

**THIRD ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CRIME, MEDIA &
POPULAR CULTURE STUDIES CONFERENCE**

September 26-28, 2011

Indiana State University

Terre Haute, Indiana

Sponsored by the Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice

Indiana State University

Sponsored in part by the Department of Criminal Justice

Eastern Kentucky University

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Dear Conference Attendees:

Welcome to the Third Annual International Crime, Media & Popular Culture Studies Conference. While the ICMPCS Conference has a Criminology and Criminal Justice discipline core, the conference was established to encourage an international cross-disciplinary exchange between both academic scholars and practitioners who are engaged in research, teaching and practices associated with crime, media and popular culture. The conference serves as a forum for the dissemination of knowledge associated with crime, media and popular culture studies in an effort to engender further growth of the discipline among students, academicians and practitioners.

I would encourage each of you to utilize the conference to challenge and broaden the scope of your individual research agendas and methodological boundaries by exploring what scholars in other fields are studying. Given the increased role of media and popular culture in the general public's understanding of crime, deviance and the justice system in general, it is my hope that attendees begin to look at how this area of study plays a role not only in our intellectual growth but also in how it can influence policy, legislation and public opinion in the future. Therefore, I would ask that in every panel and featured speaker presentation you remain open to new ideas and methodologies. I would ask that for each piece of research you see presented you engage in discussions of how the research can be used to influence the aforementioned areas. Specifically, it is my hope that each presenter receives suggestions on how their research might take the next step toward impacting policy, legislation and/or public opinion. Lastly, I would ask that we all continue to look forward with optimism and passion in an effort to insure that crime, media and popular culture studies continues to grow and incorporate new innovative ideas and methodologies from numerous disciplines. Once again both the Indiana State University Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice and I would like to welcome you to what we hope will be a dynamic event.

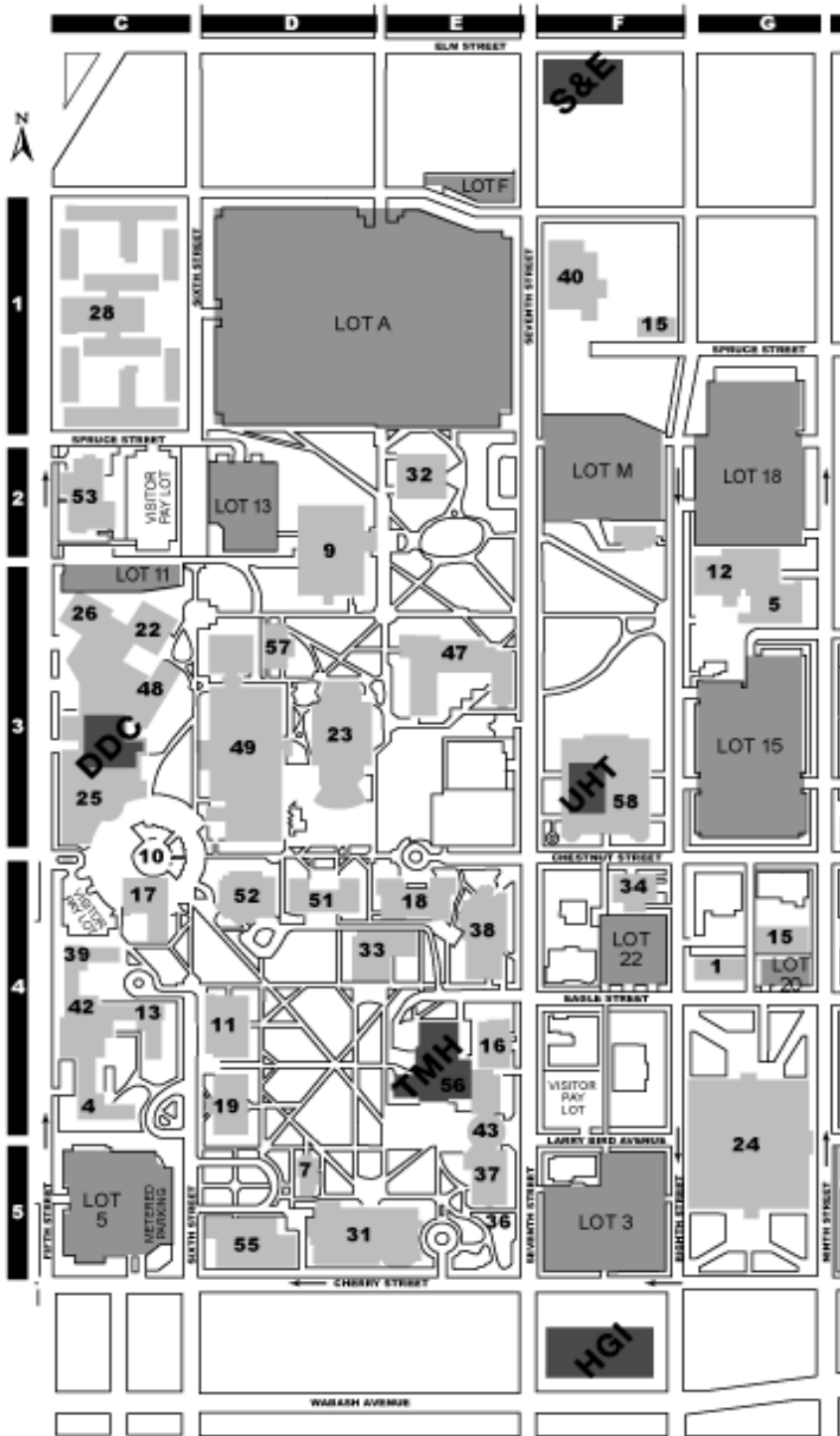
Sincerely,

Franklin T. Wilson, Ph.D.
Founding Chair of the Annual International Crime, Media & Popular Culture Studies Conference
Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Indiana State University

International Crime, Media & Popular Culture Studies Conference



IMPORTANT EVENT LOCATIONS



IMPORTANT EVENT LOCATIONS

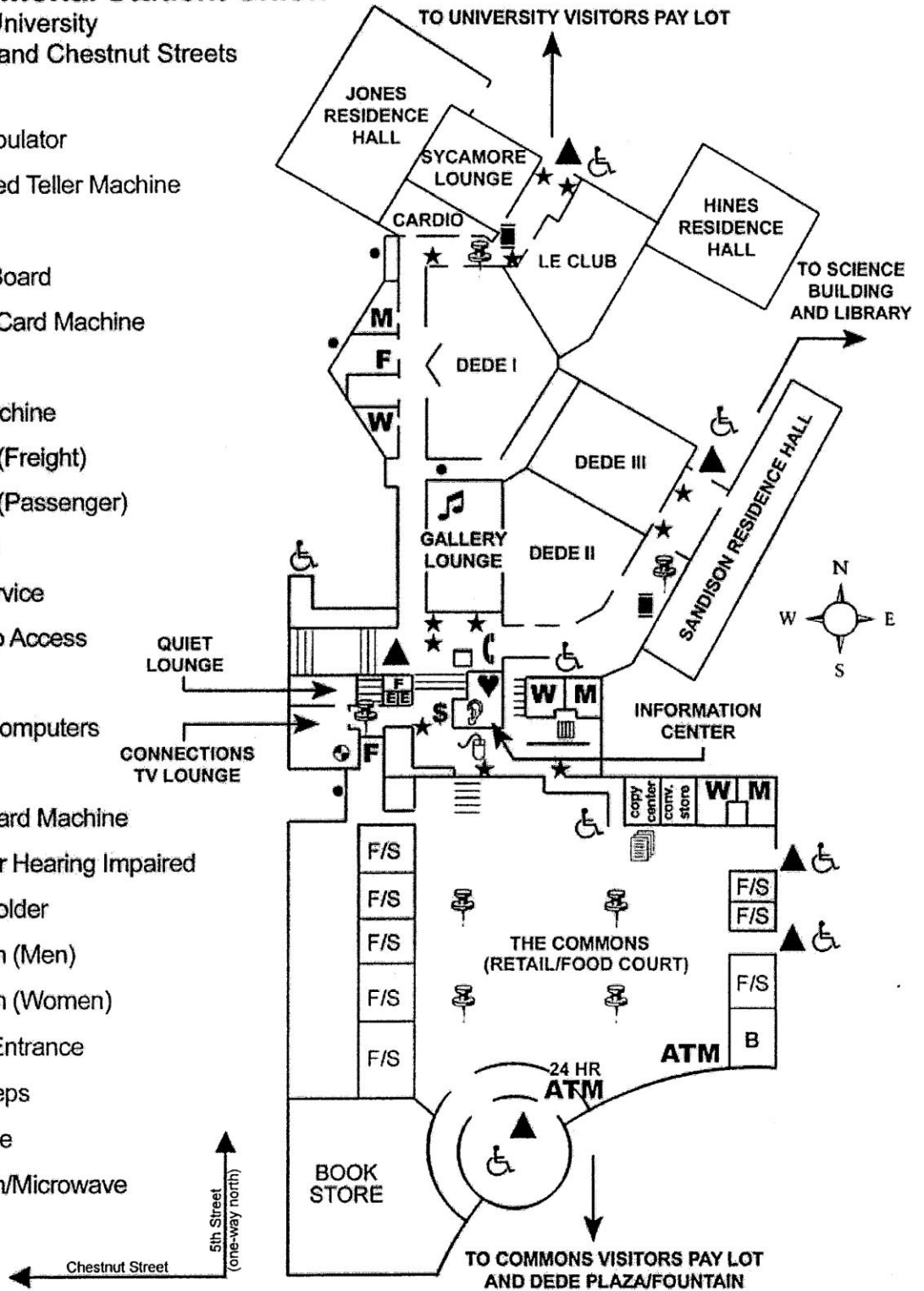
- UHT** University Hall Theater
- DDC** Dede Center
- HGI** Hilton Garden Inn
- TMH** Tilson Music Hall
- S&E** Seventh & Elm Bar

University Parking Lots

56 Admissions, Office of (Tirey Hall—TH)	4-E
1 African American Cultural Center—AF	4-G
51 Arts and Sciences, College of (Stalker Hall—SH)	4-D
25 Bookstore (Hulman Memorial Student Union—HU)	3-C
4 Burford Hall—BU	4-C
5 Business Building, College of—CB	3-G
53 Career Center (Student Services Building—SS)	2-C
25 Commons (Hulman Memorial Student Union—HU)	3-C
7 Condit House—CH	5-D
53 Counseling Center (Student Services Building—SS)	2-C
9 Cunningham Memorial Library—LC	2-D
25 Dede Activity Center (Hulman Memorial Student Union—HU)	3-C
10 Dede Plaza	3-C
11 Dreiser Hall—DH	4-D
12 Education Building, College of—CE	3-G
13 Erickson Hall—EH	4-C
16 Fairbanks Hall—FH	4-E
17 Family and Consumer Sciences Building—FC	4-C
18 Fine Arts Building—FA	4-E
19 Gillum Hall—GH	4-D
56 Graduate Studies, School of (Tirey Hall—TH)	4-E
22 Hines Hall—HI	3-C
23 Holmstedt Hall—HH	3-D
24 Hulman Center—HC	4-G
25 Hulman Memorial Student Union—HU	3-C
26 Jones Hall—JO	3-C
9 Library, Cunningham Memorial—LC	2-D
28 Lincoln Quadrangles—LQ	1-C
31 Myers Technology Center, John T.—TC	5-D
32 New Theater—NT	2-E
33 Normal Hall—NH	4-D
34 Nursing Building, College of—CN	4-F
36 Oakley Plaza	5-E
37 Parsons Hall—PH	5-E
38 Performing and Fine Arts, Center for—PA	4-E
39 Pickerl Hall—PI	4-C
40 Power Plant—PO	2-F
42 Public Safety (Pickerl Hall)	4-C
43 Rankin Hall—RA	4-E
47 Root Hall—RO	3-E
48 Sandison Hall—SA	3-C
49 Science Building—S	3-D
51 Stalker Hall—SH	4-D
52 Student Computing Complex—SC	4-D
56 Student Financial Aid, Office of (Tirey Hall—TH)	4-E
53 Student Health Center (Student Services Building—SS)	2-C
53 Student Services Building—SS	2-C
55 Technology Building A—TA	5-D
31 Technology Center, John T. Myers—TC	5-D
23 Terre Haute Center for Medical Education (Holmstedt Hall—HH)	3-D
56 Tilson Music Hall (Tirey Hall—TH)	4-E
56 Tirey Hall—TH	4-E
57 University Club	3-D
58 University Hall—UH	3-F

A Guide to the First Floor of
Hulman Memorial Student Union
 Indiana State University
 Located at 5th and Chestnut Streets

- ♥ AED Difibulator
- ATM** Automated Teller Machine
- B** Bank
- ☎ Bulletin Board
- \$ Cash-to-Card Machine
- 📄 Copier
- 📺 Drink Machine
- F** Elevator (Freight)
- E** Elevator (Passenger)
- ▲ Entrance
- F/S** Food Service
- ♿ Handicap Access
- 📁 Lockers
- 💻 MyISU Computers
- 🎹 Piano
- ☎ Phone Card Machine
- 👂 Phone for Hearing Impaired
- ★ Poster Holder
- M** Restroom (Men)
- W** Restroom (Women)
- Service Entrance
- 📶 Stairs/Steps
- ☎ Telephone
- 📺 Television/Microwave



Featured Speaker Bios in Order of Appearance

Gary Potter, Ph.D.

Professor

Department of Criminal Justice

Eastern Kentucky University

Dr. Potter has authored eight books including *Drugs in Society*, *Criminal Organizations*, *Organized Crime*, *Controversies in White Collar Crime*, *Constructing Crime* and *The Mythology of Crime and Criminal Justice*. He has also published in several journals including *Crime, Law and Social Change*, the *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*; *Criminal Justice Policy Review*; and *Journal of Criminal Justice and Corruption and Reform*. Dr. Potter is currently doing research on transnational organized crime, human trafficking and the sex industry, and drug trafficking by teenagers in rural Kentucky.

Mitchel P. Roth, Ph.D.

Professor

College of Criminal Justice

Sam Houston State University

Mitch Roth is a Professor of Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University. He received his Ph.D. from the University of California and M.A. from the University of Maryland. Dr. Roth is one of a handful of historians teaching in the field of Criminal Justice in the United States. He is the author of 12 books and numerous of articles and book chapters. Roth has studied organized crime, terrorism and policing in China, Cuba, Italy, Israel, Great Britain and Turkey. He publishes on a wide variety of subjects, including organized crime, terrorism, the American West, prisons, and policing. His books include *Crime and Punishment: A History of the Criminal Justice* (2011) now in its second edition, *Global Organized Crime* (2010), *Encyclopedia of War Journalism* (2010), *Organized Crime* (Pearson, 2009), and as editor, *A History of Crime and Punishment: Readings and Documents in Criminal Justice* (2011). He is currently working on several books including *Crime and Punishment: A Global History* (Reaktion Books), *Houston Blue: A History of the Houston Police Department* (co-authored, University of North Texas Press), and a history of the Texas Prison Rodeo.

John Hagedorn, Ph.D.
Professor
Department of Criminal Justice
University of Illinois at Chicago

John Hagedorn is professor of Criminology, Law, and Justice at the University of Illinois-Chicago. He has been doing research on gangs for more than thirty years. His current research is on the history of gangs in Chicago and on stereotyping of gangs in court and the popular media. He is the author of three books and editor of two more. His most recent book, *A World of Gangs*, is a comparative study of gangs around the world. He has worked as an expert witness in gang-related court issues including in nearly more than a dozen cases involving the death penalty. He is married, with five kids, and a dog.

Ken Tunnell, Ph.D
Professor
Department of Criminal Justice
Eastern Kentucky University

Dr. Tunnell's works have been published in a variety of academic journals including *Crime, Media, Culture* and *Qualitative Sociology*. His published books include "Choosing Crime", "Living Off Crime", "Pissing on Demand" and the recently released photo essay, "Once Upon a Place: The Fading of Community in Rural Kentucky." Dr. Tunnell is a singer- songwriter and has written numerous songs associated with crime and culture. Dr. Tunnell has played in several bands that played music ranging from bluegrass to Americana.

Terry Cox, Ph.D
Professor
Department of Criminal Justice
Eastern Kentucky University

Dr. Cox has conducted qualitative and quantitative research associated with crime and culture. In addition to his role as a Criminal Justice Professor he is a singer-songwriter and has written and recorded several songs associated with crime and culture. He was a founding member, lead vocalist, and rhythm guitar picker for the East Run Band based in Central West Virginia. Their three CD's contained several originals that he wrote or co-wrote. His third CD was a tribute to the Seldom Scene Band where he recorded 13 covers. He is currently completing the recording of his 4th music CD that contains thirteen original songs that he has written and co-written. Dr. Cox is currently a member of the Willow Branch Wanderers band that plays acoustical music ranging from bluegrass to Americana.

Eddy Green
Ph.D. Student
Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work
Kansas State University

Mr. Green holds a Masters of Criminal Justice from Eastern Kentucky University and is attending Kansas State University where he is working toward a Doctorate of Philosophy Degree in Sociology. Mr. Green's research has focused on crime and culture. He is a singer-songwriter and has written numerous recorded songs with an emphasis on crime and culture. Mr. Green is currently a member of the bands Soapbox, The Betweeners Band, and the Willow Branch Wanderers. His musical interests range from bluegrass, blues to Americana.

Featured Speaker Bios in Order of Appearance (Cont.)

Gregg Barak, Ph.D.

Professor

Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminology

Eastern Michigan University

Dr. Gregg Barak is Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Eastern Michigan University and the former Visiting Distinguished Professor in the College of Justice & Safety at Eastern Kentucky University. In 2003 he became the 27th Fellow of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and in 2007, received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Critical Division of the American Society of Criminology. Barak is author and/or editor of 17 books on crime, justice, media, violence, criminal law, homelessness, human rights, and related topics. His latest books are Class, Race, Gender, and Crime: The Social Realities of Justice in America (2010, co-authored) and Criminology: An Integrated Approach (2009) and the forthcoming Theft of a Nation: Wall Street Looting and Federal Regulatory Colluding (2012). He is also the Series Editor for Issues in Crime & Justice published by both Rowman and Littlefield and Lexington Books.

Raymond Surette, Ph.D.

Professor

Department of Criminal Justice

University of Central Florida

Ray Surette has a doctorate in criminology from Florida State University and is a Professor of Criminal Justice at the University of Central Florida. His crime and media research interests revolve around the media's effects on perceptions of crime and justice, criminogenic media, and criminal justice policies. He has published numerous articles and books on media, crime, and criminal justice topics and is internationally recognized as a scholar in the area. He has published research on the development of public information officers in criminal justice agencies, crime and justice infotainment programming, copycat crime, the effects of news coverage of celebrity trials on similarly charged non-publicized trials and on police recruits, the effects of news coverage of corrections on municipal jail population trends, media oriented terrorism, and the use of computer-aided camera surveillance systems in law enforcement. He is currently working on a book on copycat crime as well as studying the use of camera surveillance systems by law enforcement in neighborhoods and other public areas and the relationship between media and criminal justice policy support.

Sunday, September 25th

4:00 pm – 7:00 pm	Conference Registration Table Open in the Hilton Lobby
7:30 pm – 9:30 pm	Dinner and Drinks – Moggers Restaurant

Monday, September 26th

9:30 am – 12:30 pm	Conference Registration Table - University Hall Theater
1:00 pm - 4:30 pm	Conference Registration Table – Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center
10:15 am – 10:50 am	Opening Statements and Welcome (University Hall Theater)

Franklin T. Wilson, Ph.D. - Conference Chair

C. Jack Maynard, Ph.D. - University Provost & Vice President of Academic Affairs

John Murray, Ph.D. - Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences

DeVere Woods, Ph.D. - Chair of the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice

11:00 am – 11:50 am	Featured Speaker (University Hall Theater)
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Gary Potter, Ph.D.
Professor
Department of Criminal Justice
Eastern Kentucky University

Constructing Crime in an Era of Globalization

In the last decade there has been an unprecedented consolidation of corporate control over all major media platforms and most major media outlets worldwide. An examination of major media corporations and the many interlocks between corporations represented on their boards of directors suggests the imminent threat of corporate control of hegemonic messages emanating from the media. The redefinition of "crime" as "order" is examined in relation to immigration, foreign relations and finance.

Introduction: DeVere Woods, Ph.D.
 Chair of the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice
 Indiana State University

12:00 pm – 12:50 pm	Featured Speaker (University Hall Theater)
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Mitchel P. Roth, Ph.D.
Professor
College of Criminal Justice
Sam Houston State University

“The Texas Prison Rodeo: Where Texas Tough Meets Popular Culture”

This presentation will demonstrate how the Texas Prison Rodeo (1931-1986) reflected America’s changing popular culture for more than a half century. At times the show was closer to gladiatorial games than a rodeo. One journalist wrote, “The crowd alternates between Roman-like cheers and apprehensive gazes each time the ‘gladiator’ pits himself against the beast.” Many of the events were designed to be far more dangerous than traditional rodeo events. In some of the early shows the prisoners were not even allowed to practice first. It was not until 1960, with the appearance of Ricky Nelson, that the changing youth culture was acknowledged. Women were not allowed to participate until 1972, in the wake of the nascent women’s movement. This research relies on the annual rodeo programs (listing performers and containing advertisements and cartoons) as a guide for chronicling the clash of popular culture and Texas mythology. One of the more interesting findings was the centrality of the American Western movie and television show, a staple of popular culture into the 1960s. The list of performers ran from Tom Mix, Gene Autry and Roy Rogers to James Arness and John Wayne. The rodeo also offers a glimpse into the changing musical tastes of East Texas prison rodeo culture as well as the ephemeral popularity Texas Prison Rodeo albums.

Introduction: Christopher Olsen
Chair of the Department of History
Indiana State University

1:00 pm – 1:50 pm	Break for Lunch
2:00 pm – 2:50 pm	Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)

Panel Session 1 - DEDE I

Chair: Matthew R. Willms, Seattle University

Transgression and Transcendence in Nightlife-Entertainment Performances: Toward a Cultural Criminology at the “Foreground”

Matthew R. Willms, Seattle University

My research into nightlife entertainers--from rollergirls, rockers, and burlesques to bellydancers, wrestlers and sideshow "freaks"--calls on the cultural criminological scholarship at the foreground. I will open with a brief outline of the key paradigms central to this ongoing area of criminological field research, and follow with a preliminary analysis of nightlife-entertainers' experiential dynamics. For context, "Nightlife Entertainment: From Carnival to Criminology of the Skin" (Part II) finds its footing in (a) the visual and sensual aesthetics of normative transcendence and self-made badness, (b) work on the concept of "edgework," (c) carnivalesque needs/pleasures in modernity, and (d) a certain creative, productive, and ontological potential--all of which are central to performance-artists' transcendent/embodiment projects in norm-breaking activity. It is the burlesque's performance of seduction and mockery, the bellydancer's transcendent body, the wrestler's evil theatricality, the sideshow's "apocalyptic intermission of stupidity," the rocker's spontaneity and lyrical resistance, and the rollergirl's evil gaze and badgirl display which constitutes the subcultural, distinctively human experience out of which the deviant aesthetic and the carnivalesque is constructed--individually, collectively, and spatially.

The Missing Gun: A Study in Confucian Values

John Williams, Principia College

In order to rebuild the national myth, the Chinese leadership has espoused Confucian principles. Thus, it is surprising that (with the collapse of other value systems) Confucian values are resurfacing in daily Chinese life.

The 2002 Chinese feature film, *The Missing Gun*, directed by Lu Chuan and starring Jiang Wen, exposes the power of Confucian values in the context of a police procedural. It is the story of a small town policeman who awakens from a drunken night at his sister's wedding banquet to discover his government issued gun is missing. The policeman must report the loss to his superiors, resulting in disgrace to himself and his colleagues. Still, the policeman continues the search, confronting family, social, and community relationships and values, all associated with Confucian ideals.

The movie beat *Lord of the Rings* at the Chinese box office and was reviewed at the Venice Film Festival. Reviewers of the movie saw the movie as black comedy or social satire, rather than study of revived values. However, the author has successfully used the movie to introduce Confucian values and principles to undergraduates in preparation for travel to and study in China in a modern societal context.

2:00 pm – 2:50 pm**Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)****Panel Session 2 - DEDE II**

Chair: Andrew Welsh, Wilfred Laurier University

Trapped in the Male Gaze of Horror: A Comparative Analysis of Violence against Women in Film

Andrew Welsh, Wilfred Laurier University - Canada

Women in peril have a longstanding history in film. Nevertheless the victimization of women has become particularly synonymous with the slasher film, a subgenre of horror cinema that has drawn criticism for its juxtaposition of sex and violence against women. From Alfred Hitchcock's shower scene in *Psycho* to Michael Myers' stalking of Jamie Lee Curtis in *Halloween*, the slasher film has been labeled as misogynistic for its frequent portrayal of women in abject terror. However, some scholars, such as Carol Clover, have challenged the claim that women are objectified as passive victims of a male gaze in the slasher film. As such, the purpose of this study was to examine constructions of violence and gender roles across the slasher film and other film genres to determine whether the violence found in horror films is indeed gendered and misogynistic. Sixty films from four categories (Horror-American, Horror-International, Action/Adventure, Noir/Neo-Noir) were purposively sampled. Analysis of the film sample focused on aspects of film-making including narrative structure, mise-en-scène, and iconography. Discussions of major findings will be organized around ten thematic categories identified from relevant research and a review of a preliminary pilot sample of films.

Masculinity and private (in) security: Tracing the asylum through ethnographic (non) fiction writing

Matt Johnston, University of Ottawa - Canada

This paper delves into the culture of hyper-masculinity I absorbed, resisted and perpetrated working as a private police officer in an Ottawa hospital during a sixteen-month period. Drawing on poetic imagery to capture and re-create the uniformed gathering of hospital security guards, these auto-ethnographic fictions illustrate the intersecting events mental health patients, medical staff and security guards collectively negotiate in a climax of gender, force, authority and social injustice. Distant from traditional ethnographic approaches, this method evades ethical tensions that some researchers may encounter when seeking a way to write about their interactions with human beings. As experienced by myself, this form of writing can re-position a researcher's lens so that s/he can interact with the culture of art in a way that helps transform our positions on institutional power, coercion and bureaucracy. Likewise, such a poetic exercise allows ethnographers to freely explore the thoughts, feelings and emotions that may otherwise be lost in more traditional forms of academic writing.

2:00 pm – 2:50 pm

Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)

Panel Session 3 - DEDE III

Chair: Judah Schept, Eastern Kentucky University

Constructing carcerality: Media representation and liberal exceptionalism in the context over a “justice campus”

Judah Schept, Eastern Kentucky University

In this presentation, I offer findings from a yearlong ethnography of carceral expansion and community resistance. In the mid-sized and politically progressive Midwestern community in which I conducted fieldwork, liberal politicians and civic leaders advocated massive carceral expansion through a discourse of therapeutic justice, rehabilitation, education, and human rights. In this presentation, I'll look to the ways that local media participated in the construction of a narrative of liberal exceptionalism that allowed community leaders to articulate a form of carcerality that at once resisted mass incarceration and promoted local carceral expansion. Specifically, articles and opinion pieces in local periodicals introduced hegemonic carceral logics and practices into the local discourse and reframed them in ways that fit within the acceptable political-cultural discourse of the community. Though community activists were successful in contesting this discourse in public meetings and other forums, the media's contribution to the larger discourse frequently went uncontested.

Exploring an Obama Effect on Concealed Weapons Permit Applications in Florida

Joseph Ferrandino, Indiana University-North West

Of the many media narratives that defined the election of Barack Obama, one that had particular influence and breadth was that of guns, a major cultural issue. Following his election, there were ammunition shortages and sales spikes amidst rumors that guns would be confiscated and bullets taxed beyond an ability to afford them. Employing longitudinal data from 1998-2010 and controlling for other variables, this work explores the impact of Obama's election on citizens' desire to obtain an initial concealed weapons permit (CCW) in Florida. Regression analysis results show that the control variables explained 5.6% of the variance in CCW applications and the Obama Effect significantly explained an additional 1.3% of the variance. Two-way ANCOVA revealed the Obama Effect to be significant across all three categorical circuit sizes, though the effect size was small ($d = .029$) which is nearly identical in influence to the change in the crime rate ($d = .028$). Though the mean percentage change in concealed weapons without Obama in office (12%) and in office (96%) showed great disparity, applications began to climb in 2005, preceding these media narratives. Though exploratory and leaving a lot of the variance unexplained, these results show the impact of the media narrative on initial CCW applications to roughly equal that of the crime rate. Discussed are the needs for future research into the causes of initial CCW applications.

3:00 pm – 3:50 pm**Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)****Panel Session 4 - DEDE I**

Chair: DeVere Woods, Indiana State University

Newsmaking Criminology in the Service of International Criminal Justice

Aurelie Vernichon, Gent University - Belgium

The reality of crime relating to violations of the International Humanitarian Law judged before the International Criminal Court (ICC), suffers in the way it is described by the media from the same distortion phenomenon that several authors such as Gregg Barak, Ray Surette, and many others described when talking about national crime news.

Chris Greer explains that crime news is the end-result of a complex process, executed in the context of an interaction between journalists, editors, their working conditions, and news sources. An examination of the distortion reveals a certain disinvestment of the journalists in this subject contrasted with a great productivity from the ICC, principal source of judicial information.

It thus turns out that there exists a lack of complete, unbiased or even intelligible information about international criminal justice in the mass media, and we will examine how the concept of newsmaking criminology could be used in order to overcome this deficit.

Critics against international criminal justice are numerous. Yet, some of them are based on a wrong understanding of its workings and could be fought quite easily with better information, beginning with the development of a "replacement discourse," to use Stuart Henry's expression.

Democratic Police Power: Exploring the Impacts of Security Initiatives on the Private Security Culture

Mark Ostapiak, University of Ottawa - Canada

Through an examination of the culture of security at one of Toronto's largest security firms, this paper develops the idea that the self-reported cultural 'performances' of security is a good starting point to reify the old policy question of how to best anchor a plural network of policing toward democratic goals. Therefore, this project maps the impacts of the new regulatory frameworks upon the culture and practices of the private security industry. An empirical survey of industry members' worldviews, followed by focus-group interviews with industry leaders and other stakeholders measures the changing composition of the beat-level officer's culture, attitudes, and self-reported behaviors in a time of fiscal change and legal transformation. The successes and shortcomings of the new regulatory frameworks are actively transforming the culture and practices of the private security industry, which are often conceptualized as excessively punitive and discriminatory, into new democratic standards. Currently, a cultural and linguistic gap between rank-and-file officers and management has fostered a differential perception of security, frustrating goals of democratic governance. Overall, data obtained from research into the culture of security in Canada and South Africa provides a framework for understanding how the power of culture can inform progressive policy in an era of strained fiscal resources.

3:00 pm – 3:50 pm

Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)

Panel Session 5 -DEDE II

Chair: Travis Linnemann, Old Dominion University

Sexuality as Spectacle: Mediated Vulnerabilities of the Montana Meth Project

Travis Linnemann, Old Dominion University

Laura Hanson, University of Kent - UK

This paper analyzes the drug intervention tactics employed by The Montana Meth Project (MMP). The project characterizes itself as a large-scale exercise in prevention consisting of, "an ongoing, research-based marketing campaign that realistically and graphically communicates the risks of methamphetamine to the youth of Montana" (<http://www.montanameth.org>). The campaign uses television, print, and radio formats built around graphic scare tactics depicting teen meth users as pimps and prostitutes who prey on family, friends and strangers. Tactics aside, the print ads are overtly sexualized, racialized, and gendered caricatures of young meth users. For example of the print images available on the organization's website all feature young white users and more than half feature females. In addition to graphic depictions of users picking scabs or "meth bugs" and being raped, each ad contains an alarmist warning such as "15 bucks for sex isn't normal. But on meth it is." While the MMP claim "promising" results, empirical evaluations cast considerable doubt on these claims. Although this paper does not concede or contend the success of the MMP, it does take aim its presentation. Taking inventory and analysis of MMP visual media, we find that the advertisements exploit the sexuality of teenage girls as an inherent danger of meth use. In the ads, victimization, criminality, and sexuality collide highlighting either the hyper-sexual vulnerability or hyper-sexual depravity of young female users. These images starkly contrast the depictions of male youth as predatory opportunists. Analysis of this campaign provides further opportunity to critique and refute the static, binary, conceptions of feminine and masculine criminality.

Media Representations of Ecstasy-Related Deaths at Raves: Political Power Plays in L.A. in the Las Vegas

Alexa Sardina, Indiana University-Bloomington

This paper analyzes media representations of raves drawn from newspaper articles in the Los Angeles Times and the Las Vegas Review. In 2010, a fifteen year-old girl died at a rave in Los Angeles promoted by Insomniac Events, the largest rave promotion company in North America. In response, the event was moved from Los Angeles to Las Vegas. Unlike traditional relationships between the media, politics, and social control, political strategies have manifested as media strategies. Politics about illegal drug use have increasingly defined raves as an issue requiring social control. However, the money garnered from these events has caused politicians to ignore the widespread fear in the communities where the events are held. The Los Angeles Times denounces Insomniac Events for the recent death, while the Las Vegas Review attributes the death to the unpreparedness of the city of Los Angeles for such a large scale event. A contradiction emerges: raves may be hazardous to youth yet they can provide an incredible source of revenue. Indeed, counties covet these large scale electronic music events.

3:00 pm – 3:50 pm

Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)

Panel Session 6 - DEDE III

Chair: Tyler Wall, Eastern Kentucky University

Atrocity from Above: Contemporary (Non) Scenes of US Military Violence & Vocabularies of Disowning

Tyler Wall, Eastern Kentucky University

Atrocity is often the exemplary scene how contemporary US state violence circulates and is contested in public and media discourse: Abu Ghraib prison torture, the Haditha killings, the Mahmudiyah killings, and the US soldier "Kill Team" in Afghanistan, to name a few of the most highly-publicized cases. But it is helpful to pause and ask a relatively simple question: what actually registers - representationally, affectively and interpretively - as atrocity? Critical criminologist Ronald Kramer, among other commentators, has written how the aerial bombing of civilians, as one of the routine liturgies of US state crime, has increasingly become normalized within US culture and political discourse. To use Dylan Rodriguez's apt phrase, we could say that the aerial bombing of civilians emerge and circulate in mainstream popular culture as "(non)scenes" in that aerial atrocities are seldom articulated as atrocities - a sad event, maybe, or a terrible mistake or a regrettable miscalculation - but almost never an atrocity worthy of prolonged scrutiny and critical reflection. On this note, this paper interrogates the contemporary cultural life of US aerial (non)atrocities in the so-called war on terror by theoretically sampling various media reports, government documents, and popular cultural artifacts. By employing this case study approach, I focus specifically on unearthing some of the cultural vocabularies, logics, and sensibilities that disown - neutralize and deny - death from the sky.

Hashtag Justice: Human Flesh Search Engines and the 2011 Stanley Cup Riots

Ryan K. Williams, University of Illinois Springfield

As the use of expressive extra-legal shaming sanctions experience resurgence as a means of social control, it was only a matter of time before shaming went viral. This paper analyzes how the relatively new form of public online shaming known as human flesh search engines developed through social media immediately following the riots that occurred following the conclusion of the 2011 Stanley Cup Final in Vancouver. Utilizing screen shots of facebook, twitter, and a variety of personal blogs posted online post-riot, this paper will provide a summary of the different techniques utilized by these search engines to shame and punish community members who were present during the riot.

Online shaming campaigns can be seen as a progression of the commercialization of crime control (Garland, 2001) combined with an increasing community perception that the criminal justice system is not sufficiently punitive in its punishment of those convicted of criminal (more specifically, youthful) offenses. The various legal and extra-legal consequences experienced by those who found themselves on the end of this new form of disintegrative shaming (Braithwaite, 1989) and the political, corporate, and law enforcement response to this specific online shaming campaign will also be discussed.

4:00 pm – 4:50 pm**Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)****Panel Session 7 - DEDE I**

Chair: Deborah Landry, University of Ottawa

Does this Blog make me Look Phat? Producing Popular Culture as Civic Criminology

Deborah Landry, University of Ottawa - Canada

In a recent gathering of critical criminologists at the University of Ottawa (Canada), Aaron Doyle presented critical social scientists with a persuasive invitation to participate in a civic criminology as a way to counter the conservative push on crime and punishment which overwhelmed the Nation during our last two federal elections. Given that research is a politically situated social activity, however, it is not surprising, then, when a researcher who attempts to humanize the activities of 'criminals' becomes targeted by formal authorities. Charged with the 'dumbing down' of criminology, critical criminologists who use mediums commonly associated with entertainment risk being viewed as unprofessional by their peers; in a time when 'publish or perish' appears to be the motto of academia, this is no small threat. By discussing my own research on the formal and informal management of graffiti in Ottawa, Ontario, I explore the legal, theoretical and emotional challenges that may emerge when researchers become producers of popular culture. I also discuss how these barriers may be breached to disrupt mainstream ideologies about justice and deviance.

Anger is an Energy

Jeff Ferrell, Texas Christian University

One of the goals of ethnographic research into crime and policing might seem an odd one: to encounter situations that risk the ethnographer's degradation and abuse on the part of police officers and other agents of social control. Such situations offer significant insights into the lived construction of social class, power, and privilege; within them, the interactive subtleties by which power and control are reproduced overwhelm the easy abstractions of social science. Such situations likewise force the researcher into uncomfortable confrontations with status inconsistency-and in this gap between professional privilege and degraded street identity can be found all manner of insights into self, society, and transgression. Perhaps most important, such situations generate powerful currents of anger and outrage, and so provide the researcher with a deeply visceral experience of verstehen in relation to marginalized groups and individuals. In this sense such situations unfold as public performances animated not only by emotion and abuse, but by essential criminological energy.

Lebowski, Primus, Cool Hand Luke, and Me: This Kind of Edgework is for Assholes

Carl Root, University of South Florida

Utilizing a conceptual framework that combines aspects of "The Asshole" by Van Maanen, Ferrell's "Criminological Verstehen," Lyng's "edgework" and Felice Yuen's "safe spaces" and "creative analytic practice," this presentation deals with the lived experience of police brutality. Popular culture provides entertaining and instructive examples of Van Maanen's typology as meme, and past personal experience will be conveyed through a retrospective and autobiographical criminology in an attempt to "keep it real." In fact, discussion of the process from victimization to resolution will provide strong evidence for the continued validity of Van Maanen's work as well as the beneficial, indeed cathartic, application of criminological verstehen toward a phenomenology of police violence. An exercise in retrospective reflexivity, this paper attempts to speak to what Ferrell described as a more "verstehen-oriented victimology" while also using Kraska's "trialectic" in order to situate this micro-social event into a broader macro-social context.

4:00 pm – 4:50 pm**Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)****Panel Session 8 - DEDE II**

Chair: Brian Schaefer, Sam Houston State University

The Deviant Destitute: The Changing Face of Homeless in the Media

Brian Schaefer, Sam Houston State University

Jurg Gerber, Sam Houston State University

Research consistently finds public perceptions of homeless populations to be off-base and contributes to a dearth of public response to homeless-related issues. This manuscript interrogates the characterizations of homeless people in television news reports and considers the implications of these representations for public responsiveness. In order to examine the changing nature of media representations of homeless populations, we analyzed all news stories from the U.S. newspapers of record from 1964 to 2011. In addition to documenting the various ways the media constructs the image of the homeless; this analysis will also contextualize these images within the demographic-historical relationship between changes in the political economy and in the nature, size, and composition of homelessness populations. This line of research has the potential in sensitizing people to alternative characterizations of homeless people that emphasize citizenship in an attempt to foster public understanding and support for collectivist responses.

Punish Patriots?!? Veterans' Courts and the (De) construction of Deviancy

Michael Walker, Arizona State University

Katherine Abbott, Arizona State University

This presentation examines how narratives around veterans' courts construct war veterans as wounded patriots in need of care, rather than common criminals in need of punishment. The latest in a long line of "problem-solving courts," which focus on addressing specific social issues (see Berman & Feinblatt, 2005), veteran's courts have been promoted as a means to ameliorate the consequences of veterans' involvement with the criminal justice system and destigmatize help-seeking, particularly for combat veterans suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder. At the same time these courts serve as entry points for Veteran Affairs' (VA) services. Veterans' courts are unique in that they were created to address the deviant behavior of a social group that is generally admired and are explicitly bound up in narratives of patriotism and the United States' debt to its soldiers. Thus, within the meta-narrative of the veterans' courts, deviance is framed as a consequence of doing one's duty and deserving of care rather than punishment. We provide an overview of the structure of veterans' courts, examine the cultural conditions in which these courts came into being, and highlight the major discursive themes institutional and media actors deploy that serve to position these courts as providing care for wounded soldiers.

4:00 pm – 4:50 pm**Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)****Panel Session 9 - DEDE III**

Chair: Tali Shimkin, Bet-Berl Academic College/Prisoner Rehabilitation Authority in Israel

Women in White Collar Crime in Israel – Of the Media and of Therapy

Tali Shimkin, Bet-Berl Academic College/Prisoner Rehabilitation Authority in Israel

Female white collar criminals are depicted in the Israeli media as leading regular lives with families and jobs, holding influential positions in organizations, yet as also seeking money, power and success, and as being "corrupt". For example, "The powerful Internal Revenue staffer tried to gain control of the taxation branch, as if this is a banana republic and she chose her brother and money over her own children". Do statements such as these truly reflect women in white collar crime?

Long-term psychotherapy conducted as part of their rehabilitation after release from prison provides a more complex account of their extremely misleading presentation. Female white collar criminals, severely abused or neglected in childhood, grew up to be "superwomen" in their own eyes and seek to prove this to the world. At a certain point they crossed the line into a world of crime and developed double lives: home and career alongside ongoing criminality. The picture emerges of women who by appearances live normal lives when, in fact, there is a huge gap between external impressions and their disordered inner worlds. Given public pressure and a scoop-hungry media, are we open to discussing alternative approaches to punishment, rehabilitation and therapy for these women?

Using the Case Study Approach to Examine the Media Portrayal of Women who Kill

Kristyn Schlimgen, North Dakota State University

Female offenders are the fastest growing population in the United States' criminal justice system. Feminist theorists argue that historically women have been neglected in criminological theory and research. However, due to the growth in female criminality, the media attention has grown, and in turn, reports of female crime are often sensationalized. This trend is evident when it comes to high profile cases, such as women who kill. The current study utilizes the case study approach to analyze some of the recent cases of female offenders that have received vast media attention. Future research should focus on the perception of other female offenders who have received less media attention in spite of the similarities and severity of their crimes.

4:00 pm – 4:50 pm**Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)****Panel Session 10 – Room 307 (Take Elevator to 3rd Floor)**

Chair: Staci Strobl, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Omani Children Take a Bite Out of Potential Crime: The Use of the Comic Book Little Police in Royal Oman Police (ROP) Public RelationsMary Tabakow, Sultan Qaboos University - Oman
Staci Strobl, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Public information campaigns about crime and safety directed at children have long been a part of policing in the United States. The Center for Problem-Oriented Policing has published a guide which recommends the use of cartoon figures to increase the impact of a publicity campaign in the minds of the juvenile public, a notion borrowed from commercial advertisements. Many such American campaigns have targeted children, most notably McGruff the Crime Dog, "Take a Bite Out of Crime," created by the National Crime Prevention Council in 1979. In particular, the use of a cartoon image of a bloodhound dog dressed like Sherlock Holmes penetrated American homes via television and was found to be effective in teaching crime prevention strategies to children and adults alike, reaching iconic status. Likewise, the Oman Royal Police (ROP), in a country of 3 million people in the Arabian Gulf region, has adopted a similar strategy since the early 2000s, publishing the Ashurti Assagheer (Little Police) comics-illustrated books for children. Using graphic and textual analysis, this research explores the messages about crime and safety in an recurring segment of the comic called "Investigate with the Little Police," which is always accompanied by images of a policeman holding a magnifying glass and a policewoman seemingly addressing the reader. The segment is a "whodunit" which encourages children to think on their own about the causes of crime and entreats them to be a part of the solution as observant, law-abiding citizens. This paper is part of a larger interdisciplinary project which also considers the segment's role in promoting women's role in policing and social services, children's literacy, and more broadly, citizenship, nationalism and Omani culture.

Please "Like" Us: An Exploration of Public Relations and Media Strategies of Australian Police OrganizationsAlyce McGovern, University of New South Wales - Australia
Murray Lee, University of Sydney - Australia

In recent times we have seen an increase in the willingness of criminal justice agencies to engage with old and new media technologies, not only as a tool for the investigation of criminal activity, but also as a new way of communicating with the public. Police organizations, in particular, have embraced more proactive strategies of communication as a way of enhancing their public image. Sites such as Twitter, YouTube and Facebook are experiencing a growth in their use as communication tools for police and, similarly, observational documentary style television programs are being embraced by the police as a way of disseminating particular messages about the work they carry out. This image work comes as a response to a number of modern policing and political challenges such as the public fear of crime, reform agendas, the crisis in policing consent, and the withering 'old media' such as newspapers and a proliferation of new media, social media and citizen journalism. Drawing on interviews with key media relations and communications staff working within Australian police forces, this paper will explore some of the various ways in which Australian policing organizations are engaging with 'old' and 'new' media as a form of communication with the public, and the implications of these forms of public engagement.

<p>MONDAY 6:30 pm- 7:30 pm</p> <p><u>See Event</u> <u>Map</u> <u>Insert</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Evening Discussion at University Hall Theater</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>The Depiction of Terrorism in the Decade</u> <u>Following 9/11</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gregg Barak, Ph.D., Eastern Michigan University Mark Hamm, Ph.D., Indiana State University Gary Potter, Ph.D., Eastern Kentucky University Mitchel P. Roth, Ph.D., Sam Houston State University Raymond Surette, Ph.D., University of Central Florida</p>
<p>8:00 pm- 10:00 pm</p> <p><u>See Event</u> <u>Map</u> <u>Insert</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Dinner and “Meet and Greet” at Moggers Restaurant</p> <p>Everyone is invited to have dinner and drinks at Moggers Restaurant. A designated area of this local establishment will be set aside for conference attendees to have the chance to mix and mingle with other conference attendees.</p>

Tuesday, September 27th

9:00 am – 1:30 pm	Conference Registration Table – Hulman Memorial Student Union
2:00 pm – 4:00 pm	Conference Registration Table - University Hall Theater
9:30 am – 10:45 am	Panel Sessions

Panel Session 11 - DEDE I

Chair: Frankie Y. Bailey, University of Albany (SUNY)

“Torn Between Love and Duty”: Honor and Divided Loyalties in High Noon and Donnie Brasco

Frankie Y. Bailey, University of Albany (SUNY)

This paper examines honor, duty, and the divided loyalties of the lawmen in the 1952 classic western, *High Noon*, and the 1997 undercover police drama, *Donnie Brasco*. Although the settings are radically different, each film is rooted in American mythologies about crime, criminals, and the lawman. Each film calls into questions simplistic assumptions about the meaning of honor and the duty of the lawman. Each film also questions the toil that the job takes on the lawman and his loved ones.

When Popular Culture Reflects Crime: The Case of La eMe & American Me

Wendy Hicks, Loyola University New Orleans

With the continued growth of the entertainment industry and an increasingly prominent community of Latino filmmakers it was no surprise that the criminal underbelly of the Hispanic community would eventually become a subject of interest for these artists. Such is the unusual case of the Mexican Mafia, *La eMe*, and the 1992 film "*American Me*", a cinematic endeavor by actor and community activist Edward James Olmos. Gang leaders in the US and Mexico became inflamed by violent, sexual, yet historically accurate, portrayals of the founding member of the Mexican Mafia. This paper will present a glimpse into the world of *La eMe* and how a gang leader intimidated, threatened, and eventually brought suit against a leading Latino actor, activist, and filmmaker. It was a case with potentially volatile repercussions for the filmmaking community and popular culture in general. This study is an explorative and descriptive account of the events included in the film "*American Me*" and the resulting legal and personal drama that unfolded as a result of the release and critical acclaim garnered by the film.

Interactive Crime Solving: Video Game Meets Crime Film in L.A. Noire

Donna Binns, Eastern Illinois University

In the video game *L.A. Noire*, the player assumes the identity of Cole Phelps, a former World War II soldier who joins the Los Angeles police force in 1947. The game highlights elements of popular crime story-telling, particularly film noir, as the player progresses through a crime - fighting career while also experiencing flashbacks to life as a soldier. Although action sequences play a role in the game, the player experiences various aspects of crime solving, including examining crime scenes, searching for evidence, interrogating witnesses, and using intuition to solve cases. While interrogating witnesses, the player must "read" the facial expressions and body language of witnesses, determining throughout the interview whether they are lying or telling the truth. As video game critic Adam Sessler observes, "That understanding of the pleasure of detective fiction and noir is what informs the single most striking aspect of the game: the storytelling. In noir, truths are revealed casually, the significance of facts unfurls slowly and no one talks directly. It's the antithesis of traditional game narrative, which is designed to motivate the action quickly." This presentation examines how *L.A. Noire* integrates elements of film noir to present an interactive detective story.

9:30 am – 10:45 am	Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)
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Panel Session 12 - DEDE II

Chair: Carla Monroy Ojeda, University Autonomus of Nuevo Leon

The Mexican State Discourse Towards the Drug Trafficking Phenomenon

Carla Monroy Ojeda, University Autonomus of Nuevo Leon - Mexico

Alejandra Ojeda Sampson, Latin University of Mexico - Mexico

The insecurity in Mexico, due to the increase of activities of drug dealers, has reached unimaginable dimensions. Some figures estimate that there have been more than 40, 000 deaths in just four years. The situation has exceeded countries such as Colombia (Pablo Escobar era) and countries identified with warlike conflicts such as Iraq or Afghanistan.

The response of the Federal government to this critical situation has been to deploy thousands of army elements along Mexican territory to deal with organized crime. The president has defined this action as a 'drug war'.

So far, the results have been contradictory. The larger the army's presence on the streets, the greater the number of innocent victims. The greater presence of fighting in the city, the greater the need to justify the military presence. I consider the media and the army as State Apparatuses (Althusser:1969). Therefore, the objective of this paper is to explore how the State uses the media to legitimize and promote its actions and to analyze the reaction from the society to this situation.

The War on Drugs in Your Living Room: A Content Analysis of Mexican Nightly News

Julio Juarez-Gamiz, UNAM – Mexico

Drug trafficking is nothing new in Mexico's nightly news. Since 2006, however, the country has witnessed an increase on the attention paid by local and international media to the so-called 'war on drugs'. This alleged increase has not always been supported with data, being instead rooted upon a band-wagon of criticisms to the local media and the federal government. This paper carries out an analysis of the content and structure of televised news regarding drug trafficking in México. It takes into account the Federal Government's communication strategy, but also news making trends in three prime time newscasts. Given the communicational and on-the-street emphasis placed by the Calderon administration (2006-2012) on battling drug trafficking it was considered important to longitudinally compare production strategies across different Mexican networks. Our study presents the results of a content analysis of a sample of news shows from three different years (1997, 2000 and 2009) in three nationwide prime-time newscasts (Televisa, TvAzteca and Canal 11). The study offers a detailed description regarding how local media illustrates and frames drug crime's news. Contrary to opinions defining media coverage as 'too violent', our findings suggest a rather different scenario with a more sanitized coverage but with a significant priming tendency. Our findings also point out a significant bias in the media to reproduce images provided by the Calderon administration (i.e. guns and drugs seizures, official acts, and the presentation of captured kingpins to the media). Findings also stress the need to carry out content analysis techniques and media monitoring in order to identify longitudinal trends in this particular field of research.

Pop-Culture Mythology in the Borderland: Arguing for Criminal Networks not Drug Cartels in Ciudad Juarez

Alejandro Dodds, Independent Researcher

In 2006 Mexican President Felipe Calderon sent 45,000 Federal Police and Mexican Army personnel across Mexico to inhibit organized crime. Nearly 25% of these forces are in Ciudad Juarez, where more than 7,300 murders have been documented since 2008. Explanations from U.S. and Mexican officials claim that the source of this violence is a struggle between the Juarez and Sinaloa drug cartels; each headed by single individuals. There are three objectives in this presentation. First, to examine film depictions of drug smuggling groups in Mexico paying particular attention to their alleged constitution as headed by single individuals. Second, to present the parallels of this conception of their organization within official rhetoric. Third, this presentation challenges these organizational conceptions in two ways. First, through historicizing this form of criminality in the Ciudad Juarez El Paso borderland. Second, using Chambliss's theory of criminal networks as a lens to view these groups's constitution and the social forces and institutions they operate under. This work has implications for scholars who aim to have an accurate view of drug smuggling in Ciudad Juarez, and for policy makers who hope to intervene in some meaningful way to inhibit violence in the city.

9:30 am – 10:45 am	Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)
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Panel Session 13 - DEDE III

Chair: Ozlem Gullouglu, Erciyes University

Television Violence in the Context of Popular Culture: A Review of the Effects on Children

Ozlem Gullouglu, Erciyes University - Turkey

In nowadays societies, 'culture' turns into an 'entertainment culture' and this is being supported by mass communications. Particularly television, as a tool of popular culture, plays a more important role in transforming culture into entertainment and significant amounts of television programming contain violence, which have increased over time.

Accumulated scientific evidence during the years agrees that exposure to TV violence on children increases the likelihood of aggressive behavior and the sanctioning of violence as a means of resolving conflict. Recently, parents, federal agencies, and media themselves have suggested intervention measures to curb the effects of TV violence, particularly on children. Starting from this point, this research has been done as a literature review and aimed to find out the effect of television on children by showing some cases from Turkey and to focus on the ways of how children can remove from the violence of TV programs.

The Open Body and Its Metaphors in CSI: Crime Scene Investigation

Sarina Tschachtli, University of Zurich - Switzerland

Each episode of CSI opens with a corpse, and each corpse is inevitably opened in the course of the investigation, not only on the autopsy table: In CSI, bodies are visually entered with computer animation, to illustrate, for example, a bullet piercing an internal organ. This so-called CSI-shot - with its drastic double meaning - gives us the most literal of insights into crime and murder, and yet, the extreme visibility blurs the bigger societal picture. Instead of dealing with the depths of criminal behavior, the series focuses on the sheer corporality of death, engaging in a series of somatic metaphors. The accessibility of the corpse and the position of the investigators above it imply the superiority of the viewer, a scientific mastering of death. Furthermore, the open body is - with its core and gore aesthetic - staged as filth, with clinical gaze and stylization of the series as a form of visual cleansing. Lastly, even though the bodily boundaries seem to be dissolving, the dialectic of taking apart and reassembling in CSI forensics presents the closing of the corpse - analogous to that of the case record - as a trope for social unity.

Television coverage of the 2011 British "Riots", Foucault's genealogy of neoliberalism and "police as a public service"

Kevin Karpiak, Eastern Michigan University

Television news coverage of the 2011 British protests presented the events as founded upon a series of seemingly insurmountable polemic positions. On the one hand, there were accusations from a variety of corners (some of them perhaps unexpected) that participants were pathological "criminals & hoodlums without a politics," with all its logical absurdities such a position entails. On the other hand, often in an effort to emphasize some diversity of opinion on the events, news coverage included another narrative which risks an almost equally tangential interpretation of the empirical data-- that they were a direct and organized expression of political-economic disenfranchisement. In this paper I will argue that a less contradictory framing is possible if we make use of Foucault's genealogy of liberalism, especially as it has been elaborated upon by Nikolas Rose and others, in part because it offers a prescient insight into so much of the nature of policing, security & surveillance today: namely, that it springs from the same theory of "the social" that is at the core of the British polemics.

11:00 am – 12:15 pm	Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)
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Panel Session 14 in DEDE I

Chair: Jennifer Murray, Indiana State University

The Mass Killer's Search for Validation Through Infamy and Media Attention

Jennifer Murray, Indiana State University

This article examines the mass killer's fractured self-concept. An inquiry into the personal histories of these killers reveals that most suffered some severe interruption to their psychological and social development. As a result of such impediment, the killer becomes consumed with one or more fantasy themes, which ultimately underlie the crimes: reclaiming masculinity, pride and power; indulgence in a reaction fantasy; or a hubristic drive for media attention and infamy. Fantasies may include imagined reactions of peers, or the general public's reaction and imagined media attention. The actual role of these varied fantasy themes are assumed to be, at least in part, an impetus for homicide. The methodology used for this research was "ethnographic content analysis" and, to a lesser extent, empirical phenomenology and semiotics. Source materials that were analyzed included: artifacts generated by the offenders prior to commission of their crimes (e.g., diaries, manifestos, blogs, drawings, photographs, and videotapes); official findings of governmental review panels; other public documents; survivor, witness or family accounts; and news reports. This research is particularly novel, in that the role of fantasy has not received much critical analysis with respect to mass murder.

Female Serial Killers: Not Profitable for Entertainment Industry?

Andrea Dauber, University of California Irvine

The main observation with regard to mass media is that women as serial killers hardly appear on the screen, and therefore not in the mind of the viewer either. Most movies that revolve around serial killing involve men as the actors, with women typically being the victims (e.g., *The Silence of the Lambs*, 1991; *Hannibal*, 2001; *Red Dragon*, 2002; *Hannibal Rising*, 2007), the Texas Chainsaw Massacre series (1974, 1990, 2003 and 2006), Charles Manson, *Zodiac*, *7*, *Saw Series*, *Summer of Sam*, 1999), and there is even a TV series called "Dexter", now starting off into the 6th season. It seems that the movie industry has triggered a taste with the audience which cannot get enough of the embodiment of evil: the male serial killer.

It is hard to find examples in mass media which display female serial killers. "Basic Instinct" (1993), "Monster" (2003) and "Jennifer's Body" (2009) are the most famous ones in a short list of movies. In the presentation I will shortly review the most recent research about female serial killers, their prevalence and methods, and then embed these findings into considerations about how mass media deal with serial killing. Female serialists essentially do not play a great role in our entertainment society. From a sociological viewpoint, one of the reasons is because of deeply rooted gender beliefs: women are typically thought to be caring, loving, soft characters, but never aggressive or even out to killing people. In fact, female serialists are much more successful at what they do than their male counterparts. Yet we hardly see them in mass media. They do not seem to be an accepted part of our culture yet, even though their existence cannot be denied.

What's Charlie Manson's Number? Cell Phones in Prison and Ethnographic Prospects

Mark Hamm, Indiana State University

Certainly one of the most thought-provoking developments in modern penology is the advent of smuggled cell phones into prisons and jails. Cell phones have been used by prisoners to orchestrate terrorist plots, conduct drug deals, and carry out all manner of gang-related crime. They have also been used to forge important bonds between prisoners and their families. This paper provides an overview of the cell phone issue, drawing on ethnographic studies in California maximum security prisons, as well as closed custody prisons in Israel and Great Britain. Several conclusions can be made. One is that cell phones are now ubiquitous in these prisons. Israeli guards confiscate nearly a thousand cell phones each year; in California the annual number of confiscated cell phones number in the thousands. Second, cell phone smuggling is extremely lucrative: Prices on the prison black market range from \$500 to an astounding \$10,000 per unit. Finally, the smuggled cell phone has created both unique research opportunities for criminologists and tremendous risks. Charles Manson has a smuggled cell phone, for example, but calling him to conduct an interview would likely put the criminologist himself behind bars.

11:00 am – 12:15 pm	Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)
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Panel Session 15 in DEDE II

Chair: Nickie Phillips, St. Francis College

Viewer Discretion is Advised: Addiction and Reality Television

Nickie Phillips, St. Francis College

This paper examines the convergence of popular culture and transgressions by focusing on drug abuse and addiction on reality television. I argue that drug use and addiction has been commodified as entertainment in the same way that crime has been transformed, packaged and sold to consumers in the form of crime-based reality entertainment shows. The purpose of this paper is to engage in what Alison Young defines as criminological aesthetics which focuses on the relationship between the viewer, or spectator, and the image. I will examine various scenes in the reality television show *Intervention* to explore how we look at images of drug abuse and addiction and to explore our moral obligation of witnessing the "addiction-image." The purpose of this study is not to determine the extent that the show portrays "real life" or the realities of addiction, rather it is to explore the relationship between the viewer and the addiction-image and the larger social context in which the pain and suffering of an individual is packaged as entertainment.

The 'Ink Effect': The Impact of Television on the Interaction Between Tattoo Artists and Customers

Jessica Meckes, Indiana University

In 2005, five artists moved to South Beach, opened up a tattoo shop and agreed to let reality filmmakers televise their shop, their work, and parts of their lives. "Miami Ink", "LA Ink", "London Ink", "NY Ink", and "Inked" each claim to represent the truth of the tattoo shop experience. But the truth they reveal is only a small, somewhat dramatized, portion of the reality. This paper attempts to analyze the ways in which several different tattoo shows have altered the behavior and reactions of customers and artists within a Midwestern college town. Shop days for an artist are highly variable. Some days they may not get a break between tattoos, while other days only one person will come in to get work done. The shows have also altered the ways that artists are perceived by the customers. Previously considered the experts on tattoos, some artists may now be subjected to haggling over the price, being given advice by customers, even questions of their credentials. With tattooing becoming more prevalent, and some of the previously mentioned tattoo shows now in reruns, the changing interaction between artist and customer will likely become even more intricate in the coming years.

Drama in the Dramaturgy of Tattooing: The Learning Channel's "Tattoo School" and Impression Management

Carl Root, University of South Florida
Laura Hanson, University of Kent – United Kingdom
Travis Linnemann, Old Dominion University

This presentation applies Goffman's dramaturgical approach from "The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life" to the current phenomenon of tattoo television. Specifically, The Learning Channel's popular programming of professional tattoo artists from Miami, L.A. and New York City. These shows dramatize the "frontstage" of the art and business of tattooing, presenting it as a spectacle for public consumption, and have arguably helped to reduce much of the stigma long associated with the artform. In July 2011, however, The Learning Channel debuted a new program titled "Tattoo School," that lets the viewer follow students in a two-week training class. Through a content analysis of early responses to "Tattoo School" it seems clear that this "backstage" presentation is offensive, indeed unacceptable, to many professional tattoo artists and collectors alike. Implications for impression management will be discussed, paying particular attention to the contrasting goals of ingratiation and intimidation utilized by proponents and opponents of "Tattoo School".

11:00 am – 12:15 pm	Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)
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Panel Session 16 in DEDE III

Chair: Thomas Holt, Michigan State University

Examining the Use and Abuse of Social Networking Sites

Thomas Holt, Michigan State University

Social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter allow unrivaled information sharing and communications between individuals across the globe. These sites encourage prospective users to provide accurate information when creating on-line profiles so that they can more readily identify and connect with friends and associates. There are, however, few if any negative consequences that result from entering false information, thereby enabling individuals to create profiles that may have no connection to their actual identity. In turn, these fictitious profiles may be used to monitor intimate partner activities, embarrass or harass others on-line, and register or access deviant groups. Few researchers have considered the frequency that fake accounts are created and any correlation they may have to deviant or illegal activity. Thus, this exploratory study will identify the prevalence of false account creation across multiple social networking platforms using a population of college students. In addition, this analysis will consider the relationship between maintaining multiple social networking accounts and experiences with on-line harassment, whether as perpetrator or victim. The findings will provide insight into this emerging problem, and suggest prospective policy implications for identity creation and management on-line.

Have You Seen Me?: Understanding How the “Ideal Victim” is Framed in Crime Blog Coverage of Missing Persons Cases

Julie Mescher, University of Illinois Chicago

Utilizing a content and discourse analysis of national news-based crime blogs, this paper explores how the ideal victim is framed in coverage of missing persons cases. I look at how the media frames the issue of missing persons (who goes missing and ultimately who is worth looking for) and how the media frames the missing person (verbal descriptors/visual representations). Inter-reality comparisons of national missing person statistics to blog coverage reveal that White missing persons and female missing persons are over-represented and African American missing persons and male missing persons are under-represented in blog coverage of missing person's cases. An analysis of a subset of entries finds the presence of two narrative themes (media frames): an emphasis on personal details of the missing person's life, and the missing person described as defenseless or vulnerable. An analysis of visual images in the blog entries suggests the presence of three dominant media frames: Smiling/happy person frame, physically appealing/beautiful person frame, and personal relationships as significant frame. Possible explanations for the current state of media coverage of missing person cases are considered, focusing on Nils Christie's concept of the "ideal victim". Real life implications for missing persons, their cases, and their families are explored.

Cyberstalking in 18-30 Year Olds in Manchester, England

Mike Berry, Manchester Metropolitan University – United Kingdom
Mary Aiken, Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, Ireland - Ireland
Sony Bainbridge, Manchester Metropolitan University – United Kingdom

Cyberstalking is on the rise, even though there is not an agreed definition or clear picture of its frequency. This paper examines a specific age group namely young adults (18-30) whom it is felt are most at risk of being stalked (off-line) and possibly on-line (Cyberstalked). A 100 participants were recruited to take part in the study (96% response rate was achieved). The sample constituted one percent of the entire population of 18-30 year olds resident in Manchester.

Based on Bojic (2003) and his significant contribution to online Cyberstalking, this study adopted a more targeted age group and locality. The study consisted of 66 university students and 34 non university students (workers etc), who were recruited from internet cafes and similar internet based settings. A very tightly defined definition of Cyberstalking resulted in 20% of the sample being clearly identified as victims while a slightly more liberal criterion revealed over a third were victims. Of note was the lack of gender difference unlike off-line stalking where as many as 80% of reported cases involve females. Operational problems have been identified and will be reviewed as will the significant findings of this study.

12:30 pm – 1:45 pm**Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)****Panel Session 17 in DEDE I**

Chair: Kevin Steinmetz, Sam Houston State University

Criminal Justice, Social Justice, and Hip-Hop: A Content Analysis of Hip-Hop LyricsKevin Steinmetz, Sam Houston State University
Howard Henderson, Sam Houston State University

Hip-hop music has been a largely ignored topic of inquiry in criminal justice and criminology despite the hip-hop population being disproportionately snared within the criminal justice apparatus. Previous literature has largely focused on hip-hop's themes of violence, misogyny, and its links to various subcultures and subcultural perspectives. Little work has been done to address hip-hop's relationship to and perspective of criminal justice. This study seeks to fill this critical gap in the literature through a content analysis of hip-hop songs from platinum selling albums between the years 2000 and 2010. As a subculture disproportionately affected by the criminal justice system, a unique perspective is provided through the music which has implications for criminal justice practice and social justice.

A Critique of the Linguistic Violence of some Countries' National Anthems in Respect of Contemporary International Crimes

Samson Olasunkanmi Oluga, University of Tunku Abdul Rahman, Perak Campus - Malaysia

Many nations of the world, in line with the goals and ideals of the United Nations, advocate global peace and condemn violence in all its ramifications. Paradoxically, the national anthems of many of these nations exhibit linguistic violence and propagate violence as such anthems encourage citizens to use arms, to go to war, shed blood and be ready to die. For example, we have expressions like "Hurry to arms people of Boyamo", "To arms citizens! Form your battalions", "War, war! Soak our homeland's flag in the wave of blood" and "Let us form cohorts, we are ready to die" in the national anthems of Cuba, France, Mexico and Italy respectively. This paper identifies the linguistic violence of some countries' national anthems, critiques the forms of linguistic violence identified and suggests a linguistic overhaul of affected countries' national anthems. This to discourage a paradoxical situation where national anthems that should encourage societal peace and orderliness will now encourage international crimes and disharmony.

Imagining Racial Profiling: The Henry Louis Gates, Jr. Arrest and the Politics of Racial Anxiety

Stephanie Whitehead, Indiana University-East

The symbolism of racialized police incidents both informs and is affected by the unwieldy circulation of mass media and global popular cultures. To date, scholarship about policing and race exists primarily among criminologists and sociologists who have focused on whether race based police practices actually occur. Much less examined are the ways in which racial incidents involving the police have been talked about and presented in the media.

In this presentation, I examine the interpretive strategies and cultural logics for generating inconsistencies in cable news representations of Dr. Henry Louis Gates, Jr. arrest and subsequent allegation of racial profiling in 2009. Juxtaposing the differing interpretive efforts of cable news program hosts and their guest commentators, I examine the common tensions, inconsistencies, and story lines utilized in coverage of the case for what they reveal about the cultural logic and racial anxieties underlying contemporary understandings of racial profiling.

12:30 pm – 1:45 pm

Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)

Panel Session 18 in DEDE II

Chair: Aubri F. McDonald, University of Illinois at Chicago

Frames Fatale: Media Constructions of Jacqueline Montanez, a Female Gang Member Convicted of MurderAubri F. McDonald, University of Illinois at Chicago
John M. Hagedorn, University of Illinois at Chicago

Media coverage of female-perpetrated homicide varies from sexy sensationalism to racist demonization. For some, typically attractive, white women who kill, media painstakingly searches for justification. On the other hand, the life stories of minority women who are demonized as "monsters" at times are distorted or completely neglected. The tragic consequences are demonstrated by an examination of the case of 15-year old Jacqueline Montanez, a gang member who murdered two male rival gang members. Media and justice professionals throughout history have classified a woman who kills as either a "lady" or a "monster." Media enhances this characterization and affects judiciary outcomes by influencing public sentiments and political pressures. A "lady" exudes femininity, frailty, and is ranked socially - her violence is investigated, her actions rationalized and minimized. A "monster" is masculine, has darker features or is of a racial minority, lower social class - her violence is expected and harshly punished. During her trial and in the media Jacqueline Montanez' was considered a "monster." Her life was overlooked and her violent actions were distorted, deeming her unworthy of consideration or redemption. Her case illustrates how these social constructions become reified in the courtroom and result in a tragic miscarriage of justice.

"If you ask me, I think it was." A Study of Viewers Who Contacted the Presenters of Crime Documentaries on a Dedicated Web Line to Express Their Opinion on the Broadcasts of Five Famous Irish Cases of Murder and Missing Persons.Mary Aiken, Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, Ireland - Ireland
Mike Berry, Manchester Metropolitan University – United Kingdom
Sony Bainbridge, Manchester Metropolitan University – United Kingdom

The purpose of this study is to offer some data to answer the question of who responds to media requests for assistance to help in solving major crimes, why do they, how opinionated are they, and how useful is the process? Six one hour documentaries were commissioned by an Irish national television station and presented by Mary Aiken and Mike Berry and broadcasted as "Crime in Mind" in a prime time slot. Five cases were identified for analysis including the case of Annie McCarrick, an American post-grad studying in Ireland, who disappeared from Dublin. All were cold cases where most avenues of investigation had been exhausted. A new Forensic Cyberpsychology online reporting medium employed a 'confidential web line' to encourage viewers to add any new information or express views about the cold case(s) Initial analysis of the data is very promising; results will be actively pursued with the relevant authorities. This study has explored the characteristic and value of requesting help from the public, leveraging academic expertise, media and technology tools that may facilitate the recall of material that could lead to the solving of serious offences. Findings including a breakdown of demographics, suspects and location of bodies.

L’Affaire Strauss-Kahn: The Dangerous Liaisons of Media, Narrative, and Crime

Keri Yousif, Indiana State University

Following the arrest of Dominique Strauss-Kahn, the French writer and pundit, Philippe Sollers stated that what interested him was not legal procedure, the crime, or even justice: "What interests me is the novelistic aspect of the case." Indeed, the media has constructed a series of narratives surrounding Strauss-Kahn. There is the colonial tale: France's assault on Africa. There is the class tale: rich, elite abuses the poor, working class. There is the gender tale: dominant male attacks female subordinate. And then there is the conspiracy theory: naïve politician set up by political rival. In each case, the alleged crime, its participants, and its victims are effaced by the media's penchant for fiction. This penchant, like the tales themselves, is nothing new. What is striking about the depiction of the Strauss-Kahn case in on-line newspapers, blogs, television, and radio is the ways in which traditional media narratives break down; they are unable, or perhaps unwilling, to account for the changed power relations of contemporary society. The proposed paper will analyze select on-line print, audio, and visual texts, documenting the reporting and response to the Strauss-Kahn affair as a case study of the dangerous liaisons between the media, narrative, and crime.

12:30 pm – 1:45 pm

Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)

Panel Session 19 in DEDE III

Chair: Deborah Landry, University of Ottawa

A 'Quality-of-Life' Offence: Official Discourses of Graffiti Management at the Municipal Level

Caroline Larocque, Carleton University - Canada

The purpose of the intended research is to explore how 'quality-of-life' (QOL) offences are managed at the municipal level given ongoing shifts toward more neoliberal forms of governance in Canadian cities. The research aims to unpack how responses to graffiti have changed in the past twenty years and conversely how graffiti management policies and initiatives are legitimated. Second, it seeks to unpack the creation of victims or perpetrators in the official discourses of QOL offence management using graffiti management as one example. For instance, who, in official documents, are said to be the likely perpetrators of graffiti and who are the victims of this offence? The research described above represents an intended course of study to take place in the upcoming year at the Masters level. It seeks to speak with persons who are working in an official capacity to manage, influence, shape, or mandate graffiti management in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. As the research is ongoing, this paper represents a reflection upon what has been produced thus far as well as a musing upon the difficulties faced in justifying doing research on graffiti.

English Language Teaching = Confidence Building

Asantha Attanayake, University of Colombo – Sri Lanka

The Majority of Sri Lankan students refrain from using English for speech due to fear of making mistakes. Also, there is an apprehension for a complete switch over to English medium instruction, despite, from the part of the students, there is a desire to enjoy the benefits associated with English as the medium. Therefore, I contend that building confidence is central to English language teaching and not giving the knowledge of grammar or structures as the pivotal point of teaching.

The research I conducted (with 240 students) reveals that students want to improve speech most. Thus, they have given primacy to speech over other skills. My interpretation and conclusion come from the amalgamation of the above two issues, i.e. confidence building should be achieved via speech-fronted programmes. Herein, I follow the theory professed by Jim Cummins (1979) of Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills (BICS) and Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency Skills (CALPS). BICS involves the language abilities required to carry out day-to-day tasks. CALPS on the other hand requires high cognitive skills such as analysis, synthesis, evaluation, etc. I suggest that students' confidence be built via teaching BICS first. Based on the built confidence, the courses should be aimed at developing CALPS.

Social Organization in Violence: A Preliminary Analysis of Witnesses' Video-Recordings

Curtis Jackson-Jacobs, Freelance Sociologist

In recent years, handheld video-recording devices have become increasingly accessible to the public, particularly in the form of mobile telephones. Videos of violence and other crimes are now widely distributed over the internet, publicized by news media, and used by the criminal justice system. For social scientists, these technological developments represent an opportunity to explore a new form of high-value data on rare events in fine detail. Developing methodological standards and strategies for analyzing such data is an important emerging project. Based on 50 cases of video-taped fights and other violence collected from internet sources, I present initial steps toward a method for transcription and analysis, and discuss some preliminary substantive findings. I have found it most useful to look at four interactional moments: (1) "engagements": opening moves in violent interaction; (2) "entanglements": continuous stretches of violence; (3) moments when third parties join or interrupt the violent entanglement; and, finally, (4) "disengagements": the closings of entanglements. Initial substantive findings expose surprising regularity in the routine sequences of actions at each moment. I highlight overlap and divergence with my own and others' ethnographic materials. Finally, I suggest an integrated approach to understanding interpersonal violence from the level of face-to-face interaction to the use of such materials over the internet, in the news media, and by criminal justice institutions.

1:45 pm – 2:30 pm

Lunch Break

2:30 pm – 3:20 pm**Featured Speaker (University Hall Theater)**

John Hagedorn, Ph.D.
Professor
Department of Criminal Justice
University of Illinois at Chicago

Reframing Gangs: The Case of Jacqueline Montanez

Gangs are among the country's most demonized populations. Media stereotypes of violent, black or Latino men evoke deep-seated racialized and gendered schema. In the popular media the “framing” of gangs is seldom challenged and serves as a justification for repressive policies and injustices in the legal system. How to counter such a powerful frame is examined through the example of the case of Jacqueline Montanez, a Puerto Rican woman from Humboldt Park in Chicago. When she was 15 years old she shot and killed two rival gang members. In her trial she was demonized as “evil” and “the teen queen of criminals” and was sentenced as a juvenile to Life Without Parole. A campaign for clemency is being led by Chicago’s Puerto Rican community, her attorneys, and area students.

Introduction: Mark Hamm, Ph.D.
 Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice
 Indiana State University

3:40 pm – 4:30 pm**Featured Speaker (University Hall Theater)**

Ken Tunnell, Ph.D.
Professor
Department of Criminal Justice
Eastern Kentucky University

Terry Cox, Ph.D.
Professor
Department of Criminal Justice
Eastern Kentucky University

Eddy Green
Ph.D. Student
Department of Sociology,
Anthropology, and Social Work
Kansas State University

“Scholarship Songwriting and Social Justice: A Performance and Discussion”

Social issues have always been represented in the arts by those affected; especially music outlining injustices experienced by the working class. Many forms of American roots music have classically dealt with issues of social justice and expanding perceptions through rhythm and rhymes. These contemporary criminologists will share a short historical perspective of music and social justice as well as some examples of contemporary ones including original songs. Each participant will briefly discuss the issues underlying selected songs, focusing on lyric and melody selection and discuss intended outcomes and audience reactions. While topics covered will range from capital punishment and environmental degradation to white collar corruption and soldier disillusionment, this presentation will combine crime, media and cultural based songwriting to examine overlapping themes.

Introduction: Theodore Piechocinski, J.D.
 Coordinator and Director of Music Business Program
 Indiana State University

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT	
<p>6:30 pm – 7:40 pm</p> <p>University Hall Theater</p> <p>See Important Event Map</p>	<p>SNAPSHOT: A TRUE STORY OF LOVE INTERRUPTED BY INVASION</p> <p>WRITTEN AND PERFORMED BY CARMEN MITZI SINNOTT</p> <p>Sponsored by the Indiana State University:</p> <p>Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice Department of History African and African American Studies Program Interdisciplinary Programs Women’s Studies Program</p>
	<p>“SNAPSHOT: A True Story of Love Interrupted by Invasion” explores the forces of history, race, mental health issues and war. Written and performed by Carmen Mitzi Sinnott, SNAPSHOT an award winning one woman play, brings to life the true story of one bi-racial daughter’s journey to find her father who has been missing in her life since the Vietnam War. Initiated by being asked to perform at an antiwar rally at the onset of the Iraq war Sinnott explores the question of “what do I know about war?”. While playing fifteen different characters she finds the answers lying in an album of faded photos of her father who has been absent in her life since leaving for the Vietnam War before her birth. As snapshots from the album are projected on a black wall R&B tracks take us back to a high school dance floor in 1960s Appalachia where a white girl and black boy kiss for the first time. The sound of a gunshot brings the audience back to the rice fields of Vietnam and a soldier’s decision to kill or die. Carrying her past and the pain of her father’s absence, a moment of dance positions her in the quest to find him. Her growing insights reveal how the forces of history, race and war affected her and her family, and the torn fragments of her life begin to reconnect. SNAPSHOT honors her father and other Vietnam Veterans who have been lost under the avalanche of history. This play is a daring look at the truth of our past, present, and future. It is an inspiring example of the need for us to reconcile our history—one life at a time.</p> <p>Mitzi received a Best Actress Nomination from The STAGE (London’s leading theatre newspaper) at the Edinburgh Fringe Festival in Scotland for her performance. She has also won the Brooklyn Arts Council Artist Grant, Kentucky Foundation for Women Art Meets Activism Award, and special selection at the Cape Town Festival South Africa and International Women’s Theatre Festival Tornio Finland.</p>
<p>8:00 pm – 10:00 pm</p> <p>7th and Elm</p> <p>See Important Event Map</p>	<p>Dinner, Conversation, and Live Music</p> <p>All registered conference attendees and ISU faculty are invited to have dinner and drinks after SNAPSHOT at 7th and Elm.</p>
<p>8:30 pm – 9:30 pm</p>	<p>Lewis & The Clark-Tones</p> <p>Lewis (Dr. Ken Tunnell) and the Clark-Tones (Dr. Mark Hamm, Dr. Jeff Ferrell and Eddy Green) slip slide their way through Johnny Cash, Dylan, and the Clash, with a Hank Williams tribute thrown in now and then. One music critic recently described their musical sensibility as ‘....oddly eccentric. Seemingly whatever they can remember at the time.</p>

Wednesday September 28th

9:30 am – 12:00 pm	Registration Table Open outside University Hall Theater
10:00 am – 10:50 am	Featured Speakers (University Hall Theater)

Gregg Barak, Ph.D.
Professor
Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminology
Eastern Michigan University

“Newsmaking Criminology, Policy Making, and Popular Culture: Reflections from the Margins”

This paper is divided into four sections. In the first two sections, I reflect on the marginal statuses and differentiate between newsmaking criminology, public criminology, and media criminology from the perspective of the person who first coined the term and introduced the idea of doing newsmaking criminology back in 1988. In the third section, I reflect on some of my recent collaborative newsmaking research that disproved the so-called *CSI* effect in relation to juror decision-making and to the consequences of a *CSI* myth effect in criminal trials. In the final section, I sketch out an overview of an agenda and framework that researchers of media, crime, and popular culture might want to pursue in their future investigations.

Introduction: Dan Bradley, Ph.D. – President of Indiana State University President

11:00am -11:50 am	Featured Speaker (University Hall Theater)
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Raymond Surette, Ph.D.
Professor
Department of Criminal Justice
University of Central Florida

“New Media and Copycat Crime Among Offenders”

Periodic reports of infamous copycat crimes have spurred public interest in the relationship between new media and copycat crime. Most estimates of copycat crime levels predate new media and the question of what role new media play in the generation of copycat crime has not been addressed. This paper examined the correlation between new media, past copycat crime behaviors, and future copycat crime among a sample of 574 male and female inmates. Copycat attempts were most often committed in an inmate’s teenage years. Most were solitary crimes and spur of the moment acts. One-fifth were violent and three-fifth were successful. Males were significantly more likely to report copycat crime attempts than females. The availability of real-world crime models was highly predicted of copycat crime. The media cited as the source for the copycat crimes were dominated by the visual media. Not a single inmate cited video games as their copycat crime source. Thus, for copycat crime there was a discontinuity regarding new media. Citing either the Internet or video games as one’s favorite media significantly predicted past copycat behaviors. The importance of real-world models among family and friends was additionally significant and interacted with media factors. A need for debunking crime-related media content in high-crime communities is suggested. The influence of new media on copycat crime is interpreted as a correlate but not a substantiated cause of copycat crime. At this time, video game and internet use are seen as more covariates than causal factors, interacting with other inmate characteristics to increase the probability of the co-existence of copycat behavior. Their causal role remains to be delineated.

Introduction: John Murray, Ph.D. - Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences
 Indiana State University

12:00pm – 1:00 pm	Lunch Break
1:00 pm - 1:50 pm	Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center) <u>Panel Session 20 - DEDE I</u>

Chair: Beatrice Laninhun, University of Ibadan - Nigeria

Representations of Women In Crime Movies Produced by Female Nollywood Filmmakers

Beatrice Laninhun, University of Ibadan

Men have traditionally been in control of the film industry. This, film critics argue, has been responsible for the negative representations of women in films. Previous studies on film particularly those that address gender issues have therefore focused more on stereotypes and the misrepresentations of women by male filmmakers. However, since women are now involved in filmmaking, it has become imperative to investigate the extent to which the involvement of women in film production has influenced how women are portrayed in films. Hence, this study examines the representation of women in crime movies produced by a female filmmaker. It focuses on three crime movies of Funke Akindele, an award winning actress, film producer and lawyer. The work employs the qualitative method of research. It adopts a gender orientation and cultural approach to criticism. The study throws light on how women are depicted in crime movies. It reveals the narrative statements and images of women in crime video films in Nigeria and highlights what "the camera shows through the female gaze". The work contributes to the ongoing debate on representation of women in the video film industry.

"What manner of women?" Viewers Perceptions of Female Criminals in Selected Nigerian Home video

Olayinka A. Egbokhare, University of Ibadan - Nigeria

This paper reviews the perception of Nigerians about the trend in Nollywood (The Nigerian Film Industry) to cast women in criminal roles. There is a surge in the number of indigenous Nigerian films where women are portrayed as gun-toting hoodlums, gang members, cultist and local terrors. This phenomenon becomes crucial at this time because Nigeria, like many other developing countries in Africa, are promoting the rights of the woman as occasioned by the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's). The paper takes off from the "mirror-shaper" argument on the role of the media. It attempts to question the role the media plays in the shaping of the perception of changing gender roles. The researcher wonders if there is an increase in the number of Nigerian women engaged in crime. In addition, the researcher investigated the reaction of Nigerians to this portrayal of women as "mean men". The study looks at 10 Yoruba language films whose story lines reflect women as criminals. Respondents were drawn from a purposive sample from two major Nigerian cities: Ibadan and Lagos. The researcher gathered data through in-depth interviews as well as questionnaire. The study evaluates how the media can be employed to positively portray the changing role of the Nigerian woman without promoting crime as an alternative vocation for women.

1:00 pm - 1:50 pm

Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)

Panel Session 21 - DEDE II

Chair: Anne Marie Butler, New York University

Edward Scissorhands: The White Male Other

Anne Marie Butler, New York University

The film *Edward Scissorhands* (1990) by Tim Burton exemplifies the white male other in a strangely pale, somewhat robotic, androgynous loner named Edward. Created by an inventor in a gloomy mansion just outside of pastel Suburbia, Edward's primary existence is isolated until Peggy Boggs brings him down from the remoteness of the mansion on the hill to join her family. The feelings of the town as a whole towards Edward move in a linear way, progressing from apprehension to acceptance to love and reverence, and finally, to rage, rejection and destruction. These collective feelings are attempts to reconcile his difference with their own perceived normalcy, and are ultimately grounded in a deep misunderstanding and confusion about how to react to his difference. Strange Edward's clash with normal Suburbia is the focus of Burton's work in this film, and as a dark fairytale, *Edward Scissorhands* succeeds in its somewhat gloomy portrayal of Edward as a mysterious outsider through the use of color, texture, language, sexuality, and social constructions. *Edward Scissorhands* is ultimately a film about difference: a man who cannot touch in a world made for touching. His good faith struggle for normalcy and his desire to please and protect the Boggs family are ultimately his ironic downfall. The very idea of the character suggests that he is a loner who will remain alone because of his physical difference, and this is indeed the case. Edward retreats to the gothic mansion at the end of the story, continuing the isolated existence in which the viewer found him. As an estranged and unusual individual, Edward embodies the characteristic alienation of the white male other, but he is even dissimilar from this category in his beyond white paleness and his feminine/boyish/android physicality. What is Edward? He's a creation, a monster, and a beautiful, sad, confused, unloved individual. He is different, and although he desires and strives for normalcy above all else, he will never achieve it; at least, not the standard of normalcy that will allow him to be accepted in Suburbia.

Looking Sharp: Dress, Cinema and the Construction of the Criminal Body

Jonathan Faiers, Winchester School of Art

This paper arises from my current research into the construction of the criminalized body via clothing in film, and which will also be discussed as part of my forthcoming book entitled *"Dangerous Dressing: Dysfunctional Fashion and Mainstream Cinema"* to be published by Yale University Press. The equivalence of an excessive attention to stylish and conspicuous forms of dress to criminal activity and character has been a staple visual narrative "shorthand" throughout cinematic history. From gangsters played by actors such as Edward G Robinson and George Raft to contemporary socio-paths such as the black suited killers of *"Reservoir Dogs"* or the mobsters of *"Goodfellas"*, the "look" of the criminal has become an accepted part of his profile.

By considering this cinematic legacy, and with pioneering forensic/dress theory work such as Kitty Hauser's seminal essay *"Fingerprinting the Second Skin"* that considered the unique textile "fingerprint" of the seams of denim jeans, we can expand our understanding and awareness of the importance of strict dress codes to contemporary criminal organizations and gang culture. The merging of desirable clothing brands and lawlessness, references to those same brands in popular culture (especially music), and their actual importance as signifiers of status and hierarchy has made what was once a cinematic trope uniquely prophetic as sartorial aspiration becomes everyday feature of the contemporary criminal territory.

1:00 pm - 1:50 pm**Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)****Panel Session 22 - DEDE III**

Chair: Muteb Alhammash, Murray State University

The Saudi Media's War on Terrorism

Muteb Alhammash, Murray State University

This paper explores the concepts of terrorism and the media as sometimes unwilling reciprocal partners. The public demands the newest information and the media seek to inform the public of the latest happenings. On the other hand, terrorists rely on the media to spread their messages and fear. In turn, the media present information and footage multiple times in many venues and formats which often alarms the public. This paper also describes how one country, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has taken decisive action to fight the War on Terrorism responsibly through media use, cooperation, technology and government support. Decisive action includes creation of Ministries, Agencies, Departments, and Legislation which will also be explained. The results from these efforts will be discussed and analyzed.

Mere Reporting or Creating Awareness about Women Issues? A Need to Rethink the Role of Urdu Newspapers in PakistanSarmad Iqbal, H Y Enterprise - Pakistan
Samina Naseem, Michigan State University

Despite a deep commitment and enthusiasm shown by all Pakistani governments and print media, the women related issues might fail to become highlights in newspapers. The paper discusses women related issues/stories frequently published in four leading Urdu dailies in the city of Lahore, Pakistan. Based on the circulation, four leading dailies were selected as the sample. The time period studied is from January 1, 2006 to April 30, 2006. The major news items related to women were divided into five categories; occurrence news, ceremonial news, investigative news, women captions and miscellaneous news. The content analysis shows that most of the women related news are miscellaneous and occurrence. Occurrence news is invariably related to the women of middle or lower middle and poor classes. Killings (in the name of honor or other reasons), kidnapping, poverty related desperate actions of women, divorce, and separations are frequently reported. The percentage of investigative news is very low. The study suggests that the print media should realize its strength and impact and issues related to women health, education, freedom of decision, making and exercising of basic rights should become a major part of news published. Publication of such news is expected not only to create awareness among common masses but also to give voice to women.

2:00 pm – 2:50 pm

Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)

Panel Session 23 - DEDE I

Chair: Chris Brown, University of Arkansas at Monticello

The Super Other

Chris Brown, University of Arkansas at Monticello

"The Super Other" seeks to explain the role that otherization plays on the perception of superheroes in comic books. Otherization is the process of taking an individual or group of individuals, and, through rhetoric or ideology, making the designated demographic represented as different from you. Graphic novels have evolved from humble beginnings to become a social/political tool that can either be used in constructive or destructive ways. This literature shapes and reflects social standards and norms. However it is used, the impact on the hundreds of thousands of readers of these books should be used responsibly, and its impacts should be considered. Whether used to isolate demographics or liberate by challenging cultural norms, the attention superheroes draw and the otherization they cause shouldn't be underestimated. Superman, Batman, Catwoman and Spiderman were some of the most popular superheroes of all time, yet with all their differences there was one linkage between these, and the majority of most popular superheroes throughout history. This commonality is the prevalence of taking the role of the other.

Dead Cities, Crows, the Rain and Their Ripper, the Yorkshire Ripper": Crime as a Metaphor for Industrial Decay in the Red Riding Novels (1974, 1977, 1980, 1983) of David Peace

Martin King, Manchester Metropolitan University – United Kingdom

Ian Cummins, Salford University – United Kingdom

David Peace is an English author who, in his fiction, has set out to explore the impact of the crimes of Peter Sutcliffe ("The Yorkshire Ripper ") on the communities of Northern England where he committed a series of brutal murders and attacks on women. Peace's novels (1974, 1977, 1980, 1983) filmed as the Red Riding Trilogy(Channel 4; 2009) are an excoriating portrayal of the failings of misogynist and corrupt police officers, which allowed Sutcliffe to escape arrest. Peace technique combines reportage, stream of consciousness and changing points of views including the police and the victims to produce an episodic non linear narrative. The result has been termed Yorkshire noir. The overall effect is to render the paranoia and fear these crimes created against a backdrop of the late 1970s and early 1980s. Peace has terms his novels as "fictions of the facts".

This paper will examine the way that Peace uses his account of Sutcliffe's crimes and the huge police manhunt to catch the killer to explore a decaying industrial society, the society that produced the perpetrator, victims and the police. The police are forced to confront extreme misogyny and violence in the crime scenes but they are overwhelmed by the brutality, misery and degradation that surround them.

2:00 pm – 2:50 pm**Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)****Panel Session 24 - DEDE II**

Chair: Natalie J. Walthrust Jones, Barbados Community College - Barbados

The Role of the Media and Understanding the Contours of Violent Crime in Barbados

Natalie J. Walthrust Jones, Barbados Community College - Barbados

In examining the regional crime statistics a revelation shows a dramatic rise in all categories of crime, and violent crimes leads the pack. This paper is predicated on the role of the media (newspaper articles) in the glorifying almost weekly, the display of the brutal acts committed; it will attempt to examine the nature of violent crime in Barbados over the last twenty years.

We have seen the increase levels witnessed by several Caribbean countries where the brutal murders and other violent crimes have had not only serious social but also economic and political consequences. In Barbados the documented number of murder cases for the first half of 2011 stands at 15 which one can argue is set to overtake the 2010 figure of 31.

The general perception in the region is that governments appear paralyzed in the face of what appears to be the changing face of crime. No doubt, this perception has impacted the general confidence of the citizenry in the governments. Recently in the Wednesday June 29, 2011 newspaper, The Daily Nation, members of the Opposition are calling for a stem to the violence that threatens the stability of this small nation-state.

Does the News Media Have an Impact on the Fear of Rape Among Female College Students? Theory and Policy Perspectives

Courtney A Waid-Lindberg, North Dakota State University

The fear of crime has been a significant issue among criminologists for over five decades. The extant literature notes that women experience higher levels of fear of crime, yet they are less likely to experience criminal victimization than males. Thus, the critical question remains -- What contributes to this elevated level of fear? Previous research has espoused fear of rape as a predictor of the higher level of fear of general crime that females' experience (Dobbs, Waid, & Shelley, 2009; Ferraro, 1995, 1996; Warr, 1984). However, there is a paucity of research examining what impacts the fear of rape itself. Given this, the present paper examines what factors could influence fear of rape among females on college campuses. Particular attention will be given to the impact of various forms of news media (print-based outlets, television, and the Internet) and online activities such as social networking. It is hoped that a clear theoretical framework can be developed that will guide future research.

2:00 pm – 2:50 pm

Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)

Panel Session 25 - DEDE III

Chair: Myron Alberto Avila, Georgia College & State University

De-criminalizing The Brutes: A Guatemalan Woman Novelist's Views on Crime and the Culture of Masculinity in the 1960's

Myron Alberto Avila, Georgia College & State University

In Guatemala, a Central American country where up until 2002 no woman novelist ever achieved critical recognition, the novels published by Blanca Luz de Rodríguez deserve special attention contemporarily, for these illustrate clearly the plight of local women in choosing to "write like women" (light literature) and be accepted; or "write like men" (serious literature) and be ridiculed or ignored. Case in point, *Los Brutos* (1965), Rodríguez's last and most ambitious novel, deals with a large, international drug-trafficking operation gone awry. In this "male-themed" novel, however, its female author engages openly a questioning discourse of Positivist theories, main among which are then-current and favored concepts of criminality, hereditary traits and physical types, as proposed by Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri and Rafaele Garofalo, the founders of the Scuola Positiva Italiana. Rodríguez questions also the ideology of Positivist male novelists like Mexico's Federico Gamboa; all of which results in what I see as an early -yet still ignored- effort by a local woman to engage issues of intellectual relevance that no one (not even the most well-known Guatemalan male novelists) had engaged at the time. Violence and criminality, as Rodríguez poses in her novel, are a social problem, but neither is linked directly to heredity; rather, the culprit is the local, socially-conditioned culture of masculinity.

Protectors Turn Predators: The Politics of the Home and Crimes Against Indian Women Immigrants

Manpreet Kang, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprashta University - India

Research on the Indian Diaspora has focused primarily on migration-related issues like historical constraints, cultural identity, integration, ethnic oppression and marginalisation. We are all too familiar with issues of the loss of the homeland and as Rushdie suggests, the reclaiming of the homeland through the imagination. I wish to go beyond the two culture rhetoric to focus on issues of gender within the community which have not been addressed adequately. There are apparent transformations of the migrants' cultural values through globalisation but yet there are strong continuities and complexities, particularly in gender attitudes. These are often reflected in gender bias at home, much too often leading to crimes in this supposed safe haven for immigrant women.

In this paper I will explore how ongoing globalisation processes affect cultural changes and construction of identities, and how such changes and reconstructions of identity affect gender relationships within the family. I wish to draw attention to the dynamics of the experiences of these women leading to crimes against them through an analysis of select Indian immigrant writers' fiction. The writers I have taken up for study are Bharati Mukherjee(US), Shauna Singh Baldwin(Canada), and Kiranjit Ahluwalia(UK) whose stories highlight the traumas, trials and tribulations faced by these women.

**8:30 pm –
whenever**

**ICMPCS Conference Attendees are invited to meet at “The Verve” at 677 Wabash,
just down the street from the Hilton for drinks and conversation.**

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