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President's Corner

By Cavit Cooley

Welcome to the first edition of the New Jersey Association of Criminal Justice Educator's (NJACJE) *New Jersey Criminal Justice Educator* for the 2010-2011 academic year. Much thanks to the executive board and the membership for our continued success. Special thanks to Editor William Carr for his tireless efforts; this publication would not be possible without his dedication and service.

For over forty years the NJACJE has met throughout the academic year to meet the needs of educators in criminal justice, to improve the quality of criminal justice programs, and to promote professionalism in criminal justice. In accordance with these principles, recent meetings have been a wealth of information sharing by members and invited guests. The NJACJE would like to thank recent speakers: David Thomas, Executive Director of the New Jersey State Parole Board who provided an overview of current events and opportunities in parole; Dr. Ronald Suarez, Morris County Medical Examiner, who discussed his role in death investigations also sharing information related to his work involving prisoner of war cases in Uzbekistan; and Gary Wasko, from the Mercer County Prosecuting Attorney's Office and Instructor at the Mercer County Fire Academy who provided a wealth of information related to arson and its investigation both across New Jersey and the United States. In summary, the NJACJE continues to play a vital role in criminal justice education throughout New Jersey.

Plans for the spring of 2011 are ongoing and preparing to be just as active. For example, please plan on joining us Friday, March 25th at Brookdale Community College for this year's conference addressing Homeland Security in the 21st Century. With the somber anniversary of 9-11, Homeland Security continues to be a topic of interest as colleges and universities across the country develop new and advance existing programs. I am confident this conference will assist all interested with that pursuit.

In closing, I wish all a healthy and successful 2011. Feel free to attend any or all meetings as your schedule allows. Please visit our website at www.njacje.org for meeting updates, locations, and additional information. Article submissions as well as current events and opportunities at your colleges, universities, and agencies are also welcome.

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RESEARCH

Should New Jersey Probation Officers Carry Weapons?

By William E. Carr, DPA, LCSW

The principal role of the Probation Officer (PO) is to enforce the sentence of the court. Their primary duties can be divided into two areas, pre-sentence (PS) and after sentence (AS) in either the Family or Criminal Courts. The function of the (PS) PO is primarily investigative. They prepare court ordered investigations and reports and ensure that mandated funds have been paid, et cetera. Some are assigned to liaison posts within the court in order to facilitate the intake function. Family Court officers as well as the (PS) officers normally perform no field work.

Excluding child support enforcement officers who work in the Family Court by enforcing (matrimonial dissolution and non dissolution) court orders, the (AS) officer does perform field work. The (AS) officer acts as the liaisons between the community and the court by supervising individuals sentenced to probation terms (probationers) and by ensuring that mandated funds have been paid. As an officer of the court and employee of the Judiciary, the PO adheres to directives of the Administrative Office of the Court (AOC) and

finally the New Jersey Supreme Court.

In 1974 the administrative director of the AOC issued directive 10-1973 restricting POs, under penalty of discipline, from carrying weapons. In a 2006 decision, the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that POs served the court and were not law enforcement officers. The ruling served to confirm directive 10-1973 as well as a 1994 order (directive 9-94) which, in order to avoid the appearance of conflicts of interest and maintain the integrity of the sentencing courts, prohibited POs from belonging to police fraternal organizations (Ciancia, 1997).

Instead of the use of weapons, the AOC initiated a specific field policy which authorized field POs to be trained in the use of pepper spray and to partner with other unarmed officers when performing dangerous field work. The officer is also encouraged to seek the assistance of a local police officer when contemplating an impending dangerous situation while in the field.

The Probation Association of New Jersey (PANJ) was not

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enamored with the AOC's policy, they inferred that as full law enforcement officers, since 1992, the states parole officers have been mandated to carry weapons while on duty. Though their duties are clearly different, they contended that effectively, the danger level of supervising probationers and parolees were similar. The paramount duties of parole officers is to supervise individuals that have been paroled from a correctional institution, PANJ contends that POs periodically receive recidivists sentenced to probation by the courts that have committed past offenses equal to those committed by parolees.

The "Probation Officer Safety Community Act" called for the development of a specialized unit of trained and armed POs in each county, to perform potentially dangerous field work instead of the unarmed PO. According to PANJ President George Christie in his support for the act, POs are victimized an estimated 400 times per year. At the time of the debate, the union leader obviously believed that supervising POs who worked in the field were in eminent danger of harm if the act was not implemented (Christie, 2006.)

Eighteen months after PANJ President George Christie voiced his support for provisions of the "Probation Officer Safety Community Act" the school yard slaying of three college students and severely wounding of a fourth, occurred in Newark, New Jersey. At least one of those charged for the crime had previously been on probation in Essex County. Rudolfo Godinez had received two terms of probation; the last, an eighteen month term occurred in 2003. Godinez, an alleged MS-13 recruiter, on May 24, 2010, was found guilty of 17 counts including murder, robbery and weapons offenses. He was sentenced to three consecutive life sentences plus 20 years on July 9, 2010 for his involvement in the crime (NYDailyNews.com. 2010).

The constitutional provision of separation of powers between the two branches of government was the driving factor in this case. Citing the New Jersey Constitution, the Judiciary asserted that by passing the "Probation Officers Safety and Community Act" the legislature transcended their constitutional boundary's and therefore lacked the standing to control judicial employees. The AOC's subsequent rebuff and successful appeal to the Supreme Court insured that field POs would remain weaponless for the unforeseeable future.

A proposed option to place the weapons question on a future ballot as a public referendum as well as a proposed constitutional amendment to place the control of officers under the corrections department, failed to materialize after the Supreme Court resoundingly sided with the AOC and ruled against the original legislation in 2006. The landmark decision also dispelled the notion that the New Jersey Supreme Court could not rule on cases in which its structural composition would be affected (Kiminsky, Rutgers Law Journal, Vol. 38: 1367.)

According to the American Probation, Parole Association, approximately 34 states allowed for POs to carry fire arms during the performance of their duties. Some states, such as California, adult and juvenile probation is administered on the county level. All of California's 58 counties have armed POs with the exception of 9-10 of San Francisco bay Area Counties (APPA, 2006). Prior to the New Jersey Gubernatorial elections in 2009, candidate Chris Christie answered several of PANJ's questions. Candidate Christie stated that if approved by the voters, he would support the creation of a Bureau of Probation within the State Parole Board and transfer all probation functions to the Bureau. As a candidate, Christie appeared to support the

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PEDAGOGY

A Summary of College Students' Perceptions of Reintegrative Shaming

Dr. Gina Robertiello, Full Professor and Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, Felician College, Lodi, NJ

The retributive theory of the 1970's led to a major prison population increase via the "get-tough" attitude and the war on drugs. Although retribution still dominates in our correctional system today (and interestingly, among the current population of college students surveyed), there have been many efforts to repair our criminal justice system. One of those efforts has been the theory of restorative justice. It incorporates rehabilitative and retributive elements, and can assist offenders to make changes.

Restorative justice is a theory of justice with a rehabilitative or reintegrative approach. The emphasis is on repairing the harm caused by the behavior; benefitting the injured parties, as well as the offender. In Criminal Justice courses across the nation, this topic has been hotly debated. Is restorative justice working? Is it fair to the victim? Does it fulfill any of the goals of punishment? Although laypersons might feel differently, those taking courses on crime and justice have discussed the topic at length, and many have supported this approach. Some are working in the criminal justice system and some are working on degrees in order to obtain a position in the criminal justice system. After discussing the theory of restorative justice, especially the research of John Braithwaite, it was the researcher's intention to determine student perceptions of restorative justice

efforts, and their views on the utility and success of this approach.

Thus, a twenty question survey was developed to be administered at a private college located in a mixed urban and suburban area of Northern New Jersey. The survey consisted of mostly closed-ended questions to assess student perceptions of the utility of restorative justice efforts, as well as some open-ended questions regarding which types of crimes and/or criminals this effort would work best for. Included on the survey was a legend, with the definitions of "reintegrative" shaming, and some other important terms related to the contents of the questionnaire. Two hundred surveys were administered to students at this college, in fourteen different classrooms, over the course of three weeks.

The survey was completely anonymous, and students were required to be age 18 or older to qualify to complete it. Both male and female students completed the survey, with a larger percentage of female students overall. Approval from the college's Institutional Review Board was obtained, and students were given Informed Consent forms before completion of the survey. There were 141 females and 58 males in the sample (1 person did not answer the gender question). Most

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respondents did not aspire to a career in Criminal Justice (163) or 81% of the sample, but 34 respondents did. Interestingly, those who did aspire to a career in Criminal Justice were not all Criminal Justice majors. Some were Business, Psychology, Sociology, Philosophy, Religion, Nursing, Physical Therapy, and Biology majors.

Overall, majors were very diverse. In the sample, sixteen different majors were represented. Most majors came from the Nursing Division (44 students). Twenty-six were Business majors and another twenty-six were Education majors. There were nineteen Criminal Justice majors, sixteen Psychology majors, and sixteen Biology majors.

Results demonstrated that male and female social science students had similar perceptions about the topic, and that their opinions were similar to those of the non-social science majors as well. Almost all respondents thought the goal of punishment in the U.S. should be to protect society. They thought prisons should offer programs to help rehabilitate offenders, and that reintegrative shaming would work better with juvenile offenders. Most did not think that restorative justice efforts were fair to the victim (because this effort is not punitive enough), and they did not think criminals were treated too leniently today. However, most respondents did think that a victim should participate in the punishment of their victimizer (i.e. they should have a say). They did not think shaming criminals deterred the behavior of the criminal or the behavior of onlookers, or that reintegrative shaming caused fewer stigmas. Finally, most did not think that our current

punitive techniques caused offenders to think worse of themselves.

To summarize, none of the sample (or sub-populations within the sample) demonstrated 75% or higher belief that restorative justice efforts are fair to the victim, or that criminals are treated too leniently today. The Social Science Males demonstrated 75% or higher belief that the goal of punishment should be retributive (although the rest of the sample did not go this far). Interestingly, the Social Science Males were the only group most supportive of the belief that efforts to reintegrate the offender back into the community would help them to become better people in the future. Males (including those overall, those in and not in the social sciences, and those aspiring to a career in the criminal justice system) were most likely to believe that criminals could change their behavior for the better. Non-social science females also agreed with this statement. Only Social Science Females demonstrated 75% or higher belief that restorative justice efforts were working to control or reduce crime, and that the goal of punishment should be to rehabilitate offenders.

The across-the-board support for three questions in particular, was astounding. Almost all respondents thought the goal of punishment in the U.S. should be to protect society. They thought prisons should offer programs to help rehabilitate offenders, and that reintegrative shaming would work better with juvenile offenders. Overall, students thought reintegrative shaming would work best for the following crimes: theft, drug offenses, and non-violent offenses.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE AROUND THE STATE

The New Jersey Parole Board Has a New Administration

The New Jersey Parole Board has announced installation of a new administration. In this edition of the newsletter, NJACJE is publishing their unique and impressive biographies and with the successful completion of the last Fugitive Safe Surrender event, wish them continued luck in their new positions.

James T. Plousis, Chairman, NJ State Parole Board

Chairman Plousis is the former US Marshal for the District of New Jersey and a former Cape May County Sheriff. Governor Chris Christie appointed him Chairman of the New Jersey State Parole Board, a position he assumed August 2, 2010, after confirmation by the New Jersey State Senate.

His nine-year tenure as US Marshal for the District of New Jersey began in 2002, after his appointment by President George Bush and confirmation by the United States Senate. As Marshal he had offices in Newark, Trenton, Camden and Atlantic City responsible for the security of Federal judges and US Attorney's Office staff, fugitive apprehensions, asset seizure, and the transportation and housing of Federal prisoners. He also served as a Coordinator of the New York/New Jersey Fugitive Task Force which has arrested close to 35,000 violent state and local fugitives and is a national model for effective apprehension.

During the response to Hurricane Katrina he served as the US Marshals Service liaison onsite in New Orleans, assisting local sheriffs with jail evacuations and law enforcement support. He coordinated the security for the



Fort Dix Five terrorist trial in Camden, New Jersey, a high-profile criminal matter in which the suspects were convicted of plotting an armed attack on the Fort Dix military base to kill US soldiers. He coordinated two of the largest Fugitive Safe Surrender Programs in the nation, in Newark and Camden, where more than 6,300 fugitives voluntarily turned themselves in at local churches. He established the Gang Education and Awareness Program in Jersey City, one of five pilot programs in the nation.

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Samuel J. Plumeri, Jr., Vice Chairman, New Jersey State Parole Board

Vice Chairman Plumeri is the former Superintendent of Police and Director of Public Safety for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, and a former Mercer County Sheriff. He joined the State Parole Board as its Vice Chairman on August 3, 2009 and was re-appointed as Vice Chairman position by Governor Chris Christie.

He became Superintendent of Police and Director of Public Safety for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey in 2004. In this role he managed one of the largest police departments in America, responsible for the safety and security of tens of millions of people using the Port Authority's facilities each year. He was also responsible for the agency's Office of Emergency Management, ready to respond to significant emergencies throughout the New York Metropolitan region. He also served as the Port Authority's principal liaison to federal, county, state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide, and served on the Executive Board of the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force.



He joined the Port Authority Police Department in 2002, as Deputy Superintendent of Police for Intelligence and Training, where he established the agency's intelligence-gathering initiatives and intelligence-management systems, and led all training through the Port Authority Police Department Academy.

Plumeri served as Mercer County Sheriff beginning in 1990, and won election to four terms. He developed successful initiatives including the K-9 Bomb Detection Unit and County-Wide Emergency Response Teams. He instituted many public safety initiatives for senior citizens, most notably the national award-winning Blue Light Program. He joined the agency as an Undersheriff in 1986 and was promoted to First Undersheriff in 1989.

Plumeri's began his law enforcement career in 1970 as a Trenton Police Officer. His assignments included the Special Services Unit, responsible for shutting down high-level drug distribution operations; service as Chief of Intelligence for the Trenton-Mercer Organized Crime Strike Force; and the Criminal Investigation Bureau/Major Crimes Unit.

He earned a degree in Criminal Justice at Rider University in 1977.

David W. Thomas, Executive Director NJ State Parole Board

Mr. Thomas is the former US Marshal for the District of Delaware and a former Delaware State Police Trooper. He began serving as Executive Director of the New Jersey State Parole Board on August 23, 2010.

During his eight-year tenure as US Marshal for the District of Delaware, Thomas was responsible for the security of Federal judges and US Attorney's Office staff, fugitive apprehensions, asset seizure, and the transportation and housing of Federal prisoners. He served on the agency's Operation Review Panel, with nationwide oversight on hiring of deputy marshals, and Congressional Affairs Board. His initiatives included working with Delaware State Police on expediting the apprehensions of sex offenders who failed to register under Megan's Law. In April 2009 he led a Fugitive Safe Surrender initiative during which 1,073 individuals with outstanding warrants turned themselves in.

Thomas served in the Delaware State Police from 1984 to 2002. He initially served as a highway officer, and later joined the Executive Protection Unit, responsible for the protection of the Governor and other dignitaries. He was elected Vice President

of the National Governors Security Administration, which develops procedures to be adopted nationwide. He served as the Public Information Officer for the Delaware State Police,

responsible for communications with the news media, and held trainings nationwide for police, fire and other first responders on effective media relations. He later served as legislative liaison for the Delaware State Police, where he developed legislation related to driver's licenses, identity theft, carjacking and other public safety concerns.

Thomas attended the University of Delaware, where he also worked full-time for the University Police Department. He earned a Bachelor's Degree in Communications and a Master's Degree in Administration of Justice at Wilmington University.



(Continued from page 6 - James T. Plousis, Chairman, NJ State Parole Board)

Plousis served as Cape May County Sheriff from 1985 to 2002, a position to which he was re-elected for five terms. His responsibilities as Sheriff included the

county jail, boot camp and law enforcement functions. He instructed more than 200 law enforcement agencies in community policing, assisted in writing the US Justice Department's community policing curriculum, and served on the Board of Directors of the National Sheriffs' Association. In 1994 he started New

BOOK REVIEW

By William Carr, DPA, LCSW

Inside Out: Fifty Years Behind The Walls Of New Jersey's Trenton State Prison [Paperback]

The authors of inside out: *"Fifty Years Behind The Walls Of New Jersey's Trenton State Prison"* Harry Comisa and Jim Franklin and Teddy Roberts, the former prisoner who prefers the moniker "The Bull" addressed the May 9th NJACJE's meeting held at Rowan University.

Harry Comisa was a correction officer at Trenton State Prison for some ---29 years. Having earned a bachelor's degree in education while working as a correction officer, he returned to the prison to work in education after retiring. Comisa retired from his work at the prison permanently in 2002. Co-Author and Educator, Jim Franklin, taught at Trenton State Prison for two years. At the prison the two met and thus began the relationship which culminated in the publication of their riveting page turner which was published by Windsor Press and Publishing

At the NJACJE's meeting the three men detailed several aspects of the book and recounted Harry and "The bull's" uniquely different yet strangely similar experiences while serving time at the prison in their completely opposite roles; Harry as guard and "The Bull" an inmate. The similarity of the pair's tenure is manifested in the reality that both were behind bars unarmed and vulnerable to a host of things that can and many times did go dangerously afoul.

Harry recounted the two times that he was taken prisoner while working as a guard at the prison. He detailed how he felt while witnessing his first execution. "The Bull" mused about his encounters with some of his fellow inmates such as Ruben "Hurricane" Carter, the assassin of Dutch Schultz, John list and "Charlie the Bug Workman". The book was an absolute page turner, and I highly recommended it. The authors address to NJACJE was very entertaining as well as educational and well worth the short jaunt to Rowan University.

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Jersey's first youth academy for juvenile offenders. He served on the State Correction Commission, State Fugitive Committee and Victim Witness Commission. He served as president of the New Jersey Sheriff's Association for six years and served on the Police Training Commission for twelve years.

Plousis graduated from Slippery Rock University, and earned a degree in Public Management at Rutgers University. Upon graduation he served for three years as a Woodbine Police Officer and for six years with the Ocean City Police Department, in the patrol and traffic units, before assuming the role of Cape May County Sheriff.

COLLEGE NOTES

Rowan University Master of Arts

Rowan University has added a new **Non-Thesis Track** to its **Master of Arts in Criminal Justice Program**. Now there are two ways for students to prepare for leadership positions in police, court and corrections agencies; research positions in public, private and non-profit research institutes; or lay a strong foundation for more advanced studies. Students choosing the Thesis Track take four 3-credit electives and then earn six credits for doing research and writing a thesis while working closely with faculty. Students who choose the Non-Thesis Track take six 3-credit electives and take a comprehensive exam after completing their coursework. Both tracks in the M.A. program feature the same six required courses and focus on the growing emphasis in the criminal justice system on using research evidence to evaluate the effectiveness of programs and policies aimed at preventing and controlling crime. For further information please contact Program Coordinator, Wanda D. Foglia, J.D., Ph.D., at macj@rowan.edu or 856-256-4399, or visit www.rowan.edu/macj.



(Picture layout) (L to R) Author Harry Comisa, Past President Dr. Charlie Flint, Former Trenton State Prison Inmate “The Bull” Teddy Roberts and Author Jim Franklin.

FUGITIVE SAFE SURRENDER

At a recent NJACJE meeting David Thomas, Executive Director of the New Jersey State Parole Board spoke about an exceptional national program that is now being used in New Jersey by the Parole Board, Fugitive Safe Surrender (FSS). Fugitive Safe Surrender allows individuals that have arrest warrants to safely surrender to the authorities.

The program has proven to be a win win for both the fugitives as well as law enforcement. The defendant and his/her family are helped by the socio-economic consequences of the possibility of immediate release. The participant also benefits by avoiding the inherent dangers of remaining a fugitive. According to a November 8, 2010 Parole Board press release, local governments are benefited because a single fugitive surrender saves law enforcement approximately \$420. in associated costs of apprehension and custody.

The Parole Board states that the November 3-6 Fugitive Safe Surrender event held at the First Baptist Church of Lincoln Gardens in Somerset, New Jersey, yielded approximately 3,901 surrenders. It was the third event held in New Jersey, the first and second was held in Camden and Newark and yielded. 2,245 and 4,103 surrenders respectively with a grand total of approximately 10,249 New Jersey surrenders. Accordingly the program has saved state and local government approximately \$4,304,580 dollars.

FAREWELL TO DR. BOLL

**Dr. William C. Boll, Warren County Community College,
passes away at age 67.**

Bill Boll, long time NJACJE member, died on Nov. 16, 2010, after a long battle with ALS (Lou Gehrig's disease). Bill leaves behind his wife of 43 years, Barbara, a son and a daughter, and three grand children. Bill served in the United States Navy during the Vietnam War and with the Elizabeth Police Department for 26 years, retiring at the rank of Detective. He then founded the Criminal Justice program at Warren County Community College, and served as the program coordinator until last year when his illness forced him to retire.

Bill received an Associate's Degree in Criminal Justice from Union County College, a Bachelor's Degree in Public Administration and a Master's Degree in Behavioral Science from Kean College, and a Doctoral Degree in Criminology from the University of South Africa. For many years, Bill was an active member of the NJACJE where we came to know him as a valued colleague, a dedicated worker, and a true gentleman who could always be counted on to help out in any way the Association needed. For those of us that were fortunate enough to have known him, he will truly be missed.

INSIDE NJACJE

Presidential Awards

Dr. Rainville Award Photo



On May 8, 2009 Former President Dr. Ray Rainville received the Dr. Robert J. McCormack Presidential Leadership Award from then Past President Dr. Peter Horne as Cavit Cooley looks on.

Past President Charlie Flint Receives Award



On May 14, 2010 past President Dr. Charlie Flint received the Dr. Robert J. McCormack Presidential Leadership Award from new President Cavit Cooley.

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Interestingly, some research on applying reintegrative shaming to the corporate world has been conducted in an attempt to decrease criminal activities by tax offenders. Research has found greater compliance with standards in nursing homes when health inspectors used the reintegrative shaming approach. Chen (2002) found support for Braithwaite's premise that reintegrative shaming is more effective in preventing criminal behavior (than the fear/threat of punishment) in Chinese society. This is due to the fact that shaming is particularly meaningful in a society with strong social bonds.

A number of other researchers (Morris, 2002; Daly, 2002; Grasmick, Bursik and Arneklev, (1993) have extended restorative justice techniques to the serious crime of sex offending and domestic violence because current regulations are failing to reduce recidivism. (In fact, some of the students surveyed in the current study thought it would be appropriate to try with sex offenders). However, results are mixed overall. Some studies show support for these efforts, while others show little to no effect. Most research shows that even with these techniques in place, reform of offenders is modest (Levrant et al, 1999; Andrews and Bonta, 2003). Further, there are some concerns about the effect on due process rights.

Interestingly, Hay (2001) examined reintegrative shaming with parents in disciplining their kids. He found that forgiveness by peers actually *increased* the likelihood of participation in further criminality! Thus, one finding is obvious; the subject requires further review and testing to determine its viability and success. Individual characteristics, as well as the crime itself, need to be taken into consideration. Further, legal issues and the "net widening" effect need to be addressed.

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position of PANJ (PANJ, 10/23/2009). If Governor Christie's position has not changed, the question left unanswered is: how can the overwhelming constitutional obstacles be overcome?

There are now four bills before the New Jersey Legislature that by various means calls for PO's to bear arms, those bills are as follows:

- A877 – Authorizes PO's to exercise police powers
- A965 – Transfers all probation functions and employees to the Bureau of Probation in the State Parole Board
- S2487 – Transfers all probation functions and employees to the Bureau of Probation in the State Parole Board
- SCR37 – Proposes a constitutional amendment authorizing a statute transferring probation functions from the Judiciary to the State Parole board (Bills 2010-2011).

Conclusion

An inherent dilemma exists when an autonomous agency is forced to rely on a separate organization to perform an essential aspect of its duties. When field officers are asked to depend upon municipal, county or state police officers, to assist in the supervision of dangerous probationers, the courts desired appearance of neutrality, exemplified by the implementation of (directive 9-94) is jeopardized.

In its quest to provide blind justice to court customers, the Judiciary is necessarily focused on (PS) matters in order to avoid any semblance of partiality, bias or questionable consultations, in fact, Canon 2 of the New Jersey Judicial Code of Conduct is: "A Judge Should Avoid Impropriety and the Appearance of Impropriety in All Activities." The maintenance of the

courts (PS) integrity is paramount to its survival, (AS) services are of lesser importance.

The court is functioning as any police agency will; it functions under the implicit rules of management and public policies, i.e., protect and defend one's primary organization and administrate with primary allegiance to the mission statement of that organization. In that the dilemma began with a constitutional power struggle at the top, there is no reason to believe that resistance will not continue to permeate down through the system. Particularly since only one party, the court, is overtly seeking an alliance.

Accordingly, all too often there are many variables and or conflicts that serve to prevent the long term smooth partnering of probation and the police for the primary function of probation field supervision.

- Contrasting mission statements **(Rehabilitation v. Arrest)**
- Budget restrictions and conflicts **(How many? How long? How often?)**
- Scheduling variances of field officers and community policing officers **(When? Where?)**
- Conflicting public perception **(Who is this officer? Why is he in my house?)**
- Divergent authority **(Who will lead? Who will follow? Why?)**

Finding:

The (PS) PO function involves very little or no field work and the safety of those officers is assured. However, the (AS) PO function involves the supervision of probationers, it is law enforcement oriented and their safety in the field is a significant issue. **In order to protect POs and also satisfy the stated objectives of the Judiciary by providing the necessary appearance of objectivity, it is recommended that the administration of (AS) field PO's be**

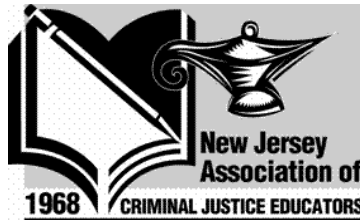
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removed from the auspices of Judiciary. An effective re-assessment and improvement of the current policy by restructuring probation services accordingly is warranted. This would put more law enforcement officers on the streets, enhance the supervision of probationers by protecting

them from themselves; insure the safety of the entire community as well as those dedicated officers who serve it. Ignoring this problem and denying its existence will not alleviate it; doing so will only exacerbate it.

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Membership Application

New Jersey Association of Criminal Justice Educators

Since 1968 the New Jersey Association of Criminal Justice Educators (NJACJE) has been reaching out to academics in criminal justice and related fields in an effort to enhance the quality of undergraduate and graduate education in the discipline. The organization was established in 1968 during the early years of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) as the Council on Educational Institutions for Law Enforcement (CEILE). It was formed with the support of the state's Chancellor of Higher Education to develop a Master Plan for Higher Education in Criminal Justice. One of the organizational goals was to function as a liaison between the New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice and the rapidly multiplying Police Science Programs that began to develop. The Council met monthly over the years to discuss issues related to criminal justice education and to plan and sponsor numerous symposia, seminars and workshops on various criminal justice issues. During the 1970's CEILE affiliated with the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and represented the state's criminal justice educators at their meetings. In 1990, in response to dramatic shifts in criminal justice education, the Council members voted to change the organization's name and its constitution and by-laws to reflect more accurately the current expanded mission:

- To meet the needs of criminal justice education,
- To enhance the quality of and encourage innovated programs in the field,
- To promote professionalism of criminal justice practitioners,
- To facilitate information sharing among criminal justice educators,
- To recommend standards for educational programs in the field, and
- To provide public education regarding the criminal justice system.

Membership in NJACJE is open to full and part-time faculty, representatives of criminal justice agencies, and students.

Meeting Dates

Locations and updates at www.NJACJE.org

Please print:

Name _____ Academic Rank/Title _____

Institution affiliation _____

Preferred mailing

Address _____ Tel # (_____) _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ e-mail _____

Previous Member () New Member ()

Type of membership () Regular Member: Faculty Full time () or Part time () Student ()

() Professional Affiliate- Practitioners in the field () Agency/Organizational Sponsorship

Membership Fee \$35.00 () Student Fee \$10.00 ()

Return this application, check, money order, or purchase order payable to NJACJE to:

Dr. Daniel Simone, Vice-President, of NJACE, PO Box 402, Hoboken, NJ 07030