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 Quinney, Hal Pepinsky, 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.

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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.

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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 gentle 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.

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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.'" 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 or 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." 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 Noddings 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." 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 counterproductive 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*
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.” 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. 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.” 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.”

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 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. All is still a 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.

Please see PEACEMAKING, page 5
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

NOTE: I would like to thank John Whitehead and Morton Brown for their helpful comments.
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For additional information, please contact Beth Pacholski, Office of International Criminal Justice, (312) 996-0159 or FAX (312) 413-2713.

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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 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 Rasovsky 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, Richmon, 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-Andrée 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, Kansan 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.
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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 Stan. 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

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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 615-929-5778.

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 multicultural 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, multicultural 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 Community 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 $24,703 to $50,342 (GS-9-14). To apply, please submit a current SF-171, 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, 333 Indiana Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20530. Attn: Ms. Fontenot. Vacancy Announcement #090-04-GG (GS-9-13) or #090-04-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 refereed 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 refereed journal. Send letter of application addressing above qualifications; curriculum vitae; 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.

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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 department, 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. Arvella 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 $5,000 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.