



**Devotion:** Yes, my soul, find rest in God; my hope comes from him.  
6 Truly he is my rock and my salvation; he is my fortress, I will not be shaken.  
7 My salvation and my honor depend on God; he is my mighty rock, my refuge.  
8 Trust in him at all times, you people; pour out your hearts to him, for God is our refuge. Psalm 62: 4-8

<b>Wk.</b> 9 3/17	<b>Ch. 4</b>	<b>Next study: Japan</b> Role of government, judiciary, law, Corrections, Juvenile justice, organized crime, cybercrime.	<b>HW5</b>	<b>HW5</b> • Research: Find two articles that discuss recent or current crime in Japan. • Use the facts in the article to discuss how they might be related to the culture or politics of Japan (100 words) Respond to another post (50 words)	<b>DUE</b> 3/15  3/16
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**Review:** The Country-study Guide/Chart  
**Lesson Goal: England (Great Britain) – Overview and Analysis**  
*World Criminal Justice Systems (WCJS), p. 17-120*

**VIDEO:** **Crime issues in the U.K. - Shoplifting** (view first 25 min of each)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ndl2VJwIAwk> – Role and tactics of local police

- How do you perceive this crime problem is different from the same problem in the U.S.?
- How does the **policing system** of the U.S. make a difference for shoplifting?

Points of Reference	Components of Government and Justice	Match with U.S. Systems
<b>Government Structure</b> The government has shifted from a monarchical form to a democratic, rule of law, with great emphasis placed on centralized governing.	<b>Magna Carta (1215)</b> The document was forged by upper class nobles. The document consisted of 62 Chapters in which nobles demanded a standardization of justice. The document also established concepts related to rights against seizure of property, against prosecution, imprisonment, the foundation of a constitutional-based justice system. <b>Bill of Rights (1868)</b> before allowing William III, and Mary II to ascend the throne they were required to agree to sanction the document. It further established the permanence and ongoing role of the Parliament in issues of justice and governance. <b>Human Rights Act (1998)</b> The European Convention of Human Rights was first ratified by the UK in 1951, however in 1998, full passage of the HRA in the UK allowed for the European Courts to challenge the Parliament’s authority in laws/decisions considered “incompatible” with the HRA. The limit of this incompatibility is that it remains a strong “recommendation” to Parliament to review its decisions in light of the English court’s review. Great Britain court decisions can be APPEALED to the ECHR Courts in France!	Highly compatible  Compatible  Non-compatible – U.S. did not ratify, nor will it allow for any sovereignty other than of the U.S. government/ i.e. authority of the U.S. Constitution
<b>Rule of Law</b>	<i>Great Britain holds the principles of the law as supreme authority, along with the premise of honoring the Crown with justice and fairness.</i>	Somewhat compatible
<b>Democracy: Parliament</b>	The role of the <b>Parliament</b> is to establish law. The members are elected based on 5 year election and terms. This is a monumental event especially given that the <i>leader of the winning party</i> becomes the new <b>Prime Minister</b> . Early elections can be demanded by the House of Commons (2/3 vote) or a majority vote of no-confidence in the government. <b>1. House of Commons</b> – elected representatives (650) vote on member of Commons or government sponsored bills. Ministers of Parliament (MPs) <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dS_SLF92e5A">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dS_SLF92e5A</a> The Cabinet – is a subgroup of the <i>House of Commons</i> and is representative of the House leadership and serves as leaders in the government, for example, Chancellor of the Treasury.	Compatible with Congress  Semi-compatible with House of Representatives

	<p><b>2. House of Lords</b> – appointed by the Queen (advised by the Prime Minister) has 800 members. They are selected based on experience and expertise.  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-U0LhurGWoc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-U0LhurGWoc</a></p> <p><b>3. Monarchy (Crown)</b> - designated by heritage, <i>the Crown</i> holds <i>symbolic power</i> and is consulted in all serious matters of government and calls for the Prime Minister to appoint government leadership and the House of Commons and House of Lords.</p>	<p>Semi-and less compatible with the Senate</p> <p>Non-compatible</p>
<p><b>Police system /Centralized and moving toward hybrid model</b></p>	<p><b>Tradition of Centralized Law and Order</b> – the appointment of Sheriffs, Constables, etc. is part of a tradition of <i>centralized control</i> that extends to local areas/ precincts.</p> <p><b>The Police Reform and Social Responsibilities Act (2011)</b> – shifted the control and goal-setting to be moved from exclusive central government control to local police agencies.  These local agencies, <i>Provincial Force</i>, will number <b>41</b> units with their leadership being elected officials, known as <i>Commissioners</i> (four year terms). The UK also established <i>Police and Crime Panels</i> appointed by the Commissioner. Likewise, the manager of the provincial force, the <i>Chief Constable</i> is appointed by the Commissioner. This represents a blend of centralized authority and local leadership through provinces/provincial police.0-</p> <p><b>National Law Enforcement - Crime Squad (NCS)</b> – regional crime squads (1965) that collaborated to address crime in the nation, later merged into the <b>National Crime Intelligence Service (NCIS)</b>, established to coordinate and carry out more specialized policing functions such as drug crime, organized crime, kidnapping, stolen vehicles, pedophiles and football crime. It also serves as a source of intelligence for local provincial forces. The <b>Serious Organized Crime Agency (SOCA)</b> established in <b>2006</b>, addressed higher level drug crime, immigration crime, financial crime.</p> <p><b>MI5</b> – non police agency which is investigative in nature to secure the country from serious national threats. Its history goes back to the 1900's established to protect Queen Elizabeth and be responsible for counterintelligence.  <b>VIDEO:</b> UK Panel on M15 Counterintelligence Operations  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rCmXMbPPNm0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rCmXMbPPNm0</a></p> <p><b>MI6</b> – is the agency responsible for the covert activities and intelligence investigations of Great Britain.</p> <p><b>Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC)</b> – established in 2004. It is a non-governmental agency that manages civilian complaints and <i>cannot</i> include a former police officer or member of the related crime control agencies.</p> <p><b>Civilian support – The Police Reform Act (2002)</b> – authorized the Provincial Chief to employ civilians and empower them to carry out duties such as community support, investigation, detention, and escort. Specialized skills can also be employed for investigative purposes, for example financial, technological. These include the implementation of private company security, protection and investigative services.</p> <p><b>Basis for Legal Authority – The Report of the Royal Commission of the Police Powers (1929)</b> declared that the police function under the authority of common law</p>	<p>Centralized GB compared to U.S. Decentralization. However, the reform act (2011) provides for elected officials such as elected chiefs of police as found in the U.S. at local levels.</p> <p>May be compared to the FBI, Federal task forces, DEA, etc.</p> <p>MI5- May be compared more to the mission of the FBI</p> <p>MI6 - Similar to U.S. C.IA. (secret)</p> <p>Present in the U.S, on very small and independent scale.</p> <p>Civilianization of policing is very limited and reserved for special skills and now more so privatization of prisons.</p> <p>Federal, state and Incorporated</p>

	<p>and acts on behalf of the public as a <i>member of the public in uniform</i>. “Thus in theory, the English view their police as citizens who happen to be in uniform. In the execution of their duties, the police are limited to the powers that have been prescribed by law” (WCJS, p. 41).</p> <p>Officer professional discretion regarding arrest, investigation and arrest was sanctioned in the case of <i>R v. Commissioner of the Metropolis</i> (1968).</p> <p><b>British Crime Survey (BCS)</b> – The British Crime Survey compared crime rates in 2006 to 1995, when crime rates soared and they became a national issue. The 2006 rates were jointly 44 percent lower than the 1996 rates. These decreases were in categories such as domestic burglary and violent crime. 2010-11 surveys showed a decrease in public perception of the likelihood of being victimized by burglary 21 to 17 percent and violent crime down 15 to 13 percent.</p> <p><b>BCS website</b> - <a href="http://www.crimesurvey.co.uk">http://www.crimesurvey.co.uk</a>  Explanation on homepage of website:  “An interviewer will visit your address to ask you to take part in the survey. All TNS BMRB interviewers carry an identity card and will have informed the local police that they are working in your area. Always ask to see an identity card before you take part in the survey” (British Crime Survey, 2014).</p> <p><b>Recruitment and Training – National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA)</b>, is a national centralized police training agency charged with leadership and learning programs, national computer database training. Additionally, the ethnic diversification of Great Britain has created greater challenges related to discrimination and racial intolerance within policing which is now targeted in police training.</p>	<p>local villages and townships provide independently for their policing forces.</p> <p>Similar to Police/prosecutor professional discretion, however decisions made in U.S. are explicitly based on defined terms, “probable cause, admissible evidence, circumstantial evidence, etc.”</p> <p>Compatible to NCVS in the U.S., however NCVS is conducted via randomly selected phone numbers not randomly selected homes and home occupants.</p> <p>U. S training is centralized for federal agencies, but local agencies can participate. Otherwise, training is conducted on a state-wide basis.</p>
<p><b>Judicial Justice / Corrections</b></p>	<p><b>Judiciary – Courts Hierarchy</b>  The system based on common law utilizes the <i>judge panel format</i> of <i>official judges</i> and <i>civilian magistrates</i> (supported by law clerk who guides the civilian magistrates in substantive and procedural law).  <b>VIDEO:</b> How does Britain work? The Justice System 7:57 min  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aL4ENsRhWzw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aL4ENsRhWzw</a>  Video quote: “Justice is not a set of laws, it is an objective we seek to achieve.”</p> <p><b>VIDEO:</b> Criminal Courts in Britain 6:01 min. <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fAqisNivrXk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fAqisNivrXk</a></p>	<p>Appeals processes are similar, but the use of Judge panels is only in U.S. appeal courts.</p>
	<p><b>Criminal Trials/ Juries</b> – Cases at the Crown court level are more serious and</p>	<p>Juries are not</p>

<p><b>Juvenile Justice</b></p>	<p>depending on the crime dependents are eligible for a jury trial. Defendants however may choose not to utilize a jury. The trend to not elect a jury trial has been connected to the criticism and public perception that juries are not equipped to handle the technicalities of law and science that are sometimes involved in defenses.</p> <p><b>Sentencing:</b> <i>Half-time</i> sentencing Prison/jail sentences are determined by justices/magistrates. Many of these <i>magistrates are civilians</i> with some legal training. “Half the time decisions” refers to half the original sentence which after being served makes the prisoner eligible for <i>parole</i>. The three <i>categories of parole</i> include 1. Sentence of less than 1 year; No supervision, 2. Sentence of 4-7 years – Supervision conditions are <i>completely in the hands of a Parole Board</i>, 3. Sentence of more than 4 years, a recommendation is made to the Minister of Justice. In all three categories, violations of parole can lead to original sentence being reinstated and the new offence sentence added on.</p> <p><b>Privatization of Prisons and Prison services</b> – this is an increasing dimension of the corrections system. The private services are very diverse and can include partial services within government prisons to total private control over prison staffing, facilities and procedures.</p> <p><b>National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (NACRO)</b> A non-profit, non-governmental agency founded in 1966 by former prisoners to assist prisoners with reentry into society. Major funding comes from government grants issued by the Ministry of Justice. They <i>test and implement</i> diverse programs for resettlement.</p> <p><b>Juvenile Justice – Under 17 years</b> offenders are categorized as youthful offenders, with a separation of offenders are (a) under 10 years old, (b) 10-13, and (c) 15-17. A <i>Parental Order</i> is a court order that addresses delinquency <b>by requiring parents</b> to receive guidance and/or counseling to support proper parenting.</p> <p><b>The Youth Justice Board</b>– established by the <b>Crime and Disorder Act (1999)</b> is a panel of 12 trained civilians who oversee the juvenile justice system decisions. They are appointed for periods of up to 10 years. <b>Local “Youth Offender Teams”</b> are established locally to support youthful offenders. The teams consist of Probation officer, police officer, social worker, educator, healthcare professional and other persons with needed support skills.</p>	<p>guaranteed at all court levels. Defendants can elect not to have a jury trial.</p> <p>Sentencing is similar to U.S. However, all GB sentencing is indeterminate, flexible based on offender behavior</p> <p>Similar to the U.S., but on a much smaller scale.</p> <p>No compatible federal program in the U.S.</p> <p>Similar system to the U.S. of juvenile justice and specialized youth and family courts, however U.S. court strategies are all based on local jurisdiction.</p>
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