

The Criminologist

Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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Peacemaking: A Missing Link in Criminology

Michael C. Braswell
East Tennessee State University

There have been increasing noises heralding a new movement in criminology with focuses on peacemaking. Richard Quinney¹, Hal Pepinsky², and others have been writing about the quest for personal and social peace during the past several years. Criminology and peacemaking sessions have also been sponsored by Quinney, Kevin Anderson, and their colleagues during recent ASC meetings. In addition, the popularity of "new-age" developments in contemporary society probably attract some to this proposed new movement and allow others to dismiss it out-of-hand as nothing more than another social fad. In truth, there is nothing new or new-age about peacemaking which springs forth from such spiritual and wisdom traditions as Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Buddhism, and Hinduism. Our justice process itself evolved from several of these traditions. Throughout the

ages, peacemaking has encouraged a profound advocacy for justice and mercy. Persons involved in this movement have been more about seeking the truth than defending a particular position, more about empowering others than in seeking various forms of personal power for themselves.

Perhaps for our times, peacemaking offers us a bridge between the mountaintop of science and the valley of service. Both are important, but it seems that an imbalance often occurs in contemporary academia which favors science or at least our illusions of it. For example, notwithstanding the pressures for gaining tenure and promotion, it seems all too easy for many of us to suckle the golden tit of market-driven government funding for research grants at the expense of the greater service needs of the communities in which we work and live.

Please see PEACEMAKING, page 3

FROM THE EDITOR

With three issues of *The Criminologist* completed under my editorship, my commitment to stimulating lively discussion on a broad range of topics appealing to members of the Society has been invigorated. Discussions thus far have included the death penalty, longitudinal research, and the peacemaking perspective. Two position papers related to decriminalization of drugs are slated for forthcoming issues, as well as two pieces with an autobiographical flavor. Discussing potential topics for inclusion has heightened my sensitivity to the diversity of perspectives among us. In addition, reactions of colleagues to my invitations to contribute have accentuated not only the commitment of time represented in writing for the newsletter, but also the hesitancy associated with stepping somewhat outside of the traditional academic format. Scholars who are willing to express thoughts on controversial issues in such an open forum should be commended. I want to thank those who have agreed to write articles and others who have offered suggestions for future issues. Letters to the editor responding both to published articles and ASC business matters will be printed and I urge members to use this forum to share their thoughts. Please call or write with any suggestions you have for *The Criminologist*.

In This Issue

Around the ASC	2	Three Ways to Baltimore	5
Conferences and Workshops	7	Stanley E. Grupp	10
Position Announcements	11		

To the Editor . . .

To the Editor:

According to *The Criminologist* (Jan.-Feb. 1990) the ASC has resolved to condemn the death penalty.

When I joined the ASC I thought its purpose was to help members inquire into matters of crime and punishment so that they could reach their own conclusions. I did not realize that the ASC would reach corporate conclusions by majority which, through my membership, I would appear to endorse. Apparently I was wrong on this. Therefore, I will not renew my membership.

Sincerely,
Earnest van den Haag

P.S. As to the content of the resolution I note with some astonishment that it ignores the fact

(a) that the courts have not agreed with its assertion of racial discrimination in Georgia, and that in other states no serious inquiry has been undertaken.

(b) that a number of scholars believe they have demonstrated the

deterrent effectiveness of capital punishment.

(c) that no such demonstration has been required by the ASC for other penalties.

(d) that the resolution ignores the notion of justice, relying exclusively on the alleged non-deterrence of capital punishment to condemn it. This commits the members of the ASC to an exclusively and narrowly utilitarian view of the function of punishment. Non-utilitarians, after all, may find a punishment to be deserved, and therefore just, even if not at all deterrent.

To the Editor:

I believe that the decision by the American Society of Criminology to oppose capital punishment is wrong.

Yours truly,
Glenn E. Wilkinson

To the Editor:

Congratulations (and good luck) on your appointment to edit *The Criminologist*.

I liked the dialogue on the death penalty — although I was president of the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment for eleven years I strongly approve of giving space to Frank Schmalleger to present a contrary view — and, in fact, since he was so genteel and moderate you might find a more militant defender of the gas chamber, electric chair, the hangman's rope and/or lethal injection.

It would be very interesting indeed to make such dialogue on public policy controversies a regular feature — I might suggest the decriminalization of narcotics and the privatization of various aspects of the criminal justice system as possible future topics. I am certain you would use your editorial prerogative to avoid giving the 'unpopular' side to a strawman. It would not be a necessary precondition that a motion to have ASC endorse either side be before the members.

Cordially,
Donal E.J. Mac Namara

AROUND THE ASC

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, on March 16 in Denver, presented its prestigious **Bruce Smith Award** to former ASC president **Donal E.J. Mac Namara**, emeritus distinguished professor of criminal justice at the John Jay College and the Graduate School of City University of New York. Prof. Mac Namara was selected by the awards committee in recognition of his more than fifty years of contributions to the professionalization and enhanced effectiveness of law enforcement and corrections.

★ ★ ★

Jean C. Peterson, a Euclid resident and forensic document examiner in the Normandy Tower, attended the Ohio Women Business Leader's Day celebration in Columbus. The reception launched the completion of the Ohio Women Business Leader's Directory, sponsored by the Ohio Department of Development.

★ ★ ★

The American Society for Public Administration's Section on Criminal Justice is pleased to announce that **Dr. John P. Kenney** and **Chief Pat G. Minetti** were selected as the recipients of the year's Outstanding Contribution to Criminal Justice Award. Dr. Kenney currently serves as president of August Vollmer University in Santa Ana, California. Chief Minetti is a 35 year member of the Hampton, Virginia Police Division and has been Chief since February, 1972. ASPA recognized these leaders for their contributions to the teaching of criminal justice, and the practice of criminal justice.

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PEACEMAKING, continued from page 1

In fact, academicians typically identify teaching and community service with a substantially inferior status when compared to research efforts of just about any type. At a recent conference, a friend and colleague revealed that he would have to restructure his research proposal along the lines of drug abuse and treatment in order to receive the level of funding he desired. Gene Maeroff, in reviewing a recent text on higher education writes about the devaluation of teaching at major universities. He refers to "the outgrowth . . . of faculty structure that scandalously fails to reward, and even penalized, those who take teaching too seriously. Teaching is shunned . . . in the name of research that leads to a 'flood of largely unreadable (and unread) monographs.'"³ This line of inquiry is not intended to minimize the scholarly and service value of meaningful, competent research efforts, but rather to point out the potential danger of knowing more and more about less and less with little if any translatable usefulness for communities in which we live and work. Needless to say, decisions regarding teaching, research, and service are difficult to make and compromises do sometimes have to be made. Nevertheless, how we respond to the imbalance and to the pressures associated with it reflect our priorities both as academics and as human beings.

While most of us may perceive ourselves as career criminologists, a peacemaking emphasis would encourage us to view our work more as a vocation. The word, vocation, originates from the Latin word, *vocare*, which means "to call." From this perspective our work has more to do with need than with opportunity. Of course, there are many voices calling to us. Which one should we listen to? Frederick Buechner⁴ offers us some guidance when he suggests that the work we are called to is the kind of work that (a) we need most to do to fulfill our creative and personal growth and (b) that the world or community most needs to have done. What compels us from within,

what is most meaningful to us and what is of greatest value and service to the community — these provide a starting point in reassessing the peacemaking possibilities of our efforts individually and collectively as criminologists.

Three Themes of Peacemaking

The first theme of peacemaking I would like to briefly address is that of connectedness. We may see the world through our own eyes, but we are profoundly connected to each other in community, and not only to each other, but to our environment as well. We are connected one generation to the next, the victim to the offender, even the conservative criminologist to the critical criminologist; ". . . in truth we are all connected; most of us just can't see the glue."⁵ Peacemaking encourages us to make a greater effort to "see the glue" — to not only discern our differences, but also to more fervently seek our common ground. Perhaps, that is why the peacemaking orientation of the current restitution - restoration - reconciliation movement may in the end be of more importance in solving our problems of crime and criminality than the order-keeping orientation of traditional retribution practices.

A second theme of peacemaking evolves from the feminine perspective of caring. Nel Nodding writes, "One might say ethics has been discussed largely in the language of the father: in principles and propositions, in terms such as justification, fairness, justice. The mother's voice has been silent, human caring and the memory of caring and being cared for, . . . have not received attention except as outcomes of ethical behavior. One is tempted to say that ethics has so far been guided by Logos, the masculine spirit, whereas the more natural and, perhaps, stronger approach would be through Eros, the feminine spirit."⁶ While the Logos inspired concern for justice and fairness is important, the restoration and reconciliation perspective of Eros is equally if not more important.

Evidence of an imbalance in our contemporary system of justice may be demonstrated by the reluctance of many police officers to respond to social or human service calls which are typically referred to as "garbage calls." There may be a number of reasons why police officers disdain such assignments, but their aversion is at least in part the result of their identity with law and order as opposed to a perception grounding their professional role in the context of care. In a recent correspondence with a colleague regarding treatment effectiveness issues in corrections, it occurred to me that perhaps we have become so intensely focused on either proving the efficacy of rehabilitative treatment or disproving it, that we have forgotten an important point. The point is that on a fundamental level we are not simply pragmatists doing whatever works for the moment; that at the center of what remains of correctional philosophy we provide treatment services not because offenders necessarily deserve them, but because it is the right thing to do. Underlying the effectiveness debate, the correctional theme of care calls for a primary "treatment ethic" based on the long-shot hope of reformation and restoration of as many offenders as possible. This hope of reforming offenders seems more dynamic than what much of correctional treatment philosophy has been reduced to — that of implicitly or explicitly coercing offenders to conform to institutional norms and naively assuming that such conformity, if it exists at all, will somehow magically transfer to the streets when they are released. It almost seems as if corrections has come to the point of encouraging an interesting yet counter-productive irony: that we want offenders to be good, but not to feel good about themselves — always remembering that they are ex-convicts and carrying a retributive sense of guilt with them wherever they go. The theme of care reminds us that we are connected and whatever we do to the "least of us," whether prisoners or the homeless, we finally in the end do to ourselves and our children.

Please see PEACEMAKING, page 4

PEACEMAKING, continued from page 3

The final theme of peacemaking I would like to examine is one of mindfulness. Understanding that we are connected to each other, the best and the worst of us, and to our environment should give us pause to reconsider both our world view and our view of criminal justice. The theme of care provides us with a context from which we can respond in ways to correct the imbalance between seeking justice and restoring both victims and offenders to community. Mindfulness allows us to become more aware of how we as persons can contribute to and encourage peacemaking. Mindfulness recognizes that personal and social peace comes from the inside out, not from the top down or outside in. For example, order-keeping focuses on the guilty few, while the mindfulness of peacemaking reminds us that "few may be guilty, but all are responsible." Thomas Merton writes, "you cannot save the world with a system. You cannot have peace without charity."⁸ People at peace with themselves create peaceful organizations which can then become instruments for peacemaking in the larger community. It seems important to remember that being brilliant, clever, and well-educated does not necessarily equate with being kind, tactful, or wise.⁹ We can only contribute to peacemaking to the extent we are peaceful ourselves. Bo Lozoff writes, "... a staff person who's calm and strong and happy is worth his or her weight in gold. People who are living examples of truthfulness, good humor, patience, and courage are going to change more lives - even if they are employed as janitors - than the counselors who can't get their own lives in order."¹⁰ A police officer who practiced mindfulness and tried to see himself primarily as a peace officer rather than a law enforcement officer, explains the challenges of such an effort:

"So I work not only to prevent the crime but to eliminate its causes - its causes in fear and greed, not just the social causes everyone talks about.

Even when it gets to conflict. I had arrested a very angry black man who singled me out for real animosity. When I had to take him to a paddy wagon, he spit in my face - that was something - and he went after me with a chair. We handcuffed him and put him in the truck. Well, on the way, I just had to get past this picture of things, and again I affirmed to myself, "This guy and I are brothers When I got to the station, I was moved spontaneously to say, "Look, if I've done anything to offend you, I apologize." The paddy wagon driver looked at me as if I was totally nuts.

The next day I had to take him from where he'd been housed overnight to criminal court. When I picked him up, I thought, "well if you trust this vision, you're not going to have to handcuff him." And I didn't. We got to a spot in the middle of the corridor which was the place where he'd have jumped me if he had that intention. And he stopped suddenly. So did I. Then he said, "you know, I thought about what you said yesterday, and I want to apologize." I just felt deep appreciation So what really happens if you're going to explore power? Maybe people will say you're taking chances. But you're taking chances without any vision; your vision is your protection. Maybe they'll say you're sentimentalizing people. But it's not about people. It's about principle and truth. It's about how the universe is. Maybe they'll think it's idealistic; things could never be this way. Well, for me, things are this way already; it's just up to us to know that more clearly."¹¹

Conclusion

Critics of peacemaking can no doubt write it off for many reasons, ranging from it being a good, but impractical idea to it being just so much sentimental claptrap. Of course, it also seems worth mentioning that decades of more practical applications of criminal justice seem to have done little to eliminate crime or increase the calm and security of the citizenry.

It is true that a criminology of peacemaking does require an alternative mindset, but sometimes the impractical notion becomes the innovative challenge to practical traditions which resist change whether they work very well or not. Peacemaking does not suggest a simple or a necessarily short term or cost-effective way to address the problems of crime and justice. Whether in search of personal or social peace, it is not so much a matter of a sense of struggle being absent, but rather more of a sense of care and connectedness being present. Throughout such struggle, peacemaking offers criminology a transcendent vision; a vision which encourages clarity and responsibility for where we currently are and the creative hope for what we can become.

Following the lead of Quinney, Pepinsky, and others, perhaps it is time for us to enlarge our vision of criminology and pay more attention to the positive aspects of human potential - even of the least and worst of us. In the tradition of A. H. Maslow's contribution to psychology, we might consider seeking a greater understanding of healthy, peaceful, non-criminal development and factors related to those offenders who do not return to crime. To make such an effort, we will have to look at our discipline through fresh eyes and, of course, that is no small task. And yet that is what Gil Geis encourages us to do when he writes.

"First-rate intellectual work requires fresh and iconoclastic thought. Otherwise, it is apt to become prey to the technicians, who vie with each other in attempts to do the same thing, only better. They never question the endeavor itself, never ask whether in truth they are tackling the most important problems or, indeed, whether they are examining a problem that is of any importance at all. Their single-minded aim is to accomplish the task with consummate skill, and to awe their fellows who might have done the same work less satisfactorily.

PEACEMAKING, continued from page 4

Occasionally, though, scholars will stand aside from the passing parade and begin to ask fundamental questions: Are the suppositions that guide the research themselves supportable? Is the perceived wisdom of the field merely folklore entrenched by years of repetition? Whose interests are served by what propositions and are those interests necessarily commensurate with the well-being of the entire society? What, after all, is going on here? Where does the truth lie?"¹²

Wherever the truth does lie, for better or worse, our search for it begins within each of us and moves out into community. And whatever ways we try to define it - success, status, happiness, or even justice - are preludes at best and second-rate substitutes at worst, to what we really seek, which is peace.

Endnotes

1. Quinney, R. "Crime, Suffering, Service: Toward a Criminology of Peacemaking." *The Quest*, Winter, 1988, pp. 66-75.
2. Pepinsky, H. & Jesilow, P. *Myths That Cause Crime*. Cabin John, MD: Seven Locks Press, 1984.
3. Maeroff, G. "Schools Without Teaching." *New York Times Book Review*, March 18, 1990, p. 27.
4. Buechner, F. *Wishful Thinking*. San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1976.
5. Lozoff, B. and Braswell, M. *Inner Corrections*. Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing Co., 1989, p. 12.
6. Noddings, Nel. *Caring: A Feminine Approach to Ethics and Moral Education*. Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1986.
7. Quinney, R. *Providence: The Reconstruction of Moral & Social Order*. NY: Longman, 1980.
8. Quinney, R. in Lozoff, B. & Braswell, M. *Inner Corrections*. Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing Co., 1989, p. viii.
9. Coles, R. *Harvard Diary: Reflections on the Sacred & Secular*. New York: Crossroad Publishing Co., 1988.
10. Lozoff, B. and Braswell, M. *Inner Corrections*. Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing Co., 1989, p. 56.
11. Dass, R. & Gorman, R. *How can I Help?* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985, p. 46.
12. Geis, G. in Pepinsky, H. & Jesilow, P. *Myths That Cause Crime*. Cabin John, MD: Seven Locks Press, 1984, p. vii.

NOTE: I would like to thank John Whitehead and Morton Brown for their helpful comments.

THREE WAYS TO BALTIMORE

Members traveling to the Annual Meeting in Baltimore this November will have three ways to save money. Call the numbers listed below for information on fares, but remember that fares are constantly changing. I recommend that you act early, for I am informed that prices are likely to increase this year due to inflationary pressures and reduced competition.

The options listed reflect five considerations: (1) airline "lifts" into and out of the Baltimore area; (2) airline lifts into and out of major U.S. cities; (3) airline service to and from Canada; (4) alternative travel modes; and (5) discounts. I hope that members will find the arrangements satisfactory. If you experience problems, please call me at (618) 692-3713. I will do my best to help you out. Please do **not** call Sarah Hall.

Option One: United Airlines — 45% off regular round trip coach fare, 5% off any discounted round trip fare (subject to restrictions), from U.S. or Canada, call 1-800-521-4041, refer to #0145J

Option Two: USAir — Continental U.S. and Bahamas: 40% off regular round trip coach fare, 5% off any discounted round-trip coach fare (subject to restrictions), Canada — 30% off regular round-trip coach fare (no minimum stay) or 35% off with 2-night minimum stay, from U.S., call 1-800-334-8644, from Canada, call 1-800-428-4322, ext. 7702. In both cases refer to Gold File No. 399523

Option Three: AMTRAK — 10% off lowest coach fare at time of purchase (this is on top of any discounts in effect at the time), from U.S. or Canada, call 1-800-USA-RAIL, refer to Fares Order #X-246-90

Note: Be patient, apparently some operators will not be familiar with the rather special arrangement that has been made with AMTRAK, and may have to ask their supervisor for proper procedures in making reservations. **Do not try to order this fare through your local AMTRAK office.** Book early, since trains tend to fill up quickly. Note also, that AMTRAK will not include the Metroliner service in this arrangement (despite my best efforts).

All three options require that you travel between November 5 and 15. Hugh Barlow, Travel Arrangements, Coordinator, ASC Baltimore Meeting

ANNUAL ASC MEETING SITES PLANNED

Upcoming annual meetings of ASC will be in San Francisco (1991), New Orleans (1992), and Phoenix (1993). The Board expects to hold the 1994 annual meeting in a northeastern city.

The Site Selection Committee would like your views of some obvious possibilities in the northeast, and any other suggestions you wish us to consider.

Please rank order the following cities:

Atlantic City
Boston
Cleveland
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Please take the time to convey your rank ordering, other site suggestions, and any comments you have about site selection. Write to:

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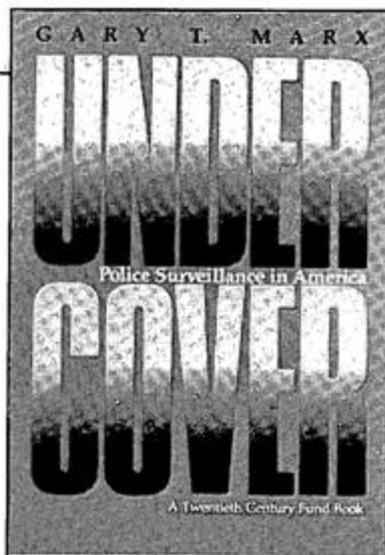
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CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

The Fifth Annual International Symposium on Criminal Justice Issues, sponsored by UIC's Office of International Criminal Justice, will be held in Barcelona, Spain on July 16-20. An internationally recognized panel of experts will examine the diverse aspects of the conference topics: Illicit Drugs and Organized Crime.

For additional information, please contact Beth Pacholski, Office of International Criminal Justice, (312) 996-0159 or FAX (312) 413-2713.

The ASIS 36th Annual Seminar and Exhibits will be held September 10-13 at the Moscone Center, San Francisco, California. Eighty-four educational sessions will span the entire field of security including computer security, white collar crime, investigations, physical security and many, many more.

Registration fees for 4-day early registrants are \$365 for ASIS members; and \$465 for nonmembers. For further information contact American Society for Industrial Security, 1655 N. Ft. Myer Drive, Suite 1200, Arlington, VA, 22209, Phone: (703) 522-5800; FAX: (703) 243-4954; Telex: 901892 AIS AGTN.

The National Conference for Women in Corrections and Juvenile Justice will be held June 10-13 in Charleston, South Carolina. "Remembering the Past: Preparing for the Future" is the theme of the conference that will provide female professionals who work in all areas of corrections an opportunity to share ideas as well as develop

strategies and skills for maximizing their contributions to their chosen field.

For more information concerning fees and registration contact: National Conference for Women in Corrections & Juvenile Justice, Training Resource Center, Eastern Kentucky University, 217 Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475-3127.

The First National Conference on HIV & Incarcerated Youth, sponsored by the NCCHC will be held June 18-20 in San Diego, California. For more information contact Ann Ralosky National Commission on Correctional Health Care, 2105 N. Southport, Suite 200, Chicago, IL 60614 (312) 528-0818.

The National Commission on Correctional Health Care will hold its **14th National Conference**, September 17-19, in New Orleans, Louisiana. NCCHC is now accepting proposals for presentations, workshops and panel discussions. Presentations that incorporate "hands on" teaching, audience participation, lively discussions, etc. are particularly desired.

For more information contact Daniel Mendelson at (312) 528-0818.

The conference, **Residential Treatment and the Family: Bridging the Gap**, will be held September 26-29 in Louisville, Kentucky. To obtain additional information contact The Training Resource Center, Eastern Kentucky University, 217 Perkins Building, Rich-

mond, KY 40475-3127, 1-800-622-1497, FAX: (606) 622-6264.

The International Conference on Drug Policy Reform, sponsored by the Drug Policy Foundation, will be held October 31 - November 4 at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C. The theme, "The Great Issues in Drug Policy," reflects the Foundation's commitment to address the most recent developments in the drug policy arena.

For more information contact Marie-André Bertrand, Ph.D., University of Montreal, Criminology Dept., P.B. 6128, Montreal H3V 3G7, (514) 343-5864 or Steven Wisotsky, Esq., Nova University Law Center, 3100 S.W. Ninth Avenue, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33315, (305) 760-5700.

The National Victim Center will conduct a series of Regional Conferences in cooperation with Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, and the U.S. Department of Justice. Three plenary sessions, two workshops and five training tracks will examine broad issues which affect all victims of crime. They will be held at the following five locations: Jacksonville, Florida, May 18-19, 1990, Kansas City, Missouri, June 8-9, 1990, Indianapolis, Indiana, September 7-8, 1990, San Antonio, Texas, November 30 - December 1, 1990, and Scottsdale, Arizona, January 4-5, 1991.

For more information contact the National Victim Center, 307 West Seventh Street, Suite 1001, Fort Worth, Texas 76102.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Behavioral Sciences and the Law announces a special issue devoted to **Illegal drugs** and their use. Manuscripts are now being solicited for this special issue with a deadline of January 1, 1991. Manuscripts should be twenty to thirty double - spaced pages adhering to the style of the Publications Manual of the American Psychological Association or the Harvard Law Review. They should contain a 150 word abstract and be submitted in triplicate to Robert M. Wettstein, M.C., Editor, Behavioral Sciences and the Law, Law and Psychiatry Program, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, 3811 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213 (Telephone 412-624-2161).

Behavioral Sciences the the Law announces a special issue devoted to "**Legal and Policy Issues in Mental Health Service Delivery**". Manuscripts should be twenty to thirty double - spaced pages and they must adhere to the style of the Publications Manual of the American psychological Association or the Harvard Law Review. They must contain a 150 word abstract and must be submitted in triplicate to Alan J. Tomkins, J.D., Ph.D., Co-Editor, *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, University of Nebraska - Lincoln, Law/Psychology Program, 209 Burnett Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588-0308. For further information contact Professor Tomkins or Professor Donald Wallace, J.D., M.A., Department of Criminal Justice, Humphreys Building, 315 E. Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093.

RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNDERGRADUATES IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE

Research Experiences for Undergraduates (REU) Program

Closing Dates: October 10th Annually

There is a wide-spread agreement that active research experience is one of the most effective means for training undergraduates for careers in mathematics, science and engineering, and that too few such experiences are now available. As part of a broader effort to attract talented students into research careers in these fields and to help ensure that they receive the best education possible, the National Science Foundation invites proposals which involve students in meaningful ways either in ongoing research projects in research projects specially designed for this purpose. The Division of Social and Economic Science is particularly interested in soliciting REU Sites proposals. Site grants will be based on independent proposals to initiate and conduct undergraduate research participation projects for a number of students appropriate to the discipline and the setting. Most Research Experiences for Undergraduates (REU) Sites projects are expected to be within the scope of a single discipline and/or single academic department. Interdisciplinary proposals are also acceptable, but multiple-discipline or multiple-department proposals without a common project focus or orientation are discouraged. For more information about this program, contact:

Joanne Hazlett

Division of Instrumentation and Resources
Directorate for Biological, Behavior and Social Sciences
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Special Travel Awards:

July 1, 1990, October 1, 1990, January 1, 1991, April 1, 1991

An increase in the number of minority scientists working in scientific disciplines will contribute to the future vitality of the nation's scientific enterprise. In order to facilitate the production of exceptionally trained minority scientists who will be prepared to assume positions of scientists who will be prepared to assume positions of scientific leadership in academia, the Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences (BBS) Directorate of the National Science Foundation has developed a special program of Postdoctoral Research Fellowships for underrepresented minorities that provides opportunities for postdoctoral training of the highest quality to those selected as fellows. The Division of Social and Economic Science is particularly interested in calling attention to a special option of the program, Special Travel Awards. The Special Travel Awards are a form of planning grant. It is anticipated that more travel awards will be granted than postdoctoral fellowships. The purpose of the travel award is to assist the candidate in the selection of a postdoctoral mentor and in the development of a postdoctoral training plan. These awards may be used to visit two or three institutions or to attend a professional meeting so that the recipient may meet prospective mentors, present a seminar, discuss mutual research interests, and initiate a working relationship. For more information contact:

Dr. George Langford

BBS Program Director for the
Minority Postdoctoral Research Fellowship Program
c/o Department of Physiology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27599
919-966-1174

Dr. Eve Barak
202-357-7474

New Titles

Criminal Justice, Restitution and Reconciliation:

Galaway, Burt and Hudson, Joe (eds.)
International Perspectives
Criminal Justice Press 1990

Intensive Interventions with High-Risk Youths: Promising Approaches in Juvenile Probation and Parole

Armstrong, Troy (ed.)
Criminal Justice Press 1990

Myths & Realities of Crime and Justice (3rd ed.)

Albanese, Jay S.
Apocalypse Publishing Co. 1990

Private Security & The Public Interest

Albanese, Jay S.
Great Books Publishing 1989

Introducing Criminology Through the Computer

Stark, Rodney
Cognitive Development, Inc. 1989

Developments in Crime and Crime Control

Sessar, K. and Kerner, H.J.
Springer-Verlag New York, Inc. 1990

Pedophilia: Biosocial Dimensions

Feierman, J.
Springer-Verlag New York, Inc. 1990

Understanding Crime Incidence Statistics

Biderhan, H.D., Lynch, J.P. and Peterson, J.L.
Springer-Verlag New York, Inc. 1990

Selective Incapacitation and the Serious Offender

Haapanen, R.A.
Springer-Verlag New York, Inc. 1990

Justice and the Young Offender in Canada

Hudson, Joe, Hornick, Joseph P.,
and Burrows, Barbara A. (eds.)
Wall & Emerson, Inc. 1989

Young Offender Dispositions: Perspectives on Principles and Practice

Beaulicu, Lucien A.
Wall & Emerson, Inc. 1989

NEW BJA TOLL-FREE NUMBER ANNOUNCED

The Bureau of Justice Assistance Clearinghouse, a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, has installed a new toll-free number that directly connects criminal justice practitioners to information on Bureau of Justice Assistance products and programs. Just call **1-800-688-4BJA** for access to information on crime control and drugs, including free BJA research monographs and program reports.

Stanley E. Grupp Remembered . . .

Stanley E. Grupp, Professor Emeritus of Illinois State University died in his sleep August 16, 1989 at the start of the Fall Semester. In the weeks prior to his death, he had been preparing to teach a course in Deviant Behavior, a course he continued to teach following his retirement in December of 1987.

Stan was born (May 26, 1927) and raised in Iowa. Following his graduation in Social Science from the University of Northern Iowa in 1951, he began his teaching career at the Federal Reformatory in El Reno, Oklahoma. Returning to Iowa, he completed his Master's degree in Sociology in 1953 at the University of Iowa. His teaching career continued at the high school level in Tama, Iowa (1954-1956) and then in Harvey, Illinois (1956-1957). These high school teaching experiences had a great effect on his teaching at the university level. In 1957, he came to what was then Illinois State Normal University where he taught courses in the Social Science Department as well as at University High School (in Normal, Illinois). As the university evolved over the years, so did Stanley. He returned to graduate school and through a lot of persistence and sacrifice completed his Ph.D. in Sociology at Indiana University where he was influenced by Professor Alfred Lindesmith. In 1967, at the age of 40, he completed his degree with a minor in law. During the decades of the sixties and the seventies, his campus activities as well as his writing and presentation of papers in the areas of criminology, deviant behavior and corrections served as a model for several generations of faculty members. As Illinois State Normal University matured into Illinois State University, Stan's record of research, teaching and service to the university was held up as a model for other university faculty. His standing at Illinois State University, as well as in the larger discipline of Sociology, was recognized when he was selected to give one of the earliest College of Arts and Sciences Lectures in 1971 on the topic of "The Marijuana Muddle." In a number of ways Stan Grupp helped influence the development of the department, college and the larger university during periods of transformation in the 1960's and 1970's.

His record of scholarship at the time the school moved toward university status included: *The Positive School of Criminology* (1968), *Marijuana* (1971), *Theories of Punishment* (1971 and 1974), *The Marijuana Muddle* (1976), and *Community-Based Corrections* (1976), as well as numerous articles and papers at professional meetings. His expertise appeared in his work with the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, the American Justice Institute, the American Correctional Association, the Clean County Regional Planning Commission, and numerous other agencies.

If there is a theme that runs throughout the professional career and personal life of Stanley Grupp, we would say that it was a great curiosity about a wide variety of social situations and every individual's response to these situations. We miss the teacher, the researcher, and the curmudgeon who was a special friend.

*Shailer Thomas
Bill Tolone*

ADDITIONAL DISCOUNT JOURNAL AVAILABLE

An additional journal has been added to the list of discount journals available to ASC members.

The **Howard Journal of Criminal Justice** is offering individual members of ASC a 1990 discount subscription rate of \$52.00 (a discount of 20%). Checks should be made payable to Basil Blackwell and sent to:

**Sarah Hall, ASC Administrator
1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212
Columbus, OH 43212**

FINANCIAL AND CREDIT PERSONNEL SECURITY DISSERTATION AND INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH AWARDS FISCAL YEARS 1990 AND 1991

The Defense Personnel Security Research and Education Center (PERSEREC) through the Office of Naval Research (ONR) announces a new program to help fund financial and credit personnel security research addressing: 1) financially motivated criminal offender identification, 2) employee screening, and 3) employee assistance programs. Participation is sought from doctoral students and from scientists, faculty, and practitioners at U.S. financial, research, business, governmental, and educational institutions. The maximum award for dissertation grants is \$10,000/student. The maximum award for institutional awards is \$20,000/project. Institutions are eligible to receive multiple awards. Proposals may be submitted anytime through 31 July 1991. PERSEREC will, on a continuing basis, evaluate and fund (through ONR) selected proposals received at any time during the open period. Details are outlined in the PERSEREC Financial and Credit Personnel Security Research brochure for FYs 90 & 91, a copy of which may be obtained by sending a self-addressed label to the Defense Personnel Security Research and Education Center, 99 Pacific Street, Bldg. 445-E, Monterey, CA 93940-2481.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE CRIMINOLOGIST will regularly feature in these columns position vacancies available in organizations and universities, as well as positions sought by members of the Society.

There will be no charge for placing such announcements. For those agencies or persons not wishing to have their identities known, arrangements can be made for a box number and all appropriate inquiries will be forwarded accordingly.

It is the policy of ASC to publish free of charge position vacancy announcements only from those institutions or agencies which subscribe to equal educational and employment opportunities and those which encourage women and minorities to apply.

Institutions should indicate the deadline for submission of application materials.

The Professional Employment Exchange will be a regular feature at each Annual Meeting. Prospective employers and employees should register with the Society no later than three weeks prior to the Annual Meeting of the Society. Appropriate forms may be obtained by writing to the ASC offices in Columbus, Ohio.

To place announcements in **The Criminologist**, send all material to: Stephen E. Brown, Editor, **THE CRIMINOLOGIST**, Dept. of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Box 19150A, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614. FAX 615-929-5770.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE is seeking applications for a tenure-track position in Justice at the assistant professor level. Teaching areas include law enforcement, administration, and research methods. Research and service activities in an organized research unit are expected of Justice faculty. Ph.D. in appropriate discipline (ABD considered). Salary \$1,538.50 biweekly minimum. Send vita to: *University of Alaska Anchorage, Personnel Services, 3890 University Lake Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508-4638. Must be received by May 1, 1990.*

BLOOMFIELD COLLEGE seeks applications for full time, tenure-track position, Criminal Justice Concentration for Fall 1990 to teach courses primarily in area of Deviance, Criminology, and Criminal Justice; Secondly: Race and Ethnic Relations. Qualifications: Ph.D. (ABD considered) in Sociology/Anthropology; outstanding teaching record; commitment to student advisement and to working in a multiracial environment. Send resume, a cover letter stating your teaching techniques, style and educational philosophy and three letters of recommendation by May 15 to: *Professor Martin Levine, Chair of the Search Committee, Bloomfield College, Bloomfield, New Jersey, 07003. Bloomfield College is located 15 minutes from Newark and 30 minutes from Manhattan. The College's mission is to prepare students to realize their peak potential in a multicultural, multiracial society.*

MOHAWK VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE - Department of Social Sciences/Criminal Justice. Instructor, Masters degree and teaching experience required. Field experience Ph.D. community college teaching preferred. Classroom instruction of introduction to sociology and a general range of courses in criminal justice such as introduction to criminal justice, law and ethics, criminology and security. Teaching at correctional facilities is required. Salary commensurate with experience and qualifications. Ten month professional obligation. Letter of application and resume to: *Dean of Human Resources, Mohawk Valley Communi-*

ty College, 1101 Sherman Drive, Utica, NY 13501. Review of applications will begin April 23 and continue until successful candidate is identified.

EAST TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, College of Arts and Sciences, invites applications for a tenure track position beginning August 15, 1991. Appointment will be at the rank of Assistant Professor. Qualifications: Ph.D. in Criminal Justice/Criminology strongly preferred. Ph.D. in Sociology or other social sciences will be considered with specialization in criminology/criminal justice. Exceptionally qualified ABD will be considered if completion is imminent. The successful candidate must be qualified to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in research methods and statistics, criminology, and general criminal justice (specialty areas open). Position requires strong commitment to research and publication as well as excellent teaching, student advisement, and service. Potential for grant development is also desirable. Review of applications will begin November 12 and continue until a suitable candidate is found. Inquiries: Send letter of application, vita, and a list of at least three references to: *Dr. Stephen Brown, Chair, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Box 19150A, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE anticipates a faculty opening in its undergraduate program on U.S. military bases in Europe and Asia. One-year renewable appointments begin August 1990. Ideal for teachers who are excellent in the classroom and enjoy travel. Qualifications: (1) Ph.D., (2) competence to teach in two academic disciplines (criminology or law enforcement and another discipline), (3) recent college teaching experience, and (4) U.S. citizenship. Benefits include transportation and important military base privileges. Frequent travel and the cost of schooling make these positions difficult for those with children. Send resume to: *Dr. Ralph E. Millis, The University of Maryland, Univer-*

sity College, College Park, MD 20742-1642. AA/EEO.

The U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CRIMINAL DIVISION, OFFICE OF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS is seeking highly motivated policy analysts to fill at least two staff openings. The Office conducts studies and recommends positions on criminal justice policy and management issues of concern to the Assistant Attorney General and other top-level decisionmakers in the Division and the Justice Department. Major office responsibilities include: analyzing issues and presenting options; assessing existing programs, policies, and practices and recommending improvements; assisting in planning and implementing new policies and programs; providing ad hoc advice and technical assistance on a wide variety of policy and management issues; and serving as Division liaison with organizations conducting criminal justice research.

Candidates must have excellent analytic and writing skills as well as experience or training in policy analysis, program evaluation, public administration, or criminology. We prefer an advanced degree, but it is not required. The salary ranges from \$24,705 to \$50,342 (GS 9-14). To apply, please submit a current SF-1711, a recent supervisory appraisal (if you are now a federal employee), and a writing sample demonstrating analytic ability to: *U.S. Department of Justice, JMD Personnel Staff, Team I, Suite 402, 633 Indiana Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20530. Attn: Ms. Fontenot. Vacancy Announcement #90-04-GG (GS9-13) or #90-04-EE (GM-14). These positions will remain open until filled, but we would like to hire soon. For additional information, call Mrs. Woods at (202) 633-2657.*

PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY Administration of Justice Department continues to seek qualified applicants for a new tenure-track assistant professor position, effective September 16, 1990. Salary is \$30,000 for a nine-month appointment. Duties include: teaching a nine-credit load of undergraduate and graduate courses each quarter; advising majors; publishing articles in referee journals; participating in department and school committees; and providing consulting services to the community. Minimum qualifications are: Ph.D., substantial administration of justice coursework, paid administration of justice experience, paid teaching experience, and publication of at least one article in a referee journal. Send letter of application addressing above qualifications; curriculum vita; published journal article; undergraduate and graduate transcripts; and names, addresses and phone numbers of three references to: *Dr. Gary R. Perlstein, Chair, Search Committee, Administration of Justice Department, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97207-0751, (503) 725-4041. Consideration of complete applications will be on-going until positions filled. Minorities, women, and members of other protected groups are especially encouraged to apply.*

Please see POSITIONS, page 12

UVA ANNOUNCES NEW PROGRAM

The University of Virginia is proud to announce a "first" in law enforcement education. The FBI Academy, located on the U.S. Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia, today enjoys world-wide renown for its training and education programs dating to 1935. In 1972, the University of Virginia affiliated with the 11-week National Academy (NA) executive development program. Both undergraduate and graduate credits are awarded for academic courses, with each course and instructor meeting standards established by the University of Virginia.

Beginning with the 161st NA Session (4/2-6/16/90), doctoral-level credit will be awarded for the first time to students enrolled in the behavioral science elective course "Futures Research: Long-Range Planning for Law Enforcement" who hold masters degrees. This 600-level, three credit course, is a modification of a 500-level graduate course first offered at the FBI Academy in 1982. The course focuses on technological change and its impact on society. It also prepares the students to evaluate forecasts based on various sophisticated methodologies and to identify indicators of crime trends.

The instructor for this first doctoral-level course at the FBI Academy, Dr. William L. Tafoya, FBI agent, is the creator of the original 1982 future course. An adjunct faculty member of both the University of Virginia and Michigan State University, Dr. Tafoya received his Ph.D. degree in Criminal Justice and Criminology from the University of Maryland.

POSITIONS, continued from page 11

HOWARD UNIVERSITY'S DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY invites applications from scholars who hold or qualify for the rank of tenured full professor to fill the position of Chairperson, effective January 1, or July 1, 1991. The term is for three years and is renewable. Salary is negotiable.

Howard University is an historically black private university in Washington, D.C. The Department has a faculty of 22: 14 sociologists, 5 anthropologists, and 3 criminologists. It offers the Ph.D. in sociology.

The successful candidate will be expected to provide energetic leadership in the continued growth and development of the depart-

ment, attracting external support for research, and recruiting new faculty. Applicants should have a demonstrated commitment to both undergraduate and graduate teaching and research programs and a personal record of significant research.

Send letter of application, curriculum vita, and the names and addresses of three references to: *Dr. Arvilla C. Payne-Price*, Chair, Chairperson Search Committee, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Box 987, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 20059.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY'S DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE anticipates several openings for

graduate assistants for the Summer and Fall 1990 semesters. Qualifications: Must be admitted to the Master of Criminal Justice Program and meet Graduate School requirements for regular admission. Salary: Most assistantships are approximately \$6,000 for nine months or approximately \$3,000 for the summer. Most assistantships involve research under the direction of a faculty member and involve 20 hours of work per week. Closing date: April 1, 1990 for summer assistantship and July 1, 1990 for fall assistantships. Inquiries: William G. Archambeault, Ph.D., Interim Head; Department of Criminal Justice; 250 Himes Hall; LSU; Baton Rouge, LA 70803.



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