



LAKE SUPERIOR
STATE UNIVERSITY

December 1, 2015

Paige Gordier, PhD
College of Arts, Letters, Social Sciences, and Emergency Services
Lake Superior State University

Dear Dr. Gordier,

I am pleased to inform you that the Sabbatical Committee will be recommending to the Provost that you be granted one semester of sabbatical release for the academic 2016-17 year. The committee felt the content of the proposed research was very timely in regards to current justice and diversity issues in the United States. Expansion of knowledge in your research area also has the potential of increasing the depth of justice issues included in the LSSU CJ and Social Sciences curriculum.

Sincerely,

Ron Hutchins, PhDc

Academic Dean/Co-Chair of 2015 Sabbatical Committee

cc. Maurice Walworth, Provost and VP for Academic Affairs



LAKE SUPERIOR
STATE UNIVERSITY
 OFFICE OF THE PROVOST

APPLICATION FOR SABBATICAL LEAVE
 (Refer to Section 15.4 of the Faculty Association Agreement)

I. Name Paige Gordier Date 11/13/15

Department CJ/FS Ext. No. 2749

Home Address [REDACTED] Home Phone [REDACTED]

II. Application for leave during the following (indicate semester and/or year):

Fall Spring Full Year

III. Number of years of faculty service (minimum of 5 years required) 22

IV. Year your tenure at LSSU was earned (tenure required) 1998

V. Semester or year of last sabbatical (if applicable) N/A
 (minimum of 5 years since last sabbatical required)

VI. I agree to return to the University and to provide a complete written report (electronic) to the Provost upon the completion of my sabbatical semester(s) as denoted in section 15.4 of the Faculty Associate Contract.

Paige Gordier
 Signature of Faculty Applicant Date

Provost Office

NOV 13

VII. Signature of your Dean indicating his/her awareness of the application:

Lake Superior State University

Donna Inbeck 11/13/2015
 Signature of Dean Date

VIII. Attachments:

- a. Title and Description of Sabbatical Project (Required and described on the next page)
- b. Support Documents (Optional but strongly suggested)
- c. Curriculum Vitae (Required)

Sabbatical Proposal (Fall 2015 and Spring 2016)

Paige H. Gordier, Ph.D.

Professor of Criminal Justice, Lake Superior State University

Abstract:

This sabbatical project will allow the author to continue research which was started during a fellowship awarded by John Jay College in 2009. The author was granted access to original transcripts of capital murder trials which took place between the years of 1850 and 1900, in New York City. The data is unique as it includes the jury selection testimony and other documents which provide insight into the opinions of abolitionists, judges, prosecutors and the general public with regard to the death penalty and other topics. It had been assumed by many scholars that early juries were easily formed. The research has already proven that this was not the case and in fact, many of the trials involved jury selection processes which took many days and involved hundreds of potential jurors. The sabbatical will provide the author an opportunity to complete the research and submit articles for journal publication.

Introduction:

Although there have been numerous studies of capital sentencing focusing on recent years, little systematic research exists on the relationship between race and sentence for murder in the pre-Furman era (Sellin 1980). It was, and still is, "taken for granted" that racial discrimination existed and severely prejudiced African-American defendants in capital cases (Kleck 1981). The majority of the research which has been published has focused on African-American offenders. Very little attention has been paid to offenders of other races and ethnic backgrounds. Access to original trial transcripts and other documents from cases pre-1900 are difficult to obtain and have not been available for most studies.

Systematic analysis of racial discrimination in criminal sentencing began in the early 1940. In 1940, Charles Mangum examined sentencing patterns in nine southern states and found that among those sentenced to death; Anglo-Americans were less likely than African-Americans to be executed (Mangum, 1940). In 1941 Guy Johnson analyzed the relationship between the victim's and the offender's race in murder cases in selected jurisdictions in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia. He found that death sentences were imposed disproportionately when the victim was Anglo-American and the defendant African-American (Johnson, 1941).

In 1949, in what is now considered a classic study of racial discrimination, Harold Garfinkel obtained data from death certificates and Superior Court records of 10 North Carolina counties during an 11-year period. He found that the overrepresentation of African-Americans receiving death sentences resulted from differential treatment at each stage of the criminal justice process. Garfinkel concluded that African-Americans were more likely to be charged and prosecuted for first-degree murder, and more likely to be convicted, than Anglo-American defendants (Garfinkel 1949).

There have been several studies conducted on the issue of discrimination based on offender-victim racial combinations. Farrell and Swigert found that "contrary to earlier studies, there are no significant differences in legal treatment in terms of the racial combination of the offender-victim pair" (1978: 567). Other studies have suggested that the victim's race is more influential in sentencing decisions than is the offender's race (Hawkins 1987). Ralph, Sorensen and Marquart conducted a statistically advanced study on death row data from Texas 1923 to

1971. They found that the race of the victim was the most significant factor in the sentencing of an offender to death (Ralph, Sorensen & Marquart, 1992).

One study examined the question of discrimination at the pre-sentencing stages of the criminal justice process (e.g., charging, indictment, trial, conviction). Bensing and Schroeder (1960) published a study that examined all defendants charged with committing a felony homicide in one Ohio county from 1947 through 1953. Of the 353 African-Americans charged with murder, 33 killed Anglo-Americans; of these, 27 were charged with first-degree murder and 15 eventually were convicted of this offense. On the other hand, six Anglo-Americans had African-American victims and only two were charged with first-degree murder; the remaining offenders were charged with lesser degrees of homicide. Although the data suggested some disparate treatment of African-Americans, the researchers concluded that there was no statistical evidence of racial discrimination (Bensing & Schroeder, 1960).

Although there has been a tremendous amount of focus on the death penalty from 1900 forward, little work has been done on this topic prior to that time frame. The majority of death penalty studies have been limited to racial discrimination at the point of sentencing. The jury selection process, views of immigrant groups, the influence of abolitionists, and the development of the electric chair are all topics which need to be explored.

Background:

In 2009 the author was awarded the Lloyd Sealy Fellowship at John Jay School of Criminal Justice in New York. During a four week residency, the author had access to a special collection of trial transcripts from capital murder cases which took place between 1850 and 1900. The researcher developed code sheets to collect data and also recorded qualitative data from the trial transcripts. Additional research was done using historic newspapers and legal documents.

The author has presented research from this project at several national conferences. The abstracts from the presentations are presented below:

American Society of Criminology 2010

New York Race and Ethnic Juror Dismissals in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries

New York City was not only a melting pot for immigrants in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; it was a city experiencing an influx of racial and cultural challenges to the New York criminal justice system. While past research has focused on sentencing disparities, the devaluation of victims, and the subjective selection in prosecution of crimes, little focus has been on the relationship between jury selection and jury behavior. This is particularly the case in relation to jury interaction and the race and ethnicity of the victims, offenders and other criminal justice professionals. This paper explores how race and ethnicity became prosecutorial cause for potential jurors' dismissal in capital trials, and examines the influence of jurors' biases in the outcomes of the trials. Relying primarily on jury selection documents, this study illustrates the racial and cultural reasons why prosecutors dismissed potential jurors, and how those reasons reflected political and social concerns about immigrants and minorities.

American Society of Criminology 2011

The 'Value' of the Victim in Capital Murder Trials: A Historical Comparison

Research on capital trials, which focused on cases from the 1950s to the present time, has indicated that victim characteristics often outweigh those of the offender as a predictor of the outcome of the sentencing phase. Those offenders who have had victims who were female, particularly white females have been found to be more likely to receive the death penalty than those offenders who have males or non-white victims. The race of the offender has been shown to have less impact on sentencing decisions in these trials than the characteristics of the victim. This comparative study will examine victim and offender characteristics in murder trials which took place in New York in the mid to late 1800s to determine if similar factors influenced the outcomes of the trials. Special attention will be paid to race, gender, age, social class and ethnicity of the victims and offenders. A historic time line will be presented to illustrate at what point in time the 'value' of the victim became a significant influence on the outcomes of the capital murder trials.

American Society of Criminology 2015

The Influence of Changing Immigrant Populations on Capital Murder Trials in New York: 1850-1900

The belief that new populations of immigrants have brought fear from long term residents of major cities is well accepted. Current research indicates that immigrant populations are often treated more harshly by the criminal justice system. Studies have found that immigrant offenders may receive longer sentences and are also prosecuted at a higher rate than non-immigrant offenders. Research conducted on capital murder trials in the mid- to late 1800's in New York, does not support these assumptions. New York, during the 19th century, was the principal gateway for European immigrants. New York was first colonized by the Dutch but they were quickly overtaken by the British. Although these groups had often negative opinions of the newer immigrants, this did not guarantee harsher treatment by the criminal justice system. In many cases the view of the immigrant offenders often acted as a mitigating factor with regard to prosecution and sentencing. Relying primarily on trial documents, this study explores the influence of the immigrant status of the offenders on the final outcomes in capital murder trials.

Outcome:

This sabbatical project will involve “applied or theoretical research related to professional activities and the advancement of knowledge within disciplinary areas.” The purpose of this research is to explore an area of death penalty history which has not been previously studied. The special collection of trial transcripts provides an opportunity to provide insight into juror selection, the impact of changing immigrant populations in New York, the influence of abolitionists and the reaction of the public to the ‘new’ electric chair.

Although there is a tremendous amount of research on the death penalty, much of it is limited in the historic period of focus. The most common topic in this research field relates to discrimination in sentencing. This sabbatical project will provide information to fill the gap in the literature in this disciplinary area. This study will make a contribution to knowledge by providing new information in the historic study of the death penalty.

The author’s primary objective is the acceptance of a manuscript for publication in a peer-reviewed academic journal. As there are so many topics available in the data, the submission of at least two manuscripts should be possible by the end of the sabbatical.

Timeline:

March 2016	Submit Research Proposal to the American Society of Criminology National Conference
June – August 2016	Update literature review and complete collection of capital murder related legal documents from New York
September-December	Collect historical newspaper articles related to the capital cases under review and work with Sealy Library to verify data collected from the transcripts
January 2017	Analyze data
February-March 2017	Prepare journal article manuscripts
April 2017	Submit manuscript to the appropriate journals

CURRICULUM VITAE

Paige Heather Gordier (Ralph), Ph.D.

Work address: College of Arts, Letters, Social Sciences
& Emergency Services
Lake Superior State University
650 West Easterday Ave.
Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783
Phone (906) 635-2749
Fax (906) 635-6678

Home address: P.O. Box 250
Brimley, MI 49715
(906) 248-5906
(906) 748-7233 cell

Email: pgordier@lssu.edu

EDUCATION:

Ph.D. 1992 Criminal Justice - Sam Houston State University
Emphasis in research and statistics

M.A. 1989 Criminology and Corrections - Sam Houston State University

B.S. 1988 Criminal Justice - Lake Superior State University

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND ACTIVITIES:

2015- present Professor of Criminal Justice
Lake Superior State University

2013-2015 Dean, College of Arts, Letters, Social Sciences & Emergency Services
Lake Superior State University

2011- 2013 Interim Dean, College of Arts, Letters, Social Sciences & Emergency Services
Lake Superior State University

2009 – 2011 Dean, College of Professional Studies
Lake Superior State University

2008 – 2009 Department Head, School of Criminal Justice, Fire Science and
Emergency Medicine
Lake Superior State University

2003- 2008 Chair, School of Criminal Justice and Fire Science
Lake Superior State University

2005- Present Full Professor - Lake Superior State University
Primary teaching responsibilities: statistics and senior research papers.

2001- 2010 MCOLES police academy director – Lake Superior State University

2004 – 2009 Sessional faculty in psychology & business – Algoma University College
Statistics courses for business, psychology and math.

2004 – 2006 PowerWeb Writer for McGraw-Hill (Dushkin) Publishing

1996- 2005 Associate Professor - Lake Superior State University

2001 – 2008	Reviewer for McGraw-Hill: Criminal Justice and Sociology
1997- January 2000	Chair, School of Criminal Justice, Fire Science and Education Lake Superior State University
1997 - 2002	Reviewer for the <u>Journal of Crime and Justice</u>
1995 - 2000	Reviewer for <u>American Journal of Criminal Justice</u>
1993 - 1996	Assistant Professor - Lake Superior State University
1992 - 1995	Reviewing Editor for <u>The Gang Journal: An Interdisciplinary Research Quarterly</u>
1992 - 1993	Assistant Professor - Minot State University Jan. - July 1993 Coordinator of the Undergraduate Program in Criminal Justice at Minot State University
1991 - 1992	Lecturer - Sam Houston State University
1990 - 1991	Doctoral Fellow, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University Recipient of the Jesse H. Gibbs, Houston Endowment Fellowship.
1988 - 1989	Graduate Teaching Assistant, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

RESEARCH:

Funded Research Projects

Selly Research Fellowship, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. 2009-2010.

Technical Assistance Report TA#99C1127 "Admissions to Caseload Risk/Needs Assessment Follow-up Validation Study" for the National Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice. Completed June 1999.

Technical Assistance Report TA#97C1107 "Admissions to Caseload Risk/Needs Assessment Follow-up Validation Study" for the National Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice. Completed May 1997.

Research Project for the North Dakota Department of Corrections. Transferred hard file treatment data to a database for all active inmates in North Dakota. Funded by Minot State University from January 1993 to May 1993.

Technical Assistance Report TA#93 "Proposal for Upgrading the Computer System in the North Dakota Department of Parole and Probation" for the National Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice. Completed March 1993.

Technical Assistance Report: TA#92C1140 "Admission to Caseload Risk/Needs Assessment Validation Study" for the National Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice. Completed June 23, 1992.

An examination of Prison gang Structure and Activity in Texas. Funded by Sam Houston State University from June 1, 1990 to August 1990, co-investigator (\$6,000).

PUBLICATIONS:

Two appendices for Bachman/Paternoster's Statistical Methods and Criminal Justice 2/e. Appendix A is the Worked Examples to accompany the text and Appendix B is an extensive user's guide for SPSS (computer statistics package). Both appendices were accepted without revisions and published in 2003 by McGraw-Hill.

Encyclopedia article for The Encyclopedia of Criminology and Deviant Behavior, Taylor and Francis (2000). Editor: Clifton Bryant. Topic: the biological aspects of alcoholism.

Ralph, P.H. (1997). "Self Preservation to Organized Crime: The Evolution of Inmate Gangs." Book chapter in Correctional Contexts: Contemporary and Classical Readings, Roxbury Press .

Ralph, P.H. et al. (1996). "Gang Versus Non-Gang Inmates." Book chapter in Gangs in America (Second Edition) for Sage Publication.

Encyclopedia articles for The Encyclopedia of Modern Social Issues, Salem Press (1997). Editor: Michael Kronenwetter. Topics were abortion clinic murders, halfway houses, prostitution, Tailhook scandal and vigilantism.

Essay on Benjamin Rush contributed to The Prison Encyclopedia (1996). Editors: Marilyn McShane and Frank Williams.

Ralph, P.H., Hoekstra, R.M., & Brehm, T.R. (1995). "Community Corrections in Rural Areas: Re-Involving the Community." Book chapter in Intermediate Sanctions: Sentencing in the 1990s, Anderson Publishing Company.

Hunter, R. J., Ralph, P. H., & Marquart, J.W. (Spring 1993). "The Death Sentencing of Rapists in Pre-Furman Texas (1942-1971): The Racial Dimension." 20(3) *American Journal of Criminal Law*.

Ralph, P.H., Sorensen, J., & Marquart, J.W. (June, 1992). "The Effects of Legal and Extra-Legal Factors in Sentencing in Pre-Furman Texas." 9(2) *Justice Quarterly*.

Ralph, P.H. & Marquart, J.W. (Fall-Winter 1991). "Gang Violence in Texas Prisons." LXXI(2) *The Prison Journal*.

Ralph, P.H. & Marquart, J.W. (December, 1990). "The Texas Syndicate and the Mexican Mafia: Two Organized Crime Groups within Texas Prisons." 18 *Journal of Police Science, Republic of China*.

PRESENTATIONS:

"The Influences of Changing Immigrant Populations on Capital Murder Trials in New York: 1850-1900" Mationa Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC, Nov. 2015.

"The 'Value' of the Victim in Capital Murder Trials: A Historical Comparison" National Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC, Nov. 2011.

“New York Race and Ethnic Juror dismissals in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries” National Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA, Nov. 2010.

“The Decency of Death: The Death Penalty, Humanity, and Racial Disparity during the Revolutionary Era, 1750-1850” Paper accepted for presentation at the 2008 Consortium on the Revolutionary Era, 1750-1850 in Huntsville, Alabama for February 28th, 2008.

“An Examination of the Predisposing Factors which Predict Female Student Success in Non-traditional Degree Fields” American Society of Criminology, Toronto, ON, November 2005.

“Does a Bachelors Degree in Criminal Justice Really Result in a Well-Prepared Practitioner?” Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Las Vegas, NV, March 2004.

“Criminal Justice Degrees at Four-Year Colleges: Are They All the Same?” Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Washington, D.C., April 2001.

“An Examination of the Feasibility of Culturally Based Programs in Criminal Justice” Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Orlando, FL, March 1999.

“The Effectiveness of Policies Designed to Eliminate Gang Activity” American Society of Criminology, San Diego, CA, November 1997.

“Corrections: Will It Ever Become Proactive?” Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Louisville, KY, March 1997.

“Returning to Rehabilitation” with Julie Peffers. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Las Vegas, March 1996.

“Family Correlates of Violent Inmate Behavior” With William McPherson. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Boston, March, 1995.

“Texas Prison Gangs.” With R.J. Hunter & James Marquart. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Chicago, March, 1994.

“Roundtable: The Depersonalization of Juvenile Courts: Some Implications of Expanded Juvenile Rights to Due Process.” Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Chicago, March, 1994.

“Community corrections in a Rural State.” With Tim Brehm & Richard Hoekstra. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Kansas City, March, 1993.

“Correlates of Gang-Related Homicides in Prison.” With James Marquart. American Society of Criminology, New Orleans, November, 1992.

“Female Sentencing Patterns in Texas 1980-1989.” With R.J. Hunter. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Pittsburgh, March, 1992.

“Gang Related Violence in Texas Prison.” Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Pittsburgh, March 1992.

“Control of Prison Gangs.” American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, November, 1991.

“Homicides in Texas Prisons.” With James Marquart. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Nashville, March, 1991.

“Texas Prison Gangs.” With James Marquart. American Society of Criminology, Baltimore, November, 1990.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE:

Current committee membership:

Scholastic Standards (chair)
MapWorks committee
Federal Program Review Team (Financial Aid)

Past committee service:

Advising Committee
Administrative Council (2006-2008)
Sabbatical Committee (2002-2004)
Chair, Scholastic Standards Committee (1997 – 2003, 2009-present)
Curriculum Committee (2009 -2012)
General Education Committee (2007-2008)
Honors Program Committee (original development – 2001)
Reorganization Committee (2002-2003)
Board of Trustees Student Affairs Subcommittee
Human Resources Program Committee
NCA Question 3 Committee
Writing in the Disciplines
Tenure Extension (chair)
Financial Aid
Individualized Studies Committee (chair)
Provost’s Council
HLC Committee
Writing Across Curriculums

Search Committees for:

Accounting
Criminal Justice & Fire Science
Head of Security
Political Science
Teacher Education
Nursing
Dean of the University College
Dean of the College of Professional Studies

1993-1998 Advisor for the Criminal Justice Association at Lake Superior State University.

1993-2012 Advisor for the Alpha Phi Sigma honor society at Lake Superior State University.

COMMUNITY SERVICE:

Girl Scout Troup Leader

Frist Congregational Church Brimley, Deaconess and Treasurer of Sunday School

Board Member for the Sault Michigan Hockey Association. (2014-2015)

Board Member for the Boys and Girls Club of Sault Ste. Marie. (2006 to 2007)

Co-Wrote School-Based Health Care Center Grant Proposal for Chippewa County Health Department and conducted initial statistics. (\$60,000) Awarded April 2005.

Wrote Building a Healthy Committee Grant Proposal for Chippewa County Health Department. Submitted January 2005.

Wrote March of Dimes grant proposal for Chippewa County Health Department. Submitted September 2003. (\$25,000) Awarded January 2004.

Wrote Sault Area Community Foundation grants for War Memorial Hospital Obstetrics Unit:

- Submitted March 15, 2003: Two grants were submitted to enhance the education experience of women who deliver children at the local hospital. (\$1,850 and \$3,600)
- Awarded September 15th, 2002: A grant to provide resources for the unit to purchase video equipment for the lactation and prenatal programs. (\$875.80)

Provided statistical analysis of data for the War Memorial Hospital Obstetrics Unit. December 2002 and February 2003. This is an ongoing project with the unit.

Provided a presentation on inmate gangs for the Michigan Corrections association 1995 Mini Conference held April 14, 1995.

President of the Sault Women's Hockey Association 1995-1997.

Testified before the North Dakota Senate on behalf of the Department of Corrections May and June of 1993.

Member of the Board of Directors for the Ward County Community Corrections Program in Minot, North Dakota. 1992-1993

Member of the North Dakota Criminal Justice group and chair of the Applied Scientific Criminology Subcommittee.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND AWARDS:

- Recipient of the Advisor of the Year Award (1999)
- Recipient of the Michigan Association of Governing Boards of State Universities award for Distinguished Faculty Member 1996.
- Have been appointed to a National Committee for the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Student Affairs Committee for 1996-97.
- American Mensa, 1992.
- Doctoral Fellow, Sam Houston State University, 1990-1991.
- Who's Who Among International Students in American Universities and Colleges, 1991.
- Criminal Justice Scholarship, Lake Superior State University, 1986.
- One of the Top Twelve Graduating Seniors, Lake Superior State University, 1988.
- Alpha Chi
- Alpha Phi Sigma

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

American Society of Criminology
Michigan Commission of Law Enforcement Standards Directors (2001-10)
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
American Correctional Association