

A Timeline of the Development of Criminology and
Criminal Justice (CCJ) Education in the United States (1908 – 2024)

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Introduction

The Timeline that follows presents historical events – some small, such as the publication of a news item in a professional association newsletter; some large, such as the founding of the School of Criminology at Berkeley – that shaped the development of criminology and criminal justice (CCJ) higher education in the United States the past 125 years.

The journey begins with August Vollmer establishing the first “police school” in Berkeley (CA) in 1908 and culminates in 2024-2025 with creation of an online [Dashboard](#) that will allow users to search the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences’ [Directory of Justice-Related Degree Programs](#) containing information on 2,350 associate, bachelor’s, master’s, and doctoral degree programs housed at 1,673 two- and four-year public and private [Title IV](#) eligible postsecondary institutions operating during academic year 2021-2022. In between these events – largely through the concerted and ongoing efforts of Vollmer, his acolytes, and their academic offspring – academic programs and degree opportunities relating to the social scientific investigation of the causes and consequences of crime and the professional education and training of police, probation, and parole officers not only made their way into American higher education but became institutionalized under two primary disciplinary monikers: [criminology](#) and [criminal justice](#).

Additionally, the world’s largest professional associations of academics and practitioners interested in the causes and consequences of crime and responses to it – the [American Society of Criminology](#) (ASC) and the [Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences](#) (ACJS) – were born from the “criminology” that was preached by Vollmer and revolved around the education and training of police officers in an effort to make policing a true profession, like law and medicine.

To achieve that goal, the professionalization of police officials – line personnel, supervisors, and administrators – via education about, and training in, the application of the natural and social sciences to detecting crime and efficiently identifying and arresting criminals would have to occur. Vollmer’s vision was partly realized when the Regents of the University of California System approved the creation of the [School of Criminology](#) to be located at the Berkeley campus and whose founding Dean, [Orlando W. Wilson](#) (“O.W. Wilson”), was Vollmer’s friend, colleague, and collaborator in the development of American “police science.” The Berkeley School of Criminology was envisioned by Vollmer to be a *professional* school – similar to law schools or schools of medicine – located at a world class public university where both prospective and in-service police officers would not only earn a liberal arts-based college degree, but also be trained in the latest scientific advances in the fight against crime along with scientifically based education and training in police administration and management.

While ASC’s lineage to Vollmer is direct, ACJS was created via [schism](#) within ASC in the late 1960s when a group of malcontents split from ASC over concerns that the Society had become too oriented toward developing and testing theoretical explanations for crime and criminality. Sociologists – many of whom were influenced by the Chicago School and its legacy along with a

burgeoning newer area of specialization in deviance and social control – increasingly dominated ASC membership. These were the members, the malcontents believed, responsible for pushing ASC farther and further away from Vollmer’s original vision. Combined with a new impetus from the federal government to conceptualize the criminal legal system as consisting of three interrelated parts – police, courts, and corrections – such that a change in one created change in the others, the malcontents sought to create a new professional association with a different focus: “criminal justice.” In fact, with the creation of the School of Criminal Justice at SUNY Albany, to distinguish themselves from the criminologists in ASC, some ACJS members self-identified not as criminologists but as “*justicioners*.” This group became heavily invested in the education and training of not only in-service members of the criminal legal system, but also collegiate undergraduate and graduate students interested in careers in law enforcement, the law, and penology, not to mention research and scholarship relating to the criminal legal system.

In organizing the Timeline, I relied heavily on publications associated with ASC and ACJS, including newsletters and refereed journals whose items, columns, features, editorial statements, and articles constitute the events that are shown in the Timeline.

Methodology

To find relevant sources from which I could construct the Timeline, I conducted multiple searches of key terms (see below) of the archives of the two professional association’s “official” or “affiliated” journals and of the Wiley Online Library.

Refereed journals included the following:

- *Criminologica*, from Vol. 1 No. 1 (1963) to Vol. 7 No. 4 (1970) as it increasingly became less of an ASC newsletter and more of a refereed journal, eventually becoming *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal*. Most of the back issues are archived in the Wiley Online Library.
- *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal* from Vol. 8 No. 1 (1971) through Online First on June 24, 2024 also archived in the Wiley Online Library.
- The *Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology* from Vol. 43 No. 1 (1952) when it was designated as the “official publication” of the Society for the Advancement of Criminology (SAC) – the precursor of ASC – through Vol. 54 No. 4 (1963) when ASC created *Criminologica* which later became *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal*.
- *Justice Quarterly* from Vol. 1 No. 1 (1984) through Online First on June 24, 2024.
- *Journal of Criminal Justice* from Vol. 1 No. 1 (1973) through Vol. 11, No. 6 (1983) after which the journal was no longer affiliated with ACJS.
- Every Special Issue of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* from Vol. 1 No. 1 through Online First on June 24, 2024.
- The all-time most read articles (N=30) published in the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* from Vol. 1 No. 1 through June 24, 2024. All time tabs are updated every 24 hours and calculated based on the cumulative total of PDF, EPUB and full-text HTML views that each article has received within each 24-hour period. The minimum number of views associated with these articles was 2,343 and the maximum was 69,209 as they existed on June 24, 2024.

The three newsletters of the associations that I searched included:

- Every available issue of *ACJS Today* in the ACJS online archive beginning with Vol. 3 Issue 4 (1979) through Vol. 52 Issue 3 (May 2024).
- Every archived issue of *Criminologica*, the original newsletter of ASC, available in the [Wiley Online Library](#) from Vol. 1 No. 1 (1963) through Vol. 7 No. 4 (1970)

- Every issue of *The Criminologist* that is available in the ASC online archive beginning with Vol. 1 No. 1 (1976) through Vol. 50 No. 3 (May/June 2024).

Each entry on the Timeline includes a summary of the event, and usually an embedded URL linking the entry to its original source. Historical figures (e.g., August Vollmer) or institutions (e.g., the School of Criminal Justice at Albany, the State University of New York) involved in the evolution of CCJ education are identified via embedded URLs linking the name of the person or institution to an original source that describes the person or institution in greater detail. A bibliography of additional sources that I consulted follows the Timeline. Boxed entries in the Timeline are indicative of especially important or timely events, at least according to this observer.

Following is a list of the terms I used in searching the refereed journals identified above:

“higher education,” “criminal justice education,” “criminology education,” “CCJ education,” “penology education,” “police education,” “police science,” “police administration,” “police studies,” “doctoral program,” “graduate program,” “master’s program,” “masters program,” “bachelor’s program,” “bachelors program,” “baccalaureate program,” “undergraduate education,” “graduate education,” “degree program,” “***curriculum,” “***curricula,” “accreditation,” “certification,” “program review,” “presidential address,” “Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences,” “ACJS,” “American Society of Criminology,” “ASC,” “Society for the Advancement of Criminology,” “SAC,” “August Vollmer,” “O.W. Wilson,” “V.A. Leonard,” “Bruce Smith,” “Richard Ward,” “Vincent Webb,” “Frank Morn,” “special issue”

Abbreviations

ACJS =	Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
ASC =	American Society of Criminology
CCJ =	criminology and criminal justice (the disciplines)
CJ =	the discipline of criminal justice
CRIM =	the discipline of criminology

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For Pat & JoAnn

A Timeline of the Development of Criminology and Criminal Justice (CCJ) Education in the United States

1900s

1908 – [August Vollmer](#) establishes the [Berkeley Police School](#) (first police training academy) in Berkeley, CA

1909 – A [National Conference on Criminal Law and Criminology](#) is convened at Northwestern University School of Law and represents the first recorded involvement of higher education in CCJ. Three resolutions are adopted: (1) create the [American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology](#) (AICLC), (2) establish the [Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology](#) and (3) translate into English significant treatises on criminology by foreign authors including: Aschuffenburg's *Crime and Its Repression*, Bonger's *Criminality and Economic Conditions*, de Quiros' *Modern Theories of Criminology*, Ferri's *Criminal Sociology*, Gross' *Criminal Psychology*, Lombroso's *Crime: Its Causes and Remedies*, and Tarde's *Penal Philosophy*

August Vollmer is appointed the first Chief of Police for the City of Berkeley, CA

1910s

1910 – [Volume 1 Number 1](#) of the *Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology* (later the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science* and currently the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*) is published under founding editor [James W. Garner](#) a political science professor at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. The *Journal* will become a future official publication of SAC

1913 – Berkeley Police School initiates **three-year training program** for new police recruits consisting of formal classes, practice, and quality standards as well as occasional courses taught by professors from the University of California–Berkeley

1915 – [Albion Small](#) is hired to serve as Chair of the new Department of Sociology at the University of Chicago and begins assembling a group of scholars that become the [Chicago School of sociology](#) (ca. 1915-1940)

1916 – August Vollmer begins offering **police administration classes** at the University of California–Berkeley during Summer semesters and with [Albert Schneider](#) devises a way for City of Berkeley police officers to earn a bachelor's degree from the university

1918 – [Maurice Parmelee](#) publishes what is widely considered the **first [criminology textbook](#)** by an American author

1920s

1923 – The **University of Southern California's** campus extension service begins **offering police administration courses at the undergraduate level**

The **University of Nebraska–Omaha offers criminology courses** for the first time

1923 – The **University of California–Berkeley** becomes the **first postsecondary institution** in the U.S. to award a bachelor’s degree that includes a minor in criminology

The **Graduate School at Harvard University** creates a [Bureau of Street Traffic Research](#) that includes fellowships, training, and education components

1929 – August Vollmer accepts three-year **faculty appointment** at the University of Chicago as professor of Police Administration representing the **first posting of a police professional to an academic appointment** at a U.S. college or university. He also creates the University of Chicago’s Police Center, where research on scientific means to combat crime occurs

The **University of Notre Dame** offers **special courses in probation, parole, and prison** administration to senior level undergraduate students, the first U.S. university to do so

1930s

1930 – August Vollmer initiates the **first [collegiate program](#) for police training** at San José State Teacher’s College (now, California State University–San José or San José State) in the U.S. under the direction of [George Brereton](#), [William Wiltberger](#) and [Willard Schmidt](#) all “V-men” – former City of Berkeley police officers when Vollmer was Chief of Police

1931 – August Vollmer accepts **appointment as Professor of Police Administration** at the University of California–Berkeley

1932 – The **University of Chicago** formally **abandons “police studies”** as a prospective area of academic education, training, and research

1933 – The **University of California–Berkeley** creates a **baccalaureate program** in criminology

[Jerome Michael](#) (law) and [Mortimer Adler](#) (philosophy) at Columbia conclude that a **[science of law making, law breaking, and societal response to such behavior was possible](#)** and that such an endeavor, in the form of an academic institute, should be housed at a university

1935 – The Board of Trustees of **Indiana University** authorizes creation of the [Institute](#) of Criminal Law and Criminology

School of Police Administration and Public Safety at **Michigan State University** offers a new baccalaureate degree program in **police administration**

Northwestern University establishes a [Traffic Institute](#) for police training and education in automobile accident reconstruction and related areas

1935 – [Frank Day](#) publishes “A university role in the education of students for careers in the administration of justice” in the February issue of *Criminologica* in which he describes the bachelor’s curriculum in police administration program in the School of Police Administration and Public Safety at Michigan State University and explains “[the] **faculty [have] always felt university training in these areas must strike an acceptable balance between true higher education and vocational training.**”

1936 – [O.W. Wilson](#) (Wichita’s chief of police) convinces **Municipal University of Wichita** (now Wichita State University) to offer police science-relevant courses in the Department of Political Science. Police Cadet Training Program self-labeled “The West Point of Law Enforcement” begins

1938 – The **University of Notre Dame**’s coursework in probation, parole, and prison administration is merged with the university’s program in recreational leadership (known as the Boy Guidance program)

1939 – **National Association of College Police School Administrators** (NACPSA) is founded, and William Wiltberger elected to two-year term as President

1940s

1940 – The first police training school at a community or junior college is created at **Sacramento Junior College** (now, [Sacramento City College](#))

[V.A. Leonard](#) is hired as founding Chair of the new Department of Police Science and Administration at **Washington State College** (now Washington State University) which offers police technical training and academic programming

1941 – **The National Association of College Police Training Officials** – NACPTO (formerly NACPSA) is founded to develop police training and education curricula for junior colleges, state colleges, and state universities. Members name August Vollmer President *Emeritus* and O.W. Wilson is elected President (retains office through 1949)

The **University of Notre Dame** suspends its Boy Guidance program due to WWII

1942 – V.A. Leonard establishes [Alpha Phi Sigma](#), the national Criminal Justice Honor Society, at **Washington State College**

1945 – **Indiana University** reorganizes its Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology into the Department of Police Science and Administration and houses the Center for Police Training for in-service training of police officers

1946 – The **Society for the Advancement of Criminology** – SAC (formerly NACPTO) – is founded. O.W. Wilson is elected President (retains office through 1949)

1947 – After its suspension during WWII, **Michigan State University’s** police science program is restarted under [Arthur Brandstatter](#) who remains Director of the School of Police Administration and Public Safety until 1976

The **University of Notre Dame** reconstitutes its correctional administration program as a graduate degree program leading to a Master of Arts in Correctional Administration

The **University of California–Berkeley** launches a graduate program leading to a master’s degree in criminology

1948 –The Board of Regents of the University of California System formally approves the [creation](#) of the first-of-its-type School of Criminology at the **University of California–Berkeley**

1949 – **Los Angeles State College** (now California State University–Los Angeles) establishes an undergraduate degree program in Police Science and Administration

1950s

1950 – O.W. Wilson is appointed founding Dean of the School of Criminology at the **University of California–Berkeley**

Society for the Advancement of Criminology becomes an affiliate of the **American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS)**, with the option of holding full-programs, regional sessions, or cosponsored programs within [Section K](#) of AAAS (Social, Economic, and Political Sciences Section)

1951 – [Southern Police Institute](#) for research and training is created at the **University of Louisville**

1952 – **Society for the Advancement of Criminology** designates the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* as an “official publication” for the Society's news and articles; V.A. Leonard is editor of the “News and Notes” feature of the *Journal*

1953 – American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) recognizes the **Society for the Advancement of Criminology** as an Associated Society

The annual conference of the **Society for the Advancement of Criminology** is held at the University of California–Berkeley and features a panel discussion led by Dr. James Enochs, specialist in state college curricula, [California] State Department of Education. Topics for discussion include Standardization of Criminology Curricula, Transfer Students, Course Content, Student Admissions and closely related factors ([Current Notes](#), *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, 44(1), 75)

O.W. Wilson [publishes](#) a [biography](#) of **August Vollmer** in the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science*

1953 – Professor Frank Boolsen, Chair of the Department of Criminology at **Fresno State College**, reports he is revising the *Directory of University and College Criminology Programs*. The first Directory was published in 1950 and contained the names of twenty universities and colleges whose training resources had been brought into effective contact with the personnel needs of law enforcement administration. Since then, courses and programs have undergone revision and other institutions have entered the field, necessitating a revised Directory ([Current Notes](#), *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science*, 44(2), 218)

G. Douglas Gourley [publishes](#) “In-service training of policemen by universities and Colleges” in which he reports “police programs” are found in different academic departments, schools or colleges within universities and presents 17 examples

The College of General Studies at the **George Washington University** conducts the Fourth Institute of Correctional Administration designed to meet growing demand for specialized instruction at the university level for officials of state and federal correctional institutions, probation and parole departments, and officials of retraining centers established by the Department of Defense. The program of instruction is six weeks long, five days per week ([Current Notes](#), *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science*, 44(5), 630)

[Current Notes](#) in Vol. 45 No. 4 of the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science* describes how The Center for Education and Research in Corrections at the **University of Chicago** is preparing a volume of materials which will clarify the functional relationship of social science knowledge, theory, and concepts, with practical problems in the corrections field. It is anticipated that the published volume of materials, and the developed program of instruction accompanying it will prove useful in supplementing the training of persons now employed in the corrections field and candidates for higher degrees in several disciplines from which professional workers in corrections are drawn

1954 – The [Southwestern Center for Law Enforcement Education](#) is founded at the **University of Oklahoma**

AAAS annual meeting features a Society for the Advancement of Criminology sponsored plenary panel on “Education in Criminology”

SAC annual meeting themed “Education in Criminology” features papers by O.W. Wilson on a “General Philosophy for Criminology Programs” and [Richard Simon](#) on “Standardization of Police Curriculums”

[Current Notes](#) in Vol. 45 No. 2 of the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science* summarizes the forthcoming *A Manual of Correctional Standards* compiled by contributions from over 70 experts in penology and public administration and edited by a committee of experts, chaired by nationally renowned penologist [Richard McGee](#)

1954 – Charles Sloane [publishes](#) “Police professionalism” in which he argues that policing has not become a profession, despite repeated attestations that it is, and explains why. Foremost is the fact that unlike true professions such as law and medicine, with few exceptions the minimum education requirement for becoming a police officer is a high school diploma. Until a college degree is required as the minimum education requirement, policing can never become a profession. He also lists residency requirements for applicants ranging from one month to three years not seen in true professions.

1955 – [Current Notes](#) in Vol. 45 No. 6 of the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science* reports on the annual meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Criminology. The theme of the conference was “Education in Criminology” and featured papers on conference-themed topics such as “General Philosophy for Criminology Programs” (O.W. Wilson), “Law Enforcement” (Richard Simon, LAPD), “Penology” (Austin MacCormick), and “Criminalistics (Paul Kirk)

[Current Notes](#) in Vol. 46 No. 3 of the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science* reports that the **University of Notre Dame** has appointed an Advisory Committee for its Graduate Curriculum in Correctional Administration and hired Robert Pollitt, former consultant with the Wisconsin Department of Public Welfare and case work supervisor in the Bureau of Probation and Parole for the State of Wisconsin, as full-time Program Director

1956 – [Current Notes](#) in Vol. 46 No. 4 of the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science* reports that with the retirement of Professor Donal Taft in the Department of Sociology at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, [Daniel Glaser](#) will continue the department’s work in criminology/delinquency/penology

Florida State University inaugurates a new degree program in [corrections](#) leading to a Bachelor of Arts (A.B.) and Master of Arts (M.A.). Concentration options at the graduate level include juvenile or adult corrections

St. Lawrence University begins offering a master’s degree in corrections

O.W. Wilson [eulogizes Bruce Smith, Sr.](#) in Vol. 47 No. 2 of the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science*

Frank Day [publishes](#) “Police administrative training” in which he argues higher education should play a much larger role in educating and training police administrators, along with the private sector

1957 – [A.C. Germann](#) leaves Michigan State University to establish the Department of Police Science at **Long Beach State College** (now California State University–Long Beach)

In the [article](#) “Police training facilities and personal,” Thomas Frost argues that **police trainers** should have at a minimum, two years of college and ideally be certified teachers

1957 – The Cline Committee is organized at the University of California–Berkeley to investigate the appropriate role of a professional school in a research institution and determine the future of the School of Criminology

1958 – The Society for the Advancement of Criminology (SAC) changes its name **to the [American Society of Criminology](#)** and is formally chartered under CA law; [John Kenney](#) becomes 1st President and submits “A Proposal to Study the Teaching of and Research in Criminology in the United States” to the U.S. Department of Justice seeking funding to study CCJ higher education and its integration across postsecondary institutions

A.F. Brandstatter [publishes](#) “The School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University” in which he traces the evolution of the School from its origins as a Department of Police Science in 1935 and changes occurring to its curriculum since then

The College of General Studies of **George Washington University** offers a limited number of scholarships to officials interested in or responsible for training of personnel in correctional agencies. Each scholarship entitles the holder to full tuition (\$200) for eight weeks instruction (eight university credits) at the Institute of Correctional Administration. Since 1953 over five hundred correctional officers and others have attended these Institutes

1959 – The Cline Committee at the University of California–Berkeley issues an **extremely** critical final report on the School of Criminology, resulting in its reorganization and a shift away from it as a “professional school” for police education and training

[Richard Myren](#) [publishes](#) “A core curriculum for undergraduate academic police training” in which he outlines a set of core required courses for a police science **major** that would lead to a bachelor’s degree in four years. Courses include sociology, traffic regulation and control, criminal investigation, and law. He also suggests that institutions offering such programs adopt and publicize their policy as to police skill courses and to the total number of police courses accepted toward a degree. Such a development would facilitate transfer of credit from one institution to another and would establish a base on which graduate programs could be built

A.C. Germann [publishes](#) “Scientific training for cops?” in which he outlines a police science degree program containing a 68-semester hour curriculum of which 62 hours are required, lower division courses constitute 26 hours of credits, and upper division courses are 42 hours of required courses and include two internships and six hours of “case studies” in police administration and management problems

Bruce Olsen [publishes](#) “A Center for Police Planning and Research: A proposal” in which he outlines what such a center would look like, describes its activities, and suggests it be located at an academic institution

1959 – Samuel Jameson [publishes](#) “*Quo vadimus* [“whither goes thou”] in criminological training” where he observes that criminological training is headed in one direction with two separate rails of the track: the academic rail, where it aspires to become objective in analyzing the criminal as a person and ascertaining contributing factors to his anti-social behavior; the practitioner rail, with its grassroots resistance to humane treatment of the offender and insistence on retribution. Together, they contribute to mounting confusions and frustrations which will not lead to any great forward leap for either rail

1960s

1960 – O.W. Wilson leaves the University of California–Berkeley to become Superintendent of Police for the City of Chicago and is succeeded by [Joseph Lohman](#)

1961 – Northeastern University’s Department of Law Enforcement and Security begins offering part-time baccalaureate and associate degree programs

1962 – The College of Adult Education at the University of Nebraska–Omaha offers a Bachelor of Science degree in Law Enforcement and Security

1963 – Founding of the International Association of Police Professors (IAPP); [Donald McCall](#) elected 1st President (excludes membership of two-year college faculty) McCall’s keynote address argues there is need for a "substantially increased degree of uniformity in [criminology] curriculum organization and content"

Department of Criminology is organized at New Mexico State College (now New Mexico State University) under [Edward Farris](#)

The **American Society of Criminology** publishes Vol. 1 No. 1 of [Criminologica](#) (now, *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal*), the Society’s newsletter, with Charles Newman as founding editor

1964 – The Ford Foundation awards a \$400K grant to IACP to study the nationwide development of police education, establish standards, evaluate police programs, and stimulate the expansion of academic degree programs

IAPP President [Felix Fabian](#) and ASC President [Walter Reckless](#) debate at IAPP Annual Meeting whether police education is worth the effort and resources (“Reckless–Fabian debate”)

Felix Fabian and IAPP organize accreditation panel and appoint members who advance “special accreditation” of law enforcement education programs as one method of ensuring program quality

1965 – President Lyndon Johnson creates the President’s Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice ([Katzenbach Commission](#))

1965 – IAPP Committee on Standards for Police Education issues first of two reports
“Return to Fundamentals”

John Jay College of Police Science at the **City University of New York (CUNY)** is **created** and begins offering classes in police science; [Leonard Reisman](#) is Appointed President of the College and [Donald Riddle](#) as founding Dean

[Robert Sheehan](#) is appointed founding Dean of the College of Criminal Justice at **Northeastern University**

1966 – **John Jay College of Police Science** becomes the **John Jay College of Criminal Justice**

APP changes membership policy to allow two-year faculty to join

IAPP Committee on Standards for Police Education issues its second report
“Fundamentals Revisited”

1967 – The Johnson administration’s National Advisory Commission on Civil Rights (the [Kerner Commission](#)) is established

The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, produced by the Presidential Crime Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, is published and for the first time depicts criminal justice as a “system” of interrelated and interdependent agencies: the police, the courts, and corrections

Donald Riddle, second President of **John Jay College of Criminal Justice**, pledges that during his tenure John Jay would not become the “West Point of Law Enforcement” but would be like any other college and feature a full spectrum of academic programs

[William Mathias](#) is hired as founding Chair of Department of Police Science at **Georgia State University**

1968 – The [Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968](#) is signed into law; the law includes recommendations regarding police education and training from the Crime Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice

[Law Enforcement Education Program](#) (LEEP) is created by the Johnson administration to provide loans and grants to active and prospective police officers and to two- and four-year postsecondary institutions to **create state-level criminal justice programs**

[Law Enforcement Assistance Administration](#) (LEAA) is created and housed within the Department of Justice; 50 [State Planning Agencies](#) are created to administer federal funding designated under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act

1968 – **University of California–Berkeley** School of Criminology Dean Joseph Lohman dies unexpectedly; [Leslie Wilkins](#) is appointed Interim Dean; School begins shift of curricular emphasis from "fields of possible employment" to "fields of academic endeavor" signaling the beginning of what became an almost 10 year-long existential crisis the School of Criminology would not survive

[School of Criminal Justice](#) at the **State University of New York at Albany** is established with [Richard Myren](#) as founding Dean; offers PhD program in criminal justice

Michigan State University creates interdisciplinary PhD program in criminal justice

The **Hard Labor Creek Group** – including what became core regulars Donald Riddle, Richard Myren, [Gordon Misner](#), [Richard Ward](#), [George Felkenes](#), and William Mathias meets offsite during IAPP annual meeting to brainstorm and address, if not resolve, fundamental issues in the definition and development of the field of criminal justice; the Group then meets at least once annually over the next decade

[Southern Criminal Justice Association](#) is founded and associates itself with IAPP

The American Society of Criminology publishes its Constitution and Bylaws in the November/December issue of *Criminologica*

In an address to members, IAPP President [James D. Stinchcomb](#) refers to U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare publication listing police science as one of "Twenty-Five Technical Careers You Can Learn in Two Years or Less" as proof of the invaluable role of two-year schools in police education

1969 – IAPP proposal to become the accrediting body for police education programs is rejected at annual meeting

1970s

1970 – IAPP changes its name to the [Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences](#) (ACJS) to emphasize shift in the study of the criminal justice system through more of a liberal arts approach; identifies the quality of criminal justice education as a major issue

[North Carolina Association of Criminal Justice Educators](#) is created with [Richter Moore](#) as its first president

Massachusetts legislature passes [the Quinn Bill](#) (currently known as the Police Career Incentive Pay Program) to encourage police officers to earn degrees in law enforcement and criminal justice by providing educational incentives via salary increases by as much as 30% – depending on the degree earned – for regular full-time police officers employed by departments in participating cities and towns

1970 – [Norval Morris](#) and [Sheldon Messinger](#) are finalists for the position of Dean of the School of Criminology at the University of California–Berkeley; Morris withdraws after student protests erupt during his job talk, Messinger’s edited volume *The State of the University: Authority and Change* is published that contains his chapter “[Unequal Peers: The Situation of Researchers at Berkeley](#)” describing the situation at Berkeley that foretells its eventual demise six years later

The New York City Board of Higher Education institutes an open admissions policy that results in John Jay College of Criminal Justice receiving a disproportionate number of open admissions students – a substantial portion of whom are racialized minorities – and nearly triples its enrollment

George Felkenes is appointed founding Chair of the Department of Criminal Justice at the **University of Alabama at Birmingham** where he **creates a** Master of Science in Forensic Science (M.S.F.S.) program, believed the first laboratory-based forensic science program housed within a social science department in the U.S.

Sam Houston State University creates a PhD program in criminal justice

1971 – Leslie Wilkins is appointed Dean of the School of Criminology at the University of California–Berkeley

The [National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals](#) is created by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration supported by \$1.75 million in LEAA grants to formulate national criminal justice standards and goals for crime reduction and prevention at the state and local levels

Florida State University creates a CCJ PhD program

Northeastern Criminal Justice Association (now [Northeastern Association of Criminal Justice Educators](#)) is founded and associates itself with ACJS

1972 – The **University of Virginia** becomes affiliated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s National Academy’s 11-week executive development program. Both undergraduate and graduate credits can be earned through the program whose instructors and courses the university has approved

1973 – [ACJS Working Group on Criminal Justice Education Standards](#) under the guidance of Richard Ward and [Vincent Webb](#) begins an effort to develop quality standards for criminal justice education in response to reports by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals that noted the need for “quality reform in criminal justice education”

The Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) awards \$3M grant to seven universities (Northeastern University, University of Maryland, Eastern Kentucky University, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Portland State University, Arizona State University, and Michigan State University) to aid in the development of criminal justice graduate programs

1973 – [James Osterburg](#) presents a resolution (“Osterburg Resolution”) to ACJS Board at its annual business meeting that the Academy declare that "practical experience in an operating agency no longer be viewed as an essential criterion as a qualification for a collegiate teaching position in the field of criminal justice." The resolution is adopted

School of Criminology at the University of California–Berkeley ceases accepting new students

1974 – John Monahan [publishes](#) “Toward undergraduate education in the interface of mental health and criminal justice” that describes an undergraduate CCJ program whose focus is with the interface of mental health and criminal justice

1975 – John Jay College of Criminal Justice weathers extremely critical report from its accrediting body that spurs internal review of its academic programs

University of Maryland creates CCJ PhD program

[Donald Newman](#) publishes one of the earliest *Introduction to Criminal Justice* textbooks in which he identifies the dimensions of the discipline

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) assumes publishing duties for the [Journal of Police Science and Administration](#); the journal is affiliated with the School of Law at Northwestern University

Calvin Swank [publishes](#) “Criminal justice education: The dilemma of articulation” in which he systematically examines articulation-related problems that criminal justice students face when attempting to transfer from a two-year college to a four-year college or university

The **University of California–Irvine** creates a PhD program in social ecology with emphases in criminology, and law and society

1975 – [ACJS Working Group on Criminal Justice Education Standards](#) develops guidelines for the accreditation of criminal justice degree programs at the two-year, four-year, and four-year plus levels

Rutgers University (Newark) creates PhD program in criminal justice

1976 – [School of Criminology](#) at the University of California–Berkeley ceases operations

[John Jay College of Criminal Justice](#) survives the threat of closing after the *New York Times* prints a story saying that the CUNY System Chancellor was about to recommend to the system Board of Trustees the College be closed as part of a major reorganization of the CUNY system that would result in JJCCJ faculty, staff, and students being assimilated into Baruch College

1976 – The ASC Executive Board agrees that ASC should take an active role regarding the accreditation of CCJ programs. To that end, then current ASC President [Gilbert Geis](#) requests that [Charles Wellford](#) prepare and submit a written report to the Board on the topic of accreditation and recommend steps the Society should take moving forward

The Criminologist (ASC newsletter) [begins](#) publication in June under founding co-editors Alvin Cohn and Joseph Scott

The [American Probation and Parole Association](#) is founded to provide services to local probation and parole personnel and serve as a nationwide voice for the profession

The ASC Executive Board confirms **the** Society’s continued affiliation with AAAS and agrees to appoint a liaison annually who resides in the vicinity of the AAAS annual meeting

The [Police Executive Research Forum \(PERF\)](#) is founded as a nonprofit organization to conduct research, develop policy, and provide management services, technical assistance, and executive-level education to support law enforcement agencies

Reed Adams [publishes](#) “Criminal justice: An emerging academic profession and discipline” in which he argues that criminal justice is clearly emerging as a unique academic profession and nontraditional discipline. The nature of contemporary criminal justice education is discussed, and predictions of its future directions are presented

1977 – With funding from LEAA, ACJS establishes a Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards (modeled after the [Flexner](#) Commission’s efforts 60 years earlier in medical education)

ASC’s **Committee on Standards and Accreditation for Criminal Justice Programs** meets with a coordinating committee of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences on February 19th in Las Vegas. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the full implications of the widely distributed “Accreditation Guidelines for Post-Secondary Criminal Justice Education Programs” developed by ACJS

[J. Price Foster](#) writes a Commentary for *The Criminologist* on “Higher education in criminology and criminal justice,” concluding that much more research is needed on existing programs before academic standards can be created

1978 – Volume 1 Number 1 of *ACJS Today*, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences’ newsletter, is published

ACJS creates a Liaison Committee to explore the possibility of merging with ASC, but a subsequent vote by members to not pursue a merger ends the effort

1979 – **Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards** [publishes](#) *Accreditation and Its Significance for Programs of Higher Education in Criminology and Criminal Justice: A Review of the Literature* (by Antony Simpson) and *Two Views of Criminology and Criminal Justice: Definitions, Trends, and the Future* (by John Conrad and Richard Myren)

The December issue of *ACJS Today* [features](#) a “Progress report on accreditation” by members of the Criminal Justice Accreditation Council

1980s

1980 – **John Jay College of Criminal Justice** creates a PhD program in criminal justice

Vincent Webb is appointed new editor of *ACJS Today* under whom the newsletter expands to five issues annually

The [National Institute of Justice \(NIJ\)](#) – the research and development arm of the U.S. Department of Justice – is established under the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979

The [Bureau of Justice Statistics](#) (BJS) is established under the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979

George Felkenes [publishes](#) “Accreditation: Is it necessary? Yes!” in which he defends accreditation of criminal justice degree programs and education

1981 – ASC sponsors a symposium at which the Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards, led by Richard Ward, presents its final report and reviews its efforts; ACJS Past President Donald Riddle presents an address “An appraisal of where we are” that includes an assessment of CCJ educational achievements and ongoing challenges

[Robert Culbertson](#) and Adam Carr complete the “Syllabus design and construction in criminal justice education” component of a joint ACJS and ASC “Curriculum Development Project,” chaired by [Howard Abadinsky](#), whose goal is to formulate 25 model syllabi for CCJ courses

Richard Bennett and Ineke Marshall [publish](#) “Criminal justice education in the United States: A profile” which describes the number of criminal justice students, majors, and degrees awarded as well as institutional control, location, and type using previously unpublished data collected from the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP)

ACJS Immediate Past President Larry Bassi [publishes](#) “Accreditation efforts help develop quality” that continues the accreditation discussion

1982 – The School of Criminal Justice at the **State University of New York at Albany** begins offering undergraduate degrees in criminal justice

1982 – *Washington State University* offers a cognate area of “administration, justice, and policy” within its PhD program in political science

Northeastern University begins accepting students into its PhD program in law, policy, and society

[Larry Hoover](#) becomes President of ACJS and ends the group’s affiliation with the *Journal of Criminal Justice* when *Justice Quarterly* is created as the Academy’s first official publication with [Rita Simon](#) as founding editor

The ASC Executive Board approves a recommendation by its Ad Hoc Committee on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education to develop special institutes, workshops, or seminars at annual meetings as a continuing education service to ASC members

The Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards publishes *Crime Related Education: Faculty Roles, Values and Expectations* (by Jack Greene, Timothy Bynum, and Vincent Webb) which contains analysis and results of a national survey of CCJ faculty

The ACJS Evaluation and Standards Committee undertakes two initiatives to address (1) apparent Law School Admissions Council’s (LSAC) “informal” recommendation that a criminal justice major is inadequate preparation for law school and (2) the feasibility, need, and desirability of voluntary peer review of criminal justice degree programs

Oklahoma City University begins offering a Master of Science in criminal justice which includes a specialty area of industrial and commercial security

1983 – **Fordham University** announces its new Program in Criminal Justice which will offer a Master of Arts and PhD degrees in sociology and the Fordham Program in probation and parole studies

1984 – Richard Ward and Vincent Webb’s *Quest for Quality* is published by University Publications (ISBN 13-978-0911463019)

Volume 1 Number 1 of *Justice Quarterly* is published with Gray Cavender’s “A critique of sanctioning reform” as the [lead](#) article

Frank Williams III [publishes](#) “The demise of the criminological imagination: A critique of recent criminology” in which he argues the current movement in criminology is only useful for testing theories of the past, not developing theories for the future

[Dorothy Bracey](#) assumes the Presidency of ACJS and becomes the first woman to occupy the office

1984 – After investigating the issue of the Law School Admissions Committee (LSAC) informally recommending pre-law students not major in criminal justice, the ACJS Evaluation and Standards Committee recommends preparation of a formal "White Paper" that describes the general orientation of academic degree programs in criminal justice including liberal arts and interdisciplinary orientations and note that criminal justice degree programs also typically have either a liberal arts minor and/or liberal arts/social sciences support courses

ACJS President [Dorothy Bracey](#) announces the creation of a Professional Development Committee that will oversee a series of professional seminars and workshops on the future of CCJ education – “Hard Labor Seminars” (in honor of the successful offshoot program developed by William Mathias, former ACJS president)

1985 – ASC becomes an affiliate member of the [Consortium of Social Science Associations](#)

[Frank Scarpitti publishes](#) “The recent history of the American Society of Criminology” in which he argues that 1976 was a watershed moment in recent ASC history and provides reasons for, and examples of why that year was so important

[Gerhard Mueller publishes](#) “The Middle Ages of the American Society of Criminology” in which he focuses on the 1960s as a turning point not only in the history of ASC but of criminology writ large. It was during that decade – the Middle Ages of ASC – that criminology as a profession was created

The California Attorney General's Criminal Justice Graduate Research Program announces that it will provide a limited number of paid internship awards to doctoral candidates to support students engaged in the research and writing of a doctoral dissertation in criminal justice

ACJS President Dorothy Bracey announces the creation of an Ad Hoc Committee to **investigate the extent criminal justice and related courses are being used in core or general education requirements** and strategies that are used to obtain their inclusion

Washington State University's Department of Criminal Justice begins offering a Master of Arts degree program in criminal justice

<p>John Jay College of Criminal Justice celebrates the 20th anniversary of its founding</p>
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The ACJS Evaluation and Standards Committee submits its report to the membership on the issue of criminal justice as a major for prelaw students, concluding that, based on surveys conducted of 100+ prelaw advisors, the underlying issue is that “weak criminal justice programs adversely reflect on all criminal justice programs, and no amount of rhetoric, discussion, white papers, or other attempts to persuade prelaw advisors will be of any direct value”

1985 – *The Criminologist* begins a new column that highlights graduate programs in CCJ

The [September](#) issue *The Criminologist* highlights graduate programs in the School of Justice Studies at **Arizona State University**: Master of Arts, Doctor of Public Administration (DPA), and Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Justice Studies

John Jay College of Criminal Justice is cited as having the most prestigious criminal justice graduate program by the Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards. The College offers five master's degree programs and one doctoral program

The Criminologist (September) [reports](#) that Professor Charles Nemeth of Glassboro State College is compiling a new directory of criminal justice, criminology, law, and justice related educational programs at U.S. colleges and universities. The directory will thoroughly review curricula, faculty, size and scope of programs, and degrees offered by colleges and universities throughout the country

1986 – **Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP)** creates a PhD program in criminology

Anderson's Directory of Criminal Justice Education 1986-1987 by Charles Nemeth is Published. It represents the first published directory of its type since 1978

In the January/February [issue](#) of *The Criminologist*, the graduate program in Jurisprudence and Social Policy at the University of California–Berkeley is highlighted

The **University of Texas at Arlington** announces new undergraduate and graduate programs leading to the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts in Criminal Justice

1987 – **Florida State University's School of Criminology** and its graduate programs, including the PhD program in criminology, are [highlighted](#) in *The Criminologist* (July/August). Also highlighted in the issue are the graduate programs at **Florida International University**

Beverly Smith [publishes](#) “Literature in criminal justice education” in which she calls for the integration of literature from the Arts & Humanities into CCJ curricula

The University of Delaware creates a PhD program in criminology

ACJS President [Larry Gaines](#) creates an Ad Hoc Committee on Peer Review and charges them with responsibility for recommending an **operational procedure and criteria that would be used by ACJS to conduct an external program or department review**

1988 – ACJS Executive Board approves creation of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, appoints [Timothy Flanagan](#) as founding editor, and designates it an official publication of the Academy

1988 – David Cary [publishes](#) a brief article in the September/October issue of *The Criminologist* on the **benefits for CCJ undergraduate students of a study-away program**

ACJS approves the creation of specialty “sections” for members beginning with a Police Section

1989 – [Merry Morash](#) publishes an information item in the March/April [issue](#) of *The Criminologist* announcing that she has compiled and edited a resource guide on teaching about women in crime and criminal justice. The guide includes teaching tips, syllabi, strategies, bibliographies, and other resources contributed by over 30 faculty members from colleges and universities in the U.S., Canada, and England

ACJS Executive Board approves development and publication of *A Guide to Graduate Education in Criminal Justice* that contains a listing of graduate CCJ programs and information about them

1990s

1990 – Volume 1, Issue 1 of the [Journal of Criminal Justice Education](#) is published with **Frank Remington’s “Development of criminal justice as an academic field” as the [lead](#) article**

ACJS publishes the second edition of *A Guide to Graduate Education in Criminal Justice*

The College of Law Enforcement at **Eastern Kentucky University** celebrates its Silver Anniversary of providing education to members of the policing occupation

In response to multiple Midwestern states threatening then current levels of training for criminal justice professionals due to budget cuts, the ACJS Executive Board passes a Resolution reaffirming the importance of training for criminal justice personnel

1990 – The ACJS Executive Board adds two new standing committees to its roster: Academic Review and Affirmative Action

The **University of Virginia** announces it will now award doctoral credit **for** training obtained in certain areas at the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s National Academy

The first two applications for ACJS Academic Peer Review, from **Auburn University** and **South Carolina State University**, are approved by the ACJS Executive Board

Georgia State University's Department of Criminal Justice and Office of International Programs will offer for the second time its "Comparative Criminal Justice Program in England." The five-week program (June 19 through July 24, 1991) takes place at three sites: London, Exeter, and Bristol. Sessions consist of lectures, discussions, and field trips

1991 – ASC celebrates its 50th Anniversary at its Annual Meeting in San Francisco

The ACJS Executive Board votes to extend a one-year, free regular membership to "all new PhDs with a major in criminology or criminal justice"

The Criminologist Editor Stephen Brown [publishes](#) "Graduate programs in criminology and criminal justice: What are our needs?" in the January/February issue that includes responses by PhD program directors from an established program (Charles Wellford – University of Maryland), a new program (Robert Mutchnick– Indiana University of Pennsylvania), and a pending program (Edward Latessa– University of Cincinnati)

Harold Traver [publishes](#) "Teaching criminology in Hong Kong" in the September/October issue of *The Criminologist*, one in a series of articles on comparative/ international criminology

1992 – **The University of California–Irvine** creates a PhD program in criminology and law and society

The University of Cincinnati creates a PhD program in criminal justice

Richard Korn [publishes](#) "*Novum Organum: An argument for a fundamentally different criminal justice curriculum*" in which he presents evidence of the need for a basic transformation in criminal justice education on a scale larger, over a time more extended, and at a depth more fundamental than most would imagine

A [Special Issue](#) of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* (vol. 3, no. 2) on Women and Criminal Justice Education is published with guest editors [Frankie Bailey](#) and [Belinda McCarthy](#). The issue features 11 articles presenting various feminist perspectives on different aspects of CCJ education

The American Bar Association (ABA) announces the availability of Teaching Bulletins, a new resource designed to facilitate the teaching of law in the humanities and social sciences at the graduate and undergraduate levels

With approval from the ASC Executive Board, *The Criminologist* is given permission to hire a Book Review Editor to begin in January of 1993 who will ask for and then publish book reviews as a regular feature of *The Criminologist* during 1993

Ineke Marshall and Vincent Webb [publish](#) "Some questions on teaching 'Minorities and Criminal Justice,'" in which they present for discussion a series of questions Who are minorities? What is the role of ideology and values in this course? What topics should be covered? that faculty are likely to encounter when teaching the course. The questions are presented as a vehicle to begin a more focused dialogue on the teaching of race and crime/criminal justice

1992 – The American Sociological Association’s Ad Hoc Task Force on Hate-or-Bias-Related Acts on Campus announces it is compiling a set of resources for inclusion in curriculum materials for teaching about hate crimes. Included will be course syllabi, classroom exercises, examinations/evaluations, simulations, and audio/visual suggestions.

Betsy Stanko [publishes](#) “Sexual harassment and the criminological profession” in which she presents the results of a survey undertaken of women members of ASC showing that 59 percent of respondents indicated they have experienced various forms of sexual harassment during their professional and graduate training

The Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute announces it received a \$75,000 grant to create a Center for Law Enforcement Ethics to address growing concerns by police administrators about ethics and provide ethics education and training for officers

1993 – A [Special Issue](#) of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* (vol. 4, no. 2) on The Peripheral Core of Criminal Justice Education is published that features an Introduction by [Jurg Gerber](#), 10 articles, and two Afterwords by, respectively, [Hal Pepinsky](#) on the Meaning of Peace and [Todd Clear](#) on The Core of the Criminal Justice Curriculum

Jon Taylor (an inmate at the Indiana Reformatory) publishes “*Quierer es poder: A call for criminal justice educators to teach in the penal setting*” in the July/August [issue](#) of *The Criminologist*

ASC publishes its first Directory of Minority Criminologists which features listings with contact and biographic information of African American, Latino/a, Asian, and Native American PhD faculty members

Temple University creates a PhD program in criminal justice

1994 – **The University of Nebraska** creates a PhD program in criminal justice to be shared by its Omaha and Lincoln campuses

The Criminologist begins offering a [Teaching Notes](#) feature (March/April). In the first contribution [Jeffrey Walker](#) discusses “The virtual visiting professor” and the opportunities and obstacles associated with such a position

The ASC Students Affairs Committee announces a new program called “[e-mail mentoring](#)” that allows ASC student members to contact volunteer mentors at universities and other settings outside their own. The Committee is also putting together a Directory of volunteers that is expected to be completed by the Fall

In a [Teaching Notes](#) feature in *The Criminologist*, Bonnie Barry discusses “**What mentoring means and why we all need it**”

ACJS sections continue to grow with the addition of a Section on Community Colleges

1994 – In March, the ACJS Executive Board approves funding of scholarships for graduate students – particularly those who are racial or ethnic minorities – **to travel to ACJS annual meetings**

In his final [President's Message](#) to ACJS members, [Frank Cullen](#) makes forward-looking suggestions about the Academy's role in CCJ education, including that ACJS should play a sustained, active role in fostering graduate education generally and doctoral programs in particular; ACJS should continue to develop resources that can assist undergraduate programs that face challenges to their academic integrity and survival; and ACJS should play a larger role in creating a vision for criminal justice education in the 21st century by initiating discussion on the direction criminal justice education will need to take to prepare students for the changing realities of the 21st century

In a [Teaching Notes](#) feature in *The Criminologist* [Richard Wright](#) discusses the relative advantages/disadvantages of **publishing textbooks** with large and small presses

1995 – Frank Morn's *Academic Politics and the History of Criminal Justice Education* is published by Praeger Press

A [Special Issue](#) of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* (vol 6, no. 2) devoted to Information Literacy: En Route to the Information Superhighway is published, and features seven articles covering a range of topics including teaching information literacy in CCJ, on-line CCJ resources, computer literacy in CCJ education, and distance education in CCJ. *JCJE* Editor [Dorothy Bracey](#) writes the Introduction

The second edition of ASC's Directory of Minority Criminologists is published

The **Pennsylvania State University** creates a PhD program in crime, law & justice

ACJS President [Jay Albanese](#) creates an Ad Hoc Committee consisting of representatives from the five regional associations to explore the feasibility of the Academy developing a set of minimum standards for all levels of CCJ degree programs using standards developed by the Northeastern Regional Association as a possible model

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and the American Society of Criminology agree to co-sponsor an [Oral History Project](#) to create an archive of criminology and criminal justice resources. The director of the project is Frank Taylor, a visiting fellow at Rutgers University. The project includes the taping of lectures and interviews with major scholars as well as demonstrations of teaching excellence

1996 – ACJS President Jay Albanese [reports](#) the ACJS inaugural website is now live and is “. . . designed to be more than just a signpost for the Academy. In the coming year, we expect it to hold copies of sample convention papers from our annual meeting, a discussion forum, and a directory of criminal justice-related information”

1996 – **University of Missouri-St. Louis** creates a CCJ PhD program

ASC adds a Division of People of Color and Crime to its expanding list of divisions

At an all-day conference on criminal justice education, President Gerald Weldon Lynch of the **John Jay College of Criminal Justice** (City University of New York) conferred the title "Pioneer in Police Education" on [Donal E.J. MacNamara](#),

ACJS President [Donna Hale](#) reports that the *ACJS Media Guide* is now completed and will be mailed to major newspapers and broadcast companies free of charge. It serves to increase the visibility of members' work and expertise. President Hale also reports that the ACJS home page is nearing completion by J Michael Thomson of Northern Kentucky University

Jeff Mellow [shares](#) "Measuring race" as the inaugural entry to the new "In the Classroom" feature of *The Criminologist* (March/April)

J. Forbes Farmer [presents](#) a case study of the politics, challenges, and concerns experienced by his department when undertaking the design and implementation of a new liberal arts-based bachelor's degree program in criminal justice at **Franklin Pierce College** (*ACJS Today*, September/October)

The ACJS Executive Board approves the applications of the **Rochester institute of Technology (NY)** and **Columbia College (SC)** for academic peer review and reminds other criminal justice programs that they may wish to utilize academic peer review as part of their universities' five-year self-review for reaccreditation

A [Special Issue](#) of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* (vol. 7, no. 2) on Criminal Justice Education in the Global Village is published, and features an introductory note by [Freda Adler](#) on Teaching Internationally and six articles on assorted topics including integrating comparative criminal justice into the curriculum, policing on the world stage, the status of comparative policing in the criminal justice curriculum, cultural diversity training for lawyers in the U.K., and police studies in Australia

John Jay College of Criminal Justice sponsors the Second Annual Conference on Criminal Justice Education, October 3-5, designed to explore the current state of criminal justice education from the widest variety of perspectives

ASC announces that **its e-mail Mentoring Program** is now available on the Web via the ASC homepage

"Getting ready for fall classes" is the [feature](#) for In the Classroom in the July/August issue of *The Criminologist*

1996 – Dorothy Spigner Littles [publishes](#) “A discussion of findings on a study of multicultural education” in the September/October issue of *The Criminologist* (Editor’s Note: The entire issue is devoted to the topic of multicultural education, and includes book reviews)

1997 – **University of Illinois-Chicago** creates a PhD program in criminology, law, and justice

Indiana University creates a PhD program in criminal justice

Donna Hale delivers her [Presidential Address](#) “Criminal Justice Education: Traditions in Transition” at the 34th Annual Meeting in Louisville, KY.

The ACJS Ad Hoc Committee on the Status of Criminal Justice Education Programs mails 1,700 surveys to a sampling of CCJ programs at the community college, college/university, and graduate (master’s and doctoral) levels across the country to determine the status of criminal justice and criminology programs in higher education

Dorothy Spigner Littles [publishes](#) “Comments on diversity training in the criminal justice system” in the January/February issue of *The Criminologist*

The In the Classroom [feature](#) for the January/February issue of *The Criminologist* is “Bloom’s Taxonomy: An assessment of its usefulness”

The ACJS Executive Board makes a major policy decision to move the ACJS Secretariat to Washington, D.C. This decision was made based on an ad hoc committee report providing a preliminary assessment of the possibility of such a move

Robert Engvall [publishes](#) a lengthy critique of proposed minimum standards being considered by ACJS. He concludes “Unless we can be much more certain of [minimum standards’] ability to improve our profession, we might be well served to focus upon teaching, writing, and serving our communities [to] improve our standing the old-fashioned way: through hard work and diligence. The adoption of minimum standards [to] gain recognition and standing may be one instance in which the cure is worse than the disease”

The ACJS Ad Hoc Committee on Minimum Standards for Criminal Justice Education presents the responses of those who replied to the call "Should ACJS Adopt Minimum Standards for Criminal Justice Education" that appeared in the November/December 1995 issue of *ACJS Today*. The ad hoc committee will prepare a summary of the workshop presentation for the next issue of *ACJS Today*. The committee will continue to work on the minimum standards this year and present its findings at the next annual meeting in Louisville

1998 – **University of South Florida** creates a PhD program in criminology

Ferris State University (MI) begins offering a master’s degree in criminal justice

1998 – **The new home for ACJS** outside of Washington, D.C. is opened and fully staffed

[Doris Layton MacKenzie publishes](#) “Using the U.S. land-grant system as a model to attack the crime problem” in the March/April issue of *The Criminologist*

A proposed seventh draft of an ACJS [Code of Ethics](#) is the product of a large committee of ACJS members and which now seeks feedback and suggestions. The draft code is published in the November/December issue of *ACJS Today*

Minimum Standards for Criminal Justice Education (as printed in the January/February issue of *ACJS Today*) were adopted by the ACJS Executive Board in March 1998 and again, in October. Because the standards are voluntary and designed to assist in program development, the Board took the view that the voluntary nature of the standards made the decision a policy matter properly under the purview of the Board. For this reason, it was not deemed necessary to send the standards to the membership for a vote

The ASC Executive Board decides that the Society will no longer participate in the Oral History Project

The ACJS Executive Board is considering the feasibility of establishing the position of Academy Webmaster to manage and service the ACJS homepage and is soliciting feedback from the membership on the position’s role and responsibilities

Kevin Minor, Richard Snarr and James Wells [publish](#) “Distance learning: Examining new directions and challenges for criminal justice education” in *ACJS Today* (January/February) in which they define distance learning, identify its advantages and disadvantages, and present a case study in distance education undertaken by the Department of Correctional Services at Eastern Kentucky University

Phyllis Gerstenfeld [publishes](#) “‘Net justice’: Using the Internet for teaching and research in criminal justice” in which she describes the “minor revolution” the Internet is causing in academe, discusses Internet resources in criminal justice (e.g., [mailing lists](#) and [discussion boards](#)) to facilitate interaction with others in the field and the [World Wide Web](#) to access text, graphics, sounds, and even moving pictures at other sites. Not only does the web permit scholars with small libraries to obtain a much larger array of information, but it also permits all users instant access to information that would otherwise be difficult or impossible to obtain

[Teaching About Comparative/International Criminal Justice: A Resource Manual](#) (edited by Harry Dammer and Philip Reichel) is published by the International Section of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. The manual (160 pages) contains 25 International/Comparative lesson plans on a variety of criminal justice topics such as Comparative Legal Traditions, International Criminal Justice, Comparative Cross-Cultural Criminology, and Comparative Justice, among others

1998 – The ACJS Ad Hoc Committee on Minimum Standards for Criminal Justice Education submits to the membership for its approval a definitive version of the minimum standards for CCJ education at the undergraduate and graduate levels. The standards are the result of two years of review, discussion, and revision. Drafts were distributed widely through publication in *ACJS Today*, and feedback from the membership was solicited. The standards reflect current college and university accreditation standards, and a modification of the standards adopted in Fall 1994 by the Northeastern Association of Criminal Justice Sciences (NEACJS). The NEACJS standards were built on those outlined by the Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards published in Ward & Webb's *Quest for Quality*. Earlier efforts in North Carolina and by the Southern Criminal Justice Association also served to inform the development of these standards

1999 – **The University of Southern Mississippi** creates a PhD program in the administration of justice

ASC publishes and **seeks comments** on the [final draft](#) of the ASC Code of Ethics (*The Criminologist*, July/August)

ASC announces the November **Annual Meeting** will feature a Graduate School Information Exchange to include roundtables, a reception and dance, graduate program poster session, and an information exchange booth

At the ASC Executive Board meeting in April, **the Oral History Project is reviewed** and discussed. A committee is being formed that will solicit assistance from ACJS to co-write a proposal to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) for help, as well as inquire about (1) copyrights, (2) saving existing tapes in a form that can be used in the future, (3) editing the tapes and (4) the possibility of continuing the project with new interviews, being sensitive to the need for diversity and involving criminologists in decision making (possibility of a criminologist consultant during editing)

Russell Sage College–Troy New York campus–announces implementation of a new master's in forensic psychology degree program

The **University of Central Florida** now offers an interdisciplinary PhD in public affairs

2000s

2000 – ACJS adopts a [Code of Ethics](#) for its members

The University of Cincinnati offers a Master of Science in Criminal Justice with a focus on addiction studies that will prepare students for credentialing as a CCDC-III-E (highest level of certification in Ohio)

ASC publishes the third edition of the Directory of Minority Criminologists

ASC begins posting its Employment Exchange at its web homepage and in *The Criminologist*

2001 – The **University of Pennsylvania** creates a PhD program in criminology

Todd Clear delivers his [Presidential Address](#) “Has Academic Criminal Justice Come of Age?” at the 38th Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C

The ACJS Publications Committee is putting together a new publication, “ACJS Criminal Justice Education: Recipes for Successful Teaching.” Information about this project and an example for submitting a recipe is found in the Forum section of the ACJS Home Page

Educational Testing Service (ETS) is developing an “[exit exam](#)” for undergraduate criminal justice majors and discussing developing a criminology/criminal justice Track in the Graduate Record Exam (GRE)

Criminology & Public Policy under founding editor [Todd Clear](#) begins accepting manuscripts and becomes the second “official” journal of the American Society of Criminology, along with *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal*

The ASC Executive Board votes to relinquish the Oral History Project to the Wadsworth Publishing Co. along with all ownership rights involving it

2002 – Mittie Southerland delivers her [Presidential Address](#) “Criminal Justice Curricula in the United States: A Decade of Change” at the 39th Annual Meeting in Anaheim, CA.

North Dakota State University creates a PhD program in criminal justice

Mark Ham and Paul Leighton announce they are [creating](#) a compendium of materials for “Teaching About September 11th” and soliciting syllabi, lectures, discussion questions, that faculty have used in teaching about 9/11 (*The Criminologist*, January/February)

2003 – **The University of Florida** creates a PhD program in criminology, law & society

2004 – **Washington State University** creates a stand-alone PhD program in criminal justice

Northeastern University creates a PhD program in criminology and justice policy

George Mason University creates MA and PhD programs in justice, law & crime policy

[Don Gibbons publishes](#) “Criminologists and foul language” in the January/February Issue of *The Criminologist*, in which he comments at length on his (largely) unsuccessful 15-year quest for better writing by CCJ faculty, researchers, and students

2004 – Everette Penn [publishes](#) “Doctoral students in criminology/criminal justice: A snapshot of a national survey” in *ACJS Today* (September/October) whose focus is on student motivations for pursuing the degree as well as fiscal matters affecting matriculation and completion

ASC announces a [Minority Scholars/Mentors Research Grant Program](#) for undergraduates, the goal of which is to increase the number of CCJ scholars who are members of historically disadvantaged and under-represented ethnic and racial groups

Stephen Owen and Tod Burke [share](#) their insights and experiences with the academic job market in “So, you want to be a criminal justice professor” published in the January/February issue of *ACJS Today*

Stephen Brown [publishes](#) “The death of academic criminal justice” in the October issue of *ACJS Today* in which he challenges readers and the discipline at large to “rediscover criminal justice” and argues that rediscovery must occur to ensure the intellectual survival of academic criminal justice

Mittie Southerland is appointed the first Executive Director of ACJS. The Executive Director is charged with providing stability for the organization; implementing policy and acting as a resource for members. Executive Director appointments will be for three years with the possibility of renewal

2005 – [James Finckenaue](#)’s ACJS Presidential Address “The Quest for Quality in Criminal Justice Education” is [published](#) in *Justice Quarterly* (vol. 22 no. 4) and proposes an agenda for teaching and learning about crime, law, and justice in the 21st century that seeks to ensure quality while dramatically expanding the scope and depth of CCJ education

Thomas C. Castellano and Joseph A. Schafer [publish](#) “Continuity and discontinuity in competing models of criminal justice education: Evidence from Illinois” in which they argue justice education appears to take place in two different worlds with differing “types” of people delivering it. To a great degree, these differing worlds are defined not only by the distinct missions of two year and four-year institutions but in differences rooted in the very nature of criminal education and the lack of consensus as to what that should entail

The National Consortium on Violence Research (NCOVR) at **Carnegie Mellon University** makes various data workbooks available for use by students. The workbooks include data resources available on the Internet Problem sets in each workbook provide students with an opportunity to apply statistical techniques to real-world data

ASC invites African American, Asian, Latino/a, and Native American members to participate in a planned fourth edition of the Directory of Minority Criminologists

2006 – The **American Sociological Association** establishes a Task Force on Sociology and Criminology Programs to explore the various structural arrangements between sociology and criminology in academia, examining the potential benefits and challenges these various arrangements pose, and developing recommendations to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of them

ACJS President [Laura Moriarty publishes](#) her Presidential Address “Investing in Quality: The Current State of Assessment in Criminal Justice Programs” that describes how criminal justice programs in higher education engage in student assessment

Appalachian State University announces a new master’s degree program in criminology and criminal justice is accepting applications

Fayetteville State University announces it is offering a new master’s degree program in criminal justice in person and online

ACJS Today publishes a report on a [summit](#) held at Sam Houston State University in May by the Association of Criminology and Criminal Justice Doctoral Program Directors (ACCJDPD; now, the Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice ADPCCJ). The purpose of the summit was to establish a new charter for the organization, discuss the association’s future, development of the CCJ academic field, and the need for better measurement of program performance. The Association is composed of 34 institutional members; 33 programs (97%) were represented at the Summit

ACJS Today begins a [new feature](#): “Your 2¢ Worth” that involves feedback from members on the following questions: 1) As class sizes get larger, what can faculty do to increase writing skills? 2) Do we only give lip service to writing? and 3) Are a few writing intensive courses enough?

K. B. Turner, David Giacopassi and Margaret Vandiver [publish](#) “Ignoring the past: Coverage of slavery and slave patrols in criminal justice texts” in which they examined coverage (number of lines, paragraphs, or pages devoted to the topic and number of references cited) of slavery’s potential impact on crime, law, and criminal justice in introduction to criminal justice textbooks, introduction to policing or law enforcement textbooks published between 2000 and 2005, and introductory textbooks published in the 1970s (#11 all-time most read article in the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*)

2007 – A [Special Issue](#) of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* (vol. 18, no. 1) on the History of Criminal Justice Education is published, and features nine articles on topics including disciplinary foundations, doctoral education, quality assessment, police education, and CCJ education at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)

Congress officially declares March of each year as National Criminal Justice Month

2007 – Natasha Frost and Todd Clear [publish](#) “Doctoral education in criminology and criminal justice,” in which they describe the history of CCJ doctoral programs and using seven years of data from annual surveys of all institutions known to offer the doctorate in criminology and criminal justice document and explore the contours of growth in CCJ doctoral education

Robert Engvall [publishes](#) “Is it really ‘just a J.D.?’” in *ACJS Today* that lays out the contours of a burgeoning argument about the role of CCJ faculty holding the J.D. in CCJ education and department life

Larry Meyers [publishes](#) “The search for the C.J. educator” in *ACJS Today* in response to the Engvall article and continues discussion of the role of J.D. faculty in CCJ education

ACJS [President Ronald Hunter](#) announces he is creating an Ad Hoc Committee to explore establishing criteria for a *Diplomate in Justice Science* to recognize the professionalism of members, particularly those who may work in non-teaching positions or at institutions that will not seek program certification

The University of Texas–Dallas creates a PhD program in criminology (the first of its kind in Texas)

Old Dominion University creates a CCJ PhD program

In July, ASC announces it has begun an expected 18-month long review of its Constitution, Bylaws, and Policies and Procedures and solicits comments and suggestions from members about the possibility of the Board revising any of the documents

Mark Lanier [publishes](#) “Academic integrity and distance learning” in which he notes that despite the increasing reliance on this distance learning as a new pedagogy, scant research has examined the potential for academic dishonesty by students in distance learning courses. A survey of 1,262 students at a large, state-funded university revealed that most students self-reported cheating, and far more cheating occurred in online classes than occurred in in-person classes. Deterrence and apprehension strategies are discussed as ways of addressing online cheating (#19 all-time most read article in the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*)

ASC’s newly created [Ad Hoc Committee on Teaching](#) solicits teaching tricks-of-the-trade from the membership. The tips can be of a wide variety, technical as well as strategic as well as resource-sharing. Contributions may be selected to appear in the “Teaching Tips” column in future issues of *The Criminologist*. Possible additional activities may include a syllabi collection and exchange, formal Interaction with ASC Divisions and with the American Sociological Association (ASA), and teaching-related workshops and sessions at Annual Meetings

2007 – **Arizona State University** creates a CCJ PhD program

[Marilyn McShane](#), Frank Williams III and G. Larry Mays publish “Why Tiffany can’t ‘like’ focus: The millennial student in the contemporary classroom” in *ACJS Today* in which they observe that CCJ faculty can complain about the “young kids” and how different it was from when they were students or faculty can adjust, making only those necessary adaptations they find academically consistent with the standards they hold

The ASC Ad Hoc Committee on Teaching is soliciting syllabi for two collections. The first will be syllabi used in Introduction to Criminal Justice and the second will be syllabi used in Introduction to Criminology. The Committee plans to make these collections available free of charge to members on the ASC website. Collections of other teaching materials are also planned

In November, ACCJDPD [publishes](#) results of its second annual survey of CCJ doctoral programs for 2006-2007. The survey collects data on students (new admissions, current students) and faculty (rank, teaching, compensation, grants) involved in doctoral programs.

The ASC Teaching Committee has assembled course syllabi for Introduction to Criminology and Introduction to Criminal Justice and compiled lists of other teaching aids such as film recommendations and readings. These resources are available at the syllabi collection site of the ASC homepage (May/June, *The Criminologist*)

2008 – [Janis Joseph](#) becomes the first Afro/Caribbean person to hold the **ACJS Presidency**

The American Sociological Association Task Force on Sociology and Criminology Programs is requesting input from faculty members in Criminology, Criminal Justice, and Sociology programs on issues and problems in the relationships among these related fields

ASC announces that the membership will be asked to vote in late August on a series of proposed changes to the ASC Constitution and Bylaws

The [Institute for Forensic Education](#) releases a unique training program entitled *Forensic Death Investigation*, a seven-DVD interactive program that explores and exposes fundamentals of the death investigation process from crime scene processing to signing of the final autopsy report by the Medical Examiner

The Administration of Justice Department at **George Mason University** announces the rollout of [The Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy](#) (CEBCP) that seeks to advance scientifically rigorous research in criminal justice and criminology and serve as an informational link to practitioners and the policy community

2008 – ASC announces that the membership has voted to approve proposed revisions to the ASC Constitution. The changes will become effective November 15, 2008

St. Joseph's University offers a new online master's degree program in criminal justice

In November, ACCJDPD [publishes](#) results of its third annual survey of CCJ doctoral programs for 2007-2008. The survey collects data on students (new admissions, current students) and faculty (rank, teaching, compensation, grants) involved in doctoral programs.

2009 – **Utica College** begins offering an online master's in criminal justice administration planning and leadership

Northeastern University begins offering a new online Master of Science in Criminal Justice Leadership

The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia grant approval to the **Georgia State University** Department of Criminal Justice to offer a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degree. No other Ph.D. program focusing on criminal justice is offered in Georgia

The **University of Arkansas–Little Rock** announces a CCJ PhD program will begin in 2010

Western Kentucky University begins offering a new online master's degree in criminology

Kenneth Wagner [publishes](#) “Combating authoritarianism in criminal justice/criminology majors” in *ACJS Today* which argues authoritarianism involves attitudes and tendencies antithetical to a college education as well as characteristics that threaten the criminal justice system of a constitutional democratic society. Combating authoritarianism in CCJ students is the duty of all conscientious faculty in our field. Strategies are presented to help faculty fulfill that duty. In response, Mitzie Forrest-Thompson, Jeffrey Rush, and Sheri Jenkins-Cruz [publish](#) “Authoritarianism in Criminal Justice Majors and Professionals is a GOOD Thing!” in *ACJS Today*. Kenneth Wagner [publishes](#) “The specter of authoritarianism in criminal justice students: Not a friendly ghost” in *ACJS Today* as a rejoinder to Forrest-Thompson et al

The Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice (ADPCCJ), formerly ACCJDPD, [publishes](#) results of its annual survey of CCJ doctoral programs.

2010s

2010 – ASA releases MacDonald et al.'s [Report](#) of the ASA Task Force on Sociology and Criminology Programs.

In November, ADPCCJ [publishes](#) results of its annual survey of CCJ doctoral programs.

2011 – **Texas State University–San Marcos** creates a PhD program in criminal justice

2011 – Former ACJS President [Ronald Hunter publishes](#) an elaboration on his 2007 Presidential Address “The Future of Justice Studies” in which he argues that CCJ must continue to refine and promote standards to enhance the quality of criminal justice education to include certification/accreditation, assessment, and standardized exit exams; faculty with appropriate credentials; restrictions on transfer credits and acceptance into programs; and enforcement of ethical standards

In July, ADPCCJ [publishes](#) results of its annual survey of CCJ doctoral programs

2012 – *ACJS Today* begins a new column [The Historian’s Corner](#) featuring **Willard Oliver**, ACJS Historian (only the second person to occupy the position in the history of ACJS). The column will consist of a wide variety of articles detailing the history of ACJS, as well as serving as a call-for-help in preserving that history

[Martin Greenberg](#) publishes “A modest proposal for an ACJS 12th Section: The importance of criminal justice education” in *ACJS Today*, which justifies creation of a 12th Section in ACJS, named Teaching, Learning and Scholarship (TLS).

In July, ADPCCJ [publishes](#) results of its annual survey of CCJ doctoral programs

2013 – 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

The **University of Louisville** creates a PhD program in the administration of justice

Southern Illinois University–Carbondale creates a PhD program in criminology

In August, ADPCCJ [publishes](#) results of its annual survey of CCJ doctoral programs.

2014 – [Special Issue](#) of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* (vol. 25, no. 4) on The Evolution of Victimology: Pedagogy, Research, Service, and Advocacy is published with [Bonnie Fisher](#) and [Robert Jerin](#) serving as Guest Editors; six articles on various aspects of teaching victimology online and in-person are included

Heather Zaykowski and Lena Campagna [publish](#) “Teaching theories of victimology” in which they evaluate the representation of theories in victimology textbooks using a content analysis approach. Textbooks published during the prior five years (January 2008–December 2013) that had a general focus on victimology or crime victims are examined for total pages dedicated to theory (#7 all-time most read article in the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*)

The **American Sociological Association** publishes a [report](#) *Sociology, Criminology Concentrations, and Criminal Justice: Differences in Reasons for Majoring, Skills, Activities, and Early Outcomes?* The research brief compares the ways in which students’ perceptions and experiences differ among three types of majors and examines the potential benefits and challenges various departmental arrangements involving the disciplines pose

2014 – In November, ADPCCJ [publishes](#) results of its annual survey of CCJ doctoral programs

2015 – [Jodi Lane](#) presents “Getting yourself to write: Tips for graduate students and new scholars” in a Professional Pointers column in the November issue of *ACJS Today*

In the [January 2015](#) issue of *ACJS Today*, the Historian’s Corner profiles the only individuals who have been president of both ACJS and ASC ([Richard O. Hankey](#), [Harry E. Allen](#), [Francis T. Cullen](#) (also the [Stockholm Prize](#) winner), and [Todd Clear](#))

Kathleen Watson [publishes](#) “Trauma informed strategies for the criminal justice classroom” in *ACJS Today*

In November, ADPCCJ [publishes](#) results of its annual survey of CCJ doctoral programs

2016 – ASC adopts a [Code of Ethics](#) for its members

100th anniversary of August Vollmer’s appointment to a faculty position at a U.S. college or university, the first appointment of its kind

Peter Benekos [publishes](#) “How to be a good teacher: Passion, person, and pedagogy” in which he reviews perspectives on good teaching, presents observations on what is a good teacher, and concludes with reflections and questions that can provide a framework to critique how to be a good teacher (#9 all-time most read article in the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*)

In December, ADPCCJ [publishes](#) results of its annual survey of CCJ doctoral programs

[Willard Oliver](#) is Guest Editor of a [Special Issue](#) of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* (vol. 27, no. 4) the theme of which is Celebrating 100 Years of Criminal Justice Education, 1916-2016. The issue includes eight articles covering topics including a brief history of CCJ education; early years of Washington State University’s Department of Police Science and Administration; the demise of police education; teaching law and courts; corrections education and professionalization; critical thinking, writing outcomes, and undergraduate research and training. One of the included [articles](#) by Willard Oliver traces the genesis and expansion of CCJ education due to the efforts of August Volmer at the University of California–Berkeley (#13 all-time most read article in the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*)

Sherri DioGuardi [publishes](#) “Critical thinking in criminal justice ethics: Using the affective domain to discover gray matters” in which the author argues that learning ethics can be seen as cognitive refinement. Teaching ethics allows CJ students to be more discerning (and discriminating which will, paradoxically, help prevent discrimination). Teaching ethics in an effective way promotes higher order thinking, and provides students with the power to light up gray matter within black-and-white dichotomies. (#24 all-time most read article in the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*)

2017 – [Lorenzo Boyd](#) becomes the first Black man to serve as ACJS President

2017 – “Linking Teaching, Practice, and Research” is the [theme](#) for the ACJS Annual Conference held in Kansas City. Incoming ACJS President Lorenzo Boyd establishes the theme for the conference

[John Sloan](#) publishes the [first](#) in a series of five articles on the state of criminal justice bachelor’s degree programs in the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*

James Sutton [publishes](#) “The pervasive underrepresentation of criminology and criminal justice courses at nationally ranked liberal arts colleges” in *ACJS Today*

Eric Watters [publishes](#) “Pedagogy or andragogy for law enforcement education and training” in *ACJS Today*

Tracy Crump [publishes](#) “Is the criminal justice or criminology master’s degree necessary?” in *ACJS Today*

Elizabeth Monk-Turner and [Brian Payne](#) [publish](#) “Addressing issues in group work in the classroom” where they observe that for group projects to be successful, faculty must understand how students view group work, factors that influence students’ perceptions about group work, and students’ views about the importance of group work. The study examines how students (N=145) enrolled in an upper division research methods class perceive group work after completing a semester-long group project (#16 all-time most read article in the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*)

In November, ADPCCJ [publishes](#) results of its annual survey of CCJ doctoral programs

2018 – ACJS discontinues “academic certification” of CCJ degree programs
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Richard Ruck [publishes](#) “A sobering service-learning experience” in *ACJS Today*, that involves upper division undergraduate students role playing various parts in a law enforcement “active shooter” in-service training exercise

Florida International University begins offering a first-in-the-nation PhD in International Crime and Justice
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In “An untried new approach for responsible gun safety,” Martin Greenberg proposes a new type of undergraduate internship program for CCJ students that involves them collaborating with police agencies in specialized units to ensure that the federal gun background check database is up to date and the current NICS database achieves its twin goals of reducing and deterring firearms-related crime. The article appears in the [March 2018](#) issue of *ACJS Today*

Maria Tcherni-Buzzeo [publishes](#) “Food for thought: Ideas for those teaching criminology” in *ACJS Today*, which offers a set of critical thinking questions about social disorganization theory as well as additional readings/resources that can be used to spur discussion.

2018 – ACJS launches its third official publication with publication of Vol. 1 No. 1 of the *Justice Evaluation Journal* with [Alex Piquero](#) as founding editor

Jonathan Kringen, J. Pete Blair, and Meredith Emigh argue that statistical instruction in CCJ programs that continues to teach material suitable to academic producers of statistics should include instruction regarding the limitations of null hypothesis statistical testing (NHST). Their [article](#) “Pedagogical issues in criminal justice: Often-ignored problems with null hypothesis significance testing” is published in *ACJS Today*

In October, ADPCCJ [publishes](#) results of its annual survey of CCJ doctoral programs

2019 – ACJS publishes a Request for Proposals (RFP) to create a Directory of Degree Programs in criminal justice, criminology, and related disciplines. The contract for the project is eventually awarded to the University of Cincinnati. The Directory Team is headed by John Sloan and Bonnie Fisher

Kristi Holsinger & Lindsey Arbuthnot Clancey [publish](#) “Who do we want our students to be? Assessment of student learning outcomes in undergraduate criminal justice programs” in *ACJS Today* and argue while it may be tempting to view assessment as a burdensome requirement foisted on higher education, assessment can also be an opportunity for thoughtfully and systematically improving student learning and teaching and they explain how assessment-based improvement can occur in CCJ degree programs

Gregg Etter Sr., Carter Smith, Ashley Wellman, and Jeffery Rush co-author “Dual-enrollment classes in criminal justice and their possible effects on college and university criminal justice programs” which examines faculty makeup, curriculum, and frequency of dual-enrollment options being offered by community college criminal justice programs in the U.S. The article appears in the September issue of [ACJS Today](#)

In the [November](#) issue of *ACJS Today* Shanell Sanchez, in “Creating an Open Educational Resource (OER): Introduction to the American Criminal Justice System,” explains the origins of OERs, reasons for their increasing popularity, and recounts the trials and tribulations associated with the collaborative effort by all members of her department to create an OER titled *Introduction to the American Criminal Justice System*

In December, ADPCCJ [publishes](#) results of its annual survey of CCJ doctoral programs

2020s

2020 – For the first in its history, the **Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences** cancels what would have been the 57th Annual Conference in San Antonio due to COVID-19

In November, due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic the ACJS Executive Board announces that the 58th Annual Conference – originally scheduled to occur in Orlando in March of 2021 – will be a scaled-down virtual meeting

2020 – [Special Issue](#) of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* (vol. 32, no. 3) on **Teaching Victimology** in the #MeToo Era with guest editors [Lisa Growette Bostaph](#), [Alison Cares](#) and Bonnie Fisher is published. Includes an Introduction by the guest editors and articles on topics such as trigger warnings, student perspectives, trauma-informed education practices, and student reflections on #MeToo

2021 – In January, the ACJS Executive Board announces that the 58th Annual Conference will be virtual and occur over two days: April 13th and 14th

In January, ADPCCJ [publishes](#) results of its 2020 annual survey of CCJ doctoral programs

Shanell Sanchez and Hart Wilson [publish](#) “Embracing the liquid syllabus in criminology and criminal justice: How it can benefit our classes and institution” in *ACJS Today*. In the article, the authors – mindful of the move to online teach due to COVID-19 – call for an “extreme syllabus makeover” in CCJ courses known as a liquid syllabus. A liquid syllabus is one that is an accessible, public website that incorporates a brief, friendly welcome to the course. It affords students the opportunity to learn about course materials and expectations in an engaging, student-centered approach

Final details for the 2021 Annual Conference are announced by ACJS President [Cassia Spohn](#): “We have planned a two-day (April 13-14) virtual conference around the 2021 theme of ‘Reforming and Transforming Criminal Justice.’ We will kick off each day with a distinguished plenary speaker—Robin Engel from the University of Cincinnati on the 13th and Yusef Salaam, one of the Central Park Exonerees, on the 14th. We also will have 17 “live” panels on reforming the criminal justice system and four “live” Author Meets Critics sessions. We will end each day with an awards ceremony followed by presentations from the 2020 and 2021 Bruce Smith Award winners. Presentations by those who did not submit under the ‘reforming criminal justice’ theme will be available to peruse at your leisure during and after the conference”

The ACJS Student Affairs Committee presents results of a survey it had undertaken of ACJS student members (N=267) on (1) the impact of COVID-19 on students’ education and related decisions, (2) their response to the protests of summer 2020 in the aftermath of the killing of George Floyd by a police officer, and (3) their thoughts on the November 2020 national election season. The aim was to hear from students how the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences might assist them in these unique times. Complete results are available in the [May 2021](#) issue of *ACJS Today*.

The ACJS Academic Review Committee presents an update on the Academic Standards, reminding members of their adoption in 2005 and of a recent revision that focused primarily on online course delivery and evolving library standards [Editor’s Note: The revised standards are subsequently published in 2022 and are available [here](#)]. Formal reviews by ACJS of CCJ degree programs for “academic certification” ended in 2018.

2021 – Eileen Ahlin [publishes](#) “Is an alternative academic (Alt-Ac) research career path right for you?” and suggests there is a pressing need for doctoral students to consider Alt-Ac career paths given the ongoing disruptions of COVID-19 for higher education: “The academy was hard hit. Program budgets were frozen, cut, redirected, or rescinded. Hiring ceased, stalled, or was severely limited. Some institutions now face the possibility of closing or merging, while others are using financial exigency to lay off faculty or shutter small programs with low or dwindling enrollments

2022 – ACJS agrees to extend its “**Seal of Approval**” designation to academic programs that undergo an external review and are deemed to have either met or exceeded criteria established by ACJS Quality Standards

Kelly Stockdale, Rowan Sweeney and Clare McCluskey Dean [publish](#) “Exploring the criminology curriculum: Using the [Intersectionality Matrix](#) as a pedagogical tool to develop students’ critical information literacy skills” in which they argue that “traditional literacy skills often neglect to develop students’ critical understanding of how information and knowledge are formed, and the unequal power relations at the heart of this process.” (#8 all-time most read article in the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*)

In August, ADPCCJ [publishes](#) results of its 2021 annual survey of CCJ doctoral programs

2023 – [Anthony Peguero](#) becomes the **first Latino President** of ACJS

In March, ADPCCJ [publishes](#) results of its 2022 annual survey of CCJ doctoral programs

ACJS announces **completion** of the [Directory of Justice-Related Degree Programs](#) in the United States and publishes two “white papers” on the creation of the Directory and preliminary results of analyses of its contents. The Directory contains over 100 pieces of information on over 2,300-degree programs of all levels housed at over 1,700 [Title IV](#) eligible U.S. colleges and universities

In the May [issue](#) of *ACJS Today*, the ACJS Executive Board includes a Letter to the Membership explaining the Board’s formal opposition to *any* state or federal legislative efforts that jeopardize the educational standards in our discipline and/or undermine member ability to conduct research that can help inform policy and practice. The Board publicly condemns such legislative efforts to demonstrate its broader commitment to the preservation and defense of academic freedom writ-large as outlined in the American Association of University Professors’ (AAUP) [Statement of Principles of Academic Freedom and Tenure](#) published in 1940

[Special Issue](#) of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* (vol. 34, no. 3) devoted to Latina/o/x Criminology and Justice: Pedagogy, Curriculum, Representation, and Reflections is published, and features an Introduction by April Fernandes, Janice Iwama, and Anthony Peguero along with 10 articles that address assorted topics relating to the role Latina/o/x scholarship and teaching in CCJ education

2023 – The **University of Iowa** creates a PhD program in criminology

John Sloan, Bonnie Fisher, [Tim Engle](#), John Worrell, and [Logan Lanson](#) [present](#) a synopsis of the ACJS Directory of Justice Degree Related Programs Project as well as discuss planned future activities involving the Directory in the November issue of [ACJS Today](#)

2024 – Matthew Vanden Bosch [presents](#) tips for graduate students on pursuing extramural funding in “A grad student’s guide to grants: guidelines for doctoral students pursuing external funding” in the Doctoral Student Forum feature of the May/June issue of *The Criminologist*

Members of the ACJS Directory Project Team announce the roll out of an [online Dashboard](#) on October 1st that will provide users up to 10 relevant filters (e.g., institutional control, total enrollment, degree level, and major) to search the ACJS Directory of Justice Related Degree Programs for one or more programs. The Dashboard includes home pages for prospective students, program directors, researchers, and vendors (e.g., publishers)

ASC issues a formal statement of its [commitment](#) to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion in the January/February issue of *The Criminologist*

[Special Issue](#) of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* (vol. 35, no. 2), with John Sloan and Bonnie Fisher serving as Guest Editors, is published. It features an Introduction by [Janice Joseph](#) and articles and commentaries on The Past, Present, and Future of CCJ Education by multiple past-presidents and current and former board members of ACJS, ASC, the Northeastern, and Southern Criminal Justice Associations

Camille Gibson, Sonja Siennick, Jared Dmello, Daniel Scott, Justin Pickett, and Charisse Coston [suggest](#) “It is **time** to do better with ethics education at the doctoral level” in a contribution to the Ethics Education feature in the January/February issue of *The Criminologist*

Edgar Bomal-ong Mapangdo [publishes](#) “Criminology internship program of Mountain Province State Polytechnic College” in which he presents the results of an evaluation of how well an undergraduate internship program at Mountain Province State Polytechnic College in the Philippines had been implemented in 2018, based on surveys of 122 students, along with focus groups of 20 students randomly selected from the larger group who completed an internship during 2021-2022. (#22 all-time most read article in the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*)

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