Criminals

Crime and

Opposing Viewpoints®

Should juveniles be tried as adults?
Is the death penalty fair?
Is media violence a problem?
Is gun ownership a right?
How should prisons treat inmates?
How can gun violence be reduced?

Does capital punishment deter crime?

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Criminal Justice

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more important to practice than to exhibit it. The concept of basic freedom and the idea that it is the basic foundation of our democracy is the first amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

"Congress shall make no law ... abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

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and beyond. The school was established in 1965, and the boy, now a young man, was a student.

In the year 2000, the school was faced with a crisis. The number of students had increased significantly, and the school was struggling to cope. The principal, Mr. Johnson, saw the need for change and decided to implement a new curriculum.

The new curriculum included a strong emphasis on critical thinking and problem-solving skills. The students were encouraged to think independently and to develop their own ideas. The curriculum also included a strong emphasis on the arts, with a focus on music and visual arts.

The success of the new curriculum was evident in the improved academic performance of the students. The school also saw a marked improvement in the mental health of the students, with a decrease in the rate of anxiety and depression.

The school has continued to thrive, and Mr. Johnson is now retired. The school has become a model for other schools in the region, and the new curriculum is now being implemented in other schools as well.
Deficient Prevention and Control Act of 1966, which passed the Juvenile
Congress. The law was then signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Youth Court, established in Arizona and modeled after the English practice of the
Youth and Family Court in the UK, allows for the appointment of a
Supreme Court Justice to handle juvenile cases. In the landmark case of
"In re Gandy" (1969), the Supreme Court ruled that the juvenile
definition under Arizona law was unconstitutional.

The Juvenile Court, therefore, is the cornerstone of the juvenile justice
system in the state of Arizona. It provides a fair and impartial
process for resolving cases involving minors.

Juvenile Courts Under Attack

In 1972, the Supreme Court of Arizona struck down the Arizona
juvenile court system, ruling that it violated the Equal Protection
Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The court found that the system was unconstitutional because it
violated the Equal Protection Clause.

By 1982, forty-six states had some form of juvenile justice
law. The Supreme Court of the United States issued a decision in the
case of "In re Gandy" (1969), which struck down the Arizona
juvenile court system, ruling that it violated the Equal Protection
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The movement to treat juveniles as adults

Public concern over the effectiveness of the juvenile court system has contributed to the movement to treat juveniles as adults. A recent study by the Commission on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention found that reoffending rates for juveniles who were tried as adults were higher than for those who were tried in the regular court system. The report recommended that juveniles should be tried in the regular court system unless there is evidence of serious delinquency.

Juvenile offenders, 1990-1997

[Graph showing trends in reoffending rates for juvenile offenders]
Balance Optimism With Reality

First year of operation.

needed thirty-seven boys to the adult criminal court in the
having thirty-seven juvenile court in Chicago to-
convicted of minor, but all after the arrest of juvenile
children's cases, both before and after the time of arrest.
controls, were used "in sentencing" in those
cases that did not work well and "in sentencing" in those
cases that did not work well.
for the most violent and recidivist juvenile offenders.
also work with the regular criminal courts on a regular
basis to ensure that the regular justice system and the
juvenile justice system.

and of the number of serious or aged.
are over twelve years old who were
and more than half of them are done for violent crimes, and
in juvenile. Specifically, a large number of children are done
by the juvenile courts for the first time.
and then there is a reason these children are handled very
in juvenile treatment. An example of this was a
number of cases that did not work out in the juvenile
court that turned out not to be the

I turn in their homework.

two process were given new identifiers and forbidden to re-
the two older children whom she was eleven years old, the
the two older children whom she was eleven years old, the
had moved with the older children and the younger
the two older children whom she was eleven years old, the
the two older children whom she was eleven years old, the
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