



Women were recruited in the 1920s

In 1947 the Police Training Force was established - previously officers learned on the job

How did the police force change in the 20th century?

Specialist units were set up to respond to specific threats

National Crime Agency prevents drug trafficking in the UK

Fraud Squad was established in 1946



Dog handling units to detect illegal substances and missing persons

Police Bomb Squad was established in 1971

Open prisons introduced in 1934 for low risk offenders
Could leave during the day but had curfews

Homicide Act 1957 restricted death penalty to most serious cases of murder, reducing executions from 15 to 4 per year



The death penalty for murder was abolished in 1969 and abolished entirely in 1998

- 1916 Military Act introduced conscription for WWI
- 14,000 conscientious objectors, 5970 were sent to prison
- Treated very badly
- 60,000 conscientious objectors during WWII

CRIME & PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN c1900-PRESENT

Borstals

- First one opened in Kent in 1902 for boys between 15-21
- Object was to educate and reform them
- Boys were whipped until 1962
- Borstals abolished in 1982

Prison reforms began in 1922 -

- Prisoners were allowed to associate with each other
- Prisons were heated
- Better food was provided
- Prisoners has access to education

Shift from deterrence to rehabilitation

Young Offenders Institutions

- Set up in 1988
- Used only when probation and non-custodial sentences failed
- Young offenders would receive 25 hours of education per week

Derek Bentley

- Was sentenced to death by hanging in 1953
- Caused public outcry because Bentley was 19 but had mental age of 10
- Was convicted of murder, however it was his 16 year old partner Craig who shot the victim
- Changed people's views on capital punishment



Computer Crime

Drug-Related Crime

Modern Crime

Transport Crime

Race Crime

Violent Crime



Neighbourhood Watch - set up in 1982 due to lack of confidence in police and rising crime rate

