The School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University

"The following statement was developed by faculty and staff to serve as a mission statement for the School."

The Morrill Act of 1862 sought "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." More than a century after its founding under provisions of the Morrill Act, Michigan State University has been described as, "a blend of technical and liberal arts education...for each new occupational group which sought the benefits of a college education.

Consistent with the goals and history of Michigan State University, the police administration curriculum was founded in 1955 in cooperation with the Michigan Crime Commission and the Michigan State Police. The School of Police Administration and Public Safety emerged in 1955 as one of the three pioneering schools in the United States. Today's School of Criminal Justice, which evolved from the police administration and public safety program, remains the single justice focused educational program that can trace its professional and intellectual history back to the 1980s.

In 1970, anticipating and leading the changes which were to occur in crime related education throughout the United States, the name and curriculum of the School were changed to reflect what had become clearly known; namely that crime and society's response were more complex issues than providing liberal education to the police. Hence the School of Criminal Justice broadened its leadership role in justice education.

Since 1955, the School of Criminal Justice has sought to blend liberal and professional education in a fashion consistent with the basic founding goals of the University. As a result, the program of study that evolved is generally recognized as one of the best in the country and a leader in the field of criminal justice education.

Although there are certainly many contributing factors to the success of the School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University, three are paramount. First, the School has maintained its strong academic emphasis within the context of professional education. A professional school will by its very nature and mission, maintain close liaison with its constituency, will sponsor the kinds of research necessary to cope with current and long term problems, and will offer a curriculum that reflects the changing needs of the student, practitioner, and academic communities. However, we are not a professional school in the sense of providing a narrow, technical education. While a number of schools of criminal justice throughout the country have followed such a narrow model, the School of Criminal Justice at MSU continues to stress the importance of a broadly based education. This commitment has, and will continue to be reflected in the School's curriculum, research and public service.

A second factor that has significantly contributed to the success of the School of Criminal Justice has been its holistic approach to the study of criminal justice. Through three comprehensive revisions of the School's curricula over the past six years we have developed an integrated curriculum at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. All degree candidates (graduate and undergraduate) are required to complete coursework which can be termed "system wide" in emphasis rather than specializing solely in a narrow occupational area within the field of criminal justice. Such coursework broadens the conceptual base for students majoring in criminal justice as well (continued on page 4)
The Director’s Corner

As most of you are aware, the State of Michigan is experiencing difficult financial problems. During the 1981-82 academic year, the University managed successive cash reductions and ultimately generated permanent base-budget reductions of approximately $16 million. The School of Criminal Justice has been affected by these budget cuts. In a secretarial position and some graduate assistantship funding has been eliminated from its base budgets. The School’s budget reductions, although stressful, have not been crippling or debilitating, reflecting the School’s continuing strong reputation with the University. Its undergraduate, graduate and training programs are continuing to operate with a full complement of academic and professional staff members.

Notes From Alumni President, Noel Bufe

Currently, the School serves 592 undergraduate and 91 master and doctoral students. Of the undergraduates, 33 are majors in Criminalistics. Thirty percent of the student population is composed of women. An additional 23 students majored in Criminal Justice as part of the School’s new external program in the Eastern region of Michigan. The new program is a unique model, allowing students to combine on- and off-campus course work and agency-based research. The School’s faculty will be solely responsible for teaching in the program. As should be evident, the School will continue to serve its students as a medium of professional growth and development. The School of Criminal Justice, like law schools, “educates” criminal justice students by creating and imparting both a body of knowledge and standards of professional conduct and performance.

The educational role does not, and must certainly should not, cease at the point of graduation. Through the School’s constituent alumni, the School can continue to engage in substantive dialogue with professionals. I hope the Alumni Newsletter will serve as a vehicle for exchanges of information and perspectives between the academic and professional communities.

Turner Receives Award

Ralph T. Turner of the School’s faculty received the Distinguished Faculty Award, the University’s highest honor to a faculty member. Life is the Fire of the School’s staff to be so honored, Professor Turner was appointed to the faculty in 1977 and retired June 30, 1981. A product of the University of Wisconsin, he spent some years as a criminalist with the Kansas City Police Department, a fitting “internship” for his leadership in the development of the widely acclaimed criminalistics program at MSU.

Ralph Turner was a founder and past president of the American Society of Forensic Science and won the Bruce Smith award of the Academy of Criminal Justice Science three years ago for distinguished service to criminal justice internationally. He established and directed the biennial summer seminar in comprehensive criminal justice based in London and at Cambridge University. His consultant and expert witness work has taken him around the globe. He has brought exceptional respect and credit to the University and the School during more than three decades of devoted service.

50th Anniversary 1985

Ideas for Enthusiastic Projects Welcome

Heirs are welcome to plan for the 50th Anniversaries of our School in 1985. Two ideas have been suggested: an endowed chair for the School and endowed research fellowships for graduate study.

Professor Blevins, of the School’s Alumni Board and Artie Christian, ’59, of our faculty, are researching the policies and procedures to fund raising efforts underway.

All friends of the School are encouraged to contact either Ken at 517-555-2917 or Pete, at 309-854-9098, with their ideas. Let’s all make plans for 85.
Integrated Management Training Program

In October of 1982, Criminal Justice Training will offer its first four-week integrated Criminal Justice Management Training Program. Individuals from all components of the system—police, corrections, courts, prosecution, will be invited to attend and will be placed together in a classroom to work on management skills and to tackle system-wide roadblocks.

The initial offering will only be for Michigan system officials, but subsequent offerings will be advertised on a broader basis. The management training will be offered via a case study, in-classroom, small group approach. The forum is building block, i.e.,

Week One
The focus is on the individual and his/her role, communication and interaction styles.

Week Two
The focus is on leadership of the individual, management of one, small group communication that are necessary.

Week Three
Analysis and planning in organizations comprise the work for this week, in particular, management planning, goal setting and budgeting.

Week Four
Putting it all together, work will be on issues related to all three weeks: problem employees, politics, and implementing change.

The program is to be conducted September 27-October 1, 1982.

Training Calendar

Command Officer Management Development
May 10-14, 1982
Atlanta, Georgia
June 14-18, 1982
Grand Rapids, Michigan
September 14-17, 1982
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
To develop and meet the interprovincial skill needs of mid-level management personnel. Topics are: communication, decision making, leadership, team development, problem-solving, managing stress, and change.

Dealing With Problem Employees
May 24-25, 1982
Lansing, Michigan
To assist the law enforcement manager in properly handling problem employees. Topics include: describing performance problems, operationalizing failure success, analyzing performance problems, taking action, specific behavior problems, and organizational measures to prevent/minimize performance problems.

Jail Administration
June 7-11, 1982
Lansing, Michigan
To develop management skills and techniques for jail administrators. Topics will include: jail issues, communication styles, special issues and liabilities.

5th Annual Seminar in Forensic Pathology: The Investigation of Violent Death
September 20-21, 1982
Lansing, Michigan
This conference will deal specifically with various causes of violent death. It will provide facts and information on the effects various death mechanisms have on the body; point out mistakes to be avoided, suggest possible avenues of investigation, and improve evidence collection document techniques.
The School (Continued) as those who complete coursework in criminal justice on an elective basis.

While individual faculty members in the School have particular areas of interest in the justice field, each is involved in the teaching of courses that have broader system level implications and is conducting research that transcends traditional agency boundaries. The diversity of faculty in terms of teaching, research, and public service is related to the definition of the field of criminal justice and to its interdisciplinary nature.

A recognized definition of criminal justice includes a concern for the study of the etiology of crime and its control, the location, nature, and administration of the many public and private agencies involved in the processing of criminal offenders. The study of crime and its control suggest a multidisciplinary knowledge and skills which constitute a recognized and highly important function of professional higher education at a university. An understanding of the criminal justice system (and thus of criminal justice) requires an appreciation of the conflicts of interests and goals among the various parts of the system, as well as a working knowledge of its collaborative and complementary aspects. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to separate out a component of this system and examine it in isolation, for to do so would be analogous to a medical school arbitrarily eliminating part of the body from medical study.

Criminal justice knowledge and practice is based on theoretical frameworks adapted from a number of disciplines including, but not limited to, sociology, psychology, political science, economics, and the physical sciences. Its uniqueness is in the synthesis and application of principles drawn from these disciplines, which independently do not systematically focus on crime or criminal justice issue.

The interdisciplinary and holistic nature of criminal justice is reflected in the School’s undergraduate and graduate curricula, which have long served as models for other educational institutions developing programs in crime related studies. Recent criticism of higher education in criminal justice has centered on the quality of educational programs in terms of faculty, curricula, and educational philosophy. The School of Criminal Justice has consistently been evaluated highly on these dimensions. It has a diversified faculty which teaches and conducts research in the broader justice context and embraces an educational philosophy which is professional, multidisciplinary and liberal.

The third important contribution to the success of the School of Criminal Justice is the link that the School has, and continues to maintain, between academia and those practicing criminal justice in the agency world. Such a link is reflected in the School’s commitment to improving the quality of criminal justice training.

The training of practitioners is an integral part of the School of Criminal Justice. It provides the opportunity for academic theories to be shared with the field. By becoming involved with practitioners, the training component opens doors to agencies for field research and student placement opportunities. The feedback that accompanies both the training and the field visits greatly assists the collaborative identification of new problems confronting criminal justice agencies and the refinement of thinking.

Another contribution of the School’s training component is the forum it provides for academic staff to see their thoughts in the field. Training is a mechanism for providing technology transfer and program evaluation which upgrades the practice of criminal justice. The ability of training to attract positive attention to the School is yet another contribution of the training programs. By conducting quality training programs the national profile of the School continues to be enhanced. In this sense we have added prestige to past graduates and encouraged other funding sources to support the School’s efforts.

A final contribution of the training component to the School’s reputation is in its support of recruitment efforts of students. Some persons who may never have considered returning to the university for a degree may be influenced by the training since they receive to pursue college-level work, and training programs provide for the operational grounding for criminal justice education.

The “practicum” also allows for developing and expanding linkages with the criminal justice field. A substantial number of the School’s undergraduate majors have participated in “hands on” experience in criminal justice agencies. Quality assurance mechanisms have been developed and required to ensure that the experience is closely related to coursework. In the best sense of the Morrill Act this promotes liberal and practical education.

In addition to the national reputation of the School of Criminal Justice, the School also has been evaluated within the Michigan State University community. In 1971, the School of Criminal Justice was rigorously evaluated and analyzed by the Office of the provost. The results of this analysis were published in a document entitled "Resource Analysis of the School of Criminal Justice." The analysis identified the School of Criminal Justice as a professional unit and outlined a set of goals and objectives.

It is recommended that the School develop as a center of excellence, which should emphasize "high quality degree programs" rather than the production of student credit hours. It added that the "number of students getting degrees from a high quality program in criminal justice is the primary measure of productivit." The productivity model developed by the analysis dictated that "the School of Criminal Justice award an average of 150 bachelor's and 10 master's degrees each year.

We believe that the evidence exists to clearly indicate that the School has met the quantitative and qualitative expectations set for it both by the Analysis Report and by the broader university community. We offer the following as partial evidence in support of this:

1. In 1979, the Journal of Criminal Justice published a series of articles dealing with the quality of criminal justice education in the United States. An analysis of criminal justice college programs concluded that "Michigan State University has the highest-known reputation" among the almost 1200 criminal justice college programs in the country. The same survey added...
that, no matter how the data were interpreted, Michigan State University, SUNY-Albany, and Florida State University were ranked consistently as the highest quality programs. Furthermore, in a study conducted by the Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards, the School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University was ranked consistently as one of the top two programs in the country.

2. In 1973, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration designated the School of Criminal Justice as a National Center of Excellence in criminal justice. Only 7 schools in the United States received such honors. The School of Criminal Justice was the recipient of over one million dollars from this program. Further, the School is internationally recognized, and has been for 25 years, as the leading center for the study of police and community relations. It is inexcusable that a high proportion of graduates of MSU's School of Criminal Justice today occupy high-level, policy-making positions throughout criminal justice.

3. Student enrollment in the School has doubled since 1965. About 17% of the College's total number of majors and graduates are from the School of Criminal Justice. Student interest is but one manifestation of the importance of the crime problem to this society and of the School's educational excellence.

4. In a recent report the School of Criminal Justice was ranked 15th among all Michigan State University departments in the generation of outside research funds per Full Time Employee. It was reported that document that in the last three years, the School generated an average of $37,000 per Full Time Employee. For the latest, the School generated an average of $37,000 per FTE.

5. The School has generally met or exceeded all expectations generated out of the analysis Report concerning the 150 bachelor's and 40 master's graduates per year.

6. The commitment to public service and assistance, conducive with the general mission of a professional school, led to significant linkages between the School and state and local agencies. Last year alone, public service linkages were established with more than 60 state and local agencies.

Canadian-American Institute on Police and Community Relations

The School of Criminal Justice, in cooperation with the National Conference on Christians and Jews, The Institute on Police and Community Relations, and the Canadian Council on Christians and Jews, will present a Canadian-American Institute on Police and Community Relations, to be held October 9-12, 1982. The conference, to be held at the Renaissance Center, Westin Hotel in Detroit, has the theme of ‘Violence in the Community: The Police and Public Response.’ The conference will include seminars on such topics as victimization in the community, interpersonal violence in the family, violence in public institutions, institutional sexism and racism, violence in entertainment and sports, and police/community relations and violence.

This year, Jack Greene will be directing the program. Louis Radelet will assist in the coordination of the program along with representatives of the National and Canadian Conferences on Christians and Jews.

We of the School are enthusiastic about the prospects for an international conference on police and community relations, continuing our long-standing commitment to improve the quality of justice in our communities. The background of this conference is represented by the annual National Institutes of this type held by the School at MSU in the period 1955-1970, repeated in 1980, and again in Toronto in 1981. For further information and applications for the conference contact Jack Greene.

England Program

This coming summer, the School of Criminal Justice will once again offer its popular and well-known overseas study program in London, England and at Cambridge University. The program, originally developed by Ralph Turner, is now under the direction of John Hudzik, who has been in charge of the program since 1978.

The program has a well-deserved national reputation as one of the highest quality overseas study offered in the field of Criminal Justice. The program is designed to provide participants not only with a remarkable academic experience, but also with an opportunity to experience a foreign culture and life style. "This year, we have a planned cruise and immersion into the British culture are encouraged.

The American political and legal systems owe their origins to English history and traditions. A visit to London, in particular, offers a first-hand view of these traditions and how they have evolved to the present. There are striking parallels between the contemporary legal systems of England and the United States. The problems confronted by the two systems are not all that dissimilar, although in some respects solvers differ greatly. Program participants are often provided with new solutions to old problems.

Guest lecturers include adult and juvenile correctional authorities from the University of Cambridge and Institute of Criminal Law, law enforcement authorities from Bramshill Police College and from Metropolitan and Constabulary forces, judges, solicitors, barristers, researchers and private security experts. Field trips are taken to major law enforcement headquarters, prisons, research establishments, juvenile facilities and courts. The program broadly surveys criminal justice practices in England; however, in consultation with John participants may also choose to emphasize a particular area such as corrections, law enforcement or the courts. From 8 to 12 undergraduates or graduate credits may be earned on the program.

Enrollment is limited to 25 participants. Preference is given to criminal justice majors of junior or senior standing, graduate students, criminal justice teachers, and criminal justice practitioners. Applications from practitioners are particularly welcome. This year, the program will run from July 12 through August 15. Applications are still being taken although spaces are filling quickly. John can be contacted for additional information concerning this year’s program and about programs in future years.
The following are recent faculty publications and projects. Dennis Rans and David Kalisch, "Correctional Consciousness in Historical Perspective," accepted for publication in the Journal of Criminal Justice.


Timothy Hyun Kim, "Release on Recognizance: Substantive or Superficial Reform?" appearing in the May 1982 issue of Criminology. Deborah Chesterbro is completing a monograph for the National Institute of Correctional Education on "Job Qualifications in Corrections."


Zolton Ferencz recently argued a case concerning Michigan's commitment of sentence procedure before the Michigan Court of Appeals.


John McNamara has received a grant to conduct a pilot study on the utilization of research by criminal justice agencies.


Gilbert Skiller recently completed a monograph for the National Institute of Corrections, "Impact of Employer Greed on Correctional Administrators."


Leon Warne, "Students from Full-Time to Part-Time: Teaching in a Part-Time University," Part-Time Teaching in the School and has been active as Co-Chair of the Conference Group on Representation of the American Political Science Association.

Memo To Readers

This column is for use as well as enjoyment. Please send citations of recent writings, or even provide us with an article you would like us to publish in the Newsletter. It is not unthinkabile that if we get enough good material, we could put it all together and send it out to the field.

Your Newsletter

With this newsletter we have made many changes: a new format, new columns, new colors. However, what we hope most of all is that we have maintained, or possibly even added to, the quality of past newsletters. In order to keep this a quality publication, we need your help.

First, we need your support in material. We need articles for the front page, publication information for "Reading & Writing," suggestions for "Featured Alumni," etc. If the newsletter is to be NEWS for alumni, then almost must contribute their news.

Second, we need updated addresses and job titles of our graduates. Would you please send us relevant information on both yourself and others you may know.

Scott and Reed Retire

The faculty of the School has recently honored two retirees, Robert H. Scott and Hoyt C. Reed. Scott was initially appointed to the faculty of the School in 1948, left in 1952 to spend twenty years high level programmatic positions with the Michigan Department of Corrections, and returned to the School's faculty in 1975 on a part-time basis upon retirement from the Corrections Department. He taught his last course, Fall term of 1981, thereby completing a long and very distinguished career in all facets of criminal justice, including law.

Rick Reed entered in 1967 as a professor of Social Science in University College. But he "unretired" three times in the subsequent fourteen years to serve as librarian of the School's James J. Bitzen Memorial Library, finally retiring again recently. Both Scott and Reed were key figures in the development of the Institute on Police and Community Relations.

The citations given to them by the faculty said ..., for years of other-directed service to the University and the School, and vast of all in appreciation for a quality of personhood without which quality in education and in life has no chance."
Featured Alumni

Choosing alcohol for this newsletter was particularly difficult. For this issue, a conscious decision was made to exclude only alumni from the public sector: law enforcement, corrections, and courts. Our only explicit criterion for the first issue was to have each of these persons from Michigan in honor of the University's home.

CORRECTIONS

Jerry Johnson, B.S., 1955, M.S. 1977. Jerry is Director of the Michigan Department of Corrections, a position he has held since 1973. Jerry's work in the field of corrections stretches back to 1953 when he became a prison counselor at the State Prison of Southern Michigan (Jackson), his progress through the ranks was rapid, rising to Director in just seventeen years.

Perry Johnson

Perry is currently serving on the Board of Governors for the American Correctional Association. He is past president, treasurer and Board member of the Association of State Correctional Administrators. He is currently a member of the Michigan Crime Commission and an Adjunct Professor of the School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University. Perry was awarded the First Annual Award for Distinguished Service to State Government - National Governors' Conference - March 1977.

COURTS

Jerry W. Castle, M.S., 1934, Ph.D. in Higher Education, Ferris State University. Jerry is currently the Director of the Michigan Judicial Institute, a position he has held since 1974. The...
continuing professional education programming for Michigan's 367 judges and approximately 7,500 court personnel.

Dennis began his criminal justice career as a juvenile officer for the Holland, Michigan, Police Department in 1966. In 1969 he left that position to become a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a position he held until 1972. From 1972-1974 he was a unit supervisor for the Michigan Law Enforcement Training Council.

Dennis has served as a consultant nation-wide in a number of areas related to the courts. He is presently a member of the Governor's Crime Commission serving on the training and education task force. He was also the recipient in 1989 of an Award of Special Achievement from the National Association of State Judicial Educators. (He is currently secretary of that same Association). Dennis has written, or collaborated on, six different articles and papers.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Mr. Robert Sellin, B.S. 1970, P.E., is currently Director of Public Safety in Farmington, Michigan, and the President of the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police. Bob began his law enforcement career as an Intern with the Dade County Department of Public Safety in 1969 and then joined the Ann Arbor, Michigan, Police Department in 1970. He left Ann Arbor in 1976, after achieving the rank of Sergeant, to become Chief of Police in Gaylord, Michigan. Bob stayed with Gaylord until 1983 when he left to take his present position.

Bob's present and past professional associations and activities are numerous. Some highlights include: President, Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police; Co-Chairman, "Bring 'em Back Alive" Committee, Automotive Club of Michigan; Co-Founder, Charter Member, Northern Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police; Chairman, Region 9 Law Enforcement Coordinating Council.

Bob has also served on several college criminal justice advisory committees and is an Adjunct Professor at the School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University.

If you have anyone you would like to see featured as an alumnus, please forward a complete vita of same to:

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