

**THE GENESIS AND EARLY HISTORY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDIES
AT MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
A.F. BRANDSTATTER, PROFESSOR EMERITUS
Michigan State University
Presented at the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association Meeting
Congress Hotel--Chicago, Illinois
October 11-13, 1989**

To suggest that institutions of higher learning consider offering a major area of study in a professional field without being influenced by other events is misleading. Thus I intend to briefly review national and local events that influenced the introduction in 1935 of a five-year baccalaureate program on the East Lansing campus of what would become Michigan State University. Some of the key actors and their supporters shall be identified.

Much of the material for this paper is based on a master's thesis titled The School of Criminal justice at Michigan State University 1935-1963, prepared by Wilbur Lewis Rykert, along with my personal recollection of events that occurred at Michigan State University after I matriculated in 1933 and transferred to the Department of Police Administration in 1935. (The Department of Police Administration became the School of Criminal Justice in 1970.) I was also employed as a custodian by the Michigan State Police and had a room assigned to me for a period of about two years. Thus, I knew personally all of the staff mentioned in this paper.

In June 1909, the first National Conference on Criminal Law and Criminology was convened in Chicago by the faculty of law at Northwestern University. This conference resulted in the passage of three resolutions resulting in:

1. The establishment of the American Institute of Criminal Law & Criminology.
2. The founding in 1910 of the publication Journal of Law, Criminology and Police Science.
3. The translation into English of nine of the most important books on criminology by foreign scholars, including Criminal Psychology by Hans Gross, Criminal Sociology by Enrico Ferri, and Crime: Its Causes and Remedies by Caesar Lombroso.¹

Subsequently, three major events occurred in the federal government that influenced state and local government officials in carrying out law enforcement activities.²

1. In 1925 a citizens group organized a National Crime Commission under George Wickersham, U.S. Attorney General during the administration of President Robert Taft. One major recommendation of this group was that each state organize a crime commission to advise governors on crime control.³
2. In 1931, President Herbert Hoover appointed George Wickersham to be chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. This group addressed several subjects and resulted in Report on Police, prepared under August Vollmer's direction by two members of the political science faculty of the University of Chicago.

The major complaint expressed by the commission was the lack of training and education of the police.⁴

During this period of federal activity a few police officials distinguished themselves by seeking to improve the role of police in the nation. One of these leaders was August Vollmer, who came from New Orleans to Berkeley, California in 1916 where he worked as a postal employee. Outspoken about corruption in government, he was persuaded by friends to seek public office and was elected to town Marshall, ultimately becoming chief of police in Berkeley. He influenced the quality of police service for the next 30 years, and studied, taught, and participated at police meetings across the nation. He was particularly active in the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He regularly taught police courses at the University of California and was hired in 1929 by the University of Chicago as a political science professor primarily to teach police administration courses to students. In 1930, he returned to Berkeley and taught in the Bureau of Public Administration which became the School of Criminology with O.W. Wilson as its first dean.

In 1919, while Vollmer was active in Berkeley, Oscar Olander, a student at Ferris Institute in Michigan, joined the Michigan State Police as a trooper.⁵ He rose through the ranks to become deputy commissioner in 1923 and was appointed commissioner in 1926 when he was only 26 years old. He was reappointed by successive Michigan governors until he retired in 1947. Michigan State Police headquarters were located adjacent to the Michigan State University campus and Olander was a personal friend of many faculty members, including John A. Hannah, who later become President of the University.

Commissioner Olander was appointed chairman of the Training Committee of the Michigan Crime Commission when it was established in 1929.⁶ He was reported to have considerable influence with the state legislature and in 1925, Public Act 211 was passed by the legislature, authorizing the Michigan State Police to train police officers. Unfortunately, funds to implement the program on a continuous basis were not authorized and the program ended in 1933.⁷

A number of other Michigan police officials who were active on the national scene worked with Commissioner Olander to upgrade the quality of police service. Some of the key actors were Captains Don Leonard and Caesar Scavarda of the State Police. Captain Leonard served as president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and Captain Scavarda was a former mayor and chief of police in Flint, Michigan. Other chiefs of police included Peter Hansen, Muskegon; John Tolan, Escanaba; Abner Carroll, Grand Rapids; William Cross, Highland Park; Al Seymour, Lansing; and William Rutledge of Detroit. In 1931, Chief Cross opined that "college-trained police officers were needed in law enforcement."⁸ These men represented much of the police leadership in Michigan and were equally active at the national level as members of IACP. There was clear evidence from Chief Cross's comment, the enactment of Public Act 211, the establishment of the Michigan Crime Commission and Commissioner Olander's appointment as chairman of the training committee that the improved education and training of police would occur in due course. The stage was set and certainly support existed among the police leadership in Michigan for improved training of police officers.

Some have speculated that the event that precipitated action in Michigan occurred in December 1934, when U.S. Attorney General Homer Cummings invited 600 of the most distinguished persons in the criminal justice community to attend the Attorney General's Conference on Crime.⁹ The participants included Earl Warren, later chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court; Senator Allen Bible of Nevada; Wayne Morse, Dean of the Law School at the University of Oregon, and others of equal stature. President Roosevelt addressed the conferees, and Attorney General Cummings asked support for a "National Training Center" and a "Degree Granting Academy." Andrew Kavanaugh, Chief of Police in Fairport, New Jersey and later Miami, spoke for IACP and asked the federal government to establish a police "West Point", a four-year program leading to a baccalaureate degree. Others called for the police to be trained at "accredited institutions of training" and opposed creating a federal empire of training schools, urging instead the use of land grant colleges and universities. Chiefs of police from Michigan were well-represented at this conference and addressed by Captain Leonard of the Michigan State Police. However, two very distinguished and influential police leaders were not invited to attend this conference. They were August Vollmer and Commissioner Oscar G. Olander. The latter was reported to have been critical of the FBI for its failure to cooperate with local police and it has been conjectured that this may have been the reason he was not invited.¹⁰

The principle catalyst in the development of police education in Michigan was

Dr. LeMoyne Snyder, son of Jonathan Snyder, a former president of Michigan State College. Dr. Snyder had graduated from the University of Michigan Medical School and had attended Harvard Medical School. During an internship in New York City, he treated "Leg" Diamond, a notorious gangster, who had been badly wounded by gunfire. He studied law while practicing medicine and was eventually admitted to the bar. He served the Michigan State Police as its medical-legal advisor and authored a book titled

Homicide Investigation. He offered lectures on medical-legal subjects at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, but since university officials there were not interested in a permanent program, Dr. Snyder turned his attention to Michigan State College. His relationship with Commissioner Olander and the Michigan State Police was important to the developments unfolding in East Lansing.

In June, 1935, six months after the U.S. Attorney General's meeting in Washington, D.C., the Michigan Crime Commission convened and passed a resolution inviting attention to the recommendations of U.S. Attorney General Cummings'

"Conference on Crime" for "Scientific Police Training" and the possibility for such training through the cooperation of the Michigan State Police and Michigan State College. A committee was appointed to meet with several persons representing Michigan State College. The Crime Commission Committee was comprised of two members of the Michigan State Police including Commissioner Olander and Dr. LeMoyne Snyder, along with a state senator, and two lawyers, one a prosecuting attorney from Flint, Michigan. The College Committee included four MSC deans and secretary John Hannah. In approximately one month, July 1935, all three institutions - the Crime Commission, the Michigan State Police, and Michigan State College - approved a new police training program for the undergraduate level titled the Department of Police

Administration, which was to begin fall term, 1935. In effect, a new academic department had been created - -

a major program requiring five years of study. Two hundred credits were required to graduate including 30 credits to be granted upon completion of an 18- month field service training program administered by the Michigan State Police. At the present time, it is titled a practicum and is optional.¹¹

Perhaps the significant difference between the approach by August Vollmer to police training and education and Michigan State's approach is the age-old question of training versus education. On pages 55 - 57 of Dr. Rykert's master's thesis, he mentions Vollmer's reluctance to start a degree-granting program in a letter written in 1933 from Vollmer to William Wiltberger at San Jose State College. The letter indicates that Vollmer "was not ready to push for a full degree program in police administration" and expressed his belief in the following language: "It is of major importance that we do nothing until we are positive we are right."¹²

At Michigan State College, however, the program was placed under the direction and supervision of Dean R.C. Huston of the Division of Applied Science, an academician with a distinguished scientific background, and the difference between the two philosophies was evident.

Since the new program was approved too late to be included in the fall 1934 - 35 catalog, announcements were made in other ways. One such announcement occurred at the October, 1935 Michigan Crime Conference hosted on campus, at which Dean Huston spoke. He had previously summarized the new program after its approval in the following language, stipulating that:

"THE GRADUATES OF THE COURSE BE, FIRST
OF ALL, WELL-TRAINED COLLEGE MEN WITH
FUNDAMENTAL TRAINING IN ENGLISH AND
THE SCIENCES - BOTH PHYSICAL AND
SOCIAL. THAT OVER-SPECIALIZATION BE
AVOIDED IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF
TRAINING. THAT STUDENTS BE GIVEN
INSTRUCTION IN CRIMINAL LAW AND
EVIDENCE. THAT THE THIRD YEAR OF
TRAINING BE GIVEN TO A GENERAL SURVEY

IN POLICE SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION.
THAT AFTER APPROXIMATELY THREE YEARS
OF TRAINING AT THE COLLEGE -
INTENSIVE TRAINING AT THE STATE POLICE
-ALONG SPECIAL LINES FOR WHICH HIS
EARLIER TRAINING HAS FITTED HIM.
THAT FOUR YEARS OF MILITARY SCIENCE
BE REQUIRED SO THE STUDENT MAY BECOME
TRAINED IN MILITARY DISCIPLINE."¹³

The requirement for military science kept young women from enrolling initially but this requirement was waived for them within a few years.

When the governing body of Michigan State College and the Board of Agriculture approved the program in July, 1935, they also named Donald Julian Bremer as the head of the department. His appointment was well-received since he had credentials acceptable both to law enforcement and the faculty. He was a graduate of Michigan State College, where he had completed the requirements for the bachelor of arts degree with a major in literature. While a student, he worked as a police officer in East Lansing and subsequently joined the campus police. At the time of his appointment to the new five-year academic program, he had approximately ten years of police experience and was serving as chief of the campus police. He also had been admitted to practice law in the state of Michigan since he had completed a special course of study offered by Judge Leland Carr and had passed the State Bar Examination.¹⁴

In addition to Don Bremer and the faculty of Michigan State College, other instructors included Michigan State Police staff, including Captain C.J. Scavarda; Captain Donald S. Leonard, a lawyer and commander of the Second District; Sgt. Joseph Childs, a college graduate who became commissioner after Olander retired; and Dr. LeMoyne Snyder, medical-legal consultant to the Michigan State Police.

Others included officers from the laboratories including LeRoy Smith and "Tex" Jones who supplemented courses in criminal investigation with their expertise in firearms identification and fingerprint identification and classification respectively. The State Police were outstanding teachers. Captain Scavarda was probably the most enthusiastic and dynamic classroom teacher we had. He believed adamantly in the professionalism and integrity of the police service and espoused equal rights and courteous treatment of the public during an era when these topics were not generally discussed.

Although students could transfer into the program as sophomores and juniors, the courses accepted in transfer indicate the rigor of the program and supported Dean Huston's focus on the arts and sciences. A brief review of a transcript of a student from 1935 indicates the courses that students transferred from other areas of study into the police administration program.¹⁵

2 years of Chemistry 18 credits
4 quarters of English 12 credits
1 year of Mathematics 9 credits
1 year of Physics 9 credits
1 year of History 9 credits
1 year of Philosophy 9 credits
1 year of Economics 9 credits

Other courses such as sociology, anatomy, bacteriology, education and speech were also accepted. Five police administration courses were offered, taught by

Don Bremer, Dr. Snyder and Michigan State Police staff. The field service training programs began winter quarter during the third year and extended for a period of 18 months. A total of 45 credits in police administration courses were offered. Since 200 credits were required for graduation, as noted earlier, the professional course requirements represented about 25% of the total required to graduate.

Admission requirements to Michigan State College during the 1930's are enumerated on page 33 of the M.S.C. Catalog for 1935 - 36 with announcements for

1936 - 37. A transcript of this page is appended to this paper. The requirements for applicants, included the requisite that a prospective student be a minimum of 15 years of age and of good moral character.

The course requirements for Police Administration appeared initially on page 76-77 of the catalog noted above. It is surprising to note the similarity between the courses accepted as transfer credits from other programs and the requirements established following the approval of the Police Administration Program. It was heavily weighted in the Sciences and Arts; a transcript of page 76 - 77 is appended to this paper for those interested in curriculum-building.

The Michigan State Police administered the Field Service Training Program (FSTP). They also agreed to pay each student one dollar per day during this period and give each student an honorary rank. The latter was never granted and the stipend of one dollar per day was provided to the first three students who entered the program and was suspended for students who followed for budgetary reasons. The FSTP was an outstanding experience and students spent their time primarily with the State Police (about one year) and with the Detroit Police Department (about six months). Students were assigned for approximately two to four weeks with every major

division of both departments and worked with uniform personnel and detective units. They were also assigned to industrial security activities at General Motors facilities. It was a fantastic experience.

With the advent of World War II, enrollment in the program declined. There were no graduates in 1945 and Don Bremer resigned during this period. His replacement was

Tom King, a lawyer who had also been the end coach on the football staff. Professor King had other assignments in the Office of the Dean of Students, although he taught criminal law and ministered to the program during the World War II years.

Immediately following this period, Michigan State College began an internal reorganization and the police administration department became a part of the School of Business and Public Service. Other departments at that time included Social Science, Journalism, Business Administration, Hotel Administration and Physical Education. Later other reorganizations occurred and the Department of Police Administration became the School of Police Administration and then the School of Criminal Justice in the College of Social Science. It remains there today, along with Sociology, Psychology, Geography, Urban Planning and Landscape, Architecture, Social Work and Labor and Industrial Relations. With the advent of the GI Bill, enrollments increased throughout the university and the need for additional staff developed.

In 1945-6, I had served as a military government officer during the early stages of the occupation of South Korea, assigned to public safety and under the direction of 24th Corps Headquarters of the U.S. Army. We were responsible for reorganizing the police forces of South Korea, re-establishing police communications, and developing a training program for newly-employed police officers who were to undergo an intensive one week training program.

During December 1945, I received an offer to become Chief of Police in East Lansing, Michigan and subsequently requested release from military service. I assumed duties in East Lansing in February, 1946 and resigned later that year to accept an associate professorship in the School of Police Administration. I began teaching courses in criminal law, evidence and administration and organization. In the meantime, the department head, Tom King, received a full-time assignment in the Office of Dean of Students. My responsibilities included the recruitment of additional staff to meet increasing enrollments and the development of a plan for administering the Field Service Training Program which now continues as an 18-month practicum under the supervision of the Michigan State Police.

In 1947, Commissioner Olander retired and his replacement, Captain Don Leonard, endorsed our plan to have the Field Service Training Program administered by the police administration staff. The police administration faculty was assembled during the early history of the school when our future was uncertain, teaching loads were heavy, and research and service were expected of those serving a land grant institution. Those who joined the faculty immediately after World War II did yeoman service. With some risk, I shall mention only a few who worked with me early in my tenure a head of the Department of Police Administration.

Professor Ralph F. Turner. Ralph Turner was the first person to augment the faculty following World War II. He joined us in 1947 from the Kansas City Missouri Police Department where he served as a criminalist and laboratory technician. He came with a degree in Chemistry from the University of Southern California. He initiated and administered the first major research effort of the school, a study to validate chemical tests for intoxication involving blood, breath and urine tests of subjects who had ingested measured amounts of 100% bourbon during and after an evening meal. The results had great ramifications for public policy issues and the standards later established by the National Safety Council. He became a Fulbright scholar and is renowned for his work in Europe and the Far East.

Robert Scott was the second addition to the faculty. A graduate of Yale University and Albany Law School, he practiced law and served as a judge in New York State. I met Bob Scott in the military service during World War II when he was teaching in a security program in Chicago as a military police instructor. After the war, we met again at Ft. Sheridan, Illinois. He had been commissioned in the regular Army. I was on a two-week tour of duty with an ROTC unit and urged him to join our faculty and become our legal instructor. He agreed and joined the faculty in 1948. He taught law and evidence and pursued his interests in youth work and corrections. He subsequently took a leave of absence to become deputy director of the youth division of the Michigan Department of Corrections, where he served eighteen years. He was the first Director of the National Institute of Police-Community Relations held in 1955 as our contribution to the University's celebration of its centennial year. The Scott Regional Correctional Facility in Plymouth, Michigan is named after Professor Scott.

Professor Gordon H. Sheehe joined the faculty in 1952 from the political science department of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. He is a University of Vermont graduate and a former Vermont state highway officer. He served several years on the Northwestern University Traffic Institute staff providing leadership to the traffic safety movement in the United States. A traffic safety authority with a national reputation, he was appointed the first director of the Highway Traffic Safety Center - a research and service facility on the MSU campus involving faculty from several other disciplines. The center continues today as a unit of the College of Engineering.

Professor Albert Germann joined our faculty in 1954 and was assigned to develop the industrial security program. He had both police and academic credentials, having earned his doctorate while a member of the Los Angeles Police Department where he served as one of the bright young men in the department. Although his primary interest was law enforcement, he focused his attention on the Industrial Security Program which became one of the popular offerings of the School. He co-authored the text Introduction to Law Enforcement with Professor Frank Day and Dr. Robert Gallatti of the New York City Police Department.

These men formed the nucleus around which the police administration program at East Lansing was developed and expanded into an internationally recognized professional area of study. Approximately 35 other persons joined the faculty in subsequent years and made a significant contribution by building and improving on the initial effort of a few dedicated persons. Those who joined the faculty later represented several different areas of criminal justice and strengthened immensely the courses and curricula being developed. Although the tenure of some

was short, they represented the legal profession, youth and crime prevention interests, the police and corrections profession, private security, and safety interests, plus the courts. They also represented the minority community. Many of the persons who joined the faculty over the years gained experience at MSC and then moved on to other institutions as teachers and researchers or administrators of new programs. Some returned to the real world of practitioners. In spite of this turnover of faculty, the reputation of the school continued to grow. Each person who joined the faculty made a significant and important contribution to the maturation of a new and exciting area of study. Research and publication continued and accelerated in subsequent years. The basic introductory text to law enforcement in most college and university classrooms is a product of two former members of the faculty. Publications in other areas, including police-community relations, problem-solving and community policing and numerous journal articles, are among the products of the faculty.

With the addition of faculty and resources, new courses and curricula were planned and developed. Six major areas of study were eventually approved by the college and university faculty. They included: Police Administration, Criminalistics, Crime Prevention and Juvenile Delinquency, Highway Traffic Safety, Corrections and Industrial Security.

These programs of study were pioneering efforts and we were fortunate to receive the support of our colleagues in other departments and colleges at the university. In 1963, during a major reorganization of the university, at the time the present College of Social Science was being formed, it was necessary for the so-called professional programs (Urban Planning and Landscape Architecture, School of Labor and Industrial Relations, and Police Administration), to present their programs to an advisory committee in order to be included in the new college. Thus, a group from Sociology, Psychology, Geography, Political Science and Economics reviewed our curricula and voted to accept the three professional programs. We had no qualms about this process since our staff had excellent academic and professional credentials and were respected by faculty in other departments. We involved the faculties from other departments in the social sciences in the planning and implementation of our police-community relations institute. The psychology staff also participated in the chemical tests research that Professor Turner was conducting (the evaluation of the fatigue factor of persons in various stages of intoxication). Courses offered by other departments were included in our requirements, since they augmented and strengthened police administration offerings.

As a result of the research, teaching, and service activities of our staff, we achieved a national and international reputation. Some of the developments and activities that form the basis for this reputation include the following:

1. Chemical tests for intoxication conducted from 1948 - 51 that resulted in a change in national policy regarding drunk driving.
2. The development of the undergraduate industrial security curriculum in 1955 at a time when corporate America was upgrading its security forces and seeking college-trained personnel.
3. The involvement of our staff in the South Vietnam Advisory Project from 1955 to 1963. A staff of 26 police advisors were recruited to serve in South Vietnam. This

project was developed to support the efforts of the U.S. government in Southeast Asia.

4. The development of the Police-Community Relations Institutes in 1955 involving community leaders, minority representatives and police leaders from the United States and foreign countries. The keynote speaker at the first institute was Chief William Parker of the City of Los Angeles.
5. The establishment of the Highway Traffic Safety Center at a time when traffic fatalities exceeded 50,000 in the United States and was considered a major public policy issue.
6. The development of an overseas study program with Scotland Yard of London in 1970 for both undergraduate and graduate students.
7. The development of a 90-day training program for selected German police officials which began in 1950 and continued to 1953. This was a result of my consultantship to the U.S. State Department to evaluate public safety in occupied Germany.
8. The selection of MSU by the Provost Marshall General to upgrade the educational backgrounds of Military Police officers following World War II so that they could compete successfully with other branch officers selected for advanced training in military training institutions. This program expanded to criminal justice programs in other academic institutions.
9. The establishment in 1951 of the first statewide basic police training program for Michigan police officers. Former Detroit police official and former chief of police of Pontiac, Michigan, Charles Rhodes, was appointed as director of this program. It was later expanded to offer supervisory training courses.
10. The encouragement of staff to accept leaves of absence to assume major responsibilities with police departments. Victor Strecher and Roy holiday served as directors of training for the St. Louis, Missouri Police Department.
11. The approval in 1956 of a Master of Science program.
12. The course offered by Professor Turner titled "Alcoholism - A Social Dilemma" as a labor of love for several years until it was finally approved by the university as a regular offering.
13. The admittance of women to the program in the late 1940's and its first female graduate (Daisy Kim of Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1951).

Beginning with the special training program for selected German police officials funded by the U.S. State Department, foreign students have been enrolled in the undergraduate and graduate program of the School from all parts of the world, especially Europe and the Far East. A few of the countries that have been represented include South Korea, Formosa, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, South Vietnam, Indonesia, the United Kingdom, Norway and Denmark. Many students from other countries also participated by attending the short course offerings of the school.

Frequently, the question arises as to whether our students were in-service or

pre-service students. Historically, virtually all students were drawn from the regular student body of the university. An influx of pre-service students did not occur until the federal government began to provide funding through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

All faculty appointments from the beginning were made in the tenure line system of the university. The only persons appointed with so-called "soft money" were those who were considered temporary employees. When members of the faculty accepted assignments in South Vietnam, for example, they were replaced by temporary employees.

In general, one of the criteria used to judge the quality and effectiveness of professional courses of study offered by institutions of higher learning is the success of its graduates. We have been very proud of the contributions our graduates have made to the criminal justice field. They have advanced to the highest positions available to them in both the public and private sector. They have given leadership to federal, state and local law enforcement agencies and to the private security sector. At one time, every major police training program at the federal level, FLETC and the FBI National Academy were administered by Michigan State graduates. This is still the case at FLETC. A number of graduates are heads of corporate security offices. At this time, the three major automobile manufacturers, Chrysler, General Motors and Ford, each have a MSU graduate in leadership positions in charge of security with appropriate titles. The current director of the Michigan State Police is a graduate of the school. There are graduates serving in leadership positions in municipal departments and sheriffs departments across the nation with several in Michigan. The recently retired director of the State Department of Corrections in Michigan, who started his career as a police officer, is also a graduate. Many are teaching or engaged in research in our colleges or universities.

The school continues its mission of providing potential leaders to the criminal justice system. The current crop of students are a highly select group. About twenty thousand students seek admission to Michigan State University each year. Only about 6,000 are admitted as freshmen, with an average grade point of 3.3. This group represents the top 20% of their high school class.

Theodore Roosevelt said many years ago that "every man owes some of his time to the upbuilding of the profession to which he belongs." The faculty of the School of Criminal Justice and many of its graduates have abided by this standard. It is a program with a proud history spanning nearly seven decades offering four degrees in courses of study that have prepared thousands of young men and women for professional careers.

The pioneering spirit and the rich land grant philosophy of a premier educational institution, Michigan State University, has made a significant contribution to the criminal justice system in the United States and indeed to many governments in foreign lands. The School of Criminal Justice continues to respond with strong and able leadership under its present director, Dr. Robert Trojanowicz. The focus on research and the continuation of innovative programs and ideas has added to the school's prestige and enhanced its reputation. The current major project, directed by Professor Trojanowicz, is the National Center for Community Policing, funded by the Mott Foundation.

Today, only one person is still alive who influenced the establishment of the police administration/criminal justice program, President Emeritus John A. Hannah.

Dr. LeMoyne Snyder died May 23, 1989 in Paradise, California where he resided upon leaving East Lansing, Michigan.

For more information regarding the developments reported in this paper, students of history are urged to review the master of science thesis titled, "The School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University 1935-1963 by Dr. Wilbur Lewis Rykert and/or research the Archives at M.S.U. The master's thesis is a fascinating story and reveals the nuances and effect of political maneuvering and the practicalities of the real world in both the police community and in academe.

NOTES

1. Leon Radzinowicz, "In Search of Criminology", London: Heinemann, 1961,p.115.
2. Ralph G. Murdy, Crime Commission Handbook, Baltimore: Criminal Justice Commission, 1956, pp. 44-45. Cited by Wilbur L. Rykert, "The School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University, 1935-1963. "Master's thesis, Michigan State University, 1985, p. 27.
3. Rykert, Wilbur Lewis. "The School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University, 1935-1963". Master's thesis, Michigan State University, 1985, p. 28.
4. Ibid., pp. 4, 45-46.
5. Ibid., pp. 19, 20, 26.
6. Ibid., p. 32.
7. Ibid., p. 37.
8. Ibid., pp. 32-38.
9. Ibid., P. 47.
10. Ibid., pp. 47-49.
11. Ibid., pp. 57-59.
12. Ibid., p. 56.
13. Ibid., p. 60.
14. Ibid., p. 21-26.
15. Student transcript of A.F. Brandstatter; from personal files

APPENDICES

Appendix I - MSC Bulletin 1935-36 (Catalog)

Appendix II - Admission Requirements MSC (Catalog) 1935-36 p. 33

Appendix III - MSC (Catalog) 1935-36, Police Administration Course Requirements, Fall Quarter, 1936, p.76-77

APPENDIX I

BULLETIN OF
MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE
Catalog Number 1935-1936
ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1936-1937

Vol. 30 March, 1936 No. 9

Published monthly by the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science

Entered at the Post office at East Lansing, Mich., as second class matter

APPENDIX II

ADMISSION

For admission to any curriculum offered by the College, an applicant must be at least fifteen years of age and of good moral character.

A student may be asked to withdraw from college if in the judgment of the administration he is not of good moral character or if his conduct is subversive of authority.

It is important that application for admission be made early. For this purpose, an application blank may be secured from the high school principal or from the registrar of the College. This should be filled out as directed and forwarded to the registrar's Office by the Principal immediately after the applicant graduates. This permits sufficient time to adjust any questions which might arise. Applications received during the opening week of a term may seriously delay admission.

Students will not ordinarily be admitted to any of the four-year courses later than Monday of the second week of any term.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

All students enrolled or enrolling the Michigan State College must upon request, take an oath of allegiance to support the government and the constitution of the United States of America.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE

The requirements for admission to the various curricula were recently revised, the new plan becoming effective Spetember, 1935. However, candidates for admission may have a choice of either the old requirements or the new requirements until September, 1937, when the new plan becomes exclusively effective.

It is expected that the preparatory work of all applicants shall have been of satisfactory grade. The College reserves the right to deny admission to those whose work has been unsatisfactory.

OLD PLAN OF ADMISSION

Graduates of approved high schools (see list on page 36), who meet the requirements as set forth and are recommended are admitted to our four-year courses without examination.

The College requires that all such applicants present fifteen acceptable units for admission - - a unit meaning a subject pursued throughout a school year, with not less than four recitation periods each week. The requirements for the different courses are as follows: For admission to the courses in Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics,

Applied Science, Veterinary Science, Medical Biology, Physical Education and Police Administration, the applicant must offer the following units:

- English..... 3 units
- Algebra..... 1 unit
- Plane Geometry..... 1 unit
- Group 1..... 4 units or more
- Group 2..... 6 units or less
- Total 15

APPENDIX III

POLICE ADMINISTRATION COURSE

The course in Police Administration is offered in cooperation with the Michigan Crime Commission and Michigan State Police to meet a growing demand for trained police executives

and specialists. The curriculum combines a study of the basic sciences with that of modern methods of crime prevention and detection.

The student will complete in residence at the College the equivalent of three years and one term (at least 164 credits and points equal to number of credits earned). This will be followed by an eighteen month period of training under the immediate direction of the Michigan State Police, at least six months of which will be in residence at the Barracks. (Thirty credits will be allowed for this training).

During his residence at the Barracks, the student will complete Military Science 411 and 412 in which he will be permitted to register without charge.

DIVISION OF APPLIED SCIENCE

Because of the four year military training requirement, it is necessary that the applicant upon entering be qualified to pass the physical examination required of advanced military students.

FIRST YEAR

Fall Term

Chem. 101a or 101 General Chemistry.....	3 or 4
Eng. Comp. 102e Composition.....	3
+Math.....	3
Hyg. 225a Personal Hygiene.....	2
Mil. Sci. 101 Military Science.....	1 ½
Phys. Ed. 103c Wrestling and Boxing.....	1

Winter Term

Chem. 102a or 102 General Chemistry.....	3 or 4
Eng. Comp. 102f Composition.....	3

Math.	3
Phys. Ed. 112 Technique and Practice of Wrestling.....	2
Mil. Sci. 102 Military Science.....	1 ½
Phys. Ed. 101 Swimming.....	1

Spring Term

Chem. 103a General Chemistry.....	3
Eng. Comp. 102g Composition.....	3
Math.	3
Phys.Ed.150 Technique and Practice of Boxing.....	1
Mil. Sci. 103 Military Science.....	1 ½
Phys. Ed. 103d Games.....	1

SECOND YEAR

Fall Term

Physics 201d Mechanics, Magnetism and Electricity.....	3
Bact. 201 General Bacteriology.....	3
Anat. 306 Mammalian Anatomy.....	3
Psych. 201 Psychology.....	4
Mil. Sci. 204 Military Science.....	1 ½

Winter Term

Physics 201e Electricity and Heat3
Sociol. 201 Principles of Sociology.....4
Physiol. 205 Nervous System..... 3
Econ. 210a General Economics.....3
Mil. Sci. 205 Military Science..... 1 ½

Spring Term

Physics 201f Sound and Light..... 3
Sociol. 202 Social Psychology..... 3
Physiol. 206 Respiration and Nutrition.....3
Econ. 210b General Economics..... 3
Mil. Sci. 206 Military Science..... 1 ½

THIRD YEAR

Fall Term

Police Adm. 301 Police Science.....3
Econ. 305 Labor Economics.....4
Mil. Sci. 307 Military Science.....3