**The Pursuit of Justice Unites Us**

**Criminal Justice Association of Georgia**

**Annual Conference**

**October 12-13, 2017**

**Valdosta State University**

**Welcome from the CJAG President**

**Michael B. Shapiro, President 2015-2017**

On behalf of the entire Executive Board, welcome to the Criminal Justice Association of Georgia’s 2017 Conference. We thank each of you for your participation in this event, and in the Association. Our organization continues to grow in terms of both membership and outreach. This is our fifth year hosting an independent conference and we are glad you chose to join us.

The theme for this year’s conference is *“The Pursuit of Justice Unites Us”*. After four years in the metropolitan Atlanta area, we have taken the conference “on the road” to Valdosta. Our commitment to be an organization serving the entire State of Georgia remains strong, and our venue here at Valdosta State University is evidence of that pledge. Criminal justice in America continues to face tremendous challenges. Our country is rapidly changing in terms of demographics, politics and the scrutiny our criminal justice system endures. We must both appreciate the past and consider the possibilities of the future. In our capacity as teachers, students and criminal justice professionals, we have the ability to shape the direction of justice in America, and beyond. We cannot shirk from this obligation.

As always, I am extremely grateful for the tireless efforts and dedication of the Association’s leadership. They continue to exemplify the very best in academia and have made my two year term as your President appear to be effortless. This conference is a direct result of their work. When you see them this week, please take a moment to express your thanks to them. Our conference, updated website and Facebook page extend the Association’s ability to share critical information. Thank you to Neal McIntyre and Valdosta State University for hosting this year’s conference, including the addition of Thursday’s P.O.S.T. training and Neal and his wife, Selena, for their incredible work updating the Association’s website. Special thanks to Jennifer Allen for all of the behind the scenes work to ensure the conference’s success. To Steve Hougland, we are grateful for all of your efforts that culminated with bringing our new journal, “The Pursuit,” online. To say “thank you” hardly seems enough. Your work has raised the Association to a new level of professionalism.

As I finish my second, and final year, as your President, I will re-issue a friendly, but serious, challenge to each of you. Become more involved in the Association. Submit a paper to our new online journal, present at next year’s conference and, most of all, encourage your colleagues, peers, your faculty and students to become involved. Bring one of them to the 2018 Criminal Justice Association of Georgia conference and help us continue to grow into the twenty-first century.

I hope that each of you has an informative and enjoyable 2017 conference. Please visit with me during the event, enjoy the presentations, the keynote speaker, our social events, and the showing of the documentary “Released.”

Michael B. Shapiro

Criminal Justice Association of Georgia President

Georgia State University

**CJAG Executive Board:**

Michael B. Shapiro, President

Roger N. McIntyre, Treasurer

Jennifer M. Allen, Information Officer

Peter Fenton, Immediate President

**Conference Agenda:**

**Thursday, October 12, 2017**

**(board meetings and panel sessions)**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9:00 – 10:00 | CJAG Board Meeting – Magnolia Room 1 | POST Session | Textbook Publishers and Refreshments – Rose Room |
| 10:00 – 11:00 | BOR Update Meeting – Magnolia Room 1 |
| 11:00 – 12:00 | CJAG Annual Meeting – Magnolia Room 1 |
| 12:00 – 1:00 | Lunch (on your own) |
| 1:00 – 1:05 | President and Conference Host Welcome |  |
| 1:20 - 2:35 | Mental Health and Criminal Justice – Magnolia Room 1  Facilitator: Michael Shapiro | Social Media and Social Dynamics – Cypress Room  Facilitator: Peter Fenton |
| 2:40 – 3:55 | Policing and First Responders – Magnolia Room 1  Facilitator: Jennifer M. Allen | Theory and Research – Magnolia Room 1  Facilitator: Charles Ubah |
| 4:05 – 4:30 | Keynote Speaker – Brian Owens – State Board of Pardon and Paroles |  |
| 4:40 – 5:40 |  | CJAG Social – Cypress Room |  |

**Thursday, October 12, 2017**

**Drury Inn and Suites**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 6:00 – 7:00 | Kickback Social Hour – Drury Inn and Suites |  |
| 7:00 – 9:00 |  | Social Gathering Continues – Drury Inn and Suites – Past President’s Suite |

**Friday, October 13th**

**(panel sessions)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 9:00 – 9:05 | Welcome – Magnolia Room 1 | Text Book Publishers and Refreshments – Rose Room |
| 9:05 – 10:35 | Legal Issues – Magnolia Room 1  Facilitator: |
| 10:45-12:15 p.m. | Rehabilitation and Programming – Magnolia Room 1  Facilitator: Jennifer Hammack |
| 12:15-1:15 p.m. | Pearson REVEL Demonstration with Lunch |
| 1:20 – 2:35 | Education and Criminal Justice – Cypress Room  Facilitator: Charles Ochie |

**Friday, October 13th**

**Jennett Hall**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3:00 – 5:00 | Screening of Documentary “Released” and Panel Discussion |

**Conference Venue Information:**

All conference rooms have presentation media for PowerPoint or video presentations.

**Panel Sessions**

**Thursday, October 12, 2017**

**1:20 – 2:35 p.m. – Magnolia Room 1**

**Mental Health and Criminal Justice**

**Facilitator: Michael Shapiro**

* The Effect of Incarceration on Mental Health of Inmates – Charles O. Ochie, Sr., Albany State University; Patrick I. Ibe, Albany State University; and Evaristus Obinyan, Middle Georgia State University
* A Survey of Criminal Justice Professionals: Efficient Identification of Mental Disorders – Katlyn Ford, Valdosta State University; and Yanet Garcia, Valdosta State University
* A Review of Trauma-Informed Interventions Among Adjudicated Youth Experiencing PTSD Symptomology – Mary Eakin, Georgia State University
* The Role of Religiosity and Social Support on Mental Health Among College Students – George Thomas, Albany State University and Rani George, Albany State University

**1:20 – 2:35 p.m. – Cypress Room**

**Social Media and Social Dynamics**

**Facilitator: Peter Fenton**

* The Challenges Posed by Thought and Language, Christopher Goss – Georgia State University
* New News Media, Same Old Story: The Overrepresentation of Black Male Criminality a Social Media Based City News Website – Thomas R. Hochschild, Valdosta State University; Lorna Alvarez-Rivera, Valdosta State University; Alison Zeaser, Valdosta State University; Taylor Prain, Valdosta State University; and Ra’Shone Lewis, Valdosta State University

**2:40 – 3:55 p.m. – Magnolia Room 1**

**Policing and First Responders**

**Facilitator: Jennifer M. Allen**

* Southeastern State Local Law Enforcement Preparedness In Domestic Terrorism Interdiction – Duann Thompson, Lanier Technical College
* Police and The Need for Military Equipment – Julius Trimble, Fort Valley State University

**2:40 – 3:55 p.m. – Cypress Room**

**Theory and Research**

**Facilitator: Charles Ubah**

* Crime Prevention and Safety Security School Surveys: An Analysis of Research Designs – Deborah M. Robinson, Valdosta State University
* The Sociological Imagination Clouds Human Judgment – Walter Bowers, Albany State University
* How About Jihad Bro? What About White Power? A Theoretical Examination of What Drives Extremist Groups’ Membership – Linn H. Pitts, Shorter University

**4:05 – 4:30 – Magnolia Room 1**

**Keynote Speaker**

Brian Owens was appointed to the State Board of Pardons and Paroles on February 1, 2015, by Governor Nathan Deal. The former commissioner of the Georgia Department of Corrections began his career as a parole officer in 1993. He was later promoted to assistant chief parole officer and chief parole officer.

In 1999, Mr. Owens joined the Georgia Department of Corrections. He began his career at the department as Director of the Office of Planning and Analysis and was later promoted to Executive Assistant and then to Assistant Commissioner. On January 8, 2009, Mr. Owens was sworn in as commissioner of the Georgia Department of Corrections by Governor Perdue. He was reappointed as Commissioner by Governor Deal on January 18, 2011.

Mr. Owens earned his bachelor’s degree in psychology from the University of Georgia. He and his wife have two children and reside in middle Georgia.

**Friday, October 13, 2017**

**9:05 – 10:35 a.m. – Magnolia Room 1**

**Rehabilitation and Programming**

**Facilitator: Jennifer Hammack**

* Approaches Towards Drugs: An Evidence-Based Synthesis of Strategies and Their Promises For Addressing the Philippines’ Drug Problems – Melchor C. de Guzman, Georgia Gwinnett College
* Invigorating the Case for a Broader Insight on Offender Rehabilitation and Recidivism – Charles Ubah, Georgia College & State University
* Assessment of Sexual Harassment Prevention Efforts in New York City Middle Schools – R. Neal McIntyre, Valdosta State University

**10:45 – 12:15 p.m. – Magnolia Room 1**

**Legal Issues**

**Facilitator: Karen Wheel Carter**

* Supreme Court Update – Michael B. Shapiro, Georgia State University; and Peter Fenton, Kennesaw State University
* Dog Sniffs: A New Frontier – Kathryn Albert, Georgia College
* Implementation of the New Campus Carry Law in the State of Georgia’s Colleges and Universities – Nermin Cultarevic, Georgia Gwinnett College
* The Brady Rule – Bethany R. Keyes, Georgia College & State University

**12:15 – 1:15 p.m. – Magnolia Room 1**

**Pearson REVEL Demonstration with Lunch**

**1:20 – 2:35 p.m. – Magnolia Room 1**

**Education and Criminal Justice**

**Facilitator: Charles Ochie**

* Undergraduate Legal Clinics: A Successful Experiential Tool, or Dangerous Work? – Jennifer Hammack, Georgia College & State University
* A Model of General Studies in Education Abroad – Wilson Huang, Valdosta State University
* Criminal Justice Internships: A Description and Evaluation – Rudy Prine, Valdosta State University
* Teaching When Students Won’t Talk – Karen Wheel Carter, Georgia State University; and Leila Lawlor, Georgia State University

**Program Abstracts**

**Mental Health and Criminal Justice**

**Facilitator: Michael Shapiro**

* *The Effect of Incarceration on Mental Health of Inmates – Charles O. Ochie, Sr., Albany State University; Patrick I. Ibe, Albany State University; and Evaristus Obinyan, Middle Georgia State University*

A 2005 Bureau of Justice Statistics survey of mental health issues among jails and prisons reveal serious mental health problems among the jails and prison inmates. The survey revealed that more than half of all prison and jail inmates had a mental health problem, including 705,600 inmates in state prisons, 78,800 in federal prisons and 479,900 in local jails. These estimates according the Justice Statistics represented 56% of state prisoners, 45% of Federal prisoners and 64% of jail inmates. The question to be posed is what percentage of these inmates come into prison with already mental health issues/problems and what percentage develop mental health issues/problems while being incarcerated due to factors in many prisons that have negative effects on mental health?. The survey also notes that the jails inmates have the highest rate of mental issues (64%). This paper examines the overall issues of incarceration effects on jails and prison inmates and will discuss many prisons’ factors that have negative effects on inmates and will outline suggestions and what can be done to alleviate these negative mental health causing conditions in jails and prisons.

* *A Survey of Criminal Justice Professionals: Efficient Identification of Mental Disorders – Katlyn Ford, Valdosta State University; and Yanet Garcia, Valdosta State University*

This study is to operationalize the relationship between mental disorder training and the level of knowledge that criminal justice professionals possess. The importance of this study is to see if the level of knowledge acquired by criminal justice professionals is relevant to the rates of those who show signs and symptoms of a mental disorder. The study will also examine the question, does the level of knowledge impact their experience with the criminal justice system. The methodology employed in the study was a survey instrument used to measure respondents’ assessments of various mental conditions based on case scenarios. These scenarios consisted of major depressive disorder, autism, bipolar disorder, and Post Traumatic Disorder (PTSD). Participants’ assessments will be analyzed along with their professional background and individual characteristics.

* *A Review of Trauma-Informed Interventions Among Adjudicated Youth Experiencing PTSD Symptomology – Mary Eakin, Georgia State University*

The rate of trauma-impacted juveniles entering the juvenile justice system has risen and continues to rise, impacting over 90% of adjudicated youths. Multiple victimizations and poly-victimization is typical for these adolescents, which increases the risk of compounding mental health concerns. The recent revision of the DSM-V expanded the criteria for stress and trauma-related disorders has expanded, and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in adolescence is now more commonly recognized and diagnosed. This paper examines the diagnosis and physiological changes associated with PTSD, and evaluates four of the current trauma-informed interventions being used in the juvenile justice system. Implications for further research and expansion of the programs are also discussed.

* *The Role of Religiosity and Social Support on Mental Health Among College Students – George Thomas, Albany State University; and Rani George, Albany State University*

Mental health among students in colleges and universities has captured the attention of researchers, college administrators and policy makers. The purpose of this study is to examine the role of religiosity and social support on mental health among college students. Studies show that both religiosity and social support is associated with increased mental health. This study was conducted as part of a Campus Suicide Prevention grant funded by SAMHSA. The data come from a sample of 605 undergraduate students from a four year educational institution in Southwest Georgia. A survey was administered in a classroom setting. Classrooms were randomly picked from the Spring 2015 semester schedule which represents all majors. No personal information was collected from students. Students completed the survey and placed them in a box that was provided in the classrooms. Further analyses will be conducted to examine the relationship between social support system and mental health. The implications of the results will be discussed.

**Social Media and Social Dynamics**

**Facilitator: Peter Fenton**

* *The Challenges Posed by Thought and Language, Christopher Goss – Georgia State University*

Language is not just a tool for communication, it also molds the way we think. A poet and a soldier may speak the same tongue but their perception of the world is likely to be very different. This notion is further complicated in heterogeneous societies that have a vast array of languages and dialects. With the advent of social media mass communication, language is now evolving at an exponential rate; what effect is this having on society and how should the justice system adapt?

* *New News Media, Same Old Story: The Overrepresentation of Black Male Criminality a Social Media Based City News Website – Thomas R. Hochschild, Valdosta State University; Lorna Alvarez-Rivera, Valdosta State University; Alison Zeaser, Valdosta State University; Taylor Prain, Valdosta State University; and Ra’Shone Lewis, Valdosta State University*

A large literature indicates that Black males are overrepresented as criminals in newspapers and broadcast news. However, little scholarly attention has been paid to online-only and social media based news sources. The authors conducted a content analysis of an online-only social media based city news website in a Southeastern state. Multiple coders assessed 8,142 stories that ran over the course of three years and found that, in line with previous research, Black males were disproportionately portrayed as criminals, were more likely to have a mugshot accompanying their story, and were more likely to have their race mentioned in the text of the story than any other demographic group. Furthermore, the website interface design exacerbated the portrayal of Black male criminality. Our results offer the strongest support for scapegoat and power structure theories, and limited support for racial threat and market share theories.

**Policing and First Responders**

**Facilitator: Jennifer M. Allen**

* *Southeastern State Local Law Enforcement Preparedness In Domestic Terrorism Interdiction – Duann Thompson, Lanier Technical College*

The purpose of this ex-post facto quantitative study was to explore the preparedness of local law enforcement in a southeastern state for domestic terrorism interdiction. The three areas that were explored were equipment/funding, training and intelligence resources. The number of local law enforcement agencies that participated in the study was 102 (N = 102¬). Each participating agency was classified by department member size of small, medium and large utilizing the CALEA standard for department size classification. A modified pilot-tested version of the Domestic Terrorism: National Assessment of State Preparedness (Riley & Hoffman, 1995) survey instrument was mailed to each department chief. The following research questions were utilized for analysis. RQ1. Is there a significant difference in the readiness equipment level of Southeastern police departments to intercede in domestic terrorism based on the size of the department? RQ2. Is there a significant difference in the readiness training level of Southeastern police departments to intercede in domestic terrorism based on the size of the department? RQ3. Is there a significant difference in the intelligence resource level of Southeastern police departments to intercede in domestic terrorism based on the size of the department? Wallis-Kruskal analysis was performed to determine if a statistical difference was present between the hypothesis and null hypothesis. Additional ad hoc analysis was performed to correlate the Wallis-Kruskal analysis. The results indicated that there were significant statistical differences between the small, medium and large departments in the areas of equipment/funding, training and intelligence resources. Recommendations are provided to expand research into these areas.

* *Police and The Need for Military Equipment – Julius Trimble, Fort Valley State University*

The police have acquired military grade equipment for a number of years. This equipment is deployed based on the perceived needs of individual police departments. However, this is not always consistent with the actual needs of the department. The purpose of this research is to develop a better understanding of how this equipment is used and it's effect on the community being severed. The methodology used is a comparison of how this equipment is deployed by the military and police departments that have acquired this equipment. In addition community members perception of the use of that equipment is surveyed.

**Theory and Research**

**Facilitator: Charles Ubah**

* *Crime Prevention and Safety Security School Surveys: An Analysis of Research Designs – Deborah M. Robinson, Valdosta State University*

This presentation will provide an analysis of various crime prevention and safety security research designs. As no physical environment is the same, the crime prevention and safety security designs used to analyze and assess these physical environments must also vary to meet the needs of the overall assessment. The various participants and activities within these environments must also be taken into account when designing a crime prevention or safety security school survey/research project.

* *The Sociological Imagination Clouds Human Judgment – Walter Bowers, Albany State University*

Society is being bombarded with one human rights issue after another with the divide that exists between people of different races and ethnicities growing wider. Court cases are being decided in favor of accused individuals regardless of overwhelming evidence being presented to support a conviction. Riots and injuries to members of society have resulted from the backlash of anger that is demonstrated by various groups who argue that justice was misapplied. Many decisions appear to be based on biases held by individuals participating on juries or making decisions from the seats of judges. The actions of some police officers have been criticized with critics claiming that the police harbor biased attitudes towards minority citizens. Minority groups are protesting and proclaiming that the country is full of people who are racists. With all of the current chaos that exits, it may be helpful to examine how the concept known as “sociological imagination” is responsible for biased behaviors of people in society. This paper takes a broad look at how the concept may offer insight to explain why people allow their own prejudices to govern their attitudes and responses to individuals who are different. Understanding the premises of the concept should provide a foundation for exploratory research to determine whether public discourse about “sociological imaginations” will cause people to reexamine themselves and make decisions that are fact-based.

* *How About Jihad Bro? What About White Power? A Theoretical Examination of What Drives Extremist Groups’ Membership – Linn H. Pitts, Shorter University*

It is apparent that extremist groups have become more prominent in the past decade especially in the United States. Violence related to extremist group membership is on the rise in the US. An examination of the theoretical underpinnings will seek to offer insight into the motivations of individuals that develop a radical ideologies and join an extremist movements. Additionally, the insight will reveal extremist group social dynamics and why grievances play a significant role. During the course of this paper, several notable cases will be discussed and used to highlight factors from the Social Capital and Strain/Anomie theories. Though the paper is focused on extremist activity in the United States, literature will be pulled from other countries to offer a comparison and context into the phenomenon of radicalization.

**Rehabilitation and Programming**

**Facilitator: Jennifer Hammack**

* *Approaches Towards Drugs: An Evidence-Based Synthesis of Strategies and Their Promises For Addressing the Philippines’ Drug Problems – Melchor C. de Guzman, Georgia Gwinnett College*

Under President Duterte, the Philippines has embarked on an all-out war against drugs. To date, approximately 8000 individuals were reported to have been summarily executed with a sizeable portion of the casualties being attributed to police operations. This paper presents a comparative analysis of practices and policies of several countries and explores the applicability of these practices to the Philippines in its efforts towards addressing its problems with drugs. Using the structural analysis approach, the paper examines strategies that other countries implemented to address their drug problems. It explores the whole spectrum of approaches to drug problems that include legalization, decriminalization, medicalization, and criminalization. The paper presents the successes as well as the challenges for the strategies that the countries have implemented. Finally, the paper explores the viabilities of these different strategies in the Philippines. The paper hopes to unravel the structural and/or other conditions that would enable the Philippines to implement these strategies based on the desired outcome of ultimately addressing substance abuse and drug dealing. Policy recommendations will be proposed.

* *Invigorating the Case for a Broader Insight on Offender Rehabilitation and Recidivism – Charles Ubah, Georgia College & State University*

Offender rehabilitation is one of the goals of the correctional system and a very controversial one that continues to divide policy makers, correctional practitioners, scholars and the general public. And since prison-based education especially at the postsecondary level is a very significant offender rehabilitative program, it is made the focus of this analysis. Offender recidivism rate is often used as the sole indictor of prison-based education program usefulness while ignoring other important considerations. This analysis, therefore, takes a critical look at the issues and argues that in addition to offender recidivism rate, adequate attention should be given to the other important considerations like academic, employment signaling, institutional function, and social values of prison-based education programs in any determination of the usefulness of the programs. This paradigm shift from the conventional way the issues are often examined previously, is scholarly significant in that, it reveals hidden critical insights and lessons that may be too important and too costly to ignore in 21st century corrections policy and practice.

* *Assessment of Sexual Harassment Prevention Efforts in New York City Middle Schools – R. Neal McIntyre, Valdosta State University*

Early prevention efforts to reduce or eliminate antisocial behaviors are frequently viewed to be more effective during the impressionable years of childhood and adolescence. It is during these impressionable years that kids often develop the foundation of either pro-social or antisocial habits. While early prevention programs can focus on a wide range of issues, sexual harassment within schools among teens and pre-teens have gained considerable interest. In most instances, attitudinal change must first happen before any noticeable change can be witnesses in behaviors. The current project examines the impact of sexual harassment intervention efforts among a group of sixth and seventh graders in middle schools in New York City. By comparing difference in attitudes and behaviors among participants who have and have not gone through an early prevention program focused on dating violence and sexual harassment, preliminary data can be gathered to determine the effectiveness of such training.

**Legal Issues**

**Facilitator: Karen Wheel Carter**

* *Supreme Court Update – Michael B. Shapiro, Georgia State University; and Peter Fenton, Kennesaw State University*

Each year the Supreme Court of the United States decides approximately eighty cases. Nearly one-third of these cases relate to criminal law or procedure. For the fifth straight year, Peter Fenton of Kennesaw State University and Michael Shapiro of Georgia State University will provide an update of important criminal justice decisions from the recent Supreme Court term. This year’s presentation will include cases such as the infamous Turner v. United States narrowing the effect of the Court’s 1963 Brady v. Maryland decision; Manuel v. City of Joliet, Illinois, et al. holding that pretrial detention can violate the Fourth Amendment’s prohibition of unreasonable seizures; Nelson v. Colorado addressing return of restitution after acquittal on retrial; and Packingham v. North Carolina determining that the First Amendment’s right to free speech protects convicted sex offender’s access to social media.

* *Dog Sniffs: A New Frontier – Kathryn Albert, Georgia College*

As K-9 officers’ use exponentially increases over recent decades, the desperate need for a reevaluation of their legal standing as tools of potential discovery of evidence intensifies. Examining case law regarding K-9 officers starting from United States v. Place (1976), it is pertinent to call into question the use of a trained drug dog, a highly amplified detector of possible contraband on one’s person, and whether it can be used to determine probable cause. The courts’ obvious reluctance to call dog sniffs searches is evident throughout the case law. The courts justify this dog sniff policy due to the less intrusive nature of a dog sniff since it only detects contraband. Even those with a rudimentary understanding of the law would raise questions as to the merits behind the determination that a canine sniff does not constitute a search. If one is to allow the canine sniff as a valid method of procuring probable cause without a warrant, this creates a conflict due to recent case law, specifically Rodriguez (2015). This paper will analyze how current dog sniff cases in the circuit courts will affect policing.

* *Implementation of the New Campus Carry Law in the State of Georgia’s Colleges and Universities – Nermin Cultarevic, Georgia Gwinnett College*

On June 1st 2017, a new law came in effect in the State of Georgia commonly called the “Campus Carry Law” or House Bill 280. Almost instantly, this law caused problems in the State of Georgia and across the nation particularly on the implementation of the law in the colleges and universities. Academia in the State of Georgia has almost exclusively been quite progressive and liberal in its administration, and a notion that now students and visitors will be able to carry concealed weapons on campus has been noted as causing a dissent. This research outlines the fundamental elements of the Georgia Campus Carry Law and juxtaposes these elements with the implementation policies among the 97 colleges and universities of the State of Georgia. Data was collected immediately after the law had taken effect in July and a follow up research was done in September. The research will also outline some of the infrastructures that were established to implement the law. Implications of these challenges to campus safety as well as the potential criminal and civil liabilities will be discussed. In addition, this research offers some possible practical solutions to the implementation problems.

* *The Brady Rule – Bethany R. Keyes, Georgia College & State University*

In a 1963 case, Brady v Maryland 373 U.S. 83 (1963), John Brady was convicted of murder in the first degree, despite his accomplice, Charles Boblit pleading guilty. During Brady’s trial, the evidence of a guilty plea by Boblit was suppressed by the prosecution. As an outcome of this case, the Brady Rule was created. This rule states that prosecutors must disclose materially exculpatory evidence that is in possession of the government to the defense. The prosecution is required to disclose any evidence in favor of the defendant. If the prosecution does not disclose material exculpatory evidence under the Brady rule, the defendant’s due process right has been violated. Evidence will still be suppressed, regardless of knowledge of the prosecution that is in their possession, or whether the prosecution intentionally withheld the evidence from the defendant. The Brady rule ultimately identified a problem in criminal cases that eliminated the defendant’s due process right. The Brady rule grants access to evidence the defendant may have never seen. In order to honor the Brady rule today, and to reduce the perverse incentives that now affect many prosecutors' offices, pretrial discovery in criminal cases must be broadened to include all evidence.

**Education and Criminal Justice**

**Facilitator: Charles Ochie**

* *Undergraduate Legal Clinics: A Successful Experiential Tool, or Dangerous Work? – Jennifer Hammack, Georgia College & State University*

Historically American law schools have used experiential learning to supplement or to reinforcement traditional in-person lecture classes. These experimental learning environments have been through internships, externships and legal clinics primarily. Due to the nature of such clinics (long hours, excessive research, client contact, cost) most undergraduate legal programs have not considered the introduction of traditional legal experiential learning platforms. Research in the area of experiential learning shows that students annoy only retain the knowledge longer, but are more satisfied with their learning experiences in most circumstances. Regardless, many pre-law undergraduate programs in the United States have been hesitant to transition into experiential learning. Pre-law professor and advisors are becoming more and more aware of the shifting of law school curriculums to include increasingly more experiential learning platforms. To truly prepare our pre-law students for a seamless transition into law school logically we should consider adding experiential learning practices into our curriculum. “As access to justice though traditional indigent legal services narrows, an educational trend expands on college campuses: the creation of ‘service-learning’ opportunities for undergraduates.” Zucker and Zucker (2002). Our pre-law program instituted an undergraduate appellate clinic in Spring 2017 taught by faculty. The goal of the program was to serve the local community as well as to provide our legal research and writing students to real cases and outcomes. The class was of twenty was assigned a state habeas case to research and 5 memos to write by the end of the semester. This paper examines the clinic’s best practices as an undergraduate legal clinic.

* *A Model of General Studies in Education Abroad – Wilson Huang, Valdosta State University*

This study depicts a short-term China study abroad program under the auspices of the Asia Council of the University System of Georgia (USG). The program is conducted in the Maymester for four weeks with travels to large cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, Xian, and Zhengzhou. Participating professors with different academic disciplines come from various USG institutions and teach courses in their specialty areas during the study. This general study model consisting of multiple disciplines of faculty is similar to those study abroad programs sponsored by the USG European Council.

The design of the study is based on the experiential learning theory which postulates that experience is the primary source of educational learning and intellectual growth in daily life. The theory emphasizes a learning process through which students learn by reflecting on their participation in an experience. Although any type of educational program may enhance student development, experiential learning suggests that direct engagement in a study abroad program will accelerate student learning with more holistic outcomes. This study illustrates how theoretical elements of experiential learning have been implemented in the China program. The study further examines how students’ learning can be tied to their immersion in the culture, social institutions and local people with whom they are closely affiliated during study abroad.

* *Criminal Justice Internships: A Description and Evaluation – Rudy Prine, Valdosta State University*

This project describes an undergraduate internship program from Fall 2012-Summer 2017. Descriptive variables include agency placement, student and evaluator demographics, and GPA. Agency supervisor evaluations are included in the analysis.

* *Teaching When Students Won’t Talk – Karen Wheel Carter, Georgia State University; and Leila Lawlor, Georgia State University*

Teaching the engaged learner often seems to be easier than teaching the student who appears disengaged. But what happens when your student is capable but does not enjoy talking in class or interacting with other students?

How do you recognize when you have a student who is uncomfortable speaking in class? How do you engage these students? What does it take to engage these students and ensure that they are connected to the class?

Professors Leila Lawlor and Karen Carter Explore innovative ways of engaging the silent student. Join us for the an interactive session that helps us as faculty practice different ways of teaching and learning for these students.

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| Pitts, L.H. | Shorter University | **6, 11** |
| Praine, T. | Valdosta State University | **5, 9** |
| Prine, R. | Valdosta State University | **7, 15** |
| Robinson, D.M. | Valdosta State University | **6, 10** |
| Shapiro, M | Georgia State University | **2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14** |
| Thomas, G. | Albany State University | **5, 9** |
| Thompson, D. | Lanier Technical College | **5, 10** |
| Trimble, J. | Fort Valley State University | **5, 10** |
| Ubah, C. | Georgia College and State University | **3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13** |
| Wheel Carter, K. | Georgia State University | **4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15** |
| Zeaser, A. | Valdosta State University | **5, 9** |