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Chapter 2 Matching

1.Hue and cry	a) Victimization survey that measure the dark figure of crime
2.Sir Robert Peel	b)Official statistics of crime collected by the FBI
3.Posse comitatus	c)Father of police professionalism
4.Spoils system	d) Established the London Metropolitan Police
5.August Vollmer	e) Professional police association
6.IACP	f) Political Era system where politicians favored those they knew
7.UCR	g) Constable's call for help from citizens
8. NCVS	h) Limits the involvement of the military in local law enforcement
9.Lex talionis	i)Act that formed the London Metropolitan Police
10.Metropolitan Police Act	j) An eye for an eye

Answer:

1. g
2. d
3. h
4. f
5. c
6. e
7. b
8. a
9. j
10. i

Level: Basic

Chapter 2 Essay

Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Discuss slave patrols and Jim Crow laws.

Answer: Slave patrols were first established in the South during the mid-1740s, with officers being given broad powers to punish slaves who committed offenses or who refused to submit to their masters. The slave patrols at this time were coordinated by property owners who, individually, had difficulty controlling the slave population and ensuring that they did not defy their masters. As with the night watch system, slave patrols were based on a form of citizen obligation whereby members of a community would watch over other citizens' slaves to ensure their obedience. Slave patrols evolved into an organized system with a chain of command and organizational structure and were generally considered the precursor to modern police forces in the United States.

By the 1880s, with the abolishment of slave codes, many states enacted Jim Crow Laws. These codes, examples of which are shown in Table 2.3, enforced segregation between whites

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and blacks in schools, parks, restrooms, public transportation, sports teams, and most other public facilities. Interracial marriage was prohibited, and employers were required to have separate facilities for their white and black workers. Because the police were required to enforce the Jim Crow laws, the black community came to view them essentially as agents of an oppressive legal system that treated them as second-class citizens rather than equal to whites. Much of the tension between the police and minority communities that ensued throughout the early twentieth century resulted from their enforcement first of the slave codes and subsequently the Jim Crow laws.

Objective: Explain regional differences in the development of law enforcement, such as slave patrols and Jim Crow laws.
Page number: 31-33
Level: Basic

2. List the characteristics of Kelling and Moore's Political Era (1840–1930).

Answer: During this era, most police officers actively worked to further the interests of the local politicians who placed them in power and gave them their resources and authority. These politicians were almost all upper-middle-class white males who worked within a spoils system, appointing people to civil service jobs predominately based on patronage, political affiliation, or in return for monetary payments. In addition, they often rewarded their associates by giving them key positions in police departments, and the politicians, in turn, used the police to help them maintain their political positions. As a result, policing was rife with corruption. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, many public leaders became convinced that something needed to be done to combat increasing levels of corruption and political favoritism resulting from the spoils system. It was at this point that the police began a period of major reform, aimed primarily at making them more professional and less susceptible to outside pressures.
.
Objective: Identify Kelling and Moore’s eras of policing and describe key events in the Political Era.
Page number: 33-35
Level: Basic

3. Discuss the early development of policing in England (include shires, tithings, shire reeve, constable, posse, etc.).

Answer: By the middle of the ninth century, the majority of the English population lived in established towns and cities, each with its own system of rules and organization. During the reign of Alfred the Great (849–899 AD), however, a new system of social organization was imposed. In an effort to make the collection of taxes and the maintenance of the king’s peace easier, Alfred divided England into regions known as shires. Each shire, which was similar to the American county, consisted of geographic units known as “hundreds”—so named because each contained 100 families. Each of the hundreds was composed of ten tithings, and a tithing consisted of ten families. Under this new arrangement, every citizen was tied to a particular tithe and was jointly responsible with all other members of his or her group for the payment of taxes and the maintenance of order. As a result, a crime committed by one person was held to be a crime committed by his or her entire community, with the punishment to be borne by the group as a whole. In essence, Alfred’s aim was to make communities self-regulating when it came to the

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payment of taxes and the enforcement of law. Shire reeves, precursors to modern-day sheriffs, were the leaders of the shires and were appointed by the king. They were given the task of ensuring that law and order was maintained throughout their region. Drawing on the assistance of locally elected constables, shire reeves frequently organized villagers and other members of the community into posses that would track down and apprehend offenders.

Although by modern standards the system of policing established by Alfred the Great might appear to be crude, the introduction of shire reeves and local constables revolutionized the way in which laws were enforced throughout medieval England. In the space of a few decades, the administration of justice was taken out of the hands of individuals and made the responsibility of particular communities and their appointed leaders. Law enforcement ceased to be a private matter and became associated with the king and his agents.

Some three centuries later, this system was formalized by the Statute of Winchester (1285), which increased the power of the constables and made them responsible for organizing local watchers. In addition, under the Statute all men between the ages of fifteen and sixty were required to bear arms in defense of the crown and the king's peace and to assist their local constable in the pursuit of offenders. Failure to heed the constable's call for help—known as the hue and cry—was a punishable offense under the new law, and anyone who did not help to apprehend criminals risked being tried with them as associates.

Objective: Trace the development of informal policing in England and the United States.
Page number: 26-30
Level: Basic

4. Discuss the significance of the Pendleton Act of 1883.

Answer: One of the most significant developments at the end of the nineteenth century was the passage of the Pendleton Act, whose primary purpose was to abolish the spoils system. The Pendleton Act was a federal bill, and its main goal was to reduce the level of corruption endemic with the federal administration of Ulysses S. Grant (*The Columbia Encyclopedia* 2001). Because it was a federal act, it only applied to federal employees. However, it set in motion a series of similar proposals at the state and local levels calling for the reform of hiring and promotion standards for civil servants in local governments. Because it established objective criteria for hiring public officials and made it unlawful to dismiss civil employees for political reasons, the Act led to a wave of reforms. Before the Act, most government positions were political appointments. Although the Act did not entirely eliminate the influence of politicians, it was an important first step towards regulating the influence of politicians in hiring decisions.

Objective: Identify Kelling and Moore's eras of policing and describe key events in the Political Era.
Page number: 34
Level: Basic

5. Identify J. Edgar Hoover and discuss his contributions to policing.

Answer: A firm believer in the need for professional law enforcement agencies, Hoover was largely responsible for developing the FBI National Academy in 1935, which is responsible for training police officers from around the country in specialized policing and investigation techniques. Hoover also was responsible for establishing the FBI Crime Laboratory, which, despite controversy surrounding the lab in the 1990s, is generally regarded as one of the best such laboratories in the world.[5] Hoover's other key achievements include the introduction of the

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FBI Uniform Crime Reports; the hiring of accountants and lawyers to serve as special agents; and the development of the FBI's Ten Most Wanted Criminals program.
Although Hoover is well regarded as a reformer and advocate of police professionalism, his reputation since his death has suffered considerably. There are many reasons for this, both professional and personal. On a professional note, Hoover has been accused of harassing alleged Communists, using domestic surveillance by the FBI during his time as head of the Bureau, suppressing information from the Warren Commission (the Commission that investigated the murder of John F. Kennedy), protecting individuals involved in organized crime from investigations, and mishandling royalty funds from books and movies.
Objective: Discuss policing as a profession.
Page number: 36-37
Level: Basic

Chapter 2 Critical Thinking

1. Our current system of policing best fits into what era? Is this best for police/community relations?
   Answer: Answers will vary, and could say either legalistic or service style. The focus on zero-tolerance policing, hot spots, and other such tactics fall under legalistic style, while community-related policing tactics fall under the service style. With either answer, police-community relations can be improved through more outreach to the community, better transparency, and improved race relation training.
   Objective: various
   Page numbers: pp 38-39
   Level: Difficult

2. What variables other than college education do you think might play a role in improving police/community relations?
   Answer: Answers will vary, but may include factors such as knowledge of the community or living in the community, working with community leaders, training with regard to race/ethnicity/gender/mental health differences, etc.
   Objective: various
   Page numbers: 43
   Level: Intermediate

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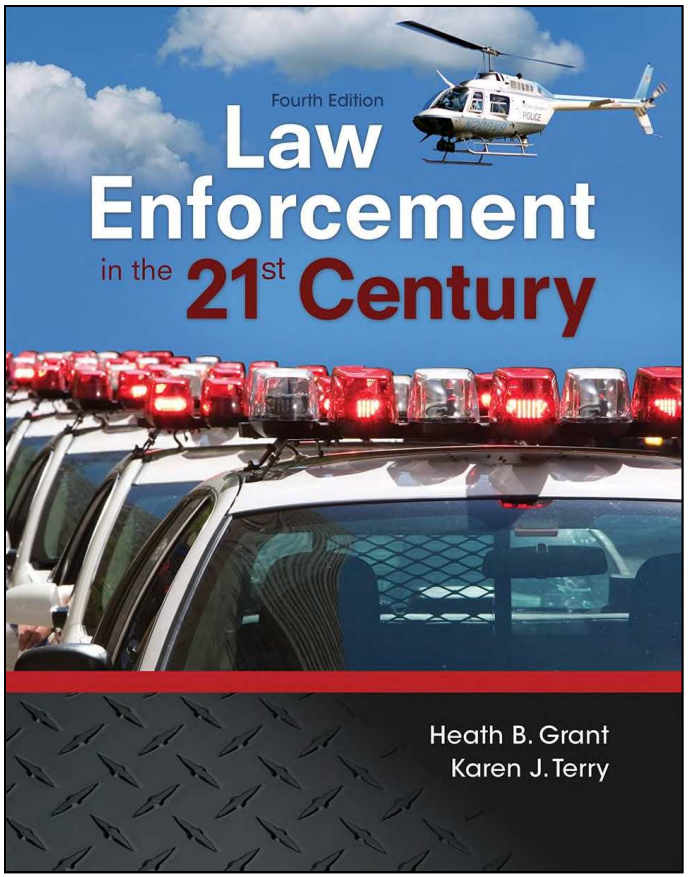
Law Enforcement in the 21st Century

FOURTH EDITION



CHAPTER 2

Origins and Development of Law Enforcement

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Introduction

- Up until the last 200 years, most societies relied on individual citizens and communities to police themselves.
- The Industrial Revolution, rising levels of poverty, crime, and public disorder led to the need of formal policing.
  - First in Britain and then in the United States

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Early Origins of Social Control

- **Lex Talionis** was an early societal system.
  - "Eye for an eye" mentality where the victim was responsible for punishing the alleged wrongdoer

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Early Origins of Social Control

- **Code of Hammurabi** emerged in 2200 BC emerged as societies became more complex.
  - Written system of laws with prescribed specific penalties.
- Roman Emperor **Augustus** is credited with the establishing the first civilian police force-Vigiles.

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Development of Formal Policing in England

- After the fall of Rome and the end of Roman occupation of Britain, there was no organized system of policing.
- Punishments were often death.

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Development of Formal Policing in England

- Accused were given the opportunity to prove their innocence by an informal trial.
  - Coincidentally, the process of proving one's innocence was as often as painful as the punishment.

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England: From Tithing to Posse Comitatus

- Two early concepts that led to a more unified and consistent approach
  - **The King's Peace** concept held that any crime against an individual was also a crime against the king.
  - King's subjects are his **property** and harm to them made the perpetrator liable to pay compensation to the crown.

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England: From Tithing to Posse Comitatus

- Shires and tithes occurred in England around 849–899 AD as a means to collect taxes and maintain peace.
  - **Shires** were regions that contained 100 families, and each of the "hundreds" composed ten **tithings** of ten families.

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England: From Tithing to Posse Comitatus

- Shires and tithes occurred in England around 849–899 AD as a means to collect taxes and maintain peace.
  - Crime committed by one person was held to be a crime committed by the entire community and punishment was to the group.
  - Used shire reeves (sheriffs), constables, and posses

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England: From Tithing to Posse Comitatus

- In 1285, Statue of Winchester increased the power of the constables and all men between ages 15–60 were required to bear arms to promote peace and assist the constables.
  - Hue and cry
  - Justices of the Peace began to emerge.
  - This system remained for about 400 years.

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England: From Tithing to Posse Comitatus

- Henry Fielding organized law enforcement agents known as the Bow Street Runners.
  - They were the first paid detectives.

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England: From Tithing to Posse Comitatus

- In 1878 the **Posse Comitatus Act** in the U.S. was signed.
  - It separated military functions from local law enforcement.
  - Prohibits the military from serving as a domestic police force

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England: The Formal System of Policing

- Sir Robert Peel established the London Metropolitan Police in 1828.
  - Metropolitan Police Act (1829) established funds for 1,000 officers.
- Military structure, uniforms, and professionalism
- Officers were known as Bobbies in 1856.

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Sir Robert Peel's Principles of Policing

1. The police must be stable, efficient and organized along military lines.
2. The police must be under governmental control.
3. The absence of crime will best prove the efficiency of the police.
4. The distribution of crime new is essential.

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Sir Robert Peel's Principles of Policing

5. The deployment of police strength both by time and area is essential.
6. No quality is more indispensable to a policeman than a perfect command of temper; a quiet determined manner has more effect than violent action.
7. Good appearance commands respect.
8. The securing and training of proper persons is at the root of efficiency.

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Sir Robert Peel's Principles of Policing

9. Public security demands that every police officer be given a number.
10. Police headquarters should be centrally located and easily accessible to the people.
11. Policemen should be hired on a probationary basis.
12. Police records are necessary to the correct distribution of police strength.

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United States: Early Watch Systems

- Justice of the Peace, Sheriffs, and Constables were initially used in the U.S.

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United States: Early Watch Systems

- **Night Watch** systems developed when it became too difficult for the sheriff's and constables.
  - Volunteer citizens patrolling, arresting, and holding criminals
  - System didn't work very well.
  - Paid watchmen worked better.
- Vigilante committees

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United States: Slave Patrols and Jim Crow Laws

- **Slave Patrols** established mid-1740s punished slaves for offenses or for refusing their masters.
  - The patrols organized and established a chain of command.
- Considered precursors to modern police forces

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United States: Slave Patrols and Jim Crow Laws

- **Jim Crow Laws** enacted 1880s enforced segregation.
  - Abolished in the 1960s

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The Political Era (1840–1930)

- New York City was the first to establish what is considered a modern police force.
  - Loosely based on the London Metropolitan Police
- Early police departments were highly decentralized.

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The Political Era (1840–1930)

- **Spoils system**
  - Appointing people to civil service jobs based predominantly based on patronage, political affiliation, or monetary payments

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The Political Era (1840–1930)

- **Pendleton Act of 1883** was established to abolish the spoils system at the federal level.
  - Legalistic vs. order maintenance
  - Really didn't address the source of corruption, but did give some degree of protection against political pressure

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The Political Era (1840–1930)

- **Wickersham Commission 1929** was designed to address concerns with prohibition, increasing crime rate, and problems with the criminal justice system.
  - First large scale study

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The Political Era (1840–1930)

- African American officers were almost unheard of in early policing.
  - New Orleans was the first to actively recruit African American officers.
- Women were also almost nonexistent.
  - Women were police matrons initially.
  - Hiring of policewomen increased during WWII.

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Reform Era: Rise of the Professional Model

- Key features to a professional force
  - Replacement of patronage systems with civil service
  - Job security for police administrators and leaders
  - Centralized policing and recordkeeping

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Faces of Reform: Early Leaders

- J. Edgar Hoover
  - Responsible for developing the FBI National Academy, establishing the FBI Crime Laboratory, introducing the Uniform Crime Reports and the FBI's Ten Most Wanted
  - His reputation professionally and personally has suffered since his death.

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Faces of Reform: Early Leaders

- August Vollmer
  - Father of police professionalism
  - Used intelligence and psychological testing for officer selection procedures
  - Moved toward the use of scientific method

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Faces of Reform: Early Leaders

- O.W. Wilson
  - Influential writer on the subject of policing
  - Conducted a systemic study on effectiveness of one-officer police cars
  - Studied the value response times as a means of measuring effectiveness
  - Developed workload formulas to measure calls for service

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Profession Criteria

- Organized body of knowledge
- Advanced study
- Code of ethics
- Prestige
- Standards of admissions
- Professional association
- Service ideal

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Advanced Study

- 1960s
  - High school degree required
  - Higher education might promote better problem-solving.

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Advanced Study

- 1964 **Law Enforcement Education Program** (LEEP)
  - Has been phased out, but did offer financing for CJ professionals seeking postsecondary education.
- **National Institute of Justice** (NIJ) was created in 1960 for advance study of policing and criminal justice.

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Code of Ethics

- Organizational value system
- Accountability mechanisms
- In 1957, IACP created a Law Enforcement Code of Ethics and Police Code of Conduct.

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Prestige

- **Prestige** refers to which profession is seen as desirable for employment or worthy of respect.
  - Varies among police departments
  - Negative incidents of excessive use of force reduces prestige.
  - Tragic events, like 9/11, led to an increase of prestige and applicants.

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Standards of Admission

- Police applicants can expect:
  - Character and background checks
  - Psychological testing, polygraphs, and voice stress analysis
- Requirements have been modified over time.

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Professional Association

- **International Association of Chiefs of Police** (1893)
  - Devoted to creating a professional police force
- **International Association of Policewomen** (1910)
  - Addresses women's issues in law enforcement

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Professional Association

- **Commission for the Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies**
  - Promotes centralization, tall hierarchies, and narrowed discretion

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A Service Ideal

- The professional movement stressed crime control and enforcement activities, but policing still had a strong community service ideal.

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A Service Ideal

- Police-community relations programs became more prominent in 70s and 80s.
  - Did little to reduce crime
  - May have had some adverse consequences

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Measuring the Effectiveness of the Traditional Model of Policing

- Traditional strategies: routine random patrol.
  - Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment found patrol did not significantly reduce crime, fear or crime, or even response time.
  - Rand Corporation study found investigative functions as ineffectual, and patrol as being more responsible for clearing crimes.

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Police–Community Relations

- During the Reform Era officers may have become more independent from the community.
  - Civil disobedience, Vietnam War, and race riots brought clashes between the people and the police
  - The need to collaboration with the community became even greater.

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Rising Crime Rates

- During the Reform Era crime fighters were trying to move away from order maintenance, which was characteristic of the Political Era.

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Rising Crime Rates

- Incident response time became a central focus of traditional policing.
  - Led to the development of reactive models
  - Criminal investigation and clearance rates also became important.
  - Switch from a reactive to a more proactive stance

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Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)

- UCR measures and tracks crime trends and the data is received from local law enforcement and compiled and maintained by the FBI.
- Structure
  - **Part I**
    - Violent personal crimes
      - Murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

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Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)

- Structure
  - **Part I**
    - Property crimes
      - Burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson
  - **Part II**
    - All other crimes
      - Forgery, fraud, embezzlement, weapons, sex offenses, and drug abuse, etc.

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Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)

- UCR includes information about all offenses known to the police.
  - Including cleared crimes and exceptional means
- **Crime indices**
  - Calculated by dividing the total reported crimes by the total population of the reporting area and then multiplying by 100,000

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Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)

- Limitations
  - Only measures crime that are brought to the police's attention
  - Applies the hierarchy rule
    - In a multiple offense situation, only the most serious offense will be counted
  - Offense definitions vary by state.

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Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)

- The **National Incident-Based Reporting System** is designed to replace the UCR.

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Dark Figure of Crime

- The dark figure of crime is the unreported crime.
- **National Crime Victimization Survey** collects self-reported data on all crimes, regardless of whether it was reported to the police or not.
  - Indicates that 46% of violent crimes and 61% of violent victimizations are reported to the police

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Dark Figure of Crime

- **National Crime Victimization Survey** collects self-reported data on all crimes, regardless of whether it was reported to the police or not.
  - Has reliability issues

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