

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND COMMUNITY POLICING

CHAPTER 1: THE EVOLUTION OF COMMUNITY POLICING

Community justice is both a strategy and a philosophy

- **Community Policing:** Can be describes in various ways
 - Promotes organization strategies; supports partnerships and problem-solving techniques to take quick action against immediate conditions that increase public safety issues like crime, social disorder, and fear of crime.
 - Philosophy designed to reduce crime, disorder, and fear of crime by involving same officer in the same community for a long time.
- **Four principles of defining community policing:**
 - Community Engagement
 - Problem-Solving
 - Organizational Transformation
 - Crime Prevention

This takes place by citizens working together

- **Tithing:** Group of 10 families
- **Tithing System:** Anglo-Saxon principle of collective responsibility for maintaining local law and order.
- **Frankpledge System:** System requiring all free men to swear loyalty to the King's law and take responsibility for maintaining the peace.
- **Hue and Cry:** All citizens nearby join in in pursuing and capturing a criminal.

BEGINNING OF MODERN POLICE FORCES

- Founded by Sir Robert Peel in 1829.
- Police force based on:
 - Duty of police to prevent crime and disorder
 - Power of police to complete their duties depends on public approval and their ability to secure and maintain respect.
 - Public respect and approval means willing cooperation of public during the task of observing the law

- The police strive to keep public favor by demonstrating service to the law, not by submitting to public opinions.
- Police strive to keep relationship with public that police are public and vice versa.
- Test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, not visible evidence that police are dealing with the problems.

THREE ERAS OF POLICING

The three eras of policing are political, reform, and community.

POLITICAL ERA

(1840-1930) During first quarter of the 20th century. Formation of police departments.

- **Paradigm**: viewing specific parts of life like politics, medicine, education, and the criminal justice system.
- **Paradigm Shift**: New way of thinking about a specific subject.
- **Patronage System (Spoils System)**: Politicians rewarded people who voted for them by giving those privileges or jobs.

REFORM ERA (PROGRESSIVE ERA)

Automobile patrol became highly popular to respond quickly to calls.

- August Vollmer is the father of American policing.
- **Thin Blue Line**: Distancing of the police and the public they serve.
- **Professional Model**: High importance of crime control by coupling patrol cars with rapid response to calls. This model was used during this era, the Reform Era.

EFFORT TO BUILD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY

- **Public Relations**: Bettering the police image.
- **Community Relations**: Interacting and communicating with the community. Ex: Team policing, community resource officers, school liaison officers, etc.
- **Human Relations**: Relating to and understanding other individuals or groups.

- The courts had a major impact on the criminal justice. In order for evidence found by police to be used in court, the accused must have been stated these four rights **BEFORE** questioning:
 - Right to remain silent
 - The right of the police to use in a court of law any statement made by the suspect
 - Right to have an attorney present during questioning
 - Right to have a court-appointed attorney before questioning if he or she cannot afford one

- **Reactive:** Responding to calls after the fact
- **Proactive:** Opposite or reactive. Seeing potential problems and seeking solution the problems.