

ICPC REGION 2

ETHICS

Chaplain Jerry Gaidos

Course Goals

- An understanding of the terminology surrounding ethics
- An understanding of the trust the public places in its public servants, ministers, and counselors
- The role of ethics in leadership
- Fair and open access of accountability

Course Goals

- Personal and cooperative values
- The development of integrity and character
- Leadership and character as goals
- The measure of character
- The expectations of public servants

The Terminology

ETHICS

A code of behavior that enables people to make moral judgments about difficult situations

The Terminology

MORALS

A system of principles and judgments based on cultural, religious, and philosophical concepts and beliefs, by which humans determine whether given actions are right or wrong.

The Terminology

STANDARDS

A practice or product, which is widely recognized or employed, especially because of its excellence

PUBLIC TRUST

The responsibility the public places on government to care for their needs

The Terminology

TRUTH

That which is universally and at all times the determining basis for the reality of existence. Factuality, that which exists regardless of view point or relative opinion. The essence of natural law and its principles.

The Terminology

INTEGRITY

Comprises the personal inner sense of "wholeness" derived from honesty and consistent uprightness of character. Evaluators, of course, usually assess integrity from some point of view, such as that of a given ethical tradition or in the context of an ethical relationship.

The Terminology

SITUATIONAL ETHICS

A particular view of ethics, in which absolute standards are considered less important than the requirements of a particular situation. The standards used may, therefore, vary from one situation to another, and may even contradict one another

The Terminology

FAIRNESS

Justice is a concept involving the fair, moral, and impartial treatment of all persons, especially in the law. It is often seen as the continued effort to do what is right. In most cases what one regards as "right" is determined by consulting the majority, employing logic, or referring to divine authority, in the case of religion

The Terminology

VALUES

Principles, standards or qualities considered worthwhile or desirable by the person who holds them.

PROBITY

Complete and confirmed integrity; having strong moral principles

Trust Given to Public Servants, Ministers and Counselors

The Nature of Public Trust

The right to life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness.

The protection of those rights.

Behavior and Public Trust

Law
Religion
Ethics
Etiquette

Expectations of Public Trust

What does the public expect of the police?

Be there Do no harm

Objectivity Fairness

Courage Skill

Integrity Perfection

Ways to Destroy Public Trust

Using your position for personal gain

Not being truthful

Lack of confidentiality

Covering up

Excessive force

Public Trust Dilemmas

Truth vs. Justice

Honesty vs. Loyalty

Due Process vs. Crime Control

Ramifications of Destroying Public Trust

Poor Reputation

Loss of support

Loss of employment/Position

Loss of funding/equipment

Community Unrest

The Role of Ethics in Leadership

Models of Leadership

George Patton



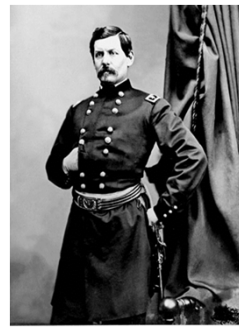
George Patton

John Beck, a tank destroyer sergeant, related: "On the way to Bastogne, we would see Patton along the side of the road waving us on. I don't know how he got ahead of us all the time, but he did. Patton was right there breaking it up and getting things moving again. He was a relentless man...and a great general. Patton had a theory that the Germans didn't shoot as well on the run. That's why he never wanted to stop. The only time he stopped in the field was when he ran out of gas."

George Patton

Virgil Pinkley, a UPI writer, wrote, "Gen. George S. Patton believed he was the greatest soldier who ever lived. He made himself believe he would never falter through doubt. This absolute faith in himself as a strategist and master of daring infected his entire army, until the men of the second American corps in Africa, and later the third army in France, believed they could not be defeated under his leadership."

George McClellan



George McClellan



George McClellan

The New York Evening Post commented in McClellan's obituary, "Probably no soldier who did so little fighting has ever had his qualities as a commander so minutely, and we may add, so fiercely discussed."

George McClellan

McClellan is usually ranked in the lowest tier of Civil War generals. However, the debate over McClellan's ability and talents remains the subject of much controversy among Civil War and military historians. He has been universally praised for his organizational abilities and for his very good relations with his troops. They referred to him affectionately as "Little Mac"; others sometimes called him the "Young Napoleon". It has been suggested that his reluctance to enter battle was caused in part by an intense desire to avoid spilling the blood of his men. Ironically, this led to failing to take the initiative against the enemy and therefore passing up good opportunities for decisive victories, which could have ended the war early, and thereby could have spared thousands of soldiers who died in those subsequent battles. Generals who proved successful in the war, such as Lee and Grant, tended to be more aggressive and more willing to risk a major battle even when all preparations were not perfect.

George Custer



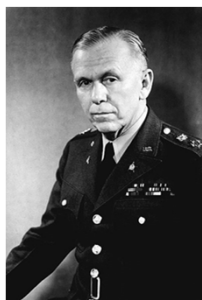
George Custer

- Custer has been called a "media personality", and he did value good public relations in addition to leveraging the print media of his era effectively. He frequently invited correspondents to accompany his campaigns (one, Associated Press reporter Mark Kellogg, died at the Little Bighorn), and their favorable reporting contributed to his high reputation, which lasted well into the 20th century. He paid attention to his image; after being promoted to brigadier general in the Civil War, Custer sported a uniform that included shiny cavalry boots, tight olive-colored corduroy trousers, a wide-brimmed slouch hat, tight hussar jacket of black velveteen with silver piping on the sleeves, a sailor shirt with silver stars on his collar, and a red cravat. He wore his hair in long ringlets liberally sprinkled with cinnamon-scented hair oil. Later, in his campaigns against the Indians, Custer wore a buckskins outfit, along with his familiar red tie.

George A. Custer

While camped at Powder River, Custer refused the support offered by General Terry on June 21, of an additional four companies of the Second Cavalry. Custer stated that he "could whip any Indian village on the Plains" with his own regiment, and that extra troops would simply be a burden.

George Marshall



George Marshall

George Catlett Marshall, Jr. (December 31, 1880 – October 16, 1959), was the primer American military leader, Chief of Staff of the Army, 1st five star, General of the Army, Secretary of State, and the third Secretary of Defense. Once noted as the "organizer of victory" by Winston Churchill for his leadership of the Allied victory in World War II. Marshall served as the United States Army Chief of Staff during the war and as the chief military adviser to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. As Secretary of State, his name was given to the Marshall Plan, for which he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953

George Marshall

Marshall's Leadership Principles

These five principles defined George Marshall's leadership qualities:

Candor	<i>Speak honestly and responsibly</i>
Commitment	<i>Faithfully adhere to what is right</i>
Courage	<i>Be bold in speech and deed</i>
Integrity	<i>Speak and act with honor</i>
Selflessness	<i>Service above self-interest</i>

George Marshall

"It is comparatively simple to select the generals after a display of their military qualities on the battlefield. The difficulty is when we must choose them prior to employment in active operations. . . . **The most important factor of all is character, which involves integrity, unselfish and devoted purpose, a sturdiness of bearing when everything goes wrong and all are critical, and a willingness to sacrifice self in the interest of the common good.**"--1944 writing to Miss Craig's class in Roanoke, Virginia

Integrity & Character

Development of Character

Effects of Heredity
Effects of Environment
Instruction, Training
Discipline, Correction, Punishment

Integrity & Character

Character is acquired by thought and process which is affected by example, opportunity and environment

Phil. 4:8. Finally brethren, whatever is true, whatever is honorable, whatever is right, what ever is pure, whatever is lovely, whatever is of good repute, if there is any excellence and if anything worthy of praise, dwell on these things. 9. The things you have learned and received and heard and seen in me, practice these things, and the God of peace will be with you.

Measures of Character

"The measure of a man's real character is what he would do if he knew he would never be found out."

Thomas Babington Macaulay
(English Historian, 1800-1859)

"People grow through experience if they meet life honestly and courageously. This is how character is built."

Eleanor Roosevelt (1884 – 1962)

Measures of Character

"Character is what you are in the dark."

D. L. Moody (1837-1899)

"Character cannot be developed in ease and quiet. Only through experience of trial and suffering can the soul be strengthened, ambition inspired, and success achieved."

Helen Keller (1880–1968)

Measures of Character

Paul

...We exult in our tribulations, knowing that tribulation brings about perseverance; and perseverance, proven character; and proven character, hope; and hope does not disappoint, because God has been poured out within our hearts through the Holy Spirit, who was given to us. Romans 5:3-5

Characteristics of a True Leader

Vision, goal oriented
Balanced Decision Making
Disciplined

Characteristics of a True Leader

Excellence
Models the Right Thing
Empowers Subordinates

Results of True Leadership

Confidence
Integrity & Honesty
Motive and Motivation

Fair and Open Access

VII. The Law Enforcement Chaplain shall be aware of Departmental regulations concerning favors, gifts and gratuities and follow them rigorously. He or she shall not give or receive any favor, gift or gratuity that has, or has the appearance of having, a basis in special consideration. He or she shall always conduct himself or herself in an ethical and professional manner.

Personal & Cooperative Values

III. The Law Enforcement Chaplain serves in an ecumenical capacity. He or she is not to use the chaplaincy to proselytize or to preach in order to win adherents to his or her faith group. It shall be assumed that the Law Enforcement Chaplain shall be familiar with the beliefs and practices of the various faith groups represented in his or her Department. It shall further be assumed that the Law Enforcement Chaplain is familiar with the requirements of honesty, integrity, humility, compassion, decency, brotherhood, humanity and love that are overarching concepts among faith groups.

Personal & Cooperative Values

IV. The Law Enforcement Chaplain shall not hesitate to seek guidance either from Departmental authorities or clergy of other faith groups when such guidance becomes necessary to the proper discharge of chaplaincy duties.

Personal & Cooperative Values

V. The Law Enforcement Chaplain may from time to time face situations involving members of his or her general community. The chaplain is to discharge his or her duties in such situations with due regard for any Departmental policies and procedures that may obtain in such circumstances. The chaplain is still a member of the clergy and as such may be of service to the entire community as long as he or she does not infringe upon the ministry of another member of the clergy and does not improperly involve his or her Department by such service.

Expectations of Public Servants

Serve others

Be Faithful

Be honest

Do your best

Chaplain's Ethics Dilemma

While on a ride-a-long with a deputy late one evening, you spot a car in a remote area with no lights. The deputy decides to check it out.

As you pull up on the car with the spotlight on, you can clearly see that there are two occupants, one male and one female. They do not appear to be clothed.

You also unmistakably recognize the car as being owned by a 21-year-old male in your church.

Chaplain's Ethics Dilemma

You and the deputy agree that, because it could be someone from your church, you should remain in the car.

The deputy IDs both subjects, determines they are both adults and tells them to get a room.

During the entire time the deputy is dealing with them, the female keeps trying to peer through the headlights to see who is in the patrol car. You clearly recognize her as a mid-40s married woman from your congregation.

Chaplain's Ethics Dilemma

Everyone in your church knows that you are a police chaplain. You have a strong suspicion that she knows you were in the patrol car.



Chaplain's Ethics Dilemma Questions

1. What, if anything, are you going to do?
2. Since you obtained this information in your role as a Chaplain, can you disclose to them that you know about their affair?
3. If you found out that they were members of another local church, would you normally call that pastor and disclose to him what you saw two of his church members doing?

Resources

Counseling Cops: What every Clinician needs to know

Ellen Kirschman, Mark Kamena, Joel Fay

COPS Training: The Traumas of Law Enforcement

"Spirituality Sensitive Care Giving"

Compassion Press