

UAlbany magazine is published three times a year for alumni, parents, faculty, staff and friends of the University at Albany, State University of New York. Our goal is to produce a lively, informative publication that stimulates pride and interest in UAlbany.

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The University at Albany, established in 1844, is an internationally recognized public research university with a broad mission of undergraduate and graduate education, research and public service. Nearly 17,000 students are enrolled in nine schools and colleges of the University, one of four University Centers of the State University of New York.

UAlbany: Trailblazing The Study of Criminal Justice

Distinguished Professor Hans Toch was an established faculty member at Michigan State University when he was lured to the University at Albany to help found its School of Criminal Justice in the late 1960s. It was supposed to be a one-year assignment, but when it came time to return to East Lansing, Toch couldn't bring himself to leave. In fact, he's still here.



"What we had put together was so interesting that I wanted to see what would happen," explained Toch, one of four original "super-star" faculty members who invented the curriculum and then stayed to nurture it. "When you design (an entirely new field of study), you have a sense of ownership. The School was our baby."

Not many universities these days can claim that they are the birthplace of a whole new field of study. Because of its pre-eminent faculty and novel interdisciplinary approach, the School of Criminal Justice achieved almost instantaneous recognition and quickly began attracting exceptional students. Those students, now our proud alumni, are building similar programs on other campuses and serving as leaders in police agencies and criminal justice policy roles around the world. Beginning on Page 3, you'll find our package of stories about the School's trailblazing history and its plans for the future.

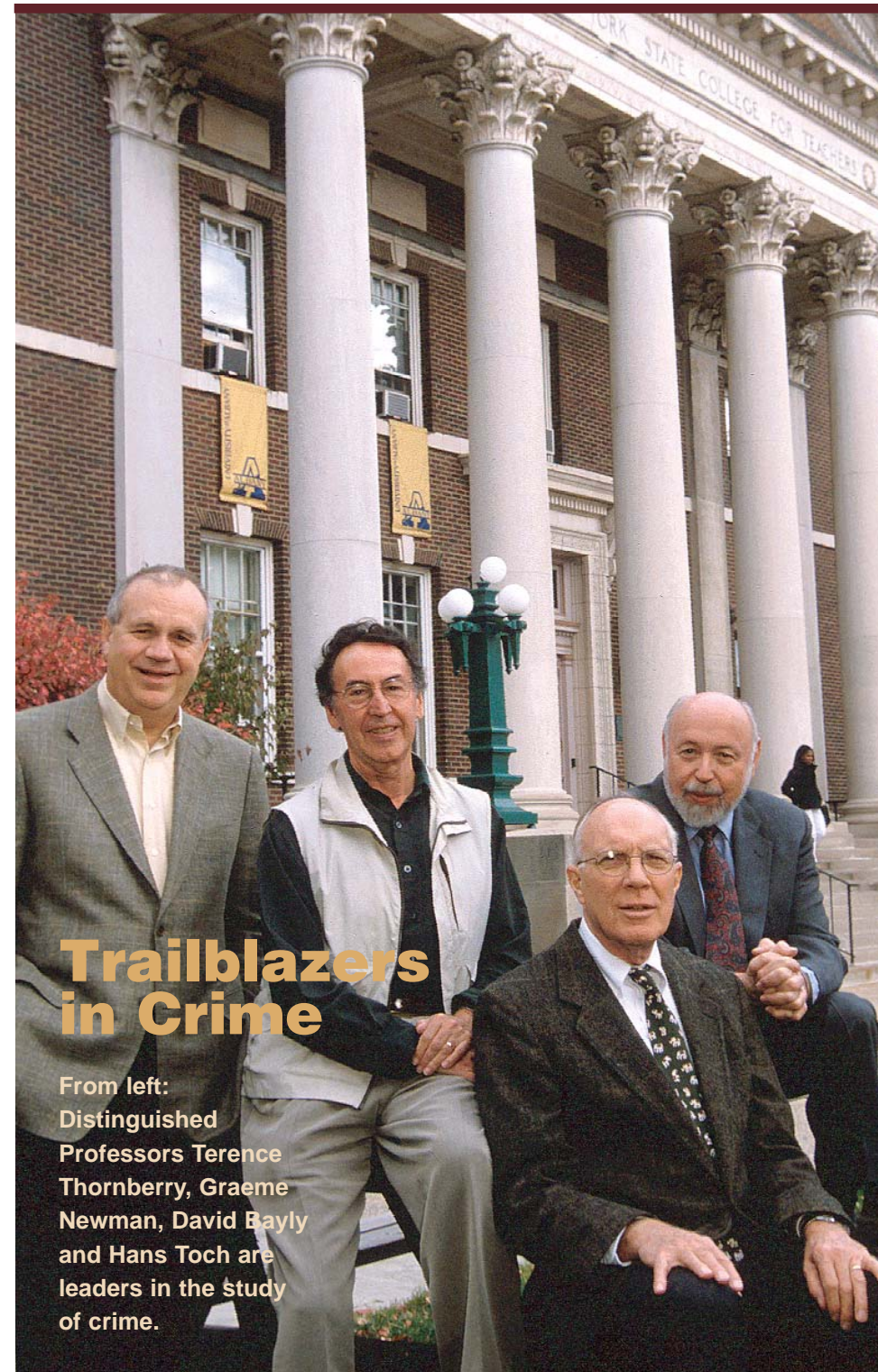
What's it like to be a UAlbany archaeology student taking part in a summer dig halfway around the world in the Balkans? To begin with, it's hot. Then there's the language barrier. But if you're one of Professor Michael Werner's students, it's also an unparalleled opportunity to travel back in time nearly 2,000 years to document life at a military outpost of the Roman Empire. Our story about their experiences begins on Page 10.

Is there anything more important than tradition to a 160-year-old university like UAlbany? I doubt it. When it comes to traditions, I've always thought the University has some of the most unique, from Rivalry to Torch Night to Moving Up Day. Now, we have some new ones, including the Clash of the Quads; a new mascot, Li'l Dane, who works the crowd at our athletic events; and a feisty new pep band. It's all part of our campus-wide effort to strengthen school spirit, and the evidence that it's working is everywhere. Our photo story about this begins on Page 20. Go Great Danes!

Christine McKnight

Christine Hanson McKnight
Editor

CRIME STORIES



Trailblazers in Crime

From left:
Distinguished
Professors **Terence
Thornberry, Graeme
Newman, David Bayly
and Hans Toch** are
leaders in the study
of crime.

Photo: Joseph Schuyler

UAlbany's School of Criminal Justice virtually invented the discipline when it was founded in 1968 with a star-studded faculty. It's still setting the standards in the field today. Here are the stories behind its legacy.

By CHRISTINE HANSON MCKNIGHT

The germ of the idea behind what is now UAlbany's School of Criminal Justice came from a single, determined individual. Eliot H. Lumbard, a special assistant to then-Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, was charged with modernizing law enforcement in New York State in the early 1960s. A former assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, Lumbard found a troubling lack of coordination among the police, prosecutors, courts, and the prison and parole systems, as well as an urgent need to better understand the roots of crime and its consequences for society.

"It was clear to me we didn't have the right education or research," said Lumbard, now retired and living in Hollis, N.H. "The best (available approach at the time) was criminology, which was an offshoot of sociology. It was usually one individual professor working alone, without much funding, and in isolation from the other disciplines. I felt we needed an inter-



Dean Julie Horney's View

Dean Julie Horney is the president-elect of the American Society of Criminology. Her latest research focuses on situational aspects of crime and the role that life circumstances play in determining whether people become involved in violence. She has a Ph.D. in psychology from the University of California at San Diego.

Q: You came to the University at Albany as dean of the School of Criminal Justice in June of 2002. What attracted you?

A: From the time I've been in this field, UAlbany has been the criminal justice program that everyone has emulated and looked up to as the best. There's a lot of competition today, with about 25 criminal justice schools nationwide, but we remain one of the top two or three. And the University itself is on the move, with a vision and commitment to quality education.

Q: What makes UAlbany's program distinct from others?

A: We were the first Ph.D. program in criminal justice in the country. Our curriculum was established back in the late 1960s and has served as the model for most other programs in the country today. It is called "the Albany Model," and it emphasizes interdisciplinary study, high-quality research, and a commitment to graduate education, especially doctoral study. Our alumni — some 2,200 strong — are really leading and reshaping the field of criminal justice, both as academics and in the world of policy and practice.

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disciplinary group of scholars from several related fields: law, public administration, psychology, sociology, social psychology, and allied areas. If we created a new kind of school with this kind of concept that looked not just at the offender, but *the system of criminal justice* as well, then perhaps that would be the right direction in which to go.

"The idea was to expand man's knowledge about this subject and, secondly, to train a new kind of person with a system-wide view of things. It's one defendant who has committed the crime, but then that person goes through the police, the prosecutors, the courts, and then the criminal justice rehabilitation system — jail or probation and parole. These separate

communities didn't always work together," he explained.

Lumbard said that Rockefeller immediately embraced the idea, calling for establishment of the new school in a special message to the legislature in 1962. The proposal became reality with the creation in 1968 of the University at Albany's School of Criminal Justice. It became the first Ph.D.-granting criminal justice program in the nation, and its interdisciplinary "Albany Model" curriculum has been emulated by many of the doctoral programs founded since then.

"Now there's a whole field (of study in this area), but Albany is the seed from which they all sprang," said Lumbard, who has stayed in touch

with the leadership of the School of Criminal Justice and has proudly watched it continue to blaze new trails.

Today, the School sets the standards in the field through internationally recognized faculty research and a graduate program consistently rated among the top five in the U.S. Its alumni have helped build similar programs at such institutions as Rutgers, Michigan State University, the University of Maryland and Indiana University, where they are producing a new generation of scholars and practitioners. They also serve as administrators or researchers in government and private criminal justice agencies. In all, the School boasts 2,200 graduates, including 196 doctoral recipients.

The School's master's degree program is widely recognized by the criminal justice community. Many police agencies, including the New York State Police, New York City Police, and Japanese National Police Agency, provide their officers with paid leaves and tuition reimbursement to earn their master's degrees at the School.

The quality of its faculty has always given the School of Criminal Justice an extraordinary stature. The first four faculty members hired were all established "superstars" lured to Albany by the challenge of inventing an entirely new curriculum. Recruited by Richard Myren, the School's founding dean (who was himself hired away from Indiana University), the original faculty was Fred Cohen (law); the late Donald Newman (criminology); Hans Toch (social psychology); and William Brown (public administration), a retired New York City police officer with a Ph.D. in political science.

Hired soon after that were Leslie Wilkins, a theorist from the University of California at Berkeley; parole expert Vincent O'Leary, who also served as president of UAlbany from 1977 to 1990; and Graeme Newman, an expert in the theories of punishment and social deviance. Toch and Graeme Newman join two other highly regarded scholars, Terence Thornberry and David Bayley, as "Distinguished" professors, the highest academic rank in the State University of New York system and a full step above the full professor rank.

Cohen left a position as the youngest full professor at the

University of Texas Law School to come to UAlbany in the late 1960s. He stayed until 1995.

"People in the law school world thought I was crazy," recalled Cohen, now a consultant and lecturer in Tucson, Ariz. "We felt like we were creating something that would be a lasting contribution to a field that badly needed prodding and change."

Toch, the lone remaining member of the school's original "star" faculty, describes the creation of the curriculum more than three decades ago as "a pioneering moment — with all of the excitement and all of the risk.

"We had a kind of Noah's Ark" (of scholars), with one of everything when the School was originally staffed," said Toch. "We couldn't hire people in criminal justice because they didn't exist. So we hired people from the main-line disciplines (law, psychology, sociology) with an interest in criminology. There was no such thing as criminal justice. We invented it."

He said that when the school finally opened its doors, after two years of planning, it enrolled 16 students. With the top criminologists in the country, it was able to attract the brightest students and to grow rapidly. Today, the School of Criminal Justice has 110 active doctoral candidates, about 40 master's students, and almost 130 undergraduate majors.

The faculty members are undisputed leaders in the study and analysis of an array of thorny issues. They include the role of weapons in homicide rates, the evaluation of police performance

Dean Julie Horney's View
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Q: What's new at the School of Criminal Justice?

A: We have implemented a new graduate concentration in information technology that emphasizes geographic information systems, spatial analysis and database construction. We think this will give our students cutting-edge skills important in both the academic and practice side of criminal justice. Another initiative that is currently in the planning stages is an annual "Albany Symposium on Crime and Justice," scheduled for the fall of 2004. We have also just received approval for an undergraduate internship program.

Q: As part of the Campaign for the University at Albany, the School of Criminal Justice is working to raise \$5 million in private support. How will you use the funds?

A: Private support will help us tremendously in our efforts to compete for high-quality graduate students and to recruit and keep the best faculty members. For graduate students, our goal is to establish new fellowships and increase the level of stipends we offer. We also hope to establish endowed professorships.

For information about ways you can help support the School of Criminal Justice, please contact:

Campaign for the University at Albany
University at Albany
1400 Washington Avenue
UAB 226, Albany, NY 12222
phone: (518) 437-4969.

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The Campaign for the University at Albany

Returning Home

By CAROL OLECHOWSKI

by citizens, the problem of mental illness among correctional populations, and community services to victims of domestic violence.

One of the School's hallmark research projects, the Rochester Youth Development Study, features interviews over 15 years with 1,000 adolescents and their parents about the causes and consequences of delinquency, gang membership and other forms of antisocial behavior. A book which grew out of the study, *Gangs and Delinquency in Developmental Perspective*, won the American Society of Criminology's Michael J. Hindelang Award last year for the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. It was co-authored by Thornberry, the project director since its inception in 1988, and three UAlbany research colleagues, Marvin Krohn of Sociology, Alan Lizotte of Criminal Justice, and Carolyn Smith of Social Welfare.

Graeme Newman, a 32-year faculty member who has mentored scores of doctoral students, said he has found UAlbany's School of Criminal Justice to be "an incredibly wonderful environment" in which to carry out research.

"It's a fertile environment where teaching and research mesh," he said. "As a faculty we have developed a lot of close friendships, both professional and personal, with our former students. That's produced a lot of books and articles, but it has also led to an incredible network of alumni who have gone on to bigger and better things," he said.

"It's an amazing experience to go to a meeting of the American Society of Criminology and to find our alumni in key positions all over the conference schedule. They're chairs and deans and in top positions. It's a superb legacy."

James J. Fyfe, M.A. '72, Ph.D. '78, had been a distinguished professor at John Jay College of Criminal Justice for exactly one day when he returned home to find a message from New York City Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly. His old friend was asking him to join the police department as deputy commissioner of training. "After 9/11, I really couldn't say no. This is the place that shaped me, and there was so much to be done here," he recalled.

In effect, Fyfe was returning home. He had joined the NYPD as a patrolman in 1963, working his way up to the rank of lieutenant and earning seven citations before retiring in 1979. During his years as a police officer, he received his bachelor's degree from John Jay College of Criminal Justice of the City University of New York. When the department offered him a fellowship to study at either Fordham Law School or UAlbany's School of Criminal Justice, he chose UAlbany.

After retiring from the NYPD, Fyfe then embarked on a second career — in academe. He was a faculty member at American and Temple universities, and a senior fellow of the Police Foundation, a Washington, D.C.-based "think tank." In 2000, he served as a visiting professor at Australia's Charles Sturt University.

Fyfe also built a reputation as an expert on police practices, taking on consulting work with law enforcement agencies and with civil and human

rights organizations around the United States and in Canada. He offered expert testimony in such high-profile cases as the Amadou Diallo case, tried in Albany in 2000; the Rodney King beating in Los Angeles; and the Jeffrey Dahmer serial murders. He has also testified before the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives.

"After 9/11, I really couldn't say no. This is the place that shaped me, and there was so much to be done here."

James J. Fyfe, M.A. '72, Ph.D. '78, Deputy Commissioner of Training, New York City Police Department

He feels that one of his most important contributions was to persuade the Supreme Court to strike down as unconstitutional the "fleeing felon" rule, which authorized police to shoot all fleeing felony suspects. The suspect in question in that case, Tennessee vs. Garner, was a teenager accused of stealing \$10. For this type of work, "Albany was a credential," acknowledged Fyfe, who received the American Society of Criminology's August Vollmer Award in 2002.

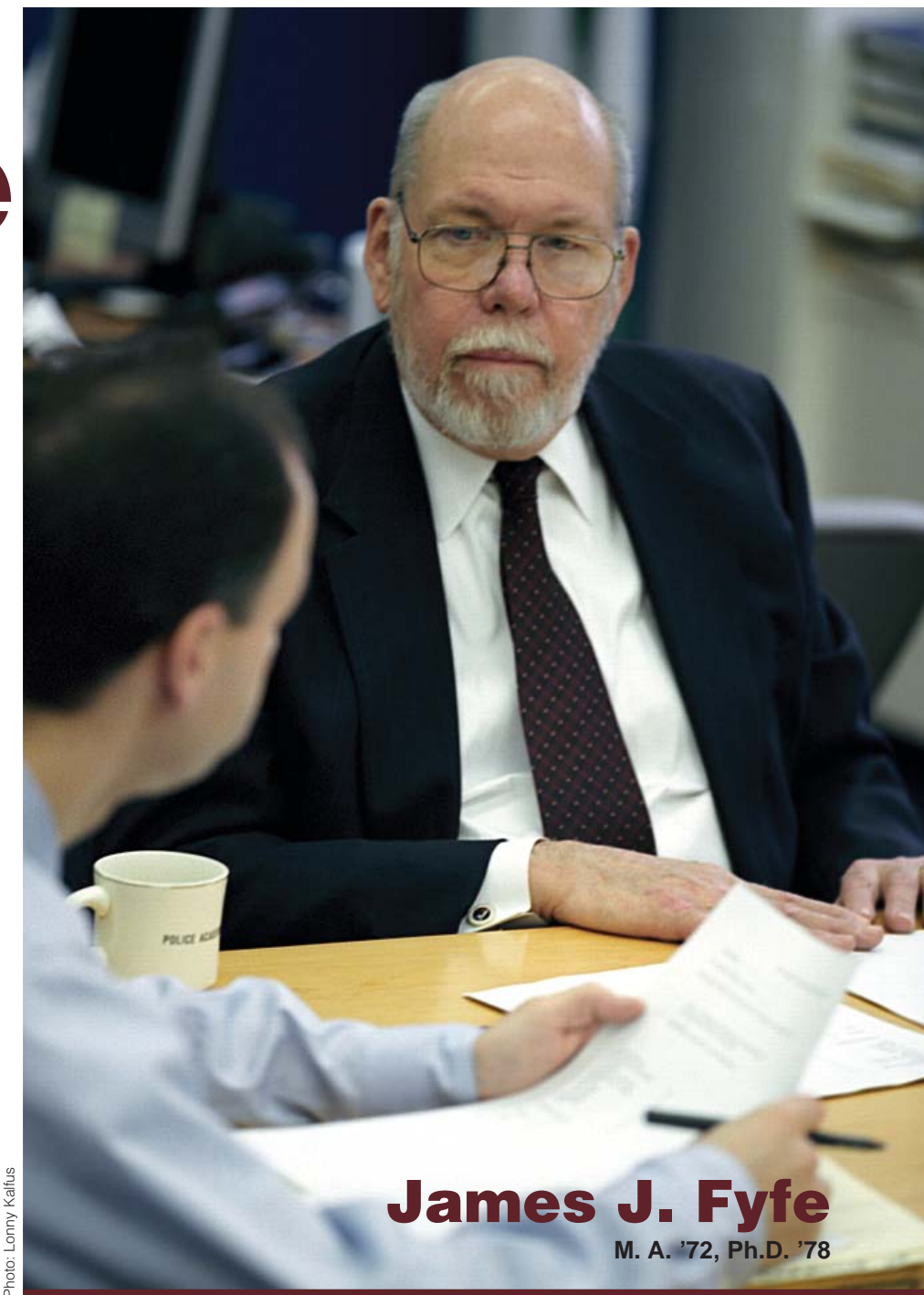
Since assuming the deputy commissioner's post in May 2002, Fyfe has been in charge of training for the 37,000 officers and 14,000 civilians who staff the NYPD. He recently

rewrote the entire curriculum, which had seen revisions, but no major overhaul, for three decades. He oversees the 900 New York City Police Academy staff, who train recruits; provide refresher courses for sergeants, lieutenants, and captains; and offer executive development programs for captains and higher-ranking officers. "The big drive right now has to do with terrorism," noted Fyfe, adding that the NYPD has received a federal grant to train 10,000 officers by the end of June 2004 to respond to biological and chemical attacks. Another priority is preparing for the Republican National Convention, which will take place in New York in September.

If Fyfe is devoted to the NYPD, he is also loyal to, and proud of, his *alma mater*. For the Brooklyn native, who had spent eight years in part-time study earning his undergraduate degree, the opportunity to participate in "a really intense full-time academic experience" at UAlbany represented "a life-changing experience." The author or co-author of numerous articles and several books, including *Above the Law: Police and the Excessive Use of Force* (1994) and *Police Practice in the '90s: Key Management Issues*, Fyfe credits the School with "honing my writing skills."

His professors, Fyfe added, "helped me to think about criminal justice in a global fashion." The School also gave him an appreciation for quantitative analysis. That type of analysis, he pointed out, is vital to making policy decisions. It has also impacted "just

Photo: Lonny Kallus



James J. Fyfe
M. A. '72, Ph.D. '78

about everything I have done here," Fyfe recalled during an interview in his office at police headquarters in lower Manhattan last January. The skills he acquired at UAlbany enable him to analyze "data sets on recruits, on changes in staffing and training, on changes in test policy and hiring."

From his desk, he pulled a chart illustrating that, between 1971 and 2002, fatal shootings by NYPD officers declined from 93 to 13. "In large meas-

ure, that's a result of policy changes that I analyzed in my dissertation (*Shots Fired: An Examination of New York City Police Firearms Discharges*). When I was here the first time, 'draw fast and shoot straight' was the rule. What we have focused on since then is training officers to structure their confrontations with potentially dangerous people so that nobody gets hurt," explained Fyfe, who received the School's Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1985.

John Laub and Robert Sampson: Understanding the Lives of Troubled Boys

By CAROL OLECHOWSKI

What They're Doing Now: Alumni of the School of Criminal Justice

Col. Deborah Campbell, M.A.'87:
deputy superintendent for employee
relations, New York State Police.

Thomas Constantine, M.A.'71:
superintendent of New York State
Police, 1987-94; head of the U.S.
Drug Enforcement Administration,
1994-99; oversight commissioner for
reform of Northern Ireland police
force, 2000-03; resumed teaching at
UAlbany's Rockefeller College of
Public Affairs and Policy after retir-
ing from commissioner's post.

Bruce Davis, B.S.'73, M.A.'75:
chairman of the board and CEO,
Digimarc Corp., a leading supplier
of digital watermarking and secure
personal identification technologies.

Tim Flanagan, M.A.'74, Ph.D.'80:
provost and vice president for aca-
demic affairs, SUNY-Brockport

Michael Gottfredson, Ph.D.'76:
executive vice chancellor, University
of California at Irvine; co-author of
A General Theory of Crime (1990), a
book with major impact in the field.

Alice Green, M.A.'79, Ph.D.'83:
founder and executive director of
the nonprofit Center for Law and
Justice in Albany.

Kathleen Heide, M.A.'78, Ph.D.'82:
interim dean of arts and sciences
and professor of criminal justice,
University of South Florida.

Ed McGarrell, M.A.'81, Ph.D.'86:
director, School of Criminal Justice,
Michigan State University.

In the 1970s, John Laub, M.A.'76,
Ph.D.'80, and Robert Sampson,
M.A.'79, Ph.D.'83, each made one
of the best decisions of his life: enrolling
at the University at Albany's School of
Criminal Justice. They have since
teamed up to produce cutting-edge
research about juvenile delinquency.

As a criminal justice major at the
University of Illinois at Chicago, Laub
aspired to a career as a Chicago police
officer. Now a University of Maryland
criminology and criminal justice pro-
fessor, Laub recalls that Dennis
Sullivan, one of his professors and a
School alum, encouraged him to go to
grad school at UAlbany instead. He
took Sullivan's advice and discovered
that what he tells his graduate stu-
dents was true: "Graduate school is
the best time of your life."

Sampson, now Harvard
University's Henry Ford II Professor
of the Social Sciences, also found that
to be the case. While majoring in soci-
ology at the University at Buffalo, he
began thinking ahead to post-graduate
study. His other college choice was
Cornell, but a visit to UAlbany's cam-
pus revealed "a thriving atmosphere"
and "an intense emphasis on research."
The department was electric, with
graduate students passionately
involved in studying and asking ques-
tions about many different aspects of
crime. You could say I caught the
research bug at UAlbany."

Sampson went on to teach at the
University of Illinois, then spent a
dozen years at the University of
Chicago before joining the Harvard
faculty in 2003. Three UAlbany School
of Criminal Justice professors still
influence him: the late Michael
Hindelang, for whom he worked at
the research center; Travis Hirschi, his
chair; and Michael Gottfredson. "In
retrospect, I did not know how lucky I
was to be trained by the absolute lead-
ers in the field," Sampson says.

Laub, immediate past president of
the American Society of Criminology,
likewise cites Hindelang, Hirschi,
Gottfredson, and Leslie Wilkins as role
models. "I cannot say enough about
how much I learned from my UAlbany
professors and from my fellow stu-
dents, especially Jim Garofalo, Tim
Flanagan, Ed Brown, Mike Buckman,
Joan McDermott, Tom Bernard, and
Rob Sampson. UAlbany was what one
hoped for in a graduate school — seri-
ous, intense, and full of intellectual
excitement."

After teaching at Northeastern
University's College of Criminal
Justice for 18 years, Laub moved in
1998 to the University of Maryland,
where his classes focus on such topics
as juvenile delinquency and crime and
the life course. He is also affiliated
with the Radcliffe Institute for Advanc-
ed Study's Murray Research Center at
Harvard University. There, he and

Sampson continue the work Harvard
Law School criminologists Sheldon
and Eleanor Glueck undertook in
1950. *Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency*
followed, to ages 25 and 32, 500 delin-
quents born during the Great
Depression and remanded to reform
school in the 1940s, and 500 non-delin-
quents. "From 1986 to 1993, Rob and I
reconstructed the Gluecks' data for
our book *Crime in the Making: Pathways
and Turning Points Through Life*. In
1994, we launched our own follow-up
study of the original delinquents as
they approached age 70; about half had
died." *Crime in the Making* (Harvard
University Press) earned outstanding
book honors from several organiza-
tions, including the American Society of
Criminology and the Academy of
Criminal Justice Sciences.

Sampson and Laub's most recent
collaboration, *Shared Beginnings,
Divergent Lives: Delinquent Boys to Age
70* (Harvard University Press),
"updates the subjects' lives at the close
of the 20th century and connects adult
life experiences back to childhood."
The book, Laub says, "attempts to
understand and explain the lives of
troubled boys as they progress from
childhood and adolescence to adult-
hood and old age."

Sampson remains busy with another
study, the *Project on Human Development
in Chicago Neighborhoods*, for which he
spent much of the 1990s on site. That

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— John Laub, M.A.'76, Ph.D.'80
Faculty Member
University of Maryland



**"You could say I caught
the research bug at
UAlbany."**

— Robert Sampson M.A.'79,
Ph.D.'83
Faculty Member
Harvard University



project has led to a number of influen-
tial publications, including a 1997 article
in *Science* on the importance of neigh-
borhoods' "collective efficacy" in deter-
mining levels of crime and violence.

Through contacts with School facul-
ty and students, he senses that "the
core identity of the place has not
changed, which is a good thing." With
regard to its future, "the key to any
graduate program is the quality of its

faculty, so UAlbany's continued lead-
ership in promoting and attracting
visionary scholars is by far the most
important agenda, in my opinion,"
observes Sampson.

"My impression," Laub says, "is that
UAlbany is still one of the best places to
study criminology and criminal justice
in the country, if not in the world. It
holds a premier place in the discipline."