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BACKGROUND
Many deaths and body dumpings occur in the ocean. Although there is a great deal of data on the taphonomy (everything that occurs to a body from death to discovery) of a body in a terrestrial environment, very little is known about what happens to a body in the ocean, due to the difficulties involved in conducting submersed experiments. This work is part of a major collaboration with Ocean Networks Canada’s VENUS Observatory (Victoria Experimental Network Under Seas).

PROCESS
Freshly killed pig carcasses, as human proxies, were deployed on the ocean floor at a depth of 300 m in the Strait of Georgia by a remotely operated submersible vehicle, in spring and in fall. They were placed under a remotely operated camera which recorded two minutes of video every 15 minutes and beside an instrument platform which carried sensors recording oxygen, temperature, pressure, density, and conductivity at per minute intervals. All data were accessible in real-time. The remains were recovered after six months for further study (to be published elsewhere).

RESULTS
Lysianassidae amphipods (very small shrimp-like arthropods) were immediately attracted to the carcasses, but the spring exposed carcass also attracted sixgill sharks for the first 24 hours (Fig. 1). Other arthropods such as Three Spot Shrimp and Dungeness crabs were attracted rapidly but as the numbers of amphipods increased, all the larger animals were excluded (Fig. 2). Amphipods covered the carcasses in both seasons very rapidly, as well as all the surrounding area, 5 to 10 cm deep. They consumed all carcasses from the inside out, and skeletonized them by Day 3 in fall and Day 4 in spring, at which point the amphipods receded and other arthropods returned. Oxygen sensors indicated that the large masses of amphipods caused a dramatic oxygen drawdown to almost 0 ml/L, which repelled all other organisms.

CONCLUSIONS
These experiments inform recovery divers and families about body survival in these waters and compares dramatically with our earlier work in Saanich Inlet in which bodies remained intact for weeks to months.

The recent election marathon in the USA reminds me of Steve Tombs and David Whyte’s book The Corporate Criminal: Why Corporations Must be Abolished (Oxford: Routledge, 2015), which I reviewed for the Osgoode Hall Law Journal earlier this year.

It was fascinating that both Bernie Sanders and Donald Trump were equally critical of multinational corporations which have moved their factories out of the United States to countries with lower labour standards and hourly wages less than one tenth they would pay at home. Then, these corporations use free trade agreements to ship their products back to the US without any barriers. The result is not cheaper goods for consumers, but more profits to corporations, much of which end up in the hands of grossly overpaid executives.

Limited liability (initially referred to as “limited responsibility”) shields investors (including corporations that invest in corporations) from any losses or damages over and above their investments.

CONCLUSIONS

I suggest that “if limited liability (responsibility) is the essence of the problem, and serves no useful purpose other than to shield those who enter the casino world of the stock market, why not start with double liability, then triple liability, until limited responsibility is removed? . . . In addition, a social reconstruction of limited liability which returns us to the concept of limited responsibility might also assist in redirecting the public’s attention to the essence of what is wrong with the corporation.” However, Trump’s promise will likely have to address the first two issues of predatory capitalism—its gross manipulation of free markets and the government’s complicity in corporate crime.
Recently, the appearance of counteracting violent extremism (CVE) programs has garnered the attention of both researchers and policy makers alike. These programs are perceived by many as central to the process of addressing the pressing need to combat radicalization to violence. At the same time, the relatively recent influx of these programs has raised a variety of questions. In particular, policy makers and practitioners are being asked to account for the effectiveness of these programs. Simply put, CVE programs have been around long enough for people to begin to inquire as to whether or not they work. An important emerging area of interest is the role of the Internet, both as a forum through which narratives are transmitted and as an avenue for delivering CVE programs. Although CVE programs in the online milieu are comparatively new, they are facing similar questions regarding efficacy.

**STUDY AIMS**

At present, very little is known about which principles and practices should inform online CVE initiatives. This study attempts to better understand online CVE programs in two ways. First, by reviewing the literature on radicalization with an eye to identifying the concepts and constructs which may be most relevant to countering violent extremism online. This literature is then used to create a ‘good practices’ model for developing online CVE programs, based on recommendations across CVE scholars. Second, this model is applied to eight online CVE programs to examine to what extent, if any, they incorporate these practices.

**RESULTS**

Several elements are important in the creation of sound CVE programs. The process of CVE development begins generally with the specification of a variety of contextual factors, which includes determining which individuals are most vulnerable to being influenced by the extremist narrative & are thereby more at risk of recruitment and/or radicalization and specifying the social processes used for radicalization. It also includes establishing which types of drivers – political, socioeconomic, cultural, or a combination thereof – are pushing and/or pulling individuals toward violent extremist radicalization. Other important elements relate to the specific CVE approach to be utilized, as well as the thorny issue of “credible messenger” and who should deliver the program.

The findings from the case studies suggest that online CVE programs are lacking strong theoretical foundations and do not address important elements of radicalization, such as contextual factors or identity issues. Pathways towards radicalization appear as much the result of several identified pre-conditions as the product of relational & developmental configurations that may occur online and/or offline.

**CONCLUSIONS**

The results illustrate the need to pay close attention to the multiplicity of causal factors involved in such processes as well as the ways they interact together, as not doing so may hinder efforts aiming to prevent radicalization processes.

Given the increased number of online CVE programs, this paper hopes to have served as a further step towards understanding this evolving landscape, and how online programs may be designed in order to effectively prevent and, even counter radicalization processes.
Per many researchers in forensic psychology, examining desistance from offending among sexual offenders might seem paradoxical. This is because individuals having committed a sex offense are often portrayed as life course persistent sex offenders (e.g., Abel & Rouleau, 1990). Therapeutic models imply that this group is one stressful life event away from committing another sex crime (Laws, Hudson & Ward, 2000). However, emerging research by criminologists on the criminal careers of “sex offenders” show that “sexual criminal careers” are short-lived, transitory, opportunistic, and circumscribed to a specific life stage (e.g., Lussier & Davies, 2011). More typically, sex offending occurs on a variety of general offending trajectories that are not immune to desistance factors (e.g., McCuish, Lussier, & Corrado, 2016). However, because convicted sex offenders are often subject to punitive sentencing conditions that impact “natural” desistance mechanisms such as having a stable source of income, a regular job, suitable housing, and a stable intimate relationship (Lussier, 2016), it is possible that factors known to influence desistance among general offenders may operate differently for individuals having sexual offenses.

**STUDYAIMS**

The current study used a prospective longitudinal design to study a random sample of adult male sexual offenders (n = 500) serving a sentence in British Columbia, Canada. The Community Risk and Needs Assessment (CRNA) includes a series of static, historical risk factors (e.g., criminal history) and dynamic risk factors (e.g., social, occupational, and relational factors) and was completed upon each sex offender’s community reentry. The typical sex offender in the study sample was single, without a history of stable employment, had an extensive criminal record that included violence and sexual violence, had substance use issues causing difficulty in daily functioning, and had friends and acquaintances with similar stories.

**RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS**

Of specific interest in the current study was whether social, occupational, and relational factors resulted in an increased probability that sex offenders would remain in the community crime-free. After running a cox proportional hazards model at the bivariate level, those with negative peer associations were significantly less likely than those with prosocial associations to spend a longer time in the community crime-free (p < .05).

However, after controlling for an individual’s prior criminal history and substance use, the impact of peer social environment on desistance was no longer significant. Overall, marital status, employment, and social environment were unrelated to desistance. Therefore, for sex offenders, desistance occurred despite adversities and without key turning points as measured upon reentry, which was contrary to previous hypotheses about general offenders (e.g., Laub & Sampson, 2003; Warr, 1998). The types of factors promoting community reentry for general offenders may be less impactful for adults having committed a sex offense given their label as a sex offender and the stigmatization associated with this label.
I completed my PhD in fall 2015 by defending my dissertation titled, *Victimization in the Canadian Off-Street Sex Industry*. The dissertation reported the findings from a nation-wide study completed in collaboration with sex workers, which featured a self-administered survey (109 adult women, men and transgender sex workers) and interviews with 42 sex workers.

The survey focused on rates of several forms of violence (threats, threats with weapons, assault, sexual assault, and confinement) and other forms of victimization such as theft, harassment, the refusal to use condoms, refusal to pay full price for services provided, and pressure to provide sexual activities beyond the worker’s service parameters. Participants identified the perpetrators of their victimization—clients, co-workers, bosses, police, significant others—and the frequency with which they experienced victimization. In addition, I collected biographical information and data on risk management, crime reporting practices, and the real and perceived effects of criminal, family, taxation, and immigration laws.

The participants described a wide range of experiences in several types of off-street commercial sex work, including adult film, exotic dance, online adult entertainment, and fetish-related erotic labour. A majority of the participants reported never experiencing violence in the course of their sex work (68% or 74 of 109 participants). I found that while victimization occurs in the off-street sex industry, violence is not inherent to commercial sex exchanges. Instead, individual, contextual, and structural factors lead to varying levels of victimization in different sectors of the sex industry.

**RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS**

This study has several legal implications. The findings challenge current ideological and political underpinnings of Canada’s system of criminalizing the sex industry. The participants in this study rejected the assertion that asymmetrical criminalization is necessary to enhance their safety. This system of criminalization was enacted in Canada in 2014 by the Conservative government; it targets buyers and third parties with direct criminalization to a greater extent than it targets sex workers. However, sex workers remain directly and indirectly criminalized, rejecting the Supreme Court of Canada’s conclusions about the negative impacts of criminalization on sex workers’ rights to security. Study participants insisted that asymmetrical criminalization is based on seriously flawed assumptions about the nature of victimization and violence in sex work, as well as the purpose of criminalizing adult consensual commercial sex activities. They also pointed out that criminalization in any form maintains marginalization, stigma, and structural oppression. Research findings, including these, demonstrate that commercial sex industries are diverse and complex. As a result, I argue that policy responses ought to reflect a nuanced understanding of victimization in commercial sex. We cannot hope to target a social problem effectively if we do not understand its social origins, or if we fail to account for the full range of experiences associated with a particular issue—which is precisely what we have done by enacting asymmetrical criminalization. Criminalizing commercial sex does not resolve the effects of poverty, social vulnerability, colonization, racism, sexism, gender-based violence, nor any of the violence done to sex workers. I conclude that inclusive work in alliance with sex workers is necessary to creating solutions while empowering the sex workers in their pursuit of social justice.
The May 2012 murder of Lin Jun, a student from China attending Concordia University, was a particularly gruesome one. The offender in the case was alleged to have performed various indignities upon the victim’s body. Information gathered during the investigation quickly led police to suspect Luka Magnotta as the offender responsible for the crime.

Shortly thereafter, a former research assistant to University of Ottawa Professors Chris Bruckert and Colette Parent informed police that he had conducted an interview with Magnotta as part of a 2007 study of sex workers and their clients. His decision to contact police occurred without the knowledge of Professors Bruckert and Parent.

A search warrant to seize the interview tape and transcript from the office of the researchers’ lawyer was executed. A sealed envelope containing the interview was surrendered to police with the promise that it would not be opened until the courts had an opportunity to rule on a claim of researcher-participant privilege.

**DISCUSSION**

The court ruling on the claim of privilege noted that the onus is on the person claiming the privilege to demonstrate why their communications should be considered privileged in that particular case.

One does so by showing the communications in that relationship meet the Wigmore criteria.

These are:

1. The communications must originate in a confidence that they will not be disclosed;
2. This element of confidentiality must be essential to the full and satisfactory maintenance of the relation between the parties;
3. The relation must be one which in the opinion of the community ought to be sedulously fostered; and
4. The injury that would inure to the relation by the disclosure of the communications must be greater than the benefit thereby gained for the correct disposal of litigation.

In the end, Justice Bourque determined the researchers had met the four Wigmore criteria and hence that the search warrant should be quashed and the tape and transcript returned.

**CONCLUSIONS**

This decision from the Quebec Superior Court makes clear that confidential research communications can be privileged, and that the Wigmore criteria – demonstrated on a case by case basis – will be the measure of that. The decision also yields clues to researchers as to how they can best meet those criteria and protect their research participants, and makes clear to justice authorities that there are several tests they will be expected to meet when they seek research information gathered under a promise of confidentiality.

We conclude it is incumbent on us to design our research in a way that anticipates the court’s evidentiary requirements when a claim of privilege is invoked to help ensure future jurisprudence is as favourable to research participants and as respectful of academic freedom as possible, and describe how the decision in this case helps show us the way forward.

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The goal of this publication is to provide an overview of civilian oversight models in the United States and a discussion of the strengths and challenges of each model. The report draws from available research as well as data collected from 97 police oversight agencies. The report was designed to help local policy makers, police executives and members of the local community explore key issues that can accompany the implementation and sustainability of civilian oversight of law enforcement at the municipal and county levels.

**DISCUSSION**

Over the last several decades, a great deal of scholarship has been devoted to enhancing police performance through the strengthening of law enforcement oversight functions. During this same period, highly publicized officer-involved encounters have led to the proliferation of organizational mechanisms for reviewing and improving officer conduct.

One such mechanism is the development of civilian oversight of law enforcement. This form of police accountability is often focused on allowing non-police actors to provide input into the police department’s operations, often with a focus on the citizen complaint process. In some jurisdictions, this is sometimes accomplished by allowing oversight practitioners to review, audit or monitor complaint investigations that were conducted by police internal affairs investigators. In other jurisdictions, it is done by allowing civilians to conduct independent investigations of allegations of misconduct lodged against sworn law enforcement officers. It can also be accomplished through the creation of mechanisms that are authorized to review and comment on police policies, practices, training and systemic conduct. Some oversight mechanisms involve a combination of systemic analysis and complaint handling or review.

The report addresses a number of key areas in relation to police oversight, including: a comprehensive review of the key resources and research relating to civilian oversight of police; a brief review of the historical evolution of oversight in the U.S.; a detailed examination of three different models of oversight: investigation-focused, review-focused and auditor/monitor-focused; an assessment of the key factors that promote organizational effectiveness in civilian oversight; and, an exploration of trending issues in relation to oversight, particularly the debate over how to measure performance of police oversight agencies, the potential value of problem-solving methodologies and the increasing emphasis on the value of alternative dispute resolution techniques for resolving complaints against police officers.

**CONCLUSIONS**

The report concludes by identifying issues that jurisdictions may want to consider if they are evaluating whether to implement oversight or revise their current oversight framework. The report also identifies critical areas in need of further research.
The number of webpages has grown substantially since the birth of the Internet. So too have the number of pages featuring radical content. As the amount of data has increased, it has become increasingly harder to sift through, and manual methods of analysis have become increasingly less efficient. These new conditions have necessitated a guided data collection method, one that can sidestep the laborious manual methods that have been classically used to identify relevant information. Yet within this realm, simple keyword analysis has not been sufficient to identify radical sites on Web 1.0 – pro-extremist, anti-extremist, and news sites, for example, may use the same words to discuss the same event but have a very different motivation.

STUDY AIMS & RESULTS

In an effort to explore the problem, we completed an exercise involving the use of a web-crawler to collect 20,000 webpages from five sentiment-based classes to assess their differences: (1) radical Right sites; (2) radical Islamic sites; (3) anti-extremist sites; (4) news source sites discussing extremism; and (5) sites that did not discuss extremism. Parts-of-Speech (POS) tagging was used to identify 198 of the most frequent keywords within the data, and the sentiment value for each of these keywords was calculated for each webpage using sentiment analysis. Drawing from the resulting sentiment values, three classification models were constructed (Fig. 1).

Classification results suggested that the sentiment-guided web-crawler lacked the overall ability to differentiate between the sentiment found on the websites that did and did not promote radical ideologies. Radical Islamic pages, however, were classified at a much higher rate of success than radical Right pages, a finding that is supported by previous research. In short, research suggests that much of the sentiment on radical Right websites and radical Islamic websites is presented in a subtle manner, both to appeal to a wider audience and recruit new members. However, our results lend support for Tsfati and Weimann’s (2002) assertion that while radical Islamic sites attempt to legitimize their efforts by presenting themselves as news source websites, the sentiment is almost always related to radical topics (i.e., discussions of violence).

CONCLUSIONS

A more in-depth analysis is needed to assess whether there is a clear distinction between an extremist website featuring elusive messages and a news site. Future studies should integrate a qualitative understanding of how machine learning tools make decisions about the webpages that are visited. Doing so may increase the reliability of the results and increase the likelihood of identifying radical text online.