



UAA Justice Center
UNIVERSITY of ALASKA ANCHORAGE

Scholarworks@UA — UAA Justice Center

November 1982

The Justice Center

Doreen Fitzgerald

Suggested citation

Fitzgerald, Doreen. (1982). "The Justice Center." *University of Alaska Magazine* 1(1): 18–23 (Fall 1982).

Summary

This article, by the editor of *University of Alaska Magazine*, presents a profile of the Justice Center at University of Alaska, Anchorage. The article covers the Justice Center's creation (as the Criminal Justice Center) in 1975, its faculty and staff, and Justice Center research and education projects, such as the Justice Center-sponsored [1982 Conference on Violence](#) and video documentaries including an award-winning series on the legal and social issues of the Beaufort Sea oil lease sale. Other items of discussion include faculty views on crime and crime prevention and a project to develop a conflict resolution center in Anchorage.

Additional information

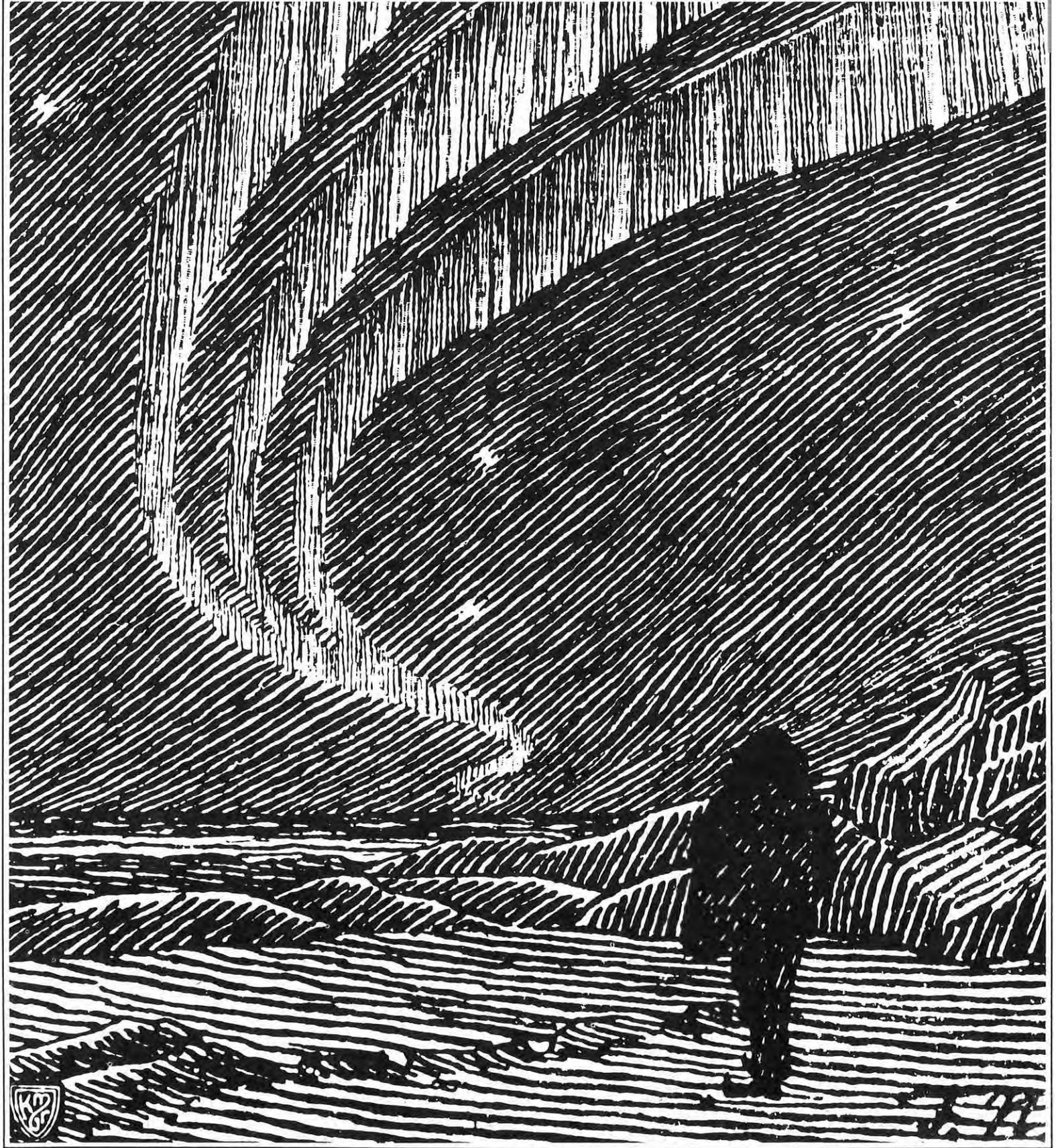
A complete copy of this issue of *University of Alaska Magazine* is available at <https://scholarworks.alaska.edu/handle/11122/1858>.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

M A G A Z I N E

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 1

FALL, 1982



With this issue, the university's statewide Information Services office introduces *University of Alaska Magazine*, a publication about the people and programs of Alaska's statewide system of higher education

If you did not receive a copy of this issue and wish to be placed on the mailing list, write the magazine at the address below.

If you received this issue and wish to remain on the mailing list, please note the following information.

Members of the University of Alaska Alumni Association and the University of Alaska, Anchorage Alumni Association should have received this issue and will continue to receive the magazine during the year in which your membership is current.

All university staff members may receive the magazine, but future issues will be distributed only to those who request it by sending their name and campus address to *UA Magazine* by mail or computer. Departments, offices or units may compile lists, by name and campus address, if they wish to do so.

The memberships of several groups, including community advisory councils, have automatically been placed on the mailing list, along with persons who have been regularly receiving *Now in the North*.

The magazine is for the public and is available on request. If you would like to be placed on the mailing list, send a written request to the following address:

University of Alaska Magazine
Room 2 Bunnell Building
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Please note your university affiliation, if any.

EDITOR'S NOTE

After deciding to put our coverage of the university's statewide system into a magazine format, we've been busy trying to make it happen, and this first issue of *UA Magazine* is the result.

As with *Now in the North*, the 'we' involved includes many university people from around the state—those who somehow make time to write for us, or otherwise let us know what they're doing.

The staff for this issue also includes Rodger Eckhart, a journalism intern from the Department of Journalism and Broadcasting in Fairbanks. As a non-teaching staff member, I often feel isolated from students, so I enjoyed this first-hand reminder of what the university is about. How and why are good questions, and the learning was certainly not one-sided.

Along with these contributors, a special thanks is due the people at Graphic Services on the Fairbanks campus, who printed the magazine and helped us deal with the 1001 details of a new publication.

We welcome as new readers the current members of the university's alumni associations, and others around the state who've been placed on our mailing list. Other changes in our distribution are explained on this page.

If you would like to know more about any of the topics covered in the magazine, we will be glad to put you in touch with the appropriate people, if you are unable to contact them directly. If you wish to reprint an article, simply credit the magazine.

The University of Alaska belongs to the people of Alaska, some who may already be a part of the university in one way or another, and many others who are not. It is our hope that *UA Magazine* will become a door through which everyone who wishes may enter and share in the unique contributions being made by university people and programs around the state.

Doreen Fitzgerald, editor

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

M A G A Z I N E

THE COVER

A woodcut by Fridtjof Nansen, oceanographer and polar explorer, depicts himself strolling on the ice under a triple curtain-like set of auroral arcs. (From Nansen's *Nord*, Takeheimen, 1911. Reproduction courtesy of the Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

EDITOR

DOREEN FITZGERALD

DESIGN

CATHRYN CUNNINGHAM

DISTRIBUTION

DONA MCLEAN

Published by the statewide Information Services office, Ron Hauenstein, director. Contributors include the public affairs and information offices at University of Alaska campuses in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau and at the units of the division for Community Colleges, Rural Education and Extension.

University of Alaska magazine is published three times during the academic year for alumni, friends, staff and others interested in the instruction, research and outreach programs of Alaska's statewide system of higher education.

The magazine is available to the general public on request. Submissions and letters to the editor are welcome. Address all correspondence to:

UA Magazine
Room 2 Bunnell Building
University of Alaska
Fairbanks AK 99701
Computer mail:
FYSWINFOSVS

Opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not reflect the official positions of the University of Alaska, its officers or the Board of Regents. Articles may be reprinted without permission if credited.

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 1

FALL, 1982

FEATURES

Buttoning up your home by **Rodger Eckhart** 12
Indoor pollution can be a problem in superinsulated houses.

Divers on Ice by **Alan Paulson** 14
Exploring a unique collection of marine life in the Beaufort sea.

Shandaa: In My Lifetime by **Belle Herbert** 24
A century of Athabascan life is told, recorded, translated and published through the efforts of many Alaskans.

Justice by **Doreen Fitzgerald** 18
The Justice Center at the University of Alaska, Anchorage. Crime—research raises questions about punishment. Conflict resolution—one alternative to the justice system.

Logger turns teacher by **Michael Mulnix** 38
A University of Alaska, Juneau instructor talks about teaching people to harvest timber.

PUBLICATIONS

COURIER 4
News from University of Alaska people around the state.

COMMENT

A house is a system by **Richard Seifert** 11
Some considerations for homeowners who want energy efficient houses.

RESEARCH

PROFILE

Carolyn Floyd of Kodiak by **Carol Hoshiko** 40
A conversation with the president of Kodiak Community College.

■ THE ■ JUSTI

by Doreen Fitzgerald

The Justice Center at the University of Alaska, Anchorage (UAA) brought together hundreds of people in Anchorage last month to address the question of violent behavior.

In keeping with the center's mandate to foster professional and public education on justice-related matters, the October meeting involved people from throughout the state. Many well-known experts addressed the meeting and 80 Alaskan professionals from private, public and university organizations were speakers, commentators and discussion leaders.

"What we attempted was to bring together the most knowledgeable group of experts available in North America with Alaskan professionals and scholars to explore and share with the public information useful in understanding and dealing with violence in Alaska," said John Angell, Justice Center director.

"Hopefully, this program will contribute to more intensive cooperative efforts by concerned citizens, the private sector, public officials and university scholars in reducing the problems of violence."

Participants were concerned with all types of violent behavior, including violence which may not be defined by law as criminal. It was the first such meeting in Alaska on a topic which concerns many people in both the urban and rural areas of the state.

Discussions centered around five central topics: violent people; victims of violence; methods of preventing and controlling violence; firearms and

violence; and research and public policy concerning violence.

Knowlton Johnson of the Justice Center and Sharon Rafferty coordinated the program.

The Justice Center was established in 1975 to provide guidance for justice-related education programs in the state; continuing education for justice professionals; public education on issues related to the justice system; and research related to law and law enforcement, the courts and corrections.

The decision to establish this program resulted from studies which began eight years ago, according to Angell.

As a result of a federal government effort to stimulate education for police and corrections personnel, a task force directed by the Criminal Justice Planning agency was set up to analyze research and program needs.

In 1975 it was agreed that if the state would provide funds for seed money, the university would set up a criminal justice center to conduct research, coordinate degree programs in justice, and provide services for continuing and public education. The state appropriated special funds for the center until 1979.

"Part of our responsibility is to support statewide efforts in this area and to coordinate with other units of the university around the state," Angell said.

The backgrounds of the center's six full-time faculty provide multidisciplinary resources for the center's research and teaching projects.

Angell's area is police administration. His management studies involve what is

being done in crime-related areas by the state police and the Native corporations in Alaska.

John Havelock, holds a law degree and directs the legal studies program for the center. He is a former Alaska attorney general.

Director for bush justice, Stephen Conn, is an expert in folk law and rural justice. He has studied these less formal systems of social control in Alaska, Australia and most recently, in Brazil.

Doug Barry, director for community education, works in the media and continuing education area. He is involved in producing short subjects and features for television, the camera in the courtroom project and programs that provide alternatives to the use of the formal justice system. He is also a freelance producer for ABC News.

The director for continuing professional development, Roger Endell, is a corrections specialist and a former assistant director of corrections at Eagle River. He has worked with the state legislature, and has studied corrections systems in Scandinavian countries and Russia. He participated in the advisory group on the development of a master plan for corrections in Alaska.

Knowlton Johnson, center director for research, is an expert on statistics and the quantification of social science data. He has been involved with an evaluation of the Department of Law diversion program; done staff work for the Department of Public Safety; and revised the process used in statewide studies related to justice agencies and the handling of

C E ■ C E N T E R ■

violence.

The center support staff includes Jane Barcott, administrative assistant; Phyl Booth, administrative secretary; and secretary Darline Creen.

"We are involved in maintaining a justice curriculum for statewide use that includes standardized, transferable core courses, and we teach courses in Kenai, Kodiak and Palmer, as well as at UAA," Angell said.

Before the state adopted a new Criminal Code in 1980, the center was responsible for providing research and technical assistance. "This was the first overhaul of the code, which had been continually amended since territorial days."

In the continuing education area, the center develops coursework for police and correctional people and special programs like the violence conference.

The center was instrumental in gaining the right to bring cameras in to the courtrooms of Alaska and this has resulted in the video documentation of important legal events for the public. The courtroom video project is an ongoing one, designed to cover the judicial process in major cases for the public.

During the past year, center projects won several Alaska Press Club awards in television journalism. Barry won first place for Best Television Reporting for his series on the legal and social issues of the Beaufort Sea Oil lease sale.

A second place for Best Coverage of Live News Event was given to Barry and Havelock (with help from Ed Bronson) for a 30-minute analysis of the Beaufort

Sea oil lease case which was argued in Barrow before the Alaska Supreme Court.

The Beaufort series was broadcast around the state as the high court prepared to travel to Barrow to hear arguments from oil companies and the state, who insisted the lease sale was legal, and from the Eskimo villages, who believed it would lead to oil spills, would harm the bowhead whale and jeopardize the Inupiat lifestyle.

For the Barrow coverage, the news team hand-carried videotape cassettes of the session on the last plane out each day, because there was no satellite transmission of pictures from Barrow to Anchorage.

Writing script as they went, Barry and Havelock, along with a television crew from UA's Center for Instructional Telecommunications (CIT), dashed from the airport to CIT's production center at Anchorage Community College, where four hours of tape was boiled down to a representative 30 minutes—in a short, three-hour editing session.

Bob Jenkins, a producer/director at CIT, was responsible for the location engineering and editing the tape, which was finally rushed to an Anchorage television station, arriving about one-minute before the scheduled broadcast.

The center has received two public service awards, the highest award the Alaska Press Club gives, and numerous other citations for excellence in journalism.

A series on how natural resource allocation decisions are made is being

prepared and other projects include programs on winter driving safety, how to write a will, consumer guide on dispute resolution, and a 12-part series on some aspects of the holistic movement which can help prevent crime.



CRIME: punishment vs. prevention

Crime wins hands down as the political issue most likely to appear in every campaign. The anti-crime bandwagon is one nearly every candidate is ready to ride—waving slogans and solutions: capital punishment, tougher laws, stiffer penalties, more police, more jails, and more money.

Alaskan candidates were no exception this fall. They called for stronger anti-crime measures, although six new jails are in the works for Anchorage and the state's new criminal code is putting people behind bars at an extraordinary rate.

More jails and police may make the populace sleep a little sounder, but those who study crime, criminals and the justice system seem to agree that although these measures will cost a lot of money, they won't work.

"What we need to look at is alternatives to the use of law," said John Angell, director of Justice Center at the University of Alaska, Anchorage. "The only thing the law can do is administer retribution, and retribution doesn't seem very effective.

"We appear to be dealing with crime and corrections using the common sense of people who have not studied the problem, and the result is public policy that is not consistent with research findings on how to deal with the problem.

"The common sense solution to crime may be to build more prisons so you can lock more people up for longer periods of time, but it's the common sense of people who haven't studied the problem.

"Common sense, for example, tells you that conspicuous police patrols will control crime. It was tried and studied and it didn't change the incidence of crime," said Angell.

"We know that increasing the harshness of the criminal code will increase prison populations, but there has never been any research to show that tougher laws lead to a decrease in crime rates."

After Alaska's new criminal code was developed, modified by the legislature, and enacted in 1980, the prison population grew 28.3 percent in one year—the highest jump in the nation next to Mississippi's (28.8 percent).

"Alaska may soon be leading the pack in the proportion of its citizens behind bars, but that doesn't mean there will be less crime," Angell said.

Roger Endell, corrections specialist at the Justice Center, concurred. "Crime prevention strategy is the only strategy that makes sense in the light of what we now know.

"In Anchorage there are many calls for increasing the number of police officers: more police, more arrests, more people in the justice system, more people in jail. But we don't hear the question, *What do we get for all this?* Public policy should be newsworthy. We ought to be looking at the why.

"The policy decisions that are made are not always consistent with the recommendations of professionals and the best information we have on what is effective.

"Instead, society tends to fund projects and then, after the fact, try to evaluate the results. We need to design the evaluation into our justice projects. Funds should be provided to evaluate the effect of the public policy before it is put into effect.

"The legislature adopted a new criminal code that has resulted in the jailing of many more people, which is very costly, but it doesn't mean we now have a society. The probable impact of the code wasn't studied before it was adopted," said Endell.

Angell pointed out that justice-related policies are often formulated from recommendations of citizen's crime commissions that are popular in most cities and states.

"No one would think of appointing a citizen's committee of non-engineers to figure out how to get to the moon, and the problems associated with crime are infinitely more complex," he said.

"Unfortunately, people recognize the value of research for technology, but there seems to be no strong feeling that we should put money into research related to social problems. In the justice area, people are willing to spend money for things they can see, like police and jails, but not for understanding the pro-

blem.

"Politicians have made putting more police on the street a priority issue, although it's never been shown that this will cut crime. And there is no evidence that enacting the death penalty reduces violent crime. The homicide rate in North Carolina went up after the death penalty was imposed. It may be that the death penalty in some way legitimizes the violence by formalizing the punishment that will be inflicted."

The popular anti-crime measures often advocated in public will have no effect on that half of all criminal acts which are never reported to authorities. They are also unlikely to affect the "white-collar" crimes committed by people of a higher socio-economic status than the majority of people who end up in jail.

"Punitive laws have the largest impact with people who have something to lose—status, reputation, money—and there are many people who don't have these things," Endell said.

"We have to get away from the punishment model, because research clearly indicates that punishment has no effect on the crime rate."

If common sense and punishment don't work, how can we have a safer society?

The first step advocated at the Justice Center was meeting the need to obtain a clear picture of what crimes are being committed, where, when and by whom. The second was the urgent need to develop alternatives to the punishment model, and the third was to improve what happens to people who are put in jail.

"One thing we're aware of is the need for a statewide system for collecting adequate data," Angell said. "People talk about rising crime rates, but we really don't know if life in Alaska is more hazardous today. We need to improve our record keeping system. And because 50 percent of all crimes are unreported, we need to carry out victimization studies."

Rather than counting the number of known crimes, victimization studies are

designed to find out how many people have been the victim of a criminal act.

The major source of data used to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the state is the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Data is collected by law enforcement agencies as crimes are reported. Seven offense categories representing the most common local problems, are defined as Crime Index Offenses: murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault make up the violent crimes; burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft make up the property crimes. They are serious because of their nature and the frequency with which they occur.

The UCR program was established in 1930 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to provide crime statistics through which the nature and scope of the nation's crime problem could be understood. The Federal Bureau of Investigation took over the responsibility of receiving, tabulating and publishing the crime statistics, which are voluntarily submitted by police agencies. They are published each year as *Crime in the United States*.

There are several problems with the UCR program, according to *Crime in Alaska*, the state report prepared by the Office of Justice Assistance of the state Department of Law.

"The population bases which are used in computing crime rates are sometimes only estimates. This is especially true in non-census years. Also, crime may be either undiscovered and therefore unreported, or, as recent victimization surveys have indicated, unreported even though discovered.

"Despite these problems, UCR statistics do represent the basis for public awareness of crime and are the major source for a statistical understanding of the national crime problem. It is more reasonable to improve the existing program than to scrap it in favor of a new collection system which might prove more fallible," the report states.

A basic measurement in crime statistics is the crime index rate, defined as the number of incidents per 100,000

inhabitants. Because it relates the incidence of crime to the total population, it provides a means of comparing current and historical data for the state and allows Alaskan statistics to be compared with nationwide data.

During 1981, the Crime Index rate for Alaska was 5,949 per 100,000 persons, which represented a one-half percent increase over the 5,918 rate for 1980 and was slightly higher than the nationwide rate.

"It is important to understand how statistics are accumulated and what they represent," Endell said. In Alaska, the incidence of violent crime seems to be disproportionately high in smaller communities, but is underreported. Non-violent crimes, white-collar crimes and corporate crimes are also likely to be unknown.

It is important to realize that crime statistics can be manipulated by changing the way things are classified," Endell said. "In Oakland, there was a very high burglary rate, which included all parking meter break-ins. Removing parking meter break-ins from the burglary category resulted in a two-thirds drop in the burglary rate in one year."

Endell said that in another city, the crime statistics showed a large drop in the number of drug-related offenses in one year. A law enforcement official was called to Washington to be commended for this success in combating crime. However, it was actually caused by a money-saving cutback in the number of law enforcement agency clerks, which reduced the quality of record keeping and resulted in the apparent victory in the war against crime.

Endell described our current corrections system as an economic drain which has done little more than create warehouses of crime.

"One-half to two-thirds of the prison population is receiving far more custody than required, and the greater the degree of custody, the greater the cost," he said. "We need to look at alternative programs and facilities."

He said the concept of requiring offenders to make restitution for their

crimes is a reasonable one that should be politically appealing.

"We could institute programs through which non-violent inmates earn their way out of prison by working in public service jobs, such as construction of public projects in rural areas; or through employment in prison industries. The state has an obligation to provide inmates with legitimate work opportunities for which a legitimate wage is paid."

Under a restitution program, a person found guilty of a crime would be evaluated in terms of the threat he or she posed to society, and an evaluation would be made of the monetary restitution appropriate for the crime committed.

The criminal code would include a provision under which the court could choose to order restitution and the inmate would be assigned to work through which he or she could earn an eventual release from custody.

"We need to shift our focus from catching and convicting criminals to preventing criminal behavior," Endell said. "But we also need to improve what we're doing in corrections. It's a question of whether a person comes out of jail better or more bitter."

Another development which may lead to more effective policies is the bio-environmental approach to understanding and control of criminal behavior. Bio-environmental criminology uses genetics, biochemistry, psychology and sociology to explore questions about the early detection of deviancy and the environmental aspects of crime.

"There is no one cure-all for the problem of crime, but there is no magic in time-only punishment either," Endell said.

It may be impossible to have a society that is completely free of fear, but our justice system seems to hold much room for improvement in the effort to reduce both crime, and the fear of crime.

At the Justice Center, this kind of understanding and impact is the goal.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION: an alternative to violence?

As the public debate on what to do about crime continues, at least one new Alaskan project is designed to interrupt the chain of events that often ends in violence.

Along with several other Anchorage residents, Doug Barry of the University of Alaska, Anchorage Justice Center, has been active in establishing Alaska's first conflict resolution center—a service which provides for the negotiated settlement of disagreements.

Opened in October, the center offers trained mediators who can meet with people to help them negotiate settlements of differences that otherwise might lead to courtroom battles or erupt as violent confrontations.

"The American system of justice is based on winning and losing—on vanquishing an adversary and our traditional method of problem solving is going to court," Barry said. "We need to rethink the way we have solved conflicts in the past and find new approaches to problem solving.

"The conflict resolution movement requires people to rethink the benefit of winning, and reflect on the benefit to be gained from compromise. Its purpose is to create a climate of conciliation in which people can negotiate solutions to their differences."

The conflict resolution process may also be one way to reduce the most frequent type of interpersonal violence, that which occurs between family members, friends and acquaintances.

A substantial number of homicides involve people who know each other, and they usually are unplanned responses to conflict and anger.

"In the case of deliberate homicides, most involve narcotics or other illegal economic activity. If you eliminate these and crimes of passion, about the only types of homicides left are the quick-stop, late-night armed robberies. Your chances of being killed while just walking down the street are very small," said John Angell, Justice Center director.

If research shows that tougher laws and law enforcement aren't effective in reducing crime, and these measures are even less likely to prevent domestic and neighborhood violence.

John Doe isn't a criminal before he shoots his neighbor during an argument about the dog, and he probably hasn't spent any time beforehand thinking about the consequences. The question raised is how communities can defuse these situations before violence occurs.

"In most cases there are early warning signs that things are getting out of control," Barry said. "Most neighborhoods contain little festering sores that could blow up."

A person who becomes involved in this kind of situation could contact the conflict resolution center, which would provide a neutral mediator to arrange a negotiated agreement between the people involved before violence occurs or the matter ends up in court.

"I think attorneys in Anchorage have been supportive of this concept because court dockets are crowded and attorneys are busy. It is one way to keep less serious matters out of the court system," said Angell.

"It is almost an alternative justice system, with its own rules and representatives who speak for the parties, but it need not be second class justice," Barry said.

Strictly voluntary, the center becomes involved in a dispute only when one of the parties requests the service. The assigned mediator then contacts the other person or persons involved and asks that they meet together.

The negotiation will be scheduled at a time convenient to all the parties, and will be held in a neutral location, convenient to all, if possible.

The mediator acts as a neutral referee as the parties work toward a settlement acceptable to both sides of the dispute. The process may be a long one, lasting hours or even days, requiring several meetings.

"During mediation, a contract is worked out and signed by both parties, who each agree to do, or refrain from doing, the behaviors that created the conflict."

The agreement reached may also reflect some kind of additional assistance the parties feel they need which has been brought to light during negotiation. Because the mediators are aware of other community services, they can help

their clients tie into these resources for problem solving.

The mediators are volunteers from all walks of life. They may be housewives, attorneys or retired persons, for example. Or they may have a special area of expertise, such as auto mechanics, and will be called upon when a dispute involves this area of knowledge.

"The requirements for mediators are that they have good communication skills, the time and the interest in this project."

The first volunteers at the Anchorage center are participating in a 40-hour intensive training session in mediation.

In recent years, about 180 conflict resolution programs have been established throughout the United States; almost no major city is without one, according to Barry. He said they vary widely in operating procedures and style, but all are based on the concept of using mediation techniques to resolve disputes.

"Most of the centers appear to be doing quite well, and they've shown substantial increases of the level of participation by the public."

Studies of their effectiveness have shown them to be more successful than the courts in resolving conflicts. "About 85 percent of the people who sit down to solve their difference through mediation come to an agreement, and after a one-year period, about 90 percent of the agreements reached are still holding."

Conflict resolution centers may be relatively new, but the concept of justice through negotiation dates back hundreds, even thousands of years.

"The non-adversarial method of conflict resolution is the cornerstone of social control in cultures the world over."

Tribal or village councils have been and are now commonly used in many societies to hear and mediate disputes. "In Alaska, in those rural communities where the village councils are still strong, this mediation process has not disappeared."

Banishment, a punishment based on isolation from the community, is the ultimate sanction in these societies and is not done lightly. Peace and tranquility are instead preserved through the

psychology of the community. Conflicts are mediated by chosen leaders, and peer pressure is used to encourage the resolution of conflict.

"What we're discovering now is the value of old ideas. The centers are taking proven methods of conflict resolution and placing them in a new context—a service people can call on when communication breaks down. It is a way to take something that works very well in small, rural areas and adapting it to the faceless urban area, where people may not have a strong identification with their neighborhood or town."

Organized as a non-profit agency, the new Anchorage center was established with a \$69,000 grant from the municipality. Barry said the program will be carefully evaluated over the next six months or so.

"We would like to be able to assist other Alaskan communities in setting up their own programs in the future."

Future roles for the university may include the training of mediators, providing justice students as intern mediators and providing continuing education related to this model for alternative community justice.

The frustration and escalation of hostility caused by unresolved differences is a major target of the program. It is designed to cope with many kinds of disputes, including those unsuited for resolution the services of community mental health centers, small claims court, or other agencies.

"The purpose is not therapeutic, in the medical sense, but it is therapeutic."

Arguments between neighbors, roommates, landlord and tenant, consumer and business person—all are appropriate for mediation. And mediation may prove to be one important element in the effort to reduce criminal behavior and solve the related problems of punishment and restitution.

"Everyone needs to take a closer look at ways to reduce conflict. Because we can learn from conflict, the aim is not to eliminate it, but to channel it," Barry said.

Duncan and Brady

A chronicle of Violence in an earlier time

Well it's twinkle, twinkle, little star
Along came Brady in his 'lectric car
Got a mean look right in his eye
He's gonna shoot somebody just to watch him die

Been on the job too long

Been on the job too long

An' it's Duncan, Duncan, tendin' the bar

Along came Brady with his shining star

Brady say to Duncan, "You under arrest"

Duncan shot a hole right in King Brady's chest

Been on the job too long

Been on the job too long

Well Brady, Brady, Brady, know you done wrong

Come bustin' in here when my game was goin' on

Breakin' in the windows, bustin' down the door

An' now you're laying dead on the barroom floor

Been on the job too long

Been on the job too long

Ole' King Brady, he a big fat man

Doctor reach down, grab a'hole of his hand

Felt for a pulse, doctor he said,

I believe to my soul, King Brady's dead

Been on the job too long

Been on the job too long

Well it's high tail carriages standin' all around

Just to take King Brady to his buryin' ground

High tail carriages, rubber tired hacks

Take him to the graveyard, ain't gonna bring him back

Been on the job too long

Been on the job too long

Well Brady, Brady, Brady, know you done wrong

Come bustin' in here when my game was goin' on

Breakin' in the windows, bustin' down the door

An' now you're lyin' dead on the barroom floor

Been on the job too long

Been on the job too long

Traditional. Recorded by Tom Rush on the album, "Got a Mind Ramble," Prestige/Folkways Records, 1963.