the Federal Role” will be held on Wednesday at 3:30-4:45pm. and will feature John Laub, Director, National Institute of Justice; James Lynch, Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics; and Phelan Wyrick, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

The presentations are entitled:

An Update on OJP's Evidence Integration Initiative

Politics, Science and Values

Evidence, Statistics and Emerging Information Technology: Preparing the Infra-Structure

Restoring Science at the Department of Justice: An Update on Progress and a Report on the Road Ahead

The panel's presentations are based on these principles: Federal government plays an important role in advancing the scientific understanding and effective implementation of criminal justice practice and policy. Essential functions of the federal government are to identify and study national trends and issues, and to demonstrate and evaluate promising and innovative practices and programs. To be effective, the federal government must maintain a close working relationship with practitioners, researchers, and policy makers at all levels. Visit <http://ojp.usdoj.gov/>.



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I asked Pompa if the incarcerated students ever have any reservations about fully participating in the program. She explained that "...sometimes the inside students are afraid that they will be judged for what they did to get in prison. Instructors need to make it clear that no one will know what the inside students did. Also, sometimes the inside participants are really worried that they are not going to be able to keep up with the college students. They quickly see that their concerns aren't based in reality."

"We do a lot of reading. I assign six books per semester. We also do a lot of writing. There are also five papers during the semester and then a larger final. This class is demanding in that it pushed people to think and to challenge themselves and to challenge each other."

Interestingly enough, the inside participants do not have to pay for the classes. Sometimes they are able to get college credit for participating, though this is not always the case. Pompa said: "Our contention is that credit isn't the only thing. It's really wonderful and important when that can happen. But, the experience itself is what matters the most. For the inside participants who have had really bad experiences with education and haven't been in school for awhile, this program really opens up a whole new world. We are trying to get money to expand our program to support inside students to continue their education."

Pompa is quite enthusiastic about the future of the program, especially its expansion into Canada. In fact, Pompa and her colleague, Dr. Simone Weil Davis, will actually be presenting a paper at the upcoming conference titled, "Across the Border and the Wall: Making Connections From The Inside-Out." Professor Davis serves on the National Steering Committee of the Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program. Davis, who received her Ph. D. in English from UC Berkeley, has also taught a series of college-level, semester long Inside-Out courses to a mix of incarcerated and "outside" college students.

Pompa, who teaches Criminal Justice at Temple University, stated that today instructors in The Inside-Outside Prison Exchange come from a variety of different disciplines, ranging from "economics to dance to sociology to philosophy." Presently, there are 248 instructors in 37 states; classes have been held in 25 states to date. According to Pompa, these classes are available at no cost to correctional institutions. Prison administrators are often eager to offer these classes, especially since they are free. It's a well-known fact that prisoners who pursue educational endeavors while incarcerated will be less likely to recidivate upon their release or create disciplinary problems during the duration of their sentence.

When asked whether or not it is safe to teach in a prison facility, Pompa indicated that, at least in theory, there may be a risk. Nevertheless, she emphatically stated that prison administrators would never allow the classes to meet in the first place if they thought there was truly a legitimate safety issue. Also, incarcerated participants tend to value the experience and are, therefore, unlikely to pose any behavioral problems. Finally, participants who have the potential to cause problems are screened out in advance. Though individuals with sex offenses on their records with serious mental illnesses are not permitted in the program, there are many inside students who are serving life sentences. In fact, several men with life sentences are on the Inside-Out's advisory board.

What Will the Future Look Like for Criminology and Criminal Justice Educators?

Q&A with ACJS President James W. Marquart

Recently, I had a conversation with ACJS President, James Marquart about the future of criminal justice education. Marquart provided an interesting glimpse into what criminology and criminal justice educators might expect in the future.

RW: What do you think are some of the biggest challenges for criminal justice faculty members as we begin a new year?

JM: The key issues are really at the university level. We're moving into a different era in higher education. And all departments, and programs, and schools are going to be impacted by a lack of funding. This will be something that we as educators will see across the board. All universities are going through this. And we are going to be moving into a new era as higher education is reorganized from top to bottom. But, there are still many opportunities for criminology and criminal justice programs.

RW: What type of opportunities?

JM: For so long we've [criminology and criminal justice programs] been shown in the light of being *cash cows*, but in this new era of higher education and loss of resources, criminal justice programs are going to be in a good position relative to other programs, like sociology and political science. There will be some contraction and constriction in resources, such as travel and so forth, but criminal justice programs will be hurt less than other programs. The bottom line is that criminal justice programs deliver quite a bit of revenue to universities.

RW: What would you say to the program coordinators or department chairs of criminology and criminal justice programs as we move into this new era?

JM: It's up to program coordinators and department chairs to convey to the upper administration that it is to their economic advantage to invest in these programs. Everyone will be impacted, but criminal justice will probably see slight cuts compared to other programs. And, the market is good, despite the economy. If you look at the job listings, there are still a lot of ads for new faculty members, which is a positive development. And, new Ph.D. Programs are emerging, as we speak. These are both positive signs.

RW: So, it sounds as though criminal justice hasn't been hit as hard as other disciplines?

JM: All the disciplines are being hit. But, what matters the most is how the program administrator [area coordinator/department chair] justifies or rationalizes the next step forward. I think the way forward is for program administrators to suggest and to state to the upper administration that we're not *cash cows*, but rather we are *revenue generators* that are critical to the financial health of universities. In the future, you can expect to see more criminology and criminal justice programs offer things like executive programs for criminal justice administrators. The revenue will be at the Master's level. These are straight revenue generators that add to the coffers of universities, and these are the types of things that universities will be looking for in the future. I think CJ is situated perfectly to do that.

RW: I would imagine you could expect to see more online courses as well.

JM: We need to be really careful with online courses. Online is a good way to deliver courses, but faculty needs to be very concerned with quality issues. Also, how do you turn online students into being invested alumni once they graduate? The alumni are going to be the ones who help grow the program, give donations, and feed other people into the school. The people who donate are those who have been here on campus and have camaraderie with other students. When programs are delivered online, it's like a commodity. It's like selling a car or a coat. In online programs, students may not be as vested in the university as traditional face-to-face students. This is a challenge for CJ educators.

RW: How do you think upper echelon administrators view criminology and criminal justice programs?

JM: Administrators see that criminology and criminal justice programs have the ability to pull in students and put them back out in the community as strong alumni. In criminal justice, the enrollments are there because the interest is there. Universities can no longer afford to invest equally across the board in every program. Critical decisions are going to be made on the basis of who's bringing in the revenue. Programs that do this will be the ones that get stoked.

RW: Could you see other disciplines out of desperation trying to embed more criminal justice themes in their courses?

JM: Well, in the future criminal justice is going to become more interdisciplinary. You're going to see criminal justice pull in disciplines, such as economics, public health, and even some aspects of engineering. Programs that have the ability to see this and pull these disciplines into criminal justice will do very well. And, that's a positive thing. It offers more options for the students. For example, they can take courses in crime mapping, GIS, or Geography. Criminal justice faculty members should also be adept to collaborating with scholars outside of the discipline. The programs that are going to survive and grow will be the ones that adapt to the changing environment.

RW: So, do you think that some other disciplines are transforming themselves to accommodate criminal justice because of the marketplace?

JM: I think that has something to do with it. It also has something to do with the questions that are being asked. It takes all hands on deck to examine crime, violence, and our responses to it.

James W. Marquart, is a Professor and Dean of the School of Economic, Political, and Policy Sciences at the University of Texas at Dallas. His primary areas of research interest are in the consequences of legal intervention on prison organizations. In addition to being the current ACJS President, Marquart is also the 2005 Recipient of the Bruce Smith, Sr. Award.

Your Shelter or Mine: Examining Relationships Among the Homeless

Sociologists Rachel L. Rayburn and Jay Corzine Discuss Project

In a recent study, sociologists Rachel L. Rayburn and Jay Corzine examined love lives among the homeless. The lead author, Rachel Rayburn interviewed ten men and nine women in two facilities supported by the Homeless of Central Florida, in Orlando, as part of a larger project designed to look at sobriety among the homeless. However, without any probing, these subjects discussed at length the details of their current relationships. This resulted in a fascinating article, which suggests that individuals are capable of dating, having positive romantic relationships, and even marrying, in spite of being homeless. The authors conclude that, in many ways, the relationships among the homeless are similar to those of the housed population. Homeless people who are in relationships support one another, share their hopes and dreams, and engage in physical acts of romance, much like the general population. However, despite these similarities, the homeless individuals often engage in the above activities within a public arena.

In a phone interview, sociologists Rayburn and Corzine discussed their study in great detail. I asked Rayburn to describe whether or not there were any differences between male and female subjects in how they reported their romantic relationships. She stated: "Unlike the men, the women generally

wouldn't talk about sexual intercourse. They might talk about emotional benefits of their relationships or having a boyfriend and how the support was important. But, it was more often that the men were much more graphic and blunt." Interestingly, Rayburn uncovered a few situations where some respondents were homeless, yet they claimed to be involved in an ongoing romantic relationship with someone who was not homeless. I asked Rayburn if there might be an element of exploitation in relationships where one individual is homeless and the other is not. She responded, "It felt as though these were actually relationships, rather than one-night stands or purely sexual encounters. It seemed like they were real relationships. I don't think it was just about sex." Rayburn also stated that she came across some respondents who reported being in relationships for as long as six to eight months. Also, Rayburn did not come across any love triangles among the homeless during the course of her research.

I asked Rayburn where homeless individuals consummated sexual relationships. "I think wherever they can. It almost seems like stories about teenagers coming of age. They [homeless people] find places. They have to find places to do everything, like shower or go to the bathroom." Corzine also added that most homeless shelters do not make accommodations for families. For example, if a homeless couple is married, they will almost always be placed in separate facilities. Corzine stated: "The homeless do not have any control over physical space that they can adapt for privacy. The same thing, depending upon parental stance and rules, is true for teenagers."

The exploratory study is unique in that it discusses love and sexuality among the homeless in a positive context. As the authors point out in their article, previous research depicts this issue from a negative standpoint. For example, previous studies focus on topics, such as, sexual victimization, HIV, sexually transmitted diseases, or abuse. The authors also challenge our conceptions of homelessness. Rayburn expressed herself in the following way: "The majority of people are only episodically homeless. They're not homeless every single night. They might be at a shelter one day out of the month, one day out of the year; and then the next day there's a whole new set of homeless people. Homelessness is very episodic and transitional. Some of the subjects may not be homeless right now." Corzine expanded upon this point and stated: "A high percentage of the homeless are on the edge or margin. So, if something goes wrong [they lose a job], they're homeless in thirty days or in a short period of time. They don't have the economic reserves or resources to be able to ride out something like losing a job or some other event that in essence ends up costing them a lot of money."

While most of the respondents in this exploratory study were African American (74%), the authors indicated that these findings can be generalized to other samples. In fact, Rayburn recently concluded a similar study in New Orleans, where she found similar findings.

Rachel L. Rayburn and Jay Corzine are sociologists at the University of Central Florida, in Orlando. Rachel is a Ph.D. student and Jay is Professor and Chair of the Department of Sociology. Their article, "Your Shelter or Mine? Romantic Relationships Among the Homeless," appeared in the December issue of Deviant Behavior (Volume 31, Issue 9).

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