

**"The American Society of Criminology: A History, 1941 - 1974"**  
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*by Albert Morris*

(In 1973 Professor Albert Morris, (retired) Boston University, was asked by the Executive Board to prepare a history of The American Society of Criminology. Professor Morris, the 1970 President of the Society, compiled this document through personal interviews and correspondence with a vast array of members, present and past, as well as from the scattered records of the Society. This work is representative of Professor Morris' long dedication to careful scholarship and his interest in tracing the social history of a professional movement. The American Society of Criminology would like to thank Professor Morris for his dedication and diligence in completing this two-year project.)

## **THE FOUNDING**

On the morning of December 30, 1941, seven men involved in teaching college courses in Police Science and Administration met with August Vollmer at his home on Euclid Avenue, Berkeley, California, "for the purpose of furthering college police training and standardizing police training curricula."(1) This meeting which began at 10:15 a.m. did not adjourn until one o'clock the next morning.

The group consolidated its obviously serious and continuing intent by formally organizing under the title the National Association of College Police Officials. Those present on this occasion were:

1. August Vollmer, Formerly Chief of Police, Berkeley, California, Retired Professor of Police Administration, University of California;
2. Robert L. Drexel, Chief Investigator, District Attorney's Office, San Jose, California;
3. Vivian A. Leonard, Professor and Head, Department of Police Science and Administration, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington;
4. Benjamin W. Pavone, Chairman, Peace Officers Training Division, San Francisco Junior College San Francisco, California;
5. Willard E. Schmidt, Director of Police Training, Sacramento Junior College, Sacramento, California;
6. Orlando W. Wilson, Professor of Police Administration and Director of the Bureau of Criminology, University California, Berkeley;
7. William Wiltberger, Director, Police School, San Jose State College, San Jose, California
8. Frank Lee, Formerly Director of the National Police academy, China.

August Vollmer was elected to the honorary post of President Emeritus and Orlando Winfield Wilson was elected President of the new organization. Other officers were filled as follows:

1. Pavone Secretary-Treasurer
2. Schmidt First Vice-President
3. Leonard Second Vice-President
4. Wiltberger Third Vice President
5. Yee International Vice President

V.A. Leonard was appointed chairman of a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws. It was voted that a membership be restricted to persons actively engaged as officials of college police training curricula. The purposes of the Association were suggested as follows:

1. To associate officials engaged in professional police training at the college level.
2. To standardize the various police training curricula.
3. To standardize, insofar as possible, the subject matter of similar courses in the various schools.
4. To keep abreast of recent developments and to foster research.

5. To disseminate information.
6. To elevate standards of police service.
7. To stimulate the formation of police training schools in colleges throughout the nation.

After lengthy discussion a tripartite classification of curricula was made in terms of those appropriate for junior college, state college, and university levels. Committees were appointed to prepare suggested curricula for each of these.

Prior to the meeting a questionnaire had been sent out that consisted of a breakdown, into 25 classifications, of the possible subject matter of police training courses. Each recipient had been instructed to indicate his suggested allocation of an arbitrary 400 hours of instruction. The tabulated results of this inquiry became the basis for extended discussion during the afternoon and evening sessions. This, in turn, led into a discussion of course content and texts.

V.A. Leonard's request, that the Association accept an invitation from the president of Washington State College to hold its next meeting there, was acted on favorably with the date left to future determination.(2) However, it appears that the Association never did hold the proposed meeting in Washington.

Directly out of this beginning, evolving through changes of membership, name, scope, and policy, has come the now firmly established, interdisciplinary American Society of Criminology.

## **THE PRELIMINARIES**

A meeting as well organized and as fruitful as that of December 30, 1941 had not been an instant blossom. It had required a period of unmarked germination. Vollmer apparently had met often with present and former students and police colleagues to discuss the problems and the rationale of professional police training and administration. William Dienst, later to become president of the organization, recalls that he was one of

*a group of graduate students at the University of California at Berkeley who were taking courses from August Vollmer during the period of about 1932-39. We got together in a rather unstructured group and called ourselves "V-men." We even had a lapel pin; a many-pointed star with a "V" etched in the center.*

*In the course of gatherings with Vollmer, the notion jelled to form an organization. Our meetings were usually rather heated discussions of police issues, training, administration and of education, on the college level.(3)*

Another of those who recalls frequent meetings with Vollmer is William Wiltberger who had been one of the so-called "College Cops" of the Berkeley Police Department when Vollmer was Chief of Police there and who, in 1925, became Chief of Police in Evanston, Illinois. In 1934, following the closing of a faltering police training program at what was then San Jose State Teacher's College, Wiltberger developed there a most creditable police school of which he was director. When his assistant, William Schmidt, left in January 1940 to become director of a police training program being established at Sacramento Junior College, Wiltberger expressed to Schmidt his strong feeling that the college training of police would surely expand and that the time had come to organize police school administrators and teachers to deal with problems of curriculum development and coordination.(4)

As Wiltberger recalls the events that followed, he took the initiative in meeting this need by starting an organization called the "National Association of College Police School Administrators" of which he assumed the presidency and in which he asked Schmidt to join him as vice-president and secretary. In this connection, Wiltberger apparently saw an opportunity to organize and give specific purpose to what had been

*originally informal get-togethers of old friends, formerly Berkeley "cops" and then heads of college police schools who gathered for "bull sessions" with our old chief. . . . During our discussions I saw a good chance to enlarge the organization I had started of an association of head of college public schools. So I*

*broached the subject, told of the organization Schmidt and I had, and as I was leaving before long for military service in World War II, some one else should head up the organization. They all bought the idea...*

*Vollmer thought we should include outstanding professors in the social sciences and criminology. I disagreed, maintaining that only heads of college police schools knew the problems based on police experience or needs of policemen and the academic experience of administering a police school. They voted to back Vollmer's suggestion and overruled me . . . As I predicted, in the early 1960s the college police professors formed an organization of their own to work on practical problems involving such police schools.(5)*

The minutes of the December 30 meeting, however, record that a motion to restrict membership to persons engaged as officials of college training curricula was passed, although in practice it seems not to have been vigorously adhered to. As the organization developed, something closer to Vollmer's position came to be accepted.

## **THE EMERGENCE**

The organization, thus started, attracted to membership officers of rank concerned with police training from the major police forces of California and some neighboring states, as well as those engaged in college teaching in the field. But if its focus was on police training it was with the conviction that the professionalism of police forces was its goal and that this required that police--and especially police administrators become broadly informed in the entire area of criminology and in the principles of such related areas as public administration, political science, psychology, and sociology.

Vollmer's interest in developing a formal organization, concerned with the extension and improvement of police training, was an almost inevitable step in his own long-existing personal commitment to that objective. Probably the most widely known and most innovative police chief in American police history, August Vollmer (1876-1955) had been Marshal of Berkeley (1905-1909) the first Police Chief of Berkeley (1909-1932) and Professor of Police Administration at the University of California at Berkeley (1932-1937), and was widely sought as a consultant in police administration. He was physically an imposing person (6'4" tall and weighing about 190 lbs.) who always seemed to be in top physical condition. He was a broadly informed and creative man with a contagious enthusiasm for making police work a profession with a highly trained core of persons who had college degrees and who could teach at the college level. As early as 1916, Vollmer, in collaboration with law professor Alexander Marsden Kidd, developed a summer session program in criminology at the Berkeley campus in which courses were given from 1916 to 1931, with the exception of the 1927 session.

It was Vollmer and Kidd who in 1928 proposed the establishment of a school of criminology, a proposal that led in 1931 to criminology course in the regular school year sessions at the University of California at Berkeley, the development of a major in criminology in 1933, a Bureau of Criminology in the Department of Political Science in 1939, a Master's program in Criminology in 1947, and the establishment of the nation's first and only formally designated university "School of Criminology" in 1950.(6)

Those who founded the National Association of College Police Training Officials (hereafter referred as NACPTO) brought others with like interests into their Association and began to hold formal meetings at intervals for discussions related to their concerns as well as to plan the further development of their fledgling organization. Unfortunately, the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and the directly expanded involvement of the United States in the Pacific area of World War II, drew some members and prospective members of the NACPTO into military service and for a time limited the new Association's growth.

Soon after the end of the War, however, a reorganization meeting was held. This so-called Third Annual Conference, held at the Durant Hotel in Berkeley in 1946, formally recognized and ratified the original goals of the Association but adopted a new and more suitably descriptive name, amended the constitution and by-laws, and established membership qualifications consistent with its objectives. These changes were not perfunctorily arrived at. After considerable debate, a longer list of proposed names for the organization had been reduced to five:

National Association of College Police Training Officials, Association for Education in Criminology, Criminological Education Association, Association for College and Police Training Officials and Society for the Advancement of Criminology. It was this last title that was adopted. The preamble to the 1946 Constitution of the newly named Society read as follows:

*This organization shall be known as the Society for the Advancement of Criminology. The term CRIMINOLOGY as used hereinafter is defined as the study of the causes, treatment and prevention of crime, including, but not restricted to:*

- 1. Scientific crime detection, investigation and identification;*
- 2. Crime prevention, public safety and security;*
- 3. Law enforcement administration;*
- 4. Administration of criminal justice;*
- 5. Traffic administration;*
- 6. Probation;*
- 7. Juvenile delinquency control;*
- 8. Related aspects of penology.*

Collectively, the titles voted on the specification of eight areas that must be among those included within the general definition of criminology seem to suggest the nature of some of the differences of position and emphasis that were finally resolved to produce the Society's official position at that time.

Both the stated purposes of the Society and the requirements for membership clearly and specifically limited active membership to "persons engaged by accepted universities and colleges to instruct or supervise in professional and vocational training programs in Criminology." Provision was made for an "associate" membership, but this was limited somewhat ambiguously --to "persons engaged or instructing in Criminology and not eligible for active membership" and the acceptance of a person as an associate member had to be by unanimous vote of the Executive Committee. An "honorary membership" might be conferred by unanimous vote of the Executive Committee on "persons of outstanding professional achievement in Criminology."

Again the interlocking of the SAC leadership and the teaching faculty in criminology at U.C. Berkeley is suggested by the fact that the first announcement Bulletin (University of California Bulletin, 1950) of the New School of Criminology, established July 1, 1950, with O. W. Wilson as Dean, states, "The scope of the school is established in the broad terms adopted by the American Society for the Advancement of Criminology."

Inevitably, the graduates of the criminology programs at the University of California at Berkeley began to develop college courses in that field and those in the state colleges in California and at Berkeley no doubt had a special interest in developing sufficient uniformity in curricula as to make student credit transfers feasible. Under the circumstances, it is understandable that a concern with course content and with the problems of curriculum standards became an area of primary interest and discussion within the Society for the Advancement of Criminology.

## **THE CONSOLIDATION**

By the time the new name and constitution were adopted in 1946 the Society had over 40 dues-paying members. There is always some difficulty in determining exact numbers because payments may come in throughout a

calendar year and some who pay dues one year may not the next. Obviously, those who were interested in the Society's programs and who attended its meetings exceeded the number of dues-paying members.

The Society increasingly extended its efforts to become established as a significant association for the encouragement and support of original NACPTO had already published professional books, as well as articles that appeared in various professional journals. In 1944, V.A. Leonard became Editor of News and Notes for the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, and he continued to serve in that capacity for twelve years, through the issue of July-August, 1956. Other NACPTO founders and some who came into membership during the 1940s were frequent contributors to professional journals and to the published proceedings of various professional societies. During the period 1941 through 1950 the Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science alone carried at least forty of these. Their titles indicate the special interest of the members of that time in police problems, administration, and criminalistic. Nevertheless, there is also evidence of a desire that practitioners in police work, especially in administration, have a desire that practitioners in police work, especially in administration, have breadth of understanding of related and supportive areas of knowledge.

By the 1950s the Society's correspondence involved increasing discussion about the direction in which it was developing. World War II had taken some of its members into military service and in the process thrust upon them new and broadening associations and experiences. After the War some new members who had not been part of the "V" men and their close associates, and who were not graduates of the University of California at Berkeley, also became active in the Society. These members supported an increasing concern to attract into membership criminologists from areas beyond California and contiguous states and to include academic and administrative personnel with primary interests in aspects of criminology other than police work.

In a letter dated May 15, 1953, Arthur Brandstatter, head of the Police Administration Program at Michigan State University and Central Region Vice-President of the SAC, wrote to President William Dienstein,

*I believe one way in which the group could become more active and meaningful is to move the site of its annual meeting from the West Coast. I should like to reiterate what I said at the Interim Meeting in Los Angeles, that I don't believe any national organization can continue to function as a national group unless it changes its meeting place from the West Coast and encourages others who are interested in the same problems from the various sections of the country to meet with them in discussing these problems . . . If it is at all possible, we suggest that an effort be made to move the meeting of 1953 to Denver, Colorado. If you are successful in doing this . . . we shall make every effort to have our entire staff attend this meeting. I am reasonably certain that you would also attract other people from the Midwest . . .*

Within the Society concern was also being expressed that the membership was "top-heavy" with police. This, in turn, was countered by those who were worried about the likelihood that the Society might become too much oriented toward corrections. Certainly, the formal actions of the Society during the 1950s were directed toward a broadening of interests and to becoming attractive to those who had achieved academic distinction as sociologists, psychologists, political scientists, or lawyers specializing in criminology.

In June 1950 the Society became, officially, an affiliate of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with the options of holding full-programs, regional sessions, or cosponsored programs within Section K of the AAAS. It is the opinion of some that the choice of the name, Society for the Advancement of Criminology, had been consciously influenced by the expectation of affiliation with the parallel named American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In December of that same year the International Society of Criminology voted to accept the SAC as its American member and the SAC was formally represented at the International Congresses in Europe in 1951, 1954, and 1958 by Marcel Frym and John Kenney. Also, a direct and planned effort was made to develop mutually supportive relations with the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, the American Correctional Association, and the National Probation and Parole Association (now the National Council on Crime and Delinquency). In 1952 the journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Sciences was

designated an official publication for the Society's news and articles. Later, in 1957, Police was similarly designated.

Accompanying this reaching out was an extension of the geographical range and distribution of membership that was recognized and formalized by the establishment of four regional divisions of the SAC: East, South, Central, and West. Each division was headed by an elected regional vice-president of the national Society. These were to "serve as executive officers in their respective regions for the purpose of carrying on the regional business of the organization."

In proportion, as there developed a wider distribution of the Society's membership, the secretaries' reports, sporadic newsletters, and attendance at the Society's meetings in California became less satisfactory in maintaining cohesiveness. To offset this, the Annual Conference of April 1953 made provision for a bulletin, of which Vol. 1, No. 1 was issued with surprising promptness in May 1953 under the editorship of Lowell Bradford. It was necessarily a modest bulletin of two pages in which, in addition to current news items about the Society, there appeared an invitation to members to participate actively in the SAC through letters as a means of overcoming the obstacle of distance.

Vol. 1, No. 2, appeared in August 1953, reporting the Society's affiliation with the AAAS, the designation of the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Standards* as the Society's official publishing outlet, and listing four books published by members in 1952-1953. Number 3, dated December 1953, noted a meeting of the Society in Boston within the ambit of the AAAS meetings there. The theme of the Boston meeting, under the direction of the Eastern Vice-President, Donal MacNamara, was "The Scientific Approach to Problems of Delinquency." Bulletin No. 3 records 32 members in good standing (they had paid their dues) and two honorary members, Vollmer and Kidd.

In all, seven bulletins of the SAC were published. The last, No.7 of December 1954, suggests that the editorship should no longer be the responsibility of the Secretary-Treasurer but should be assigned to some other person specially designated to be the editor.

At the Berkeley meeting of the Society in December 1955 it was decided that the members would be "better served if periodic Special Bulletins were prepared describing research and special projects underway." Pursuant to this action a First Special Bulletin, without date, was sent out to members giving apparently in anticipation the program for a New York meeting to be hold in December 1956.

## **THE TRANSITION**

The years 1957-1958 were a good period of significant change in the development of the Society. From the report by Secretary William Dienstein, of an all day meeting of the Executive Committee held at the University of Southern California on March 30, 1957 with President John Kenney presiding, come the following excerpts which indicate the major matters under consideration:

1. *Donal E. J. MacNamara was appointed SAC representative to the AAAS.*
2. *C. Robert Gutherie was named chairman of the Publications Committee.*
3. *It was recommended that the Publications Committee strive for a goal of ten issues of an SAC Newsletter each year; that the Editor, in the initial Newsletter, urge members to submit articles through him to the Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science and to Police; and that the Editor prepare for these two journals an SAC News Section; and that he correspond with the editors of these journals with this purpose in mind.*
4. *The Editor for the SAC was requested to write to the institutions having criminology programs to ask for a statement of the objectives of such programs. President Kenney was to prepare a covering letter to accompany this request and also a statement of objectives for the program at USC.*
5. *Frank Boolsen was authorized to bring the SAC "Directory of Colleges and Universities Offering Criminology Programs" up to date and to prepare sufficient copies thereof for distribution to members and*

*others. Boolsen was requested to collect bulletins and information on all criminology programs and statements of objectives.*

6. *It was approved that G. Douglas Gourley continue his Committee on Content and Titles for Courses with the purpose of presenting a report at the 1957 Annual Meeting.*
7. *A communication was read concerning the possibility of Florida State University publishing an SAC journal. The possibility was favored by the Committee and the President will investigate further.*
8. *Following discussion of media for the dissemination of SAC information it was decided that these publications be considered and communication with the editors be maintained:*
  - a. *Police*
  - b. *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*
  - c. *American Journal of Corrections*
  - d. *Journal of Correctional Education*
  - e. *NPPA Journal*
  - f. *Federal Probation*
  - g. *Journal of Social Therapy*
9. *Marcel Frym was to communicate personally with the editors of the NPPA Journal and the Journal of Social Therapy to pave the way for the SAC Editor. Clyde Vedder was to communicate personally with the editors of the correctional journals for the same purpose.*
10. *Suggestions and comments from the membership with reference to the name of the Society and revision of the constitution were discussed and acted upon, It was decided that the membership, at the time of voting on the new constitution, should vote also on which of the following names is preferred:*
  - a. *American Society of Criminology*
  - b. *American Criminological Association*
  - c. *American Criminological Society*
11. *It was voted that the redrafted constitution attached hereto be approved and presented to the membership for action thereon.*

The Membership Directory accompanying the May-June 1957 Newsletter and Report of the Executive Committee meeting lists 64 persons, all male, 18 of whom were primarily engaged in police administration; of the rest, 18 were teaching college police and law enforcement training programs, 11 were teaching college criminology courses, two were law professors, four were engaged in correctional work, eight were in related areas (e.g., clinician, fiscal investigator, textbook publisher), and the occupations of there were not listed.

A "bakers half" of the 64 members (33) lived in California but the others were distributed, in numbers of 1 to 4, throughout 14 states plus Puerto Rico and the Netherlands, namely, Michigan (4), New Jersey (3), Washington (3), Florida (2), Indiana (2), Illinois (2), Kentucky (2), New York (2), and Arizona, District of Columbia, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Texas, Puerto Rico, and the Netherlands, one each.

At its next Annual Meeting held in November 1957 the Society adopted the revised constitution and a change of name to the American Society of Criminology under which title it was formally incorporated under the laws of the State of California on August 7, 1958.

The sporadically issued bulletins and newsletters of the earlier Society for the Advancement of Criminology were now replaced by an enlarged Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology of which the first issue, Vol. 1 No. 2 (apparently so designated to follow the earlier, undated Special Bulletin) appeared in May 1958. It was a six-page issue with an improved format to which was appended a four-page paper by Edward Petty entitled, "Historical Perspective on the American Society of Criminology."

In the Newsletter, itself, a "President's Message" by John Kenney, and reports from the Central and Southern vice-presidents (Richard Myren and Vernon Fox) and from the Membership Committee were all optimistic in tone. President Kenney, commenting on the incorporation of the ASC, wrote: "This was a major hurdle in our quest for foundation funds and should provide us with many additional benefits in the future," a statement that was followed by reference to the preparation of a proposal for funds "to underwrite our proposed study of the status of teaching

and research in criminology." This matter had been under discussion at the Society's meetings since its origin, and preparatory work toward it had been done through the periodic revisions of a Directory first completed by Frank Boolsen in 1950. The instant proposal included a follow-up to the intended survey through a conference to be arranged to evaluate the findings of the study and to give direction to criminological education and research.

The report of the Membership Committee in that Newsletter was one of substantial achievement. Dated October 1958, the report said, "We are pleased to inform you that the membership drive for 1958 is approaching its peak. Since its inception early in the year, we have nearly doubled our membership rolls." Included in the same Newsletter were news items and commentary on penology and police administration, a listing of new books by title and publisher, news and notes on the activities of some individual members of the Society, and a preliminary announcement of the Annual Conference to be held at the University of Arizona in February 1959.

In spite of the auspicious start of the ASC Newsletter, it did not flourish. At the February 1959 meeting at the University of Arizona, Howard Leary, Deputy Commissioner of Police of Philadelphia, was made Editor of the Newsletters, without dates (possibly March and June 1959), consisting of note from the newly elected president, Marcel Frym, emphasizing the international aspects of criminology and a proposal to study the teaching of criminology, together with minutes of meetings and copies of papers read at the Arizona meeting. Presaging things to come, Marcel Frym, who had represented the Society as an American delegate at three International Criminological Congresses, wrote in the first of these two Newsletters, "The time has come for our young organization to look abroad and to establish liaison with international criminological circles . . . Crime is an international phenomenon." And in the second of these two Newsletters Frym wrote, " I am working on our plans to call an International Congress of Criminology for the Fall of 1961 here in the United States and I have already obtained statements of enthusiastic support from high government officials and other interested parties as well as from the leaders of foreign scientific organizations in the field of criminology."

A significant meeting of the newly incorporated American Society of Criminology, as an affiliate of the American Society of Criminology, as an affiliate of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C. in December 1958, in connection with the AAAS meetings. The theme of the conference was "Controversial Areas in Criminology." This meeting coincided with the golden anniversary of the publication of the Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science which Robert Gault had been editing with conspicuous success. The Society recognized this by presenting to Gault a plaque inscribed as follows:

**JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE  
GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY  
1901 - 1959**

WE, the criminologists of America assembled in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, on the occasion of the 125th Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE and the 15th Annual Conference of the AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, note with professional pride and personal affection the GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY of the JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY and POLICE SCIENCE and extend to its long-time able editor, our honored pioneer in AMERICAN criminology,

DR. ROBERT H. GAULT

This greeting, expression of gratitude, and pledge of continuing support in the difficult and exacting task which for these many years he has so uncomplainingly and so magnificently shouldered.

PRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE LUNCHEON BY THE HONORABLE PATRICK MAC NAMARA  
UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN  
December 27, 1958

JOHN P. KENNEY

DONAL E. J. MAC NAMARA



There was a second recognition of the *Journal*, and Gault's editorship of it, at the official Annual Meeting of the Society held at the University of Arizona at Tucson in February. Gault was not able to be present but sent President Kenney a letter to be read to the gathering, and in it he said: "I wish I could tell you how deeply I appreciate your attention to the Journal's 50th Anniversary and to its services . . . It is wonderful on your part to reenact the plaque ceremony in the Tucson program."(7)

The happy decision to honor Robert Gault apparently served to crystallize a widespread, though possibly latent, feeling that it should be a continuing and regular function of the Society to give formal and public recognition to outstanding scholars and practitioners in criminology and criminal justice. Pursuant to this opinion the Society, at its 1959 Annual Meeting in Tucson, established an award to be given annually in recognition of "an outstanding report of research in the field of criminology." The award quite understandably was named for August Vollmer. This was the first of several named awards to be established over a period of years.(8)

In view of the action of the Society in 1973 in urging, upon the regents of the University of California the continuance of the School of Criminology at Berkeley, it is of interest that a motion to the same effect was passed at the 1959 meeting in Arizona. These actions reflect the continuance-albeit in some attenuated form-of the informal, mutually supportive interrelationship between the Society and the University of California's School of Criminology at Berkeley that grew out of the origination of the Society's parent organizations and leadership in their development by members of the faculty and former students of the Berkeley School.(9)

By the very circumstances of the Society's origin, its members, during its earliest years, lived in California and contiguous Western states and all of its meetings were held in California. Furthermore, its members, with the exception of a forensic psychiatrist and one or two lawyers, were all involved in police administration and training. Throughout the 1940s, O.W. Wilson was president of the developing organization. In 1950 he was succeeded by forensic psychiatrist Douglas Kelley, one of Wilson's colleagues at Berkeley. In turn, Kelley was followed by other Californians: Frank Booslen and then William Dienstein, both of the faculty of the California State College at Fresno; Richard Simon, Deputy Chief of the Los Angeles Police Department; Richard Hankey, who was in charge of the Law Enforcement Program at the College of the Sequoia's; John Kenney of the University of Southern California; and Marcel Frym, engaged in legal research with the Hacker Clinic in Los Angeles.

Although concern had been expressed about the need for extending the geographical range of membership in the Society, it was not until the presidency of Marcel Frym, in 1959, that an Annual Meeting was held as far away from the Pacific Coast as Chicago.

Meanwhile, in 1948, Donal Mac Namara, a New Yorker whose studies in police administration had been done at Columbia under Bruce Smith, too a post at the University of Southern California and also joined the Society for the Advancement of Criminology. In 1950 he became its secretary.

MacNamara was among those actively seeking to expand the work and membership for the Society, and when he returned to New York in 1953 holding the position of vice-president of the Society responsible for the Eastern Region, he organized many meetings of the Society in such major centers as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, and Chicago - as well as in some smaller cities - and encouraged qualified persons with whom he had contact in the Eastern states to become members. This eventually resulted in shifting the leadership of the Society eastward. In 1960 Mac Namara himself became its president, a post in which he served four years (1960-1963), during which time the Annual Meetings of the Society were held successively in New York, Denver, Philadelphia, and Cleveland.

Among those whose interest MacNamara enlisted were several academic sociologists having a primary interest in basic criminological research and teaching at the university level. One of these, Walter Reckless of Ohio State University, was elected to succeed MacNamara as President of the Society for 1964 at the Annual Meeting of 1963 in Cleveland. He was reelected for 1965 and 1966.

Marvin Wolfgang, of the University of Pennsylvania, who succeeded Reckless in 1967, was also a sociologist, and he was followed by a legal scholar, Gerhard O. W. Mueller of New York University; Bruno Cormier, a forensic psychiatrist of McGill University, Alber Morris, sociologist, of Boston University; another sociologist, Simon Dintz of Ohio State University; Charles L. Newman of Pennsylvania State University, whose basic field is Public Administration; John Ball of Temple University, a research sociologist; Edward Sagarin, sociologist of the City University of New York; and Nicholas Kittrie, a legal scholar on the faculty of American University.

Because the Annual Meeting, whose agenda includes the election of officers and the transaction of other business by the membership, inevitably entails extensive travel which some members find it difficult or impossible to undertake, it has been the practice of the Society to hold other meetings throughout the year in various sections of the country, sometimes away from the usual major metropolitan centers of population-Tallahassee, Indianapolis, Dallas, Tucson, Fresno-as well as in New York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Not uncommonly, these have been jointly sponsored with such professional societies as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Orthopsychiatric Association, Association for the Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders, New York Institute of Criminology, the International Association of Penal Law, and others. Such interim meetings have helped to make face-to-face participation in the Society's substantive concerns more common than might otherwise have been possible.

With the exception of the Annual Meeting of December 1965, which was held at the University of California in Berkeley, and that of 1961 in Denver, all of the Annual Meetings since 1959 have been held east of the Mississippi River. This includes two meetings held in Canada (one at Montreal and the other at Toronto), as well as once in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and one in Caracas, Venezuela. These last are further substantial evidence of the Society's acceptance of the suggestion of Marcel Frym, the Society's president in 1959, that "the time has come for our . . . organization to look abroad and establish liaison with international criminological circles." Indeed, since Frym participated in and emphasized the importance of professional relationships on an international basis, members of the Society have become increasingly involved in international criminological meetings. Further, since the early 1970s the Society, officially, has become actively concerned with the possibility and desirability of joint sponsorship of conferences and other professional gatherings of an international nature while still normally retaining its own Annual Meeting and other national meetings within the boundaries of the United States and Canada.(10)

The development of the Society in terms of membership numbers had been a matter of continuing concern from the beginning as with and professional organization. An increasing membership of qualified persons enhances the prestige and improves the visibility of a Society which in turn attracts additional qualified membership and provides the human and financial resources to further the Society's interests. Beginning with a dozen or so members in the early 1940s, the paid membership increased more than tenfold before the end of the 1950s.

### **PROFESSIONAL MATURATION: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOCIETY'S JOURNAL**

In 1960, during the presidency of Dona MacNamara, Charles L. Newman, then at the University of Louisville's Kent School of Social Work, became secretary-treasurer of the Society. Newman reports at that time,

*A membership list in excess of 800 members, only a handful whom had paid any organizational dues for a number of years. My first effort was to establish who, indeed, was member of the Society and we moved in that direction to the point where the 800 list was culled down to somewhere in the neighborhood of 150 or 200. We then started on rather extensive membership drive.*

*In 1962, it appeared to me that one of the ways to enhance both the desirability of becoming member of the Society, as well as to disseminate criminological material, was to establish newsletter; and hence "Criminologica" was born.*

*I should point out that during the years prior to my taking on the role of secretary most of was done by Don MacNamara and Jacob Chwast in New York. Mac funded most of the expenses of the organization out of his own pocket. When I took over I helped share in that privilege. I am happy to note that one demonstration of the Society's fiscal status was the opportunity to buy \$500 Certificate of Deposit which was probably the first mark of solvency of that organization, and that came around 1963 or 1964.*

There had, of course, been earlier newsletters to which reference has already been made. Reestablished now as "CRIMINOLOGICA: News-letter of the American Society of Criminology" (Vol. 1 No. 1), six pages appeared in new 9 x 12 printed format in May 1963. Since that time, with changes in title and format as in evolved, it has been published continuously as the official organ of the Society. Edited by Charles L. Newman, with Harry More, Jr., of Washington State University and Dorothy Tompkins of the University of California, Berkeley, as contributing editors beginning May 1966, "Criminologica" continued through 12 quarterly issues. In the process it became substantial publication of as many as 39 larger than letter size pages. An improvement in the cover page with Vol. 3, No. 1 of May 1965, and the increase in number of pages sufficient to permit more extended articles of substance, made "Criminologica" creditable feature of the Society's professional effort.

In 1966 Newman moved to Pennsylvania State University for fill the post of Director of the Center for Police and Corrections Education (now Law Enforcement and Corrections Services) and the task of publishing "Criminologica" shifted to Ohio State University where Simon Dinitz assumed the responsibilities of editorship.

With Vol. 4, No. 1 of May 1966 the first issue edited by Dinitz, "Criminologica", had been give distinctly new look. It now appeared in smaller size, 9x6, but with more pages (64) and bound in heavier yellow cover. Further, the subtitle "Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology" had been dropped, and in its place appeared the subtitle, "An Interdisciplinary Journal of Criminology." Jamie Toro Calder of the University of Puerto Rico was listed for the first time as Associate Editor for Latin America, and Christine Schultz as Editorial Associate. Through the skill of Dianne Poulton, who became Editorial Consultant, subsequent numbers of the Journal through Vol. 7, No. 4 of February 1970 were livened in appearance by covers of two colors, different for each issue, and arranged in vertical stripes of varying widths. This cosmetic change was, happily, accompanied by content of increasingly high level professional quality made possible by the larger number and merit of papers being submitted for possible publication as the Society continued to grow in stature and strength.

With the publication of "Criminologica," Vol. 6, No. 1 of February 1969, Simon Dinitz relinquished the editorship to C. Ray Jeffery, Professor of Sociology at New York University. In the last issue of which he was responsible Dinitz observed that,

*"Criminologica" was still newsletter . . . three years ago. At that time its potential seemed quite limited and even its survival was much in doubt; indeed there was some feeling that "Criminologica" served no unique purpose or special purpose, and on the contrary, constituted far too heavy drain on the meager resources of our organization. Several of our members suggested that we might profitable pool our efforts with one or more of several quality struggling journals in the field. Despite these sentiments, the Executive Committee after considerable discussion chose to support our Journal.*

*Three years later, we are no longer faced with the prospect of the imminent demise of Criminologica." Instead we are now beset by the problems engendered by rapid growth and expansion. "Criminologica" exceeded our most optimistic expectations. As measured by the number of articles submitted, subject matter, quality and authorship, there is no doubt that "Criminologica" has earned place, albeit still minor, as broadly interdisciplinary journal. Professional readership has increased markedly and is nearly double what it was at the outset. Increasingly our articles have been cited elsewhere and several have been included in collections of readings.*

*The quantitative and qualitative growth is testimony to and reflection of the increasingly strength of the American Society of Criminology as an interdisciplinary organization.*

Under the editorship of C. Ray Jeffery the editorial office was shifted to New York University where, by arrangement with the University, "Criminologica" was there published for the Society through the facilities of the University's Criminal Law, Education and Research Center (CLEAR), New York University School of Law, of which Gerhard O.W. Mueller, President of the American Society of Criminology in 1968, was Director. At this time, Denis Szabo of the University of Montreal was added to the staff as Associate Editor for Canada. Later in 1969, when C. Ray Jeffery accepted post at Florida State University in Tallahassee, the editorial office was moved there and arrangements were made to have the Society's journal published by commercial publishing house.

This seemed to be an appropriate time to reconsider the format of the Journal and as consequence Vol. 8 , No. 1, appeared in May 1970 in its present attractive style. An announcement "From the Editor" in that issue, explained:

*The American Society of Criminology has entered into contract with Sage Publication for the publication of Criminologica under its new title of Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal. Sage Publications is publisher of professional Behavior social science journals, including The American Behavioral Scientist, Law and Society Review, Journal of Comparative Administration, Education and Urban Society, Urban Affairs Quarterly, and Environment and Behavior.*

*The Society thus has taken step to completely professionalize its journal at time when crime, delinquency, law and order, and criminal justice are topics of foremost concern for professionals, for politicians, and for the public. The journal will be expanded in size and campaign to enlist new subscriptions from libraries and individual subscribes will be undertaken.*

The masthead carried for the first time the notation, "The Official Publication of the American Society of Criminology" and listed, in addition to the Editor and Contributing Editors, and Editorial Board of five persons of which Gerhard O.W. Mueller of New York University was chairman. The other four members were, ex officio, Alber Morris of Boston University, president of the Society, Simon Dinitz of Ohio State University, president elect, and Jamie Toro Calder and Denis Szabo, formerly listed as associate editors for Latin American and Canada, respectively.

The editorial policy on the publication , formally stated, emphasized its scope and the level of its concern in these words:

*The journal is interdisciplinary in nature, devoted to crime and deviant behavior, as found in sociology, psychology, psychiatry, law, and social work, as well as newer disciplines such as urban design, system analysis, and decision theory as applied to crime and criminal justice. The major emphasis is on empirical research and scientific methodology, and articles reporting on original research are given priority. Articles which review the literature or deal with theoretical issues stated in the literature are also desired if they help to establish an empirical base for the study of issues dealt with and suggest the types of investigations which might properly be carried out in the future.*

During Jeffery's editorship the journal began to be abstracted in Sociological Abstracts.(11) With Vol. 11, No.2, of August 1973, Charles L. Newman, who had originated "Criminologica" as the newsletter of the Society just ten years before, became Editor-in-Chief of the Society's journal, now grow into well accepted professional quarterly, of which each volume consists of approximately 550 pages. With Newman's return to the editorship of Criminology, the publications office of the Society was established at Pennsylvania State University. rough classification of the 73 major papers published in "Criminologica: An Interdisciplinary Journal," Vol. 4 through 7, indicates that some 47 were theoretical or research papers (Prediction, Criminal Statistics, the XYY Syndrome, Phenomenology of Crime, and so on), and 26 dealt more directly and descriptively with specific programs and procedures (Police Review Boards, Juvenile Court Project, Narcotics Project, Slug Rejection Devices, In-Service Training). Since the shift to Criminology with Vol. 8, No.1, the Society's Journal has published only articles that

are primarily theoretical or research presentations, although the "Across the Desk" notes by Dorothy Tompkins and those on "Law Enforcement Education" by John More, Jr., were continued through Vol. 11, No.1, and Vol. 10, No. 4, respectively.

With the accession of Charles L. Newman to the editorship (Vol. 11, No. 2) four Associate Editors replaced the former Editorial Board, and with Vol. 11, No.3, the posts of Contributing Editors were dropped.

Under Newman's editorship significant improvement was introduced into the procedure for evaluating articles submitted for possible publication, by providing for their review by an impressive array of assistant editors and referees under system of author-referee anonymity. Partly induced by an increasing number of papers (243 during the last 12 months) this system, now commonly used by scholarly journals, not only permits an editor to deal with the larger volume of articles that come to the editorial desk by it tends to involve more scholars in the work of the journal and the Society as well as to assure effective and qualified assessment of submitted manuscripts. Further, contributors whose manuscripts are returned are normally given some appraisal of their work and suggestions looking toward possible suitable publication.

## **OTHER SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS**

In addition to its official journal the Society has also established its intent to publish series of volumes of papers presented at the Society's Annual Meetings. This practice was initiated by Herbert Bloch, vice-president of the Society, when he published "Crime in America," (Philosophical Library, 1961) an anthology of papers delivered at ASC meetings. It was continued by Walter Reckless, when, as president of the Society, he obtained funds from Irene Hirsch of Columbus, Ohio, to publish the papers presented at the 1964 meetings in Montreal under the title "Interdisciplinary Problems in Criminology: Papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964" (Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, 1965) Co-edited with Charles L. Newman.

The papers presented at the 1971 Annual Meeting held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, edited by Gerhard O. W. Mueller and Freda Adler, have been published under the title, "Politics, Crime, and the International Scene: An Interamerican Focus" (North-South Center, San Juan, 1972).

Four volumes published by Praeger of New York are based upon papers presented at the Interamerican Congress of Criminology held in Caracas, Venezuela, in November 1972. These are titled "Corrections: Problems of Punishment and Rehabilitation," edited by Edward Sagarin and Dona MacNamara; "Politics and Crime," edited by Sawyer Sylvester and Edward Sagarin; "Images of Crime: Offenders and Victims," edited by Terence Thornberry and Edward Sagarin; and "Crime Prevention and Social Control," edited by Ronald Akers and Edward Sagarin.

Several papers on the nature and teaching of criminology that did not fit well into the aforementioned Praeger series were published separately under the general direction of Gerhard O.W. Mueller by the Criminal Law Education and Research Center of New York University Law School (CLEAR) under the title, "Education for Crime Prevention and Control," edited by Robert J. McLean (Publications of the Criminal Law Education and Research Center, Vol. 10, Charles C Thomas, 1974).

Another series of four volumes published by Praeger includes selection from the numerous papers read at the Society's 1973 Annual Meeting in New York City. These are: "Police: Perspectives, Problems, Prospects," edited by Dona E.J. MacNamara and Marc Riedel; "Crime and Delinquency: Dimensions of Deviance," edited by Marc Riedel and Terence P. Thornberry; "Treating the Offender: Problems and Issues," edited by Marc Riedel and Pedro . Velez; and "Issues in Criminal Justice: Planning and Evaluation," edited by Marc Riedel and Duncan Chappell.

## **THE SOCIETY'S AWARDS**

In order to recognize outstanding achievements in Criminology and to extend awareness of them and to encourage them, the Society has established awards to be presented from time to time at its Annual Meetings, to persons

selected by the Society for such honors. The standing awards, in the names of individuals who have made major contributions are:

1. *The August Vollmer Award, established in 1959, for an outstanding report or research in the field of criminology.*
2. *The Edwin Sutherland Award, established, in 1960, for major contribution to criminological theory.(12)*
3. *The Herbert Bloch Award, established in 1961, for outstanding services to the Society itself and to the profession.(13)*
4. *The Sellin-Glueck Award, established in 1974, to be given to persons outside the United States who have gained international recognition for their contributions in criminology.(14)*

The recipients of these awards through 1974 have been:(15)

**The August Vollmer Award:**

1960 Marvin Wolfgang, University of Pennsylvania, and Paul Bohannon, Northwestern University

1961 Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck, Harvard University Law School

1962 James Bennett, Director, U.S. Bureau of Prisons

1963 Austin MacCormick, Exec. Director, The Osborne Association

1964 Hon. J. Adrien Robert, Director, Montreal Police Dept., Chief, Quebec Provincial Police

1965 Not Given

1966 Judge George Edwards, former Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, Police Commissioner of Detroit, Justice of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals

1967 Howard Leary, Police Commissioner of New York

1968 Mryl Alexander, Director, U.S. Bureau of Prisons

1969 Hon. Joseph Tydings, U.S. Senator, Maryland

1970 Milton Rector, Executive Director of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency

1971 Not given

1972 Jerome Skolnick, University of California, Berkeley

1973 E. Preston Sharpe, General Secretary of the American Correctional Association

1974 Patrick Murphy, President of the Police Foundation, and Sol Rubin, Counsel Emeritus, National Council Crime and Delinquency

**The Edwin Sutherland Award:**

1960 Thornsten Sellin, University of Pennsylvania

1961 Orlando Wilson, Police Superintendent of Chicago, Professor of Emeritus, University of California

1962 Negley Teeters, Temple University

1963 Herbert Wechsler, Columbia University Law School, and Walter Reckless, Ohio St. University

1964 Hon. J.C. McRuer, Chairman of the Royal Commission on Civil Rights, former Chief Justice of Ontario

1965 Not Given

1966 George Vold, University of Minnesota

1967 Donald R. Cressey, University of California, Santa Barbara

1968 Denis Szabo, University of Montreal

1969 Lloyd Ohlin, Harvard University Law School

1970 Alfred Lindemith, University of Indiana

1971 Marshall Clinard, University of Wisconsin

1972 Leslie Wilkins, State University of New York at Albany

1973 Edwin Lemert, University of California (award not conferred until 1974 because the recipient was not able to attend the 1973 meeting)

1974 Simon Dintz, Ohio State University

**The Herbert Bloch Award:**

1966 Charles L Newman, Pennsylvania State University

1967 Dona MacNamara, John Jay College of Criminal Justice of the City University of New York

1968 Not given

1969 " "

1970 " "

1971 " "

1972 Freda Adler, Temple University, Philadelphia

1973 C. Ray Jefferey, Florida Sate University, Tallahassee

**The Sellin-Glueck Award:**

1974 Franco Ferracuti, Rome

On occasion, special awards in the form of Presidential Citations have been made in the recognition of special services and achievements.

The importance of encouraging interested students to develop scholarly and professional competency in criminology has been recognized by the Society in variety of ways. Beginning with the 1968 meeting in Toronto the Society has, from time to time, arranged special sessions for student papers at its annual conference. In 1971 the Society announced an annual "Student Research Papers Competition" for which authors of the fourth and fifth place papers receive an appropriate Certificate of Participation. The first-place paper is also considered for presentation at the next Annual Meeting of the Society. To be eligible for the competition, students must be enrolled in an academic program in college or university at either the undergraduate or graduate level. Entries must be research papers related to the broad area of criminology and the administration of criminal justice. They are judged by panel of Society members who are recognized scholars in the field.

## **PROBLEMS AND ISSUES**

All learned and professional associations move through continuing series of problems and are involved in making decisions about how to deal with them. Many such problems are of recurring and routine sort, differing only in minor details, once the original appearance of situation has been satisfactorily dealt with. However, the line between these and more fundamental and difficult problems and decisions is not always sharply drawn. Further, by some process of social mutation, under new circumstances what was once insignificant may suddenly be recognized as having acquired new level of importance.

Undoubtedly the need to develop and maintain supportive membership and an adequate financial base poses ever-present and unavoidable challenges to all scholarly and professional organizations. So, inevitably, throughout the history of the American Society of Criminology its officers have stressed these needs and met them with a considerable measure of success.

The life of the American Society of Criminology, like that of any such association, is not adequately revealed by the bare record of names and events-important, and even essential, as these are-but by the decisions it has made with reference to policies, principles, and purposes, and by the quality of effectiveness of its actions in support of these. These mark the path of the Society's development and the direction and quality of its growth.

Such decisions and actions are indeed difficult to recapture authoritatively or to evaluate in terms of their relative importance, and any attempt to do so must necessarily be selectively and illustrative rather than systematic and definitive. Yet in the records broad outline emerges that may add some perspective and sense of direction to the Society's history and may be of aid to consideration of the Society's future.

Questions as to the purposes and content of police training programs and of the problems attendant upon student recruitment for them were obviously matters of major concern to the small group that founded the National Association of College Police Training Officials and the others who soon thereafter became members of it. Inevitably, college faculties in general and those who developed curricula for police training in particular were confronted with questions of college entrance and degree standards as related to the aptitudes, academic qualifications, and vocational needs of students interested in police work as career.

Early meetings in Berkeley were given over to frequent discussions of such matters, and the attendant problems continue to be matters of concern today, especially to members of the Society involved in law enforcement education programs subsidized by federal funds. For example: having in mind that police effectiveness may be bought at too great a cost, and given the limitations of career opportunities in town and city police forces,<sup>(16)</sup> and considering the proportion of police person-hours devoted to necessary community services only remotely related to crime control, is professionalization of police organizations as law enforcement agencies universally or even generally desirable or possible? How should police work be organized and developed in terms of the political or governmental levels and units to be served? What should be the essential content of police training, who should give it, and how is it to be effectively introduced into existing police forces?

By 1946 when the organization changed its name to the Society for the Advancement of Criminology, there seems to have emerged consensus that the problems of crime control were both too broad and too complex to be



examined solely in terms of police tasks and immediate police skills. This consensus became reflected in the acceptance into membership of those whose primary interests lay outside of the police field, particularly in corrections- movement that led ultimately to the interdisciplinary Society of today.

As this change in membership occurred, accompanied by differences in tasks and interests between practitioners, such as administrators and treatment personnel, on the one hand, and academic teachers and research personnel on the other, the long-discussed question of what should be taught as criminology continued to be matter of increasingly serious discussion. During the early years, when the Society was still largely vocationally and professionally oriented, its concern with teaching had to do primarily with the best educational content for professionals and to what extent the training of those interested in police work should differ from, or coincide with, that devised for correctional personnel.

In 1958, "Proposal to Study the Teaching and Research of Criminology in the United States" was prepared by the newly renamed "American Society of Criminology," with view to seeking funds in its support. One of the six stated objectives in the proposal was: "To develop means of integrating and coordinating varied academic programs in police and corrections in terms of transfer credits, placement of graduates , and mutual use of completed research."

More broadly, the objective of intended study was to find and seek agreement on the proper content of academic programs in criminology. The rationale for this and method for achieving it are indicated by these excerpts from the proposal:

*The development of criminology programs in universities and colleges has been rapid. . . . Each year finds new programs started and older ones expanded. Despite this progress general lack of (consensus) exists among persons responsible for the development of these programs. . . . The American Society of Criminology took cognizance of this and other problems confronting the fields of police and corrections. It now proposes conference of key people throughout the United States, both academicians and practitioners from the two fields to evaluate and to give direction for the future to programs of education and research. . . . Our Society believes that this study is the one way to bridge the regrettable and frustrating gap between police and corrections and give some direction to programs in these fields.*

Some of the more fundamental questions about the nature, desirability, and feasibility of professionalization in these areas had not been formally raised as matters for general and systematic examination. Nor had there been much more than superficial and defensive concern directed against academic colleagues who raised questions about the content and even the justification for discipline of criminology and its place among other, firmly established, academic fields.

But during the late 1950s and early 1960s, as membership numbers increased and as membership numbers increased and as sociologists became increasingly prominent in the Society's activities, differences in viewpoints, concepts, and emphasis began to arise and affect the direction of the Society's development. Glimmerings of this appear here and there in the Society's documents. The 1958 "Proposal to Study Teaching and Research" previously referred to, for example, had as one of its stated objectives "to discuss mutual problems of academic interest such as the improvement of academic facilities," an objective that is still matter of concern to liberal arts oriented academicians who are disturbed by the appointment of police and correctional administrators to college and university faculties without the traditional faculty qualifications or teaching experience.

The preambles of the several revisions of the Society's constitution also reflect gradual and changing emphasis within the Society (see Table 1).

As the Society became in the 1960s both increasingly interdisciplinary and, to some degree, international in its membership and its affiliations, and more oriented toward the development of criminological theory and research rather than toward the development of teaching programs, the basic question of what criminology is all about and

the justification for giving it separate place among academic disciplines began to be more directly confronted and examined. containment of this sort of inquiry is consideration of the value and significance of the term, "criminologist."

And editorial in "Criminologica" (Vol.1, No.3, November 1963) by Charles L. Newman refers to journal article by Marvin Wolfgang, then vice-president of the Society, in which he explores the meaning of the terms "criminology" and "criminologist" and concludes that transitory occupational affinity does not make one criminologist but that one is criminologist if one is "engaged in the pursuit of learning, using scientific approach to the study and analysis of the phenomena of crime and criminal behavior within the framework of professional training, occupational role, and fiduciary reward."

The editorial then concludes by raising two questions:

*Can criminology become the meeting ground for adjunct professions concerned with the scientific study of crime and criminal behavior? Can it allow the mantle of 'criminologist' to be bestowed upon those persons who seek affinity even though their major professional identity may lie in the adjunct areas of law, medicine, social work, psychology, psychiatry, and enforcement?*

**TABLE 1**  
Preambles of the Several Revisions of the Society's Constitution

1946	1968	1970	1974
<p>Excerpted from the version of a draft of a proposed constitution as amended and adopted at the Third Annual Conference, 1946:</p> <p>The term, Criminology, as used hereinafter is defined as the study of the causes, treatment and prevention of crime, including, but not restricted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Scientific crime detection, and investigation.</li> <li>b) Crime prevention, public safety and security.</li> <li>c) Law Enforcement administration.</li> <li>d) Administration of criminal justice.</li> <li>e) Traffic administration.</li> <li>f) Probation</li> <li>g) Juvenile delinquency control.</li> <li>h) Related aspects of penology.</li> </ul>	<p>From the Constitution adopted in 1968</p> <p>The term, Criminology, as used hereinafter is defined as all human knowledge concerning the etiology, control, treatment and prevention of crime and delinquency, the detection of crime and enforcement of criminal laws, the system of social defense and concerns.</p>	<p>From the Constitution adopted in 1970:</p> <p>The term, Criminology as used hereinafter is defined as all professional, scholarly, and scientific knowledge concerning the etiology, control treatment and prevention of crime and enforcement of criminal laws, the system of social defense and corrections.</p>	<p>From the Constitution adopted in 1974:</p> <p>The term, Criminology as used hereinafter refers to all scholarly, scientific and professional knowledge concerning the etiology, prevention, control and treatment of crime and delinquency, including the measurement and detection of crime, legislation, and the practice of criminal law, the law enforcement, judicial, and corrections systems.</p>

This editorial brought prompt replies, differing in viewpoint, from respondents in academic and administrative treatment areas. Three of these staff members in the Illinois Department of Public Safety appeared in the next issue

of "Criminologica" (Vol. 1, No.4, February 1964). One of them, from Arthur Huffman, State Criminologist, suggested that:

*According to Webster's Dictionary, criminology is "the scientific study of crime as social phenomenon, of criminals and of penal treatment." . . . This definition is inadequate simply because it emphasizes particular set of factors-the social-as being primary to the exclusion of others.*

*A criminologist may more properly be defined as professionally trained person engaged in the scientific study of crime and criminals; such as study allowing for the exogenous factors-environmental, social and cultural-as well as such endogamous factors as temperament, character and intelligence, and including third element, resistance . . .*

*Criminologists properly may be engaged in the field of criminology and penology at the level of diagnosis, classification, and intramural and extramural treatment at the level of rehabilitation and at the teaching, writing, and research levels. Those engaged in criminalistics and criminal correction at the level of detection, apprehension, conviction, etc., are technicians skilled in technical details. While they should be looked upon as technical experts they do not appear to be qualified to be termed criminologists.*

Harold Frum, a sociologist, wrote, in part:

*Since criminal behavior is phase of social-psychological behavior and crime is an integral part of the culture complex, the discipline of criminology would appear to be basically social and psychological science focusing upon the phenomenon of crime and criminal behavior. As science it is concerned with the development of body of verified knowledge . . . As profession it should develop standards of training and performance consistent with those in older professions.*

*In the thinking of this writer, psychiatrist is not criminologist simply because he examines criminals. Neither is psychologist . . . because his patients are law breakers, nor sociologist because he is conducting research project having to do with delinquency and crime. A practitioner in corrections is not criminologist merely because he is dealing with criminals, but he may be regarded as technician . . .*

*In summary . . . the term "criminologist," if it is to have any professional and scientific meaning, should be applied only to persons trained in science of criminal behavior who meet standards of professional competence and whose major focus of occupational interest is the phenomenon of crime.*

In the next issue of "Criminologica" (Vol. 2, No. 1, May 1964) appeared letter from Barbara Kay, who concluded her comment on the matter of definitions by saying:

*Any study of criminal behavior and the resultant crime problem by professional sociologists, psychologists, social workers, lawyers, psychiatrists, and comparable others must be an application of knowledge from the disciplines to which the professional is affiliated. Certainly, today, there is no such thing as "criminologist" nor discipline known legitimately as "criminology."*

In similar vein, Walter Drew, sociologist with the Illinois Department of Public Safety (Criminologica," Vol.2, No.2, August 1964), after discussing the lack of agreement about the terms "criminology" said,

*In the United States research of an academic or clinical orientation has hardly focused directly on crime at all. It has traditionally and characteristically emphasized the individual and criminal behavior . . . It seems we might refer to criminology only when qualifying terms are used or when we intend to refer to very broad area of inquiry and practice. Better yet, the term should be avoided . . .*

In major article ("Criminologica," Vol.5, No.3, November 1967), Manuel Lopez-Ray decried the all-embracing empire-building concept of criminology represented by those who consider that criminology should not confine

itself to the study of crime, as legally defined, but also deal with anti-social behavior, whether or not it is legally crime and who include in criminology not only "the causes of crime and its different forms of manifestation and corresponding topologies but also considerable part of the systems organized to combat crime, including the implementation of penal sanctions."

The relation of criminology to other fields may also be reviewed from the standpoint of these disciplines. In letter written in 1959 to Marcel Frym, then president of the Society, Vernon Fox called attention to change that began about 1915 in the hitherto close relation of social work to corrections, amounting to what Fox referred to as "divorce." This came about because correctional case-loads were too heavy, the field of corrections low in prestige, and the clients not ready for help.

But more recently, with degree of professionalization appearing in the correctional field at the level of administrative and treatment, those in social work seem to feel that corrections requires the competencies of personnel with social work degrees. By 1963 most graduate schools of social work were offering at least one course that dealt directly with some aspect of correctional work or that had substantial application to corrections. The catalogs of the 59 schools of social work that were members of the American Association of Schools of Social Work at that time indicate that 12 had no courses specifically directed towards the treatment of criminal and delinquent behavior, 13 had one general course that included specific application to the treatment of offenders, five had one course specifically directed towards the treatment of offenders, and 29 had two or more courses.

There is, in some schools of social work, an acceptance of the position already suggested by members of the Society who have some doubt as to whether there is, or is likely to be, valid and recognizably distinct discipline signified by the term "criminology." As the administrator of one graduate school of social work put it (Morris, 1963), we try

*to develop professional workers whose competence in one of the social work methods (casework, group work, community organization) can be applied in any field to which that method is appropriate. Thus we do not plan to train "correctional social workers" but social workers who will be able to use their professional skills in the correctional and other fields.*

The interest of social workers in the correctional field has led in some states to legislation and efforts to gain the passage of legislation designed to eliminate from the correctional field those who do not have social work degrees. One response to this effort was expressed by former Society president William Dienststein who, replying to Fox's letter on March 8, 1959, wrote:

*I feel that the situation you describe needs clarification because of the tendency for academic areas to claim exclusive jurisdiction for special occupational fields.*

*In California we have tried to whip the problem by using qualification clause in the State Personnel Board fliers announcing correctional jobs. Prerequisite specifications include something like this: "graduates of college or university who have majored in criminology, sociology, social work, psychology, social science, or related areas."*

*The philosophy is that if the applicant can make it through college and has majored in an area that has given him knowledge and insight into social and personal aspects of our culture, the hiring agency can teach its particular techniques rather easily. This removed the impetus for empire building . . .*

*My opinion is that if we keep on over-specializing we are going to have society of cultural ignoramuses; specialists who know how to do it but little or nothing about why and consequences; who know much about minute aspect of some field as determined by some group and are ignorant of the purposes and functions of their specialty in relation to the purposes and functions of the whole society.*

Dienstein's emphasis on education directed towards understanding of what is fundamental to human experience rather than towards the teaching of how-to-do-it courses, does indeed reflect the general direction of the Society's commitment. This has not only had selective effect upon renewal of memberships but it also has some relation to differences of opinion as to the relevance of the Society's activities to current issues such as appointments of U.S. Supreme Court justices, legislation related to financial support for programs of law enforcement and criminal justice, goals and standards in criminal justice, behavioral modification programs in corrections, prisoners' unions, and the possible infringement upon the rights of offenders by shifts from punitive to intended rehabilitative procedures especially when such shifts put those being treated outside the criminal justice system. Indeed the Society's concern has, on occasion, extended controversially to other civil rights issues not necessarily directly concerned with matters criminological. Most recently, for example (Minutes of the ASC Executive Board, February 16-17, 1974), suggestion that the ASC endorse the AAAS stand on the treatment of Russian scientists led to the passage of motion that the ASC support the AAAS statement which censures all societies that curtail freedom of speech, provided the AAAS statement does not specify any one nation in particular.

Members of professional societies naturally share the common human desire to take action against what appear to be social wrongs and injustices. The membership of the ASC inevitably encompasses range of views and depths of feeling about matters related to their professional interests on which their professional knowledge is, however, inadequate to provide predictive capabilities except at levels of probability too general to be immediately applicable. conflict therefore arises between those who would, nevertheless, use the weight of an organized professional group to effect desire political or civic end and others who would make sharper distinction between their professional responsibilities and those they accept as members of civic or political associations.

The line between furthering scholarly analysis and understanding of the phenomenon of crime and its treatment as the primary interest of the Society, and the defensible concern of the more activist members with the relevance of the Society's interests, is not necessarily sharply drawn. Perhaps it is only at the polar extremes that such difference in emphasis becomes divisive. An example of an effective approachment between these interests occurred at the 1968 joint meeting with the American Orthopsychiatric Association in Chicago. In "Presidential Communication" ("Criminologica," Vol. 6, No.2, August 1968) Gerhard O.W. Mueller reported that

*A thousand people sitting, standing and squatting, crowded into the meeting room set aside for the panel of the American Society of Criminology. They had gathered to learn about the "Mental Health Implications of the President's Commission Report on Crime." A very distinguished group of panelists under the chairmanship of our past president, Dona MacNamara, critically analyzed every part of the report which might be expected to have some mental health implications. Daniel Glaser, one of the nation's foremost criminologists and prominent member of the President's Commission as well as the Society, explained the workings of the Commission emphasizing the "crash program" aspects of the modus operandi. He then detailed the report's thrust on corrections and its emphasis on ongoing programs for work release, part-time detention and other correctional methods which have broken with the stereotype of the old walled institution. These developments, according to Glaser, have paralleled similar development in the mental health field.*

*The subsequent speakers seemed less sympathetic to the President's Commission report, making it quite clear that in their areas of interest, mental health was covered only by implication. Edward Sagarin, with brilliant paper on the juvenile delinquency part of the President's Commission report, and Clyde B. Vedder, with an equally brilliant paper on probation and parole, were extremely critical of what they called the platitudes in the President's Commission report on those topics. Paul H. Gebhard, Director of the Institute of Sex Research at Indiana University, reported on his Institute's findings on sex offenders which had been made available to the President's Commission. Clarence C. Sherwood analyzed current national developments regarding short-term penal institutions and Lawrence W. Pierce spoke on drug addiction for which topic he had been a consultant to the President's Commission. Some highly challenging comments of forensic psychology and psychiatry were made by Fritz Redl.*

*Your president, as co-chairman, concluded the meeting with comments on the absence of a volume on the law crime itself, supposedly the central theme of the inquiry of the President's Commission. It is not of paramount significance that the nation question its own values and goals with regard to what is and what ought to be subjected to the penal sanction? What are the mental health implications of penal system which, through its ill-conceived selection of punishable behavior, has all the capacity of arousing neurosis, psychosis and psychotherapy on national scale? . . .*

*The largest audience which had ever gathered for meeting of the American Society of Criminology and which had followed the speeches for three hours with fascination, thanked the panelists with standing ovation . . .*

## **THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY TODAY**

There is no question that the American Society of Criminology is viable Society that has grown in numbers, in professional breadth and stature, and in its visibility, reach, and acceptance as professional organization. Starting in 1941 with handful of enthusiastic professional associates in police science and administration, in limited geographical area, it had come, by 1960, to have valid membership approaching 200 from 14 or more states throughout the country and from several professional criminological specialties. By 1970 the membership was well over 300 and by 1972 the recorded, dues-paying membership was over 500. Currently, as of July 1974, the paid membership list stands at 794.

Commenting on this, Edward Sagarin, the 1974 president of the ASC wrote:

*At the first executive meeting following my taking office, I set goal of 1,000 by November 1974. If we do not reach it we will be close thereto . . . In seeking to increase the membership we have in mind not only and effort to bring into the organization everyone significantly involved in teaching, research, and allied areas of criminology but we are confronted with the fact that a larger organization has capabilities and financial resources that smaller one does not have.(17)*

By the 1960s women had begun to join what was, originally, totally male organization and to play significant role in its activities. In may, 1965, Dorothy Tompkins became an associate editor of "Criminologica," and in that same year articles by women began to appear in the publication, and women began to read papers at the annual meetings of the Society. Christine Schultz and Barbara Price have held the post of Secretary of the Society. Currently 121 (15.2%) of the members of the ASC are women. One of these, June Morrison, is the 1974 president of the Western Division of the Society.

When the American Society of Criminology was formally incorporated under that title in August 1958, it was already well on its way to becoming national, interdisciplinary Society in terms of the geographical distribution of its members, the range of their professional competencies, and the nature of the Society's concerns and activities. By the mid-1960s it had firmly established the foundations of continuing and developing program of professional publications, the breadth and professional quality of its conference programs had become professionally recognized, and it had developed satisfying affiliations and cooperative ventures with related professional societies so essential to an interdisciplinary organization. Out of its membership Newsletters and the embryonic, 6-page Vol. 1, No. 1 of "Criminologica" has come the Society's substantial, first-rate quarterly Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal with current circulation of approximately 1,800, of which 900 are institutional subscriptions and 900 are from individuals.

The Society's greater numbers and diversity of members provide both stimulation and opportunities. Inevitably these are accompanied by need for adjustments. In part, in response to the eastward shift of the geographical center of the Society's membership, and possibly also because of the corporate legal and administrative obligations and limitations upon the newly incorporated national Society, the Regional Divisions that had been earlier provided for through the device of Regional Vice Presidents, with regional executive powers, became inactive. However, partly because of the expense of attending distant meetings, and possibly because of degree of resistance to centralization

of administrative authority in the East, the Western Division was reactivated in 1972-1973 by ASC members chiefly in California and Arizona who, in May 1974, held well-attended conference at San Jose (a site most appropriately selected in view of the early history of the Society) and there elected Divisional officers with June Morrison as President.

Issues lose their relative importance and fade either because some positive workable adjustment has been made or active and open attempts to resolve them prove not sufficiently fruitful to enlist great effort to deal with them. They tend not to be resolvable in any final sense and they are likely to recur sporadically under differing conditions. Within the ASC, one of these is the teaching of criminology which as again become matter of general concern.

At the time of the origin of NACPTO, that parent Society's primary interest was in the police science and police administration curriculum. As the Society broadened its name and the scope of its interests to cover the total field of criminology, formal proposal for the study of the appropriate range and content of the criminology curriculum and for funding such study was drawn up (In the "Problems and Issues" section above, see the discussion of the 1958 "Proposal to Study the Teaching and Research of Criminology in the United States"). At the Caracas meetings in 1972 the teaching of criminology was among the subjects of formal consideration and the papers presented on that topic have been published (see the "Other Society Publications" section, above).

Since then, in letter to Executive Board members (March 11, 1974), Edward Sagarin, the president of the Society, has posed question as to "the desirability of engaging in study of the nature, scope, achievements, shortcomings, and other aspects of teaching and training in Criminology, with the end in view of adopting guidelines that will be circulated among students, administrators, accrediting associations, and other interested in this area."

This query was accompanied by another on "the desirability of engaging in study of the ethics of criminological research, with the end in view of adopting ethical guidelines . . ."

The replies from some ten Board members to the query about the teaching of criminology indicated general but qualified and not unanimous approval. The response to the question about studying the ethics of criminological research uncovered lively interest in troublesome matter that has long been of concern to behavioral scientists in general. It brought, among other comments, suggestion that in view of the growing tendency in the criminal justice system to rely on centralized computer banks, the Society might wish to consider the problems related to the individual's right to privacy, the accuracy of data files, the limits of access to such files, and related matters.

A much less dramatic and urgent question is posed for the Society by its sense of need for an understanding of its own history and its decision to commission its writing. An organization, understandably directing its interests and resources towards the demands of today and the fast changing challenges of tomorrow, may easily neglect to make provision for the contribution perspective on its past might bring to future decision making. When John Kenney was ending his term as president of the Society in February 1959, he wrote, "You'll find my dates as gleaned from the inadequate files we have on terms of office of the Presidents . . . For all our training re 'the facts to be documented', we've failed miserably."

Of course this history, any history, has serious limitations. Inevitably it will suffer from the inadequacy of words to capture the substance and flavor of past events. As Francis Bacon remarked some years ago, "It cannot be that axioms established by argumentation shall suffice for the discovery of new works since the subtlety of nature is many times the subtlety of argument." So this history can do little more than suggest the activities and spirit of human social organization over period of 33 years. But if words are an inadequate substitute for the reality they symbolize, they may at least draw topographic map that will with reasonable confidence indicate the nature and direction of the Society's movement. Certainly they may provide setting and perspective against which the conditions, probabilities, and values of the Society's future objectives may be better assessed. There is even the possibility that what is known to have happened may help to provide for the avoidance of future mistakes and, even more positively, suggest and encourage constructive new objectives and perspectives.

It may well be, then, that the Society would wish to provide ways to bring, under planned consideration, the question of whether the Society's activities, interests, and movements are worth recording in more consistent, systematic, and interpretive fashion than is usually done, and, if so, how this can best be effected under the difficult conditions of communication and record keeping that usually beset professional societies with changing, non salaried staffs.

Finally, there still remains the untouched question of how the American Society of Criminology can best play the useful role envisaged for it. The assumption seems to be that it is because the Society is interdisciplinary that it has greater potential for achievements of quality and importance than it might otherwise have. But this raises the, as yet, undebated issue of what it means to be an interdisciplinary society. Is it because members trained in different disciplines apply them to particular aspects and special areas of criminology (behavior modification, criminal jurisprudence, systems analysis of criminal justice agencies and procedures, and so on)? Or is it because they bring their respective special knowledge and approaches to bear collaboratively on common problem? Or is it that they interact with one another in an effort to develop an improved body of concepts and principles derived from and shaped by process of interdisciplinary exchange and assimilation? Or is it all of these in some appropriate proportion? Perhaps the Society's interest in this issue may have some significant bearing upon its future.

What that future might be has been nowhere better expressed than by former president Gerhard O.W. Muller in his "Presidential Communication" previously referred to.(18) It concludes with statement of the legitimate and useful role of the Society which seems to be supported by all of the major activities in which the Society has now come to be engaged:

*The officers of the American Society of Criminology are convinced of the mission of the Society. This mission is not the popularization of theories of crime and criminal justice but, rather, the transmission of professional information to colleagues in all contributing professions, the transmission of their ideas into the mainstream of criminological development, and the direction of valid criminological theories into governmental practices . . .*

*Whether there is or is not a national program for crime definition and crime control, national society of the nation's thinkers researchers and administrators in criminology has an important role to play. This role should be positive, constructive and productive. But it also must be critical, aloof, and independent. We appreciate the fact that government must cater to the immediate tasks of minimizing dangers to individuals and the common weal. But we refuse to be bound in our plans and ambitions by the political exigencies of the moment. We shall aim at a better, freer, more secure future for all men.*

## NOTES

1. Report of the First Meeting of the National Association of College Police Training Officials. Mss.
2. Ibid., summarized
3. Personal correspondence.
4. Conversation with Willard Schmidt.
5. Personal correspondence William Wiltberger. In fact the American Association of Police Professors was established in 1966. It later became the International Association of Police Professors and now continues as the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.
6. Liberal-arts-type courses in criminology, non vocational in orientation, were given in few colleges and universities here and there throughout the country by the early 1920s. The first college text in criminology, by Maurice Parmelee, was published in 1918. A study of sociology offerings in 607 of the 928 four-year colleges listed in the major directories of educational institutions in the United States in 1940 and 1941 showed criminology



to be fifth among sociology courses in the frequency of offerings. See Kennedy and Kennedy (1942). The Criminology Section of the American Sociological Association was established in 1943. During the 1946-1950 period, majors in police administration were being offered at the University of Southern California and at Michigan State University, as well as at number of state colleges. Well-developed police offerings could be found elsewhere, notably at Northwestern University and Purdue.

7. Letter from Gault to President John Kenney, January 14, 1959.

8. See listing of awards and recipients, pp. 146-147.

9. In the course of its periodic reviews of University programs the Academic Senate at Berkeley recently recommended that the University's offering in Criminology be improved and broadened; Committee, including representatives of both the faculty of the School of Criminology and other academic departments, was established to study how this might best be done and to make recommendations as to the scope and administrative direction of such strengthened program. The Chancellor is on record as favoring this objective. Whether the School of Criminology will continue as separate administrative center for the University's criminology offering is, itself, legitimate matter for consideration by the Committee. Meanwhile the School of Criminology is commented to continuation for at least two more years. (Summary of conversation with Provost George Maslach, August, 1974.)

10. The Society plans to hold its Annual Meeting in Toronto, Canada, in November 1975. In 1976, the bicentennial year of American independence, and the centennial of August Vollmer's birth, the Society will again return to the West at Tucson, Arizona, for its Annual Meeting.

11. Starting with the 1974 meeting in Chicago, Sociological Abstracts plans to publish special issue containing abstracts of all papers presented here.

12. Edwin Sutherland (1883-1950) was never member of the American Society of Criminology. He died before the ASC was incorporated and when, as the Society for the Advancement of Criminology, its membership was small and its meetings were held on the West Coast. Sutherland is professionally recognized as one of the most distinguished pioneer academic criminologists of America; he is noted not only for his contributions to criminological theory and research but also for the analytical competency and the rigorous scholarship that marked both his writing and his teaching. In an appreciation of Sutherland, his faculty colleague, Jerome Hall (1950) wrote:

The integrity of the man shone through everything he did, and never more typically than in his refusal to be associated with certain measures that, from time to time, received wide publicity in the newspapers. He remained aloof, for example, from the agitation concerning sex offender laws. Instead of joining it he pursued his research on that problem and published his results.

13. There is some doubt as to the exact time of establishment of the Sutherland and Bloch awards. Verification through documents had not been possible but circumstantial evidence supports the dates given.

14. Among the elected and appointed officials and committee members from different geographical areas, serving comparatively short terms of office, in professional organization lacking full-time salaried staff working from central office where files can be maintained, it is normal that there be certain lack of continuity and some degree of ignorance about prior organizational activities and decisions. One consequence of degree of discontinuity in the ASC's procedures is the appearance of measure of creativity among the successive Awards Committees of the Society. Early Vollmer Award recipients were indeed selected, as the stated purpose of that award required, for their outstanding research administrative achievements and public services in the fields of law enforcement, corrections, and criminal justice. The Sutherland Award, designed to recognize outstanding contributions to criminological theory, has apparently been extended to include, also, significant scholarly contributions to criminology and criminal justice more broadly. The roster of those who have received these two awards certainly names persons whose achievements merit recognition. The specific meanings of the awards, however, have

become blurred. The intended significance of the more recently established Herber Bloch and Sellin-Glueck Awards, has, so far, been retained.

15. Identifying affiliations as of the time of the award.

16. Only about 70 such police forces in the entire country--less than 2% of the total--number as many as 200 persons. Eight states have no city force that large. Most town and city police forces number fewer than 50 members.

17. Personal correspondence with Edward Sagarin.

18. "Criminologica," Vol.6, No. 2, August, 1968.

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## APPENDIX

### Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology and its Parent Organizations with Lists of Presidents and Secretaries

Year	Place	President	Primary Discipline	Affiliation	Secretary
1941	Berkeley	August Vollmer Pres. Emeritus	Police Administration (Ret.)	Univ. of California	Benjamin Pavone
1942	No record of proceedings	Orlando Wilson	Police Administration	Univ. of California	Benjamin Pavone
1943	N.R.	Orlando Wilson	Police Administration	Univ. of California	Benjamin Pavone
1944	N.R.	Orlando Wilson	Police Administration	Univ. of California	Benjamin Pavone
1945	N.R.	Orlando Wilson	Police Administration	Univ. of California	Benjamin Pavone
1946	Berkeley	Orlando Wilson	Police Administration	Univ. of California	Benjamin Pavone
1947	N.R.	Orlando Wilson	Police Administration	Univ. of California	Benjamin Pavone
1948	Berkeley	Orlando Wilson	Police Administration	Univ. of California	Benjamin Pavone
1949	N.R.	Orlando Wilson	Police Administration	Univ. of California	V. Anderson Leonard
1950	Berkeley	Douglas Kelley	Medico-Legal	Univ. of California	Donal MacNamara
1951	N.R.	Douglas Kelley	Medico-Legal	Univ. of California	Donal MacNamara
1952	Berkeley	Frank Boolsen	Criminology	Fresno St. College	Donal MacNamara
1953	Berkeley	William Dienstein	Social Science	Fresno St. College	John Kenney
1954	Berkeley	William Dienstein	Social Science	Fresno St. College	Lowell Bradford
1955	Berkeley	Richard Simon	Police Administration	Deputy Chief, L.A.	G. Douglas Gourie
1956	Fresno	Richard Hankey	Law Enforcement	College of Sequoias	William Dienstein
1957	None	John Kenney	Public Administration	Univ. of Southern Cal.	William Dienstein
1958	Los Angeles	John Kenney	Public Administration	Univ. of Southern Cal.	William Dienstein
1959	Tucson	John Kenney	Public Administration	Univ. of Southern Cal.	William Dienstein
1959	Chicago	Marcel Frym	Legal Research	Univ. of Southern Cal. (Hacker Clinic)	William Dienstein
1960	New York	Donal MacNamara	Police Administration	N.Y. Inst. of Criminology	Jacob Chwast
1961	Denver	Donal MacNamara	Police Administration	N.Y. Inst. of Criminology	Jacob Chwast
1962	Philadelphia	Donal MacNamara	Police Administration	N.Y. Inst. of Criminology	Charles Newman
1963	Cleveland	Donal MacNamara	Police Administration	N.Y. Inst. of Criminology	Charles Newman
1964	Montreal	Walter Reckless	Sociology	Ohio State Univ.	Charles Newman
1965	Berkeley	Walter Reckless	Sociology	Ohio State Univ.	Charles Newman
1966	Philadelphia	Walter Reckless	Sociology	Ohio State Univ.	Charles Newman
1967	New York	Marvin Wolfgang	Sociology	Univ. of Pennsylvania	Samuel Kramer
1968	Toronto	Gerhard Muller	Law	N.Y. University	Samuel Kramer
1969	Columbus	Bruno Cornier	Forensic Psychiatry	McGill University	Ralph Sussman
1970	Univ. Park	Albert Morris	Sociology	Boston University	Christine Schultz
1971	San Juan	Simon Dinitz	Sociology	Ohio State Univ.	Christine Schultz
1972	Caracas	Charles Newman	Public Administration	Penn. State Univ.	Sawyer Sylvester
1973	New York	John Ball	Medical Sociology	Temple Univ.	Barbara Price
1974	Chicago	Edward Sagarin	Sociology	City College of N.Y.	Barbara Price
1975	Toronto	Nicholas Kittrie	Law	American Univ.	Barbara Price

NOTE: Although Annual Meetings are presently held in November, they have in the past been held in January, February, April, August, and December. Because presidents take office immediately after the official close of the Annual Meeting, their terms of office run over parts of two years, more if they are reelected. The president's presiding meeting now comes at the end of his year in office.