FIFTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CRIME, MEDIA & POPULAR CULTURE STUDIES CONFERENCE

September 23-25, 2013

Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana

Founded by Franklin T. Wilson, Ph.D.

Sponsored by the Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice
Indiana State University
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Dear Conference Attendees:

Welcome to the Fifth Annual International Crime, Media & Popular Culture Studies Conference. I originally founded the conference as part of the University of Central Missouri’s Institute of Justice and International Studies Annual Conference series where it was entitled the “Crime and Popular Culture Conference” in 2008. After being invited to bring the conference to Indiana State University I renamed the conference the Annual International Crime, Media and Popular Culture Studies Conference. The conference was held for the first time under its new title at Indiana State University in 2009 where it is currently housed and continues to grow every year. 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 I and the Indiana State University Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice 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
A Guide to the First Floor of
Hulman Memorial Student Union
Indiana State University
Located at 5th and Chestnut Streets

AED Defibrillator
ATM Automated Teller Machine
B Bank
 ($) Cash-to-Card Machine
Copier
Drink Machine
E Elevator (Freight)
E Elevator (Passenger)
Entrance
F/S Food Service
Handicap Access
Lockers
MylSU Computers
Piano
Phone Card Machine
Phone for Hearing Impaired
Poster Holder
Restroom (Men)
Restroom (Women)
Service Entrance
Stairs/Steps
Telephone
Television/Microwave

24 HR ATM
BOOK STORE

TO COMMOMS VISITORS PAY LOT
AND DEDE PLAZA/FOUNTAIN

Chestnut Street

6th Street (one-way north)
Featured Speaker Bios in Order of Appearance

Pauline K. Brennan, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Dr. Brennan received her Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from the University at Albany, SUNY, and is an Associate Professor and the Doctoral Program Chair for the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO). She also serves as the Director of the London Program for UNO and as the Vice President for the Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice. She is the author or co-author of over 20 papers and book chapters that pertain to court processing, correctional issues, and adult-female offenders and victims.

Professor Brennan has been the principal investigator on projects funded by the National Institute of Corrections (for studies of two community-based programs for female offenders—Summit House and Women at Risk) and by the Foundation for the Carolinas (for a study of case processing outcomes for drug offenders in North Carolina). She is currently in the process of finalizing two evaluation studies and is working on several papers with graduate students about the predictive validity of the LSI-R, with focus placed on whether the instrument’s utility varies by inmate gender and/or by race/ethnicity. Her recent published work on sentencing disparity and media depictions of offenders also reflects her interest in how outcomes are affected by offender race/ethnicity and gender.

Rachel Hall, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Communication Studies
Department of Communication Studies
Louisiana State University

Rachel Hall is Associate Professor of Communication Studies at Louisiana State University. She earned her PhD in Communication Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Hall’s research explores the cultural politics of fear and security. Her first book, Wanted: The Outlaw in American Visual Culture (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2009), provides a history and feminist critique of the practice of posting wanted outlaws. The book includes chapters on execution broadsides, slave notices, private detective posters, FBI posters, the television program America’s Most Wanted, and the poster’s use in the “war on terror.” Hall is currently finishing a second book, The Transparent Traveler: The Performance and Culture of Airport Security, andhas begun work on a cultural history of child safety in the United States. Her work has been published in Performance Research, Women’s Studies Quarterly, The Communication Review, Camera Obscura: Feminism, Culture and Media Studies, and Hypatia: Journal of Feminist Philosophy. 
**Featured Speaker Bios in Order of Appearance (Cont.)**

**Gray Cavender, Ph.D.**  
**Professor of Justice and Social Inquiry**  
**School of Social Transformation**  
**Arizona State University**

Gray Cavender is a Professor of Justice & Social Inquiry in the School of Social Transformation at Arizona State University, USA. His research and teaching interests include media, punishment, law and society, and corporate crime. His media research considers how the mass media depict issues of crime and justice in both factual and fictional representations, e.g., newspaper coverage of actual events, and also television police programs and crime films. His research has appeared in a variety of disciplinary outlets, including criminology, sociology, women’s studies, and gender studies journals, and law reviews. He is a co-author of Corporate Crime under Attack: The Fight to Criminalize Corporate Violence (Anderson, 1986). With Mark Fishman, he edited Entertaining Crime: Reality Television Programs (Aldine, 1998). Most recently, he and Nancy Jurik published Justice Provocateur: Jane Tennison and Policing in Prime Suspect (University of Illinois Press, 2012) wherein they develop a model (progressive moral fiction) for using media representations to address justice issues in the classroom.

**Alyce McGovern, Ph.D.**  
**Senior Lecturer in Criminology**  
**University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia**

Dr. Alyce McGovern is a Senior Lecturer in Criminology at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia. She received her PhD from the University of Western Sydney in 2009, where she wrote her thesis on relationships between journalists and police media representatives in New South Wales, Australia. Her current research interests cut across a number of topics areas, including police-media relations and communications, sexting, yarn bombing and craftivism, and criminology education. In 2013 she will publish her monograph (with Dr Murray Lee), Policing and Media: Public Relations, Simulations and Communications through Routledge. Alyce has also recently been awarded a Criminology Research Council Grant (2012/2013) with colleagues at the University New South Wales, University of Sydney and the University of Western Sydney to explore the phenomenon of ‘sexting’ amongst young people.
Featured Speaker Bios in Order of Appearance (Cont.)

Felicia M. Miyakawa, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Musicology
School of Music
Middle Tennessee State University

Felicia M. Miyakawa (Ph.D., Musicology, Indiana University) is Associate Professor of Musicology and Director of Graduate Studies at the Middle Tennessee State University School of Music, where she teaches undergraduate and graduate courses in both “art” and “popular” music traditions. The recipient of numerous MTSU research grants, Miyakawa’s research areas include Hip-hop music and culture, Black Nationalism, American Popular Music, African-American music and literature, gender and pedagogy, and queer studies. She has presented papers at regional and national meetings of the American Musicological Society, Society for Ethnomusicology, International Association for the Study of Popular Music, the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, and the Society for American Music, as well as at popular music conferences sponsored by the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Seattle's Experience Music Project. Her first book, Five Percenter Rap: God Hop's Music, Message, and Black Muslim Mission, was published in spring 2005 by Indiana University Press. Other publications appear in American Music, Popular Music, Journal of Popular Music Studies, The Journal of American Ethnic History, and the new encyclopedia Women and Religion in the World. She is currently at work on her second book, a biography of the spiritual “Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child.”

Michelle Brown, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Sociology
Department of Sociology
University of Tennessee

Michelle Brown is faculty in the Department of Sociology and Division Head of Law & Culture for the Center for the Study of Social Justice at the University of Tennessee. Her work focuses upon law and society, carceral studies, and feminist and cultural criminology. Brown is co-author with Nicole Rafter of Criminology Goes to the Movies: Crime Theory and Popular Culture (NYU Press, 2011), author of The Culture of Punishment (NYU Press, 2009; Recipient of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency Prevention for a Safer Society Award, 2010) and co-editor of Media Images of September 11 (Praeger, 2003).

Ramón Spaaij, Ph.D.
Senior Research Fellow
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
La Trobe University- Melbourne, Australia

Ramón Spaaij is a sociologist based at La Trobe University in Melbourne, Australia. He also holds a Special Chair of Sociology of Sport at the University of Amsterdam and is Visiting Professor at the Utrecht University School of Governance. Dr Spaaij received his Ph.D. from the University of Amsterdam in 2007. His work combines sociological, anthropological and public policy approaches to address questions of social cohesion, conflict and social change. His primary research interests include the sociology of sport and the sociology of terrorism. His recent books include Understanding Lone Wolf Terrorism (Springer, 2011), Sport and Social Mobility: Crossing Boundaries (Routledge, 2011), and The Social Impact of Sport (Routledge, 2010). With Professor Mark Hamm, he leads the National Institute of Justice funded project ‘Lone Wolf Terrorism in America: Using Knowledge of Radicalization Pathways to Forge Prevention Strategies’.
Anita Say Chan, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Media Studies
Department of Media and Cinema Studies
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Dr. Chan received her Ph.D. from the History and Anthropology of Science, Technology, and Society program at MIT. She is currently an Assistant Research Professor of Communications and an Assistant Professor of Media Studies in the Department of Media and Cinema Studies at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. Her research and teaching interests include globalization and digital cultures, innovation networks and the “periphery”, and science and technology studies in Latin America. Her manuscript on the competing imaginaries of global connection and information technologies in network-age Peru, The Promiscuity of Networks: Digital Universalism and Technological Futures at the Periphery, is forthcoming with MIT Press. Her research has been awarded support from the Center for the Study of Law & Culture at Columbia University’s School of Law and the National Science Foundation, and she has held postdoctoral fellowships at The CUNY Graduate Center’s Committee on Globalization & Social Change, and at Stanford University’s Introduction to Humanities Program.

Patricia Adler, Ph.D.
Professor
Department of Sociology
University of Colorado Boulder

Dr. Adler received her Ph.D. from the University of California at San Diego in 1984. She is currently Professor of Sociology at the University of Colorado. Her myriad research interests span social psychology, deviant behavior, sociology of drugs, sociology of children, sociology of sports, and the sociology of work and leisure. All of her work is informed by a symbolic interactionist perspective and ethnographic methods. Along with her husband, Peter Adler, she has published several books, including Momentum (Sage, 1981), a study of an elusive social force; Wheeling and Dealing (Columbia University Press, 1985; 2nd ed., 1993), a study of upper-level drug dealers and smugglers; Membership Roles in Field Research (Sage, 1987), a treatise on ethnographic methods and the ways in which researchers locate themselves within their settings; Backboards & Blackboards (Columbia University Press, 1991), an insider’s account of the subculture of Division I intercollegiate athletes; Peer Power (Rutgers University Press, 1998), research on the culture of preadolescent children, Paradise Laborers (Cornell University Press, 2004), a study of hotel workers in Hawaii, and most recently, The Tender Cut (New York University Press, 2011), a comprehensive sociological study of the social meanings, networks, behaviors, careers, and transformation of self-injurers. In addition, she has been the co-editor of The Social Dynamics of Financial Markets (JAI Press, 1984), Constructions of Deviance, 7th ed. (Cengage, 2012), and Sociological Odyssey, 3rd ed. (Cengage, 2013). The Adlers edited the Journal of Contemporary Ethnography for eight years and were the founding editors of Sociological Studies of Child Development. Together, they were the co-recipients of the 2010 George Herbert Mead Lifetime Achievement Award from the SSSI, and in 2004 Patti was recognized with the SSSI Feminist Mentor Award.
Sunday, September 22nd

4:00 pm – 7:00 pm  Conference Registration Table Open in the Hilton Lobby

Monday, September 23rd

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Franklin T. Wilson, Ph.D. – Conference Chair
Dan Bradley, Ph.D. – University President
Richard “Biff” Williams, Ph.D. – University Provost & Vice President of Academic Affairs
John Murray, Ph.D. – Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences
DeVeré Woods, Ph.D. – Chair of the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice

10:00 am – 10:50 am  Featured Speaker (University Hall Theater)

Pauline K. Brennan, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Female Offenders on the Front Page: An Examination of Themes, Story Tones, and Differences by Race/ethnicity

This paper examined the role that race/ethnicity played in media depictions of female offenders. Few have considered how the media characterize offenders, in general, and fewer have looked closely at how the media portray female offenders, in particular. Existing literature on gender stereotypes, racial and ethnic stereotypes, and media depictions of offenders provided the basis for this study. A thematic content analysis of front-page articles from nationally available U.S. newspapers suggested that negative themes related to culpability, lack of reform potential, and poor character were more prevalent in stories about minority females. Overall, minority female offenders were depicted more negatively than white females, a finding that held even after the type of offense was considered. These more negative depictions may help to explain why minority females are treated more harshly by the criminal justice system.

Introduction:  Dan Bradley, Ph.D.
President of Indiana State University
Rachel Hall, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Communication Studies
Department of Communication Studies
Louisiana State University

**Wanted Dead: On the Refusal to Publicly Display Images of Bin Laden’s Corpse**

Since 9/11, the world has witnessed the erosion of institutional controls over the production and circulation of images depicting torture and execution at the hands of representatives of the U.S. government and military. In light of these challenges to the modern liberal notion that rationalized violence is, by definition, not something to be spectacularly displayed and celebrated it is perhaps predictable that some American citizens engaged in public revelry at the news of Osama Bin Laden’s murder. Nor is it surprising that American citizens, family members of 9/11 victims, news anchors, and political officials responded to the news by requesting images of his corpse. This talk explores how the Obama Administration disappointed visual expectations, even as it carefully produced the event for visual consumption. In public discourse about the secret photos, the function of their circulation oscillated between the evidentiary status of photography (i.e., proving that he is really dead) and its fetish character (i.e., providing the American public with a macabre souvenir “taken” from his corpse). The Administration’s handling of the event belongs to a broader visual strategy to reinstate liberalism’s boundaries between ordinary citizens and those authorized to use violent force.

**Introduction:**

Sister Alma Mary Anderson (SAMY), M.F.A.
Department of Art and Design
Indiana State University

Gray Cavender, Ph.D.
Professor of Justice and Social Inquiry
School of Social Transformation
Arizona State University


This presentation focuses on Police Women of Maricopa County, a reality television program that follows four women patrol deputies during their on-duty police routines and in their off-duty hours. Although the program offers a fairly accurate depiction of both the order maintenance-type activities that dominate the job of patrol officers and also the work/life balance issues that confront police officers, it is a distinctly gendered and almost essentialist portrayal of these women deputies. The analysis details these gendered dimensions and also considers the policy implications of this portrayal for the audiences who watch these programs, for women police officers, as well as for women who work in other traditionally male occupations.

**Introduction:**

Mark Hamm, Ph.D.
Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Indiana State University
Panel Session 1 – DEDE I

Chair: Gary Potter, Eastern Kentucky University

The Clash, "The Guns" of Brixton" and Destructive Capitalist Self-Reproduction

Gary Potter, Eastern Kentucky University
Edward Green, Kansas State University
Maria Bordt, Eastern Kentucky University

In 1979 The Clash recorded the classic anthem of rebellion, "The Guns of Brixton." This presentation will use multi-media presentations, criminological discourse and song to discuss the song, the riots and their relationship to neo-liberal ideology and the destructive process of capitalist reproduction in late modernity. The song presaged the Brixton riots and provides a foundation for understanding the 30 years of riots that followed.

Struggles for Subjectivity: Soccer Hooligans and Popular Culture

Ramón Spaaij, La Trobe University - Australia

Soccer hooliganism is one form of sports crowd violence that has a wide appeal within popular culture, especially in Europe. Hooliganism refers to a subcultural practice among male partisan fans that centers on collective violence targeted at opposing fan groups. Drawing on the author's ethnographic fieldwork among soccer hooligan formations in the Netherlands, England and Spain, this paper examines the relationship between the subcultural practice of soccer hooliganism and discourses thereof within popular culture. The dominant media discourse portrays soccer hooligans as "mindless morons" and "crazed animals" whose violence is both pathological and irrational. In contrast, soccer hooligans use the Internet and other media to construct an alternative discourse that emphasizes the seductive thrill of violence and a sense of authentic "hard" masculine identity. This discourse glorifies soccer violence and has been invested in by seasoned hooligan entrepreneurs to reap economic and status benefits in the commercial popular culture industry.
Panel Session 2 – DEDE II

Chair: Travis Milburn, Old Dominion University

Advertising Security: The Invasion of the School Market

Travis Milburn, Old Dominion University
Justin Turner, Old Dominion University

This research examines advertisements of security companies that are marketing their plethora of products specifically to schools in the US. Placed in the framework of neoliberalism which has characterized American schools in the last several decades, the securitization of schools is conceptualized in terms of how they fit into militarization, responsibility, and surveillance. It will be argued that the most significant idea is how the power of profit and the market have instigated this rash of advertisements on the premises of safety and security, all the while perpetuating and even manufacturing insecurity. Such an ideology of security creates a solution of insecurity in commodified form, placing consumption as the solution-a notion that fits into a neoliberal framework where the consumer manages their own protection. This paper follows the notion presented by Casella (2003) and Neocleous (2008) suggesting that any item can be repackaged and sold for the "security" that the item allegedly represents. Examples of this phenomenon are provided and the images and words that serve to advertise such products are critically considered in an attempt to understand how schools are "sold" security.

Popular Media & Monitoring Human Subjects via RFID Technology

Alexander Updegrove, Marymount University

This paper explores the concept of using Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) technology to monitor individuals in various criminal justice scenarios, and focuses on research that suggests an individual's level of exposure to popular media featuring elements of strict government control or abuse of technology by authorities should correspond to their level of opposition to implementing RFID in criminal justice scenarios. Specifically, a theoretical negative relationship between the two variables appears supported by the literature. Attention is given to both the potential benefits of using RFID tracking technology within criminal justice scenarios and the ethical concerns raised by utilizing the technology to monitor human subjects. In addition, current uses of RFID (on both human and inanimate subjects) within the business world are identified, as well as multiple theoretical applications unique to the criminal justice realm. Several organizations are recognized at risk for engaging in terroristic actions should RFID technology become mandated for human monitoring. Finally, challenges to conducting empirical research analyzing the relationship between exposure to popular media featuring elements of strict government control or abuse of technology by authorities and support for using RFID in criminal justice scenarios are discussed.
Panel Session 3 – DEDE III

Chair: Martin King, Manchester Metropolitan University - UK

**Tangled up in Blue ? Women Police officers and cop culture on TV**

Martin King, Manchester Metropolitan University – UK
Marian Foley, Salford University - UK

"Cop culture" (Reiner, 2000) can be seen as a label for a form of hegemonic masculinity (Hearns, 2004) found in police settings. The major themes here would be: an emphasis on action as a solution to problems; a strong sense of group identity and hyper-masculinity manifesting itself in a series of misogynistic and racist attitudes. In this schema, the police are hard-bitten, cynical and need to be aggressive to deal with the dangers that they face on a day to day basis. Reiner's "cop culture" almost acts as a blueprint for the existential anti-hero of modern cop drama - characters like McNulty in "The Wire" are represented as having paid an emotional and psychological price for their role in policing the streets. The paper is the report of the preliminary findings of a research project, which interviewed retired female police officers in the United Kingdom. The project is focused on the lived experience of women working in organisations, where many of the attitudes Reiner outlined are deeply embedded. Their working lives covered a period of tremendous social, political and organisational change. However, the experience of women officers, with a few notable exceptions, has been largely marginalised in popular representations of policing. The research considers the interplay between changing organisational role of female police officers in this period and how TV dramas tackled these issues.

**Foolish and Deluded: Poe's "The Man of the Crowd" and a Detective's Pursuit**

Jessica Groen, Purdue University Calumet

Scholars of crime fiction often regard Edgar Allan Poe's trio of Auguste Dupin stories as a significant influence in the contemporary development of this genre in print and screen forms of storytelling. Poe's enigmatic short story "The Man of the Crowd," written and published before the Dupin stories, reveals an author who develops crime fiction in order to question the basic assumptions which support a detective story and its outcomes, most notably by blurring the distinction between pursuer and pursued and by leading the detective (and reader) to a mirror rather than a Criminal Other. This paper will discuss reader expectations regarding ethical closure of a story plot (Aristotle, Kermode, Booth), the function of conventional crime stories to satisfy readers by creating an outside object for projection of guilt, and Poe's ability to write stories which fundamentally undermine the conventions of a genre he is often credited for establishing.
Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)

Panel Session 4 – DEDE I

Chair: Lisa Weinstein, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

**Television viewing and punitive attitudes: A cultivation analysis of public perceptions of the treatment of criminals in US courts**

Lisa Weinstein, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

One of the longstanding traditions in media effects research concerns how and to what degree violence in the media impacts individuals’ beliefs, attitudes and values. This investigation focused on the impact of television viewing on viewers' crime-related punitive attitudes from the standpoint of cultivation theory. More specifically, this study explored how the public perceives the treatment of criminals by the United States Judicial System. The primary cultivation-based hypothesis tested was that heavy television viewing would be significantly associated with viewers' belief that the US courts do not deal with criminals harshly enough. The data analyzed was obtained from the General Social Survey (N= 33,855). Controlling for confounding variables (i.e., political affiliation, age), correlational and regression analyses were conducted to examine the relationship between television viewing and the punitive-related beliefs specified previously. The results of the study support the hypothesis that heavy television viewing and the belief that the courts do not deal with criminals harshly enough are significantly related. The analyses also revealed a relationship between political affiliation and beliefs regarding the treatment of criminals by the courts. The implications of these findings for media effects research, as well as the study’s limitations, are discussed.

**Suppressing Spray-Painted Spectacles: Framing of Graffiti by Canadian Cities By-Laws**

Jaclyn Nadrone, University of Windsor - Canada

Canada is currently fighting a war against graffiti vandalism and the goal of this research is to unpack the role legal documents are playing in it. This study will examine the legal treatment of graffiti in Canada by analyzing the ways various Canadian city by-laws frame graffiti as vandalism rather than art. From Halifax (Nova Scotia) to London (Ontario) to Vancouver (British Colombia), this research will explore how Canadian city by-laws suppress graffiti and prevent the spread of it by methodologically utilizing components of Thomas Huckin's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) Model to evaluate the language and tactics used in anti-graffiti city by-laws. This inquiry will incorporate communication theories regarding city spaces, art and landscape in reference to the city as a canvas and graffiti as a medium of expression. Building on my graduate research thus far, this essay will use graffiti as a new lens to explore issues of political art activism and art censorship, freedom of expression and free speech in Canada. This research will conclude with looking at notions of artivism and the way graffiti is being kept alive in Canada despite the city by-laws that attempt to criminalize and censor it.
Hacker Perspectives on Surveillance and Privacy

Kevin Steinmetz, Sam Houston State University
Jurg Gerber, Sam Houston State University

The current study presents a content analysis of articles, editorials, short stories, and book reviews from the widely read and disseminated hacker zine 2600: The Hacker Quarterly which was examined for author perspectives on privacy and surveillance. Hackers are a population deeply embedded in conflicts over information freedom and control. As a result, they are uniquely positioned to provide key insights into contemporary problems of technological privacy and surveillance. Theoretical and policy implications are provided.

ISPs Knowledge Requirement for Secondary Liability: Is it Time for Kantianism or Instrumentalism?

Mohammad Sadeghi, University of London – UK

Holders of rights sue the internet service providers (ISPs) for copyright infringement—specifically, for contributory liability through the ISP's knowledge of infringement. Kantianism in the light of corrective justice strictly limits ISPs liability to fault based liability theory, but to evaluate ISPs fault gives credit to the probabilistic knowledge that requires ISPs to serve as the police for owners of rights. Furthermore, Kantianism for establishing corrective justice law applies the mathematics though on the knowledge of fault via attempts to achieve all of the answers regarding the measure of evaluating ISPs' knowledge from tort rather than computing philosophy, social science, or realism. Kantianism recognizes chief justice brain or reasonable man mind induced as critical of ISPs' knowledge of infringement. This is in contrast with instrumentalism theories to define ISPs' knowledge requirement that focus on the efficiency of methods for establishing a knowledge standard to keep ISPs safe from the hands of judges and to provide a certain measure for their functions. In this regard, they widely consider the efficiency of criteria by computing mind philosophy and economic realism.

Their differences posed the question of whether the current knowledge requirement of European Union (EU) Electronic Commerce Directive and its case law interpretations are in Kantianism or instrumentalism. Apart from that, which one is appropriate for establishing a knowledge standard that guarantees the co-existence of users, ISPs, and holders of rights and that focuses on parties' responsibility rather than focusing on ISPs' liability?

This research would examine both theories regarding ISPs' knowledge requirement for secondary liability in the light of the EU Electronic Commerce Directive and the United States (U.S.) Digital Millennium Copyright Act. Furthermore, it would put forward some proposal for dealing with ISPs' knowledge requirement issues.
Panel Session 6 – DEDE III

Chair: Nickie Phillips, St. Francis College

**Policing and Social Media: From Ridealongs to Tweetalongs**

Nickie Phillips, St. Francis College

This presentation will examine how the emergence of social media has impacted the ways in which the police communicate with the public. Many police departments have turned to social media, predominantly to Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube, to communicate more directly with the public. This study explores the participation of various police departments in virtual ridealongs, or "tweetalongs," designed to inform the public of their patrol activities. Specifically, this presentation analyzes communication on Twitter during the first Global Law Enforcement Tweetathon, held March 22-23, 2013. While the tweetalongs serve to offer a sense of transparency and explicitly invite public participation, they are also part of a larger public relations outreach--a kind of virtual Cops--whose purpose is to legitimize and reinforce their traditional messaging.

**You're Not Recording This, Are You?: A Content Analysis of Citizens Recording the Police**

Ashley Farmer, University of Delaware
Lindsey Upton, Old Dominion University

As technology advancements spark interest in the field on crimes by citizens, new topics focused on police misconduct also emerge. From police releasing attack dogs into a crowd in Anaheim, California, to the case of Simon Glik, who was arrested in Boston for recording the police with his cell phone, recording devices play an important and controversial role in the analysis of police-citizen encounters. Citizens face controversial arrests when engaging in recording police, often charged with police harassment and interference. The current study aims to provide contextual information to begin to fill a void in criminological literature regarding the extent of arrests made and court rulings in such cases. Using content analysis, we examine factors found throughout reported police-citizen encounters involving the filming and audio recording of police in the United States. Data come from the top circulated national newspapers. Results from this study will provide a starting point for understanding the current climate of police-citizen encounters over public recording devices, as criminology as a field finds a voice in this controversy.
Panel Session 7 – DEDE I

Chair: Elder Tanaka, University of São Paulo - Brazil

The American Dream and the concept of organized crime in Little Caesar, by Mervyn LeRoy

Elder Tanaka, University of São Paulo - Brazil

Known as the precursor of the gangster sound films from this genre's "classic" period, Little Caesar, directed by Mervyn LeRoy in 1930, narrates Rico Bandello's (Edward G. Robinson) path from his rise as a gang leader to his death. Little Caesar established the parameters followed by the gangster films in the 1930s and also contributed for the image of the gangster as a North American icon due to its dissemination through the cultural industry, mainly on films. Our objective with this present article is to verify which concept of organized crime is established to the spectator in this kind of narrative and what are the ideological consequences involved in this question.

Chase and Shoot: Organized Crime and the Schizophrenic City in Mumbai Underworld Films

Rajdeep Roy, La Trobe University - Australia

Organized crime in Mumbai came with bootlegging and gold smuggling in the 1960s. Economic liberalization policies in 1992 made smuggling unprofitable. Gangs shifted to high risk ventures like drugs and arms trafficking. Organized crime in Mumbai known as Underworld attained a transnational character in the 1990s. Neoliberalism transformed Mumbai from a manufacturing center to a service city. It brought real estate boom and unprecedented land speculation. City's major criminal syndicates led by Dawood Ibrahim became significant players in the land development politics and urban restructuring. In 1993, the serial bomb blast in Mumbai was carried out by the gangs. The event etched Underworld into the memory of living in fear and insecurity in Mumbai in the 1990s. The intertwining of organized crime with town planning made its presence apparent in the everyday lived experience. Literatures (Sharma, 1999; Weinstein, 2008; Shaban 2010; Zaidi, 2012; Mehta, 2002; King, 2004; Dey, 2008.) have explicated organized crime in Mumbai. This paper studies the cinematic form/style like the chase sequence in films on Mumbai Underworld to explore the screen history of the metropolis during the tumultuous time of the 1990s.
Panel Session 8 – DEDE II

Chair: Laura Alberti, University of Southern California

**All you need to know about the psychopath in your life: The rhetoric of an emerging popular diagnostic genre**

Laura Alberti, University of Southern California

Psychopathy is an increasingly popular clinical construct in scientific circles, criminal justice institutions, and public discussion. Notably, in recent years there has been a dramatic surge of interest about a new genre of popular science literature broadly aimed at self-identified victims, HR departments, 'successful psychopaths,' and curious lay readers, and offering expert advice on how to recognize and deal with the 'psychopath' person in everyday life. This paper explores this publishing phenomenon in its historical and cultural dimensions. First, I outline the distinctive qualities of this constellation of books, experts, and readers; second, I analyze the genre's main rhetorical strategies and scientific proofs, with a particular focus on neuroimaging, genetics, and psychometric tests; and finally, I illustrate the relationship between this genre of 'psychopathy guides' and the emergence of new forms of sociality and group identity in the sphere of scientific risk and bodily disease.

**Positive Portrayal of Persons with Disabilities in Print Media - A Short Term Content Analysis of a Daily**

Himanshi Bhardwaj, Mumbai University - India

Portrayal of persons with disabilities in print media has been extensively studied in the past. However use of content analysis of a media to demonstrate, the significance provided to an issue in a society is rare. A short term study on disability issue as portrayed in daily was undertaken to find out the significance of the same in a metropolitan city of Mumbai. The study included the analysis of disability related news that was depicted in 'The Indian Express Daily' of Mumbai Edition for a period of 3 months. A total of 32 news stories/advertisements were analyzed to find out the type of portrayal of persons with disabilities in the daily. According to Disability Rights UK (2012) 'Disabled people feel threatened by the changes in the way disability is being reported and the increase in the 'politicization' of press coverage'. However, during the study it was found that majority of the news reports related disability issues provided a positive portrayal by the daily.
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<th>4:00 pm – 4:50 pm</th>
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<td><strong>Panel Session 9 – DEDE III</strong></td>
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**Hobos, Gutter Punks, and the Politics of Drift**

Jeff Ferrell, Texas Christian University

For a century and a half hobos and other wanderers have illicitly ridden the rails in the United States, their trajectories shaped by jobs and joblessness, social and economic crises, and the lure of somewhere else. Recently there has emerged a youthful subculture-variously described as gutter punks, crusty punks, or train hoppers-whose members both replicate and reinvent this history of illegal freight train travel in the United States. Like earlier generations of hobos, they respond to particular social and economic contradictions, and they share distinct counter-cultural orientations toward work, status, wealth, and stability. Like earlier hobo generations, they create a fluid symbolic environment of style codes, visual communication, and interpersonal honor. And like freight hoppers before them, they negotiate the enforced illegality of their enterprise, and work to remain outside new technologies of social and legal control.

**Good-for-Nothing Lots!: Violence, the Media and the Ibadan Urban Motorpark Space**

Adeyemi Johnson Ademowo, Afe Babalola University – Nigeria
Olaseinde Akinyele Akintunde – Afe Babalola University - Nigeria

This work examines the "good-for-nothingness" and violence imposed images of the Ibadan urban motor park space and its agents, as depicted in the media. Of great concern to us are the origin and the existence of the violence stereotype; the violent activities on the park; and the sub-cultural identity of the space vis-à-vis its relationship with the general public. We hope to use Erving Goffman's labeling theory to explain how the image got skewed and the sustenance of the markedness by the public and how the media have helped in sustaining the spoiled identity. We hope to provide explanations for the sustained violence image of the motor park, the ability of the marked to live with/rise above the marked expectations and why the media is more interested in the imposed image to the extent of refusing to appreciate the likely effects of the sustained label on urban development, crime control and security of the state.
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<td>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. Please check the weather for the evening you may need a coat or umbrella.</td>
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Tuesday, September 24th

9:00 am – 1:30 pm  | Conference Registration Table – Hulman Memorial Student Union
2:00 pm – 5:00 pm  | Conference Registration Table – University Hall Theater
9:30 am – 10:45 am | Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)

Panel Session 10 – DEDE I

Chair: Mark Hamm, Indiana State University

To Drone or Not to Drone: That is the Question for Stochastic Terrorism

Mark Hamm, Indiana State University

Stochastic terrorism is the use of mass communications to provoke random acts of ideologically-motivated violence that are statistically predictable but individually unpredictable. Imagine an archer who shoots a hundred arrows at a target and only one hits the bull's eye. The bull's eye shot is statistically unpredictable yet it is statistically predictable that most of the arrows will strike the target. This paper considers two cases of stochastic terrorism and state responses to the phenomenon. The first is Anwar al-Awalki, the American-born Muslim cleric whose fiery sermons incited the Fort Hood shootings of 2009, the Underwear bombing plot of Christmas Day 2009, and the assassination of military personnel at an army recruiting center in Little Rock, Arkansas in 2009. In 2011, Awalki became the first American citizen selected for a legally sanctioned "targeted killing" by the Obama administration, leading to Awalki's death in an unmanned drone strike in Yemen. The second case interrogates terrorism by the American radical right. Jared Laughner's 2011 assassination attempt against Representative Gabrielle Giffords in Tucson, Richard Poplawski's 2009 assassination of three Pittsburgh police officers, and Byron Williams's 2010 shootout with California police-all were instigated by a stochastic terrorist; namely, the conservative radio and television host Glen Beck. Rather than being selected for a targeted killing, Beck is making a financial killing as a New York Times best-selling author who earns an estimated $40 million a year for his commentary. It is axiomatic, however, that every empire will ultimately direct its power inward, toward its own citizens.


Tammy Castle, James Madison University
Lars Jorgen Kristiansen, Monmouth College

The strategies for "racial reeducation" and "paper terrorism" presented here were obtained via direct correspondence with one self-described "lone wolf." Through leafleting, a common strategy of white supremacist groups to distribute racist propaganda, and CD distribution through postal mail, the goal was to spread a campaign of "paper terrorism" by focusing on Hollywood and media bias. Some of these strategies include using movie clips and advertisements with added text. The purpose of this paper was to conduct a discourse and visual analysis of the material provided, guided by Berlet & Vysotsky's (2006) scholarship on the white supremacist metaframes of conspiracism, dualism, and apocalypticism. Furthermore, rhetorical comparisons will be made with Anders Behring Breivik's manifesto, the Norwegian "lone wolf" terrorist convicted of killing 77 people in Norway in 2011.
**Female Lone Wolves: Not Your Average Housewife**

Maggie Rumler, Indiana State University

Terrorism is a threat that most Americans do not face on a regular basis. Perhaps the most dangerous terrorist can arguably be considered the lone wolf terrorist. Although research has been conducted on lone wolf terrorists in the past, little to no research has been dedicated to the motivations and triggering events of female lone wolf terrorists. This study attempts to examine female lone wolf terrorists in general and, more specifically, looks in detail at Lynnette Fromme and Sara Jane Moore. Fromme, for example, was influenced by the famous band the Beatles and was an important basis for her radicalization. Also, after the attempted terrorist attack, Fromme became a media star and was influential on the youth subcultures in California. The results of the study aim to identify whether or not females have the same motivations and if the same theories that attempt to explain male lone wolf terrorists can be applied to females in the same manner.

**Snakes on a Plane: Airborne Terrorism Education?**

Hal Marchand, Western Illinois University

Films depicting airborne skyjackings, terrorism, and disasters have long been a staple product of the motion picture industry. Airborne hijackings in the 1960's resulting in unscheduled flights to Cuba to deplane criminals and asylum seekers became a familiar reality to the flying public. These early skyjackings rarely resulted in injuries or deaths. The 1970's and 1980's saw a significant rise in deaths and explosions of planes associated with international political disputes. Since the terrorists attacks of 9/11 few films addressing airborne crises have been produced for entertainment purposes. This presentation includes a review of air disaster and terrorist films; an evaluation of scene and narrative content that provide information of an educational nature useful for self-protection and survival, and concludes with a discussion of recent self-protective measures that airline passengers have employed to successfully thwart airborne terrorists.
From horror to high-end: A visual ethnography of Western State and Dejarnette Children's Asylum

Anne Lee, Old Dominion University
Lindsey Upton, Old Dominion University

Mental health institutions have had a turbulent history in the United States. Originally viewed as a humane innovation to treat the mentally ill, these institutions soon resembled large warehouses of forgotten people. Popular culture has not been so varied in its portrayal of mental institutions, often capitalizing on the spectacle of horror and fear. With this in mind, this study teases out links between contemporary representations of "asylum" in the television program American Horror Story: Asylum and the cultural geographies of an actual asylum in the state of Virginia-now converted to high-end condominiums. With keen attention to affective space and the visual, we detail how abuses entwined with American mental health practices at the turn of the 20th century and contemporary consumer culture, collide to form a unique space of mass-mediated consumption and commodified horror.

"Center Stage: How the convicted perceive the 'perp walk' has affected their criminal trials and personal lives"

Marti Howell-Collins, Morrisville State College

At the intersection of criminal justice and televised news media is an event that is part practical, part spectacle: The perp walk. Used by law enforcement to demonstrate efficacy, the perp walk satisfies the news media's need for high drama. This study is designed to provide insight into one aspect of the effects of this event by examining the perceptions of one of the four primary groups of individuals involved in the perp walk process: The suspected criminal. Subsequent studies will address perceptions of individuals representing the other groups: Law enforcement, the media and the public. This qualitative mixed-methods study uses phenomenology and in-depth interviews to explore what effects convicted criminals report experiencing in the wake of media coverage of their perp walks. It includes the history of and the motivation for the staging of the perp walk in the United States. There are two primary areas of focus in this study: What effects inmates perceive the perp walk has had on their criminal cases and how they feel they have been personally affected by experiencing a televised perp walk. All subjects are individuals convicted of upper-tier offenses currently serving prison sentences in New York and New Jersey correctional facilities.
Chained Metaphors: The Artist as Political Prisoner

Rommel Rodriguez, University of the Philippines, Diliman - Phillipines

The project is anchored in the historical and cultural context of artistic production of artists who were once, or are currently detained as political prisoners in the Philippines. The project will detail the diachronic and synchronic discourse of art as a political weapon according to the flow of history, particularly in terms of politicization of artists and writers.

The study is original because at present, there is no research aimed at specific experiences of artists as political prisoners in the Philippines. There is a dialectical relationship between artistic production and political ideology of artists who experienced political persecution and unlawful detention, and the study looks into the effect of their art to the country's political and cultural history. Also, the study responds to contemporary issues that the country and its people are currently engaged in. The country went through long periods of colonialism, martial rule, and countless human rights violations, but the history of political prisoners is given little or no attention in academic discourse or even in mainstream media. The experience of politicized artists behind bars will shed light as reflected in their creative output.

The project has monograph that deals with the historical mapping of the establishment of prisons in the Philippines and documentation of political artists from the Spanish colonial period, American colonial period, Post World War II, the Martial Law period up to contemporary times. The paper comes with a video-documentary focusing on three artist-political prisoners currently detained in different prisons in the Philippines.

The phenomenology of the visible: Toward a phenomenological visual criminology

David Polizzi, Indiana State University

Though a relatively new approach, visual criminology seeks to bring into focus the meaning of the image of crime and the criminal individual. As such, visual criminology is concerned with the semiotics of criminal photography as well as the phenomenology of the viewer of these texts. Using the semiotics of Charles Peirce and the phenomenology of Husserl, Heidegger and Merleau-Ponty, a theory of visual criminology will be offered.
### Panel Session 12 – DEDE III

**Chair:** Travis Linnemann, Old Dominion University

#### The Good Gang: media, law enforcement and the cultural politics of criminal classifications

Travis Linnemann, Old Dominion University  
Brandon Lutman, Old Dominion University

This paper engages the cultural politics of criminal classifications by focusing on one of the state's most powerful, yet ambiguous markers - its definition "gang." Focusing on the unique case of straight edge hardcore "crews" - a movement founded on abstinence from drugs and alcohol and "clean living" - the paper considers what leads media and law enforcement to construct straight edge crews as gangs in a seemingly haphazard and disparate fashion. Juxtaposing news media coverage of several high profile acts of violence allegedly committed by straight edge adherents with the FBI's annual "Gang Threat Assessment" we detail how longstanding race and class stereotypes underpin the social reality of gangs and thus the application of police power.

#### Criminal or Criminalized?: Moral panic over Roma and immigrant individuals in the Portuguese press

Silvia Gomes, University of Minho – Portugal

This paper aims to analyze the discourses provided in the Portuguese daily newspapers when covering criminality perpetrated by immigrants and minority ethnic groups. The aim is to understand how the narratives circulated in the press convey visions about social order which promote consensus and social control through the overemphasis on risk of victimization and the construction of so-called 'moral panic'.

The media coverage of crime produces widely shared visions and consensus in different communities, while feeding, in general public, stereotypes about the "criminals", and linking the crime to socially excluded groups and ethnic minorities, such as "gypsies" and immigrants. These stereotypes can convert these groups as potential threats to the prevailing interests and values of society, by producing a moral crusade that, through the disproportionate and excessive emotional reaction that awakens audiences, represents the spokesmen of morality and their diagnoses and solutions.

This paper discusses the Portuguese press coverage of criminality perpetrated by gypsies and immigrants as a paradigmatic example of a product of a cultural industry. These media narratives are nourished by global logics of commodification of the public sphere based on criminalization of poverty and the fear of 'troublesome' populations, whose purpose is to raise emotional attachment by the public and thus leading to moral crusades.
Coverage of crime news by Indian regional language Television channels

Sriram Arulchelvan, Anna University - India
K. Ravichandran, Anna University - India

Indian Television has been bombarded with many 24 hour news channels. They have adopted the mix of genre and exaggeration in their news. The crime genre is the major component of their news bulletins. This paper analyzes the presentation style of crime news and its impact among the viewers. Prime time news bulletins of two Tamil language channels were taken for the analysis. Hundred and fifty TV news viewers' surveyed and few experts from channels/academic were also interviewed. The study revealed that the coverage of news on crime is relatively high when compared to other current affairs. As for duration, crime news appears more and they are placed in the second segment of the bulletin. Most of the news shows that persons involved in the crime and the actions. Consequences of the incident and victims were rarely shown. The presentation has rarely unseen and always explicit. The bulletins show the act of crime, wounds of victims and dead bodies in a brutal way. The viewers are getting fear due to the terrible way of presentation and they instruct their children to avoid seeing such visuals. Visual/sound effects such as mask, mosaic and mute could reduce the impact among the audience.
Panel Session 13 in DEDE I

Chair: Howard Henderson, Sam Houston State University

**Restorative Justice and How Much Are WE Responsible For Crime?**

Hilary Christie, University of Aberdeen – Scotland

Restorative Justice seeks to find alternative methods of coping with the outcomes of crime, other than plain retribution and punishment. In this presentation we will look at the way in which the BBC radio in UK has covered the subject so that the interested public can be well informed. RJ has been found to be both transformational both for the offener and the offended and also to be 'the hardest thing I've ever done in my life'. We will look at those apparently inconnected with the crime who, on honest examination, are found to be guilt-bearers too. Is Dostoevsky's opinion that 'we are all responsible' true?

**Mothers and Children Behind Bars - A reporter's experience**

Isabel Nery, Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa - Portugal

Portugal has the third highest European female incarceration rate. More than 700 women in jail mean, at least, 1 500 children growing up without their mothers. What happens to these women and their children then is what my reportage try to show. I'm a journalist and I've done an in depth news report about the impact of crime in children's lives and the specificities of female illegal behaviour. This work was published as a book ("The Prisoners - Mothers Behind Bars")and as a reportage series in the portuguese newsmagazine VISÃO. In 2010 Portuguese jails had to take care of about 40 children. To get an in depth view about this almost unknown reality, I have went to all Portuguese continental women facilities (Tires, around Lisbon and Santa Cruz do Bispo, around Porto), but also to female Rhode Island Prison, in the USA. To understand the impact of incarceration in women's as well as in children's lives, I've interviewed parents, specialists, prisoners - and children themselves.

Whereas everything is predicted for mother's punishment, almost nothing has been thought for the ones who have committed no crime: children. And about 80% of convicted women are mothers.

Almost three years after my report had began I went back to prison. This time to accompany the first moments of freedom of one of my interviewed women with her child that had never lived outside prison before. With this new approach to my work I could denounce how the system promises punishment as a form of reeducation, but, in fact, does almost nothing to help women building a new life as free people.
"Warden Ragen of Joliet": Joseph Ragen and Penal Philosophy in American Media

John Fiorini, University of Mississippi

In the mid-twentieth century, Joseph Ragen was one of the most prominent figures in American penology. He was the warden of Joliet and Stateville Penitentiaries in Illinois, the President of the American Prison Association (now the American Correctional Association), and a consultant on prison systems all over the United States. He also obtained a level of celebrity among the general public, figuring prominently in numerous books and articles for national audiences.

This paper will focus on how Ragen used print media to shape and maintain his public image, particularly in the 1950s, when the American prison system seemed to be in crisis. The paper will argue that by exploiting the popular fascination with the institutions and famous prisoners in his charge, and by cooperating with select journalists to shape his portrayal, Ragen cultivated public opinion in favor of his administrative philosophy during one of the most important periods in the history of twentieth century prisons. His activities have had specific legacies in American penology, but they also illuminate the ways in which both individual actors and mass media can influence and mobilize popular perceptions of prisons in the United States, and how public perceptions relate to administrative practice.

Prison Terminal: Life and Death in a Prison Hospice

Edgar Bares, Jane Adams College of Social Work

Prison Terminal is a moving cinema verité documentary that breaks through the walls of one of America's oldest maximum security prisons to tell the story of the final months in the life of a terminally ill, elderly prisoner and the hospice volunteers-they themselves prisoners-who care for him.

The documentary draws from footage shot over a six-month period behind the walls of the Iowa State Penitentiary entering the personal lives of the prisoners as they build a prison-based, prisoner-staffed hospice program from the ground up.

Prison Terminal demonstrates the fragility, as well as the holistic benefits, of a prison-based, prisoner-staffed hospice program and provides a fascinating and often poignant account of how the hospice experience can profoundly touch even the forsaken lives of the incarcerated.
"Connecting customers to opportunities": Drug addicted banks in the global market

Gary Potter, Eastern Kentucky University
Maria Bordt, Eastern Kentucky University

The largest banks in the world perform a wide variety of services for their customers, including wealth management, international fund transfers, credit transactions and many more mundane services. Those banks emphasize these services in their advertising. The very same banks perform the very same services in laundering illicit profits for transnational organized crime and drug trafficking groups. The profits from these illicit transactions are enormous and the risks of prosecution are minimal or nonexistent. In comparing and contrasting both legal and illegal services it is clear that these banks are indeed full-services banks. This research presents those services in both visual and expository modes.

To Catch a Pirate: The politics of policy in the 'war on piracy.'

Victoria Collins, Eastern Kentucky University

The focus of literature on the policy responses to the Somali pirate have thus far examined controls put in place at the international, regional, and national levels. Little attention however, has been paid to the discourse that has led to the creation and enactment of these controls, or the actors who have provided primary definitions of the issue that have called for, and been used to justify the current policy response. Here, drawing on media and documents from the UN, I examine the origins of this discourse identifying the dominant actors whose own political and economic agendas have led to the creation and enactment of maritime piracy policy. It is expected that the policies that have been enacted are related not to the real threat of maritime piracy in Somalia, but are reflective of the self-interests and agendas of the actors who have been most active in defining the issue.
Nollywood as partisan reinforcement in the crime of ritual killing for money in Nigerian society

Chukwudi Anianuka, Institute of Management and Technology-Nigeria

Extant literature indicate that through generations people have engaged in ritual killings to realize success. The media today report about ritual murders committed across societies. Nollywood, Nigeria's movie industry acclaimed the second largest producer of films in the world, emerged 21 years ago to become an instant hit with a movie that dramatized ritual murder as efficacious in transporting one from poverty to riches. Nollywood continues to thrive on the 'rituals for money' genre even as incidents of ritual murders persist in the Nigerian society. Building on an earlier research which established that Nollywood's portrayal of ritual killings for money making is not the cause of ritual murders in Nigeria (Anyianuka, 2010), this work, anchored on Joseph Klapper's reinforcement theory, employs the quantitative method of research in its investigation of two communities in the south eastern region of Nigeria which became notorious for their evil forests where ritual murders where perpetrated in the very recent past. Thus, this study examines whether or not Nollywood for rituals movies reinforce preexisting beliefs in the crime of ritual murder barring strong socializing agents as family and religion.

Crime, Insurgency, and Amnesty: Actions That Speak Louder Than Voice in Nigeria

Mabel Osakwe, Durban University of Technology – South Africa
Emman Osakwe, Delta State University – South Africa

The paper examines crime, insurgency, and amnesty from a socio-communication view point. The economic and political implications receive due attention as it argues that gagging through oppressive rule, make crime, and insurgency channels of bubbling out frozen communication. Linguistic indicators of language varieties used by anti-society elements are examined showing that these violent actions speak louder than voice; being louder 'voices' displaying the scorecard of a government's record of abysmal neglect and failure in meeting basic needs of the masses. 'Amnesty' is vilified as being criminally practiced and responsible for the deliberate criminal engagements with the hope of 'amnesty'. It recommends robust communication at all tiers of government, serving to promote democratic practices. The Freedom of Information (FOI) Bill if passed, should guarantee press freedom and genuine dialogue. A sovereign national conference is the answer; not 'amnesty'.
Panel Session 15 in DEDE III

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

Psycho Killer: News Media Depictions of Mental Illness in the Wake of Mass Shootings

Jasqueline Buffington-Vollum, University of Minnesota Duluth
Scott Vollum, University of Minnesota Duluth

This study analyzes depictions of mental illness in widely-circulated newspaper accounts of recent mass murders/shootings. These media accounts will be discussed in the context of various misconceptions about mental illness (e.g., basic misunderstandings of mental disorders, the confusion or blurring of psychosis and psychopathy, etc.), emphasizing the media's tendency to demonize and marginalize those with mental illness (e.g., depicting them as defective, dangerous and untreatable). This phenomenon is examined as a potential example of moral panic, the differentiation of "us" from the "other," and the legitimization and extension of state control. The impact of news media depictions will also be considered in terms of stigma and broader social reaction to and attitudes about those with mental illness.

No Wonder She's So Crazy: Media & Academic Responses to Lindsay Lohan

Aubri F. McDonald, University of Illinois at Chicago

Known for her talent and successes in movies at a young age, in recent years Lindsay Lohan has garnered more attention her problems with drugs and alcohol, legal issues and troubled family life. Documenting Lindsay's every move is not limited to celebrity gossip outlets, major sources like CNN and the New York Times also report about her problems. Jay Leno regularly makes jokes at Lindsay's expense and her appearance at a White House Correspondence Dinner prompted Tom Brokaw to publicly denounce the event's credibility. Media narratives that repeatedly condemn Lindsay not only pose a likely detriment to her recovery, media and academic attitudes about substance abuse and family instability reflect a broader, problematic attitude toward these issues. Media and scholarship referencing Lindsay were analyzed to determine the nature of responses toward Lindsay. The media response to Lindsay's substance abuse and family troubles ignored any public health context and instead demonized Lindsay. Academic responses to Lindsay offered media-based, yet more refined messages blaming Lindsay for perpetuating negative stereotypes about race, bisexuality and body image. Given the intense focus on Lindsay, the media and scholarship missed an opportunity to open a relatable dialogue about struggles with substance abuse and family issues. Often what is not said is the most important.
Violent Video Game Legislation: A Dramaturgical Revelation of

Allen Copenhaver, Campbellsville University
Brandi Wilson Copenhaver, Somerset Community College

The recent Sandy Hook Elementary shooting in Newtown, Connecticut resulted in the deaths of 20 children and six employees of the school. In the aftermath, the event brought renewed attention to school violence and school shooters in particular. In searching for the cause of such unthinkable violence, politicians, the media, and public interest groups have blamed violent video games. This paper focuses specifically on the way politicians describe the perceived violent video game problem and subsequent regulation policies. Seeing violent video game legislation as pseudo-agenda, a dramaturgical narrative analysis is conducted to interpret the post-Newtown narrative of the violent video game problem (and regulation prescriptions) told by federal and state legislatures. In describing this phenomenon as pseudo-agenda setting, the current proposed legislative narrative (federal and state) will be compared to the legislative narrative told prior to the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in Brown v. Entertainment Merchants Association. This Supreme Court decision established precedent on violent video game regulation efforts and related free speech concerns and found violent video games do not cause minors to be aggressive, nor can violent video games be regulated. As such, agenda items raised after Newtown that mirror those ruled upon in Brown v. Entertainment Merchants Association constitute pseudo-agenda. Using Goffman's (1959) dramaturgical analysis, the violent video game pseudo-agenda can be seen as front stage, while governmental economic interest in video game software companies can be seen as back stage.
Chair: Aaron Lefkovitz, University at Buffalo (SUNY)

Music, Resistance, & Cultural Identity in Brazil and South Africa

Ashley Stephens, University of Illinois at Chicago

While traveling this summer 2013 to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Johannesburg and Capetown, South Africa with the Making the Road trip, I propose to investigate the role of music in the cultural settings of said countries. I aim to draw connections between music and identity, social change, resistance, messages about crime/deviance, as well as the role of hip hop music to these particular cultures. The purpose of this pilot study is to better understand the role of music in these cultures, and the meaning of music on varying aspects of identity. The methodology I will use during this trip involves participant observation. Specifically, I will be talking with people in Brazil and South Africa as a way to capture the meaning of music to people in these countries. In doing so, I will have social interactions with music listeners and artists, and also have general interviews with people in the local cultures. I will also use journal reflections and participant observations to further understand issues of identity and crime.

Transnational Hip Hop, Crime, & Social Control

Aaron Lefkovitz, University at Buffalo (SUNY)

In material and visual manifestations, hip hop, in disparate transnational locales, speaks back to problems of crime and deviance. In issues of cultural control and income inequalities, transnational hip hop, from Nairobi to Tokyo, Berlin to Israel, has become a site where policy, politics, and law viscerally relate to media and popular culture.

Constructed as deviants, hip hop practitioners and audiences became late 20th and early 21st century countercultural embodiments. Lacking a unifying critique, artists challenge neo-liberal power, cultural conformity, racism, and sexism. In the realm of crime, hip hop artists often articulate their audiences' challenges and the corrupt nexus between governmental, legal, and corporate interests.

Centering hip hop in France but linking this with further transnational manifestations, I argue hip hop can be a valuable means of understanding ongoing problems of crime and deviance, social control and economic injustice. Using magazine, music video, and video game images, I investigate songs, lyrics, albums, and hip hop artists' backgrounds and transnational routes to better understand problems of multiculturalism, its backlash, poverty, and assimilation. Investigating young people's music and culture, hip hop being a prime example, lends policy makers and citizens further illuminations into youth cultures and crime rates.
Samoan Hip Hop

Jason Dunbar, Washington State University
Roger Schaefer, Washington State University

Research reveals that hypermasculinity is a key component of gangs. However, a Samoan-specific cultural understanding of hypermasculinity is absent from much of the literature. Contemporary hip-hop music specifically, illustrates unique cultural aspects of hypermasculinity within Samoan culture. By studying this medium we begin to understand the role of Samoan masculinity and criminality. This paper examines the cultural aspects of hypermasculinity in relation to Samoan gangs in hip hop media. Our analysis reveals the complex relationship between hypermasculinity, gang violence, and the patriarchal social forces that dominate both mainstream and delinquent Samoan cultures. As hip-hop media glorifies aggressive hypermasculinized performance as a means towards status and subsequent security, the social reality of on-going victimization is dismissed. Overall, the aim of our study is provide a culturally-competent theoretically-driven understanding of how hip-hop media distorts the reality of concentrated poverty and violence within the Samoan population.
Panel Session 17 in DEDE II

Chair: Maria Eirini Papadouka, University of North Texas

**Use of social media by criminal justice organizations**

Maria Eirini Papadouka, University of North Texas
Gabe Ignatow, University of North Texas

Interpol communicates with the public through three open profiles on Facebook, a YouTube channel, and a Twitter account. Today the FBI has 36 pages or sites in YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, and iTunes. The CIA prefers Flickr, Photostream, and YouTube. Social media has proven to be not only a useful tool for investigating cases; it has become an apparatus for communicating their successes, their researchers' outcomes, and their activities in general. However, criminal justice organizations' widespread use of social media gives rise to several questions, such as how these organizations are using social media in order to approach public interest, what kind of information they share, what groups they are addressing, and for what purpose? The present article addresses these questions with a qualitative content analysis of social media texts produced by criminal justice organizations.

**Revolting within the Revolt: New Media and Resistance to Sexual Violence during the Egyptian Arab Spring**

Kimberlee Waggoner, Old Dominion

New Media in the form of online videos, blogs, and social network sites facilitated by camera phones and the internet have made it increasingly possible for ordinary people to disseminate images and information almost instantaneously across borders blurring the lines between producers and consumers of information. Given these trends in the media landscape, it is important to consider the implications for social protests. Here the focus is the use of New Media platforms to draw attention sexual violence and harassment which have been used to intimidate women in an effort to push them out of public and political spaces in Egypt both during and after the Arab Spring which began in 2011. Particular emphasis is given to organizations such as Tahrir Body Guard and Harassmap who have taken to the internet to raise awareness, disseminate information, and map sexual assault. The tactics used mobilize resistance to sexual violence overlap with tactics used in the broader revolution.
The Paradox of Crime in Disaster Reporting

Diana M. Winkelman, University of Mary Hardin-Baylor

This paper explores the media intervention that took place after Haiti's devastating earthquake in 2010. It is interesting to explore how new media and traditional media portrayed crime during the aftermath of the earthquake because the Haitian people faced "criminal" and "corrupt" stigmas, while also being showcased as victims, worthy of international help. The paradox existed in reporting crime without exploiting criminal stereotypes that would be counter-productive in humanitarian relief. Crime was relevant to the Haiti story. At times crime was used to showcase areas of need in disaster communities. Yele implored the Haiti Interim Recovery Commission to appropriate $150 million to "coherent public safety and security plans addressing current violence, kidnappings, abductions, rapes and sexual abuse rampant in the most vulnerable communities." By itemizing criminal activity, the need for help was highlighted and so was vulnerability.

This study is a part of dissertation project that explored traditional media (radio, television, and newspaper) and new media (Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube) during the media intervention for the 2010 Haiti earthquake.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>12:30 pm – 1:45 pm</th>
<th>Panel Sessions (Hulman Memorial Student Union/Dede Center)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Panel Session 18 in DEDE III</strong></td>
<td>Chair: Brain Schafer, University of Louisville</td>
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**Muting the Whistleblower: An examination of National Security Leaks, Classification, and Silence**

Brian Schafer, University of Louisville  
Carl Root, University of South Florida

In the past decade, whistleblowers have revealed several state crimes such as the unauthorized wire-tapping of U.S. citizens, U.S. government support of torture, and the lack of intelligence supporting the invasion of Iraq. In each instance, the U.S. government initiated a criminal investigation into the leakers who exposed the misconduct, as whistleblower protections do not extend to issues of national security or intelligence. By conducting a content analysis of newspaper reports on national security whistleblowers, this study reveals seven individuals who have been arrested for their leak. In addition, this study reveals numerous instances where leaks were committed without punishment. To explain the contradictions in the U.S. government's response to national security whistleblowers, this study uses Hallsworth and Young's (2007) concept of silence to understand the weaknesses of current whistleblower statutes, the ambiguity of the Espionage Act, and the breadth of the classification system that creates a powerful system to control the narrative surrounding national security misconduct.

**Good For (Y)our Soul: Public Confessionals and the Governance of Methamphetamine**

Michael Walker, Arizona State University

During the methamphetamine "crisis" that peaked in the first decade of the 21st century, mass mediated news and public health campaigns used testimonials of current and former meth users to bolster their larger claims about this social problem. This presentation examines the rhetoric of the "Meth Confessional" as a governmental technology that defines deviance by extending longstanding tropes surrounding the inevitably debilitating nature of addiction and endorsing abstinence as the only viable alternative to methamphetamine use. Moreover, these confessionals also serve the ideological function of decontextualizing methamphetamine use from the culture in which it occurs, thereby making interrogation and remedy of the structural conditions that fuel methamphetamine use difficult if not impossible.
Fear of Crime in Arab World

Ahmad Alomosh, University of Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the fear of crime in the Arab world as a social phenomenon. The point of departure of this paper is routine activity theory. Through the analysis of a small based scale survey, the paper will draw conclusion on the impact of demographic parameters (gender, income and level of education), victimization, modernization, urbanization and social media on the fear of crime. Finally the paper will suggest strategies to minimize the fear of crime in the Arab society.
## Alyce McGovern, Ph.D.
**Senior Lecturer in Criminology**
**University of New South Wales, Sydney Australia**

### Woolly Warriors? Yarn bombing, guerilla knitting, and the subversive stitch

Craftivism, the practice of utilising art and craft as a vehicle for individual/collective agency and to advocate political or social viewpoints (Greer 2007), has emerged as an issue of interest for scholars across a range of disciplinary fields. Acts of craftivism raise important questions for criminologists about the use of public space, power, resistance and surveillance. Yarn bombing is one example of a growing ‘craftivist’ movement that has been steadily gaining momentum within craft and activist circles since the early to mid-2000s. Yarn bombing, also known as guerilla knitting or graffiti knitting, is an urban craft movement that melds the craft of knitting with the act of graffiti. The Macmillan Dictionary (2010) characterizes guerilla knitting as “the activity of putting knitted coverings on statues, posts, seats and other public objects, especially secretly and without official permission”. Drawing on interviews with yarn bombers, this paper will explore the concept of craftivism and the broader implications of craftivist activities for criminologists.

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

## Felicia M. Miyakawa, Ph.D.
**Associate Professor of Musicology**
**School of Music**
**Middle Tennessee State University**

### “We Ain't Just Rappers, We Changers of Black Situation”: COINTELPRO, Black Nationalism, and the Legacy of Resistance in Five Percenter Rap

The Five Percent Nation, also known as the Nation of Gods and Earths, carries in it tenets the legacy of Black Nationalist thought. Born out of the Nation of Islam in 1964, the Five Percent Nation took root first in the same New York City boroughs where Hip-hop would develop. And like other organizations perceived to have Black Nationalist leanings, the Five Percent Nation was monitored and infiltrated by FBI informants. As the Five Percent Nation grew and spread in the 1970s and 1980s, it did so primarily through heavily coded lyrics in rap songs, songs that protested continuous disenfranchisement, promoted Black uplift, taught Gnostic spirituality, and encouraged community activism. In this presentation I will share a brief history of the Five Percent Nation and its doctrines, paying particular attention to how these doctrines became endemic to rap lyrics in the 1980s and 1990s.

### Introduction:
**Jennifer Ryan, Ph.D.**
Department of History
Indiana State University
Michelle Brown, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Sociology
Department of Sociology
University of Tennessee

"Violence, Vulnerability, and Visual Criminology"

In this talk, I explore the relationship between a visual criminology and carceral studies. Both are constructs that I seek to clarify through the lenses of my own research in the sociology of punishment and culture. When tracing the penal image, the world of carcerality is greatly complicated as mass incarceration merges with global neoliberal carceral formations. In the end, these images look most like a visual iconography of human vulnerability and social suffering. Such representations span forces of enclosure and expulsion, including, for instance, images of such disparate sites as detention, border, conflict, and disaster zones as well as new war prisons, refugee, and concentration camps. Against these zones of social abandonment, counter-images, representations directed toward the pursuit of social and transformative justice, are proliferating as producers of images struggle to find innovative and effective ways in which to communicate and build alternative discourses to punishment. These efforts challenge our understandings of penal institutions, penal subjectivities, and their relationship to the state in a manner that assist us in thinking creatively, imaginatively about how we frame questions of social justice in a globalizing world.

Introduction: Fran Lattanzio, M.F.A.
Department of Art and Design
Indiana State University

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evening Entertainment</th>
<th>Dinner and Conversation At “7th &amp; Elm”</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:00 pm – 8:30 pm</td>
<td>(Registered Conference Attendees Only – Must Show Badge)</td>
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<tr>
<td>See Important Event Map</td>
<td>Everyone is invited to have dinner and drinks prior to the evening performance by Lewis &amp; the Clark-Tones.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>8:30 pm – 9:30 pm</th>
<th>Lewis &amp; The Clark-Tones (Registered Conference Attendees Only – Must Show Badge)</th>
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<tr>
<td>“7th &amp; Elm”</td>
<td>Come listen to the Clark-Tones as they 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.'</td>
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Wednesday September 25th

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>9:30 am – 11:00 am</td>
<td>Registration Table Open outside University Hall Theater</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 am – 10:50 am</td>
<td>Featured Speakers (University Hall Theater)</td>
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</table>

Ramón Spaaij, Ph.D.
Senior Research Fellow
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
La Trobe University- Melbourne, Australia

Lone Wolf Terrorism as Performance

“Terrorism is a performative act that seeks to communicate symbolic messages to a global audience. This talk positions the ‘lone wolf’ terrorist within this theater of terror. By definition, the lone wolf is a solo actor whose activities are not directed by any outside command or hierarchy. The archetypal lone wolf who lives in self-imposed reclusion, such as Ted Kaczynski, has become a figure of folk legend that permeates popular culture as well as official counter-terrorism discourse, which portrays lone wolves as a serious threat because of their critical advantage in avoiding detection because they do not communicate with others. This representation is problematic because it conceals the dynamic relations between lone wolves, their social environment and wider society. Lone wolves are not as ‘lone’ as is often thought. They tend to communicate their intent to commit violence using media technologies such as Web sites, chatrooms, or online forums. Their action repertoires are influenced by, and seek to influence, broader communities of belief that are available to them through media and popular culture.

Introduction: Mark Hamm, Ph.D.
Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Indiana State University
### Hackers, Pirates, and Shamens: Global Crime and Revolution in the Information Age

In popular culture and across the media, we’ve seen all manner of negative representations of hackers. Usually depicted as solitary, anti-social or even misanthropic personalities, they’re often caricatured as personalities who would rather code in a dark room than have to deal with real people, and whose investments are generally bent on breaking the law, pirating commercial/consumer data, and wrecking havoc. Their image that is, is one that’s become synonymous with theft and criminality, and the last thing to come to mind in terms of civic participation or working for shared political rights. Yet in recent years, hackers have been involved in a growing range of new political engagements that aim to express broad political critiques and shared calls for reform across global scales. This talk addresses this increasingly apparent shift in hacker engagements – considering cases from Wikileaks and the Pirate Party, to Edward Snowden and Aaron Swartz -- to explore the connections to prior hacker histories and practices, and ask why a growing range of contemporary cases poses especially strong challenges to state authorities, law, and the disciplining of hacker revolutionary ethics.

**Introduction:** Richard “Biff” Williams, Ph.D.
Indiana State University Provost & Vice President of Academic Affairs

### The Impact of the Media on the Social Transformation of Self-Injury

This research offers a description and analysis of the relatively hidden practice of self-injury: cutting, burning, branding, and bone breaking. Drawing on over 150 in-depth interviews and tens of thousands of Web site postings, e-mail communications, and Internet groups, we challenge the psycho-medical depiction of this phenomenon and discuss ways that the contemporary sociological practice of self-injury challenges images of the population, etiology, practice, and social meanings associated with this behavior. We conclude by suggesting that self-injury, for some, is in the process of undergoing a moral passage from the realm of medicalized to voluntarily chosen deviant behavior in which participants’ actions may be understood with a greater understanding of the sociological factors that contribute to the prevalence of these actions.

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

### Lunch Break
Panel Session 19 - DEDE 1

Chair: Paul Bleakley, Australian Times - Australia

The Thug Factor: How The Media Turns Career Criminals Into Career Celebrities

Paul Bleakley, Australian Times - Australia

A study of audience response to crime-related programming would illuminate the links between the portrayal of real-world criminals in the media and the acceptance of their illicit activities. Quantitative research may take place to assess the validity of the claim that criminal identities have taken a more prominent place in the media in the past ten years; by analysing the different responses to these well-known criminal identities can be assessed across a range of sample groups including a variety of age groups, ethnicities, socio-economic backgrounds and levels of media exposure it may be determined whether there has been a substantive change in perception in any particular group. The correlation between the media glamorisation of criminals and the public's desensitisation to their illicit activity can be clearly identified and the 21st Century trend of the 'celebrity criminal' can be evaluated in a sociological context.

Michael Moore's Capitalism: a story of filmmaking as a process of investigation

Cristiane Toledo Maria, University of São Paulo - Brazil

The aim of this paper is to analyze the documentary Capitalism: a love story (Michael Moore, USA, 2009), and the way its form and content synthesize a process of investigation. The film's thesis, which compares capitalism to a crime, invites the audience to reevaluate basic concepts of justice, ethics and moral in the history of class struggle.

The language of the film also reflects the idea of investigation. Together with techniques usually associated to documentaries, the film constructs a narrative which combines elements of a detective story and of the essay film. This analysis is an attempt to understand what such dialectical relation between form and content reveals about the process of filmmaking as a political act.
Chair: Sulaiman Osho, Robert Gordon University

**Boko Haram Terror Against the Press in Nigeria: A Challenge to Professional Practice and Nascent Democracy**

Sulaiman Osho, Robert Gordon University

The Harvest of death of journalists and the destruction of media houses in Nigeria by the Boko Haram religious insurgent group, since 2009 is the manifestation of recurring decimal against the press during political crises, which debuted in 1867, when the printing press of the first newspaper established in 1859, 'Iwe Irohin fun Awon Ara Egba ati Yoruba' were destroyed in 1867 during the Ifole political uprising in Abeokuta.

This paper examines the effects of the terror of Boko Haram against the press in Africa's most populous country to good professional practice and its nascent democracy. It uses the 'Global Village' theory of Marshall McLuhan (1964); the 'Clash of Civilizations' theory of Samuel Huntington (2003); and the 'Group Conflict and Deviance' theory of Durkheim (1858 - 1915) as theoretical framework to illustrate the basis of Boko Haram insurgency against the media.

Apart from applying historical analysis and case study as methodologies in the research, the paper answers the research questions of the relationships, between the killing of journalists and the destruction of media houses by Boko Haram group, and good professional practice and threat to democracy. It concludes that urgent measures must be taken to safeguard the media men and their family members with insurance covers; and the need for the media to uphold the virtues of media ethics and sound professionalism in the discharge of their duties. It further suggests the need for the media to promote democratic principles without fear or favour at all times; and to ward off suspicions of slanting news and spying for security agencies in their professional practices.

**Globalization of Culture & Rumi's Interactive Animated eBook stories for world's Children, Aged 10-11 years old**

Farshid Ebrahimi, University Technology Mara (UiTM) – Malaysia
Russlan Rahim, University Technology Mara (UiTM) - Malaysia

The ancient literature in middle-east countries such as Iran has nearly been forgotten. However it can be targeted for the International audiences' potential by using the New Media technology and English language as Universal communication tool. The purpose of this study is to investigate and evaluate the effectiveness of the animated eBook to supplement the moral stories of Rumi. This idea was tested at the international primary school in Malaysia among children aged between 10-11 years.

These leading-edge technologies and the rapid deployment of computers and the internet have led to new learning pedagogies in training especially towards ancient moral literature. The researcher used two types of instruments for this research, which are the 2D animated eBook and the 3D poppet animated eBook as prototypes. The research findings support the researcher's earlier hypothesis, such as the use of the animated eBook format for stories of Rumi. Finally it can be concluded that this research is a success and has proven that the animated eBook can provide significant learning merits for the children and helps to arouse the student's interest in reading the moral stories of Rumi.
#rapeculture

Mary Reid, Indiana State University

In this project, I investigate what I am calling #rapeculture - the confluence of our rape culture, social and traditional media, and popular culture in 2012-2013. From the horrific gang rapes in India to the very recent rape and media coverage in Steubenville, we see that sexual assault and sexual violence are prevalent across the globe. I want to explore why we are seeing so much sexual violence today and consider what that means. If only a fraction of all sexual assaults are reported and prosecuted, and we are seeing more coverage of those cases that have been made public, are we at a crisis point in terms of rape? What role does social media play in both keeping sexual violence at the forefront of people's thinking and working to ameliorate it?

**No forgiveness in Tinseltown: The Pop-culture of rape-revenge films and its effect on sexual assault survivors**

Aidan Lockhart, The Gatehouse - Canada

In this presentation, I will identify how patriarchal rape-revenge films often misdiagnose the cause of revenge-type desires and dangerously misrepresent the long term psycho-emotional effects of revenge itself. I will also explore how these revenge based narratives corroborate our retributive criminal justice ethos and have contributed to a popular misunderstanding of the needs of sexual-crime victims. I will explore what those needs are and how the pressures of the revenge motif undermine victims in their pursuit of healing and empowerment.

Additionally, I will discuss The Gatehouse, a unique Toronto-based restorative justice initiative which is practicing innovative strategies to address the needs of sexual abuse victims. These strategies are rooted in data indicating forgiveness to have healing (psychological, emotional, and physical) benefits for victims. I will interview and profile participants as they battle entrenched pop-culture revenge motifs and embark on healing journeys of forgiveness.
Panel Session 22 - DEDE I

Chair: Alan G. Pike, Emory University

"Why'd You Do It?": Initiation Sequences in 1990s Hollywood Prison Films

Alan G. Pike, Emory University

A common narrative and visual convention of Hollywood prison films is the "initiation sequence." This sequence often represents the process by which a civilian character convicted of a crime is physically transformed into a prison inmate and introduced to the rules and realities of the prison. My presentation will use a video essay to interrogate how Hollywood prison films, through these initiation sequences, imagined prison in the United States in the 1990s. I will examine these sequences as both narrative devices and as discursive practices that inform audiences about prisons, prisoners, and prison life. How do initiation sequences depict prisons? What are the rules (both formal and informal) set forth in these imagined carceral spaces? What sorts of people are making, following, and breaking those rules? What is the role of physical, psychological, and sexual violence in the initiation process? How are the elements of the initiation sequence represented aesthetically? How do these representations relate to trends in penology in the late 20th century? My video essay will integrate video clips of the films being analyzed with detailed analysis and voice-over narration to produce criticism that isn't possible with a traditional read-aloud conference paper.

It's Criminal!: A Look at Prisons in Indian Cinema

Meghna Vesvikar, College of Social Work, Nirmala Niketan - India

In its one hundred years of existence, Bollywood has moved from mythological and historical films to potboilers, mysteries and romantic comedies as well as horror and sci-fi films. However, Bollywood's portrayal of certain issues such as crime, prisons etc has remained archaic, especially given the more egalitarian philosophies regarding justice and rehabilitation. There have been few films on prisons - Filmmakers believe that prisons are a 'serious' topic which an escapist audience like India's would not appreciate. These handful of films too are clichéd in their portrayal with simplistic bifurcations of good and bad. Such a moralistic portrayal promotes a vengeful attitude amongst civil society, especially in light of the two recent hangings in India. This study using content analysis will showcase examples of Bollywood films on prisons to demonstrate India's stereotypical social discourse on criminal justice and how prisoners are understood and dealt with.
Panel Session 23 - DEDE II

A Monster, a Seductress, and an Activist: Eco-Rhetoric in the DC Universe

Jeff Kirchoff, Millikin University

This research carries on the tradition of viewing comic book heroes and villains as metaphors for and purveyors of social critique. Specifically, I examine eco-rhetoric in the DC Universe by engaging in a rhetorical analysis to see what the DC Universe is trying to say about the so-called green debate. Thus, I discuss the actions, personalities, and relationships of Swamp Thing, Poison Ivy, and Green Arrow. I first establish each character's relation to the green movement before examining how each character's rhetoric and actions provide extant commentary on what it means to be "going green" in today's society. Given the extensive histories of each character, I focus on the pre- and post-"Brightest Day" renditions of each character, as this is when the "green debate" began re-gaining prominence in society's social conscience. I also aim to further the notion that the actions of comic book superheroes are often kairotic-informed by the unique context and events of the current moment.

Questions of Responsibility and Justice: Deaths of Villains in Superhero Films

Outi Hakola, University of Helsinki - Finland

The Western fiction desires for meaningful death. Although death can be used to advance the plot, more often it is employed as closure to emphasize its meaning and importance. Especially in the case of "monsters" or "villains", their death in the end of the story excludes the threat and secures the story world. In other words, the death of the villain enables society to restore the balance. For this reason, death of the villain is often hoped for, as it brings a certain kind of catharsis not only for the characters, but for the viewer as well. However, death of the villain is often due to the violent act of the hero of the story. No matter how defensive or justified this violence seems, the responsibilities over their actions remain. Whereas in the 21st century superhero films the dark side of the heroes has been acknowledged, also their responsibilities for violent actions have been given a new thought - also by the superheroes themselves. For example, Batman refuses to use deadly violence against Joker although this would relieve the viewer's distress and give a sense of closure. In this presentation, I will discuss the questions of responsibility over and justification of deadly violence in the 21st century superhero films, such as The Dark Night (2008), The Avengers (2012) and Iron Man 3 (2013).
"Sex Scandals" and The News-tides of Incompletion: Criminality as Topos for Popular Imagination in Kerala, South India

Ashley Nedumkandathil Puzhakkaraa, St. Stephens College - India

The Benjamian insight that all narratives of growth/development/civilization always already contain a narrative of crime/exploitation/barbarism goes well with all the glorious models. The underground network that is necessitated by the structural limitations of the mainstream is often valorised for its potential to be counter hegemonic. I have a curious case of subculture from the Southern part of India, Kerala: a phenomenon that shows the merger of patriarchal power, criminality and sexual exploitation. For about 20 years now, Kerala's political process has been defined around "sex scandals"/"gang rapes" - both in terms of underhand affiliations between parties and in terms of opinion building. This could be said of any mafia condition but the state, felicitated as providing an economic model called "the Kerala model" - identified by the UN and advocated by Amartya Sen - the state the equals some of the developed countries in human development indices providing the locale for such a development is quite intriguing. The representations of these crimes - particularly the Suryanelli Case, Kozhikode Sex Racket Case and Vithura Sex Racket Case in the media go beyond the Macluhanian paradigm of alarm, resistance, passivity to belong to the space of dormancy, with a potential of being revived any time, as none of these cases are ever put to rest, with legal procedures having completed. Named after places and taken outside any temporal specificity, a society operates as awaited spectators of its own blind spots, for a spectacle of crime more than for a performance of justice. This not only redefines the relationship between popular imagination and crime but also calls for a need to retheorise the very function of the media. My paper will attempt to locate this "river bed of criminality" in the context of the global capital that has come in through the export of human resource to the middle east and the huge middle class that has come up due to this wealth and the thriving print and the visual media industry in the country. Through this I argue that the crime culture and the depiction of crime in media make for a new kind of popular culture which treats crime not as a topic but as topos.

Representations of Children in Nollywood Crime Films

Beatrice Laninhun, University of Ibadan - Nigeria

Children's susceptibility to the media is not in doubt. Over the years, the media content that children are exposed to has been of great concern to parents, educators and policy makers. It is believed that the media as agents of socialization provide models of behavior for children. While much work has been done on the impact of films on children, little attention has been paid to the representation of children in crime films in Nigeria. This study therefore examines the crime film content that children are exposed to in Nigeria. Using the purposive sampling technique, it investigates how children are depicted in eight Nollywood crime films. The work is anchored on the auteur theory and adopts the cultural approach to criticism. The study reveals the roles children play in crime films and the extent to which the gender of the auteur determines the role portrayal of children in Nollywood crime films. Findings suggest policy implications for the regulation of film content.
ICMPCS Conference Attendees are invited to meet at “The Verve” at 677 Wabash, just down the street from the Hilton for drinks and conversation.

A Special Thank You

Dr. Franklin T. Wilson and the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice would like to extend a special thank you to everyone who assisted us in making this conference happen. While we could never thank everyone who has played a role in this event, we would like to extend a special thank you to the following departments and individuals for their enormous contribution to the Fifth Annual International Crime, Media and Popular Culture Studies Conference:

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