



Justice and Safety Education
at
Eastern Kentucky University

“A Historical Perspective”

Justice and Safety Education at Eastern Kentucky University

Based on the research of:

Dr. James McClanahan and Dr. Rhonda Smith

Editors:

Richard Givan and Cynthia Miller

Eastern Kentucky University, College of Justice & Safety

Contributing Editors:

Dr. Gary Cordner

Dr. Bruce Wolford

Dr. James McClanahan is Associate Professor, Loss Prevention and Safety, Eastern Kentucky University. Taking-off, A Historical Study of Campus Aspirations and Innovations: Eastern Kentucky University and the Field of Law Enforcement, (2001), an unpublished dissertation, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY.

Dr. Rhonda Smith holds BA and MA degrees in history from Western Kentucky University. In 1999, she earned a Ph.D. from the University of Kentucky. She is a 2001 West Point Summer Fellow and has taught history at ECU since 1999.

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the following individuals
for their contributions:

Dr. Robert Bagby
Dr. Larry Collins
Susan Cornelius
Emma Cox
Josh Dahl
Dr. Carole Garrison

Nakesha Hager
Dr. Kevin Minor
Kerrie Moberly
Dr. Robert Posey
Dr. Charles Reedy

Dr. Truett Ricks
Dr. John Rowlett
Dr. Richard Snarr
Lynn Dee Sowders

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Justice and Safety Education

A Historical Perspective

In the spring of 1966, a new department at Eastern Kentucky State College offered its first class. Though supremely modest at first, that program joined a select group of colleges where law enforcement officers could study and earn degrees in their field. Thirty-five years later, that department has matured into the College of Justice & Safety and is recognized as a **Program of Distinction.**



Governor, Julian M. Carroll,
Commonwealth of Kentucky

Dedication
Law Enforcement, Fire Science and Traffic Safety Center
The Henry D. Stratton Building
The Robert W. Posey Auditorium
The Robert Clarke Stone Fitness Center
The Leslie H. Leach Driving Range

Thursday, August 7, 1975
2:30 p.m.
Robert R. Martin, Presiding

Invocation.....	George S. Nordgulen University Chaplain
Star-Spangled Banner.....	<u>Francis Scott Key</u> Linda Heath Everman, Soprano Accompanied by Donna Hudson
Presentation of Keys.....	Horatio Mason Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason Co., Inc. Architects and Engineers
Bless This House.....	<u>May H. Brahe</u> Donald Hendrickson, Bass-Baritone Accompanied by Donna Hudson
"A University and Its Quest for Excellence".....	John D. Rowlett Vice President for Academic Affairs
Address.....	The Honorable Julian M. Carroll Governor, Commonwealth of Kentucky
The Summer Sounds.....	Department of Parks Commonwealth of Kentucky (Composed of Eastern Kentucky University Students) Directed by David A. Wehr
Introduction of Special Guests.....	J. C. Powell Vice President for Administration
Benediction.....	George S. Nordgulen University Chaplain
Cornerstone Ceremony Open House	

Incidental Music Supplied by E.K.U. Brass Choir
Directed by Frederick Peterson

Photos taken during
the Law Enforcement
Center dedication,
August 1975.



(left) President Robert R. Martin
with Horatio Mason.



(right) John D. Rowlett,
Henry D. Stratton and
Robert W. Posey

The Birth of a Program

In the spring of 1966, a new department at Eastern Kentucky State College offered its first class. Though supremely modest at first, that program joined a select group of colleges where law enforcement officers could study and earn degrees in their field. Thirty-five years later, that department has matured into the **College of Justice & Safety** and is recognized as a Program of Distinction.

As the decade of the 1960s began, policing throughout the United States fell under public scrutiny. Reformists criticized outmoded law enforcement policies and called for a more professionally trained and educated police force.

Kentucky's standards for becoming a police officer reflected the times. Robert W. Posey of the Kentucky State Police felt it a travesty that if you wanted to become a barber or a cosmetologist you had to go to a school and get a license, but if you wanted to be a Kentucky State Police officer (carrying a potential death penalty on your hip) the only requirements were a high school diploma, a driver's license, a clean police record, and completion of an eight-week training program.

Outside the KSP, most Kentucky police agencies paid even less attention to training standards. Posey described the typical training program of the times as consisting of a recruit strapping on a gun and shooting at a tin can in a vacant lot, then riding with an "old hand" for a week while being told which citizens were too well-connected to ticket or arrest.

A World War II Army veteran, Mr. Posey joined the KSP in 1954. Having a college degree gave him extraordinary credentials for those days, and, after four years patrolling the road, Trooper Posey received a promotion to lieutenant and a new position as director of the KSP Academy.

The sketchy training he was allowed to offer and meager opportunities afforded police officers for furthering their education bothered him. Policing was rapidly evolving into a complicated profession carrying tremendous responsibilities. He felt the shortest road to meeting the challenges was through education. He wanted to get police officers into college.



Dr. Robert W. Posey
First Dean
College of Law Enforcement



Faculty and Staff (left to right) Jenny Gay, Brett Scott, Diane Wright, Robert Posey, Jim Deese, and B.C. Brown, 1968.



After a sabbatical to earn a masters degree in police administration from Michigan State University, Lt. Posey returned to the KSP Academy with a mission. He wanted to establish a college-level academic law enforcement program in Kentucky. His first effort brought him to Kentucky State College, conveniently located in Frankfort, home to the KSP. Lt. Posey set up a two-year associate degree program designed to operate during the evening so he could teach there after his primary duties.

That program, however, never received the support necessary to break new ground. The dearth of federal funding for law enforcement education during the early 1960s helped seal its doom.

Lt. Posey would not quit. An alumnus of Georgetown College, he approached that school about hosting a program, but, given the school's high tuition, it was obviously a poor fit for the type of students his program targeted.

The University of Louisville already housed the Southern Police Institute, offering a three-month program designed to train police supervisors. The presence of this police program might have made U of L the natural home to an expanded academic program in law enforcement, but the University was then a private municipal institution competing for scant public funds to operate its normal university programs plus medical, dental, engineering and law schools. The higher priorities of those expensive professional schools, coupled with a lingering prejudice among university professors that law enforcement programs simply did not belong on college campuses, deflected any interest in Lt. Posey's proposal.

The University of Kentucky mustered little interest in taking on a law enforcement program for many of the same reasons as U of L. In addition, UK was preoccupied developing its community college system and had already experienced a poor response to a small policing program it had offered back in the early 1950s.

After receiving little interest at a few other Kentucky colleges, Lt. Posey approached Eastern Kentucky State College about creating a degree program in law enforcement. For the first time his idea received a warm reception. However, President Martin and Dr. Rowlett were unaware, at this time, of Lt. Posey's interest.

Robert Posey teaches an early departmental class, February 1966.



An Environment of Growth and Acceptance (1960 to 1965)

The foundation for the successful development of law enforcement at Eastern was actually laid back in 1960. That year Dr. Robert R. Martin became president of Eastern Kentucky State College, ushering in a new era of growth and change for Eastern.

Within his first four months on the job President Martin initiated the purchase of a 59-acre tract of land on Lancaster Road just south of the campus. Fourteen years later that tract would contain the new home of the College of Law Enforcement.

Soon after that, he reorganized and began a plan of building (including five dormitories to house the influx of students he was planning to attract) that would change the face of the campus. Foreshadowing Eastern's future partnership with the law enforcement community was President Martin's 1962 donation of two and one-half acres of land on the edge of campus to build a Kentucky State Police Post.

By this time, President Martin recognized Dr. John D. Rowlett as a dynamic, ambitious leader at Eastern by appointing him director of Research and Testing. The two men would be a powerful force in putting Eastern—and its partnership with law enforcement—on the map.

In February 1965, President Martin advised Dr. Rowlett that Eastern was going to be a university soon, and he wanted to be ready. The Board of Regents ratified his plan, transforming the College into six schools, each subdivided into departments and headed by a dean. President Martin chose Dr. Rowlett as dean of the School of Technology (later renamed the College of Applied Arts and Technology when University status was approved in 1966).



(above) Dr. John Rowlett, Vice President of Academic Affairs and Research, 1972.



(left) Dr. John Rowlett reviews blueprints, 1973.

(below) Dr. Rowlett with Kentucky Congressman Carl D. Perkins, Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, at a meeting in Washington, 1975.



In August of 1965, Colonel Ted Bassett, Director of the Kentucky State Police, proposed to President Martin and to Dr. Rowlett that Eastern develop collegiate based law enforcement programs. He believed that law enforcement personnel should be strongly encouraged to pursue a college education in addition to traditional academy and police training programs.

President Martin and Dr. Rowlett liked the idea. Wasting no time, Dr. Rowlett assembled a broad-based advisory committee to assist in developing curricula for associate and baccalaureate degree programs. Members included the special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for Kentucky, representatives of municipal police departments, Lt. Posey, representing the Kentucky State Police, nationally recognized consultants, and members of Eastern's faculty. Associate degree programs, laddered with a single baccalaureate program, were developed in the fall of 1965.

President Martin presented the plan to the Board of Regents at its October 1965, meeting. He recommended that the new program be placed in the School of Technology and that it be given departmental status. Placement as an independent department in this school would be vital to the subsequent growth of the fledgling program by giving it the autonomy it needed to establish a unique identity. The Kentucky Council of Public Higher Education approved Eastern's law enforcement degree programs on December 6, 1965.

Colonel Bassett's vision and support enabled Eastern to get a head start on the nation's other colleges and universities and to have high quality programs in place to take advantage of the massive federal funding that became available in 1968.



Governor Wendell Ford and President Robert R. Martin cut a Kentucky-shaped cake during ground breaking ceremonies for the Law Enforcement-Traffic Safety Center. (*The Eastern Kentucky University Alumnus*, Vol. 12, No. 1, Winter 1972.)

Dr. Rowlett assembled a broad-based advisory committee to assist in developing curricula for associate and baccalaureate degree programs. The advisory committee identified six basic goals to drive the new program:

- ◀ The program was to be identified as "Law Enforcement" in a generic sense and would include programs for police, corrections, juvenile, and other types of law enforcement personnel.
- ◀ The program was to be created as a department and then considered for upgrading to school status.
- ◀ The curriculum would contain: 1) the liberal arts component required of all students, 2) law enforcement courses of a professional and technical nature, and 3) a minor field of study in business, psychology, sociology, or political science.
- ◀ The faculty would blend academic credentials with significant experience in police work, corrections, probation and parole, juvenile work and the law. The requisite academic qualifications would be in the above fields or sociology, social psychology, political science or psychology.
- ◀ The degree programs would resemble a career ladder—Associate of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Master of Science. Courses in all would be accepted for qualification of each higher degree.
- ◀ The initial focus would be on the in-service needs of policemen. Eastern made a commitment to offer these courses on campus but also to take them to communities throughout the Commonwealth. It was hoped that, eventually, traditional students desiring to make a career of law enforcement would enroll in the program.

Lt. Posey volunteered to teach the first course and received authorization from KSP Commissioner, Glen Lovern to drive from Frankfort to Richmond to teach the class. To help jumpstart the program, President Martin began a television advertising campaign and sought support from nearby police departments. E.C. Hale, Chief of Police in Lexington, gave his officers permission to attend at night and to use their police vehicles as transportation.

In January 1966, the first class met in Room 12 of the Gibson Building—at the time the only college-level law enforcement course offered in the Eastern United States between Michigan and Florida. The class roster began with 49 students, 40 of whom completed the semester.

So when Lt. Posey came to Eastern he found dynamic, flexible administrators with open minds and were willing to take a chance on a non-traditional program overlooked by the larger universities. The presence of KSP Post Seven on Eastern's campus had warmed relations between the new University and state police. A freshman class of 3,400 students furnished a large pool of potential candidates for the new program. Add to these attractions, facilities that included the largest dormitory accommodations in the state, an extensive ROTC program, cafeterias, bookstores, libraries, a firearms range, laboratory facilities, and ample classroom space, and EKU appeared to be the ideal home for a law enforcement program.

Lt. Posey explained to the Eastern officials that his immediate objective was to upgrade the level of education of the 3,600 Kentucky police officers. His long-range goal was to attract students planning careers in law enforcement.



(above) Robert Posey readies for weekly flight from Louisville to Paducah to instruct extension classes, 1968. (below) Robert Posey delivers a lecture in a coed law enforcement class. (The Eastern Kentucky University Alumnus, Vol. 12, No. 1, Winter 1972.)



President Martin believed the program held great potential. So did Dr. Rowlett. For a man with a background in technology, Dr. Rowlett would display a remarkable talent for soliciting grant money for EKV programs.

After learning of federal money available for college-level law enforcement programs, Dr. Rowlett wrote and carried a proposal to the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance (OLEA) of the Department of Justice. After some spirited negotiations with the agency, Rowlett reaped \$36,844 to expand the Department of Law Enforcement, the first such grant in the nation.

Because of the new Department's early success and its unique potential, Eastern Kentucky University quickly upgraded its status to School of Law Enforcement and offered the title of Director to Lt. Posey. All this occurred with only one course under its belt and no permanent faculty.

Excited with the prospects of law enforcement education at Eastern, Lt. Posey resigned from the Kentucky State Police to become director of the School of Law Enforcement, effective June 1, 1966, and the program grew even more rapidly than anyone had expected. In just two and a half years, by the fall of 1968, the School had exploded from its initial offering of one class to 21 classes (14 on campus and seven off campus) totaling 998 students. It now included five degree programs with 372 students majoring in them. From one part-time, non-paid teacher, the faculty had swelled to six full-time instructors.



Friday, February 25, 1966, *Eastern Progress*, Page 5.

The specific degree programs offered in 1968 were:

- Associate of Arts, Corrections
- Associate of Arts, General Law Enforcement
- Associate of Arts, Industrial Security
- Associate of Arts, Juvenile Justice
- Bachelor of Science, Law Enforcement - *Minors were in business, political science, psychology, or sociology*



President Robert Martin, Robert Posey, and student, Bobby Sloan, during a classroom session, 1968.

The Kentucky Peace Officers' Standards and Training Council

Having succeeded in one law enforcement program, Eastern worked to deepen its law enforcement bond by pioneering more programs. One would evolve into the training center for police throughout Kentucky exclusive of the major departments in Louisville, Lexington, and Jefferson County.

That program began when Dr. Rowlett acquired a prospectus for another OLEA grant designed to help states develop minimum standards and training programs for police. That this grant was aimed at state agencies rather than universities did not deter him. He crafted a proposal, endorsed by Governor Breathitt, that received approval and led to the formation of the Kentucky Peace Officer's Standards and Training Council, which later became a state agency and underwent a name change to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council. The Council's training staff were titled the Bureau of Training.

Director Posey recommended Robert C. Stone, Special Agent-in-Charge of the Frankfort FBI office, for the position of Council Director. Mr. Stone accepted, retiring from the F.B.I. to begin his new job on September 1, 1966.

This was the beginning date of the grant, the first in the nation from the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice for this purpose. Mr. Stone reported to Dr. Rowlett and was considered a department head in the College of Applied Arts and Technology.

Although the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council was a state agency and not technically a part of the University, EKU's involvement in its creation caused it to be located on the Eastern campus where it moved several times before mating with the College of Law Enforcement in the new Stratton Building in 1975.



Robert Clark Stone
First Director of the
Kentucky Peace
Officers' Standards and
Training Council



The Council's initial charge was to determine whether police officers should even receive formal training, a decision Director Stone found easy to make. He discovered that the level of training and competence within the law enforcement community throughout Kentucky was quite poor. For example, many small town officers could neither read nor write. He recalled that some police were so unschooled that they would stop a driver for speeding and, because of the officers' illiteracy, ask the motorists to write out their own tickets.

Attempting to ease the transition into training, the first class was a one-week course to introduce police chiefs to the program and encourage them to send their officers for training. For the next step, Director Stone ran a pilot program bringing selected police officers in for a three-week period.

Robert Stone and Robert Posey, 1967.

In 1968, Director Stone proposed legislation to the General Assembly to establish mandatory training for police officers throughout Kentucky. However, a group of mayors blocked its passage, arguing they could not afford to release their officers for three weeks of mandatory training. Stone amended the proposal to make the training voluntary and resubmitted it. This time it passed.

Because of the voluntary nature of the training program, the legislature offered an incentive for those officers who did attend. Upon graduation, they would receive an additional \$2,000 per year in salary provided that every officer in the department attended the program and followed up with a one-week in-service class every year. Because most jurisdictions could not afford to pay this extra salary, the state funded it from state tax dollars, though later a surcharge on automobile insurance policies would supply the funds.

The training program grew from three weeks into a ten-week course and, ultimately, a 16-week program. In 1985, the training program was renamed the Department of Criminal Justice Training. DOCJT trains all Kentucky police recruits except for the KSP and departments in Louisville, Jefferson County and Lexington which have their own training programs. DOCJT conducts in-service and pre-service training programs as well as one-week training courses through the Police Mobile Training Unit and assorted programs such as instructor training, weapons training, photography, traffic investigations, and homicide investigations.

Although the DOCJT is not an ECU program, it has become, in the minds of many Kentuckians, inextricably joined. Many of the DOCJT graduates boast they attended ECU. This familiarity with the University breaks the ice for many trainees, encouraging them to begin a part-time college career. Interestingly enough, DOCJT, like the College of Law Enforcement, began as an in-service training program and evolved to a primarily pre-service one.



Commissioner of the Bureau of Training
Robert C. Stone, circa 1968. Office of
Public Information, ECU.

The Kentucky Peace Officers's Standards and Training Council was once housed in Eastern's Home Economics Building. Commissioner Stone approved of the arrangement because, "We provided the home economics students protection and they provided us cookies."

Extended Programs

Growth of the College of Law Enforcement continued to boom, attaining an enrollment of over 1500 students by 1972. A major force in this growth was the extended campus program. With the targeted student population of in-service police officers, the pool of on-campus students was limited to Richmond and police departments within a reasonable driving distance, drastically limiting growth. Because of the need for police education throughout the state and the fact that the vast majority of active police officers could not attend classes on the Eastern campus, the program developed off-campus courses and took them to all parts of the Commonwealth. The extended program grew almost as fast, if not faster, than the on-campus program and was a major reason for the large number of students. In the fall of 1968, faculty members were driving approximately 1,700 miles per week to serve classes throughout the Commonwealth.

Police officers were encouraged to earn an associates degree from local colleges or community colleges. This strategy enabled them to get a head start on a B.S. degree from Eastern.

In the fall of 1968, faculty members were driving approximately 1,700 miles per week to serve classes throughout the Commonwealth.



(above) Robert W. Posey shows a map of Kentucky highlighting off-campus locations.

(below) College of Law Enforcement administration - Dean Robert W. Posey and Associate Dean Truett A. Ricks.



In 1968, an act of Congress further boosted the College of Law Enforcement. A provision of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act (the Law Enforcement Education Assistance Program) provided educational funds for both pre-service students and in-service police officers. These funds made it possible for police officers to attend law enforcement college classes at no cost. This federal funding encouraged thousands of officers to attend college before it expired at the close of the 1970s.

Effective January 1, 1973, Dr. Truett Ricks was appointed associate dean, and Professor Giles Black became director of the College's extended campus program, sparking another period of rapid growth for the School of Law Enforcement.

The extension courses had originally been taught by the regular faculty. As the number of courses expanded, the workload began to overwhelm them, creating a need for adjunct professors. Some of these instructors were recent graduates from ECU's own masters program.

In the beginning, the extension classes had to overcome a good bit of resistance from police chiefs as well as "city fathers." Educated officers were rare, and police supervisors having limited higher education tended to fear being left behind. Overcoming this resistance was one of the biggest challenges facing Professor Black.

By the mid-1970s, the program was offering over 100 classes throughout the Commonwealth, winning notice throughout the state and nation for the College of Law Enforcement. Even though the program shrank considerably when the federal subsidies ended, this exposure for the College afforded it the opportunity to introduce new programs and accelerated the growth of existing ones such as the Traffic Safety Institute.



(above) James E. (Ted) Bassett, III, received the Honorary Degree, Doctor of Laws, from Eastern in 1976.

(below) Early Association of Law Enforcement member photo, October 1969. Office of Public Information, ECU.

Remarking on the early 1960s, Colonel James Bassett, Director of the Kentucky State Police, said, "In the 'Great Society,' law enforcement was behind the times-insular-doing things as they had always been done and expecting the world to conform. But the world was changing."



Traffic Safety Institute

The Highway Safety Act became law in 1966, requiring that each state create a highway safety program, including a comprehensive driver training program. States not in compliance within two years risked losing large amounts of federal highway funds.

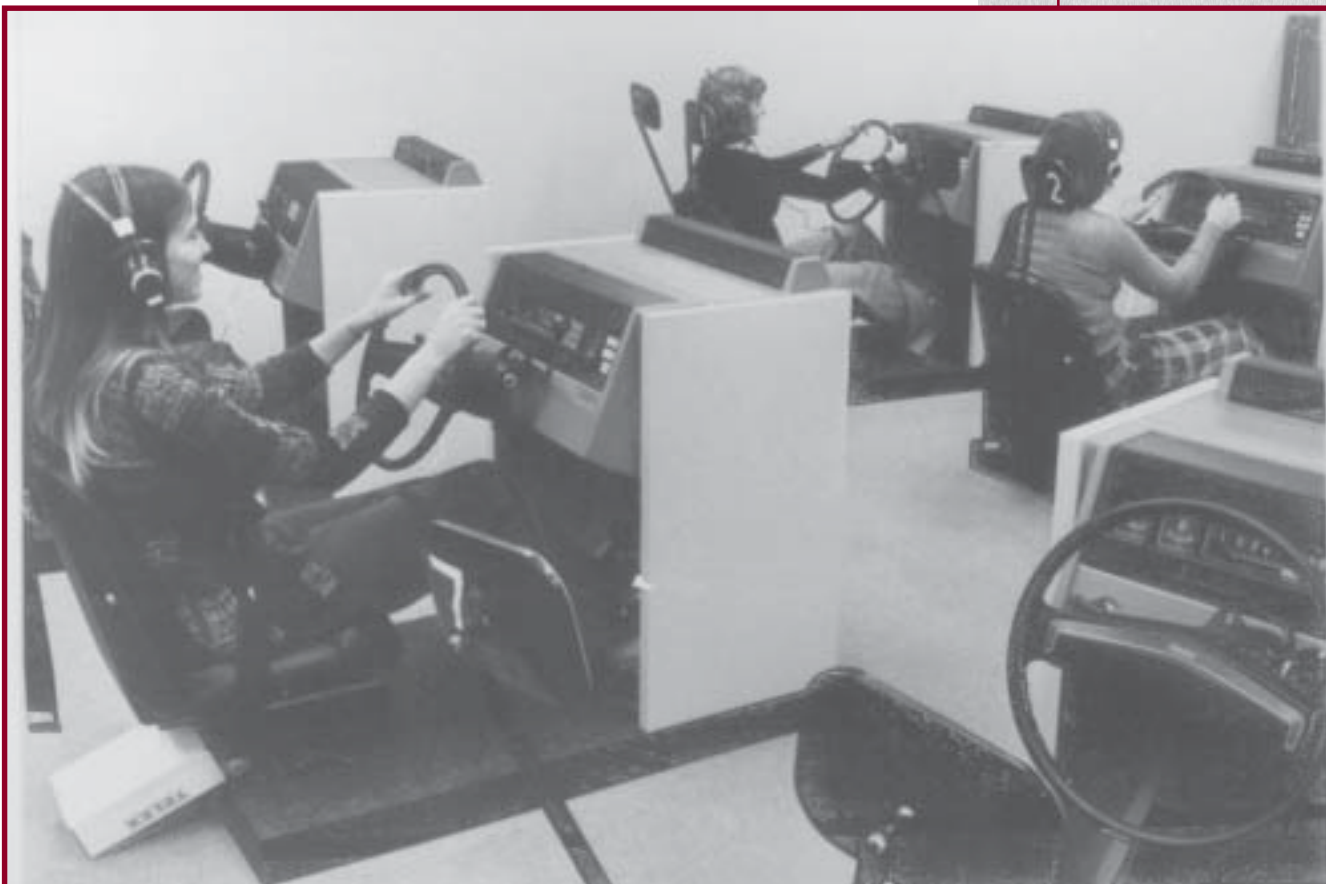
Dr. Rowlett felt that such an institute would be compatible with the School of Law Enforcement and, following the lead at Northwestern, recommended establishing a traffic safety institute at Eastern in the College of Applied Arts and Technology. The Board of Regents approved the proposal in October 1966 and, in March 1967, hired Les Leach to run the Institute.

Although Mr. Leach lacked a formal background in traffic safety, he brought significant administrative experience, and money flowed in from Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The Institute developed the state's public information program on highway safety standards, prepared a manual for chemical testing for blood-alcohol, created a breathalyzer training program for police officers and conducted studies with the Kentucky Department of Public Safety on highway safety standards. Eventually, enough coursework grew out of the Institute to offer a minor in Traffic Safety.



Leslie H. Leach
First Director of the Traffic
Safety Institute

Driving simulators are utilized to
train drivers, October 1975.
Office of Public Information, ECU.



Faculty Background

In the early days of the School, actual law enforcement experience was considered imperative, which made it difficult to hire faculty with terminal degrees. As the 1970s began, more individuals were available with both experience and terminal degrees. Beginning in the mid-1970s, new faculty were required to have a terminal degree or to obtain one within five years.

The College leadership saw benefits in a faculty balanced between experience and pure academics, but the dichotomy sometimes created a tension. Faculty members short on practical experience generally did not relate well to law enforcement agencies, priding themselves in being “pure academicians” rather than assisting criminal justice practitioners.

Nonetheless, the number of pure academics increased and gradually began to dominate the program. Practitioners were still hired but only if they could also meet the strict academic qualifications. This trend did help to persuade the academic community as a whole to regard the program as more legitimate and less like a “police academy.”

President Martin once discussed the strengths of the law enforcement faculty: “Academic credentials are important, but so is work experience in the real world ... It is one thing to be a scholarly Ph.D. whose world is the library; it is quite another for this same Ph.D. to have walked the streets as a patrolman.”

(below) Graduate-Level Advisory Committee, March 1976. Dr. Art Brandstatter, Robert W. Posey, Dr. Charles Teckman, Dr. Vernon Fox, and Dr. Peter Lejins. Office of Public Information, EKU.



The Graduate Program

In January 1969, Eastern hired Richard Snarr, a doctoral student at the University of Kentucky, to develop a masters program.

The first masters degree curriculum received considerable debate. Rather than copy the Florida State or Michigan State models, President Martin urged a fresh approach.

Dr. Rowlett, with a discretionary grant from Governor Nunn, convened a three-day conference in July 1969, to develop the broad outline of a contemporary graduate program. By design, individuals were invited who held diverse viewpoints about graduate education in law enforcement. These included: Dr. Art Brandstatter, Michigan State University; Dr. Jacob Kaufman, Pennsylvania State University; Dr. George Killinger, Sam Houston State College; Dr. Peter Lejins, University of Maryland; Mr. William Caldwell, Director, Office of Academic Assistance, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice; Ms. June Hetler, Curriculum Specialist, Office of Academic Assistance, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice; representatives from state and local law enforcement agencies; and a broad representation of Eastern faculty and administrators.

The next decision involved placing the masters program. Professor Snarr examined existing programs across the country, observing that most criminal justice programs were attached to traditional disciplines such as sociology, psychology, education or public administration. Those programs had difficulty competing with their parent programs for funding. Furthermore, it often appeared that those institutions had been motivated to create their programs to tap into federal grants, and, often, when those dollars dried up, the programs did also. EKU's masters program enjoyed equal footing with other programs within the College of Applied Arts and Technology, allowing it to grow unhindered.



First Masters degree recipient, Nolan Freeman, with Robert W. Posey, April 1971. Office of Public Information, EKU.

Congress had passed the Education Professions Development Act in 1966, providing funding for graduate fellowships to prepare teachers in critical fields. Because academics qualified to teach law enforcement were in short supply, another opportunity opened for EKU. In 1970, Dr. Rowlett prepared a proposal to the U. S. Office of Education, garnering a grant of \$64,800 to support 12 graduate fellowships for the purpose of preparing them to become college law enforcement instructors. Over the next five to seven years, a total of about 100 fellowships received funding, energizing the masters program.

Centers of Excellence

As 1972 began, officials of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), an offshoot of the 1968 Safe Streets Act established to administer law enforcement grants, initiated a program called the “Centers of Excellence.” Based on published criteria, Eastern lacked eligibility because participating institutions were required to possess a doctoral program, medical and law schools, and a strong criminal justice program. ECU could only claim the latter criterion.

Vice President Rowlett, upon receipt of the guidelines, immediately flew to Washington to debate them with LEAA Administrators and to advise them that he would submit a proposal setting forth Eastern’s claim to excellence; an act of defiance to the published guidelines. They approved his proposal, and the program of excellence began in September of 1973.

The Centers of Excellence were created to promote graduate programs in law enforcement and encourage people to earn doctorates in the field. In order to qualify, Eastern quickly developed joint doctoral programs with the University of Kentucky, the University of Maryland, and Northeastern University. However, few students took advantage of these programs, and, when the Centers of Excellence program expired, so did the joint programs.

In spite of the low enrollment in the doctoral programs, the Centers of Excellence had an impact on the law enforcement program, including funding three new faculty positions.

A total of seven universities were named Centers of Excellence. Those first chosen were:

Michigan State University

Northeastern University

University of Nebraska

Arizona State University

Eastern Kentucky University

Added shortly after were:

Portland State University

University of Maryland

The Changing Curriculum

That the law enforcement program first targeted practicing police officers drove the curriculum toward an initial emphasis of the practical, or as some would call it, the vocational side. Examples of these courses were fingerprinting, firearms identification and photography.

Additionally, few law enforcement textbooks existed, forcing much of the instruction into a “war stories” approach.

Much of this changed over a period of about ten years as more academically qualified instructors emerged and as police science programs in two-year community colleges proliferated. Also, the establishment of the Kentucky Peace Officers’ Standards and Training Council and its development of a training program for police throughout Kentucky relieved Eastern’s law enforcement program from the need to provide such training.



(above) Hugh Byrd and a student practicing the technique of fingerprinting.

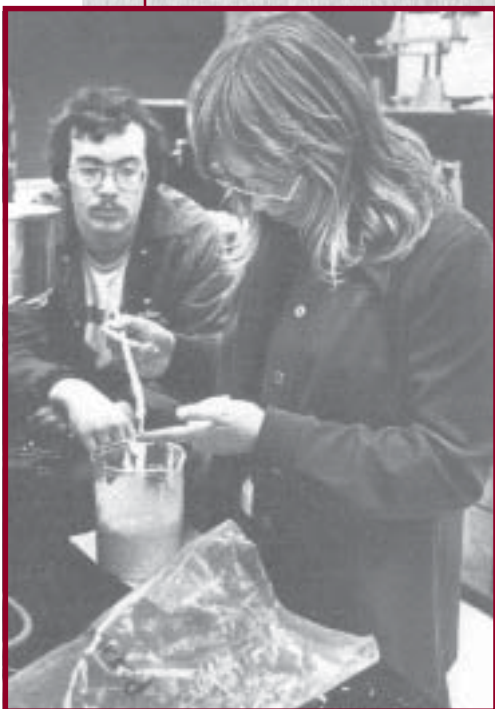


(above right) Dr. Jerry Miller and Leslie Leach test the reaction timer, a driver education device.

(right) Fire science instructor, Ron Hopkins, demonstrates the proper use of a fire extinguisher. Department of Fire Prevention and Council, October, 1978.

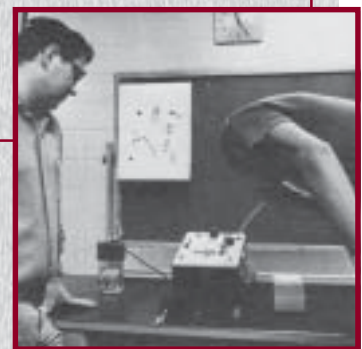


(below) Moulage, the practice of making a mold in plaster of Paris of an object, is a vital part of criminological identification. Kevin Sutton and Liz Martin demonstrate such a technique.



(below left) Tyrone Harbut and Charles Moffett make a casting of a tire print to determine the source of the track, 1973.

(below right) Graduate student Ed Stewart and ECU safety and security officer David Lewis, demonstrate the use of the Breathalyzer.

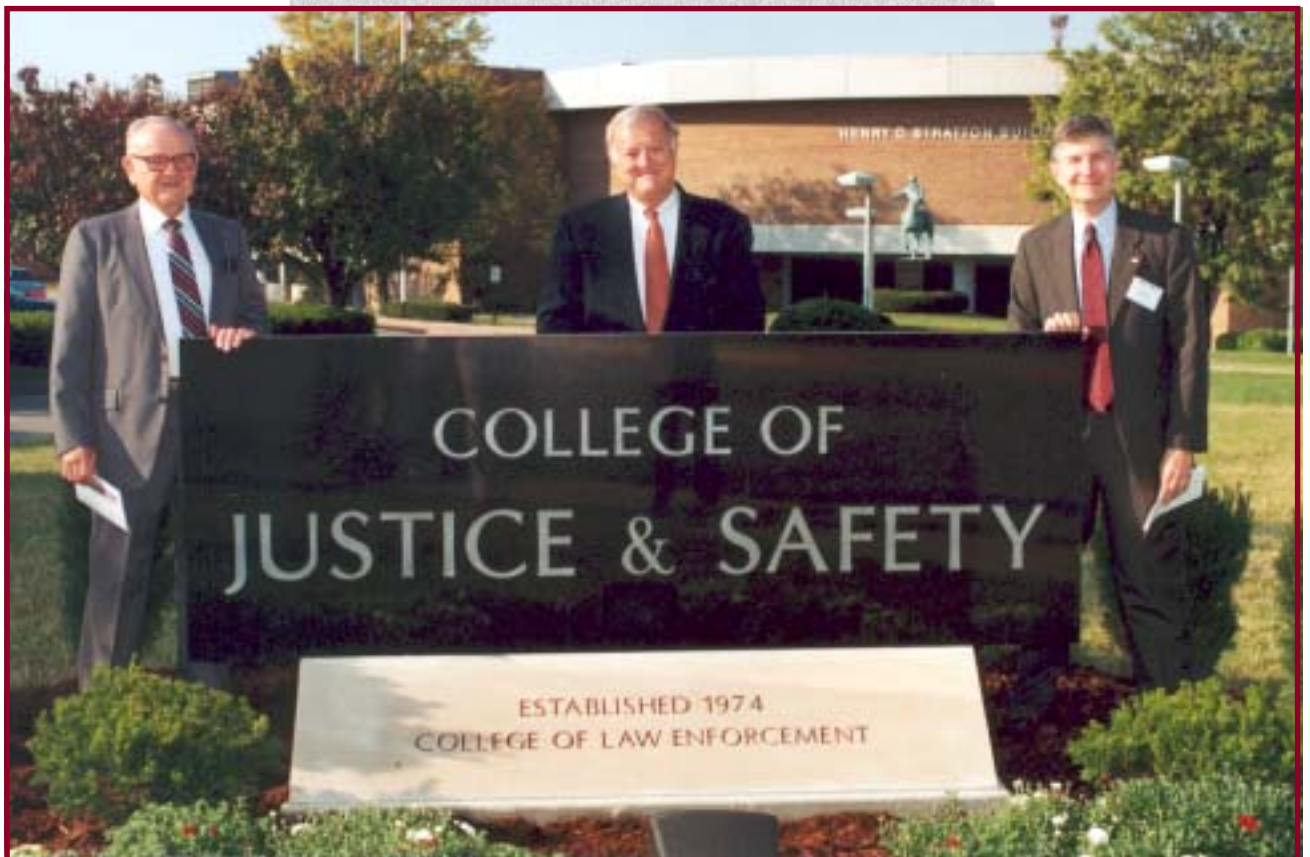


The Deans

Dr. Robert W. Posey (1971-1983)

Dr. Truett A. Ricks (1983-1997)

Dr. Gary W. Cordner (1997 - present)



Dr. Robert W. Posey, Dr. Truett A. Ricks, and Dr. Gary W. Cordner, College of Justice & Safety dedication, 2000.



Dr. Robert W. Posey Dean 1971-1983

"We've brought this program from nothing in 1965 to 40 in 1966, to its peak of over 2600 students. I think we've made a measurable contribution. This, to me, is one of the best programs in the nation."

No matter how far the College of Justice & Safety has come, it all began with the vision of one man, Dr. Robert W. Posey.

As a young man, Posey attended Georgetown College, planning a career as a teacher and coach. Upon graduation, he joined the army and served in the 787th Military Police in Belgium, France and Germany during World War II. Upon completion of his service, he returned to Kentucky to begin a teaching and coaching career, but his police experience in the military had left him with a yearning for police work that led him to join the Kentucky State Police in 1954.

Four years later he was the Director of the Kentucky State Police Academy in Frankfort. A few years after that, he applied for a National Traffic Association scholarship for police officers. Upon being awarded the scholarship, he arranged to attend Michigan State University's masters program in police administration and completed his degree in 1962. At the time, he was the only person in Kentucky with a

masters degree in policing. He would later obtain an Ed.D. from the University of Indiana while working to build the College of Law Enforcement at Eastern Kentucky University.

Some regarded him as a strict, straight-talking man with values as rigid as the black tie he usually wore. Those who looked closer, however, found a friendly man flashing a wry wit who cared deeply about the students in his College. In 1983, Dean Posey retired from the University to run his farm.

"Bob Posey was the right man at the right place at the right time...The University community is deeply indebted to Bob Posey for his contribution to the development of this Institution."

- Dr. John Rowlett, comments during the retirement dinner for Dr. Robert Posey.

Dr. Truett A. Ricks Dean 1983-1997

If everything attempted was a success then we have failed to take enough risks.

Truett Ricks involvement in law enforcement began shortly after high school when he took a job as a clerical employee in the FBI. In 1957, he joined the Memphis Police Department where he served as an officer for over ten years. While in Memphis, he earned B.B.A. and M.B.A. degrees from Memphis State University. In 1967, Ricks began teaching law enforcement courses at Florida State, while working on a graduate degree. He earned his Ph.D. in 1971. The next year, he came to Eastern Kentucky University as an associate professor of Law Enforcement.

In 1973, Dr. Ricks became the associate dean of the School of Law Enforcement. He was granted a two-year leave of absence in 1975 when Governor Julian Carroll appointed him as Commissioner of the Kentucky State Police. Returning to ECU in 1977, Ricks resumed his administrative position, and, six years later, was named dean.



Dean Ricks practiced a hands-off style of leadership, trusting the departments to run themselves while he attended to more pressing matters such as boosting enrollment in the College of Law Enforcement. Stern and stoic in most photographs, Dean Ricks' exterior masks a friendly, easy-going personality. Originally from the deep South, he speaks with a Louisiana drawl and collects mementoes of his native state. In retirement, he still lives in Richmond, just a few miles from the College of Justice & Safety. A self-described risk taker, he stays busy investing in business ventures. Currently, Dr. Ricks is involved in buying and selling international goods.



Dr. Gary W. Cordner Dean 1997-present

Higher education is all about creating knowledge, disseminating it through teaching and writing, and applying it through public service. Early in the College's history, the emphasis was on dissemination and application. Today, we have the opportunity, and the responsibility, to develop a genuine balance across all three areas - research, teaching and service.

Before working as a police officer in Ocean City, Maryland, Gary Cordner earned a B.S. in Criminal Justice at Northeastern University. From there he went to Michigan State University for an M.S. and a Ph.D. After teaching for several years at two universities, he went back into police work as the chief of the St. Michaels, (Maryland) Police Department.

He came to ECU in 1987 to join the Department of Police Studies where he has maintained a steady pace of scholarship along with his teaching duties. He has seven book publications and over 40 journal articles and book chapters to his credit. He has also brought over 20 grants and contracts to ECU, valued at over \$6 million dollars, in addition to the Program of Distinction.

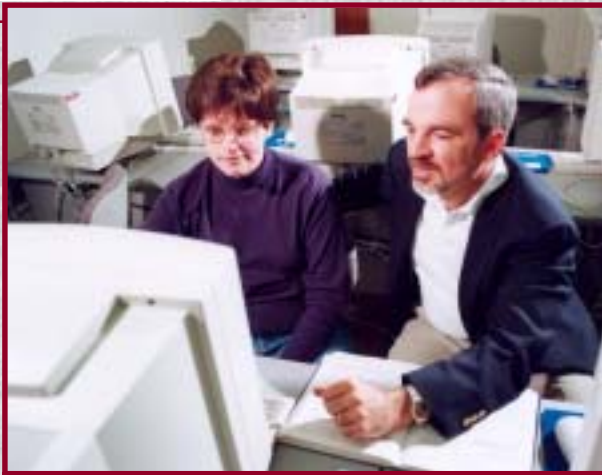
He has also consulted with the Lexington Division of Police, the Jefferson County Police Department, Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas and Abt Associates, a social science research firm based in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is a past-president of the Academy of

Criminal Justice Sciences, the nation's largest association of criminal justice educators and researchers, and was a Senior Research Fellow with the Police Executive Research Forum for several years. He edited the American Journal of Police from 1987-1992 and has edited Police Quarterly since 1998.

Upon Dean Ricks retirement, Dr. Cordner became acting dean for a little over a year until the appointment was finalized. With a friendly, diplomatic personality, he represents a new kind of dean for the College of Justice & Safety. He describes himself as a man with "one foot in the practical world and one foot in the academic world." His reputation, however, favors him as the "scholarly dean," and Dean Cordner has become a symbol of the College's emphasis on academics in the new millennium.



1



2

(1) General Colin Powell, (USA, Ret.) presents the America's Promise Five Promises to Youth, November 2000.

(2) Dr. James Wells reviews research with a student in the computer lab.



3

(3) Governor Paul E. Patton, Gen. Colin Powell, (USA, Ret.), and First Lady Judi Patton sign the America's Promise Governor's Promise Partnership, November 2000.

(4) International graduate students Anar Shukurov and Margarita "Rita" Poteyeva, representing Moscow, Russia, meet University President Joanne Glasser and members of the ECU Board of Regents at a Council on Postsecondary Education Showcase, September 2001.



4

(5) Memorial to fallen Kentucky law enforcement officers, located at the entrance of the Funderburk Building.

(6) Dr. Gary Corder, retired Lt. Col. Lewis Babb Jr. (recipient), Secretary Robert F. Stephens (recipient) and Dr. Truett A. Ricks at the 2001 presentation of the first Truett A. Ricks Award for outstanding contributions to justice and safety in Kentucky over an extended period of time.



5

6





(above) Photo of the Hanly Funderburk Building which houses the Department of Criminal Justice Training, Kentucky Justice Cabinet.



(center) The Department of Criminal Justice Training is expanding, 2001.



This statue was created by Felix W. deWeldon, an internationally famous artist known for his statue Iwo Jima in Washington, D.C. The statue was designed in 1976 to honor public servants. "It is dedicated to the peace officers whose courage and fidelity have guarded our freedom under law." The mounted horseman has been adopted by the College of Justice & Safety as its official symbol.

The Impact of Federal Funding

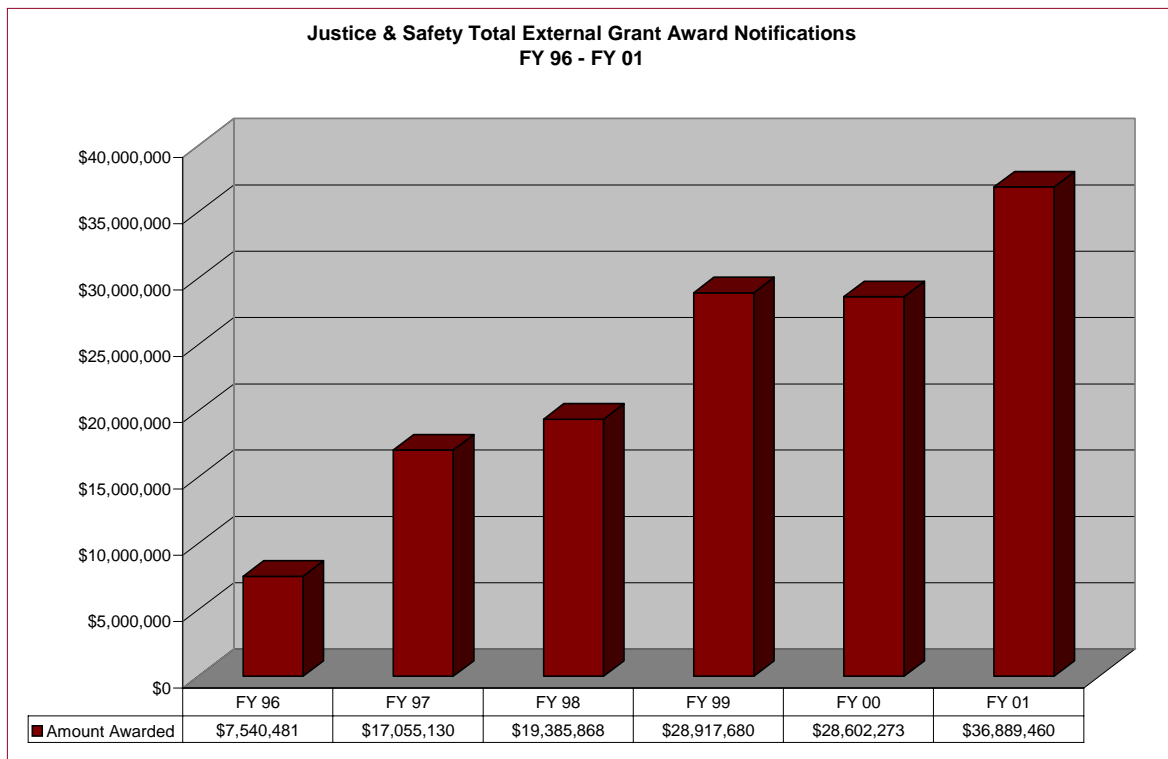
For any beginning program, funding is critical. The law enforcement program at Eastern began before federal money flooded into law enforcement, and Dr. Posey strove to keep the program from becoming so reliant on federal funds that it might fail if the funds dried up.

Even so, the law enforcement program profited from federal grant money. During the period between June 1966 and July 1972, the College received \$1,787,897 in 34 grants. In addition, the Traffic Safety Institute received \$635,418 in outside support.

Because of his savvy grantsmanship and Washington contacts, Dr. Rowlett was ECU's secret weapon in competing for grants with major universities. Winning his early federal grants from OLEA introduced Eastern to Washington administrators and promoted a connection that would pay off many times to come in funding new programs and helping build impressive physical facilities for both the College of Law Enforcement and the Department of Criminal Justice Training.

Grant activity steadily increased in the seventies and eighties, but one only has to look at the last six years, as seen in the chart below, to see how much of an explosive impact grant programs have recently had on the growth and expansion of the college. Since 1996, the college has received awards at a success rate of nearly 90% and seen an increase of 489% in terms of dollar amount awarded for grant projects within ECU's mission of instruction, public service and research, while the rest of campus has seen an increase of 61%. During Fiscal Year 2001, the college accounted for 75% of the total grant amount awarded to the university-- up from 56% in FY 1996.

The two areas which have seen the largest increase are public service and research. Public service awards have increased by \$27,253,882 and the number of research awards has increased by 100% since 1996. The total number of grants awarded to the college has been fairly consistent during this period, but the average amount per grant award has increased from \$161,967 to \$737,789.



A New College of Law Enforcement



Dr. Robert Bagby, First Chair,
Department of Police Administration

As the academics-training debate played out and EKU's status as a Center of Excellence shaped the School, it continued to grow and evolve. In 1974, The School of Law Enforcement was promoted to College status.

From the first class, police courses had been offered, but a separate Department of Police Administration came into existence in 1975. In addition to A.A. and B.S. degrees in Police Administration, the Department also offered a four-year degree in Forensic Science. Dr. Robert Bagby became its first chair, leading a Department of 16 faculty.



Dr. Charles Reedy, First Chair,
Department of Correctional Services

The same year also marked the beginning of the Department of Correctional Services, with Dr. Charles Reedy, a former director of Training and Staff Development with the Kentucky Department of Corrections, becoming its first chair. The Department offered A.A. and B.S. degrees and began with six faculty members.

1979 Department of Correctional Services Faculty

(left) James Fox,
Elizabeth Wachtel,
Richard Snarr,
Bruce Wolford,
Charles Reedy,
Ed Robuck, and
Tom Reed



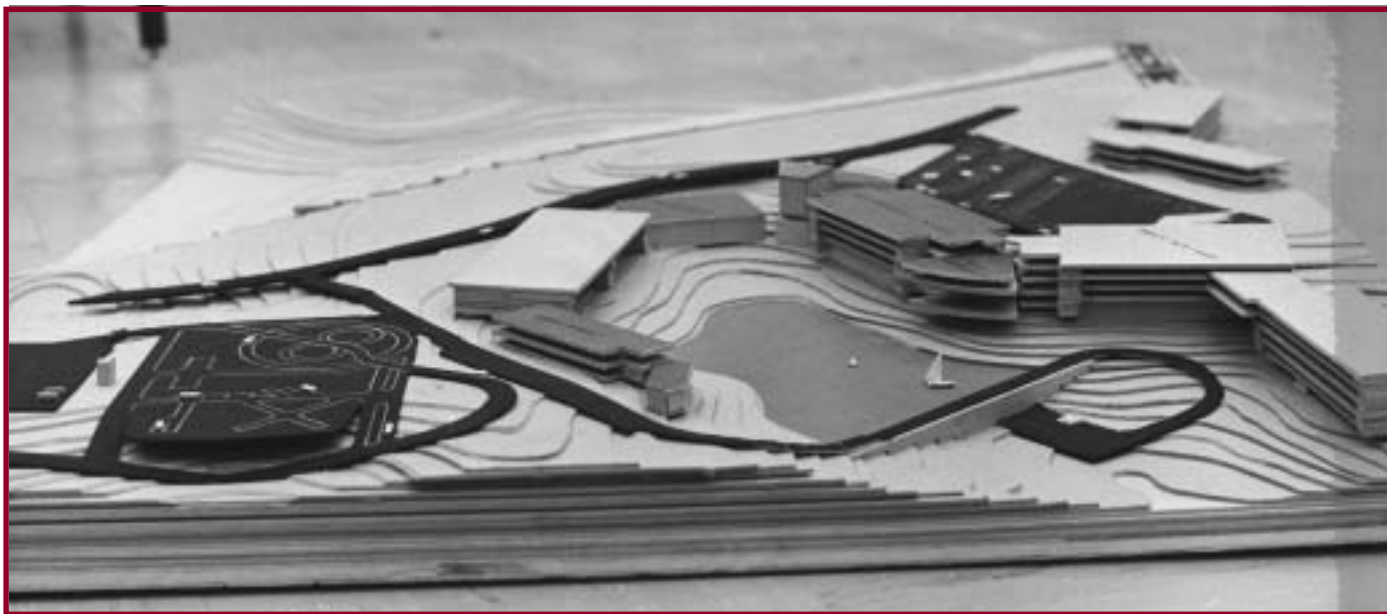
The Law Enforcement Complex

In 1967, during dinner at Anna Maria's in Washington, D.C., Colonel Bassett proposed to Dr. Rowlett, sketching the organization on a napkin, that Eastern develop a law enforcement-traffic safety center. Upon returning to Kentucky, he made a formal recommendation to Governor Breathitt and President Martin. On May 29, 1967, the Board of Regents, upon recommendation from President Martin, approved the concept of the development of a law enforcement-traffic safety facility in principle, set aside a site on University property for such a development and authorized the President to proceed with planning. President Martin appointed a four-member committee to look into the feasibility of constructing a Law Enforcement Complex at ECU.

The committee's report envisioned a combined facility for the College of Law Enforcement and for statewide law enforcement training. The committee defended siting the training component on a college campus by arguing that existing police training was done in-house, perpetuating stale philosophies. They recommended constructing a complex to house the School of Law Enforcement, the Law Enforcement Council, and the Traffic Safety Institute which totaled a modest 32,408 square feet. As planning progressed, the requirements of the building escalated until the completed building totaled 133,298 square feet.

The process of planning, obtaining approvals, and funding took three years. The Law Enforcement Administration did not have a grant category for planning academic facilities. However, LEAA approved Dr. Rowlett's proposal for \$96,000 from discretionary funds to share in the costs of developing plans for the center. LEAA's "investment" became a part of Eastern's strong justification before various state agencies and Governor Ford for approval to construct the center. The facility was designed by Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason Company of Lexington, and the general contractor was Foster-Creighton Construction Company of Nashville, Tennessee, who submitted the winning bid of \$5,127,000. The contract was awarded on February 12, 1973, and the complex was completed in the summer of 1975. Funding came from a variety of sources including the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the Highway Safety Commission, and ECU capital funds.

Pre-construction sign designating the location for the future Law Enforcement complex.



A scale model of the planned Law Enforcement Complex, April 1970.

The new building was named for Henry D. Stratton, a member of the Eastern Kentucky University Board of Regents as well as a member of the Kentucky Crime Commission. The Stratton Building has four floors with architecture matching the other University buildings of the same time period. It is constructed of reinforced, cast-in-place concrete columns and beams, a floor system of textured concrete spandrels and a face brick exterior.



AN APPLICATION FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS
AND
EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY
SECURITY, KENTUCKY
FOR FUNDS TO ASSIST IN THE
CONSTRUCTION OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT-TRAFFIC SAFETY CENTER
AT
EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

Estimated Cost: Six million dollars
Projected Beginning Date for Construction: May 1, 1970
Estimated Completion Date of Construction: November 1, 1971

Construction Funds are sought under the provisions of:
THE CRIME CONTROL AND
SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1966
THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966
THE APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965

Date Submitted: April 30, 1970

Louis B. Brown
Louis B. Brown
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky

Robert A. Martin
Robert A. Martin, President
Eastern Kentucky University

The Law Enforcement Complex under construction

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
HIGHWAYS, KENTUCKY

DATE: 4/30/70

TO: EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

The request for funds to construct a Law Enforcement-Traffic Safety Center at Eastern Kentucky University has my full support and endorsement. I urge that those state and federal agencies that will be reviewing the proposal, and that here, or will have construction funds available, place this proposal at a high priority level for approval and funding at the earliest possible date.

Construction funds have been requested for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1970. I would hope, however, that one or more agencies, such as the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U. S. Department of Justice, or the National Highway Safety Bureau, U. S. Department of Transportation, may be in a position to commit funds to the project out of current fiscal year budgets.

The proposed Center is imaginative and economical in design. It will house the School of Law Enforcement, the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, the Traffic Safety Institute, and a modern academy for the training of personnel for the Kentucky State Police. These organizations, although each with unique programs and purposes, are complementary in nature and, through joint use, are maximizing the space utilization of the facility.

The estimated cost of the Center is six million dollars. This is a small sum when one considers the regional impact that such a Center may provide in offering educational, training, research, and other programs that prepare personnel for service in the criminal justice system and for agencies concerned with highway safety. This industry is faced with many perplexing social problems and certainly two of the most important relate to crime in the streets and death on the highways. The program to be housed in the Law Enforcement-Traffic Safety Center also situated at these problem areas.

I hope that you will contact me at your earliest convenience if additional information is needed. While I realize that there are prescribed channels for review and approval, I urge that this proposal be processed and approved by June 30, 1970, and that any remaining details be completed following that date.

Sincerely yours,
Louis B. Brown
Louis B. Brown
Commissioner



The complex includes the following:

The Robert W. Posey Auditorium, a 350-seat theater which is frequently lent out to community organizations for plays, recitals, etc. in addition to college functions and graduation ceremonies.

The Robert Clark Stone Fitness Center which is used by DOCJT for fitness training and other phases of law enforcement training such as physical arrests, physical searches and accident investigations.

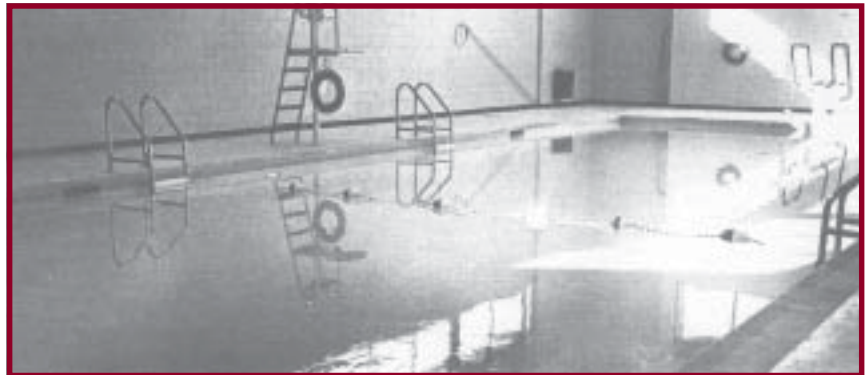
The Leslie H. Leach Driving Range, a 7.03 acre asphalt facility used for driver training, pursuit driving training, skid training and motorcycle safety training.

A 2.58 acre lake used for aquatic training, rescue training, and simulated water accident and salvage operations. Additionally, it enhances the landscaping of the facility.

A 25 X 60 foot training tank used for aquatic training, first aid rescue and testing of aquatic equipment.

Also in the complex are a cafeteria, model courtroom and a library as well as classrooms and offices.

The 354-seat auditorium bears the name of Dean Robert W. Posey.



(above) The 25-by-60 foot training tank supplements aquatic training in first aid and the rescue of the injured.

(below) The new Law Enforcement, Fire Science, and Traffic Safety Center, a 40-acre, \$6.5 million structure has been called a national model for university law enforcement education.



The building was designed to accommodate both the Bureau of Training and the College of Law Enforcement. However, a new state law enforcement facility, the Hanly Funderburk Building was later constructed for the sole use of DOCJT as an integral addition to the original complex. Many of the facilities such as the driving range, the lake, the training tank, the auditorium and the fitness facility are still shared between the College and the DOCJT. Additionally, the cafeteria serves the Perkins Building with its special programs and the Hummel Planetarium, both located nearby.

One landmark of the Stratton Building is the statue of the mounted policeman at its entrance. The statue was sculpted by Felix W. de Weldon, an internationally famous artist best known for the renowned Iwo Jima flag-raising statue in Washington, D.C. Working in Rome, Italy, de Weldon sculpted the policeman and horse in 1976 at a cost of over \$150,000. Standing on a base of black, polished Swedish granite, the statue itself stands approximately 10 feet high from the hoof to the top of the rider's head and weighs, not including the base, 3,421 pounds.

The following is inscribed on the statue's granite base:

"Thomas Jefferson
governor of the
Commonwealth of Virginia
and member of the Board of
Visitors of the College of
William and Mary effected
the establishment of a
professorship of Law and
Police at that Institution on
December 4, 1779."



Governor Wendell H. Ford greets Dr. John Rowlett at an annual meeting of the Kentucky Crime Commission. At the request of Governor Breathitt, Dr. Rowlett prepared the proposal to the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, Washington, that provided initial funding for the Commission, 1973.

Raising the Statue



(right) The EKU Board of Regents joins Governor Wendell Ford in breaking ground for the center. From left: Larry Cleveland, Dr. Don Haney, Henry Stratton, John Keith, Jr., Gerald May, William Wallace, Robert Begley, Governor Ford, and Luther Farmer.



(right) Pre-ground breaking scene from prospective Stratton site shows the Begley Building, previous facility of the College of Law Enforcement, July 1975.



(left) President Robert R. Martin envisioning the completion of the Stratton Building complex, November 1975. Office of Public Information, EKU.

The College of Justice & Safety

In 1997, Dean Truett Ricks, who succeeded Dean Robert Posey in 1983, retired. Police Studies Professor Gary Cordner stepped in as acting dean, later accepting the deanship as a permanent position.

In 1999-2000, Dean Cordner led the College in confronting a problem that was becoming painfully obvious. The title of College of Law Enforcement was no longer an accurate name.

After much discussion, the college members voted to replace its traditional title with the "College of Justice & Safety." Considering that the College offers degree programs in seven different areas, many of them not strictly related to law enforcement, the old name had grown obsolete. Dean Cordner said about the College's name, "Law enforcement implies police programs, whereas the College has much more than just police programs. Over half the students in the College are majoring in something other than police."

The decision to change had been difficult. "I was nervous about changing the name," explained Dean Cordner, "only because our former name had been in place for 30 years or more, and it was well known. It had name recognition; it was a brand. When you change your name you run the risk that people won't recognize you."

Fortunately, the College seems to have weathered the name change with no serious repercussions. Today, the College of Justice & Safety is comprised of three Departments: Criminal Justice & Police Studies, Correctional & Juvenile Justice Studies, and Loss Prevention & Safety. The College also houses two graduate programs and two centers: the Training Resource Center and the Justice and Safety Center.

"Law enforcement implies police programs, whereas the College has much more than just police programs. Over half the students in the College are majoring in something other than police."
-Dean Gary Cordner



College of Justice & Safety dedication, 2000. (left) Dr. Truett Ricks, Dr. Gary Cordner, Dr. Robert Posey, Dr. Robert Kustra, Dr. John Rowlett, and Dr. Michael Marsden.

Department of Criminal Justice & Police Studies

For its first ten years, the College's Department of Criminal Justice & Police Studies had been known as the Department of Police Administration. That name changed in 1986 to the Department of Police Studies. It was amended to add the Criminal Justice component in 2000 to recognize its broadened curriculum.

In the beginning, the Department focused on police issues. Students took courses like police administration, criminal investigation, and foundations of policing. The Department also housed a Forensic Science program where students learned to analyze crime scene evidence such as blood, fingerprints and hair.

In the 1980s, the Department experienced several changes. One challenge was a serious drop in enrollment. The enrollment boost due to LEAP had ended after that program was eliminated. Without this funding, many students could not afford to continue their education and the College of Law Enforcement suffered. Between the drop of enrollment and University budget cuts, the College was threatened with extinction. Dean Ricks made recruitment one of his primary goals. He and Dr. Bagby made many recruiting trips to inform potential students of the unique opportunities available within the College.

The Department also experienced shifts in leadership and academic direction. In 1986, the Department began a graduate Police Administration program for Air Force security police officers, a six-week residential program tailored to Air Force officers' needs allowing them to earn nine hours of graduate credit.



Carole Garrison, Chair

In the same year, the Department lost its Forensics program. As the program depended more heavily on the discipline of chemistry, with the expensive, sophisticated instruments and lab facilities required by modern science, it made sense to consolidate with the Chemistry Department.

In 1984, Larry Gaines, a professor in the Department, became chair, although Dr. Bagby continued to develop and teach a class in Terrorism/Counter-terrorism for another ten years.

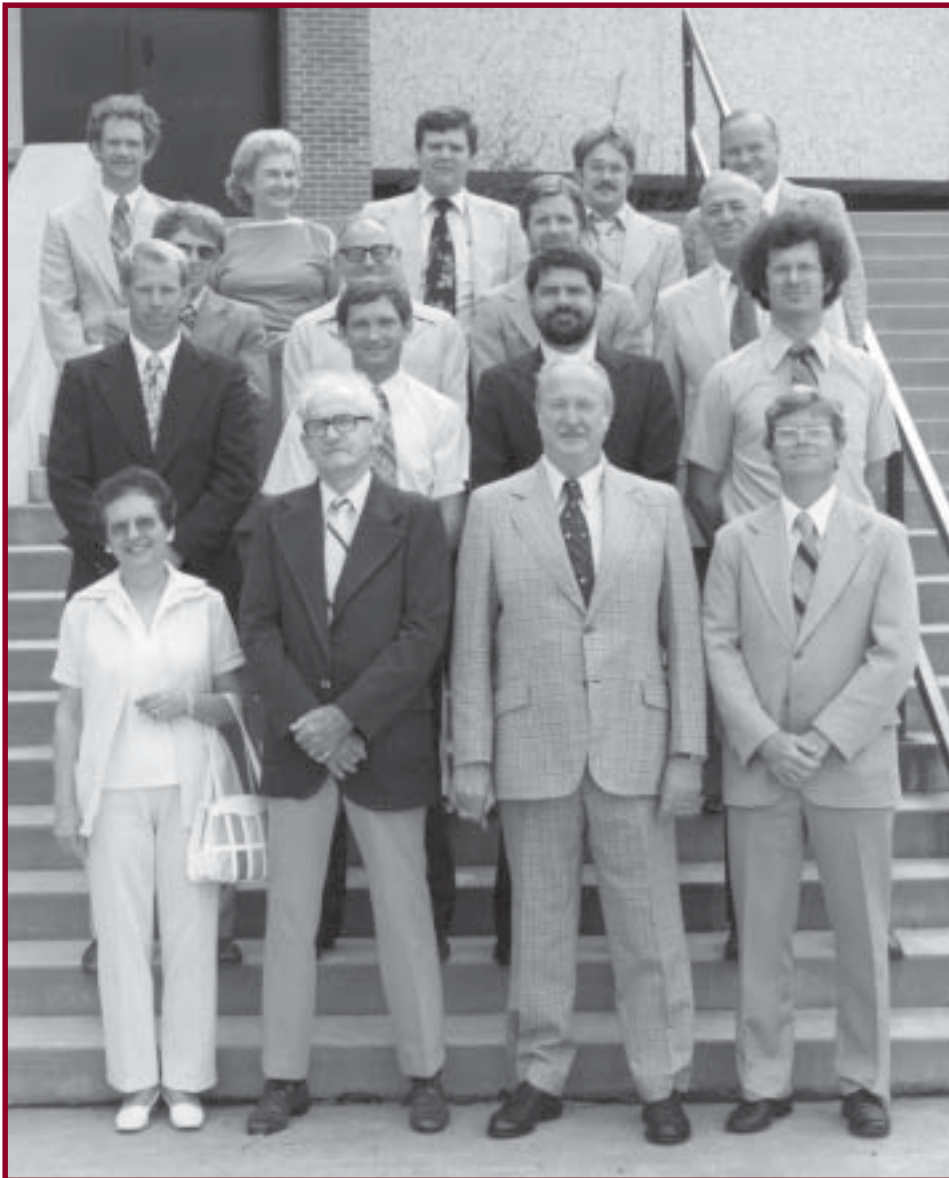


Police Administration instructor Terry Cox reviews security methods with his class, 1983.

Under Dr. Gaines' influence, the Department began to emphasize criminal justice. While police science remained an important discipline, more students were drawn to criminal justice. The Department added new courses such as Predatory Crime and Crime Patterns, White Collar Crime, Organized Crime, and Women, Crime and Criminal Justice.

In 2000, the Department underwent two more changes. Carole Garrison, a former police officer and veteran police studies professor, became the Department's new chair. Also, the Department of Police Studies branched into two specialty programs and was accordingly renamed the Department of Criminal Justice and Police Studies. Students may major in either area, although some overlap exists.

Today, the Department offers specialty courses in each area of study. Police Studies is aimed toward students who wish to become professional police officers and include courses such as criminal law, ethics, police administration and criminal procedure. The Department's other half, Criminal Justice, offers a broader-based course of study with classes such as family violence, judicial processes, crime and delinquency, and criminal justice research.



Department of Police Studies Faculty 1979

(front row) Bette Fox,
Hugh Byrd, Dennis
Healy, Vernon Stubblefield

(2nd row) Robert Fraas,
Charles Forester,
Bill Tillett, Bob Swanigan

(3rd row) Giles Black,
William Carfield,
Richard Givan, Fred White

(4th Row) Terry Cox,
Lucille Robuck,
Larry Gaines,
Gerald Griffin,
Bob Bagby

Department of Correctional & Juvenile Justice Studies



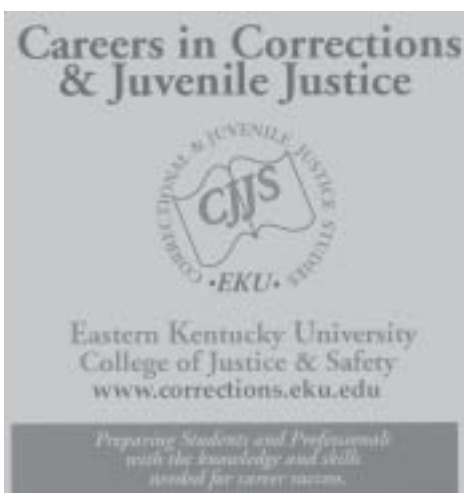
Charles Reedy led the Department (originally called the Department of Correctional Services) as chair from its inception (1975) until 1992, when Dr. Richard Snarr took over the position. Snarr, the former Director of the Criminal Justice Graduate Program, served as chair until his retirement in 1997.

During Dr. Snarr's administration, the Department began to embrace technology, adding computer resources and distance learning courses. In 1996, the Department added the Center for Criminal Justice Education and Research which is presently directed by Dr. James Wells. The Center is divided into two sections, a teaching lab complete with the latest technology and another section dedicated to research projects that are staffed by students.

From 1997 to 1999, the Department was chaired by Dr. Charles Fields, who came to EKU from California State University at San Bernando, after many years at Appalachian State University. The Department was renamed the Department of Correctional & Juvenile Justice Studies in 1998, acknowledging the coursework focusing on juvenile justice and the Department's academic orientation.

Since 1999, the Department has been chaired by Dr. Kevin Minor, a faculty member who formerly directed the College's Justice & Safety Research Center and co-directed the Center for Criminal Justice Education and Research with Dr. James Wells. The Department currently has eight full-time faculty, (two of whom hold research fellowships funded through the College's Program of Distinction), and two full-time research associates. Under Dr. Minor's administration, the extended campus and co-op programs have been expanded, and the Department has carried out a vigorous program of research for professional agencies including the Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice and the Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts. The Department also works closely with the Training Resource Center on a number of projects.

The Department administers the Kentucky Center for School Safety which is directed by Mr. Jon Akers. The Center came to EKU in 1999 following enabling legislation and a competitive process among Kentucky's public universities. The mission of the Center for School Safety is to serve as the central point for data analysis, research, dissemination of information about successful school safety programs, research results, and new programs, and to provide technical assistance for the promotion of safe and healthy learning environments. The CSS is a consortium of three state universities (EKU, University of Kentucky, Murray State University) and the Kentucky School Boards Association. The partnership brings together a dynamic blend of experience and expertise in project management, the provision of training and technical assistance to education, human service and justice professionals, teacher preparation, applied research and school and community needs assessment.



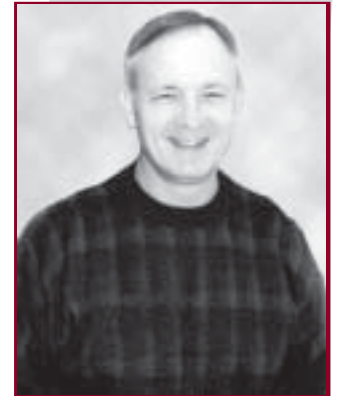
Department of Loss Prevention & Safety

The Department of Loss Prevention & Safety is hardly recognizable as the program created in 1984 when Dean Posey combined the Departments of Fire Safety, Security and the Traffic Institute, an amalgamation inspired by University budget cuts and the limited enrollment of some programs. Dr. Bill Tillett became the Department's first chair.

Loss Prevention & Safety students learn in the field as well as the classroom. Future arson investigators study burned-out buildings and explosives-damaged cars, chemical specialists neutralize toxic substances and emergency medical personnel treat patients in mock disasters and observe professionals in hospital emergency rooms. The Department participates in several co-op programs where students gain experience in their professions such as the "live-in firefighter" program with the Richmond Fire Department and a new co-op program with the Bluegrass Army Depot.

Loss Prevention & Safety faculty have gained an international reputation in their specialties. Several have traveled extensively to the Middle East to help establish fire safety programs and representatives from many foreign countries have studied on EKU's campus.

The Department added new courses and, in 1991, a master of science degree in Loss Prevention & Safety. Thirty-seven students enrolled in the graduate program the first semester, and enrollment continued to increase throughout the decade.



Dr. Larry Collins, Chair



(above) Ron Hopkins, associate professor, depicts traditional firefighter attire.
(far right) Fire safety students demonstrate skills, 1987.
(right) Fire safety students examine a car fire, 1982.



In the mid-1990s, when Pam Collins served as chair, the Department added a state-of-the-art laboratory. Built with \$1,300,000 of funds donated by private supporters, the 23,000 square-foot, Fire and Safety Laboratory was dedicated in 1995. The lab was designed to help students study fire protection systems and conduct hands-on research, and was named for the principal contributor, Ashland, Inc.



Dr. Larry Collins became chair in 1998, and the Department's newest programs, insurance and paramedicine, were also added in the late 1990s. Both programs were moved from other colleges on campus because they seemed to belong more naturally within the College of Justice & Safety's mission. The Insurance and Risk Management program was originally created in 1976 and housed in the Department of Business. Today, students can earn a B.S. degree in Insurance and Risk Management, the only undergraduate degree in insurance in Kentucky.

The newest edition to the Department of Loss Prevention & Safety, the Emergency Medical Care Program, also began in 1976, when paramedicine was a new profession.

Located in the Disney Building, the EMC program trains future paramedics and emergency medical technicians. The program was originally under the College of Allied Health and Nursing, but since many firefighters are cross-trained as paramedics or have some emergency medical training, the EMC program seemed to belong in the Department of Loss Prevention & Safety. Since the fall semester of 2000, the program has offered both associate and bachelor of science degrees in paramedicine—the only such degrees available in Kentucky.

(above)
Sandy Hunter,
Emergency
Medical Care
faculty,
assists a
student with
EMT skills.

(below)
The Ashland
Building was
dedicated in
1995.



Graduate Programs

The College continues to offer a graduate program in Criminal Justice with options in police administration, corrections and juvenile justice studies and general criminal justice. Currently about 80 students are studying in the graduate program. The College has approximately 22 graduate assistantships available to qualified students which carry a \$10,000 yearly stipend and an out-of-state tuition waiver.

Dr. Vic Kappeler is the director of the program and 16 faculty members comprise the graduate faculty. Exploratory efforts are underway to develop a doctorate in Justice and Safety. If successful, this would be the first doctoral program to be offered at Eastern Kentucky University.

The masters program in Loss Prevention and Safety also continues to expand under the direction of Coordinator Tom Schneid. In addition to the traditional on-site program, the Department is starting an online internet masters degree program beginning spring semester, 2002.

Designed to assist working professionals in the fields of safety, fire, security, insurance, human resources and related areas, this 36-hour online program will provide them the opportunity to continue their education while maintaining their positions in the workplace. This masters program will be the first full degree program offered by the Kentucky Virtual University.

Staff in 1969, Burrier Building was the initial location of the School of Law Enforcement. (left front row) Director Robert Posey, Joy Brenman, Joy Stocker, (back row) Hugh Byrd, Richard Snarr, Jim Desse, Giles Black and Brett Scott.



Training Resource Center

In 1984, the College established the Training Resource Center. According to Director Bruce Wolford, the Center was the brainchild of Charles Reedy and Bob Liter. Dr. Reedy was then chair of the Department of Correctional Services and Liter, Director of Special Programs. Both possessed backgrounds in adult education and wanted to involve the College in training programs.

The Training Resource Center is an adult professional development program. Its diverse services include the training of new employees, conference coordination and planning, job task and system analysis, focus group neutral facilitation and the utilization of distance training telecommunication technologies. Since its creation, the Center has been directed by Dr. Bruce Wolford who is also a professor of Correctional and Juvenile Justice Studies.

The Training Resource Center traces its roots to a series of contracts between the University and the Kentucky Department for Social Services. One year later, the Center expanded its services to include the Division of Family Services in the Kentucky Department for Social Services. In 1988, the TRC established a formal relationship with the National Juvenile Detention Association. According to Dr. Wolford, this relationship provided a strong national presence for juvenile justice services at Eastern Kentucky University.

The Center assists the Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Children with staff and Foster Parent training. With over 250 staff located in 30 counties, the Center is the largest externally funded effort at ECU. The Center has grown and developed because it has a skilled and dedicated staff that provides quality and timely service.

Currently TRC provides services to:

- Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Children
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice
- National Juvenile Detention Association
- Kentucky Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services
- National Major Gang Task Force
- Kentucky Department of Corrections



www.trc.eku.edu

Justice and Safety Center

A recently established unit under the Program of Distinction is the Justice and Safety Center. The Center was the brainchild of Dean Cordner and Dr. Pam Collins, the current director. Its funding comes from the Program of Distinction, the United States Department of Justice, the National Institute of Justice Office of Science and Technology, the United States Department of Defense, United States Air Force and the Violence Against Women Office.

The Center sponsors projects including the Kentucky Advanced Technology and Training, which extends computer-based training to small, rural law enforcement organizations. That project includes collection of DNA Evidence, School Security Evaluations, Survival Spanish and Officer Ethics.

Other projects of the Center include the National Assessment of Technology and Training, Rural Law Enforcement Technology and Technical Support, Advanced Technologies Against Crime and Domestic Violence Projects. The Center funds research projects with grants of up to \$8,000 and publishes the results in the Justice and Safety Bulletin, which is distributed to interested parties and agencies throughout the state. Six bulletins have been published to date, with two more currently in preparation for printing.

Several of the Center's projects have received national attention especially the Kentucky Regional Community Policing Institute (RCPI). The institute was designed to develop and deliver community police training in Kentucky and work with state law enforcement agencies. Currently, RCPI works with over 50 communities in Kentucky. EKU directs one of the 30 RCPIs across the nation and remains the only institution to specialize in small and rural law enforcement. Due to this unique specialty, the federal government views EKU as the expert in small town policing and looks to the program as a model for others.

The most recent major project of the Justice and Safety Center is the Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center. This rural center, based at EKU and in Hazard, Kentucky, is part of the national law enforcement technology center system. Its role is to help small and rural law enforcement agencies all over the country successfully adopt modern technology.

Former FBI Director Louie Freeh speaks during the April 27, 2000, groundbreaking ceremony for the Hal Rogers Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center in Hazard, Kentucky. The Justice & Safety Center serves as the corporate host for this specialty center.



Student & Alumni Activities

Program of Distinction funding has enabled the College of Justice & Safety to expand its services to students and alumni. In 1999 the Office of Student & Alumni Affairs was created within the College and Kerrie Bagby Moberly, an alumna, was named as coordinator. Charged with the responsibility for enhancing and expanding the College's services to students and alumni, outreach efforts are designed to expand opportunities to develop linkages with working professionals, amplify collaborative relations and enhance student recruitment activities.

Student activities annually include the College of Justice & Safety Career Days. In excess of 60 federal, state and local agency representatives participate in this event to recruit current students and alumni of the College. This annual spring event is now complemented by the Speaker Series hosted by the Training Resource Center.

Funding through the Program of Distinction has allowed for expanded scholarship resources for the College of Justice & Safety. Twice each year, \$1,000 per semester, renewable scholarships are awarded to both incoming and current, high achieving, academically talented students of the College. As of this publication, more than twenty scholarships have been awarded to promising students.

Alumni of the College of Justice & Safety are recognized annually at the fall awards banquet. The Distinguished Alumni Award has been presented annually by the College of Justice & Safety Alumni Society since 1986. In October of 2001, the first two recipients of the Truett A. Ricks Award were honored. Lewis Babb Jr. (Lt. Col. Ret.), and Justice Cabinet Secretary Robert F. Stephens were both recognized for their outstanding contributions to justice and safety in Kentucky.

In November 2000, the College of Justice & Safety co-hosted the America's Promise Kentucky Summit. More than 6,000 students, prospective students, faculty, public agency, community and business representatives listened as General Colin Powell (USA, Ret.) provided an eloquent and

stirring talk which gave insight into his own childhood. Program of Distinction funding enabled the College to partner with the ECU College of Education in this successful event designed to help the youth of Kentucky.



Alumni Society President Doug Czor congratulates Dr. R. Paul McCauley, the recipient of the 2001 College of Justice & Safety Distinguished Alumni Award.

Distinguished Alumni

1986	Edwin E. Miller
1987	Robert C. McKinney
1988	Steven T. Adwell
1989	Fred H. Otto III
1990	Victor Kappeler
1991	Jerry W. Lovitt
1993	Charles R. Lewis
1994	Helen M. Eigenberg
1995	Charles E. Johnson
1996	Kathy W. Frederich
1997	Fred Alley Jr.
1998	R. Allen Smith
1999	Tommy Norris
2000	Rebecca Langston
2001	R. Paul McCauley

A Program of Distinction

These are momentous times for the College of Justice & Safety. In 1998, the Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education approved the College as a Program of Distinction. According to Dean Cordner, "We (felt) like we were already distinctive in Kentucky and beyond for our teaching, service and applied research." The Program of Distinction designation allows the College "to play an even bigger role within Kentucky and further enhance our reputation nationally."

The Program of Distinction awards originated with Governor Paul Patton as part of the reform of higher education in Kentucky. Under state law, one program from each regional university would be chosen as a Program of Distinction, earning more resources and greater recognition. Shortly after Dr. Cordner became acting dean, he presented a proposal to ECU's administration and Board of Regents, seeking help in improving the College's teaching, applied research and in-service programs. The proposal requested additional faculty, graduate assistantships and support staff positions. In January 1998, the Board approved the College's proposal and nominated the College as its Program of Distinction. The status was confirmed in July 1998.

As a Program of Distinction, the College of Justice & Safety receives \$1.4 million annually from the Commonwealth, as well as matching funds from the University. The result is almost \$3 million in additional funds in the College's annual budget. The award and the funds have empowered the College in many ways. Departments have received new computers, supplies and equipment. Scholarships and new positions have been created, including faculty fellow positions, graduate assistantships and support personnel. The College's library has grown under the direction of Chief Librarian Verna Casey, to total holdings of over 45,000. According to Dean Cordner, the Program of Distinction status has meant "more money, more resources, even higher expectations."

Verna Casey, Chief Librarian,
College of Justice & Safety Library, 2002.



Conclusion

Over the last 35 years, the College of Justice & Safety has grown faster and progressed farther than any ECU college. Beginning as a single course on policing, the College has evolved into a multimillion dollar, many disciplined complex, with its own building, library and laboratories. The College's diverse departments attract some 1,600 students a year from across the United States and around the world.

Despite its current success, the College continues to reach for the stars. In 1999, Dean Cordner predicted that in ten years, the College of Justice & Safety will be recognized "universally as one of the top programs in the country and in the world."

(1)



(2)



(3)



(1) Career Days 2001 provides students the opportunity to meet with officers from the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Division of Police.

(2) Anar Shukurov and Margarita Potyeva, graduate students from Moscow, meet with Governor Paul Patton.

(3) Students from the College of Justice & Safety learn about local correctional practices while visiting with officers from the Madison County Detention Center.

As proof of its progress, one needs only to study the **headlines** the College has generated over the years which chronicle the history of the College of Justice & Safety, a College of growth, progress and success.

100,000 AT&T Gift Establishes Law Enforcement Computer Lab

College of Law Enforcement: A Success Story

Faculty Member Supports Fire Science Project with \$10,000 Gift

Law Enforcement Instruction Expands to Southeastern Kentucky

TRAINING CENTER GROWING RAPIDLY

EKU Receives Juvenile Justice Training Grant

Law Enforcement Program Growing by Leaps and Bounds

Justice & Safety Receives \$8.4 Million from State

Law Enforcement is a Master of Programs

Explosive Growth: Justice & Safety Program of Distinction

Eastern Kentucky University



*Joanne K. Glasser, Esq.,
serves as the University's
tenth president*

Eastern Kentucky University boasts a rich and proud heritage of outstanding service to the Commonwealth and nation.

The University now serves more than 14,800 students through 168 degree programs on the Richmond campus, at educational centers in Corbin, Danville and Manchester, and throughout Kentucky. The University is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

EKU is known throughout Kentucky and the nation for outstanding professors, innovative and nationally prominent academic programs, successful graduates in virtually every profession, a beautiful campus and championship athletics programs.

Many Eastern students are the first in their family to attend college, and they bring to the campus a strong work ethic and a great desire to succeed. Eastern's academic programs combine a strong liberal arts curriculum designed to develop critical thinking and effective communication skills with specialized studies. The result is a well-rounded education for life that is practical, realistic and designed to give students the know-how for rewarding careers and help them serve their communities as productive citizens.

Eastern is committed to quality teaching and mentoring and the success of every student. The Teaching and Learning Center offers a wide range of services designed to enhance teaching effectiveness. The University's Student Success Institute coordinates a variety of programs that address student retention and success.

EKU is attracting increasing numbers of the best and brightest students from the Commonwealth and beyond, thanks in part to a nationally prominent Honors Program that challenges academically talented students and encourages them to stretch their minds in pursuit of excellence. Eastern is one of three university campuses to host the prestigious Governor's Scholars Program, which each summer attracts outstanding high school students from across the Commonwealth. EKU has embraced technology as a tool to enhance the learning process and meet the needs of students in outlying areas, especially those place-bound because of jobs or families. Classes are taught via satellite, the Kentucky Telelinking Network (KTLN) and the Internet. Eastern also boasts a recently expanded, state-of-the-art library facility that serves as an important resource for the Commonwealth.

The University also has focused efforts to increase the number of activities and events designed to heighten cultural and global awareness on the campus.

EKU continues to forge partnerships with other postsecondary institutions to develop joint programs, reduce duplication and meet the education needs of Kentuckians more efficiently and effectively.

The Eastern community enters the 21st century with a new excitement and renewed vigor, eager to add to the University's proud legacy of teaching, service and research.



(Spring 2002)

Year Indicates First Year of Service
Current Faculty are identified in
maroon ink

Faculty Listing

Abney, William M. ('76)
Allman, James J. ('72)
Anderson, James ('94)
Bagby, Robert E. ('72)
Barker, Thomas ('00)
Barker, Jr. Eddie L. ('74)
Black, Giles T. ('69)
Blakeney, Michael ('88)
Blankenship, Susan ('00)
Bogard, Richard D. ('77)
Bowman, Albert W. ('66)
Brown, Bernard C. ('67)
Browne, William A. ('75)
Browning, Sandra ('91)
Bumphus, Victor ('96)
Byrd, Hugh M. ('68)
Carfield, William E. ('73)
Collins, Pamela A. ('86)
Collins, Larry ('90)
Cordner, Gary W. ('87)
Cox, Terry C. ('78)
Cozad, F. Dale ('75)
Dailey, Doug ('99)
Davis, Nancye ('92)
Deese, James W. ('67)
Eigenberg, Helen ('95)
Elam, William R. ('71)
Elliott, Steven D. ('78)
Elrod, Preston ('97)
Fields, Charles B. ('97)
Forester, Charles W. ('74)
Fox, James W. ('73)
Fox, Bette D. ('74)
Fraas, Robert E. ('73)
Furnish, Teresa ('75)
Gaines, Larry K. ('75)
Garrison, Carole ('00)
Givan, Richard E. ('75)
Griffin, Gerald ('76)
Harper, Tom ('69)
Healy, Dennis J. ('78)
Hill, Bruce ('94)
Hopkins, Ronald L. ('76)
Huffman, Carolyn ('74)
Hulteen, Curt D. ('67)
Hunter, Sandy ('96)
Iden, Sam ('98)
Insko, W. Robert ('73)
Jones, Dennis ('91)
Kappeler, Vic ('92)
Kensicki, Peter ('89)
Kline, Terry ('97)
Koepke, Ben J. ('79)
Kraska, Peter ('94)
Kuhl, Anna ('89)
Leach, Leslie H. ('67)
Leber, Jerry L. ('73)
Lloyd, Randall ('01)
Mann, James R. ('71)
Marshall, Elizabeth P. ('76)
Matthews, Betsy ('99)
May, David ('01)
McAfee, Shirley ('75)
McAngus, Milton L. ('70)
McBride, Robin ('76)
McClanahan, Jim ('96)
McDowell, Charles ('74)
Miller, Daniel ('97)
Miller, Jerry L. ('70)
Minor, Kevin ('92)
Moody, Robert C. ('69)
Nixon, William N. ('74)
Novak, Randal ('91)
Ochs, Raymond J. ('76)
Pelkey, Bill ('92)
Pierce, Clairetla ('72)
Posey, Robert W. ('66)
Potter, Gary ('88)
Potter, Karen ('98)
Reed, Thomas ('71)
Reedy, Charles H. ('72)
Ricks, Truett A. ('72)
Robuck, Benjamin E. ('74)
Robuck, Lucille B. ('77)
Scarborough, Kathryn ('95)
Schneid, Tom ('89)
Schumann, Michael ('98)
Scott, Brett ('67)
Semberger, Franklin M. ('73)
Sewell, James ('73)
Shipley, Charles ('68)
Skinner, Donald W. ('73)
Smith, Robert ('89)
Snarr, Richard ('69)
Soderstrom, Irina ('97)
Soskis, Joque ('72)
Southerland, Mittie D. ('78)
Spain, Norman ('91)
Stubblefield, Vernon S. ('71)
Swanagin, Robert ('73)
Thompson, Bankole ('95)
Thurman, James T. ('98)
Tillett, Bill G. ('74)
Tunnell, Kenneth ('89)
Ullman, Robert W. ('76)
Vance, Philip T. ('69)
Wachtel, Elizabeth ('75)
Warner, Barbara ('00)
Wells, James ('95)
White, Wolfred K. ('72)
Wiggins, Williams M. ('78)
Wingo, John ('72)
Wiseman, Lynn D. ('75)
Wolford, Bruce ('79)

College of Justice & Safety
Eastern Kentucky University
521 Lancaster Avenue
354 Stratton Building
Richmond, Kentucky 40475
(859) 622-2344

www.justice.eku.edu