



**ACJS**

1963 - 2013

**ACJS**

**Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences**

**50**

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**The History of the  
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS):  
Celebrating 50 years, 1963-2013**



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“Regardless of the opinion of the many police executives today, the college level police training is on its way and nothing that they or any other group might do can stop it from rolling along. Give this no thought but continue to peddle your wares and some day you will wake to find that college trained police officials will be the rule rather than the exception.”

— August Vollmer to V.A. Leonard, February 21, 1943

## Introduction

In 2009, I joined the Executive Board of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) as Trustee for Region IV (Southwestern). While I am not a historian by trade, I have a strong interest in history, and I noted to the board that the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of ACJS would take place at the annual meeting in Dallas, Texas, in 2013. At the time, Janice Joseph (2009-2010) was President of ACJS, and she had been contacted by past President Robert G. Culbertson (1981-1982) to develop some kind of history of the Academy. He had noted to her that a history of ACJS was lacking on the website. During her tenure in office, President Joseph initiated a project to contact all of the past presidents to have them share their accomplishments during their tenure as ACJS President with the ACJS membership. Those responses were published in the 2010 annual meeting program.<sup>1</sup>

Midway through President Joseph's presidency, a discussion of writing a history of ACJS was raised and by way of a recommendation from Culbertson and Joseph, I was asked to author that history. Specifically, the goal was to have a brief history of the development of ACJS, one that could be placed on the ACJS website both in html and as a PDF document for those wishing to either read the brief history on the website or to download the article. A comprehensive history, with brevity being the goal, was, in a sense, my charge.

As I began my research in the archives at the Greenbelt office, I was struck by two observations. The first was that the national office had very little in the way of historical preservation of Academy artifacts; there were no signs, pictures, or plaques on the wall, almost nothing to convey our institutional memory. The second discovery I made was that in the past, there had been an ACJS Historian. The first (and only) ACJS Historian was Ed Farris of New Mexico State University who apparently served in this role at least in the early 1970s. He preserved some of the early history, and it was that motivation, at least, that sparked others to take a vested interest in the history of the Academy.

The one person who began to collect oral histories and information regarding the founding of ACJS was Frank Morn. More than any other, he collected and disseminated the information in a number of formats under the ACJS History Project, commencing in the 1970s.<sup>2</sup> The last of these publications was his 1995 Greenwood Press publication, *Academic Politics and the History of Criminal Justice Education*.<sup>3</sup> While the publication was considered "controversial" by some, it did more than any other to preserve the unique history of ACJS. Although not officially titled such, Morn had become the second ACJS historian.

I discovered that over the following decades, others had taken the initiative to preserve the history of ACJS. Starting in the mid-1970s and lasting until 1986, there was an ACJS standing committee called *History of the Field*, and its function was to preserve the history of the field of criminal justice, which included not only the history of ACJS, but our shared history with the American Society of Criminology (ASC). This element of joint cooperation for preserving the history of both organizations was once again taken up with the Oral History Project, begun in 1996, with Jay Albanese (ACJS President 1995-1996) representing ACJS and Freda Adler representing ASC.

If it were not for the work of these scholars, there would be little preserved, and I stand on their shoulders in the writing of this particular history of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. I hope to serve them and the Academy well. There is, however, much more to be done in order to preserve our institutional memory, which is why I was very pleased to be appointed as the ACJS Historian in the newly resurrected position within the Academy.

I hope this history provides a brief, but detailed history of ACJS by showing how one progressive-minded police chief in Berkeley, California, named August Vollmer, set a course for the development of what would become the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

Willard M. Oliver  
ACJS Historian

## Endnotes

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- 2 See for instance: Morn, F. T. (1980). *Academic Disciplines and Debates: An Essay on Criminal Justice and Criminology as Professions in Higher Education*. Chicago: Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards.
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# Chapter 1

## A Brief History of American Higher Education

*I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education.*

— Thomas Jefferson<sup>1</sup>

American higher education commenced in the Colonial period and followed the 17<sup>th</sup> century tradition of being founded as religious institutions.<sup>2</sup> Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, three of the eight Ivy League universities, are all early examples; they were founded in 1636, 1701, and 1746 respectively. When America declared itself independent of England, however, the focus of American colleges and universities began to subtly change from religion and toward the liberal arts, with an emphasis on grammar, rhetoric, arithmetic, music, and astronomy.<sup>3</sup> This expansion of higher education in America included the establishment of public institutions (the state universities), normal schools (focused on teacher education), women's colleges, and the historically Black colleges and universities. With the passage of the Morrill Act in 1862, the land grant colleges were established.<sup>4</sup>

One other aspect of American higher education that developed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was the creation of professional education.<sup>5</sup> Those preparing for careers in law, medicine, or the military typically apprenticed in the early years. This is exemplified by Thomas Jefferson's apprenticeship to George Wythe in law or Benjamin Rush's apprenticeship to Dr. John Redman in medicine.<sup>6</sup> As colleges and universities continued to grow during the 1800s, they assumed the duty of training those in the professions, and these forms of professional schools began to flourish. The Military Academy at West Point was established in 1802 to train future military officers and colleges such as Harvard (in 1817) established law schools; in the post-Civil War era, numerous law schools were established across the country.<sup>7</sup> The same pattern occurred in the training of future medical professionals, first in the pre-existing colleges and universities, and eventually by the close of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, numerous medical schools were established.<sup>8</sup> In addition, it should be noted that many of the colleges and universities established as religious institutions developed divinity schools, professional education for leaders of organized religion.

As the number of colleges and universities increased, and those already in existence expanded their offerings, there was another fundamental change in American higher education by the late 1800s and early 1900s, the movement toward specialization. Beginning with the development of the humanities, including art, history, literature, and philosophy, colleges and universities began developing these areas of studies as independent

disciplines, isolated from the more general liberal arts education which had prevailed throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>9</sup> As an independent discipline, the most successful of these humanities was in fact history. Frederick Jackson Turner's seminal research on the American Frontier not only established a way of thinking about America, but by developing a method of historical research, he established history as its own discipline.<sup>10</sup>

A number of other disciplines began to follow suit during the Progressive Era of American history. Collectively known as the social sciences, these new disciplines began to focus on those areas of study outside of the natural sciences related to society and human behavior. Psychology, political science, anthropology, and sociology were the earliest developments within the social sciences.<sup>11</sup> Sigmund Freud's development of psychoanalysis and the creation of the American Psychological Association (APA) served as progenitors for the discipline of psychology.<sup>12</sup> The creation of the American Political Science Association (APSA) helped to promulgate departments of political science.<sup>13</sup> The work of Frank Boas, with his famous students Margaret Mead and Ruth Benedict, along with the creation of the American Anthropological Association (AAA) established anthropology as its own social science.<sup>14</sup> Within several decades, the study of public administration broke away from political science, and, it too, became its own discipline.<sup>15</sup> One other social science that developed during this same time period was Sociology.

The antecedents of the discipline of Sociology, are found in the early writings of Plato, but not until 1780 did the word enter into our lexicon, attributed to Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyès, a French essayist.<sup>16</sup> It was, however, Auguste Comte who developed the concepts of Sociology as a means of gaining a scientific understanding of social behavior, thus developing his theories of positivism and, in the words of Isaiah Berlin, establishing himself as the "Father of Sociology."<sup>17</sup> Comte, along with Herbert Spencer, applied positivism to the study of society, to develop the concepts of Sociology, but it was Emile Durkheim who would take this new Sociological thought and make it an academic discipline. Establishing the first Department of Sociology at the University of Bourdeaux in 1895, Durkheim developed the Sociological methodologies and then, most famously, applied those methods to the study of suicide.<sup>18</sup>

In the United States, Sociology as a course was first taught at Yale in 1875, and Lester Ward published the first book (an attack on Spencer's work), which became the basis for future courses.<sup>19</sup> The first Department of Sociology was created in 1892 at the University of Chicago.<sup>20</sup> A few years later, in 1895, the first Sociology journal in the United States was published - *American Journal of Sociology*<sup>21</sup> - and in 1905, the American Sociological Association (ASA) was established.<sup>22</sup> During the Progressive era, courses in Sociology began to appear frequently on campuses across America and by that era's close it was a firmly established discipline in American higher education. A closely related field, which developed in a similar fashion and would eventually come to be known as a sub-discipline of Sociology, is the discipline of Criminology.

The origins of early criminological thought actually arose from the writings of several Italians. The first and most influential was Cesare Bonesara, Marchese di Beccaria.<sup>23</sup> Born in Milan, Italy, on March 15, 1738, and educated in Parma at a Jesuit College, Cesare Beccaria went on to study law at the University of Pavia and graduated in 1758 at the age of twenty.<sup>24</sup> Returning home to Milan, he joined a small group of young men in Milan's aristocratic society who called themselves the *L'Accademia dei Pugni* (The Academy of Fists). Not exactly a pugilistic society, they were however, out front with treatises on a number of topics regarding the political and economic problems of Milan. The leader of the group, Pietro Verri, encouraged Beccaria to take on the issue of Milan's currency problems, which he did, and that treatise was well received. For his next endeavor, Verri encouraged Beccaria to deal with the issue of punishment, which he began in March of 1763. Completing the treatise in January of 1764, Beccaria moved it to publication, but decided to publish it anonymously. The issue of crimes and punishment at that time were largely rooted in the concepts of one's relationship with God and the influence of the Devil, and because Beccaria's essay focused on the relationship of men in a civil society, he knew it would not be well received by the Catholic Church.

In the Spring of 1764, the treatise *Dei Delitti E Delle Pene*<sup>25</sup> (On Crimes and Punishment) was published. It sold out immediately. A second and third run were published, and Cesare Beccaria decided after these two sold out as well that he would add his name to the short pamphlet. As expected, the treatise was controversial with the Church, but it was well received and earned praise from the likes of Voltaire and Catherine the Great. In America,

he would receive praise from John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson. When Adams defended the British soldiers in the Boston Massacre Trial, he quoted Beccaria, and Thomas Jefferson, when rewriting the laws of Virginia, incorporated some of Beccaria's philosophy into Virginia's criminal law.<sup>26</sup>

The treatise consists of forty-two chapters, but has been noted as having six general categories.<sup>27</sup> Beccaria first delineates that crimes range in their seriousness and thus there should be a rational measurement of crimes and punishment. Any punishment must be swift and just, and all prisoners should have the right to a pardon. Crimes should then be divided into a natural division based on their nature and punishments should be relative to the crimes committed. Beccaria then gives consideration to the types of punishments, and issues a prohibition against both torture and the death penalty. Finally, Beccaria argues that a civil society should be focused on the prevention of crime.

The next Italian, born a century later, was Cesare Lombroso. Lombroso embraced a mixture of anthropology and the positivistic approach of Sociology to create a theory largely based on Darwinism, that the most likely criminals are those that have atavistic tendencies, physical throwbacks to an earlier time, who, in other words, have not evolved as far as non-criminals.<sup>28</sup> Thus, people are born criminals and can be identified through physical defects. Enrico Ferri, a student of Lombroso, adhered to Lombroso's positivism, not necessarily his biological theories, and advanced a theory of his own, that crime was caused by social and economic factors, put forth most famously in his book *Criminal Sociology*.<sup>29</sup>

While the concepts of criminological thought were slowly developing, in many ways drawing upon the other social science disciplines of political science, anthropology, sociology, and psychology, it had not developed into its own just quite yet. That would not come until well into the Twentieth century, motivated by the ideas and influence of a Progressive police chief from Berkeley, California, who with only a grade-school education, would establish the discipline of criminology; first within the professional school model and later within the social sciences. That police chief was none other than August Vollmer.<sup>30</sup>

## Endnotes

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- 2 Thelin, J. R. (2011). *A History of American High Education*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press.
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- 4 Lucas, C.J. (2006). *American Higher Education: A History*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. New York: Palgrave Macmillan; McCarthy, M.C. (2011). *History of American Higher Education*. New York: Peter Lang.
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- 6 Oliver, W.M. & Hilgenberg, J.F. Jr. (2010). *A History of Crime and Criminal Justice in America*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.
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- 17 Berlin, I. (1937). *Karl Marx: His Life and Environment*. New York: Time Inc., p. 130.
- 18 Calhoun, C. (2007). *Sociology in America: A History*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press; Mutchnick, R.J., Martin, R., & Austin, W.T. (2009). *Criminological Thought: Pioneers Past and Present*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- 19 Calhoun, C. (2007). *Sociology in America: A History*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
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- 27 Phillipson, C. (1970). *Three Criminal Law Reformers*. Montclair, NJ: Patterson Smith; See Also Vold, G.B., Bernard, T.J., & Snipes, J.B. (1998). *Theoretical Criminology*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- 28 Kurella, H. (1910). *Cesare Lombroso: A Modern Man of Science*. New York: Rebman Company; Roth, M. (2010). *Crime and Punishment: A History of the Criminal Justice System*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
- 29 Ferri, Enrico. (1896). *Criminal Sociology*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Libraries; Vold, G.B., Bernard, T.J., & Snipes, J.B. (1998). *Theoretical Criminology*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- 30 Morn, F. (1995). *Academic Politics and the History of Criminal Justice Education*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press. Morn notes that "Some may disagree with law enforcement education as the genesis of academic criminal justice, but the historic evidence and lineage are indisputable" (p. 23). Some have seen the development of Criminal Justice coming out of the various activities in Chicago. For example, ACJS President Donna Hale in her 1997 Presidential Address cites 1893, when the University of Chicago School of Sociology was established, as the "carbon date" for criminal justice higher education, and then the 1909 Northwestern University first National Conference on Criminal Law and Criminology. See Hale, D.C. (1998). "Criminal Justice Education: Traditions in Transition." *Justice Quarterly*, 15, 385-394. Others take the approach that Criminal Justice developed out of the legal/American Bar Foundation movement in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. For example, see Remington, F. J. (1990). Development of Criminal Justice as an Academic Field. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 1, 9-20. The current author does not dismiss the impact of either Chicago or the ABA on Criminal Justice education, but more readily agrees with Morn's assessment that Criminal Justice Sciences developed more directly from the police training advocated by August Vollmer.

## Chapter 2

# August Vollmer & the Origins of Criminal Justice Education

*We are not thinking about today, we are looking out into the future to twenty or thirty years hence, when from the small beginning established here there will grow a great public service, including the professional training of policemen, research in the field of administration of justice, and public service, when needed.*

— University of Chicago President Robert Maynard Hutchins to August Vollmer, 1929<sup>1</sup>

**T**wentieth century America was ushered in on a wave of political reform and social activism that came collectively to be known as the Progressive era.<sup>2</sup> Rejecting the endemic corruption and deplorable conditions of the late Nineteenth century, local reform groups began to expose the corruption of the political machines, implement governmental reforms, and apply scientific methods to professionalize, and thus modernize, American institutions.<sup>3</sup> Public education, the legal profession, medicine, and industry, to name a few, experienced these progressive changes.<sup>4</sup> Two institutions that also experienced these changes and would have the greatest significant impact on the future of criminal justice sciences were police reform and changes in higher education.<sup>5</sup> The former was marked by movements to professionalize the police, including the establishment of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 1893, and New York Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt's attempts at cleaning up the New York City Police Department.<sup>6</sup> The latter was influenced by the movement toward establishing the social sciences and making them scientific, moving away from the amateur author to the more specialized academic researcher publishing in scholarly journals and academic presses.<sup>7</sup> It was one Progressive, however, who would push for reforms in both policing and higher education, ultimately linking them forever, and that was Berkeley, California Police Chief August Vollmer.<sup>8</sup>

August Vollmer, known to his friends as "Gus" and those that worked for him as "Chief," was born on March 7, 1876, in New Orleans to German immigrant parents.<sup>9</sup> His father died at an early age, and his mother, unable to run the family grocery store, sold out, and moved back to Germany to live with her parents. Having grown accustomed to American life, she returned briefly to New Orleans with the family, but decided to move to San Francisco. At this point, Gus was enrolled in a business clerical school, and the family waited to move until he completed the course. This was to be his last formal education. Moving to San Francisco, Gus wanted to find a job

as a stenographer, but finding no jobs available in that field, he became a shipping clerk. His mother moved across the San Francisco Bay to Berkeley and encouraged Gus to join her. He held out for another year, but eventually moved there, where with his best friend, he opened up a successful feed store and helped to organize the North Berkeley Volunteer Fire Department.<sup>10</sup>

In 1898, when America declared war on Spain, Gus enlisted in the California Volunteers, and after receiving an abbreviated training, he was sent to Manila, in the Philippines.<sup>11</sup> There, he was involved in the taking of Manila and, in the immediate aftermath, helped to police the streets. As the insurgency in the Philippines began to grow, Vollmer's unit was assigned to a river patrol-boat, the *Laguna De Bay*. Vollmer found himself involved in over two dozen engagements, until his return home in late 1899.<sup>12</sup> Returning to Berkeley as a decorated war hero, he was given a patronage job with the Post Office as a postal deliveryman, typically serving in the relief position. As a result, he delivered mail throughout all of Berkeley and came to know the citizenry.

In 1905, a runaway rail-cart loaded with construction supplies was heading down a Berkeley hill toward the railroad tracks on Shattuck Avenue just as a loaded passenger train was passing by.<sup>13</sup> The construction crew attempted to throw bricks behind the wheels of the train to stop it, but the momentum was already too great. Vollmer, delivering the mail that fateful day, saw the situation, dropped his mail bag, chased down the cart, climbed aboard, and pulled the brake in time to prevent an accident. Hailed as a local hero, the editor of the local newspaper, the *Berkeley Gazette*, called Gus and said he would like to interview him.<sup>14</sup> Vollmer met Friend Richardson (later Governor of California) the following day, whereupon he learned that Richardson wanted him to run for town marshal to replace the current town marshal who was corrupt and taking bribes from the local gamblers. Vollmer decided to run, and, with his popularity, heroism, and good looks, he won by a landslide.

Assuming the role of town marshal, Vollmer began implementing a number of innovative changes, including the adoption of uniforms, an all-bicycle patrol, the red-light recall system, and crackdowns on the local gamblers.<sup>15</sup> He was outwardly successful but personally frustrated by the number of cases that he lost in court due to a lack of evidence. Despite this, he was reelected in 1907 to another two year term. It was the following year, however, that he had the most significant case of his career.<sup>16</sup> A postal clerk had found a dead body with a vial of poison that was believed to have been clutched tightly in the deceased's hand. The case was ruled a suicide, but Vollmer had his suspicions based on several interviews and circumstantial evidence. He sought the assistance of the faculty at the University of California, who plied him with textbooks on poisons. The type of poison supposedly used would not have allowed the deceased to hold onto the vial since it relaxes the muscles; hence, he concluded, the case was most likely a murder. He pursued this case all the way to trial, only to lose the case when the first responding police officers could not verify that the vial of poison had been in the deceased's hand or was simply lying nearby.

Despite losing the case, Vollmer was determined to educate himself on investigative practices, the sciences as they applied to policing, and criminal psychology. He began reading widely, anything he could get his hands on, from the *National Police Gazette* to books on police investigation. He was enamored with Hans Gross's *Criminal Psychology*, as well as the writings of the Italians' Cesare Beccaria and Cesare Lombroso.<sup>17</sup> Within a year, he had a better working knowledge of police sciences, but he realized it was worthless unless his police officers had the same knowledge. In order to educate his officers, he first set out to create what became known as the Friday "Crab Sessions."<sup>18</sup> During those mandatory sessions, officers could voice any disagreements with each other, including the chief, and then they were educated on policy and procedures, as well as a new topic each week. This, in many ways, became the first in-service police training.

Next, Vollmer, working with the police chief in Oakland, California, established the first police academy in 1908 to train police officers in investigation practices, interview and interrogation techniques, how to testify in court, and the preservation of evidence.<sup>19</sup> Yet even this was not enough, for Vollmer wanted his officers to experience the same benefits of higher education that he had received when he sought out the faculty at the University of California. Thus, beginning in 1908, local faculty began teaching his officers on an informal basis. From 1908 through 1915, he experimented with different faculty and different subjects, ranging from chemistry (poisons) and

biology (*a la* Lombroso) to first aid and safety, and the ideas began to germinate for an actual degree program for his police officers in higher education.<sup>20</sup>

Working with Professor Albert Schneider, Vollmer developed a plan for a police school at the University of California.<sup>21</sup> The courses would be offered to police officers during the summer months; ultimately these officers could work toward a college degree in policing. The program began in the summer of 1916; which marks the year in which criminal justice education was born.<sup>22</sup> The program consisted of classes in physics, chemistry, biology, toxicology, criminal psychology, criminology, public health, police methods and procedures, and the course taught by Vollmer himself – police organization and administration. This program continued to run until 1931, only missing one summer (1927) due to budget constraints.<sup>23</sup>

In 1909, Berkeley switched to a city charter, and August Vollmer became police chief.<sup>24</sup> He served as the president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 1922, and for one year (1923-1924) he took a leave of absence from Berkeley and served as the police chief in Los Angeles. Because of his work in police education, Vollmer was asked to join the faculty in the Department of Political Science at the University of Chicago in 1929, as a professor of police science.<sup>25</sup> Once again, he took a leave of absence from Berkeley and became the first professor of police administration. At this same time, he was asked to join the Wickersham Commission, President Herbert Hoover's National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, for which he was lead author on volume 14 – *The Police*.<sup>26</sup>

Although he enjoyed his time at the University of Chicago, his wife longed for a return to the hills of Berkeley, so in 1931, he returned to Berkeley as the police chief.<sup>27</sup> It was at this time that the University of California began to consider hiring Vollmer for a similar post. In 1932, after retiring as the police chief and taking an around-the-world tour of police departments, Vollmer joined the faculty at the University of California.<sup>28</sup> There he continued to teach his courses in policing and authored several books including *The Police and Modern Society*.<sup>29</sup> Forced to retire in 1937 due to health reasons, Vollmer encouraged his former police officer and mentee O.W. Wilson to take over his position at the University of California at Berkeley, in the hopes that a School of Criminology could be advanced.<sup>30</sup>

Wilson accepted the position and in 1939, the Bureau of Criminology was established in the Department of Political Science.<sup>31</sup> By 1941, because a number of Vollmer disciples were teaching in higher education, there was some discussion about creating a small association. Vollmer decided to call for a meeting in his living room at 923 Euclid Avenue in Berkeley on December 30, 1941, and it is there that both the American Society of Criminology and, in a sense, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, were born.<sup>32</sup>

## Endnotes

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## Chapter 3

# The National Association of College Police Training Officials (American Society of Criminology)

*O.W. (Wilson) is sending out invitations to all of the Pacific coast police school directors to meet in Berkeley December 30<sup>th</sup>, so I guess your organization birth will soon be a reality.*

— August Vollmer to V.A. Leonard, Nov. 8, 1941<sup>1</sup>

**H**igh up in the hills of Berkeley, overlooking the San Francisco Bay, seven men gathered in the sunken living room of former police chief and college professor August Vollmer.<sup>2</sup> It was December 30, 1941, three weeks after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. There was talk of canceling the meeting, but they decided to proceed, recognizing that the war very well may delay some of what they were about to put into motion.<sup>3</sup> They were right. It would.

The home was located at 923 Euclid Avenue, and it had become the central focus of policing education throughout the world ever since August and his wife Pat married had purchased the home in 1925. The guests arrived just before 10 a.m. It was a very punctual group of men not wanting to come under the disapproval of “The Chief” for being late. They were a distinguished group of men in their own right: Robert L. Drexel, an investigator in the District Attorney’s Office in San Jose; V.A. Leonard, Professor and head of the Department of Police Science and Administration at Washington State College; Benjamin Pavone, Chairman of the Peace Officers Training Division at San Francisco Junior College; Willard E. Schmidt, Director of Training at Sacramento Junior College; O.W. Wilson, Professor of Police Administration and Director of the Bureau of Criminology at the University of California, Berkeley; William A. Wiltberger, Director of the Police School at San Jose State; and Frank Yee, the former Director of the National Police Academy in Hangzhou, China.<sup>4</sup> All of them, however, had some connection to Vollmer. Leonard, Wilson, Schmidt, and Wiltberger had all been police officers under Vollmer. Leonard, Wilson, and Wiltberger had all become professors of policing through Vollmer’s guidance. Leonard and Yee had studied under Professor Vollmer. And Drexel and Pavone had worked professionally with Vollmer. These were the so-called “V-Men,” a play on the famous “G-Men” who were beholden to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. These men, however, were beholden to August Vollmer.<sup>5</sup>

After exchanging pleasantries with “The Chief” and Pat, they sat down in the living room and officially called the meeting to order at 10:15 a.m. The first order of business was to select a name for the organization and they settled on the National Association of College Police Training Officials.<sup>6</sup> There was discussion that NACPTO, at a later date, be part of a larger organization, what they called the Academy of Police Science, but that would have to wait. Vollmer was elected President Emeritus of the organization and O.W. Wilson would serve as the first President. Leonard was selected to write the Constitution and By-Laws, and they created committees to develop the curriculum for Junior Colleges, State Colleges, and Universities. The sessions continued all day and, after a break for dinner, until 1:00 a.m. the next morning.

As predicted, the war created difficulties as many of them entered the war effort, including the President, O.W. Wilson, who served as Provost Marshal in the European Theater, rising to the rank of Colonel.<sup>7</sup> After the war ended, he remained in Germany, overseeing the transition from military police to local police. Although the group would meet once more, it was not until Wilson’s return that the organization began to move forward.<sup>8</sup>

On December 29, 1948, the group met, its third “annual” conference, at the Durant Hotel in Berkeley.<sup>9</sup> Vollmer and Wilson, along with 16 other men who had some connection with the Chief, met for the day, wrestling with the Constitution, By-Laws, model curriculums, and the general direction of the organization. One of the first issues discussed and debated was the name, and they eventually settled on a new one - the Society for the Advancement of Criminology. Wilson continued as the organization’s President and remained in that role until 1950, when Douglas Kelley, also from the University of California, assumed the Presidency for the next two years.<sup>10</sup>

One cannot help but note the strong influence August Vollmer held on the organization. All of the members in the early years were the so-called “V-Men,” and most of those joining in the late 1940s and early 1950s had some relationship to the Chief.<sup>11</sup> All of the conferences/meetings were held in Berkeley, California until 1956, when it was held in Fresno. All of the Presidents were “V-Men” and had some relationship to Vollmer until the end of the 1950s. The organization, although claimed by William Wiltberger to have been his idea and largely driven by the early work of V.A. Leonard, was in reality closely controlled by the influence of August Vollmer.<sup>12</sup> Even in the early 1950s, as his health was failing and he underwent half a dozen surgeries, the influence of Vollmer was still present, largely out of respect for the old Chief. It was not until his suicide in November of 1955, that the organization would begin to take a new direction.<sup>13</sup>

In a sense, freed of the Vollmer influence, the Society began to make a number of changes, including the creation of a newsletter and a greater focus on academic research through a number of affiliated journals.<sup>14</sup> At the 1957 conference, both a new Constitution and a new name were approved. The Society for the Advancement of Criminology had become the American Society of Criminology (ASC), and it was formally incorporated under California law on August 7, 1958.<sup>15</sup> The name of the organization as it exists today had finally arrived.

The following year, in 1959, at the annual meeting, more changes were made to ASC.<sup>16</sup> In honor of the legacy August Vollmer had bestowed upon the Society, the August Vollmer Award was established that year to recognize “an outstanding report of research in the field of Criminology.”<sup>17</sup> It was also that year that the conference was held outside of California for the first time, in Tucson, Arizona. The annual meetings had always been held in Vollmer’s backyard, typically in Berkeley, but always in California. With his passing, however, the membership decided it was time to expand and grow geographically, and conferences were then held in New York, Denver, Philadelphia, and, in 1964, in Montreal, Canada.<sup>18</sup> Accompanying the change in geography, what was perhaps more expansive was the change in Presidents. Up to 1959, all of the Presidents had some connection to Vollmer (although for Frym it was his association with Vollmerite John Kenney). In 1960, Donal MacNamara of the New York Institute of Criminology became the first non-Vollmerite (he had studied under Bruce Smith<sup>19</sup>) to become President.

MacNamara had a strong influence on the American Society of Criminology.<sup>20</sup> He was the one who was instrumental in the geographical expansion and bringing in a number of east coast members. MacNamara also saw the study of Criminology as a more Sociological based organization, rather than the police science organization from which it had originated. He began recruiting those teaching and conducting research in Sociology that had some connection to Criminology. Some of those brought into ASC at this time included Walter Reckless of Ohio

State University and Marvin Wolfgang from the University of Pennsylvania.<sup>21</sup> MacNamara had built such a group of like-minded professors and was so well respected that he was elected to three more terms as ASC President, serving from 1960 to 1963. He was then followed by Reckless who served three terms (1964-1966) and Wolfgang who served one (1967).

It has been noted that although Kenney was a Vollmerite and Frym was loosely a Vollmerite due to his association with Kenney, Kenney was also open to the expansion himself. According to Morn, he was “caught between cherished old ideas and compelling new ones.”<sup>22</sup> When Kenney went to teach at the University of Southern California, he began his association with Marcel Frym and each, in a sense, influenced the other. Thus changes to the organization were begun under them. When MacNamara took over, however, the change from police training to modern Criminology was complete. Although the term *Criminology* had been used by Vollmer as early as his 1916 program at the University of California at Berkeley, the term by the early 1960s had come to mean the scientific approach to the study of crime and criminal behavior rooted in the theories and methodologies of Sociology. In order to make this transition, it has been noted that the new Criminologists had created the August Vollmer Award as a way of moving police training into the past in order to focus on the more modern theoretical criminology.<sup>23</sup> Then, in 1963, when the American Society of Criminology created the new journal *Criminologica*, with its emphasis on scientific theory testing, it further demonstrated that the organization had gone in an entirely new direction.<sup>24</sup>

By 1963, it had become clear that there were two factions, or perhaps less politically speaking, two very different groups within the American Society of Criminology. There were those who had joined the organization to emphasize and promote higher education in police training, and who were dedicated to the legacy of Police Chief and Professor August Vollmer. Then there were those who saw the organization as a Sociologically based group of social scientists, conducting research and testing theories related to crime and criminal behavior.<sup>25</sup> As Morn sums it up, “By the early 1960s, therefore, the V-Men had been squeezed out of the School of Criminology and the organization they had established in 1941.”<sup>26</sup> A small group of those still dedicated to concepts begun by Vollmer began talking and they decided that if they could no longer influence the direction of the American Society of Criminology, they would start up a new organization, dedicated to keeping the Vollmer ideas alive. They would create an organization of police professors.

## Endnotes

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- 12 One document, author unattributed, asserts that “perhaps as early as 1932, former Berkeley police officer and then San Jose State College Professor William A. Wiltberger began to bring together a group of individuals on a sporadic basis to informally discuss contemporary law enforcement issues” (See “A Brief History of ASC and the Society Publications,” Retrieved from [http://www.asc41.com/history/asc\\_and\\_society\\_publications.pdf](http://www.asc41.com/history/asc_and_society_publications.pdf). There is no evidence to support this assertion. Vollmer, working with V.A. Leonard, was the first two to discuss creating such a group. In no communications between Wiltberger and Vollmer throughout the 1930s (when Vollmer was a Professor at the University of California) was there any exchange between them regarding this group. See August Vollmer papers, BANC MSS C-B 403, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.
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## Chapter 4

# International Association of Police Professionals (IAPP) (Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences)

**B**y the early 1960s, the American Society of Criminology, as an organization, had become more focused on the Sociological theories of crime causation. Those who had helped to create the organization in order to represent higher education in policing felt left behind.<sup>1</sup> When ASC held its annual conference in Denver in 1961, it was noted that there were only two Vollmerites in attendance, Felix Fabian and John Kenney.<sup>2</sup> The police professors felt separated from the theoreticians, and they began to discuss amongst themselves what options were available to them.<sup>3</sup> “In short,” Morn explained the situation, “a number of displaced police professors were sufficiently alienated from the Society they had helped to found that they contemplated forming a new one.”<sup>4</sup> Because there were no longer enough police professors to change ASC from within, as evidenced by the Denver conference, the police professors needed a catalyst for bringing them together to form a new organization. That catalyst came in the retirement of Professor V. A. Leonard from Washington State College.

V.A. Leonard, born in 1898 and raised in Cleburne, Texas, moved to California to attend the University of California at Berkeley.<sup>5</sup> While a student, he saw an ad in the local paper calling for college students to become police officers. He applied for the position and, like so many others, came under the tutelage of Police Chief August Vollmer, serving as a police officer from 1925 to 1933. While attending classes toward a degree, he also received an education from Vollmer, who nudged him to research and advance the area of police communications.<sup>6</sup> Over the ensuing years, Leonard would work on a manuscript that was finally published (with the assistance of Vollmer) in 1938, after he had returned home to Texas taking a position as superintendent of records and identification with the Ft. Worth Police Department.<sup>7</sup>

In early 1941, Vollmer was asked by the President of Washington State College to identify some possible candidates for a position in the Department of Police Science.<sup>8</sup> While Vollmer identified a number of strong candidates, his highest recommendation, based on circumstances and education, was Leonard. Leonard accepted the position, moved to Washington State, and immediately began a correspondence with Vollmer that would ultimately establish The National Association of College Police Training Officials.<sup>9</sup> Leonard then turned his attention the following month to establish another organization, in this case one to recognize exceptional police science students. Thus was born Alpha Phi Sigma, the national criminal justice honor society.<sup>10</sup>

Leonard continued his tenure at Washington State College in a variety of capacities, including department chair, advancing police science at the college level, and maintaining a very professional and voluminous correspondence

with Vollmer until his suicide in 1955.<sup>11</sup> In 1959, Leonard chose to step down from the chair's position and then in 1963, he decided to retire from Washington State College and return home to Texas.

Donald McCall, the professor at Washington State who had assumed the chairmanship of the Department of Police Science and Administration, decided to honor Leonard with a retirement party. Leonard's colleagues at the time, Felix Fabian and Harry More, also pitched in to make it more than just a department retirement, but an event. Members of the "old guard" from across the United States were invited, and in attendance were John Kenney, Douglas Gourley, Robert Borkenstein, and Edward Farris, among others. After acknowledging Leonard's retirement, discussion turned to the best way to recognize both Vollmer and Leonard's legacy and the answer was the creation of a new organization, one that was rooted more closely to police science than theoretical criminology; a new organization of police professors.<sup>12</sup> Thus, the retirement party in Pullman, Washington, had just turned into the first annual conference of the new organization they named the International Association of Police Professors (IAPP).<sup>13</sup>

The members of the IAPP, after agreeing to discontinue their memberships in ASC, began putting their organization together. One of the first actions of the new association was to select a president. It seemed fitting to all in attendance to select Donald McCall, the professor who had taken over the chairmanship from V. A. Leonard, as the first President of the IAPP.

McCall was born in Bonner, Idaho, on October 7, 1907.<sup>14</sup> He attended university at the University of Oregon, and graduated with a Bachelor's of Science degree just prior to the stock market crash and beginning of the Great Depression in 1929. Unable to find a job in the wake of the crash, he returned to Oregon and received his Master's Degree in Science and obtained a job in a medical lab. He decided the dull routine of lab work was not to his liking, so he joined the Portland Police Department. Later, in 1942, he helped the agency develop its first crime laboratory, making a name for himself in the application of science to policing. This is what caught the attention of V.A. Leonard in 1944, when he was given authorization to hire a second professor at Washington State College. McCall accepted and joined the faculty. In 1947, through Leonard and McCall, August Vollmer was brought to Portland to conduct one of his famous police reviews, thus bringing McCall into the Vollmer fold.<sup>15</sup> In the late 1950s, after Leonard stepped down as chair, McCall was asked to step into that role, bringing him into the position that would garner his support for becoming the first president of the IAPP. McCall's tenure as president was largely spent grappling with the issue of standards in regard to the policing degree.

When the Constitution of the IAPP was adopted, the members looked back to the Constitution that Leonard had drafted for the National Association of College Police Training Officials.<sup>16</sup> They made some modifications, and one that was intended to raise the level of police higher education prestige, was an exclusion of junior college professors from becoming members. This kept things very close knit, and in fact, after McCall's tenure as president, Felix Fabian became the second President of the IAPP.<sup>17</sup> Fabian, like Leonard, was also a Texan, having been born in Anderson, Texas, on March 3, 1915, and graduating from Lamar High School in Houston. After working the oil fields during the Great Depression, like McCall he decided to join the police and for Fabian that was the Houston Police Department in 1941. While working full-time as a police officer, he attended classes at the University of Houston and graduated with a Bachelor's Degree in Police Science in 1950. It was then Leonard reached out to his fellow Texan and offered him a position at Washington State College. He accepted and began working on his Master's and then on to his Ph.D. in Public Administration. In fact, it was right at the time he was completing his dissertation that he became the IAPP President.

Interestingly, the dissertation was a comparison of the two-year and four-year programs, for which he found very little difference in courses or course content. Although the goal had been to maintain quality, from Fabian's dissertation, it appeared the original exclusion of junior college faculty had been based on faulty assumptions.<sup>18</sup> The quest for quality, however, would lead Fabian down the road toward accreditation.<sup>19</sup> He established an accreditation panel during his tenure, and, along with his old friend O.W. Wilson (Chief of the Chicago Police Department at the time), attended the annual meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) to argue that the International Association of Police Professors should govern the quality of police education.

Walter Reckless was apparently also in attendance, representing ASC, and a debate ensued between Fabian and Reckless, where Reckless argued against educating police officers. Members of the IACP were much more sympathetic to Fabian.

The debate pushed the IAPP to give greater consideration to the idea of accreditation, and various white papers were written on the subject, annual meeting panels were held to discuss the topic, and it was the theme of the 1969 conference.<sup>20</sup> The police professors divided on the issue, but ultimately those that had voiced against having the IAPP serve to accredit police science programs won the day. The topic would not be openly debated for another five years.

One of the things this did manage to highlight was the continued division, even within the newly formed IAPP.<sup>21</sup> Those that felt the IAPP should advocate vocational training for police officers tended to be against accreditation, while those that wanted the IAPP to represent an academic policing program tended to favor accreditation.<sup>22</sup> In some ways, the divisions that had given birth to the new organization were simply continued in a different venue. This was also highlighted by the members who became president throughout the rest of the 1960s.

The third IAPP President, Richard O. Hankey (1966-1967), was a Vollmerite himself. He had studied under Vollmer and had served as a police officer with the Berkeley Police Department from 1939 to 1944. Under the encouragement of Vollmer, Hankey accepted an academic post at Visalia College (later the College of the Sequoias) from 1948 to 1957, and then the California State College at Los Angeles (1957-1971). He had also served as the president of ASC in 1956 while it was still police professional-centric. Hankey was then followed by Robert Sheehan (1967-1968), a former military intelligence officer who became a police professor and the director of law enforcement and security programs at Northeastern University in Boston.<sup>23</sup> He was later the founding Dean of the College of Criminal Justice there in 1966. Robert F. Borkenstein (1968-1969) then followed as the sixth IAPP President. Coming from a long background in forensics, he had created the first field breathalyzer and eventually served as the Captain in charge of the Indiana State Police Forensics Laboratory. All three, assuredly, having a very vocational and applied approach to police science, represented what had become the more dominant side of the IAPP, highlighted by the demise of the accreditation standards.

Interestingly, the last president of the 1960s, B. Earl Lewis (1969-1970) was not even a member of the IAPP when he was elected president.<sup>24</sup> He was, at the time, the President of the California Police Educators Association in 1968, and gave a speech at the IAPP conference in San Francisco. It was so well received that he was nominated and then voted in as President. In many ways, he still represented the more applied perspective of the IAPP, but he also represented the junior college perspective which had originally been excluded from membership. While Lewis's presidency could be said to mark a transition in the direction of the IAPP, the reality is the transition was occurring outside of the organization and on America's streets.

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## Chapter 5

# Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) and the 1970s

*The problems of crime brings us together.*

— President Johnson to Congress, March 9, 1966

It was assuredly nothing more than a coincidence that the year the police professors broke away from the American Society of Criminology (ASC) and created the International Association of Police Professors (IAPP), was also the year when crime rates would begin to climb dramatically. Throughout the early 1960s, both property and violent crime rates began to climb, as students took to the streets protesting for civil/women's rights and against the Vietnam War, and riots broke out across many of America's major cities. In the 1964 presidential campaign between incumbent Lyndon B. Johnson and Republican candidate Barry Goldwater, crime on the streets became a central topic.<sup>1</sup> Johnson argued it was a state and local issue, while Goldwater voiced the need for federal intervention. Johnson won the election, but Goldwater won the crime debate.<sup>2</sup> Federal intervention was forthcoming.

In 1965, President Johnson created the President's Crime Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.<sup>3</sup> The Commission was composed of 19 commissioners, 175 consultants, and hundreds of advisory personnel; their work took place over the next 18 months. The final product, presented to President Johnson, was the document *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*.<sup>4</sup> After reviewing the criminal justice mechanisms and highlighting the criminal justice system as consisting of the police, courts, and corrections, the document made over 200 recommendations for change. A number of these changes would find their way into drafted legislation known as the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, signed into law by President Johnson on June 19, 1968.<sup>5</sup> In addition to new laws regarding handguns and wiretaps, the bill created the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) within the Department of Justice, which became the criminal justice grant funding organization for the national government.<sup>6</sup> These grants were then passed on to State Planning Agencies (SPA), which were created in each of the 50 states. One of the grant programs created was the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) which provided loans and grants to police officers and those wanting to enter law enforcement.<sup>7</sup> The LEEP funds were also designated to create criminal justice programs in higher education and subsequently "increased the number of bachelor's degree programs from thirty-nine in

1967 to 376 in 1977.”<sup>8</sup> Sam Walker notes that this funding helped to “establish criminal justice as an academic discipline in colleges and universities.”<sup>9</sup>

All of these external changes throughout the 1960s had a decided impact upon the International Association of Police Professors. In 1969 the IAPP meeting was held in Atlanta, and according to Frank Morn, associated with this annual meeting was a retreat held for a small group of “the more outspoken and concerned people attending the conference.”<sup>10</sup> The retreat was held at Hard Labor Creek State Park,<sup>11</sup> hence Morn refers to this as the meeting of the Hard Labor Creek Group. One topic of discussion at this meeting was that the government’s publication in 1967, *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*, had focused far beyond just policing. Rather, it referred to the “criminal justice system” and noted that it “has three separately organized parts – the police, the courts, and corrections – and each has distinct tasks.”<sup>12</sup> “However,” and more pointedly the commission went on to state, “these parts are by no means independent of each other.”<sup>13</sup> In light of this fact, the group felt that the IAPP should focus more broadly, incorporating the study of courts, corrections, and juvenile justice, into its study of the police. That, however, would necessitate a name change to the organization.<sup>14</sup>

Two of the Hard Labor Creek Group’s members, Donald Riddle and Richard Myren, were advocates for the name change.<sup>15</sup> Riddle, after serving in the U.S. Army Air Force during World War II, obtained his undergraduate and graduate degrees at Princeton University.<sup>16</sup> He then served as a professor at Hamilton College, and a Director of Research at Rutgers, before becoming the Dean of Faculty at John Jay College in 1965, and then its President in 1968, serving in that role until 1975. Richard Myren, who also served in World War II, had taught police science at Indiana University before accepting the Deans position in the newly created law enforcement program at the State University of New York at Albany.<sup>17</sup> As friends and colleagues together, it was from this position that they became the driving force behind the Hard Labor Creek Group, and advocates for changing the name of the IAPP to the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS). At the annual conference in Seattle, Washington, in 1970, the name change became official. The International Association of Police Professors was now the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, and under the new name in a new decade, the organization began to take shape.

One of the major goals of the Hard Labor Creek Group and the revamped ACJS was the quality of criminal justice education.<sup>18</sup> Far beyond the concept of police training and pushing beyond the concept of higher education for police professionalization, the emphasis had shifted to the study of the criminal justice system through a more liberal arts approach. In order to solidify this perspective and establish criminal justice as its own discipline, the emphasis was now heavily focused on quality control. The 1973 report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals noted the need for quality reform in criminal justice education,<sup>19</sup> which sparked a working group within ACJS tasked with developing those standards. The President at the time, Felix Fabian, asked his former student Larry Bassi to head this working group. In March of 1975, the group became the Academy’s Accreditation and Standards Committee.<sup>20</sup> A flurry of activity ensued over the next several years, but challenges to the concept of accreditation would defeat the idea and push it well into the next decade.

As the move to accreditation began to fade, however, the emphasis on education standards was on the rise.<sup>21</sup> Under ACJS President Dick Ward (1977-1978), an LEAA grant was awarded to the Academy to establish a Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards, which consisted of four members from ACJS, four from ASC, and one each from the American Sociological Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Society for Public Administration, and the Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminal Justice. Dick Ward was the Project Director and Julius Debro was the first Principal Investigator, although replaced by Vincent J. Webb, of the University of Nebraska at Omaha, after one year.<sup>22</sup> The joint commission existed from 1977 to 1980, and published a series of monographs,<sup>23</sup> culminating in what has become the seminal publication on this topic, Ward and Webb’s *Quest for Quality*.<sup>24</sup>

Along with this movement toward quality, there came a greater emphasis on publications. The official newsletter, *ACJS Today*, commenced publication in 1978.<sup>25</sup> In 1976, the *Journal of Criminal Justice* became affiliated with ACJS, although ACJS exercised no editorial control over the journal.<sup>26</sup> The journal had been started by the Director of the Institute for Research in Public Safety at Indiana University, Kent Joscelyn, in 1972, and

was published by Pergamon Press. Since the focus of the journal was compatible with the goals of the Academy, ACJS attached itself to the journal. Further, in 1977, it was also decided that ACJS would enter into a book series agreement with Anderson Publishing to publish several volumes, although only one book was ever published under this first agreement.<sup>27</sup> In 1979, ACJS next contracted with Sage for a three year agreement to publish two volumes a year and the agreement ended up lasting five years for a total of seven volumes published. ACJS, from a publishing perspective, was becoming established.

One other goal and objective of the Hard Labor Creek Group was to develop regional associations and, according to Frank Morn, "Gordon Misner was the father of regionalism."<sup>28</sup> There were already several state level organizations, and there had been an attempt to develop a Southern Association in 1968, but it did not last long. Then, in 1972, William Mathias and Richter H. Moore, Jr. revived the organization and the Southern Association of Criminal Justice came into existence. Mathias was elected as the organization's first president.<sup>29</sup> Criminal Justice professors in the Southern colleges and universities banded together and the new association quickly outpaced growth in ACJS. Misner saw this as a potential threat and advantage, all at the same time, and in 1973 proposed a regionalization plan. At the same meeting, Southern asked to be recognized as the first regional association of ACJS, and both passed. Misner was then instrumental in starting the Midwest Association of Criminal Justice, which was soon brought into the fold, followed by Southwestern, Northeastern, North Atlantic, and Western and Pacific. Initially there were six regional affiliations, but in 1982, North Atlantic would combine with Northeastern, and more recently, Western and Pacific dropped the Pacific in its title and simply became the Western Association of Criminal Justice.<sup>30</sup>

After the regionalization plan was adopted in 1973, the following year there was discussion among the ACJS board and the national office of Alpha Phi Sigma (APS), the National Criminal Justice Honor Society, about linking the two organizations in a similar manner.<sup>31</sup> V.A. Leonard, a student of August Vollmer's, had started Alpha Phi Sigma at Washington State University in January of 1942, with one chapter and 17 students.<sup>32</sup> Over the following years, APS continued to grow, albeit very slowly. By 1976, after being in existence for 35 years, it had only grown to 14 chapters. In 1975, it was decided that an affiliation between the two organizations would be put on the agenda, and the following year, at the annual meeting in Dallas, Texas, on March 24, 1976, ACJS recognized APS as its Criminal Justice Honor Society. APS then decided that commencing with the 1978 annual meeting of ACJS, APS would hold its annual meetings in conjunction with ACJS, a practice still continued today.

A rather startling discussion among the ACJS board at this time was the possibility of merging with the American Society of Criminology (ASC). It was clear that a decade after the split with ASC, many professors in the field were now becoming members of both organizations. This created both the impetus and the forum for the discussion. It was reasoned that the justifications for the divorce in 1963 were no longer relevant to the new generation and that by merging the two organizations together they would grow stronger. There were many, however, who had become heavily invested in ACJS and saw the two organizations as more ably fulfilling career goals. Some still saw a discord between the two organizations and felt that ACJS members would lose power within the merged organization. The discussion resulted in the formation of a joint merger committee in 1976, and a plan was drafted for merging the two organizations, but at the 1978 meeting in New Orleans, the plan was voted down by the membership.<sup>33</sup> The merger idea was set aside for future consideration.

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## Chapter 6

# Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in the 1980s

President Larry Bassi (1979-1980) ushered in the new decade advocating for the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) to establish itself as the accreditation agency for all criminal justice programs in higher education. There was still mixed perspectives on this topic, with the opponents arguing it was too early, that the field was not defined enough, and that accreditation does not necessarily confer prestige upon an organization. There was still enough of a voice against ACJS moving to accreditation that despite all of the activity toward this end, the concept was defeated and the organization would have to turn to other means for professionalizing academic criminal justice.<sup>1</sup>

In 1982, at the conference in Louisville, Kentucky President Robert Culbertson and former President Richter H. Moore, Jr. (1978-1979) voiced their concern in regard to the executive board's position of Secretary-Treasurer. Both had served in the position and found that it was the most difficult and task oriented position on the board. They felt that the position should be split into two. While there was much debate on the subject, ultimately the decision was not to split the position into two members on the executive board, but rather to hire a Secretariat, someone who would work full-time out of the national office.<sup>2</sup> This would allow the Secretary-Treasurer to work alongside the Secretariat to accomplish the myriad of tasks necessary to perform and to provide the membership with a point of contact for ACJS.

As the national headquarters was now located at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, the search began there. A student of Professor Samuel Walker's, Patricia DeLancey was interviewed by Vince Webb, and he brought her into the position as the Secretary for the national office.<sup>3</sup> She served in that position for the remainder of the decade. Even when the University of Nebraska at Omaha decided not to renew the contract for housing the ACJS national office, and moved to Northern Kentucky University in 1988, Patricia DeLancey made the move to Kentucky. She had become highly dedicated to the Academy.<sup>4</sup>

The one area in which the ACJS made the greatest advances in the 1980s was in the area of publications. The newsletter, *ACJS Today*, began publishing in 1978, but it appeared only sporadically, until Vincent J. Webb from the University of Nebraska at Omaha took over as editor. The newsletter then took on a new logo and look, and began publishing on a more regular basis, beginning with two issues a year, but soon expanding to five.<sup>5</sup> Vincent Webb would remain in the position of editor of *ACJS Today* for six years, and clearly advanced the newsletter as a fixture within the Academy. Then, when the national office moved to Northern Kentucky University, J. Michael Thomson took over as editor and he too would serve six years, stepping down in 1992.

Another area of publications for ACJS that continued to advance was by way of the monographs being published through a joint venture between ACJS and a publishing company. Although the first contract was with Anderson Publishing, as the new decade began the contract was with Sage.<sup>6</sup> The contract lasted through 1984, and seven books were published. In 1985, the publishing of monographs lapsed as Sage did not renew the contract and the executive board began negotiations with other publishing companies. Later that year, they signed a one-year contract with Willow Tree publications. After that contract lapsed, ACJS once again sought out a publishing company to work with and by the end of the decade they had returned to their original publisher, Anderson Publishing Company, a relationship that would last throughout the following decade.

An additional publication venture commenced at the 1982 conference in Louisville, and that was to share the library resources available for those teaching and researching criminal justice. In the early 1980s, this became a continual feature in the newsletter *ACJS Today*.<sup>7</sup> Several years later, the executive board voted to create a library of criminal justice resources at the national office, especially those published by members of ACJS. The list of publications held by ACJS, the ACJS Bibliography, replaced the library resources as a feature in the newsletter.

The most significant change for the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in regard to publications came under the presidency of Larry Hoover (1982-1983). ACJS had developed a relationship with Kent Josceyln's *Journal of Criminal Justice* which was published by Pergamon Press. The problem was, however, that the journal was not created by ACJS and ACJS did not exercise any editorial control. The relationship was simply an affiliation with a journal that fit the purpose of the Academy. Frustrated by the lack of a stronger relationship, in 1982, it was decided that the affiliation with the journal would cease, and in its place, ACJS would create its own journal.<sup>8</sup> It was decided by the executive board that the journal would launch in March of 1983, be named *Justice Quarterly*, and that a publications committee would be formed to conduct the search for the editor.

The decision on the first editor was truly a monumental decision, and after reviewing the five applications and conducting interviews, the committee selected Dr. Rita James Simon, Professor and Dean of the School of Justice at American University in Washington, D.C. The decision to name a woman as chair was even more monumental for the field was largely dominated by men, and no woman had yet served as president of ACJS. Simon was clearly qualified, however, having previously served as the Director of the Law and Society program at the University of Illinois, authoring a number of textbooks in the area of deviance, law, and courts, and, most importantly, she had an extensive background in journal editorship, having served as a consultant editor to the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* and the *American Bar Foundation Research Journal*, associate editor of the *American Journal of Sociology*, and editor of the *American Sociological Review*. "I am honored to have been asked to serve as *Justice Quarterly's* first editor," Simon wrote to the membership, "I hope we can make *Justice Quarterly* an important publishing event."<sup>9</sup> There is no doubt it was an important publishing event for the Academy, and clearly the journal stands as one of the most significant contributions made to criminal justice higher education by ACJS.

Simon immediately went to work, selecting a number of key scholars in the field as her deputy editors: James Fyfe of American University, Michael Gottfredson of Claremont Graduate School, and Marvin Zalman of Wayne State University. In addition, she selected Samuel Walker of the University of Nebraska at Omaha as the book review editor.<sup>10</sup> She solicited for manuscripts, began the journal's peer-review process, and put together an excellent first issue that established a high bar for the future of the journal. Simon served for three years and then turned it over to Francis T. Cullen and the journal only continued to grow stronger.

At the same time that Simon was appointed as the first editor of *Justice Quarterly*, ACJS also voted in its first female president – Dorothy Bracey. Bracey was well qualified for the position, having a stellar background and education. She graduated in 1962 from the College of William and Mary Phi Beta Kappa, obtained her Ph.D. in Social Anthropology from Harvard University in 1967, and then she obtained a Masters of Studies in Law at the Yale Law School in 1977. She taught at John Jay College in New York City and published widely on the law. It was former ACJS President Donald Riddle who encouraged Dorothy to get involved in ACJS, and she became its first editor of *ACJS Today*, Secretary-Treasurer, and then in 1984, President. It was her presidency that would witness the publication of volume one, issue one of *Justice Quarterly*.<sup>11</sup>

In addition to the publications, the annual meetings continued to expand and grow in attendance as well as the number of panels. In fact, the growth of the annual meeting throughout the 1980s, were like bookends with record attendance near the beginning and at the end. The 1982 meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, under President Culbertson (1981-1982) with his program chair Bob Regoli, set a record in attendance with over 1,000 registrants and 160 panels.<sup>12</sup> At the close of the decade, in 1989, the annual meeting in Washington, D.C. under President Larry Gaines (1988-1989) and program chair Finn-Aage Esbensen, reached a new record, with over 1,150 attendees and nearly 180 panels. One other interesting historical point to note was the 1984 meeting in Chicago featured the first annual "I Ran with ACJS" fun run featuring three loop courses at two, four, or six miles in length. Each runner, for the low entry fee of \$6.00, received an "I Ran with ACJS" t-shirt and certificate.<sup>13</sup> There is no evidence there was ever a second annual fun run.

One other book end of note for the 1980s, was the issue of accreditation. Although a number of ACJS members put an enormous amount of efforts into trying to move ACJS toward accrediting criminal justice programs across the nation and President Larry Bassi (1979-1980) was one of the biggest proponents, the movement failed to take hold.<sup>14</sup> In 1988, when Larry Gaines took the presidency he acknowledged this fact when he stated in the president's message, "It has been approximately a decade since the Academy wrangled with the issue of peer evaluation or accreditation. Needless to say, this is an extremely controversial issue. It was controversial when the Academy first considered accreditation and it continues to be today."<sup>15</sup> Gaines, however, got straight to the point, "there are a number of criminal justice programs which currently desire accreditation, and the Academy should provide this service to its membership."<sup>16</sup> And with that, once again, the accreditation issue began to move forward. Gaines appointed an ad-hoc committee with Dr. Ronald Vogel from the University of North Carolina-Charlotte chairing.<sup>17</sup> That moved the issue forward to the annual meeting in 1989 in Washington, D.C., where the executive board approved the establishment of an Academic Program Review service. As a result, the Academic Review Committee (ARC) was formed, this time with Robert Langworthy of the University of Cincinnati seated as the chair.<sup>18</sup> Gaines had succeeded in breathing life back into the idea of accreditation, yet it would take nearly another decade for the idea to take flight.

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## Chapter 7

# Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in the 1990s

As the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences entered the 1990s, one topic that remained at the forefront of discussion and debate was accreditation. The topic had been raised in the 1970s, died by the early 1980s, only to be resurrected once again at the end of the decade.<sup>1</sup> This time around, however, Steven Lab and Robert Langworthy were placed in charge of the Academic Review Committee (ARC) and they began moving the issue forward.<sup>2</sup> The ARC developed a process for review, certification of reviewers, and guidelines for both the reviewers and programs.<sup>3</sup> By 1992, several programs were beginning the process of academic review. Lab and Langworthy were, however, very clear, that this was a review process and not an accreditation program.<sup>4</sup>

As program review moved forward, what was missing was the template upon which programs could be evaluated. Under the presidency of Jay Albanese (1995-1996), a discussion ensued as to the possible development of minimum standards for criminal justice education.<sup>5</sup> The executive board felt that the time was appropriate, especially for the fact that one of the regions had already done so. The Northeastern Association of Criminal Justice Sciences (NEACJS) had created and approved their minimum standards in 1995.<sup>6</sup> These standards had been derived from the findings of the Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Educations and Standards as published in the Ward & Webb publication, *Quest for Quality*.<sup>7</sup> Albanese then appointed an ad hoc committee, with representatives from each region (Tim Flanagan, Peter Kratcoski, Harvey McMurray, Marilyn McShane, and Frank Robbins) with Mittie Southerland as the chair.<sup>8</sup> The question of adopting minimum standards was opened up to the membership, and the NEACJS minimum standards were circulated.<sup>9</sup> The response was overwhelmingly positive and the committee began working on the development of the minimum standards. The process would take another two years.<sup>10</sup>

In March of 1998, at the 35<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of ACJS in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the ACJS Executive Board adopted the minimum standards.<sup>11</sup> Criminal Justice education now had the template upon which future academic program reviews could be conducted in order to assess that these criminal justice degrees meet the minimum standards. The following year, ACJS would publish a small booklet that detailed the minimum standards, covering curriculum, faculty, students, and administration. As program review entered into the Twenty-First century, ACJS now had the criteria upon which to conduct its program reviews through the ARC committee.

As the initiative to develop criminal justice education minimum standards reached its final passage, another key consideration was under way and that was the development of an ACJS Code of Ethics. The ad hoc committee assigned to draft the code of ethics had been formed in 1996, and like the minimum standards, it went through a number of drafts and revisions. The committee, chaired by Richard Bennett, published its draft code for the

membership to review in 1998.<sup>12</sup> The Code of Ethics included ethical standards as related to members of the academy as researchers, peer reviewers, teachers, supervisors, administrators, employees, employers, experts, practitioners, and students. It also established an Ethics Committee of the ACJS and its operating procedures. The Code of Ethics was passed by the ACJS Executive Board under President Alida Merlo at the annual meeting and went into effect on March 21, 2000.<sup>13</sup>

In the area of publications, ACJS became very productive throughout the decade. As *Justice Quarterly* continued to gain a scholarly reputation,<sup>14</sup> the ACJS Executive Board began to consider the possibility of publishing a second journal, one focused on the discipline itself. At the 1989 annual meeting in Washington, D.C., the Executive Board approved the formation of the new journal – *The Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, to consist of two issues per volume/year. Vince Webb was asked to chair the search committee and they selected Timothy Flanagan to serve as the journal's first editor. The first issue was published in the spring of 1990.

As the decade began, ACJS had solidified its relationship with Anderson Publishing Company to be the publisher of its monographs. While the other contracts in the 1980s had produced a number of books, no agreement was as healthy as the contract entered into at the end of the 1980s. This time around, well over a dozen monographs were published including edited volumes such as *Woman Battering: Policy Responses* (Michael Steinman), *What Works in Policing?* (Gary Cordner and Donna Hale), *Issues in Community Policing* (Peter Kratcoski and Duane Dukes), *Crime Prevention at a Crossroads* (Steven Lab), and *the New War on Drugs: Symbolic Politics and Criminal Justice Policy* (Eric Jensen and Jurg Gerber). These ACJS/Anderson Monographs expanded the number of volumes available for upper level and graduate courses, helping to establish the discipline of criminal justice. The agreement lasted throughout the 1990s and was the longest joint publishing agreement ACJS ever had.

ACJS also had a number of other advances in the area of publications throughout the 1990s. At the beginning of the new decade, *ACJS Today* began to appear in color. The color changed multiple times, largely depending upon the editor, but settled on green toward the latter part of the decade. In addition, ACJS published the first *Guide to Graduate Programs in Criminal Justice and Criminology* as well as the first *Media Guide*, a resource for the news-media to access experts on specific topics within the Academy. In addition, it should be noted that with the advent of the internet, ACJS launched its first website in 1999.

One other publication of sorts that was released in 1995 was the ACJS Strategic Plan.<sup>15</sup> At the beginning of the decade, a number of the members of the ACJS Executive Board expressed the need for a strategic plan to guide the organization as it continued to grow. In many ways it was the collaborative effort of Edward Latessa and Vince Webb, both presidents of ACJS back-to-back. As the concept developed, Webb appointed Latessa to head the Strategic Planning Committee as chair, and the committee was rounded out with many former and future presidents – Harry Allen, Robert Bohm, Francis Cullen, Mittie Southerland, and Jay Albanese. The committee began meeting in 1991, and they employed surveys, focus groups, interviews, and the gathering of institutional data in order to derive the facts necessary for the development of the final strategic plan which was published in 1995.<sup>16</sup>

The Strategic Plan made recommendations in the areas of membership, annual meetings and publications, the national office and management, and leadership.<sup>17</sup> While the majority of the recommendations were, in fact, implemented over the next five years, some of the most significant recommendations that were acted upon included the separation of the Secretary-Treasurer position (passed in March 1995 and took effect 1996), the development of greater options for presentations at conference (e.g., poster sessions, thematic plenary speakers, author-meets critic sessions, local tours, etc.), and raising the visibility of the national office by moving it to Washington, D.C. Some recommendations were acted upon, but lapsed over time, such as meetings between the regional officers and the ACJS Executive Board, and some simply were untenable, such as the development of white papers where ACJS would take policy positions.

Another innovation occurred at the beginning of the decade when a number of the scholars in policing, including Larry Gaines and Gary Cordner, found themselves once again feeling minimized in their association with ACJS.<sup>18</sup> This time, however, rather than creating a new organization, they petitioned the ACJS Executive Board to create an organization within the organization, and that was how the Police Section, the first of many sections

created over the next twenty years, came into being. The section grew very quickly through the selection of Robert Langworthy as the first chair, publication of the *Police Forum*, association with several existing journals (*Police Studies & American Journal of Police*), and the creation of their own award, the O.W. Wilson Award.

The ACJS annual meetings continued to expand and grow throughout the 1990s, with the 1996 Las Vegas conference at the Riviera turning out the highest attendance up to that point in time. The year prior, in Boston, the conference featured the first time poster sessions were part of the annual program, implementing one of the recommendations from the strategic plan. Also, in Kansas City, Missouri, at the 1993 annual meeting there were two firsts for the conference. President Robert Bohm was the first to give a presidential address at the meeting and to open up the Presidents' Reception to all members of ACJS and not just close associates, as had been the tradition in the past. Interestingly, the latter has now moved to Friday nights at the conference. In addition, it should be noted President Bohm was also the first President of ACJS to attend all five of the Regional Conferences during his presidency, another tradition that all presidents strive for during their tenure in office.<sup>19</sup>

Perhaps the most significant of the changes to ACJS in the 1990s, however, came with the moving of the national office from Northern Kentucky University to the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. While this possibility reached back as far as the early 1970s, the topic typically was dismissed when the economic factors were considered. The cost of renting an office at the University of Nebraska at Omaha or Northern Kentucky University had been zero dollars. The cost of renting office space in Washington, D.C. was clearly going to be economically challenging. ACJS, however, was in a better financial situation to weather the cost, and under President Gennaro Vito in 1998, it was voted that during the summer of that year, ACJS would have a national headquarters near the Nation's Capital. The move was compounded by the fact that the long time secretariat and then Executive Director Patricia DeLancey, who had moved from her home in Omaha when the national office moved to Northern Kentucky University, decided not to make the move to Northern Virginia.<sup>20</sup> President Gary Cordner was now faced with not only moving the national office, but securing a new Association Manager. He accomplished both feats, and in August/September of 1998, ACJS moved into its new national office in Suite 101 located at 1500 North Beauregard Street in Alexandria, Virginia, and Gail Durant was hired as the new Association Manager.<sup>21</sup> According to Cordner, that November "the ACJS Executive Board had the opportunity to 'officially open' our new national office. Dick Bennett brought champagne and Alida Merlo brought flowers."<sup>22</sup>

Things did not go well in the early years of the move to Washington, D.C. In only a short time, Durant decided to resign as the Association Manager, and President Cordner was once again charged with hiring her replacement. He began the search process and hired Laura Monaco who began after the New Year (1999). That was the first crisis after the move to Washington, D.C., but within a year, it became abundantly clear that the cost of renting office space so close to the Capital was beyond the means of ACJS, and that because of the high cost of living, the cost in salaries was also much higher for the full-time staff. Something had to give, and would, early in the next decade.

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## Chapter 8

# Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

**A**t the beginning of the new century, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) was faced with a financial dilemma. The move to the Washington, D.C. area, specifically Alexandria, Virginia, was now costing the Academy more than it could afford. When the office had been located at the University of Omaha at Nebraska or Northern Kentucky University, there was no rental fee and because the cost of living was less expensive the salaries for the full-time employees was less. The move to the Washington, D.C. area saw rentals go from \$0 per year to \$28,000 per year, and the cost of the full-time staff essentially doubled due to cost of living.<sup>1</sup> The Academy attempted a number of temporary fixes, but it was clear that another year or two of running these types of deficits and the Academy would fail financially.

The strategic plan had recommended moving the national office to the Washington, D.C. area, and it had been a dream of the leadership of ACJS dating back to at least the early 1970s. There was continued support among many in the Academy to retain an office near the Nation's Capital in order to affect crime policy in America. The question was how to balance between having a D.C. presence, while at the same time remaining fiscally solvent. The decision of the Executive board and President Steven Lab (2003-2004) was to move the office to a location in the Washington, D.C. area that was less expensive.<sup>2</sup> They found an office in Greenbelt, Maryland, that was much more reasonable but still located within the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area and was situated near the metro transit system. They decided to rent the office and in the summer of 2001, the ACJS headquarters moved to 7319 Hanover Parkway in Greenbelt, Maryland.<sup>3</sup>

The Association Manager Laura Monaco affected the move to the new office and the transition was relatively smooth. The reduction in rental costs, as well as some adjustments in ACJS fees, put the organization back on a fiscally solid footing. It was then determined, however, that if the organization purchased the office space in Greenbelt, Maryland, the mortgage would end up being less expensive than the rent, hence fiscally, it made good sense. So, in 2003, ACJS purchased its new office space on Hanover Parkway, in the same office complex as before, only now it was owned by the Academy.

At about this time, the Executive Board began discussing a change in the national office. Patricia Delancey had started off as a Secretary, moved into the Association Manager position, and eventually became the Executive Director. With her retirement, the Executive Director position was not filled, and the Association Manager, Laura Monaco had been responsible for managing the ACJS headquarters. In 2004, the board decided to reinstate the Executive Director's position as a part-time position to direct, rather than manage the office.<sup>4</sup> In 2005, a very recent president of ACJS (2001-2002), Mittie Southerland, stepped into that role. At this point in time, Laura Monaco (now

Laura Chapman), decided to step down as the Association Manager, and a search for a new Association Manager settled on hiring Cathy Barth. Thus, in 2005, both Mittie Southerland as Executive Director and Cathy Barth as Association Manager took over responsibility for the national office.

Within a few more years, the Academy became so solvent that it was deemed prudent to consider taking money from the savings accounts to pay off the mortgage.<sup>5</sup> The Executive Board agreed and by 2007, the mortgage was paid and ACJS now owned its national office. That move, perhaps more than any other, put ACJS on a financially sound basis, just in time to weather the downturn in the American economy.

There were a number of other explanations for the success of ACJS at this time and one of these came from changes in the ACJS publications. The cost of running the journal *Justice Quarterly* was becoming expensive and more difficult to manage. It was decided at the beginning of the new century to move both journals to a major publishing company, the final decision being Taylor and Francis. Freed of the expense of in-house publishing, the ability to collect royalties paid on the journal, and for the fact the journals were doing so well, this move also helped ACJS gain a solid financial standing, not to mention it enhanced the prestige of the journal through the marketing mechanisms available to Taylor and Francis. In fact, *Justice Quarterly* was becoming so successful under the editorship of Richard Tewksbury (2008-2010) that the four issues were expanded in size, and continued to be successful under editor Cassia Spohn (2011-2013), that the journal was expanded to six issues, making *Justice Quarterly* no longer quarterly, but bimonthly (although the name remains).<sup>6</sup>

In addition to the two main journals, other publications of ACJS also saved the Academy in terms of expenses for another reason – moving them to the ACJS website. In 2001, *ACJS Today*, went to a briefer format, referring readers to visit the ACJS website and then, with the January/February 2003 issue, the newsletter of ACJS went entirely online, thus cutting expenses for printing and postage.<sup>7</sup> Further, such past publications as the *Graduate Guide* and the *Media Guide* were also moved online, thus becoming more accessible, easier to update, and less costly to produce.

One attempt to try and reach all of the membership, including those that were less inclined to go online, was the brief publication *ACJS Now*. While the brief publication did provide quick information on the key events of ACJS, with the rise in postage rates, it became too expensive for the value it added. It was then determined that *ACJS Now* would fold into *ACJS Today*, and that the latter would expand to five issues a year.

Throughout the 2000s and leading up to the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of ACJS, a number of events occurred that have added to the academy's history. During the Presidency of Alida Merlo (1999-2000), the position of ACJS Webmaster was created and the first person to hold that distinction was Rick Holden.<sup>8</sup> It was his early work on website development that allowed many of the publications and resources of ACJS to move online. In 2002, under President Mittie Southerland (2001-2002), ACJS adopted Midnight Blue as the official color of the Academy, recommending that the color scheme for the journals, *ACJS Today*, and for academic regalia in criminal Justice move to this color.<sup>9</sup> It was also the joint efforts of both Merlo and Southerland that moved another initiative forward and that was updating and revising the bylaws and policies of the association, with soon to be President Jeffrey Walker (2006-2007) moving them to electronic format and making them available on the website.<sup>10</sup>

Under President Walker, the academy refocused its attention on two key areas, students and our international colleagues. Under President Walker, Ph.D. students were granted a one year free membership to ACJS, the relationship with Alpha Phi Sigma was strengthened, and the first student luncheon was offered.<sup>11</sup> In addition, Walker attempted to enhance the visibility of ACJS with other international associations related to criminal justice and criminology, a practice that has continued with each of the following presidents.<sup>12</sup>

Another initiative on the part of ACJS, started in 2007 by the efforts of John Smykla, was to have the month of March, to coincide with the annual meeting, be made official, by an Act of Congress, National Criminal Justice Month.<sup>13</sup> ACJS Member Bob Walsh took the idea to his Congressman, Ted Poe, and the Resolution was introduced on January 9, 2009. On March 4, 2009, House Resolution 45 passed by a roll call vote and it became official. The ACJS Executive Board then set up an ad hoc committee to promote March as National Criminal Justice Month.

As ACJS advanced through the 2000s toward its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration, the membership and annual meeting attendance continued to grow. Membership has remained in the 2,500 to 2,800 range, with non-student membership remaining at or above 2,000.<sup>14</sup> Annual meeting attendance continued to remain high, typically around 1500, however, Boston in 2009 and San Diego in 2010 would see numbers exceed 1700, and New York in 2012, as far as can be determined from the historical record, achieved the highest attendance of any ACJS conference in its 50 year history with over 1800 in attendance.<sup>15</sup> The fact that it was located in the heart of Times Square probably did not hurt attendance.

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## Conclusion

# ACJS 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, 1963 - 2013

In March of 2013, at the annual conference to be held in Dallas, Texas, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences will officially celebrate its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary. It is perhaps fitting that the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary is in Dallas, as one of the last of August Vollmer's famous police reviews was conducted in Dallas in 1944 (just a few years after the founding of the National Association of College Police Training Officials), a number of the IAPP founders were originally from Texas, and the last annual meeting held in Dallas was in 1976, a time of transition and growth for ACJS. President Craig Hemmens (2012-2013) will preside over the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary conference, marking the anniversary with a number of events and recognitions.

Since 1963, ACJS has come a long way, but there is little doubt that the organization will continue to change in the future. What the future holds is uncertain in specifics, yet the past allows us to recognize certain issues that the academy has continued to deal with in its first 50 years. Improving the quality of the annual conference, increasing membership, whether to move program review to full accreditation, the relationship between ACJS and its regions, its role in shaping crime policy in Washington, D.C., are all issues of our past 50 years and will no doubt continue to be issues to wrestle with in the next 50 years. One other possibility is a merger of ACJS with ASC, reuniting the two organizations that split apart 50 years ago. President Hemmens, when 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President, wrote in favor of creating a new organization that merges the two organizations, and shortly after that, Todd R. Clear (2000-2001), one of the few people who has served as President of both organizations echoed this sentiment.<sup>1</sup> Whether or not the two merge or simply continue to work in collaboration, there is no doubt that even this issue will continue to be raised over the next 50 years of the organization that is the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

Whatever the future holds, ACJS stands as a testament to time and the development of criminal justice as an academic discipline. From the National Association of College Police Training Officials started in August Vollmer's living room at 923 Euclid Avenue in Berkeley, California, through the name changes to Society for the Advancement of Criminology and American Society of Criminology, to the establishment of a splinter organization the International Association of Police Professors, and finally the name change to the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, ACJS has demonstrated its commitment to the development of the academic discipline and professionalization of the field of criminal justice.

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# ACJS History Appendix

## **Past Presidents of the National Association of Police Training Officials, which became the Society for the Advancement of Criminology, and later the American Society of Criminology, up to the creation of the International Association of Police Professors**

- 1941-1942 August Vollmer, President Emeritus  
Orlando W. Wilson
- 1942-1949 Orlando W. Wilson
- 1950-1951 Douglas Kelley
- 1952-1953 Frank Boolsen
- 1953-1954 William Dienstein
- 1955-1956 Richard Simon
- 1956-1957 Richard Hankey
- 1957-1959 John P. Kenney
- 1959-1960 Marcel Frym
- 1960-1963 Donal A. J. MacNamara

## **Past Presidents of the International Association of Police Professors/Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences**

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1963-1964 Donald F. McCall       | 1978-1979 Richter H. Moore, Jr. |
| 1964-1965 Felix M. Fabian        | 1979-1980 Larry Bassi           |
| 1965-1966 Arthur F. Brandstatter | 1980-1981 Harry More, Jr.       |
| 1966-1967 Richard O. Hankey      | 1981-1982 Robert G. Culbertson  |
| 1967-1968 Robert Sheehan         | 1982-1983 Larry T. Hoover       |
| 1968-1969 Robert F. Borkenstein  | 1983-1984 Gilbert Bruns         |
| 1969-1970 B. Earl Lewis          | 1984-1985 Dorothy Bracey        |
| 1970-1971 Donald H. Riddle       | 1985-1986 R. Paul McCauley      |
| 1971-1972 Gordon E. Misner       | 1986-1987 Robert Regoli         |
| 1972-1973 Richard A. Myren       | 1987-1988 Thomas Barker         |
| 1973-1974 William J. Mathias     | 1988-1989 Larry Gaines          |
| 1974-1975 Felix M. Fabian        | 1989-1990 Edward Latessa        |
| 1975-1976 George T. Felkenes     | 1990-1991 Vincent Webb          |
| 1976-1977 Gordon E. Misner       | 1991-1992 Ben Menke             |
| 1977-1978 Richard Ward           | 1992-1993 Robert Bohm           |

1993-1994	Francis Cullen	2003-2004	Steven P. Lab
1994-1995	Harry Allen	2004-2005	James O. Finckenauer
1995-1996	Jay Albanese	2005-2006	Laura J. Moriarty
1996-1997	Donna Hale	2006-2007	Jeffery T. Walker
1997-1998	Gennaro Vito	2007-2008	Ronald Hunter
1998-1999	Gary Cordner	2008-2009	Wesley Johnson
1999-2000	Alida Merlo	2009-2010	Janice Joseph
2000-2001	Todd Clear	2010-2011	James W. Marquart
2001-2002	Mittie D. Southerland	2011-2012	Melissa Hickman Barlow
2002-2003	Richard R. Bennett	2012-2013	Craig Hemmens

### Past Secretary/Treasurer

1963-1964	Harry More, Jr.	1979-1980	Fred D. De Francesch
1964-1965	Harry More, Jr.	1980-1981	Dorothy Bracey
1965-1966		1981-1982	Dorothy Bracey
1966-1967		1982-1983	Edward Latessa
1967-1968		1983-1984	Edward Latessa
1968-1969		1984-1985	Larry Gaines
1969-1970		1985-1986	Larry Gaines
1970-1971		1986-1987	David Carter
1971-1972		1987-1988	David Carter
1972-1973		1988-1989	Deborah Wilson
1973-1974		1989-1990	Deborah Wilson
1974-1975		1990-1991	Harry Allen
1975-1976	Richter H. Moore, Jr.	1991-1992	Harry Allen
1976-1977	Richter H. Moore, Jr.	1992-1993	Donna Hale
1977-1978	Robert G. Culbertson	1993-1994	Donna Hale
1978-1979	Robert G. Culbertson	1994-1995	Marilyn Chandler Ford
		1995-1996	Marilyn Chandler Ford

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### Past Secretary

1996-1997	Charles Fields	2004-2005	Bill King
1997-1998	Charles Fields	2005-2006	Bill King
1998-1999	Dorothy Taylor	2006-2007	Leanne Alarid
1999-2000	Dorothy Taylor	2007-2008	Leanne Alarid
2000-2001	Jeff T. Walker	2008-2009	Nicole Piquero
2001-2002	Jeff T. Walker	2009-2010	Nicole Piquero
2002-2003	Brandon Applegate	2010-2011	Roslyn Muraskin
2003-2004	Brandon Applegate	2011-2012	Roslyn Muraskin
		2012-2013	Roslyn Muraskin

### Past Treasurer

1996-1997	Marilyn Chandler Ford	2004-2005	Mary Stohr
1997-1998	Marilyn Chandler Ford	2005-2006	Mary Stohr
1998-1999	Marilyn Chandler Ford	2006-2007	Mary Stohr
1999-2000	Marilyn Chandler Ford	2007-2008	Mary Stohr
2000-2001	Marilyn Chandler Ford	2008-2009	Marilyn Chandler Ford
2001-2002	Marilyn Chandler Ford	2009-2010	Marilyn Chandler Ford
2002-2003	Mary Stohr	2010-2011	Marilyn Chandler Ford
2003-2004	Mary Stohr	2011-2012	David F. Owens
		2012-2013	David F. Owens

### Past Trustees-At-Large

- 1975-1976 Donald Dahlstrom
- 1976-1977 Willa J. Dawson, Larry R. Bassi, Calvin Swank
- 1977-1978 David E. Burns, Larry T. Hoover, Calvin Swank
- 1978-1979 David E. Burns, Larry T. Hoover, Calvin Swank
- 1979-1980 David E. Burns, Larry T. Hoover, John A. Conley
- 1980-1981 David E. Burns, R. Paul, McCauley, John A. Conley
- 1981-1982 Richard Bennett, R. Paul McCauley, John A. Conley
- 1982-1983 R. Paul McCauley, Richard Bennett, Robert Regoli
- 1983-1984 Gerald Rigby, Richard Bennett, Robert Regoli
- 1984-1985 Gerald Rigby, Elizabeth Wachtel, Thomas Barker
- 1985-1986 Gerald Rigby, Elizabeth Wachtel, Edward Latessa
- 1986-1987 Ben Menke, Elizabeth Wachtel, Edward Latessa
- 1987-1988 Ben Menke, Robert Bohm, Gennaro Vito
- 1988-1989 Ben Menke, Robert Bohm, Donna Hale
- 1989-1990 William Tafoya, Robert Bohm, Donna Hale
- 1990-1991 William Tafoya, Lawrence Travis III, Donna Hale
- 1991-1992 William Tafoya, Lawrence Travis III, Barbara Raffel Price
- 1992-1993 Lawrence Travis III, Barbara Raffel Price, Alida Merlo
- 1993-1994 Mittie Southerland, Barbara Raffel Price, Alida Merlo
- 1994-1995 Mittie Southerland, Dorothy Taylor, Alida Merlo
- 1995-1996 Mittie Southerland, Dorothy Taylor, Steven Lab
- 1996-1997 Rosemary Gido, Dorothy Taylor, Steven Lab
- 1997-1998 Rosemary Gido, Richard Bennett, Steven Lab
- 1998-1999 John Crank, Rosemary Gido, Richard Bennett
- 1999-2000 John Crank, Robert McCormack, Richard Bennett
- 2000-2001 David L. Carter, John Crank, Robert McCormack
- 2001-2002 David L. Carter, Richard Holden, Robert McCormack
- 2002-2003 David L. Carter, Richard Holden, Joycelyn Pollock
- 2003-2004 Leanne Fiftal Alarid, Richard Holden, Joycelyn Pollock
- 2004-2005 Janice Joseph, Leanne Alarid, Joycelyn Pollock
- 2005-2006 Janice Joseph, Leanne Alarid, Marilyn McShane
- 2006-2007 Janice Joseph, Todd Clear, Marilyn McShane
- 2007-2008 Barbara Sims, Todd Clear, Faith Lutze/Marilyn McShane
- 2008-2009 Barbara Sims, Faith Lutze, John Worrall
- 2009-2010 Barbara Sims, Denise Gosselin, John Worrall

2010-2011 Denise Kindschi Gosselin, Nicole Leeper Picquero, John L. Worrall  
 2011-2012 Jill A. Gordon, Denise Kinschi Gosselin, Nicole Leeper Piquero  
 2012-2013 Jill A. Gordon, Nicole Leeper Piquero, Philip L. Reichel

### Past Region 1 Northeast (& North Atlantic) Trustees

1976-1977	Lawrence Lynch	1992-1993	Eva Buzawa
1977-1978	Lawrence Lynch (Joseph Lentini, North Atlantic)	1993-1994	Eva Buzawa
1978-1979	Lawrence Lynch (C. Donald Engle, North Atlantic)	1994-1995	Eva Buzawa
1979-1980	Joseph Connors (C. Donald Engle, North Atlantic)	1995-1996	Michael Israel
1980-1981	Michael D'Auria (Gerald Rigby, North Atlantic)	1996-1997	Michael Israel
1981-1982	Patricia Carter (Gerald Rigby, North Atlantic)	1997-1998	Michael Israel
1982-1983	Patricia Carter	1998-1999	Peter Benekos
1983-1984	Larry Lynch	1999-2000	Peter Benekos
1984-1985	Larry Lynch	2000-2001	Peter Benekos
1985-1986	Larry Lynch	2001-2002	Roslyn Muraskin
1986-1987	Raymond Helgemoe	2002-2003	Roslyn Muraskin
1987-1988	Raymond Helgemoe	2003-2004	Roslyn Muraskin
1988-1989	Raymond Helgemoe	2004-2005	Barbara Sims
1989-1990	Alida Merlo	2005-2006	Barbara Sims
1990-1991	Alida Merlo	2006-2007	Barbara Sims
1991-1992	Alida Merlo	2007-2008	Dave Owens
		2008-2009	Dave Owens
		2009-2010	Dave Owens
		2010-2011	L. Edward Day
		2011-2012	L. Edward Day
		2012-2013	L. Edward Day

### Past Region 2 Southern Trustees

1976-1977	Robert Barrow	1995-1996	Charles Fields
1977-1978	Neil C. Chamelin	1996-1997	Elizabeth Grossi
1978-1979	Robert G. Fancher	1997-1998	Elizabeth Grossi
1979-1980	Gene Stephens	1998-1999	Elizabeth Grossi
1980-1981	Reed Adams	1999-2000	Terry Edwards
1981-1982	Gene Stephens	2000-2001	Terry Edwards
1982-1983	Thomas Barker	2001-2002	Terry Edwards
1983-1984	Thomas Barker	2002-2003	Ronald Hunter
1984-1985	Stephen Brown	2003-2004	Ronald Hunter
1985-1986	Stephen Brown	2004-2005	Ronald Hunter
1986-1987	Stephen Brown	2005-2006	Angela West Crews (Julie Kunselman replaced)
1987-1988	Ronald Vogel	2006-2007	Julie Kunselman
1988-1989	Ronald Vogel	2007-2008	Julie Kunselman
1989-1990	Ronald Vogel	2008-2009	Lee E. Ross
1990-1991	Mittie Southerland	2009-2010	Lee E. Ross
1991-1992	Mittie Southerland	2010-2011	Lee E. Ross
1992-1993	Mittie Southerland	2011-2012	Alexis J. Miller
1993-1994	Charles Fields	2012-2013	Alexis J. Miller
1994-1995	Charles Fields		

### Past Region 3 Midwest Trustees

1976-1977	James Rumbolz	1987-1988	Allen Sapp
1977-1978	Robert L. Parson	1988-1989	Allen Sapp
1978-1979	G. L. Kuchel	1989-1990	Allen Sapp
1979-1980	Gary W. Tucker	1990-1991	Peter Kratcoski
1980-1981	Jack R. Greene	1991-1992	Peter Kratcoski
1981-1982	Jack R. Greene	1992-1993	Peter Kratcoski
1982-1983	Jack R. Greene	1993-1994	Frank Horvath
1983-1984	Jack R. Greene	1994-1995	Frank Horvath
1984-1985	Jeffrey Schrink	1995-1996	Frank Horvath
1985-1986	Jeffrey Schrink	1996-1997	Michael Leiber
1986-1987	Jeffrey Schrink	1997-1998	Michael Leiber

1998-1999 Michael Leiber  
 1999-2000 Pamela Tontodonato  
 2000-2001 Pamela Tontodonato  
 2001-2002 Pamela Tontodonato  
 2002-2003 Lee Ross  
 2003-2004 Jody L. Sundt  
 2004-2005 Jody L. Sundt  
 2005-2006 Jim Frank

2006-2007 Jim Frank  
 2007-2008 Jim Frank  
 2008-2009 Ken Novak  
 2009-2010 Ken Novak  
 2010-2011 Ken Novak  
 2011-2012 Brad Smith  
 2012-2013 Brad Smith

### **Past Region 4 Southwestern Trustees**

1977-1978 Edward A. Farris  
 1978-1979 Woodie Burrow  
 1979-1980 William D. Parker  
 1980-1981 Jorge Garza  
 1981-1982 David Wachtel  
 1982-1983 Jim Alexander  
 1983-1984 Jim Alexander  
 1984-1985 Jim Alexander  
 1985-1986 Richard Lawrence  
 1986-1987 Richard Lawrence  
 1987-1988 Richard Lawrence  
 1988-1989 Charles Chastain  
 1989-1990 Charles Chastain  
 1990-1991 Charles Chastain  
 1991-1992 Philip Rhoades  
 1992-1993 Philip Rhoades  
 1993-1994 Philip Rhoades  
 1994-1995 Mary Parker

1995-1996 Mary Parker  
 1996-1997 Mary Parker  
 1997-1998 Joan Crowley  
 1998-1999 Joan Crowley  
 1999-2000 Joan Crowley  
 2000-2001 Barbara L. Hart  
 2001-2002 Barbara L. Hart  
 2002-2003 Barbara L. Hart  
 2003-2004 W. Wesley Johnson  
 2004-2005 W. Wesley Johnson  
 2005-2006 W. Wesley Johnson  
 2006-2007 Chip Burns  
 2007-2008 Chip Burns  
 2008-2009 Chip Burns  
 2009-2010 Willard M. Oliver  
 2010-2011 Willard M. Oliver  
 2011-2012 Willard M. Oliver  
 2012-2013 David Montague

### Past Region 5 Western (& Pacific) Trustees

1977-1978	Karl Hutchinson	1995-1996	Marilyn McShane
1978-1979	Karl Hutchinson	1996-1997	Marilyn McShane
1979-1980	William Melnico	1997-1998	Marilyn McShane
1980-1981	Ken Braunstein	1998-1999	Mary Stohr
1981-1982	David Fabianic	1999-2000	Mary Stohr
1982-1983	David Fabianic	2000-2001	Mary Stohr
1983-1984	Ben Menke	2001-2002	Vacant
1984-1985	Ben Menke	2002-2003	Faith Lutze
1985-1986	Ben Menke	2003-2004	Faith Lutze
1986-1987	Judith Kaci	2004-2005	John Worrall
1987-1988	Judith Kaci	2005-2006	John Worrall
1988-1989	Judith Kaci	2006-2007	John Worrall
1989-1990	John Angell	2007-2008	Craig Hemmens
1990-1991	John Angell	2008-2009	Craig Hemmens
1991-1992	John Angell	2009-2010	Craig Hemmens
1992-1993	Frank Williams III	2010-2011	David G. Mueller
1993-1994	Frank Williams III	2011-2012	David G. Mueller
1994-1995	Frank Williams III	2012-2013	David G. Mueller

### ACJS Secretary/Association Manager

1982-1989	Patricia Delancey
1999	Gail Durant
1990	Mary Jo Hardcorn
1999-2005	Laura Monaco (Chapman)
2005 -	Cathy Barth

### ACJS Executive Director

1989-1998	Patricia Delancey
2005-2012	Mittie Southerland
2012-	Mary Stohr

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## Past Conference Locations

1963	Pullman, WA	1989	Washington, D.C.
1964	Los Angeles, CA	1990	Denver, CO
1965	East Lansing, MI	1991	Nashville, TN
1966	Farmington, NY	1992	Pittsburgh, PA
1967	St. Louis, MO	1993	Kansas City, MO
1968	San Francisco, CA	1994	Chicago, IL
1969	Atlanta, GA	1995	Boston, MA
1970	Seattle, WA	1996	Las Vegas, NV
1971	Chicago, IL	1997	Louisville, KY
1972	Boston, MA	1998	Albuquerque, NM
1973	Omaha, NE	1999	Orlando, FL
1974	Reno, NV	2000	New Orleans, LA
1975	Atlanta, GA	2001	Washington, D.C.
1976	Dallas, TX	2002	Anaheim, CA
1977	San Mateo, CA	2003	Boston, MA
1978	New Orleans, LA	2004	Las Vegas, NV
1979	Cincinnati, OH	2005	Chicago, IL
1980	Oklahoma City, OK	2006	Baltimore, MD
1981	Philadelphia, PA	2007	Seattle, WA
1982	Louisville, KY	2008	Cincinnati, OH
1983	San Antonio, TX	2009	Boston, MA
1984	Chicago, IL	2010	San Diego, CA
1985	Las Vegas, NV	2011	Toronto, Canada
1986	Orlando, FL	2012	New York, NY
1987	St. Louis, MO	2013	Dallas, TX
1988	San Francisco, CA		

### Past Program Chairs of ACJS Conferences

1963	Donald F. McCall	1989	Finn-Aage Esbensen
1964		1990	Harry Allen
1965		1991	Gary Cordner
1966		1992	Linda Zupan & Coramae Mann
1967		1993	Gregg Barak
1968		1994	Michael Benson
1969		1995	Robert Langworthy
1970		1996	Lee E. Ross
1971		1997	John Ortiz Smykla
1972		1998	Michael Blankenship
1973		1999	Jack R. Greene
1974		2000	Rick Holden
1975		2001	Melissa Hickman Barlow
1976	Wordie Burrow	2002	Laura Moriarty
1977	Raymond T. Glavin	2003	Elizabeth Grossi
1978	Richard Bennett	2004	Lawrence F. Travis III
1979		2005	Maki Haberfeld & Delores Jones-Brown
1980	Ben A. Menke	2006	Jill A. Gordon
1981	Roy R. Roberg	2007	Craig Hemmens
1982	Robert M. Regoli	2008	Richard Tewksbury
1983	Larry Johnson	2009	Barbara Sims
1984	Vincent J. Webb	2010	Wilson R. Palacios
1985	Timothy Bynum	2011	Leann Alarid
1986	Thomas Barker	2012	Heather Pfeifer
1987	Lawrence Travis III	2013	Lorenzo M. Boyd
1988	Deborah G. Wilson		

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### **Past Editors of *Justice Quarterly***

1984-1986 Rita J. Simon  
1987-1989 Francis T. Cullen  
1990-1992 James J. Fyfe  
1993-1995 Edna Erez  
1996-1998 Victor E. Kappeler  
1999-2001 Finn-Aage Esbensen  
2002-2004 Donna M. Bishop  
2005-2007 Chester Britt  
2008-2010 Richard Tewksbury  
2011- Cassia Spohn

### **Past Editors of *Journal of Criminal Justice Education***

1990-1993 Timothy J. Flanagan  
1994-1996 Dorothy H. Bracey  
1997-1999 Jeffrey T. Walker  
2000-2002 N. Prabha Unnithan  
2003-2005 Craig Hemmens  
2006-2008 J. Mitchell Miller  
2009-2011 Christopher J. Schreck  
2012- George Higgins

### **Past Editors of *ACJS Today***

1978 Dorothy H. Bracey  
1979-1980 Lee S. Weinberg  
1981-1986 Vincent J. Webb  
1987-1992 J. Michael Thomson  
1993-1996 Jeffery T. Walker  
1997-2000 Laura J. Moriarty  
2001-2003 Laura Myers  
2004-2005 Alejandro del Carmen  
2006-2008 Nicolle Parsons-Pollard  
2009-2011 Sean Maddan  
2012- Robert M. Worley

**Bruce Smith Sr. Award**

1976	Sir Leon Radzinowicz & Thorstein Sellin	1995	Coramae R. Mann
1977	No award given	1996	Francis Cullen
1978	Ralph Turner	1997	Rolando del Carmen
1979	Leslie Wilkins	1998	Samuel Walker
1980	James Q. Wilson	1999	Gary Marx
1981	Albert Reiss	2000	Jeffrey Fagan
1982	Norval Morris	2001	Meda Chesney-Lind
1983	John Conrad	2002	Gerhard O.W. Mueller
1984	Jerome Hall	2003	David Bayley
1985	Jerome Skolnick	2004	Todd R. Clear
1986	William Chambliss	2005	James Marquart
1987	James Short, Jr.	2006	Joycelyn Pollock
1988	Simon Dinitz	2007	Bruce A. Arrigo
1989	Herman Goldstein	2008	Robert M. Bohm
1990	Donal MacNamara	2009	Geoff Alpert
1991	James Inciardi	2010	Edward J. Latessa
1992	Lloyd Ohlin	2011	Scott H. Decker
1993	Peter K. Manning	2012	Gennaro Vito
1994	Lawrence Sherman		

**Academy Fellow**

1980	Richard Myren	1998	Edward Latessa
1981	Richter Moore, Jr.	1999	Robert Bohm
1983	Dorothy Bracey	2000	David Carter
1986	Timothy Bynum	2001	Frank Hagan
1987	Robert Culbertson	2002	Jay S. Albanese
1988	Vincent Webb	2003	Gregg Barak
1989	Francis Cullen	2004	Alida V. Merlo
1990	Rolando del Carmen	2005	Bruce Arrigo
1991	Robert Regoli	2006	Gary Cordner
1992	Gennaro Vito	2007	Scott H. Decker
1993	Timothy Flanagan	2008	Martin D. Schwartz
1994	Ralph Weisheit	2009	J. Mitchell Miller
1995	George F. Cole	2010	Freda Adler
1996	Coramae Mann	2011	Alex R. Piquero
1997	Jack Greene	2012	Matt DeLisi

### Founders Award

1976	V.A. Leonard & William Wiltberger	1995	Dorothy H. Bracey
1977	Arthur Brandstetter	1996	Sloan Letman
1978	George Felknes	1997	Alida Merlo
1979	Donald Riddle	1998	Harry Allen
1980	Gordon Misner	1999	Donna Hale
1981	Not awarded	2000	Jay S. Albanese
1982	Richard Myren	2001	Robert Bohm
1983	Richter H. Moore, Jr.	2002	Francis T. Cullen
1984	Robert Culbertson	2003	Larry Hoover
1985	Richard Ward	2004	Mittie Southerland
1987	Louis Radelet	2005	Rolando del Carmen
1988	Gerald Rigby	2006	Steven P. Lab
1989	Robert Sheehan	2007	Freda Adler
1990	John Conley	2008	Richard R. Bennett
1991	Larry Gaines	2009	Mary K. Stohr
1992	Edward Latessa	2010	Jeffery T. Walker
1993	Thomas Barker	2011	Leanne Fiftal Alarid
1994	Vincent Webb	2012	Peter J. Benekos

### Outstanding Book Award

1991	Frank F.Y. Huang & Michael S. Vaughn <i>Japanese Organized Crime in a Cultural and Historical Context</i>
1992	Robert Johnson <i>Death Work</i>
1994	James Inciardi, Dorothy Lockwood, & Anne Pottieger <i>Women and Crack Cocaine</i>
1995	Robert J. Sampson & John H. Laub <i>Crime in the Making: Pathways and Turning Points Through Life</i>
1996	Philip Jenkins <i>Using Murder: The Social Construction of Serial Homicide</i>

- 1997 Alexander Pisciotta  
*Benevolent Repression: Social Control and the American Reformatory Movement*
- 1998 Scott H. Decker & Barrik Van Winkle  
*Life in the Gang: Family, Friends and Violence*
- 2000 Leo Carroll  
*Lawful Order: A Case Study of Correctional Crisis and Reform*
- 2001 Barry C. Feld  
*Bad Kids: Race and the Transformation of the Juvenile Court*
- 2002 Mark Colvin  
*Crime and Coercion: An Integrated Theory of Chronic Criminality*
- 2003 Neil Websdale  
*Policing the Poor*
- 2004 John Crank  
*Imagining Justice*
- 2005 John J. Laub & Robert J. Sampson  
*Shared Beginnings, Divergent Lives: Delinquent Boys to Age 70*
- 2006 Brian Forst  
*Errors of Justice: Nature, Sources, and Remedies*
- 2007 Wesley G. Skogan  
*Police and Community in Chicago*
- 2008 Charles M. Katz & Vincent J. Webb  
*Policing Gangs in America*
- 2009 Michelle Oberman & Cheryl Meyer  
*When Mothers Kill*
- 2010 Richard Leo  
*Police Interrogation and American Justice*
- 2011 Bonnie S. Fisher, Leah E. Daigle, & Francis T. Cullen  
*Unsafe in the Ivory Tower – The Sexual Victimization of College Women*
- 2012 Susan L. Miller  
*After the Crime: The Power of Restorative Justice Dialogues between Victims and Offenders*

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Past Presidents of  
the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences,  
1963 - 2013



**Donald F. McCall**  
**1st ACJS President**  
**1963-1964**

Donald D. McCall was born in Bonner, Idaho, on October 7, 1907. Raised in Bonner, he attended college in Eugene, at the University of Oregon, graduating with a Bachelor's Degree in Science just prior to the Great Depression in 1929. Unable to find a job, he continued his education at the University of Oregon, obtaining a Master's Degree in the Sciences. He then spent several years on staff at the Medical Laboratory, in Portland, Oregon, before joining the Portland Police Department. As a police officer who had not lost his interest in the sciences, when the Portland Police created its first police laboratory in 1942, McCall was placed in charge and for the next several years he established their crime laboratory.

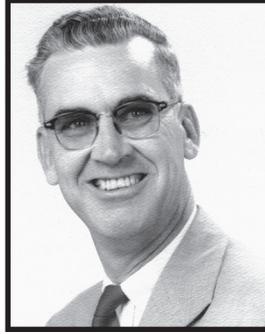
In 1944, McCall was contacted by Professor V.A. Leonard, the chair of the Department of Police Science and Administration at Washington State College in Pullman, Washington, and offered a position on faculty. Leonard, a former Berkeley Police Officer, had created the Police Science program at Washington State University in 1941, and for three years had been the sole professor. As the program developed, he recognized the need for someone in the science field to assist in the teaching load and McCall was offered, and accepted the position.

McCall maintained his contacts with the Portland Police Department, and in 1947, because of Leonard's close association with former Police Chief August Vollmer, Vollmer was brought in to conduct a review of the Portland Police. Both Leonard and McCall assisted Vollmer in this review.

McCall primarily taught and conducted research in the area of what is referred to today as forensic science. He presented a well received paper before the American Medicolegal Congress in St. Louis Missouri on temperature variations with respect to the specific gravity of glass fragments. In 1957, he testified in a trial as a ballistics expert, and he taught such classes as Advanced Deception Techniques, essentially a class dedicated to instruction on the polygraph (lie detector). McCall also authored a Laboratory Manual for his Police 110 class on Criminal Investigation and Identification. He was a popular professor with his students, and as Police Science graduate Gwen Rounsaville, Alumnus of the Class of 1959 recalled, Donald McCall was "my favorite professor."

In 1959, when Leonard stepped down as chair, McCall became the new chair. In 1963, when Leonard decided to retire, McCall and his two other colleagues, Felix Fabian and Harry More, decided to throw Leonard a retirement party by inviting colleagues from across the country. That retirement party in Pullman, Washington became the first annual meeting of the International Association of Police Professors where McCall was voted its first president. McCall's tenure as president from 1963 to 1964 was dedicated to the issue of developing standards for the rapidly growing degree of police science.

He retired from Washington State University in the late 1960s and spent his retirement years in Alachua, Florida. He died on December 12, 1995.



**Felix Fabian**  
**2<sup>nd</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1964-1965 & 1974-1975**

Felix Monroe Fabian, Sr. was born in Anderson, Texas on March 3, 1915. He graduated from Lamar High School in Houston, Texas, in 1933. In his early adult life, during the Great Depression, he worked as a movie theater usher and in the oil fields of northeast Texas. While working the oil fields he met Amy Blanchard Seip and they married on April 6, 1936 in Marshall, Texas.

Felix Fabian became a police officer with the Houston Police Department, just prior to the start of World War II. After the war, he enrolled at the University of Houston to earn a Bachelor's degree in police science while still working full time with the police department. Upon graduation in 1950, Felix was offered an instructorship at Washington State University. There, he joined the police science program under the leadership of Dr. V.A. Leonard, who advised him to quickly earn a doctorate in order to give this new and growing discipline some academic legitimacy. So, while teaching, he began work on his Masters of Science degree in police science, graduating in 1953. He then went on to earn his Ph.D. in public administration at the University of Idaho in 1965 at the age of 50.

After having taught at Washington State University for twenty years, he moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1971, taking a teaching position at the University of Nebraska. Staying only a short time period, he moved back home to Texas in 1974, specifically to Corpus Christi, where he accepted a position in what was then known as Texas A&I, today Texas A&M – Corpus Christi. He was given the opportunity to become the first and founding faculty member of the criminal justice program at Corpus Christi and he relished the role.

In the early 1960s, a number of criminal justice professors wanted to take a different direction from that of the American Society of Criminology (ASC). ASC was moving away from the police science perspective of its founder, August Vollmer, the Chief of Berkeley Police Department and a former Professor at the University of California at Berkeley. A number of police science professors, including John P. Kenney, Edward Farris, and Felix Fabian met in May of 1963 in Pullman, Washington, and created a new organization: The International Association of Police Professors (IAPP). Dr. Fabian was instrumental in moving this organization forward and served as the second President in the 1964-1965 academic year. Dr. Fabian also took part in promoting the name change at the 1969 annual meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, becoming the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS). He would serve as President once again, of the newly renamed organization, in the years 1974-1975. According to his son, Astronaut Dr. John Fabian, his father "was very proud of his involvement with the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences."

Felix Fabian's son also noted that his father "loved teaching and was very popular with his students." This sentiment is echoed by Dr. Robert Keppel, a professor of Criminal Justice at the University of New Haven and author of the book *The Riverman: Ted Bundy and I Hunt for the Green River Killer*, who was a student of Dr. Fabian's in the late 1960s. "Felix was my favorite Police Science and Administration Professor," noted Dr. Keppel, "I took fingerprinting and identification techniques from him." Dr. Keppel fondly remembers that Felix was "tall, all the time cracking jokes, and was an avid sports follower."

Dr. Felix Fabian retired from Texas A&M Corpus Christi in 1982. He and his wife spent their golden years in Longview, Texas. Dr. Fabian died on December 18, 1990, and was followed by his wife Amy in 1998.



**Arthur F. Brandstatter**  
**3<sup>rd</sup> ACJS President**  
**1965-1966**

Arthur F. Brandstatter was born on December 27, 1914, in McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania, before moving with his family to Ecorse, Michigan, just south of Detroit. He graduated from Ecorse High School in 1933 then enrolled at Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science (Eventually Michigan State University). While a student, the college developed a new five-year Police Administration program, consisting of 18 months of field work. Brandstatter embraced the program and ended up working for the Detroit Police Department, the Michigan State Police, General Motor's Security Division, and a local Sheriff's Department. In his spare time he played football for Michigan and joined the R.O.T.C. program. In 1938, he was commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in the Army Reserve and was among the first to graduate from Michigan with a B.S. in Police Administration.

Upon graduation, Brandstatter went to work full-time for the Detroit Police Department being one of their first "college cops." He enjoyed "walking the beat" and "pulling the boxes" and he embraced concepts that would later be called police-community relations, the topic of his most influential book. In February of 1941, with World War II on the horizon, he was ordered to active duty at Scott Air Force Base. Because Brandstatter had some prior police experience he was assigned as the Provost Marshal, a position equivalent to police chief.

The U.S. Military sent Brandstatter to a number of assignments and various schools, including the Military Intelligence School, the Army War College, and the Civil Affairs training course. In addition, he spent six months at Northwestern learning Japanese. At the end of WWII, he was sent to Japan as part of the occupation and then on to South Korea. It was there that he was assigned the duty of reestablishing a National Law Enforcement Service for South Korea. By the time Brandstatter returned home in February of 1946, he held the rank of Lt. Colonel.

Returning to civilian life, Brandstatter became the Chief of Police in the City of East Lansing. That fall, he was also hired to teach as an Associate Professor in the Department of Police Administration. Soon after, Brandstatter became the department chair and later, when the College Department of Public Safety was created, he became the new agency's police chief. He held both of these posts simultaneously for 13 years. In addition, he still remained active in the Army Reserves, being called back during the Korean War, and then in 1963, after graduating from the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, he took command of the 300<sup>th</sup> Military Police Prisoner of War Command, rising to the rank of Brigadier General.

In the early 1960s, Brandstatter wanted the Police Administration program to move beyond the practical and incorporate academics into the degree. He became a member and later Vice President of ASC, and was instrumental in the creation of the International Association of Police Professionals in 1963. Two years later, he was elected to become the third president of what would become ACJS. During his tenure, he highlighted the need for greater education for police officers. In 1977, for his work and dedication to ACJS, the Founder's Award was bestowed upon him.

Although he retired from the military in 1974 and from Michigan State University in 1976, Brandstatter remained busy, taking over as Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), in Glynco, Georgia, until 1982. That year he became a special assistant in the Department of Treasury to develop a program in Glynco for state and local law enforcement.

He died on May 22, 2004, and was buried with full military honors.



**Richard O. Hankey**  
**4<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1966-1967**

Richard O. Hankey was born in Illinois in 1915. His family moved to Los Angeles, California when he was young, and Hankey, interested in the study of policing, enrolled first in the local junior college and later in the Criminology program at the University of California at Berkeley. He took classes in the mid-1930s from August Vollmer, and like so many others, Hankey became enamored with the well-respected police chief and Criminology professor. He remained in the program, earning both his baccalaureate degree in criminology and a master's degree through the public administration program.

Upon graduation and following the advice of Vollmer, he took a position with the Berkeley Police Department in 1939. With the onset of World War II, he decided not to enlist and remained with the Berkeley Police Department, rising to the rank of Sergeant. In 1944, however, he changed his mind, influenced by O.W. Wilson who was serving in the European Theater and needed more men with policing experience, Hankey enlisted in the U.S. Army. After training, he was assigned to Germany during the reconstruction and he assisted in the reorganization and development of the German police, working for Colonel O.W. Wilson.

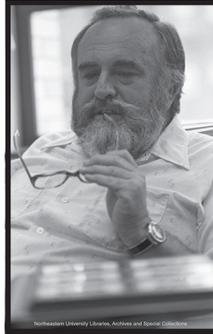
Hankey returned to the United States in 1948, and secured a position teaching policing at Visalia College (later renamed the College of the Sequoias). While at Visalia, Hankey became a proponent of in-service training of police officers at the college level and began traveling the state discussing the in-service program. He also became active in the Society for the Advancement of Criminology (later the American Society of Criminology), and for his work he was elected President of the organization in 1956. According to Frank Morn, he was the only person from a junior college to ever hold that position.

Hankey remained at Visalia until 1957, when he took a posting at Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts & Science (later California State University, Los Angeles). There, he worked with the Los Angeles Police Department, helping them create an in-service training program for their police officers, one that became quite renown in the policing field.

In 1963, when the policing members of ASC broke away and created the IAPP, Richard O. Hankey was one of the early members to help create the new organization. As he continued to advocate the fundamentals of police training at the college level, and was a noted speaker, he was elected the fourth president of the International Association of Police Professors (IAPP) and served as president from 1966 to 1967. During his tenure as president he continued to advocate for police in-service training at the college level.

After his tenure as president, he continued his work in Los Angeles until 1971, when he moved to Albany, Oregon, taking a similar teaching position at Linn Benton Community College. He continued to join a number of varying associations, eventually becoming the president of all of them, including the Oregon Association of Criminal Justice Education in 1974. This left one colleague to remark, "Does Dick belong to anything he is not president of?"

Hankey continued to teach at Linn Benton until his unexpected death on January 1, 1980. His personal papers are today housed in the manuscript college at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City.



**Robert Sheehan**  
**5<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1967-1968**

Robert Sheehan was born in 1930 in Natick, Massachusetts, just outside of Boston. Growing up during World War II, he attended Boston Latin School and Wellesley High School, graduating in 1948. He attended Tufts University earning both Bachelor and Master's degrees in Sociology. He then served as a special agent in the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps from 1955 to 1957, before joining the faculty at Michigan State University in the School of Police Administration and Public Safety.

Three years later, in 1960, he moved back to his native Boston, securing a position as Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of Law Enforcement and Security at Northeastern University. He worked throughout the 1960s to make the study of policing a more academically rigorous discipline, and in 1966 was appointed Assistant Dean and director of the department. He also became involved in police consulting after moving to Boston, conducting more than two dozen reviews of police departments throughout the 1960s and 1970s.

Sheehan was active in the International Association of Police Professors from its beginning and was elected as the 5<sup>th</sup> president in 1967. During his tenure as president, he tirelessly lobbied the Johnson Administration to include funding for police education and research in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The result was the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP), which provided police officers funding to obtain degrees in higher education in both policing and criminal justice, and the establishment of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (now NIJ), which funded academic research. It has been noted that while Sheehan was president of the IAPP, he was an outspoken critic of the FBI's failure to develop better measures of crime and the federal government's failure to adequately fund crime-related research, positions that won him some notoriety within the police professorship at the time, but the scorn of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

During his tenure as president of the IAPP, Sheehan also received word that he had obtained a Ford Foundation grant for \$97,000. The grant allowed him to establish the College of Criminal Justice at Northeastern, to which he was rightfully appointed its first Dean. Two of the first students in the program included Jack Greene, who would one day also serve as the Dean of the College at Northeastern, and Gary Cordner, who would go on to serve as the 36<sup>th</sup> president of ACJS. Sheehan and Cordner also authored a textbook together, *Introduction to Police Administration* with Addison Wesley (the same book is now in its 7<sup>th</sup> edition with Anderson).

Sheehan stepped down as Dean of the College, but continued to serve as a professor at Northeastern throughout the 1980s, and he always stayed in touch with his former students. In 1989, ACJS awarded him the Founder's Award. About that same time, however, he contracted cancer, and soon died on May 9, 1990, at the age of 59. He was survived by his wife Carol Lee and their four sons (all graduates of Northeastern University).

In 2001, then Dean Jack Greene, dedicated the *H. Robert Sheehan Memorial Seminar and Conference Room* and established a scholarship in the memory of his professor, friend, and mentor. As Cordner and Greene expressed, Sheehan's "moral and ethical side was also the strongest element of his teaching. While not eschewing facts and principles, Bob as a teacher sought to make students confront their values and prejudices." Cordner added, "he was our philosopher, guide, and friend."



**Robert F. Borkenstein**  
**6<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1968-1969**

Robert F. Borkenstein was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on August 31, 1912, to German immigrant parents, and grew up bilingual, later writing scientific papers in both English and German. When Bob finished high school it was the beginning of the Great Depression. Unable to afford college, he began work as a photographic technician, and soon invented a new means for developing color photographs and two new cameras. It was these skills that allowed him to secure a position with the Indiana State Police (ISP) in 1936 in their newly formed forensic science program. Two years later, he was offered a position in the ISP laboratory in Indianapolis. Shortly after moving there, he met his future wife, Marjorie J. Buchanan.

While working for the ISP in the lab, Borkenstein became involved in a number of inventions, including working with John Larson and his polygraph. His most noted invention, however, was the development of the Breathalyzer. A Professor Harger had developed the Drunkometer, but it was large, cumbersome, and difficult to interpret. Borkenstein assisted in the fielding of the device for the ISP, but he began working to make a smaller, more efficient device. His result was a small box, with minimal parts, that was highly efficient. In 1954, he had invented and commercially produced the Breathalyzer. As Borkenstein explained, "The strength of the Breathalyzer is its innate stability. It requires less skill on the part of the operator, and its life expectancy is unlimited. There's nothing to wear out. The Breathalyzer is so simple and direct that it will be hard to kill."

During this same time period, Borkenstein began gravitating to many of the science and foreign language classes offered by Indiana University, and eventually earned enough credits to receive his Bachelor's degree in Forensic Science in 1958. That was the same year he retired as Captain of the ISP Laboratory, for he was offered a position with the faculty at Indiana University as Chairman of the Department of Police Administration. It was also during this time frame that he met V.A. Leonard, a friend of John Larson's, and Leonard encouraged Borkenstein to join the American Society of Criminology. In 1963, when Leonard retired, Borkenstein flew to Washington for Leonard's retirement party, thus becoming part of the new International Association of Police Professors (IAPP).

Borkenstein was elected the sixth president of the IAPP and served from 1968 to 1969. The emphasis of his presidency was to make criminal justice (as it was now being referred) an academic discipline. Also during his tenure as president, Borkenstein began conducting research with the Breathalyzer to determine the risk of a driver being involved in an accident as a function of his or her blood alcohol content (BAC). The famous Grand Rapids Study revealed that mild BAC rates, up to .03, made driver's safer (on account they are more relaxed), but that anything beyond .08 posed increased risks. This study proved to have a profound impact on public policy in both the United States and Canada.

Retiring in 1987, he was elevated to Professor Emeritus and was awarded an honorary LL.D. from Indiana University. The National Safety Council inducted him into their Hall of Fame and established the Robert F. Borkenstein Award, still issued today.

His wife of 60 years died in December of 1998, and Robert Borkenstein followed on August 10, 2002, at the age of 89. His papers are today located in the Indiana University Archives.



**B. Earl Lewis**  
**7<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1969-1970**

B. Earl Lewis was born in California, growing up with the sole desire of being a police officer. He became a deputy sheriff with the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department in the early 1950s, and then transferred to the Los Angeles Police Department, where he worked several years in the traffic bureau. Deciding Los Angeles was not for him, he returned to work with the San Clara Sheriff's Department as a Sergeant, then moving through the ranks of Lieutenant and Captain. He then took a position as an Administrative Assistant in the Department of Justice, in the Office of the California Attorney General in San Francisco. It was there that he was exposed to the possibilities of academic pursuits.

Coming to higher education later in his career, Lewis enrolled in the Police School at San Jose State University in the early 1960s. When Gordon Misner (the 9<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> ACJS President) came to teach at San Jose State University from the School of Criminology at the University of California at Berkeley, Lewis came under his wing. Misner quickly became Lewis's mentor and they developed a strong friendship.

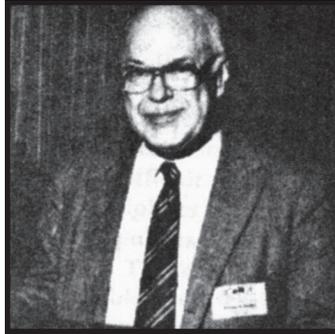
After obtaining his A.B., Lewis continued on with the M.S. in law enforcement at San Jose State, graduating in 1967. Lewis then obtained a teaching position at Foothill College, a community college, in Los Altos Hills, California, where he began teaching first at Foothills, and then at De Anza College (a second campus to Foothill College) in Cupertino.

While working on his Master's degree, Lewis was encouraged by Misner to join the California Police Educators' Association, and after securing a teaching appointment with Foothills College, he was elected the organization's President. The following year, in 1968, Gordon Misner was the program chair for the annual meeting of the International Association of Police Professors (IAPP) which was meeting in San Francisco. Misner encouraged Lewis to come, despite not being a member of the IAPP. Lewis was welcomed anyway as the President of the California Police Educators' Association, and was asked to give a speech. The speech was considered so successful that his name was passed about as being a possible candidate for the presidency of the IAPP. According to Frank Morn, Misner was also working behind the scenes to support his mentee in the endeavor, and after the votes were collected, Lewis became the 7<sup>th</sup> President of the Academy.

Lewis's tenure as the President of ACJS was focused on the role of the community college in police education, and the impact that the President's Crime Commission was having on the police and police education.

After his presidency, Lewis took a position at the University of California at Santa Cruz, where he served as the program coordinator from 1969 to 1973. He then returned to De Anza College in Cupertino, where he taught policing. During the 1970s, he was primarily active in conducting police reviews and practical training for police officers. For instance, in 1974-1975, he conducted an evaluation of the California Specialized Training Institute, for the California Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

Lewis died unexpectedly in 1981.



**Donald H. Riddle**  
**8<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1970-1971**

Donald H. Riddle was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1921. Twenty years old at the beginning of World War II, Riddle enlisted in the U.S. Army, and was quickly commissioned a Second Lieutenant in 1942. He served in the U.S. Army Air Force from 1942 to 1946, rising to the rank of First Lieutenant. After his military service, he attended Princeton University on the G.I. Bill, graduating Phi Beta Kappa with his Baccalaureate degree in Political Science. He remained at Princeton University to earn his Ph.D. in Political Science. During this time period he worked as a staffer for Senator Paul Douglas (D – IL), and obtained a position as an Assistant Professor at Hamilton College in Clinton, New York, from 1952 to 1958. In 1958, he took over as Director of Research and Associate Professor in the Eagleton Institute of Politics. While there he published two significant books *The Truman Committee: A Study in Congressional Responsibility* (Rutgers University Press, 1964) and *The Problems and Promise of American Democracy* (McGraw Hill, 1964). It was not until 1965 that Riddle the Political Scientist crossed over to Criminal Justice when he became the first Dean of Faculty at John Jay College in New York City. Three years later, in 1968, Riddle was named President of John Jay.

As a result of his crossover to criminal justice, Riddle became active in the IAPP in 1965 and began contributing right away – at his first conference he argued against plans to make membership exclusionary to four year colleges and he won the day. In 1970, Riddle became President of the IAPP and was also successful in changing the organization’s name to the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Even after his term as President, Riddle remained highly active and was instrumental in changing the shape of ACJS throughout the 1970s.

It was the same year as his ACJS Presidency that Riddle gained national attention for standing up to the Director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover. Fifteen FBI agents, on leave to take classes at John Jay College, suddenly resigned. Riddle discovered that Hoover had ordered the agents to leave John Jay because of his dislike for Professor Blumberg who had been critical of the FBI, and specifically Hoover. Pressured into firing Blumberg, Riddle later related, “I told them the professor was staying.” Few people were ever willing to stand up to Hoover.

After his ACJS Presidency, Riddle remained at John Jay College as President until 1976. He then accepted the position as Chancellor of the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC). While serving as Chancellor, the UIC campus increased educational standards and research capabilities, thereby moving toward recognition as a Research I institution and entering the ranks of Division I athletics. In 1982, he took part in the successful consolidation of the Chicago Circle campus and the Medical Center campus of the University of Illinois. In 1984, he retired from UIC, with recognition as a tenured professor in the Department of Criminal Justice and Department of Political Science, and he was honored with the title of Chancellor Emeritus.

A former student and past president of ACJS, Dr. Richard H. Ward, described his close personal friend and colleague, in both New York and Chicago: “Don Riddle’s many contributions to higher education are eclipsed only by his commitment to high ethical standards and an abiding interest in helping the underprivileged.” Dr. Gerald Lynch, President of John Jay College, said, “It was his vision to join the liberal arts with the theory and practice of criminal justice that launched John Jay College of Criminal Justice in its unique mission. He was a patient and constant mentor to all of us.”

Toward the end of his life, Riddle became ill and entered an assisted-care center in Newtown, Pennsylvania. He died there on October 11, 1999, at the age of 78.



**Gordon E. Misner**  
**9<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1971-1972 & 1976-1977**

Dr. Gordon Misner was born in 1927 in Denver, Colorado. Upon completion of high school he enrolled at San Francisco State College, graduating in 1950 with a Bachelor's Degree. He then enrolled in the Master's program in the School of Criminology at the University of California at Berkeley. Prior to the completion of his Masters in 1952, he joined the Marin County Sheriff's Office (California), and served as an Identification Officer until 1955. He then joined the faculty in the Police School at San Jose College as an Assistant Professor. In the mid-1960s, he returned to the University of California at Berkeley, to pursue his Ph.D. in Criminology, which he was awarded in 1967. He was then asked to remain on as faculty, which he did, until offered the position as head of the Administration of Justice program at the University of Missouri at St. Louis in 1970. Then, in 1976, Misner made his final move to serve on faculty at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

In his first tenure as ACJS President (1971-1972), Misner argued for a more professional organization, stating that the organization up to that point in time had acted like a "beer and chowder society." He believed that criminal justice should model itself after other, more academic disciplines. At the 1972 annual meeting, he brought in scholars from outside of criminal justice, including from institutions such as Yale and Harvard, in order to make his point.

In his second tenure as ACJS President (1976-1977), Misner was instrumental in helping to obtain a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grant to establish the Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards, which consisted of members from both ASC and ACJS. Misner, however, was not hesitant to be critical of other expenditures by the LEAA, especially when it came to the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP). During his presidential address he now, famously, noted: "The infusion of LEEP money has brought into being the greatest number of harlots the world has probably ever seen...all looking for the LEEP dollar."

Even outside of his two tenures as ACJS President, Misner was an instrumental figure in shaping the academy. He was a strong proponent of having ACJS become an accrediting body for criminal justice programs across the nation as a means of advancing professional academic standards. Still further, Misner has been called the "father of regionalism," for he was instrumental in creating the ACJS regional system in 1973, and then was actively involved in the creation of the Midwest Association of Criminal Justice several years later. For his passion and dedication to ACJS, in 1980, Misner was awarded the ACJS Founders Award.

Misner continued his academic career as UIC, serving as Department Chair until his retirement in the late 1980s, whereupon he was awarded the distinguished title of professor emeritus. He suffered a long illness at the end of his life, and died while on vacation in California on March 11, 2006; he was 78 years old. Misner left behind his wife Csilla ("Sheila"), and their three children: John, Tony, and Kika. His papers and books, numbering 50 boxes in total, were received in 2002 by the College of Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University.



**Richard A. Myren**  
**10<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1972-1973**

Richard A. Myren was born on August 9, 1924 in Madison, Wisconsin, to a father who was of Norwegian descent. Growing up in Madison, he developed a strong desire to attend the University of Wisconsin, where he did enroll in the fall of 1942. His plans for obtaining a degree in chemistry were interrupted by World War II. He was drafted, mobilized, and sent to serve in the U.S. Army in the Pacific Theater. Upon his return from military service in 1946, he returned to working on his Bachelor's degree in chemistry, and he graduated in May of 1948. While attending the University of Wisconsin the second time around, he met Patricia Ross Hubin, and they were married on June 12, 1948. Together they had four children.

Upon graduation, Myren obtained a position in his chosen field as a research chemist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the Northern Regional Research Lab (NORLAB). He was employed in the position for a little over one year, from 1948 to 1949, but he found the life of a lab researcher not to his liking. He then applied and was accepted into Harvard University's Law School, graduating in 1952 with his LLB.

He moved his family to North Carolina, where he obtained a position in the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, working his way up to Assistant Director. While there, he joined the Naval Intelligence Reserve, receiving a commission as an officer, and he remained in the Reserves until 1968. He also studied for admission to the Bar in North Carolina and, after passing the examination, was admitted in 1954. While working for the institute he published a number of studies including, *Coroners in North Carolina: A Discussion of their Problems* (Institute of Government, 1953) and *Police Work with Children Perspectives and Principles* (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1962).

In 1956, he left the institute after securing a teaching position in the Department of Police Science as an Assistant Professor of Police Administration at Indiana University in Bloomington. His plan was to return to Wisconsin, but in 1966, the position of Dean in a new law enforcement program at the State University of New York at Albany (SUNY) became available. He applied and joined the faculty at Albany in the summer of 1966 as the first Dean. While there he pushed police education more toward the liberal arts and, eventually, criminal justice academics, after becoming a consultant to the Law Enforcement Assistant Administration, a role he would retain until the LEAA was shut down in 1982.

Myren joined the IAPP during this time period and, along with his good friend Donald Riddle, began pushing the Academy toward becoming a more scholarly academic organization. In 1972 he was elected President of ACJS. Although originally against accreditation, as was Riddle, when Myren became president he abandoned his friend and advocated for ACJS becoming an accrediting organization. In addition, during his presidency, he created the office of ACJS Historian.

After his tenure as President, Myren continued as the Dean at Albany, before taking a position in 1976 in the School of Justice at American University in Washington, D.C. That same year he completed his LLD from the University of New Haven's Law School. While at American he conducted a study on Criminal Justice education for the Coordinating Council of Higher Education, and as a result of that study, he advocated calling these programs and the discipline "Justicology."

Myren retired from American University in 1986 and was named Professor Emeritus. His papers are housed in the M.E. Grenander Department of Special Collections and Archives at the University of Albany.



**William J. Mathias**  
**11<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1973-1974**

William J. Mathias was born in Atlanta and raised in Wilmington, NC. He attended the University of Georgia, where he earned his B.B.A., M.S. and Ed.D. degrees. Prior to graduate study, he founded the University of Georgia Police, one of the first such units in the South before the advent of state mandated police standards in Georgia and most other states. Experience in this position made clear the urgent and critical need for professional development of police and criminal justice personnel.

After four years, he entered graduate school at UGA in educational psychology on a National Defense Education Act Fellowship preparing for a career in developing criminal justice personnel. During graduate school, he served as a criminal justice training coordinator for the Carl Vinson Institute of Government at UGA.

Upon graduation he initiated criminal justice degrees from the associate through the masters level at Georgia State University in Atlanta 1967-1975. Mathias joined the International Association of Police Professors in 1967 and was an advocate for the later name change to the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

Former ACJS President Gordon Misner once noted that it was Mathias who articulated the constraints associated with using individual faculty members with limited institutional resources as the sole support of the organization. Mathias twice served ACJS as the Secretary/Treasurer, was appointed to serve on the Standards Committee in 1973 and elected President in 1973. During his tenure as ACJS President, Mathias advocated for the creation of a national secretariat, supported the concept that ACJS should be an accrediting body in the criminal justice field, and urged that ACJS affiliate with the *Journal of Criminal Justice*, published by Pergamon Press and edited by Kent Joscelyn of Indiana University. Two of Mathias' proposals would come to fruition; affiliation with the journal was achieved in 1976 and the national secretariat was created in 1982.

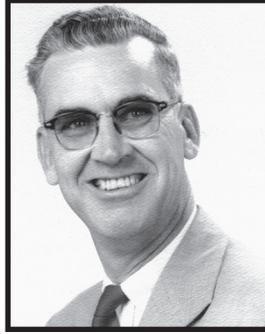
After eight years at Georgia State, he was selected as the first dean of the College of Criminal Justice at the University of South Carolina serving from 1975-1994 before moving fulltime to the classroom until retirement. The College of Criminal Justice was created and funded by special legislation passed by the South Carolina General Assembly in 1974. Upon retirement from the University of South Carolina in 2002, he was honored with the titles Dean Emeritus and Distinguished Professor of Criminal Justice Emeritus.

After his tenure as ACJS President, Mathias remained involved in both ACJS and SCJA while continuing to teach at the University of South Carolina. He authored or co-authored a number of articles and monographs including *Out-of-Home Placement of Children: SC Orphanages from 1790-1900*, *School Safety as a New Millennium Begins* and *Criminal Justice Architecture: A Tribute to Robert Mills* as well as two books; *Horse to Helicopter: The First Century of the Atlanta Police Department* (1973) and *Foundations of Criminal Justice* with Prentice Hall (1980).

With grant support from the U. S. Department of Justice In 1972, Mathias hosted the inaugural meeting of the Southern Criminal Justice Association (SCJA) and served as the Association's first President from 1972-1973.

Mathias served in the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve for 10 years, both as enlisted and officer, in what was then the brand new field of Port Security, now an integral component of the U. S. Department of Homeland Security.

Since retirement he has remained active in the study of youth-at-risk, child abuse, history of criminal justice, school security and continuing professional development issues.



**Felix Fabian**  
**2<sup>nd</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1964-1965 & 1974-1975**

Felix Monroe Fabian, Sr. was born in Anderson, Texas on March 3, 1915. He graduated from Lamar High School in Houston, Texas, in 1933. In his early adult life, during the Great Depression, he worked as a movie theater usher and in the oil fields of northeast Texas. While working the oil fields he met Amy Blanchard Seip and they married on April 6, 1936 in Marshall, Texas.

Felix Fabian became a police officer with the Houston Police Department, just prior to the start of World War II. After the war, he enrolled at the University of Houston to earn a Bachelor's degree in police science while still working full time with the police department. Upon graduation in 1950, Felix was offered an instructorship at Washington State University. There, he joined the police science program under the leadership of Dr. V.A. Leonard, who advised him to quickly earn a doctorate in order to give this new and growing discipline some academic legitimacy. So, while teaching, he began work on his Masters of Science degree in police science, graduating in 1953. He then went on to earn his Ph.D. in public administration at the University of Idaho in 1965 at the age of 50.

After having taught at Washington State University for twenty years, he moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1971, taking a teaching position at the University of Nebraska. Staying only a short time period, he moved back home to Texas in 1974, specifically to Corpus Christi, where he accepted a position in what was then known as Texas A&I, today Texas A&M – Corpus Christi. He was given the opportunity to become the first and founding faculty member of the criminal justice program at Corpus Christi and he relished the role.

In the early 1960s, a number of criminal justice professors wanted to take a different direction from that of the American Society of Criminology (ASC). ASC was moving away from the police science perspective of its founder, August Vollmer, the Chief of Berkeley Police Department and a former Professor at the University of California at Berkeley. A number of police science professors, including John P. Kenney, Edward Farris, and Felix Fabian met in May of 1963 in Pullman, Washington, and created a new organization: The International Association of Police Professors (IAPP). Dr. Fabian was instrumental in moving this organization forward and served as the second President in the 1964-1965 academic year. Dr. Fabian also took part in promoting the name change at the 1969 annual meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, becoming the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS). He would serve as President once again, of the newly renamed organization, in the years 1974-1975. According to his son, Astronaut Dr. John Fabian, his father "was very proud of his involvement with the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences."

Felix Fabian's son also noted that his father "loved teaching and was very popular with his students." This sentiment is echoed by Dr. Robert Keppel, a professor of Criminal Justice at the University of New Haven and author of the book *The Riverman: Ted Bundy and I Hunt for the Green River Killer*, who was a student of Dr. Fabian's in the late 1960s. "Felix was my favorite Police Science and Administration Professor," noted Dr. Keppel, "I took fingerprinting and identification techniques from him." Dr. Keppel fondly remembers that Felix was "tall, all the time cracking jokes, and was an avid sports follower."

Dr. Felix Fabian retired from Texas A&M Corpus Christi in 1982. He and his wife spent their golden years in Longview, Texas. Dr. Fabian died on December 18, 1990, and was followed by his wife Amy in 1998.



**George T. Felkenes**  
**13<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1975-1976**

George T. Felkenes was born in Dayton, Ohio in 1930. After graduating from high school in 1949, he attended the University of Maryland where he earned both his B.S. and J.D. He then changed coasts, and after earning a M.A. at California State University he enrolled in the D.Crim. program in Criminology at the University of California at Berkeley. While there, he was a student of Gordon Misner (ACJS President 1971-1972 & 1976-1977) who took him under his wing.

Upon completion of his Ph.D., Felkenes obtained an academic appointment at Long Beach State College where he was placed in charge of restructuring the program from law enforcement to the more modern criminal justice. After successfully updating the program, he accepted a position as Chair and Professor of the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Alabama, Birmingham, where he served from 1971 until 1977.

Because of his association with Misner, Felkenes became a member of ACJS and was part of the Hard Labor Creek Group. He was an advocate of a more liberal arts orientations and not the “nuts-and-bolts” courses which put him at odds with the more grounded police professors. Felkenes was also an advocate for ACJS accreditation and he became a member of the accreditation committee, and just prior to the Executive Board voting its demise, served as the committee’s chair.

Elected in 1975 as the 13<sup>th</sup> ACJS president, he faced a number of issues during his presidency. The first was an external issue when the Ford Administration threatened to cut the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) funding in half. The LEEP funding had generated a number of criminal justice programs, but more importantly, it was funding police officers to enroll in higher criminal justice education programs. Felkenes was called to testify before the United States Congress on behalf of criminal justice/law enforcement educators in the United States. The second issue was internal, for it was discovered that someone had embezzled most of the funds from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, and the organization was nearly bankrupt. Felkenes looked to his friend Richter H. Moore, Jr. (ACJS President 1978-1979) to help recover from this devastating blow.

During this time period, Felkenes authored a number of books including *The Criminal Justice System: Its Functions and Personnel* (Prentice Hall, 1974), *Constitutional Law for Criminal Justice* (Prentice Hall, 1978), and *Criminal Law and Procedure: Text and Cases, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition* (Prentice Hall, 1985).

In 1977, Felkenes took a position as the head of the criminal justice program at Michigan State University, where he served for three years. He then decided to return to California State University in Long Beach in 1980, where he was appointed Dean of Arts and Sciences. He served in that position until 1985, when he took his final academic appointment as Professor of Political Science (Criminal Justice) at Claremont Graduate University in Claremont, California. In 1995, Dr. Felkenes retired as Professor Emeritus Claremont Graduate University, and now resides in Portland, Oregon.

In 1978, Felkenes was awarded the ACJS Founder’s Award.



**Gordon E. Misner**  
**9<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1971-1972 & 1976-1977**

Dr. Gordon Misner was born in 1927 in Denver, Colorado. Upon completion of high school he enrolled at San Francisco State College, graduating in 1950 with a Bachelor's Degree. He then enrolled in the Master's program in the School of Criminology at the University of California at Berkeley. Prior to the completion of his Masters in 1952, he joined the Marin County Sheriff's Office (California), and served as an Identification Officer until 1955. He then joined the faculty in the Police School at San Jose College as an Assistant Professor. In the mid-1960s, he returned to the University of California at Berkeley, to pursue his Ph.D. in Criminology, which he was awarded in 1967. He was then asked to remain on as faculty, which he did, until offered the position as head of the Administration of Justice program at the University of Missouri at St. Louis in 1970. Then, in 1976, Misner made his final move to serve on faculty at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

In his first tenure as ACJS President (1971-1972), Misner argued for a more professional organization, stating that the organization up to that point in time had acted like a "beer and chowder society." He believed that criminal justice should model itself after other, more academic disciplines. At the 1972 annual meeting, he brought in scholars from outside of criminal justice, including from institutions such as Yale and Harvard, in order to make his point.

In his second tenure as ACJS President (1976-1977), Misner was instrumental in helping to obtain a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grant to establish the Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards, which consisted of members from both ASC and ACJS. Misner, however, was not hesitant to be critical of other expenditures by the LEAA, especially when it came to the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP). During his presidential address he now, famously, noted: "The infusion of LEEP money has brought into being the greatest number of harlots the world has probably ever seen...all looking for the LEEP dollar."

Even outside of his two tenures as ACJS President, Misner was an instrumental figure in shaping the academy. He was a strong proponent of having ACJS become an accrediting body for criminal justice programs across the nation as a means of advancing professional academic standards. Still further, Misner has been called the "father of regionalism," for he was instrumental in creating the ACJS regional system in 1973, and then was actively involved in the creation of the Midwest Association of Criminal Justice several years later. For his passion and dedication to ACJS, in 1980, Misner was awarded the ACJS Founders Award.

Misner continued his academic career as UIC, serving as Department Chair until his retirement in the late 1980s, whereupon he was awarded the distinguished title of professor emeritus. He suffered a long illness at the end of his life, and died while on vacation in California on March 11, 2006; he was 78 years old. Misner left behind his wife Csilla ("Sheila"), and their three children: John, Tony, and Kika. His papers and books, numbering 50 boxes in total, were received in 2002 by the College of Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University.



**Richard Ward**  
**15<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1977-1978**

Richard “Dick” Ward grew up in New York City and, after graduating from high school in 1957, joined the United States Marine Corps. He served his country from 1957 to 1961, including a security assignment in the Philippines and a tour with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Reconnaissance Battalion, 2<sup>nd</sup> Marine Division. He returned home to New York City in 1961 and applied for a position with the New York City Police Department. In 1962, he entered the police academy and served as a patrolman, youth investigator, and eventually in the position of Detective until 1970. During this time, Ward became interested in pursuing a degree in higher education, so he enrolled in the John Jay College of Criminal Justice (City University of New York). Upon graduation with his Bachelor’s Degree in 1967, he began his studies at the University of California at Berkeley, where he earned his doctorate in criminology.

Ward began teaching at his alma mater, John Jay College in 1970, but quickly moved into administration. He served as the Dean of Graduate Studies, the Dean of Students, and finally as Vice President of the College. In 1977, Ward ran for president of ACJS and was elected the 15<sup>th</sup> president. He had also applied to the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) to serve as Vice Chancellor and was hired. So, the same year he served as President of ACJS, he began a new position at UIC.

During his tenure as President of ACJS, Ward became heavily involved in the professionalization of criminal justice academia, and worked on obtaining a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to establish a commission to that end. The grant was awarded, and a joint commission between ASC and ACJS was established to look at education standards. Ward served as the grant’s project director and the results of the commission developed into his seminal book *Quest for Quality*.

After his presidency, Ward continued working at UIC, serving in a number of positions, including Vice Chancellor for Administration and Associate Chancellor and Director of the Office of International Criminal Justice. He also held an academic position as Professor of Criminal Justice in the Department of Criminal Justice of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and was named Professor Emeritus upon his retirement from UIC in 1999.

Despite retiring from UIC, Ward moved on to become the Dean of the College of Criminal Justice and Director of the Criminal Justice Center at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas, before moving into the position of Associate Vice President for Research. In 2006, he accepted a position at the University of New Haven in Connecticut, where he served as Dean of the Henry C. Lee College of Criminal Justice and Forensic Sciences. Currently, Dr. Richard Ward serves as the Associate Vice President for Research and Special Programs at the University of New Haven.

During an academic career that has spanned more than 40 years, Dr. Ward has been involved in virtually every aspect of academic life, as a faculty member and senior administrator. He is the author of numerous books and articles in his field, and he has directed research projects in excess of \$10 million. In addition to more than 100 professional presentations, he has served as a consultant to numerous state, local and federal agencies in the United States and abroad. He has visited more than 50 countries, frequently as a consultant or trainer, and has lived and taught in China, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia. He has received numerous awards in his lifetime including the Friendship Medal by the government of China and the ACJS Founders Award.



**Richter H. Moore, Jr.**  
**16<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1978-1979**

Richter H. Moore, Jr. was born on August 19, 1928, in Cowpens, South Carolina. Upon graduation from high school he attended the University of South Carolina, studying both English and Psychology, and graduating with his B.S. in 1949. He continued on at USC in the law program, graduating with his J.D. in 1951. Moore then joined the U.S. Air Force as an active duty J.A.G. Officer during the Korean War. When the war was over, Moore left the service, but joined the U.S. Air Force Reserves, where he remained for another 30 years before retiring as a Colonel.

Moore continued his education by enrolling in the Master's degree in Political Science at the University of Kentucky, and then continued on to earn his Ph.D., graduating in 1964. His first academic appointment was teaching part-time at East Tennessee State University in 1955, and upon completion of his Ph.D., he became the Chair of the Political Science Department there. In 1970, Moore took another academic position as Chair of the Political Science Department at Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina. He served in that capacity until 1983. While there, Moore became interested in the development of criminal justice across the nation and was instrumental in starting the program at Appalachian State.

The creation of the criminal justice program in the Department of Political Science led Moore to become involved in ACJS in the early 1970s, becoming close associates with Gordon Misner, William Mathias, and Larri Bassi. In fact, in the wake of the embezzling scandal, Mathias as president asked Moore to step in and clean up the finances, which he was able to accomplish, keeping the organization from going bankrupt. In recognition of this and his dedication to criminal justice as a liberal arts education, he was elected ACJS President in 1978.

In addition to ACJS, Moore played a significant role in getting the Southern Association of Criminal Justice started, and then a few years later the North Carolina Association of Criminal Justice Educators (now the North Carolina Criminal Justice Association).

Moore developed not only an interest in American criminal justice, but soon began to expand his research interests into legal and criminal justice systems abroad. Starting in the late 1970s, Moore began traveling overseas each summer, eventually establishing the study abroad program at Appalachian State and co-editing a book on *Comparative and International Criminal Justice* (Waveland).

In 1981, Moore was honored as an ACJS Academy Fellow. Two years later, in 1983, Moore decided to retire from teaching. In honor of his service to ACJS, the Academy bestowed upon him the ACJS Founder's Award, which he called "the proudest moment of my career." He and his wife Carolyn were also honored by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Association with an award named in their honor, and the Southern Criminal Justice Association named their Founder's Award for Moore.

Dr. Richter H. Moore, Jr., died on March 12, 1996. His papers are housed in the library at Appalachian State University.



**Larry Bassi**  
**17<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1979-1980**

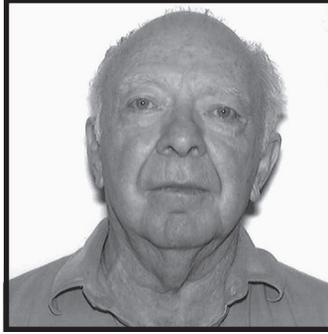
Larry Bassi grew up in Washington State, and after completing high school, attended Washington State University, where he majored in police science under V.A. Leonard and Felix Fabian. In fact, Bassi was a student there in 1963, when the retirement party for V.A. Leonard became the first meeting of the International Association of Police Professors (IAPP). He continued his education at Washington State University, completing his Master's Degree in police science and administration.

Bassi obtained his first teaching post in the Law Enforcement Department at Central Missouri State University, where he also was an instructor at the Missouri Highway Patrol Academy. Professor Bassi then accepted a position in the Criminal Justice Department at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, and again taught at the State Law Enforcement Training Center. While in Nebraska, he pursued further graduate study at the University in Lincoln. Bassi then moved to New York where he held two academic positions, first with Niagara County Community College and later with the State University of New York at Brockport (SUNY). He planned, initiated and, for an extended period, supervised the criminal justice programs at both of these institutions.

Bassi became involved in the Academy of Criminal Justice Science in 1969, and was an ardent promoter of accreditation and standards in the criminal justice academic field. He participated in a number of workshops regarding accreditation and the training of future program evaluators. He also became a member of the Board of Directors of the Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards, a member of the Criminal Justice Accreditation Council of ACJS, and he served in the role of Chair for the ACJS Accreditation and Standards Committee. For his hard work and dedication on these committees, he was elected President of ACJS in 1979.

After his tenure as ACJS President, Bassi remained a member, but became less involved as accreditation did not move forward. His new interest, however, became the study of international criminal justice. This had started in the late 1970s, when his international interests focused on Denmark, being located in the capital of Copenhagen. Since then, he has served in similar posts at Brunel University in England and the Centro Bilingue in Cuernavaca, Mexico. He also received a grant from the Canadian government to develop a course covering its criminal justice system. More recently, he completed a sabbatical leave studying criminal justice in San Jose, Costa Rica. Professor Bassi has also served as a resident co-director in three international education programs for American students.

Bassi retired from SUNY Brockport in 2004 and moved to Arizona. He continues his involvement in the field by teaching on-line graduate courses for California University of PA, Department of Professional Studies. As an adjunct, he has been responsible for providing instruction and mentoring in Law and Public Policy as well as Law, Culture and Society. He has taught in the criminal justice field for more than 41 years .



**Harry More, Jr.**  
**18<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1980-1981**

Born and raised in California, Harry More, Jr., after graduating from high school, attended the Criminology program at the University of California at Berkeley, graduating with a B.S. Criminology degree. When war broke out in Korea, More enlisted and served on active duty during the Korean Conflict. After the war, he decided to enter the justice system. He was first employed in juvenile probation and then became a Special Agent in the U.S. Secret Service where he served for seven and one-half years. At this time, he also attended graduate school at American University in Washington, D.C., where he earned an M.S. in Public Administration. Upon leaving the U.S. Secret Service, More entered the Ph.D. program in Political Science at the University of Idaho. Upon graduation he obtained his first teaching post at Washington State University.

More was present at the retirement party for V.A. Leonard in 1963 at Washington State University which became the first annual meeting of the International Association of Police Professors (IAPP), later ACJS. More had been involved in the American Society of Criminology, becoming co-editor of the Society's newsletter, *Criminologica*. However, with the establishment of the new Association, he became actively involved, serving as the Association's first Secretary/Treasurer. He was instrumental in writing the IAPP's first Constitution.

More left Washington State University when he was offered the opportunity to establish a new program at the Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP), where he served as the founder and chairman of the Criminology Department there. After serving for a number of years, More returned to the west coast, becoming the chair of the Administration of Justice program at San Jose State University, where he taught in police management training programs in Hawaii, Oregon, Ohio and California, and consulted in several police departments.

While at San Jose State University, More became active in the Western Society of Criminology, becoming the Society's President, and receiving the organization's Fellows Award in 1978. It was while serving at San Jose State University that Harry More, Jr., ran for President of ACJS and was elected to serve from 1980-1981. While President, More, who had a strong background in Criminology, but practical experience in the Criminal Justice field, began to move ACJS in a new direction, away from the old animosities between the two disciplines and toward a more symbiotic relationship.

Harry More, Jr. has published numerous articles in professional journals and authored or edited more than fifty text books, and remains active in his academic writing to this day. A recent text is – *Effective Police Management Striving for Accountability and Competence* 2012 co-authored with Terry L. More. Another text is *Effective Police Supervision*. This text, (seventh. edition) co-authored with Larry Miller is used for promotional examinations throughout the nation. Another recent text – *Teams-Groups-Taskforces in Law Enforcement: The Wave of the Future* was released in 2011. *Organizational Behavior and Management in Law Enforcement*, third edition, with two co-authors Gennero F. Vito and William F. Walsh, has a copyright date of 2013 and has wide acceptance.

Harry W. More is currently a Professor Emeritus at San Jose State University and the President of the Law Enforcement Consulting Group.



**Robert Culbertson**  
**19<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1981-1982**

Robert “Bob” Culbertson was born and raised in Iowa. Upon graduation from high school he attended Webster City Junior College in Webster City, Iowa, where he earned an Associates of Arts in 1960. He then enrolled in the University of Iowa where he earned a B.S. in Political Science in 1962 and a M.A. in Sociology/Criminology in 1964. Upon graduation, he began work as a Juvenile Court Counselor, eventually becoming the Supervisor, while also teaching part time.

In 1968, Culbertson obtained a position as an Assistant Professor at Indiana State University teaching criminal justice. At the same time, he decided to further his education, enrolling in the Ph.D. program in Criminology at the University of Cincinnati. According to Culbertson, “I chose the UC criminal justice program because it was grounded in the social psychology approach to crime theory. The young professors in this new program were determined to put us through our paces. Many hours were spent tracing assigned theories back to their roots, following every question to its end. My doctorate from UC prepared me for a marvelous career in terms of research, teaching and serving as an expert witness. It opened doors for me that no other program could have.” It did in fact open doors for Culbertson, for upon earning his Ph.D. he left Indiana State University, accepting a position at Grand Valley State College where he taught for two years. He then accepted a position at Illinois State University in 1976 as the Chair of the Department of Corrections.

While at Illinois State University, Culbertson became involved in the Academy as Secretary/Treasurer, and developed a friendship with George Felkenes. Culbertson assisted Felkenes in organizing the Midwest Association of Criminal Justice, and for his active participation in both organizations was considered a “Young Turk,” or in modern parlance, a change agent. Culbertson advocated a number of changes which led to his election as Secretary/Treasurer for the two year term of 1977-1979. In 1978, he worked tirelessly with John Conley at the annual meeting in New Orleans to make it the benchmark conference against which all future conferences would be judged. The number of panels and papers presented, exceeded anything in the past, attendance was the highest it had ever been, and the focus on giving out awards to those inside and outside of the Academy was seen as a means of enhancing the organization’s legitimacy. For his efforts, Culbertson was elected 2<sup>nd</sup> VP in 1980.

As ACJS President, Culbertson advocated for the creation of the Academy’s own journal eventually leading to an ad hoc committee that would found *Justice Quarterly*. Culbertson also voiced concern over the desire by many to move the national office to Washington D.C. thinking it too expensive, so he pushed for locating the office at a Midwest University campus, and that is, in part, how ACJS came to be headquartered at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. While president he also authored the Monograph on *Syllabus Design and Construction in Criminal Justice Education* for the Joint Commission on Criminology and Crime Justice Education in 1981.

After his tenure as ACJS President he continued working his way up in administration, becoming the Dean at Montana State University and later Vice President at Arkansas State University, and finally Chancellor at the University of Wisconsin – Platteville, where he served from 1993-1996, before returning to faculty.

He was awarded the ACJS Founder’s Award in 1984 and the distinguished title of Academy Fellow in 1987.



**Larry T. Hoover**  
**20<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1982-1983**

Larry T. Hoover was born and raised in Michigan. He attended Michigan State University's School of Criminal Justice earning his Bachelors (1967) and Master's (1971) degrees while working as a police officer for the Lansing, Michigan Police Department (1967-1971) and then as a staff member of the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards (1971-1972). Upon graduation with his Master's in Criminal Justice, he began working full-time on his Ph.D., graduating in 1974. Hoover served as a lecturer in criminal justice during his studies and was then hired as an Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University upon graduation. In 1977, he was hired by Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas, at the rank of Associate Professor, and was later promoted to full professor in 1983.

While at Michigan State, Hoover became active in the Michigan Criminal Justice Educators' Association, and was elected as their president in 1974, whereupon he served a two-year term. He was also active in the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in the early 1970s and served as a Trustee-at-Large (1977-1980) and Chair of the Accreditation Committee (1978-1980). He was elected president of ACJS in 1982. During his presidency, the major undertaking was the establishment of the Academy's own journal – *Justice Quarterly*.

After stepping down as president, Hoover remained active in ACJS, serving on the Nominations and Elections Committee in both 1987-1988 and 1988-1989, on the Executive Board of the Police Section (1998-2000), and as a member of the Awards Committee in 2003. He also became active in the Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice, being elected as their president, and serving the 1985-1986 term in office.

Hoover has continued to serve on the criminal justice faculty at Sam Houston State University since 1977, where he directs its Police Research Center. He has conducted extensive research into policing, served as a consultant for numerous agencies, and has published widely on the topic of policing to include editing four books, co-authoring another, and most recently as the sole author on *Police Crime Control Strategies* (2013).

For his contributions to the Academy and the criminal justice discipline, Hoover was awarded the Academy's *Founder's Award* in 2003, and he received the *O. W. Wilson Award* from the Police Section in 2001. He is also the recipient of the *Excellence in Research Award* from Sam Houston State University in 2002, and was recognized in 2005 by Michigan State University with his induction into the School of Criminal Justice *Wall of Fame* which "honors alumni and faculty who have achieved the highest level of professional accomplishment while demonstrating strong personal integrity and character."



**Gilbert Bruns**  
**21<sup>st</sup> ACJS President**  
**1983-1984**

Gilbert Bruns was born on March 24, 1927, and grew up in New Underwood, South Dakota. Upon graduation from New Underwood High School at the tail end of World War II, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy and was selected for aviator school. Upon completion of the school in Pensacola, with the military drawdown, he was honorably discharged. He then attended the University of Virginia, and later transferred to South Dakota State University, in Brookings, South Dakota, graduating with both his B.A. and M.A. Interested in furthering his education he decided to enter graduate school in the Ed.D. program at South Dakota State University, graduating in 1951.

As he completed his Ed.D. at Arizona State Teacher's College, the college became the Arizona State College and then shortly after that Arizona State University. As the college moved away from just being a teacher's college, there was an expansion of programs, one of which was a law enforcement program. Bruns was interested in the program and, after applying for the position, he began teaching. The program moved from being focused on police officers in the 1960s and became the Center of Criminal Justice by the late 1960s, then the Department of Criminal Justice in the late 1970s.

In 1968, with the passage of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration began delivering grant money to colleges with criminal justice programs, and Bruns became actively involved in the various programs at Arizona State University. Bruns conducted applied research for the University, for he had participated in an evaluation of varying approaches to Freshmen orientation at Arizona State University. As a result of this study, which had used survey methodology, Bruns was asked to lead a grant project to assess the attitudes of criminal justice personnel in the state of Arizona regarding higher education. This study was published in 1974 by the Center of Criminal Justice.

It was during this time period that he joined the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and became an active member. He served on a number of committees, including in the early 1980s, the Standards Committee, serving as that committee's chair. Ever the realist, while others were advocating for the movement to accreditation, Bruns argued that the way it was being formulated it would never be cost effective and the Academy would lose money. As a result of this reality check, among other factors, accreditation was shelved.

Bruns impressed many with his quiet but forceful manner, and in 1983, was elected as the 21<sup>st</sup> President of ACSJ. During his tenure as President, Bruns continued to work toward the professionalization of academic criminal justice and enhancing the key missions of the Academy – the new journal and the annual meeting. The journal was, in fact, fast gaining academic legitimacy, and the conference in Chicago, Illinois was very successful.

After his tenure as President, Bruns remained active in ACJS throughout the 1980s, presenting papers, and occasionally publishing papers on policing in such journals as the *American Journal of Police*.

In 1989, Bruns retired from teaching and was given the title Professor Emeritus. He continued to live in Phoenix, Arizona, until his death on May 20, 2000.



**Dorothy Bracey**  
**22<sup>nd</sup> ACJS President**  
**1984-1985**

Dorothy Bracey was born in Queens County, New York, and became interested in social science while in high school. Upon graduation in 1958, she attended the College of William and Mary in Virginia, and graduated Phi Beta Kappa with an A.B. in Sociology and Anthropology in 1962. Bracey then attended Harvard University, where she earned her Ph.D. in Social Anthropology in 1967. That fall she began a long career with the City University of New York and she was present at the inception of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

It was Donald Riddle (ACJS President 1970-1971) who suggested that Bracey become involved in the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. She followed his advice and joined the Academy, becoming the first editor of *ACJS Today*. In the early 1980s she was elected as Secretary/Treasurer, and then following her two year term was elected to the presidency for the 1984 to 1985 term, becoming the first female President of the Academy.

During her tenure as president, ACJS saw the publication of its first volume of *Justice Quarterly*, and she signed an amicus brief in the Supreme Court case of *Tennessee v. Garner* on behalf of the Academy. That amicus brief sided with the eventual opinion that overturned the common law fleeing felon rule and as Bracey has noted, "this was the first and, I believe, the last time that ACJS took such a public opinion."

After her presidency, Bracey remained active in ACJS and continued her career at John Jay College. While there at different times she served as Department Chair, Director of the Criminal Justice Center, and Acting Executive Officer for City University's Criminal Justice Ph.D. Program. In addition, she served as a Visiting Professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago, the South Australia Institute of Technology, The Police Study Center of the Netherlands, and the Police Staff College in Bramhill, UK. She has been a Visiting Scholar at Australia's National Police Research Unit, lecturer at Beijing's Public Security University, Distinguished Scholar in Residence at the American University in Washington, and holder of the George Beto Chair at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas. Still further, she has served with the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT), the Texas Police Chief Leadership Series, the State Departments International Law Enforcement Academy.

Bracey's research interests, like her visiting appointments, have spanned across the globe to rural Hong Kong and many of her other studies have explore Native Americans, cross culture issues and policing. She is the author of *Exploring Law and Culture* (Waveland), has written numerous journal articles, and served as the editor of *Police Studies* and the Academy's own *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*.

In 2003, she retired from full-time teaching become Faculty Emeritus at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. She retired to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where she continues to write, travel, and explore other cultures. Bracey also serves on the Board of the Museum of New Mexico Foundation.

Bracey has received a number of awards in her lifetime, including a certificate of Exemplary Public Service to New York from then Governor Cuomo, the Person of the Year by the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement, and the Gerhard Mueller Award for her contributions to international criminal justice.

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences has made her an Academy Fellow (1983) and bestowed upon her the Founder's Award (1995).



**R. Paul McCauley**  
**23<sup>rd</sup> ACJS President**  
**1985-1986**

R. Paul McCauley was born and raised in Pennsylvania, and upon completion of high school, enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. He served in the military until 1966, at which point he joined the Highspire Borough Police Department in Highspire, Pennsylvania. After working the streets for three years, he became an administrator with Burns International Security Service in Richmond, Virginia.

While a police officer, he began his education at the Harrisburg Area Community College, where he obtained an A.S. in Public and Police Administration in 1968. He then went on to his Bachelors in the Administration of Justice at Virginia Commonwealth University. He then went to Eastern Kentucky University where he earned an M.S. in Criminal Justice in 1971. McCauley then completed his Ph.D. in Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas, before accepting his first academic posting in the School of Justice Administration at the University of Louisville in 1973. McCauley remained on faculty at the University of Louisville until 1982, when he accepted a position in the Department of Criminology at Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

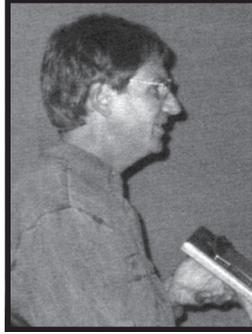
McCauley became actively involved in a variety of criminal justice associations early in his career. He joined the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in 1972, and eventually became a life member. At the same time, he joined the Kentucky Association of Criminal Justice Educators, serving as Vice President in 1977-1978 and Trustee 1979-1980. In 1983, he also organized the reactivation of the Pennsylvania Association of Criminal Justice Educators. In 1980, he was elected to serve the Northeastern Region of ACJS on the executive board, serving 1980 to 1983. With all of this experience behind him, and serving as the Department of Criminology's Chair at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, McCauley ran for ACJS President and was elected to serve the 1985-1986 term.

During his tenure as President of ACJS, McCauley worked with board and committees to select a new editor for the official journal of ACJS, *Justice Quarterly*. He helped to usher the Academy through a number of changes that continued to solidify the direction the Academy was heading.

After his presidency, McCauley continued as Department Chair for another year, then rejoined the faculty in 1987. Since then, he has published over eighty papers, chapters, books, and reports, earned a Fulbright Senior Scholarship to Australia, served as an advisor to three presidential/congressional committees, and prepared an Amicus Curiae brief and a letter to the U.S. Supreme Court in the matter of *Timothy Scott v. Victor Harris* (2007). He continues to teach in the area of law enforcement, crime prevention, security, and public policy.

In 1984, the Pennsylvania House of Representatives issued a formal citation for the work McCauley was doing in criminal justice. Then, in 1988, he was awarded the Distinguished Alumnus Award from Harrisburg Area Community College, he was accepted as a Fellow with the American College of Forensic Examiners in 1995, and in 2001, he was honored with the Distinguished Alumnus Award from Eastern Kentucky University.

McCauley retired from Indiana University of Pennsylvania in 2010, but continues to work as a consultant.



**Robert M. Regoli**  
**24<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1986-1987**

Robert M. Regoli was born and raised in California and upon graduation from high school attended Diablo Valley College in Pleasant Hill, California, where he earned an A.A. in U.S. History. He then enrolled in Washington State University, earning first his B.S. in Psychology in 1971, then his M.A. in Police Science & Administration in 1972, and finally his Ph.D. in Sociology in 1975.

Upon completion of his Ph.D., Regoli obtained his first academic posting in the Department of Criminology at Indiana State University. He served there for two years as an Assistant Professor before taking a similar position in the Department of Sociology at Texas Christian University in Fort Worth, Texas. He left Texas in 1981 for an Associate Professor's position in the Department of Sociology at the University of Colorado, in Boulder, Colorado, where he has been ever since.

He joined ACJS in 1975, and served on a number of committees, including the Subcommittee on Deterrence and Application of Sanctions (1978-1979) and the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice Education and Training (1978-1979). He also served on the Site Selection Committee in 1979-1980, then was a member of the Program Committee for 1980-1981, and was finally the Program Chair from 1981 to 1982 for the annual meeting in Louisville, Kentucky. After serving as the Program Chair, Regoli became Trustee-at-Large (1982-1984), before being elected as Second Vice President in 1984. After moving through the Vice-Presidencies, he served as the ACJS President from 1986-1987.

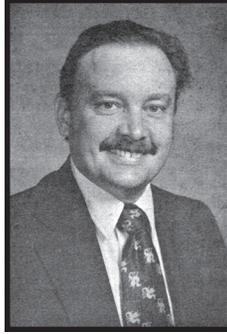
In addition to his service to ACJS, Regoli was actively involved in serving the academic journals. Among his many positions included: consultant to *Criminal Justice and Behavior*; associate editor to *Justice Quarterly*, *Social Science Quarterly*, and *The Social Science Journal*; co-editor of *The Social Science Journal* (1983-1984), and finally the Executive Editor of *The Social Science Journal* (1984-1986).

Regoli has presented over 80 papers at conferences worldwide, published a dozen book chapters, and well over 100 journal articles. He is also the co-author on a number of noted books, including: *Exploring Criminal Justice* (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Jones & Bartlett), and *Delinquency in Society* (8<sup>th</sup> Ed. Jones & Bartlett).

In 1996, Regoli became the Associate Chair for Undergraduate Studies in the Department of Sociology at the University of Colorado, serving in that position for two years, while becoming Professor in 1997.

In 2011, Regoli retired from teaching full-time, and was awarded the distinguished title of Professor Emeritus.

For his service to the Criminal Justice Discipline, as well as the Academy, he was named a Fellow of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in 1991.



**Thomas Barker**  
**25<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1987-1988**

Tom Barker was born just prior to America's involvement in World War II, growing up in the state of Alabama, just outside of Birmingham. Upon graduation from high school, Barker became a police officer with the Birmingham Police Department, where he worked as a patrol officer for six years. While serving as a police officer, Barker attended Jefferson State Jr. College where he majored in police administration. After two years, he transferred to Samford University in Birmingham, Alabama, where he graduated with a B.A. in Sociology in 1971. He continued his studies at Mississippi State University, earning a M.A. in Sociology in 1974, by focusing on police corruption, an area of research that would span his entire career.

Barker then left policing and accepted a position at Valdosta State College in Valdosta, Georgia. There he served as an Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice and Sociology, and became Director of the Criminal Justice program. While working full time at the academic post, Barker also continued on at Mississippi State, working toward his Ph.D., which he was awarded in 1976. As he neared completion of his degree, he accepted an academic posting at Mississippi State as an Associate Professor and served as the Director of Correctional Programs. In 1977, Barker returned home to Alabama, accepting an academic posting at Jacksonville State University, where he remained until 1999, eventually becoming Dean of the program there.

While at Jacksonville, Barker became a member of both the Southern Criminal Justice Association and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. He became very active with SCJA, serving as the Region's Trustee to ACJS and eventually becoming the Association's President for the 1984-1985 term. In addition, while serving as SCJA's President, he also served as a Trustee-at-Large in ACJS. In 1986, he served as the Annual Meeting's Program Chair, and was then elected the following year to serve as ACJS President.

After serving as ACJS President, Barker remained at Jacksonville State University until 1999, when he accepted his current position as Professor of Criminal Justice and Police Studies at Eastern Kentucky University. While there he developed a new area of academic research into outlaw motorcycle gangs, becoming the foremost authority on Biker Gangs. He also continues to research in the area of police corruption and deviance, and he has served as a Specialized Police Academy Instructor for over 25 years.

In 1985, Barker was awarded the Outstanding Criminal Justice Educator of the Year Award by the Southern Association of Criminal Justice, and in 1995, he received the Richter Moore, Jr. Founders Award.

For his hard work and dedication to the Academy, in 1993, Barker was honored with the ACJS Founder's Award.



**Larry Gaines**  
**26<sup>th</sup> ACJS Presidents**  
**1988-1989**

Larry Gaines was born and raised in Lexington, Kentucky. Upon graduation from high school he went to work for the Kentucky State Police as a Communications Officer. In 1969, he was hired by the Lexington Police Department in Lexington, Kentucky, as a police officer, serving there for three years. In 1972, while working on his Master's Degree, Gaines accepted his first teaching position as an Instructor at Lord Fairfax Community College in Middletown, Virginia. He served there for one year before enrolling full time in the Criminal Justice Program at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas. In 1975, he graduated with his Ph.D. in Criminal Justice.

The newly minted Dr. Gaines then applied for a tenure-track position at Eastern Kentucky University, and he began teaching there in the fall of 1975. Gaines would remain there until 1998, rising to the rank of Professor and serving as the Department Chair from 1984 to 1997. It was at Eastern Kentucky University that Gaines became involved in both the Southern Criminal Justice Association (SCJA) and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS). In 1984, Gaines became the Managing Editor for SCJA's *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, from 1984 to 1987.

In regard to ACJS, Gaines immediately became involved first by serving on the Publications Committee in 1976, and numerous other committees over the following years, including the Program Committee and Budget, Finance, and Audit Committee. In 1984, he was elected to serve as the Secretary/Treasurer and two years later, in 1986, he was elected Second Vice-President. Graduating through the ranks, he served as the 26<sup>th</sup> ACJS President from 1988 to 1989. During his tenure as ACJS President, he worked closely with Gary Cordner in developing and implementing the Sections of ACJS during his Presidency. After his Presidency, Gaines continued to be very active with ACJS, service in a number of roles, including in one of the sections he helped to create – the Police Section.

In 1998, Gaines retired from Eastern Kentucky University and was granted the title of Professor Emeritus. He then moved to California and joined the faculty in the Criminal Justice Department at California State University, San Bernardino, as Professor and Chair, where he continues to teach and conduct research today. Gaines is a noted authority in the area of all-things policing, having published dozens of articles and book chapters, as well as many of the leading books on policing, including *Policing in America* (Lexis Nexis with Victor E. Kappeler), now in its seventh edition.

In 1995, Gaines was awarded the Outstanding Service Award by the ACJS Police Section, and he received the Outstanding Educator Award from SCJA.

For his hard work and dedication to the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Gaines was awarded the distinguished Founders Award in 1991.



**Edward Latessa**  
**27<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1989-1990**

Edward Latessa was born and raised in Ohio, and upon graduation from high school attended Ohio State University. He graduated from Ohio State with a B.S. in Humanities Education in 1976, an M.A. in Public Administration in 1977, and the Ph.D. in Public Administration in 1979. It was during his studies in Public Administration that he became interested in the study of criminal justice, and working as the Assistant Director in the Program for the Study of Crime & Delinquency.

In 1979, the newly minted Dr. Latessa accepted his first tenure-track position in the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Alabama, Birmingham. He served one year there before accepting a similar position in his home state of Ohio at the University of Cincinnati, where he has remained ever since. At the University of Cincinnati he obtained the rank of Professor, served as the Criminal Justice Graduate Director (1981-1982), Program Coordinator (1982-1985), and in 1985, he was appointed as Department Chair. The position evolved into the Division Head of the Division of Criminal Justice, then Director of the School of Criminal Justice and today, Latessa serves as the Dean of the College of Education, Criminal Justice, and Human Services at the University of Cincinnati.

Upon joining the faculty at the University of Cincinnati, Latessa became heavily involved in both the American Society of Criminology (ASC) and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS). In the Academy he first became involved in a number of committees, including the Publications, Site Selection, Budget, and Academic Review Committees. In 1982 he was elected to serve as the Secretary/Treasurer, followed by Trustee-at-Large in 1985, and then Second Vice-President in 1987. After serving through the ranks, he became the 27<sup>th</sup> President of ACJS in 1989. As President, Latessa helped to develop the ACJS strategic plan process, helped to move the sections of ACJS forward, and established the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*.

Latessa remained active in ACJS after his presidency, which included moving the strategic planning process to completion. The plan would be instrumental in guiding ACJS for the next 15 years. In addition, Latessa remains highly active in his scholarly pursuits. He has published over 140 works in criminal justice, he has co-authored seven books, participated in 150 funded research projects, and has served as a consultant through workshops and seminars in forty-five states.

In recognition of his expansive activities, he has received numerous awards and recognitions including the Maguerite Q. Warren and Ted B. Palmer Differential Intervention Award presented by the Division of Corrections and Sentencing of ASC (2010), the August Vollmer Award from ASC (2004), the Community Hero Award presented by Community Resources for Justice (2010), and the George Beto Scholar, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University (2009).

Most significant, however, is the fact that for his service to the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Latessa has been awarded all three of the major ACJS honors (one of four to do so): Bruce Smith Sr. Award (2010), Academy Fellow (1998), and Founders Award (1992).



**Vincent J. Webb**  
**28<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1990-1991**

Vincent J. Webb, Vince, was born and raised in Nebraska, and upon graduation from high school attended the University of Omaha. He majored in Sociology and graduated with his B.A. in 1967. He continued his studies in Sociology at the University of Nebraska, where he was a Graduate Research fellow with the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers. After earning his M.A. in 1969, Vince moved to Iowa State University where he served as a Research Associate, earning his Ph.D. in 1972.

Webb's first academic post as Assistant Professor was at Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa. He then returned to his home state of Nebraska, where he was appointed as Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Within a year he was elevated to Chair, a position he would hold with only some interruption until 1995. Webb rose through the academic ranks, becoming both tenured and a Full Professor. In the 1979 to 1980 academic year, he served as the Principal Investigator for the Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards, at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle. The following academic year found him back at the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO) serving as the Director of the Center for Applied Urban Research, a position he would hold until 1986, while in 1982 he returned to his position as Chair of the Department of Criminal Justice.

It was during his early years at UNO that Webb became involved in both the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association (MCJA) and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Webb served as an officer on the board of MCJA, and eventually was elected President for the 1981 to 1982 term. His early work with ACJS entailed focusing on Academic Standards in Criminal Justice, which is why he was eventually asked to serve as the Principal Investigator for the Joint Commission. Following this work in Chicago and upon his return to Omaha, Webb took over as the Editor of *ACJS Today* and advanced the official newsletter of the Academy into the source we are familiar with today. In addition, because the national office of ACJS was located at the University of Nebraska at Omaha at the time, Webb was named Project Director for the Academy. For all this and more, he was soon elected to the Executive Board and rose to become the 28<sup>th</sup> President of ACJS.

While President of the Academy, Webb continued to advocate for professionalization standards for the Criminal Justice discipline, he worked closely with the Academic Peer Review Committee, he helped move the *Guide to Graduate Programs in Criminal Justice and Criminology* to publication, and his tenure saw the first issue of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* published.

Following his tenure as President, Webb remained active within the Academy, assisting Ed Latessa in the development of the ACJS strategic plan, which set the course for ACJS for the next 10 years. In 1996, Webb left Nebraska, accepting the position of Chair of the Department of Administration of Justice at Arizona State University until 2003, when he then took over as a Research Consultant to the Office of the Provost until 2005. Webb then served one year as the Director of the Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections at Southern Illinois University, before moving to Huntsville, Texas, where he became Dean and Director of the College of Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University.

In light of his dedication to ACJS he received the Founders Award (1994) and was made an ACJS Fellow (1988).



**Ben Menke**  
**29<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1991-1992**

Ben Menke was born and raised in Nevada and upon graduation from high school he attended the University of Nevada in Reno, Nevada, where he graduated with a B.A. in Sociology in 1967. He then pursued his graduate studies at Washington State University in Pullman, Washington, where he earned his M.A. in Sociology in 1970, followed by his Ph.D. in 1974.

Menke's first academic post was actually at Washington State University upon the completion of his M.A. degree there. He was appointed as an Assistant Professor in 1972, teaching classes in criminal justice. In 1974, upon completion of his Ph.D., Menke also took on the additional responsibility of serving as the Associate Director of the Criminal Justice Planning and Development Project in the Social Research Center at Washington State University, a position in which he served from 1974-1976. In 1977, he became the Director of the Criminal Justice Research Unit, a position he held until 1982, and in the 1978-1979 academic year, Menke served as the Acting Chairperson for the Department of Criminal Justice. In 1978, Menke was promoted to Associate Professor of both Criminal Justice and Political Science. In 1982, he became the Director of the Criminal Justice Program, a position in which he would remain until 1990. In 1988, Menke became a Visiting Associate Professor of Criminal Justice at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, serving there for two years, before returning to Washington State University and once again assuming the role of Director of the Criminal Justice Program at Washington State University. In addition, Menke served as the Director of the Washington State Institute for Community Oriented Policing which became the partnership model for the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Regional Community Policing Institutes (RCPIs).

Menke became involved in ACJS early in his career and, as he explained, "I attended my first ACJS meeting about 1972, in Santa Rosa, California – there were about 35 attendees." serving on numerous committees including the Basic and Programmatic Research Committee (1970), the Accreditation Committee (1974-1980), and the Site Selection Committee (1989-1992). He was the Program Chair for the 1980 conference in Oklahoma City, and in 1983, he was made one of the first Associate Editors of the new ACJS journal *Justice Quarterly*. In 1987, Menke has served as the Chair of the Ethics Committee. Menke was elected Regional Trustee in 1982, then Trustee-at-Large in 1985, and in 1989, Second Vice President. After serving as First Vice President, Menke was elevated to President, serving the 1991-1992 term in office.

After his tenure as President, having had a very successful career, Menke retired in 1993 from his position as Director of both the Criminal Justice Program and the Washington State Institute of Community Oriented Policing. Since his retirement, Menke has continued to serve as a speaker, consultant, and trainer, primarily in the area of community policing.



**Robert Bohm**  
**30<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1992-1993**

Robert “Bob” Bohm, was born and raised in Missouri, and upon graduation from high school, attended the University of Missouri at Columbia where he majored in Psychology. Upon graduation with his A.B. in 1972, he continued his education at the University of Missouri, Kansas City, where he earned a M.A. in Secondary Education in 1975. He then moved to Tallahassee, Florida, where he began work on his Ph.D. in Criminology at Florida State University. He was awarded the Ph.D. in 1980.

Prior to earning his Ph.D., Bohm accepted his first academic position at Jacksonville State University in Jacksonville, Alabama, as an Assistant Professor. In 1982, he was promoted to Associate Professor and awarded tenure in 1984. In 1989, he accepted a position in the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of North Carolina in Charlotte, where he was tenured and promoted to Professor in 1992.

Bohm became involved with the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) in the early 1980s. He served on the Annual Meeting Program Committee in 1985, the White Paper Committee from 1985-1987, and became a Trustee-at-Large in 1987. He also played an important role in the Strategic Planning Committee from 1991 to 1993, served as the Chair of the Finance Committee (1990-1991), and was involved in establishing a process for implementing national criminal justice policy statements, the ACJS affirmative action policy, and establishing the sections.

As a result of his very active role in ACJS, he was elected Second Vice President in 1990, and after serving as First Vice President (1991-1992), Bohm became the 30<sup>th</sup> President of ACJS, serving from 1992 to 1993. While President, Bohm helped secure the funds to hold a special conference that would create the Minorities and Women Section of ACJS, gave the first Presidential Address to the Academy, and was the first to attend all of the ACJS Regional meetings. In light of his concern for inclusiveness, Bohm was also the first ACJS President to open the Presidential Reception to the entire membership. After his term as ACJS President, Bohm has remained very active in the Academy, continuing to serve on numerous committees.

In 1995, Bohm moved to Orlando, Florida, accepting a position as Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice and Legal Studies at the University of Central Florida, where he continues to teach and conduct research today. He has published numerous books, book chapters, journal articles, and non-referred articles, many in the area of capital punishment/death penalty. He is the author of *Deathquest: An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Capital Punishment in the United States*, 4<sup>th</sup> edition (Elsevier/Anderson 2012) and co-author of *Introduction to Criminal Justice*, now in its seventh edition (McGraw Hill 2012).

In recognition of his dedication and service to the Academy and his prolific record of research, Bohm is one of only four academics to have earned all three of the ACJS key awards: Academy Fellow (1999), Founder’s Award (2001), and the Bruce Smith, Sr. Award (2008).



**Francis T. Cullen**  
**31<sup>st</sup> ACJS President**  
**1993-1994**

Francis T. Cullen, known to his friends and colleagues as “Frank,” was born in Boston, Massachusetts on March 2, 1951 and has had the burden and joy of being a life-long Red Sox fan. He graduated with a B.A. in psychology from Bridgewater State College in 1972. He then briefly attended the University of Rhode Island before moving on to Columbia University. There, he entered the Sociology and Education program, where his older brother John was a student. They both earned their Ph.D.’s, with Frank’s awarded in 1979.

In his first year at Columbia, Cullen enrolled in a social work course on “Deviance and the Social Structure” taught by Richard Cloward (Robert Merton also was one of his professors). After earning an A+ on his course paper, he built up the courage to ask Cloward to direct him in an independent study focusing on theories of crime and deviance. A few weeks into this tutorial, Cloward inquired whether Cullen would like to write a theoretical dissertation under his guidance that would expand ideas that had appeared in Cloward’s classic *Delinquency and Opportunity* (coauthored with Lloyd Ohlin). Although taken by surprise, Cullen immediately agreed—a decision that led to his becoming a criminologist. His dissertation was eventually published as *Rethinking Crime and Deviance Theory: The Emergence of a Structuring Tradition* (1984).

Cullen obtained his first teaching position in 1976 in the sociology department at Western Illinois, before moving in 1982 to the criminal justice program at the University of Cincinnati. There, he devoted much effort to help build a nationally recognized department and to mentoring doctoral students, a number of whom have become successful, if not prominent, academics. While giving a talk as part of an audition for a courtesy joint appointment in sociology at Cincinnati in 1983, he met Dr. Paula Dubeck, his future wife (who would head that department for nearly two decades). In 1993, the university named him a Distinguished Research Professor.

From 1987-1989, he served ACJS as the second editor of *Justice Quarterly*. He continued to remain active in ACJS and was elected President in 1993. During his ACJS presidency and time on the Academy’s Executive Board, Cullen supported the expansion of ACJS publications, worked to increase membership, and attempted to improve the quality and inclusiveness of the annual meeting. He also used his 1994 ACJS Presidential Address to set forth a social support theory of crime.

During his career, Cullen has published over 300 works and has been widely cited. Cullen has had a sustained interest in theoretical criminology, publishing a text (now in its fifth edition, with J. Robert Lilly and Richard Ball), a reader (now in its fourth edition, with Robert Agnew), an encyclopedia and handbook (with Pamela Wilcox), several edited books, a monograph and other works on labeling theory, and a variety of empirical tests and meta-analyses. Since the 1982 publication of *Reaffirming Rehabilitation* (with Karen Gilbert), he has been known as a prominent advocate of offender treatment. He also has contributed noted studies on the prosecution of corporate crime, the job reactions of criminal justice workers, and public opinion on crime-control policies.

Cullen served as the President of the American Society of Criminology (2003-2004) and was the 2010 recipient of ASC’s Edwin H. Sutherland Award. Within ACJS, he has been honored with all three awards (one of only four to do so): Academy Fellow (1989), Founders Award (2002), and the Bruce Smith Sr. Award (1996). In 2011, his *Unsafe in the Ivory Tower: The Sexual Victimization of Women*, coauthored with Bonnie Fisher and Leah Daigle, won the ACJS Outstanding Book Award.



**Harry E. Allen**  
**32<sup>nd</sup> ACJS President**  
**1994-1995**

Harry E. Allen was born in Selma, Alabama on February 16, 1938. His stepfather was a career military officer, so much of his residency in earlier years was geographically scattered. He attended college at Stetson University in Deland, Florida, graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1960. He was ordained a Southern Baptist minister in 1959. He continued his education at Vanderbilt University, obtaining a Master of Arts degree before he enrolled at The Ohio State University to study under Simon Dinitz and Walter Reckless. A newly-minted Ph.D. (1969), he taught at Florida State University briefly before being recalled to Ohio to serve as Executive Secretary of the Ohio Governor's Task Force on Corrections.

His work for the Task Force led to an invitation to join the School of Public Administration at The Ohio State University as a tenured Associate Professor (1971) and Professor (1975), and as Director of the Program for the Study of Crime and Delinquency. He recruited and surrounded himself with exceptional doctoral candidates and undertook an extensive research program culminating in over 100 papers presented at professional meetings of relevant criminology and justice programs, 20 monographs, many chapters in books, and 19 books authored, co-authored or edited. With graduate student Clifford Simonsen, he authored in 1975 what is the longest continuously published corrections textbook, now in its 13<sup>th</sup> edition (*Corrections in America*). He takes particular pride in the careers and performances of his former doctoral graduates, including Edward Latessa, Gennaro Vito, Chris Eskridge, Rick Seiter, and Charles Eden, among numerous others.

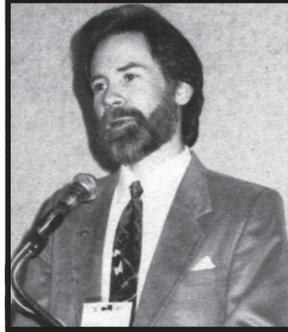
In 1978, when The Ohio State University was buffeted by arctic weather and -63 degree wind chill factor, he received and accepted an offer to teach at San Jose State University in the Department of Justice Studies, San Jose, California. He taught a wide variety of core and elective courses, and retired in 1998 to return to seminary at the Pacific School of Religion on "Holy Hill" in Berkeley, California. Professor Allen remains Professor Emeritus, San Jose State University.

Professor Allen was extensively active in the leadership of professional organizations. He was the first criminologist to serve as President of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and the American Society of Criminology. In the Academy, he served as Program Committee Chair, Secretary-Treasurer, President (Second Vice-President, First Vice-President, President and Immediate Past President), among other roles.

Harry Allen has received many recognitions, awards and honors, including the Block Award (American Society of Criminology). In 1996, he was recognized as the most-often cited scholar in Corrections, is a Fellow in the Western Society of Criminology, Recipient of the Founders Award and an Outstanding Mentor Award of the Academy, among others. In 2001, he was Distinguished Scholar in Residence at the University of Louisville.

In 2002, Harry Allen began online teaching for the University of Louisville, team-teaching with his husband Bruce Ponder on a wide variety of courses, including Corrections, Community Corrections, Victimology, Alternatives to Incarceration, International Terrorism, Intelligence and Homeland Security, Drug Abuse, and Ethics.

An online interview of Harry Allen can be found at: [http://www.asc41.com/videos/Oral\\_History/Harry\\_Allen.html](http://www.asc41.com/videos/Oral_History/Harry_Allen.html)



**Jay S. Albanese**  
**33<sup>rd</sup> ACJS President**  
**1995-1996**

Jay S. Albanese, was born and raised in the state of New York, and upon graduation from high school, he attended Niagara University. There, Albanese majored in Sociology and graduated with his B.A. in 1974. He continued his academic pursuits in the School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University, first earning his M.A. in 1976 and his Ph.D. in 1981.

Albanese returned to his alma mater, Niagara University, in the fall of 1981 as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science and Criminal Justice. There he was promoted to Associate Professor in 1985, became the Department Chair in 1988, was promoted to full Professor the same year, and served as the Director of the Graduate Program beginning in 1994.

While at Niagara University, Albanese became involved in the Northeastern Association of Criminal Justice Sciences (NEACJS) and was elected as the regional organization's president in 1988. He also became involved in Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, serving on a number of committee assignments. In 1993, he was elected Second Vice President of ACJS, and after serving as First Vice President (1994-1995), he became the 33<sup>rd</sup> ACJS President.

While President, Albanese oversaw the formation of the ACJS Committee on Education and Minimum Standards, based on his previous work in establishing minimum standards in NEACJS. These minimum standards became the foundation for the Academic Review Committee and the certification of academic criminal justice programs throughout the United States. He also oversaw the publication of the first ACJS Media Guide which highlighted the expertise of ACJS members and was distributed to various news organizations. After his presidency, Albanese remained active in the Academy, Chairing the Sage Junior Faculty Professional Development Teaching Award Committee, serving as Vice-Chair of the ACJS International Section, and serving as Chair of the Academic Review Committee from 2009 to 2011.

In 1996, Albanese accepted a new position as Chair and Professor in the School of Government and Public Affairs at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) in Richmond, Virginia. While at VCU, he took a four year leave to work for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) in Washington, D.C., serving as Chief of NIJ's International Center. Upon his return to VCU he served as the Graduate Director from 2006 to 2009.

Albanese, known for his work on international/transnational crime, organized crime, white collar crime, and ethics, has published numerous articles and books on these subjects. He is the author of *Organized Crime in Our Times*, now in its 6<sup>th</sup> edition (Elsevier, 2011), *Transnational Crime and the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* (Oxford University Press, 2011), *Professional Ethics in Criminal Justice: Being Ethical When No One is Looking* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed., Prentice Hall, 2012), and co-author of *Comparative Criminal Justice Systems* in its 5<sup>th</sup> edition (Wadsworth, 2013).

Albanese has earned numerous awards for his teaching, research, and service, including the Outstanding Achievement Award from NEACJS in 1997, the Elske v.P. Smith Distinguished Lecturer Award from VCU in 2001, and the G.O.W. Mueller Award for his outstanding contribution to comparative and international criminal justice in 2011. For his dedication to the Academy, he received the Founders Awards (2000) and was made an Academy Fellow (2002).



**Donna Hale**  
**34<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1996-1997**

Donna Hale was born and raised in Cincinnati, Ohio, the oldest of three children. Upon completion of high school, she attended Michigan State University in Lansing, Michigan, where she earned her undergraduate degree in criminal justice. She remained at Michigan State University, earning first her Master's degree, and then her Ph.D. in Criminal Justice in 1983.

Hale obtained her first academic post in the fall of 1983, teaching in Milledgeville, Georgia at Georgia College. The following year she moved to Baltimore, Maryland, where she taught the next four years in the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Baltimore. In 1988, she was hired as the first woman in the Department of Criminal Justice at Shippensburg University in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, where she would remain for the rest of her academic career.

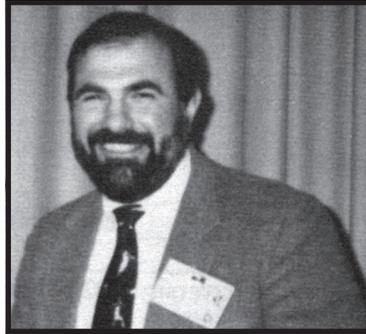
Hale became involved in the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences early in her career, one of only a handful of women as the time, and she served on numerous committees for the Academy. As a result of her steadfast commitment to ACJS, she was elected Second Vice President in 1994, moved to First Vice President in 1995, and served her term as President from 1996 to 1997. While President, the ACJS Minimum Standards were released and the Academic Review Committee continued to move forward, and the beginning of the long process of moving the national headquarters to Washington, D.C. was begun.

After her term as President of ACJS, Hale's life began to move in a new direction. She found herself spiritually in need, and so she joined a local church (First United Church of Christ) and eventually enrolled in a program to work on her Masters of Divinity Degree part-time. In 2010, she retired from Shippensburg University as Criminal Justice Faculty Emeritus, and enrolled in the Lancaster Theological Seminary full-time. She graduated the following year with a Masters of Divinity Degree and a certificate in youth and young adult ministry.

Hale is the author of numerous peer-reviewed journal articles and several books, including one with Gary Cordner (ACJS President 1998-1999) that was a ACJS/Anderson Monograph: *What Works in Policing? Operations and Administration Examined*. She is also co-author on two books with Frankie Y. Bailey, *Popular Culture, Crime, and Justice* (Wadsworth 1997) and *Blood on Her Hands: The Social Construction of Women, Sexuality, and Murder* (Wadsworth, 2004).

Donna Hale is the recipient of numerous awards and has a scholarship named after her and her husband, also a retired faculty member from Shippensburg University, the Tom Austin and Donna Hale Scholarship, awarded to a criminal justice freshmen student each year.

In 1999, for her hard work and dedication to the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, she was awarded the ACJS Founder's Award.



**Gennaro F. Vito**  
**35<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1997-1998**

Gennaro F. Vito was born and raised in the state of New York, and upon graduation from high school, he attended the State University of New York at Cortland. Upon graduation with a B.A. in History in 1972, he then attended the State University of New York at Fredonia, where he continued his academic pursuits in history, earning his M.A. in 1974. Becoming interested in the study of Sociology-Criminology, he then entered another M.A. program at Ohio State University, graduating again in 1976. He then entered the public administration program at Ohio State, and graduated with his M.P.A. in 1977, before continuing on with his Ph.D., earning this degree the following year in 1978.

In the fall of 1978, Vito accepted his first academic appointment as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at California State University in Long Beach, California. He remained there for two years, then accepted a similar position at Temple University in 1980. In 1983, Vito once again moved, this time to the Department of Justice Administration at the University of Louisville, in Louisville, Kentucky, where he has been ever since. While there, he has risen through the ranks, becoming a full Professor in 1989, served as the Acting Chair (1994-1997), Graduate Program Coordinator (1998-2009), and he currently serves as the Vice Chair, a position in which he continues to coordinate the graduate program. Vito also serves as a professor in the Administrative Officer's Course at the Southern Police Institute.

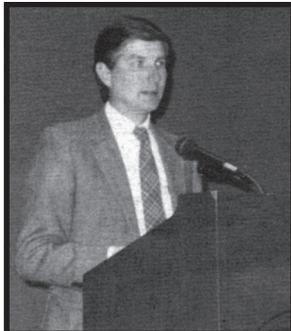
Vito became involved in both the Southern Criminal Justice Association (SCJA) and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences early in his career. In regards to SCJA he served as a member of the Executive Board (1986-1988) and became the editor of their official journal, *American Journal of Criminal Justice* (1987-1991). In the Academy he first joined the History of Criminal Justice Committee (1980-1982) because of his interest and background in history. He was later elected as a Trustee-at-Large in 1987, appointed as an Associate Editor of *Justice Quarterly* (1997-1998), and was then elected to serve as the 35<sup>th</sup> President of ACJS for the 1997-1998 term.

While President, Vito oversaw the movement of the ACJS national office to Washington, D.C.

Since his time as ACJS President, Vito has been very active in teaching and research. He has served as the principal or co-principal investigator in over 40 research grant projects, he is the author of over 65 professional referred journal articles, as well as 40 technical research reports. Vito is also the co-author of nine textbooks including *Criminology: Theory, Research, and Policy* 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (Jones & Bartlett, 2012) and *Organizational Behavior and Management in Law Enforcement* 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (Prentice Hall, 2012).

Vito is a well-recognized educator and scholar, having been awarded the Educator of the Year Award from the Southern Criminal Justice Association (1990). The University of Louisville has also awarded him the Dean's Outstanding Performance Award for Research in the former College of Urban and Public Affairs (1990), the same award for the College of Arts and Sciences (2002), the President's Award for Outstanding Scholarship (2002), and the Distinguished University Scholar Award (2008).

Within the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences he has been awarded the Outstanding Mentor Award (2010), the Bruce Smith, Sr., Award (2012), and he was made an Academy Fellow in 1992.



**Gary Cordner**  
**36<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1998-1999**

Gary Cordner was born and raised in Maryland, and upon graduation from high school attended Northeastern University in Boston, Massachusetts. While a student of criminal justice, Cordner became a Seasonal Officer with the Ocean City, Maryland, Police Department, working summers as a police officer. Upon graduating with his B.S., he worked full-time in Ocean City for two years and then attended Michigan State University where he earned his M.S. in 1979 and his Ph.D. in Social Science in 1980.

Cordner's first academic post was at Washington State University here he worked one year as an Assistant Professor, before taking a similar position at the University of Baltimore in 1981. He served there for two years and then became the Chief of Police in St. Michaels, Maryland. After serving as Chief for three years, he obtained a position in Eastern Kentucky University's College of Law Enforcement (now the College of Justice & Safety), where he worked through the academic ranks, becoming Professor of Police Studies and served as the Dean from 1997 to 2003. In addition to all of this, he served as the editor of *American Journal of Police* (1987-1992), was a Visiting Fellow at the National Institute of Justice (1994-1995), and became the founding editor of *Police Quarterly* (1997-2002).

Cordner became involved with the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in the late 1970s as a graduate student and winner of the Outstanding Student Paper Award. He joined the Awards Committee and served as its chair from 1982-1983, he helped co-found the Police Section, the first of the ACJS Sections, in 1989, he was the Program Chair for the annual meeting in 1991, and he served as the Chair of the Police Section from 1993-1995. In light of his service to ACJS, and because of his service as Dean and editor, Cordner was elected to the Vice Presidency and served as the 36<sup>th</sup> President of ACJS.

According to Cordner, he was especially proud of becoming President, for as he explained, "It was a special honor for me to follow in the footsteps of my mentor Robert Sheehan from Northeastern University, who was the 5<sup>th</sup> ACJS President, serving in 1967-1968." While President, he oversaw a successful conference in Orlando, Florida, and most significantly, he oversaw the move of the ACJS national headquarters from Northern Kentucky University to the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

After his Presidency, Cordner served as the Director of the Kentucky Regional Community Policing Institute (1996-2007) and Director of the International Justice & Safety Institute (2001-2007), and he continued to serve at Eastern Kentucky University until his retirement in 2007. Not one to take it easy, Cordner became a Co-Principal Investigator with the National Police Research Platform (2008), a Commissioner with the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) (2006), a Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at Kutztown University in Pennsylvania (2008), and he has held a joint appoint with the Division of Public Safety Leadership at Johns Hopkins University since 2012.

Cordner has earned a number of awards and recognitions over the course of his career, including a place on the Wall of Fame in the School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University and the Outstanding Criminal Justice Educator Award from the Southern Criminal Justice Association. In the Academy, he has been awarded the O.W. Wilson Award by the Police Section (2007), the Outstanding Paper Award (2004), and he was made an ACJS Fellow in 2006.



**Alida V. Merlo**  
**37<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**1999-2000**

Alida V. Merlo was born in Youngstown, Ohio. She attended Youngstown State University, and earned a B.A. in Sociology in 1971. Upon graduation, Merlo accepted a position with the Mahoning County Juvenile Court in Youngstown, as a Juvenile Probation Officer and Intake Supervisor. She remained there until 1974, when she decided to continue her graduate education at Northeastern University in Boston, Massachusetts. She graduated with a M.S. in Criminal Justice in 1975. She entered the Ph.D. program in Sociology at Fordham University in New York City, and was awarded the Ph.D. in 1980.

In 1975, Alida Merlo began teaching in the Department of Criminal Justice at Westfield State University in Westfield, Massachusetts, where she remained until 1995. She was promoted through the academic ranks, becoming Professor of Criminal Justice. She served as the Department's Chair from 1979 to 1985, and as the Graduate Coordinator in her last academic year at Westfield (1994-1995). In 1995, Merlo accepted a faculty position in the Department of Criminology at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, where she continues to teach.

Early in her career, Merlo became active in a number of organizations, including the Massachusetts Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, serving as its President from 1980-1981 and again from 1987-1989. In addition, Merlo was involved in the Northeastern Association of Criminal Justice Sciences (NEACJS) serving on numerous committees and on the Executive Board.

Alida Merlo also joined the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, serving as the Region I Trustee on the Executive Board from 1989 to 1992, and then as Trustee-at-Large from 1992 to 1995. She was a member or chair of various committees, including the Series Editor Committee, the Publications Committee, and the Editor Search Committee for the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*. For her hard work and dedication to the Academy, she was elected Second Vice-President in 1997, and served as First Vice-President in 1998-1999. She was the 37<sup>th</sup> President of ACJS, and held that office from 1999 to 2000.

During her tenure as president, six initiatives/projects were undertaken or completed, including the approval of a Code of Ethics, increasing use of technology by ACJS, creation of the position of webmaster, complete review of the Academy's policies, procedures, and bylaws, publication of a booklet of the ACJS Minimum Standards, and further establishment of the national office and its staff in new offices in the Washington, D.C. area. Since her term as ACJS President, Merlo has remained dedicated to the Academy, continuing to serve on committees including Nominations and Elections, Finance, Program Committee, Academic Review Committee, Ad Hoc Committee on Certification, and the Awards Committee.

Merlo is a productive scholar and her research interests, eight books, book chapters, and numerous journal articles focus on juvenile justice policy, criminal justice policy, and women and the law.

In recognition of her scholarly activities, Merlo has been the recipient of the Distinguished Service Award at Westfield State University twice, and the NEACJS Fellow Award (2001). Slippery Rock University established the Alida V. Merlo Award for Outstanding Undergraduate Student in 2006. In the Academy, she has been awarded the ACJS Donal A.J. MacNamara Outstanding Publication Award (2002), the ACJS Minorities and Women's Section Becky Tatum Award for Excellence (2009), the ACJS Founder's Award (1997), the Academy Fellow Award (2004), the Outstanding Mentor Award (2010), and the Minority Mentorship Grant Award (2012).



**Todd Clear**  
**38<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**2000-2001**

Todd Clear was born and raised in Indiana, and upon graduation from high school attended Anderson College in Anderson, Indiana. He graduated with a B.A. and Honors in Sociology, Social Work in 1971. He then pursued graduate studies in the School of Criminal Justice at State University of New York in Albany, graduating with his M.A. in Criminal Justice in 1972. He remained at SUNY-Albany to work on his Ph.D., which he earned in 1977.

Clear began teaching early in his graduate career, first as a Visiting Lecturer in the Department of Sociology at SUNY-Albany (1973-1975), then as an Instructor in the Department of Sociology at DePaul University in Chicago (1975-1976), and then with the Department of Criminal Justice at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana (1976-1978). Clear then moved to the School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University in Newark, NJ, in 1978, where he served from 1978 to 1996, moving through the ranks to become Professor of Criminal Justice. In 1996, he was hired by Florida State University to serve as the Associate Dean in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, a role he served in until 1999, when he became Distinguished Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at John Jay College, City University of New York.

Clear served in a number of organizations including as President of the American Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice (1998-2006), as Vice President of the National Council in Crime and Delinquency (1991-1993), and on the Executive Board of the American Society of Criminology (1998-2001). In 1997, Clear was elected Second Vice-President of ACJS, and he served as the 38<sup>th</sup> President from 2000 to 2001.

During Clear's presidency, he ushered in the new millennium, helped to settle the national headquarters in Washington, D.C., and set up the ranking system for U.S. News and World Report.

Since his Presidency, Clear returned to the School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University as the Dean (2010), where he continues to serve today. In the Academy, he returned to the Executive Board as a Trustee-at-Large (2006-2009). At the same time, in 2008, he was also elected as the President of the American Society of Criminology (ASC), only one of four individuals to have served as president of both organizations.

Clear has also had a prolific career as a scholar and researcher, authoring or co-authoring a dozen books, including *Imprisoning Communities: How Mass Incarceration Makes Disadvantaged Neighborhoods Worse* (Oxford University Press, 2007) and *Community Justice* (Wadsworth, 2003). He is also the author or co-author of several dozen book chapters and journal articles. Clear is also the founding editor of the American Society of Criminology's second journal publication: *Criminology & Public Policy*.

Over the course of his career, Clear has received numerous awards and recognitions. Among these include the Ron Beattie Award for Research from the Association for Criminal Justice Research, the Distinguished Scholar Award of the Division on Sentencing and Corrections of the American Society of Criminology (2003), and the ASC Herbert Bloch Award (2007). Within the Academy he is the recipient of the Bruce Smith Sr. Award in 2004.



**Mittie D. Southerland**  
**39th ACJS President**  
**2001-2002**

Mittie D. Southerland was born on November 23, 1950, and raised in Paducah, Kentucky. After graduating high school in 1968, she attended Paducah Community College, Murray State University, and Eastern Kentucky University where she earned her B.S. in law enforcement in 1972. She then pursued graduate studies in criminal justice through an HEW Fellowship at Eastern Kentucky University, earning her M.S. in 1973. After completion of her M.S. degree, Southerland worked for one year as a Criminal Justice Planner for the Columbia Region Association of Governments in Portland, Oregon. She then worked as a Juvenile Counselor for the Kentucky Department for Human Resources, Bureau for Social Services (1975-1978).

Southerland entered academia in 1978, serving as Instructor of Police Administration and Coordinator of the Ft. Knox Extension of the College of Law Enforcement for Eastern Kentucky University (EKU). In 1984, she moved to the main campus. During the course of her career at EKU, she began and completed the Ph.D. (University of Kentucky, 1984), worked her way through the ranks to Professor, and eventually assumed the role of Director of the Criminal Justice Graduate Program at EKU in 1994. Due to family reasons, she next took a position in the Department of Political Science, Criminal Justice, and Legal Studies at Murray State University (MSU), where she served as Professor and Director of Criminal Justice at MSU from 1995 until 2003. Near the end of her tenure at MSU, the MSU President called Dr. Southerland to service as the Interim Director of Public Safety at MSU where she gladly served for two years (1999-2001).

Early in her career, Southerland became actively involved in both the Southern Criminal Justice Association (SCJA) as well as the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS). In SCJA, she served as the Secretariat (1986-1987) and as the Association's President (1987-1988). In the Academy, Southerland served on numerous committees, including the Professional Development Committee, the Academic Review Committee, and she chaired the Committee on Minimum Standards. In 1990, Southerland was elected to serve as the Region II Trustee, in 1995 she was elected as Trustee-at-Large, and in 1999, she was elected Second Vice President, and after serving as First Vice President, Southerland became the 39th President serving from 2001 to 2002.

During her tenure as President of ACJS, the Academy adopted Midnight Blue as the official color for criminal justice/criminology regalia, made the Academy's journals available and searchable in an online format, created the first ad hoc committee on assessment, moved the ACJS Policy Manual to an electronic format, and the Academy reexamined the process for site selection.

After her tenure as President, Southerland continued to teach at Murray State University before retiring in 2003 when she was named Professor Emeritus. In 2005, she became the first Executive Director of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, a half-time position. Southerland continued to serve the Academy in this role until she stepped down in 2012, and became the first Executive Director Emeritus of ACJS.

Southerland has received numerous awards including the Educator of the Year Award in 1997 and the Richter H. Moore, Jr. Founders' Award in 2005 from the Southern Criminal Justice Association. In 2004, Southerland was awarded the ACJS Founder's Award.

Southerland is wife of Joel L. Southerland and mother of Rachel and Harper. Joel and Mittie live in Melber, Kentucky.



**Richard R. Bennett**  
**40<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**2002-2003**

Richard R. Bennett was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on June 3, 1944. He attended college at Randolph-Macon in Ashland, VA, graduating with a major in Sociology. He received his Master's degree from Florida State University in Criminology in 1970 and completed his Ph.D. in 1976 in the Sociology Department at Washington State University.

After completing his Master's degree, Bennett accepted a teaching position at East Tennessee State University and later became a Deputy Sheriff- Criminal Investigator with the Washington County Sheriff's Department in 1970. He also served as the Director of Research for the First Tennessee Region Law Enforcement Planning Agency. When he moved to Washington State to work on his Ph.D., Bennett secured a part-time position as Deputy Sheriff with the Whitman County Sheriff's Department. Upon completing his degree he accepted a teaching position at Youngstown State University (1975-1977) and later became an Associate Research Scientist in the Policy Analysis Division for the Highway Safety Research Institute at the University of Michigan, serving from 1977 to 1979.

Bennett currently serves as a Professor of Justice in the Department of Justice, Law and Society at American University in Washington, DC. He has taught graduate and undergraduate students for nearly 34 years at American University and he has served as department chair for two terms and as associate dean of the School of Public Affairs.

A member since 1972, Bennett became active in ACJS affairs after his move to American University. He was first elected to serve as Trustee-at-Large from 1980-1983, and was the chair of the Committee on Journal Publication in 1982, which created *Justice Quarterly*. When ACJS decided to move its headquarters to the Washington, D.C., area, Bennett served as the Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on the ACJS National Office from 1998 to 1999, and he eventually spearheaded the move of the national office from Alexandria, Virginia to Greenbelt, Maryland, which was concluded in 2001. During his second term as Trustee-at-large, he chaired the Ethics Committee which created ACJS' Code of Ethics that took effect in March, 2000. In 2000, Bennett was elected Second Vice President of ACJS.

His areas of expertise and research are in comparative crime and criminal justice. He has conducted research and published over 60 articles in the areas of cross-national correlates of crime, and police attitudes, behaviors and procedures including a book, *Police at Work* (Sage). His work has appeared in *Criminology*, *Justice Quarterly*, *Social Forces* and other referred journals in the field.

He is currently researching crime and police issues in post-colonial societies, and has just finished a United Nation's-funded research project focused on policing in the Caribbean. His related book, *Policing Paradise*, is nearing completion. Bennett has also served as the principal investigator on several U.S. State Department grants that have provided anti-terrorism and advanced police strategic training to delegations from 44 countries.

Bennett was awarded a Senior Fulbright Scholar to three Caribbean nations in 1994. He is also the recipient of the ACJS's Founder's Award and the International Section's Mueller Award for outstanding contributions to the field of comparative criminal justice.



**Steven P. Lab**  
**41<sup>st</sup> ACJS President**  
**2003-2004**

Steven P. Lab was born and raised in Ohio and upon graduation from high school, he attended the University of Akron, working on both his A.A.S. in Law Enforcement Technology and his B.A. in Sociology. After graduating in 1976, Lab continued on to graduate studies in the School of Criminology at Florida State University, earning his M.S. in 1980, and his Ph.D. in 1982.

Lab's first academic post was as an Assistant Professor at the University of North Carolina- Charlotte, where he served from 1982 to 1985. Dr. Lab then accepted a similar position at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, where he served from 1985 to 1987. Lab then returned to his home state, securing a position as Assistant Professor at Bowling Green State University in Bowling Green, Ohio. In 1990, he was promoted to Associate Professor, and in 1996, to Professor. In 1991, Lab took over as the Director of the Criminal Justice Program. In 1998, Lab served a one year appointment as Visiting Professor in the Criminology Department at Keele University in Staffordshire, England. In 2001, Lab was elevated to Associate Dean of the College of Health and Human Services, a role in which he served two years.

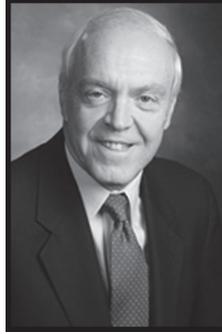
Lab became involved in ACJS in the early 1980s, and served on a number of committees, including the Constitution and By-Laws Committee (1987-1988), the Strategic Planning Committee (1992-1994), and the Academic Review Committee (1990-1996). In 1995, he was elected to serve on the ACJS Executive Board as Trustee-at-Large, and in 2001, he was elected Second Vice President. After serving as First Vice President, Lab was elevated to become the 41<sup>st</sup> President of ACJS, serving the 2003-2004 term in office.

As President of ACJS, Lab oversaw the contract with Taylor and Francis that would see both journals, *Justice Quarterly* and *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, published by this publishing company. In addition, Lab oversaw the selection of property purchased to house the national office of ACJS.

After his term as president, he continued to serve as Chair of the Department of Human Services at Bowling Green State University. In 2007, he took time off to serve as a Visiting Professor at the Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science at the University College London, as a Visiting Fellow at Loughborough University, and as a Research Consultant to the Perpetuity Research Group at Leicester University.

Lab is widely published in the criminal justice field, with numerous peer-reviewed articles to his credit, as well as book chapters, book reviews, and technical reports. He is the co-author of a number of books, including *Victimology* 6<sup>th</sup> Edition (Elsevier 2012), *Criminal Justice: The Essentials* 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (Oxford University Press, 2013), *Crime Prevention: Approaches, Practices and Evaluation* 8<sup>th</sup> Edition (Elsevier 2013), and *Juvenile Justice: An Introduction* 7<sup>th</sup> Edition (Elsevier 2012). He also served as the Editor of *Journal of Crime and Justice* from 1990-1994.

Lab was inducted into Phi Kappa Phi, the International Honor Society in 1995, and was recognized with the Outstanding Chair/Director Leadership Award from Bowling Green State University in 2003. The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Police Section, awarded Lab the Outstanding Service Award in 1996, and in 2006, he was the recipient of the ACJS Founder's Award.



**James O. Finkenauer**  
**42<sup>nd</sup> ACJS President**  
**2004-2005**

James O. Finkenauer was born and raised in Pennsylvania and after graduating from high school attended Gettysburg College in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where he earned his B.A. in Sociology. He then pursued his graduate studies at New York University, majoring in Sociology and Human Relations. He first earned his M.A. in 1965, followed by his Ph.D. in 1971.

Dr. Finkenauer then obtained his first academic post in the fall of 1971, as Professor and Chair of the Department of Criminal Justice at Trenton State College (now the College of New Jersey). He served there until 1974, when, upon completion of his Ph.D., he accepted a position as an Associate Professor of Criminal Justice in the School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University in Newark, New Jersey. He was one of the founding members of the program there. He remained at Rutgers until his retirement, earning the promotion to Professor (Professor I) in 1980, and then Distinguished Professor (Professor II) in 2001. In addition, Finkenauer also served as the Director of the International Center at the National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs of the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. from 1998 to 2002.

In regard to service to various organizations, Finkenauer served as the President of the New Jersey Council of Educational Institutions for Law Enforcement (1974-1975), as President of the New Jersey Criminal Justice Educators Association, and was President of the International Association for the Study or Organized Crime (1997-1999). In regard to the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Finkenauer served on a number of committees including the Ad Hoc Committee on Standards and Accreditation (2002-2003). In 2002, he was elected Second Vice President. After serving as First Vice President, Finkenauer became the 42<sup>nd</sup> President of ACJS, serving from 2004 to 2005.

During his tenure as President, Finkenauer helped to create, approve and implement the ACJS certification of criminal justice education programs, created and filled the position of Executive Director, purchased the permanent office space for the ACJS national headquarters, implemented the first poster session at the annual meeting, implemented the Donal McNamara publication award, and showcased the Bruce Smith award winner with a plenary address.

After his tenure as President, Finkenauer continued to serve at Rutgers University, until his retirement in 2011. During his years at Rutgers and since, he has served as a visiting professor around the worlds, including in Australia, China, Germany, Japan, Russia, and has studies or lectured in Europe, Asia, the former Soviet Union, Latin America and the Middle East. In 2007, he was a Fulbright Senior Specialist in Hong Kong. He also served as editor of *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* and *Trends in Organized Crime*. He is widely published in the area of transnational organized crime and has co-author numerous books, including the well-respected publication *Russian Mafia in America: Immigration, Culture, and Crime* (Northeast, 2001).

James O. Finkenauer has received numerous awards throughout his career, including the Jack A. Mark Memorial Award from the New Jersey Association of Criminal Justice Educators' (2005), the Gerhard O.W. Mueller Award from the International Section of ACJS (2009), and the Founder's Award from the Department of Law and Justice at Trenton State College (1992).



**Laura J. Moriarty**  
**43<sup>rd</sup> ACJS President**  
**2005-2006**

Laura J. Moriarty was born and raised in New Jersey. Upon graduation from high school she attended Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, majoring in criminal justice. After graduating in 1984, she remained at Louisiana State earning her Master of Criminal Justice degree in 1985. She then pursued her doctorate in the College of Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas, where she defended her dissertation and graduated in 1988.

Moriarty's first academic post was in the Department of Criminal Justice at Western Carolina University in Cullowhee, North Carolina as an Assistant Professor. She taught there for five years before accepting a similar position at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, Virginia. In 1996, she was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure and in 2000 to Professor. Although she had started in the Department of Criminal Justice, in 2003 the Department was merged into the L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs. At this time, Moriarty was serving as the Acting Chair of the Department, and also has served as the Assistant Dean for Special Projects (1998-2000) and Faculty Affairs (2000-2004). In 2004, she became the Associate Dean for Academic and Faculty Affairs, and in 2005, she was made Acting Associate Vice Provost for Academic Affairs. It was in this role that she served as president of ACJS.

Moriarty became active in both the Southern Criminal Justice Association (SCJA) and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) early in her career. In SCJA, she served on numerous committees and served as that organization's president in 1996. In ACJS, she served on such committees as the Affirmative Action committee (1990-1993), Budget and Finance (2000-2001), and she was program chair in 2002. From 1997 to 2000, she served as the editor of *ACJS Today*. In 2003, she was elected to serve ACJS as Second Vice President. After her term as First Vice President, Moriarty became the 43<sup>rd</sup> President of ACJS, serving from 2005 to 2006.

During her presidency, Moriarty focused on assessment, in particularly student learning outcomes, throughout the criminal justice discipline. She also worked alongside Mittie Southerland, conducting ACJS Certification workshops where her emphasis was on assessment.

Since her presidency, Moriarty has remained active in the Academy, serving on the Academic Review Committee as Chair (2007-2010), and as Chair of the Assessment Committee (2010).

In 2006, Moriarty became the Vice Provost for Academic and Faculty Affairs in the Office of the Provost at Virginia Commonwealth University, where she continues to serve today.

Moriarty is the author and co-author of numerous peer-review journal articles, book chapters, edited volumes, technical reports, and books. Most recently she co-authored *The Victims of Crime* (Prentice Hall, 2010). She also has delivered many workshops and presentations, many related to assessment.

In 1997, she was awarded the Glencoe/McGraw-Hill Educator of the Year from the Southern Criminal Justice Association, and in 2010, she was awarded the ACJS Outstanding Mentor Award. In 2013 she was the co-recipient of the ACJS Founders' Award.



**Jeffery T. Walker**  
**44<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**2006-2007**

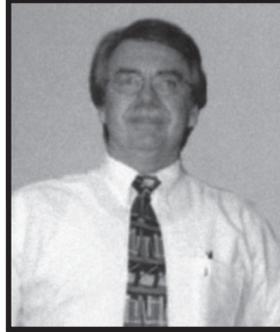
Jeffery T. Walker was born in Mena, Arkansas in 1962. Raised in Mena, he attended the University of Arkansas, graduating with a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration in 1984. After a short stint in business, he joined the Army, serving in both active and reserve capacities in the Army and Air Force and retiring after 23 years. In 1987, Jeff entered the Master of Arts program in Criminal Justice at the University of Arkansas, Little Rock, where he found his calling in life and a love for gaining knowledge and doing research. After graduating in 1989, he attended Sam Houston State University, where he received his PhD in 1992.

Jeff joined the faculty at the University of Arkansas, Little Rock in 1990, intending to stay for a year while finishing his dissertation. Never finding a place he liked better, he stayed there and moved through the ranks to professor; becoming chair in 2011. While at UALR, Jeff oversaw the expansion of the MACJ program, eventually creating a separate on line master's degree that was one of the first on line master's programs in the country. He also created a PhD program that began in 2010.

Jeff was committed to service in the academic organizations from the beginning; joining the Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice (SWACJ) as a master's student and ACJS and ASC soon thereafter. He attended his first conference at ACJS in Washington DC in 1989 and was hooked from then on. After an unsuccessful bid to become president of SWACJ as a doctoral student, he was elected a year later in 1993. Jeff began national service work in 1994 as Secretary of the ACJS Police Section. Serving on several ACJS and ASC committees, he was elected as ACJS Secretary in 2000. Jeff was then elected Second Vice President of ACJS in 2004, progressing to President in 2007.

At the beginning of his presidency, Jeff set out three goals: greater involvement of graduate students in ACJS, greater involvement of ACJS in international organizations, and a high quality conference. During his time on the Executive Board, he worked to do away with the "students with journals" option for student memberships and to lower the student membership fee; increasing the number of students involved in ACJS. The Board also approved a free 1-year membership for doctoral students that could be used any time in their doctoral program. He also placed doctoral students on every committee during his term, facilitating greater involvement of students and making linkages with ACJS members. Finally, the Seattle provided students with luncheons during the conference. This was undertaken to facilitate greater interaction of students and to lower student cost of attending the conference. Supporting his focus on greater involvement in and recognition of ACJS in international organizations, while he was president, Jeff attended the meetings of the British Society of Criminology, European Society of Criminology, Stockholm Prize in Criminology, International Police Executive Symposium, and a meeting of the UN Crime Prevention Council. Flyers promoting ACJS were distributed and many contacts were made with people who did not previously know about ACJS at all. During his term, he and ACJS joined a group of distinguished non-profit organizations that fought for support for the 2010 Census. Although not of his doing, Jeff was fortunate enough to be President when ACJS made its big voyage to the Northwest U.S. The meeting in Seattle was by most accounts a great success. There a large number of quality panels, including feature panels that included some of the leading people in the field who had never attended an AJC meeting or not attended one for a long time.

As of 2012, Jeff was still active in the discipline with no thoughts of retiring. Although not as active in the academic organizations as in the past, he continues to encourage active participation in the students and young faculty with whom he has contact and works to be a strong mentor to people in the discipline.



**Ronald D. Hunter**  
**45<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**2007-2008**

Ronald David Hunter was born and raised in Tallahassee, Florida. After graduation from high school he attended Florida State University, where in 1975 he earned a B.S. degree in Criminology. After graduation, Hunter secured a position as a police officer with the Tallahassee Police Department. He served as a patrol officer for two years while working on his M.S. in Public Administration at Florida State University. After earning that degree, he accepted a position as a Criminal Justice Planner for the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and then Special Projects Director for the Wakulla County Commission. In 1978, he returned to policing, this time as a Deputy Sheriff with the Wakulla County Sheriff Department, where he served for one year, before returning to the Tallahassee Police Department, first as a police officer and then as a Police Sergeant, a position he held for seven years. While a Sergeant with the P.D., Hunter worked on a M.S. in Social Science at Florida State University, graduating in 1983, and then his Ph.D. in Criminology, which he earned in 1988.

As he neared graduation, Hunter secured his first academic post in the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of North Carolina, Charlotte. He served for a short term as a lecturer and then Dr. Hunter was promoted to Assistant Professor. In 1989, Hunter secured a similar position at Jacksonville State University in the College of Criminal Justice, where he was promoted to Associate Professor in 1994, and then appointed as Associate Professor of both Political Science and Criminal Justice in 1996. In 1999, he accepted a position as Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminology at the State University of West Georgia, and in 2001, he was promoted to Professor and named the Criminology Program Coordinator. Hunter then moved to Western Carolina University where he served first as Professor and Department Head of the Department of Applied Criminology and then as the Department Head and Interim Associate Dean for the College of Applied Sciences. In 2007, he returned to faculty in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Western Carolina University.

Hunter became heavily involved with both the Southern Criminal Justice Association (SCJA) and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS). In the SCJA served on the Executive board, numerous committees, and was President from 1998 to 1999. In ACJS, Hunter served as a Region II Trustee (2001-2004), Chair of the Security and Crime Prevention Section (1995-1997), and was elected Second Vice President in 2005. After serving as First Vice President, Hunter became the 45<sup>th</sup> President of the Academy, serving the 2007 to 2008 term in office.

Hunter was active on a number of fronts during his presidency, working to strengthen relationships with other international criminal justice and criminology associations, with Alpha Phi Sigma the National Criminal Justice Honors Society, and with the regional associations.

Since his presidency, Hunter became Professor and Program Coordinator for Criminal Justice/Criminology in the School of Liberal Arts at Georgia Gwinnett College. He continues to research in the area of his interests, crime prevention and law enforcement, and he has published numerous textbooks and articles.

For his work and dedication to the discipline, Hunter has been earned numerous awards including the ACJS Richter H. Moore, Jr. Outstanding Crime Prevention Educator Award (2000), the Outstanding Educator's Award by the SCJA (2002), and Western Carolina University College of Applied Sciences Outstanding Service Award (2006).



**W. Wesley Johnson**  
**46<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**2008-2009**

W. Wesley “Wes” Johnson, was born and raised in South Carolina. Upon graduation from high school, he attended Georgia Southern University where he earned a B.S. in criminal justice in 1974. Johnson then went to work as a Youth Counselor for the Department of Youth Services at the John G. Richards School for Boys in Columbia, South Carolina, before taking a position as a Case Manager for the Beaufort County Department of Social Services, where he served a year. In 1976, he began the year as a Court Intervention Specialist with the Beaufort County Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. In the fall, however, he accepted a position as an Instructor with the Criminal Justice Department at Beaufort Technical College. Johnson then enrolled in the Master of Criminal Justice program at the University of South Carolina, graduating there in 1980. He then obtained a position as Coordinator/Instructor of Criminal Justice at South Carolina State College in Orangeburg, South Carolina. He remained there until 1988, when he again furthered his education in the Ph.D. program in Criminology at Florida State University in Tallahassee, Florida. He graduated in 1992.

Dr. Johnson then obtained a position as Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice in the College of Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas. In 1997, he was promoted to Associate Professor and became the Assistant Dean of Undergraduate Studies (1997-1998) before becoming Assistant Dean of Graduate Studies (1998-2000). In 2000, Johnson became the Associate Dean of the College and was promoted to Professor in 2003. While in Huntsville, Johnson served as president of the board of The Boys and Girls Club – Walker County, Texas. Since the fall of 2007, he has served as Professor and Doctoral Program Director in the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Southern Mississippi in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. In 2011, he was instrumental in the establishment of the first mental health court in Mississippi. In 2012, he facilitated Crisis Intervention Team training for MS law enforcement officers. He is actively involved in the National Alliance of Mental Illness- Mississippi, serving as board president 2012-2013.

Johnson became involved in a number of organizations early in his career, including the American Society of Criminology, the Southern Association of Criminal Justice, and the Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice (SWACJ). He was most active in SWACJ, serving as the Secretary/Treasurer (1995-1998), President (2000-2001), and as the Regional Trustee to the Executive Board of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS). In ACJS, Johnson served on numerous committees, including the Nominations and Elections Committee (1999-2000), Section Chair (1999-2001), and in the Corrections Section as an Executive Counselor (2003-2006). In 2006, Johnson was elected Second Vice President. After serving as the First Vice President, Johnson became the 46<sup>th</sup> President of ACJS, serving from 2008 to 2009.

During his tenure as ACJS president, Johnson oversaw the survey of membership regarding the journals and negotiated second five-year contracts with Taylor & Francis, facilitated the creation of the Restorative Justice Section, conducted an in-depth review of the ACJS Ethics Policy, and supported and promoted the recognition of March as Criminal Justice Month by the U.S. Congress.

Since his tenure as president of ACJS, Johnson has continued serving both academic and practitioner communities, serving the doctoral program at the University of Southern Mississippi, conducting research, and publishing widely in academic journals. He is also the co-author of *Criminalization of Mental Illness: Crisis and Opportunity for the Justice System*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Carolina Academic Press, 2013).



**Janice Joseph**  
**47<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**2009-2010**

Janice Joseph was born and raised in the Caribbean. Upon graduation from high school, she attended the University of the West Indies, graduating with her B.A. in Sociology. She then pursued graduate studies at York University in Toronto, Canada, where she earned her M.A. and Ph.D. in Sociology.

After completing her Ph.D., she worked at Vancouver Island University (VIU), formerly Malaspina University, Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada (1987-1989) where she started and directed/chaired the Criminology Department. She also taught several courses in the program. After leaving Vancouver Island University, she migrated to the United States where she is presently a Distinguished Professor of Criminal Justice at Richard Stockton College in New Jersey (1989-present).

Joseph has been a member of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences since 1989, and has served in various capacities. Between 1997 and 2001, she was elected (twice) Chair of Minorities and Women Section, chaired the Affirmative Action Committee (2002-2003) and Membership Committee (2001-2002) and served on several ACJS committees throughout her membership in ACJS. In 2004, she was elected to serve the Executive Board as a Trustee-at-Large, and then in 2007, she was elected as Second Vice President. After serving as First Vice President, she was elevated to become the 47<sup>th</sup> President of ACJS, serving the 2009 to 2010 term in office.

Some of her activities during her presidency include the creation of the Outstanding Mentor Award and a list of past presidents accomplishments, attendance at regional meetings and a meeting with the National Institute of Justice in Washington DC, the establishment of an the Ad Hoc committee on Criminal Justice Month and the *ACJS Ad hoc Committee on International Issues*. She also facilitated the agreement between ACJS and the Raben group as well as the sponsorship agreement for between ACJS and Sage to publish the journal entitled *International Criminal Justice Review* on behalf of the International Section of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

Since her Presidency, Joseph has remained active in the Academy. She is presently the ACJS United Nation Non-Governmental Organization (UN NGO) representative. She also organized the ACJS panel for the United Nations Crime Congress, 2010 in Salvador, Brazil. Moreover, she is the current Editor of the *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice*, which is affiliated with the Minorities and Women Section of ACJS.

Joseph has testified before the Canadian Criminal Intelligence Service, Alberta, Canada, in 2000 and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, DC in 1999. She has also made presentations at various meetings of the United Nations. She has made professional presentations in over 14 countries, guest lectured five countries, and taught criminal justice/criminology in three countries. She is the Chair of the Working Party on Violence Against Women for the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Conference (ISPAC), and a member of the ISPAC Board. She has also worked with community groups in England and Canada. She is also a member of the World Society of Victimology, European Society of Criminology, and the Academic Council on the United Nations System.

She has published over 50 articles in the areas of violence against women, minorities and crime, juvenile delinquency, and gangs; many of which use a global perspective.

In 2010, Joseph received the ACJS Outstanding Mentor Award.



**James W. Marquart**  
**48<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**2010-2011**

James W. Marquart was born and raised in Illinois, and upon completion of high school, attended Western Illinois University. In 1976, he graduated with a B.S. in Law Enforcement Administration. He enrolled in the Department of Sociology graduate program at Kansas State University in 1976 and in the summer of 1977 he worked as a Correctional Officer in the Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri. In 1978, he graduated with his M.A. in Sociology. Marquart then continued his studies in the Ph.D. program in the Department of Sociology at Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas where he worked as a teaching and research assistant. In 1981, Marquart obtained a position as Correctional Officer in the Eastham Unit, Texas Department of Corrections, and after serving one year, was promoted to Sergeant in the same unit. He supervised 105 employees. This practitioner experience in corrections would set the course for much of his academic research in the years to come. He graduated in 1983 with his Ph.D. in Sociology.

Marquart obtained his first academic post upon graduation, starting as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at Mississippi State University, where he served for three years. He then obtained a similar position in the College of Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas. In 1989, he was tenured and promoted to Associate Professor, and in 1995, he was promoted to Professor. Marquart also served in a number of additional capacities, including as the Director of Research for the College of Criminal Justice (1999-2000 & 2004-2005), Director of the National Institute for Victims Studies (2000-2003), and as the Director of the Crime Victims' Institute at Sam Houston State University (2003-2005). In the fall of 2005, Marquart became Professor and Director of the new Criminology Program at the University of Texas-Dallas, and in 2008, he was promoted to Associate Provost, the capacity in which he served when he became the ACJS President.

Early in his career, Marquart became involved in both the American Society of Criminology and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. In 2008, he ran for Second Vice President of the Academy and won. After serving as both Second and First Vice Presidents, Marquart became the 48<sup>th</sup> President of ACJS, serving the 2010 to 2011 term in office. During his term in office, he oversaw the selection of new editors for both of the Academy's journals and oversaw one of the few international ACJS international conferences in Toronto, Canada. Since his term as President, Marquart continues to serve as the Vice Provost for Academic Affairs at the University of Texas-Dallas as well as to publish books and papers in peer-reviewed journals.

Marquart holds an impressive publishing record with numerous peer-reviewed journal articles, book chapters, and books. Two of his books have won awards, *An Appeal to Justice: Litigated Reform of Texas Prisons* (University of Texas Press, 1989) won the ACJS Outstanding Book Award in 1991, and *The Rope, the Chair, and the Needle: Capital Punishment in Texas, 1923-1990* (University of Texas Press, 1994) won the American Library Association's Outstanding Book Award for 1995.

In addition, Marquart has been recognized with many awards throughout his career including being made an Academic Fellow of the Foundation for Defense of Democracies (2007-2008) and he was awarded the Bruce Smith Sr. Award by the Academy in 2005.



**Melissa Hickman Barlow**  
**49<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**2011-2012**

Melissa Hickman Barlow grew up in Columbia, South Carolina where she attended the University of South Carolina. Graduating with a B.S. degree in Criminal Justice in 1979, she secured a position as a correctional officer at the Federal Correctional Institution in Fort Worth, Texas. After working at FCI-Forth Worth for one year, Barlow returned to the University of South Carolina to work on her M.C.J. in Criminal Justice, graduating in 1982. She then went to Florida State University in Tallahassee to pursue doctoral study in the School of Criminology. While working on her doctoral dissertation, Barlow secured a position with the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services in Tallahassee, before accepting her first academic post in 1987 as an Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice in the Department of Human Services at South Carolina State University. In 1991, Barlow defended her dissertation at Florida State University and was awarded the Ph.D. in Criminology.

In the fall of 1991, Barlow served as a lecturer in Criminal Justice at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and in 1992 she accepted a position as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Social Change and Development at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. In 1995, Barlow returned to the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM) as an Assistant Professor and was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in 1997. From 1999 to 2002, Barlow served as director of Criminal Justice Programs at UWM. In 2003, she moved to Fayetteville, North Carolina, accepting the position of Associate Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at Fayetteville State University (FSU). Barlow was promoted to Professor with tenure in 2005. She served as assistant dean in the College of Basic And Applied Sciences from 2005 to 2006, then as interim chair in the Department of Criminal Justice from 2006 to 2007. Beginning in 2007, Barlow served as director of FSU's newly established Institute for Community Justice. In 2009, she secured funding from the Corporation for National and Community Service to develop a community-based service learning program at FSU, and the Institute was renamed the Center for Community Justice & Service, where Barlow served as director until August 2012.

Barlow became actively involved in both the American Society of Criminology (ASC) and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) in the late 1980s. She has remained active in both organizations throughout her career, and her section affiliations in the ACJS include Minorities and Women and Critical Criminal Justice. In 2001, she served as Program Chair for the 38<sup>th</sup> annual meetings of the ACJS in Washington, D.C. Barlow was elected as Second Vice President of the ACJS in 2009 and, after serving as First Vice President in 2010-2011, was elevated to become the 49<sup>th</sup> President of the ACJS, serving from 2011 to 2012.

Since her presidency, Barlow continues to teach and conduct research at Fayetteville State University. Her areas of research and publication include the history and political economy of crime control policy, crime and justice in the news media, and issues of race and class in criminal justice. She is the co-author of *Police in a Multicultural Society* (Waveland, 2000), and is author or co-author of numerous peer reviewed articles. Barlow's 2012 presidential address on sustainable justice reflects her current focus on the impacts of crime control policy in economically disadvantaged communities and her interest in promoting asset based community development and community justice.



**Craig Hemmens**  
**50<sup>th</sup> ACJS President**  
**2012-2013**

Craig Hemmens was born and raised in North Carolina and after completing high school he attended the University of North Carolina, where he earned a B.A. in American History (1985). He then attended the North Carolina Central University School of Law, earning his J.D. (1988), and after a few years of working as a furniture delivery person, he continued his education in the Ph.D. program in Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University in Criminal Justice. It was at Sam Houston, as Hemmens explains, "I had the privilege of working closely with Rolando V. del Carmen and James Marquart, from whom I learned how to conduct research and how to conduct myself."

Upon completion of his Ph.D. in 1996, Hemmens obtained his first academic post in the Department of Criminal Justice at Boise State University. There he obtained the rank of Professor, and served at different times as Chair of the Department, Director of the Paralegal Studies Program, and Director of the Honors College.

Hemmens has been a member of ACJS since 1993, and served as the Region V (Western Region) Trustee from 2007-2010. As a member of the Western Association of Criminal Justice he served not only as the trustee, but two terms as president, and as first vice-president, second vice-president, and secretary/treasurer.

In addition to his service as the Region V Trustee, he has served as Editor of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* (2002-2005), and on numerous ACJS committees and has been active in both the Corrections Section and the Law & Public Policy Section. He was the Program Chair for the 2007 conference in Seattle. He was elected ACJS President for the 2012-2013 term, and during his tenure he worked toward celebrating the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of ACJS at the annual meeting in Dallas, Texas.

Since 2011, Hemmens has served as Department Head and Professor in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Missouri State University.

Hemmens has written or edited nineteen books and more than two hundred articles, book chapters, encyclopedia entries, and other publications on a variety of criminal justice-related topics. His primary research interests are criminal law and procedure, corrections, and Bruce Springsteen. He has served as a guest editor of the *Prison Journal* and the *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, and as the Book Review Editor for the *Prison Journal*. He has served on the editorial board of *Criminal Justice Review*, the *Prison Journal*, *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, and *Criminal Justice Studies*. His publications have appeared in *Justice Quarterly*, the *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Crime and Delinquency*, the *Criminal Law Bulletin*, and the *Prison Journal*.

Craig is married to Dr. Mary Stohr, with whom he has worked with since 1996. According to Craig, "Mary is truly my better half, as she is smarter, prettier, and much nicer than I." They also have one daughter, Emily Stohr-Gillmore, who is a student at the University of Oregon and, as Craig explains, "still refuses to acknowledge that she will one day be a nerd like her parents."

## Acknowledgments

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## About the Author

Willard M. Oliver is Professor of Criminal Justice in the College of Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas. He currently serves the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences as the second official ACJS Historian. His research interests are policing, public policy, and history, and in regard to the latter, he is co-author of *A History of Crime and Criminal Justice in America*, 2nd Edition (with James F. Hilgenberg, Jr., Carolina Academic Press, 2010), *Killing the President: Assassination, Attempts and Rumored Attempts on U.S. Commanders-in-Chief* (with Nancy E. Marion, Praeger, 2010), and *Crime, History, and Hollywood: Learning Criminal Justice History Through Major Motion Pictures* (with Nancy E. Merion, Carolina Academic Press, 2013). Currently, he is working on a biography of Berkeley Police Chief August Vollmer.