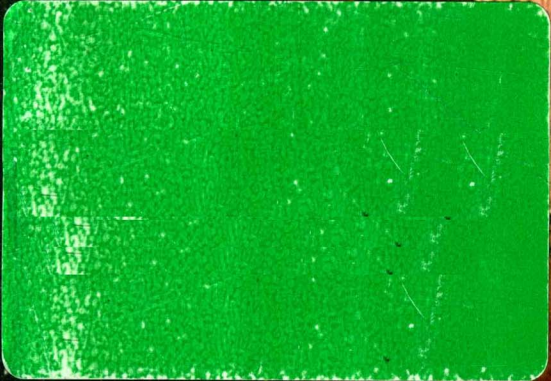




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William S.
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CRIMINOLOGY

Sixth Edition



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CRIMINOLOGY

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Higher Education

CRIMINOLOGY, SIXTH EDITION

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An abstract painting of a city street at night. The top half of the image features a dark, textured background with a central, bright, yellowish-orange area that resembles a light source or a reflection. The bottom half shows a dark, wet street with several figures walking away from the viewer. The figures are rendered in dark, indistinct shapes, and their reflections are visible on the wet pavement. The overall mood is somber and mysterious, with a focus on light and shadow.

CRIMINOLOGY

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GERHARD O. W. MUELLER was Distinguished Professor of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University, School of Criminal Justice. After earning his JD degree from the University of Chicago, he went on to receive a master of laws degree from Columbia University. He was awarded the degree of DrJur (hc) by the University of Uppsala, Sweden. His career in criminal justice began in 1945, when he served as a chief petty officer in the British Military Government Water Police, where he commanded a Coast Guard cutter. His teaching in criminal justice, begun in 1953, was partially interrupted between 1974 and 1982, when, as Chief of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, he was responsible for all United Nations programs dealing with problems of crime and justice worldwide. He continued his service to the United Nations as Chairman ad interim of the Board of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme. Professor Mueller was a member of the faculties of law at the University of Washington, West Virginia University, New York University, and the National Judicial College. He was the author or editor of some 50 books and close to 300 scholarly articles.

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To David S., Daniel A., Julia A., Noah A., Zoe A., Hannah M.,
Nicolai A., John J., Lauren E., Stephen W., Anna L.,
Erik D., Johann D., Sasha K., Misha K.

PREFACE

Criminology is a young discipline—in fact, the term “criminology” is only a little over a century old. But in this brief time, criminology has emerged as an important social and behavioral science devoted to the study of crime as a social phenomenon. Criminology fosters theoretical debates, contributes ideas, and suggests solutions to a crime problem that many consider intolerable. Problems as vital and urgent as those addressed in this book are challenging, exciting, and, at the same time, disturbing and tragic. Moreover, these problems are immediately relevant to students’ lives. This is especially true today, where we see threats of additional terrorist attacks against the United States and daily revelations of new corporate scandals.

Our goal with this book has always been, and remains, to discuss these problems, their origins, and their possible solutions in a clear, practical, straightforward fashion that brings the material to life for students. We invite teachers and students alike to join us in traveling along criminology’s path, exploring its domain and mapping out its future.

THE SIXTH EDITION

In the five preceding editions of this text, we have prepared students of criminology to understand the contemporary problems with which criminology is concerned and to anticipate those problems which society would have to face in the twenty-first century. We have now entered that century. It is time to face the new century’s problems as we simultaneously continue to work on solutions to old problems. Because of the forward-looking orientation of previous editions of *Criminology* and the wide respect and acceptance that those editions have enjoyed, we have maintained the book’s established structure and approach with only two substantive changes.

First, we give the crime of terrorism center stage in Chapter 1. No single crime has ever shaped and reshaped the field of criminology like the crime of terrorism. Although it has only recently exploded into criminological prominence, there can be no doubt that terrorism will continue to be studied intensely by criminologists around the globe, and that their research will result in practical, policy-relevant proposals.

The emergence of a new age of corporate malfeasance represents the second substantive change in this sixth edition. We have expanded our coverage of white-collar crimes, from Martha Stewart’s conviction to the organizational deviance of Enron, Andersen, Tyco, Global Crossing, and a host of other Fortune 500 companies. Like the crime of terrorism, white-collar and corporate offenses have been on the periphery of the field of criminology—but not for much longer.

As in prior revisions, we have vigorously researched, refined, and updated every chapter of the text—not only to maintain the book’s scholarly integrity, but also to ensure its relevance for today’s students. In addition to updating every chapter’s research base and statistical information, we have expanded coverage of the most critical issues facing the field of criminology in the twenty-first century:

- As noted, Chapter 1, “The Changing Boundaries of Criminology,” introduces students to the crime of terrorism and the crimes that support terrorism. Not only does this chapter provide timely and complete coverage of one of the key issues in criminal justice today, it also reinforces our commitment to making criminology relevant for today’s students. This commitment extends to integrating discussions of theory and policy in ways that allow students to understand the importance of theory in generating long-term, sustainable, criminal justice policies and programs.

- Chapter 2, “Counting Crime and Measuring Criminal Behavior”—focuses on what crime is *and* how we measure it. This new organization makes the material on crime measurement—which can sometimes be difficult for students to grasp—more meaningful, relevant, and understandable by presenting it alongside the more inherently concrete discussion of what crime is.
- Chapter 12, “White-Collar and Corporate Crime,” addresses the problems of white-collar and corporate crime. This is a welcome change from a field (and a text) that has as its focus more traditional violent and property offenses.

Inasmuch as developments in criminology influence and are influenced by media reports of national significance, the student will find discussion and analysis of recent major current events.

As in previous editions, we have endeavored not only to reflect developments and changes, but to anticipate them on the basis of the latest criminological data. After all, those who study criminology with our text today must be ready to address and resolve new criminological problems tomorrow when they are decision makers, researchers, teachers, and planners. The aim, however, remains constant: to reach a future as free from crime as possible.

ORGANIZATION

As with previous editions, there are two versions of this text. *Criminology* consists of three parts; *Criminology and the Criminal Justice System* has four parts. For schools that retain the traditional criminology course, which includes criminological coverage of criminal justice, *Criminology and the Criminal Justice System* would be the ideal text. For schools that offer both an Introduction to Criminology course and an Introduction to Criminal Justice course, *Criminology* is the more appropriate text for their course, since it omits Part IV, “A Criminological Approach to the Criminal Justice System.”

Part I, “Understanding Criminology,” presents an overview of criminology—now made more exciting via integrated coverage of ter-

rorism and related crimes—and describes the vast horizon of this science. It explains what crime is and techniques for measuring the amount and characteristics of crime and criminals. It also traces the history of criminological thought through the era that witnessed the formation of the major schools of criminology, classicism and positivism (eighteenth and nineteenth centuries).

Part II, “Explanations of Crime and Criminal Behavior,” includes explanations of crime and criminal behavior on the basis of the various theories developed in the twentieth century. Among the subjects covered are theories that offer biological, psychological, sociological, sociopolitical, and integrated explanations. Coverage of research by radical, socialist, and feminist criminologists has been updated. Theories that discuss why offenders choose to commit one offense rather than another at a given time and place are also covered in this part.

Part III, “Types of Crimes,” covers the various types of crimes from a legal and sociological perspective. The familiar street crimes, such as homicide and robbery, are assessed, as are other criminal activities such as white-collar and corporate crime, which are so much in the spotlight these days, as well as other high-tech crimes that have been highlighted by researchers only in recent years. The chapter on comparative criminology—an area with vastly increased practical and policy implications—has been expanded and updated in light of the growing research in the field.

Part IV, “A Criminological Approach to the Criminal Justice System” (only in *Criminology and the Criminal Justice System*), includes an explanation of the component parts and the functioning of the system. It explains contemporary criminological research on how the people who run the system operate it, the decision-making processes of all participants, and the interaction of all the system components.

PEDAGOGICAL AIDS

Working together, the authors and the editors have developed a format for the text that supports the goal of a readable, practical, and attractive text. In addition to all the changes al-

ready mentioned, we include plentiful, current photographs to make the book even more approachable. Redesigned and carefully updated tables and figures highlight and amplify the text coverage. Chapter outlines, lists of key terms, chapter review sections, and a comprehensive glossary all help students to master the material. Always striving to help students see the relevance of criminology in their lives, we also include a number of unique, innovative features in this edition:

- *Crime Surfing*. Particularly interesting Web addresses accompanied by mini-exercises that allow students to explore chapter topics further.
- *Did You Know?* Surprising factual realities which provide eye-opening information about chapter topics.
- *Research Informs Policy*. Brief sections at the end of theory chapters that demonstrate how problems identified by criminologists have led to practical solutions.
- *New Theory Connects* marginal inserts. Notes in the text margins that correlate the intensely applied material in Part III of the text ("Types of Crimes") with the heavily theoretical material in Part II ("Explanations of Crime"), giving the students much needed cross-reference material and posing critical-thinking questions that will help them truly process what they are reading.
- *New Criminology & Public Policy* exercises. End-of-chapter activities that challenge students to explore policy issues related to criminology.

We are particularly proud of our new "box" program. In these boxes, we highlight criminologically significant issues that deserve special discussion. Each chapter has all new boxes: "Debatable Issues," "Of Immediate Concern," "Window to the World," and the "From the Pages of *The New York Times*."

- *Debatable Issues* boxes highlight current controversies that challenge us to come up with a resolution.

- *Of Immediate Concern* boxes highlight problems "of the moment," due to their technological nature or human implications, that challenge us to come up with specific effective responses right now. Thus, in the wake of school killings, should we create maximum security schools? In light of our experience with hate-motivated crimes, are harsher laws called for?
- *Window to the World* boxes examine developments abroad that affect America's crime situation. Now that ethnic gangs have emerged around the world and are, among other things, forcibly transporting women and young girls to be sex slaves, how can nations deal with the problem?
- *From the Pages of The New York Times* boxes discuss current issues and problems reported on in *The New York Times*. These boxes are doubly beneficial to students: not only do they relate chapter material to what students see every day on the news because they are pulled from the pages of *The New York Times*, a policy-oriented media outlet, they provide yet another means of keeping students focused on all important policy issues in criminology.

SUPPLEMENTS PACKAGE

As a full-service publisher of quality educational products, McGraw-Hill does much more than just sell textbooks. The company creates and publishes an extensive array of print, video, and digital supplements for students and instructors. This edition of *Criminology* is accompanied by an extensive, comprehensive supplements package:

For the Student

Online Learning Center Website. An innovative website features unique *Interactive Explorations* that allow students to explore some of the hottest topics in criminal justice today—terrorism, serial killers, gangs, and so on. The website also features PowerWeb, online access to articles from the popular and scholarly press,

weekly updates, daily newsfeeds, a search engine, and more. All of this material—plus flashcards that can be used to master vocabulary and a wealth of other review materials—is organized by chapter for ease of use when studying for exams or writing papers.

For the Instructor

- **Instructor's Manual/Testbank.** The manual includes detailed chapter outlines, key terms, overviews, lecture notes, and a complete testbank.
- **Computerized Testbank.** Easy-to-use computerized testing program is compatible with both Windows and Macintosh computers.
- **PowerPoint Slides.** Complete, chapter-by-chapter slide shows feature text, art, and tables.
- **Online Learning Center Website.** Password-protected access to supplements and other important instructor support materials and additional resources.
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- **Full-Length Videotapes.** A wide variety of videotapes from the *Films for the Humanities and Social Sciences* series is available to adopters of the text.
- **Course Management Systems.** Whether you use WebCT, Blackboard, e-College, or another course management system, McGraw-Hill will provide you with a *Criminology* cartridge that enables you either to conduct your course entirely online or to supplement your lectures with online material. And if your school does not yet have one of these course management systems, we can provide you with PageOut, an easy-to-use tool that allows you to create your own course Web page and access all material on the *Criminology* Online Learning Center.
- **Primis Online.** This unique database publishing system allows instructors to create

their own custom text from material in *Criminology* or elsewhere and deliver that text to students electronically as an e-book or in print format via the bookstore.

All of the above supplements are provided free of charge to students and instructors. Orders of new (versus used) textbooks help us defray the cost of developing such supplements, which is substantial. Please contact your local McGraw-Hill representative for more information on any of the above supplements.

IN APPRECIATION

We greatly acknowledge the assistance and support of a number of dedicated professionals. At Rutgers University, the librarian of the N.C.C.D./Criminal Justice Collection, Phyllis Schultze, has been most helpful in patiently tracking and tracing sources. We thank Professor Sesha Kethineni, Illinois State University, for her tireless assistance on the first edition, Deborah Leiter-Walker for her help on the second, Kerry Dalip and Nhung Tran from the University of Pennsylvania for their assistance on the third, Smita Jain from the University of Pennsylvania for her assistance on the fourth, and Reagan Daly and Ashish Jatia for their work on this edition. Gratitude is also owed to the many former and current Rutgers University students who have valiantly contributed their labors to all editions. These include Susanna Cornett, Dory Dickman, Lisa Maher, Susan Plant, Mangai Natarajan, Dana Nurge, Sharon Chamard, Marina Myhre, Diane Cicchetti, Emmanuel Barthe, Illya Lichtenberg, Peter Heidt, Vanja Stenius, Christine Tartaro, Megan McNally, Danielle Gunther, Jennifer Lanterman, Smita Jain, and Jim Roberts.

Many academic reviewers (listed facing title page) offered invaluable help in planning and drafting chapters. We thank them for their time and thoughtfulness and for the experience they brought from their teaching and research.

We thank our colleagues overseas who have prepared translations of *Criminology* to help familiarize students of foreign cultures with criminological problems which are now global, with our theories, and with efforts to deal with the

persistent problem of crime in the years to come:

The Arabic translation:

Dr. Mohammed Zeid, Cairo, Egypt, and Rome, Italy

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Finally we owe a special debt to the team at McGraw-Hill: to publisher Phil Butcher and

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A combined total of over 100 years of teaching criminology and related subjects provides the basis for the writing of *Criminology*, Sixth Edition. We hope the result is a text that is intellectually provocative, factually rigorous, and scientifically sound and that offers a stimulating learning experience for the student.

Freda Adler
Gerhard O. W. Mueller
William S. Laufer

A GUIDED TOUR

THE CHANGING BOUNDARIES OF CRIMINOLOGY

CHAPTER 1

The Changing Boundaries of Criminology
Terrorism
Habit Drug Trafficking
Money Laundering
Justification of Legal Business
Computer Crime
Wild Area Trafficking
Traffic in Persons
Destruction of Cultural Property

What Is Criminology?

The Making of Laws
Deviance
The Concept of Crime
The Consensus and Conflict
Views of Law and Crime

The Breaking of Laws

Society's Reaction to the Breaking of Laws
Criminology and the Criminal Justice System
The Global Approach to the Breaking of Laws

Research Informs Policy

REVIEW

CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY

YOU BE THE CRIMINOLOGIST

KEY TERMS

BOXES

From the Pages of the New York Times: Financing Terrorism through Legitimate Fronts
Witness to the World: Terrorism Disbanded?
Debatable Issue: Life Sentences for Juveniles?

SPECIAL FEATURES

Crime Surfing
Did You Know?



Members of the National Guard protect citizens and property after disaster, along with other military personnel, the day after Hurricane Katrina, and local law enforcement is patrolling the streets, highways, and airports in the wake of the storm.

August 26, 2005. It is a Friday. People all along America's Gulf Coast are going about their business and pleasure. Letter carriers deliver the mail. Tourists flock to New Orleans's famed French Quarter to enjoy the incomparable jazz that only this city can offer. Shoppers make their weekend purchases in the supermarkets of Baton Rouge and hundreds of other towns, and gamblers play the slot machines of Biloxi's floating gambling casinos. Out in the Gulf of Mexico, a monstrous tropical storm is developing, dubbed Katrina. Its winds blow at level 5, the most severe type of storm. As a precaution, the governor of Louisiana and the mayor of New Orleans declare a state of emergency, requesting federal assistance. People in New Orleans begin boarding up their homes and shops.

The hurricane makes a broad landfall with devastating consequences. Roofs are blown off of houses; houses are blown away; all power is severed. Normal social life ceases to exist.

By now you may well be asking, What has this got to do with criminology? A great deal. Criminologists who study disasters have found that different types of crimes including looting, violence, and fraud can be expected at each stage of a disaster. Why, then, are officials in charge of emergency so badly unprepared to deal with the crimes and their impact on communities, which cause losses of life, destruction of property, and exploitation of the population? The answer may be that politicians and administrators typically do not read the criminological research literature.

The first lesson of this book, then, is that criminology is not just a theoretical science. Rather, it is a science that should inform policy—policy aimed at protecting the community from harm. There is a second lesson in the Hurricane Katrina story. Criminology is not just concerned with street crimes. Much of what happens on earth has criminological significance. Indeed, we may well (and prematurely) suggest that there is not just one criminology, but many criminologies, such as a criminology of disaster (Chapter 5), a criminology of white-collar and corporate crime (Chapter 12), a criminology of terrorism (Chapters 1 and 10), among others. And this is where our story begins.

3

Up-to-the-Minute Coverage

Terrorism and the crimes that support it are now given center stage in Chapter 1, and corporate and white collar crime receive more extensive coverage.

WHITE-COLLAR AND CORPORATE CRIME

CHAPTER 12

Defining White-Collar Crime
Crimes Committed by Individuals
Types of White-Collar Crimes

Corporate Crime

Frequency and Problems of Deviance
Theories of Corporate Criminal Law
Theories of Corporate Liability
Governmental Control of Corporations
Investigating Corporate Crime
Environmental Crimes
Curbing Corporate Crime

The Future of White-Collar and Corporate Crime

REVIEW

CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY

YOU BE THE CRIMINOLOGIST

KEY TERMS

BOXES

Witness to the World: Ranking Progress in the Fight against

Corruption: The Emergence of a National Integrity System
Debatable Issue: How Much Corporate Power Is Too Much?
Of Immediate Concern: Dangerous Ground: The World of Hazardous Waste Crime

SPECIAL FEATURES

Crime Surfing
Did You Know?

Theory Connects



Once the nation's seventh-largest company, Enron filed for bankruptcy after multiple disclosures of fraud. Enron's collapse in December 2001 shocked Wall Street.

David Duncan, a fired Arthur Andersen LLP partner, took the witness stand a week into the criminal trial of Andersen in May 2002, and admitted that he intentionally obstructed justice when he asked his employees to shred documents relating to the Enron Corporation. "This I obstructed justice. I instructed people on the Enron audit team to follow the document retention policy, which I knew would result in the destruction of documents," Duncan's statements all but sealed the fate of the Arthur Andersen partnership—one of the largest and most highly respected accounting firms in the world. Andersen (as a partnership) was convicted of obstruction of justice nearly a month later and is now in bankruptcy—one more casualty in the virtual rout of corporate scandals.

Add Tyco International CEO Kozlowski to this list of scandals for

possible tax evasion. Next, add CEO Rigma of Adelphia for securities fraud charges. We cannot help but mention Enron for securities, insider trading, and perjury charges against senior management and fraud charges against the company. Only the list of casualties appears never ending, with recent allegations of insider trading and securities fraud in Global Crossing, and high-profile civil investigations of WorldCom, Qwest, Martha Stewart, Dynegy, CMS Energy, El Paso Corp., Halliburton, and Williams Cos.

"This is not our product!" said Donald J. Carthy, chairman of AMR Corporation, the parent company of American Airlines. Prosecutors in Miami, Florida, felt otherwise. On December 16, 1999, one of the nation's largest airlines pleaded guilty to transporting hazardous and poisonous materials on its passenger jets for more than 5

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A GUIDED TOUR

New, Policy-Oriented From the Pages of The New York Times Boxes

Detailed discussion of the very issues and problems students hear about in the news helps them relate these issues to chapter and lecture material.



The New York Times

Financing Terrorism through Legitimate Fronts

Since the attacks on September 11, the United States has been busy imposing new regulations to thwart money-laundering opportunities. But a report by the United Nations issued in September 2002 indicates that Al Qaeda and other terrorist groups still have access to between \$30 million and \$300 million—controlled by ostensibly legitimate businesses. One of the primary goals of the United States and its allies is to disrupt the flow of money to Al Qaeda and its operatives around the world, but it's no easy task. Many suspected front companies are in countries with few regulations and can pack up and vanish overnight. Take Maram, for example—a company set up in Istanbul as a travel agency and import-export business. One of its principal owners, Mamdouh Mahmoud

Salim, had a history of moving money and shopping for weapons for Al Qaeda. A few months after Salim created Maram, he transferred shares in the company to two men American authorities have identified as members of Al Qaeda. When Salim was arrested in connection with the 1998 bombings of the American Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, the company cleaned out its offices overnight and disappeared. Although the United Nations report said the terror network was "alive and well" and still had access to huge sums of money, many American officials disagreed, stating that arrests made worldwide—and the freezing of \$112 million in suspected terrorist funds—had weakened the organization.

Some European banking officials, however, believe that Al Qaeda had prepared for the possibility of limited access to cash by shifting its assets into diamonds and gold before September 11. "The real problem for the Americans is not freezing bank accounts," a Swiss banking regulator stated. "The biggest challenge is

stopping the unknown number of apparently legitimate businesses set up to move money around the globe to terrorists."

Source

Douglas Frantz, "Qaeda's Bankrolls: Front Companies Said to Keep Financing Terrorists," *New York Times*, Sept. 18, 2002.

Questions for Discussion

1. What steps, if any, might be taken to stop the flow of money from legitimate businesses to terrorist or criminal organizations? And how can this be accomplished in our increasingly global economy?
2. At the time Mamdouh Mahmoud Salim opened his Maram company, he was already suspected of having ties with Al Qaeda. Should he have been prevented from opening another business?

WINDOW TO THE WORLD



Most criminologists devote their efforts to learning why people commit crime and why there is so much crime. A few have looked at the question from the opposite perspective: In places with little crime, what accounts for the low crime rate? Using the United Nations' First World Crime Survey (1970–1975), Freda Adler studied the two countries with the lowest crime rates in each of five general cultural regions of the world.¹¹

Western Europe: Switzerland and the Republic of Ireland
Eastern Europe: The former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Bulgaria
Arab countries: Saudi Arabia and Algeria
Asia: Japan and Nepal
Latin America: Costa Rica and Peru¹²

This is an odd assortment of countries. They seem to have little in common. Some are democratic, others authoritarian. Some are republics, others monarchies. Some were ruled by dictators, others by communal councils. Some are rural, others highly urbanized. Some are remote and isolated, others are in the political mainstream. Some are highly religious, some largely atheistic. Some have a very

Nations with Low Crime Rates



Workers in Japan showing solidarity in an early morning exercise ritual.

high standard of living, others a very low one. What explains their common characteristic of low crime rates?

Investigations slowly revealed a common factor in all 10 countries: Each appeared to have an intact social control system, quite apart from whatever formal

control system (law enforcement) it had. Here are brief descriptions of the types of social control systems identified:

Western Europe: Switzerland fostered a strong sense of belonging to and participating in the local community (9). The

Families First (Michigan). A program that strengthens vulnerable families.¹³
S.W.E.A.T. Team (Bridgeport, Connecticut). A project that employs teenagers to create new activities for children who may be tempted into joining gangs or selling drugs.¹⁴
LearnLife (Ohio, Virginia, Florida, Maryland, and Oklahoma). Programs that provide financial and social support for teenage welfare mothers who attend school.¹⁵

Table 7.5 lists programs that Boston, Massachusetts, has initiated since 1982. Crime-prevention programs like those initiated in Boston, Massachusetts, over the past decade have met with significant success. Most of these efforts are grounded in principles of social control.

Program evaluations reveal that serious juvenile crime decreases.¹⁶ Hundreds of such community crime-prevention projects around the country have been organized by government agencies, private persons, and religious groups.¹⁷ They have made a local impact, but they have not been able to change the national crime rate. The most successful models, however, may offer a plan for crime prevention on a broader, perhaps even a national, scale.

As our understanding of control theory evolves, so will our appreciation of the effects of control interventions. If nothing else, it is fair to say that social control programs and interventions are proliferating and may be found in every state. Here are just a few examples:

Homebuilders (Tacoma, Washington). A family preservation program that seeks to keep at-risk children at home.¹⁸

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Classic Window to the World and Of Immediate Concern Boxes

Acclaimed thematic box program—one box devoted to highlighting the international dimensions of criminology, another to introduce criminological problems that are "of the moment."

OF IMMEDIATE CONCERN



The Lambeau Leap, the Ickey Shuffle, the Fun Bunch, and the Sack Dance. Perhaps you were fortunate enough to watch "Monday Night Football" and see a Green Bay Packer leap into a sea of Cheesehead fans. Or maybe you have joined others in amazement as Ickey Woods shuffled across the artificial turf, moving side to side, as he passed the football back and forth—to himself. Who could forget the celebratory moves of the Washington Redskins' wide receivers after a touchdown—a collective and well-choreographed high five. What could be worse (or better) than the New York Jets' Mark Gastineau strutting, stomping, swaggering, gyrating, and wildly pounding his chest in delight over his unparalleled accomplishments?¹¹ The answer is the cutthroat.

The cutthroat, also known as the "slash," is a simple and less elegant move—just run your hand across your throat in a symbolic gesture that, to Brett Favre, Ricky Watters, Akili Smith, and Keyshawn Johnson, means nothing more than "you cannot stop me" and "in your face." To the National Football League (NFL), however, it means more. The gesture is nothing less than a taunt that crosses the line. This is the line drawn between aggression, confidence, pride, celebration, and sportsmanship on one side—all necessary and important characteristics of the game—and a clear breach of contract between the offending players and fans on the other. Football players, like their brothers in baseball and hockey, are expected to fight hard to win, to be brutal when necessary, to break bones and teeth when given no other choice, but all within a game that has a set of conventional rules—rules that reflect agreed-upon values; a strong and intractable commitment to the fans, who pay to watch, admire, and fantasize

Defying Convention and Control: "In Your Face"

about playing in a game that is uniquely American. This is a familiar pact.

This pact reflects the very social bonds that promote and sustain our conventional life. That is why all of these violations of convention are so very easy to spot, even when referees fail to throw down their penalty flags. One commentator noted with wonderful sarcasm that there is a reason we do not do the same as Brett, Ricky, Akili, and Keyshawn in "real life." Just imagine:

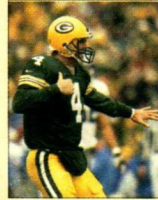
If you work for McDonald's to feed over a co-worker today. Start with hanging your coat. Turn this movement into an in-your-face "gesture." Shout "This is my house." Let everybody know that you cannot and will not be stopped from putting your coat on that hanger.

If you work in retail—let's say the jewelry counter at a department store—steal the regular shift after a transaction, stare at the help in business and menacingly trace a dollar sign in the air. If you work in an airport control tower, punctuate every safe landing by throwing off your headset so everybody can see your face more clearly. Point up in the sky. Threaten your client.

If you're a surgeon, heckle the patient for needing anesthesia. Don't just remove the tumor. Say, "I got your tumor right here." Then spike them.¹²

None of this is done, of course, because packs of work reflect our relational attachments, our commitment to convention, a valued involvement in being productive, and our contribution to a shared belief system. With all the effort it takes to succeed—along with the good fortune—few want to lose out on their investment. Few knowingly violate a shared and agreed-to set of values—especially one that has a national time-honored tradition.

Now that the NFL (known in some circles as the "No Fun League") has sent letters to all 31 teams warning owners



Brett Favre challenging control and convention by completing the cutthroat gesture.

that large fines and significant game penalties will follow the cutthroat, will Brett, Ricky, Akili, and Keyshawn conform? Social control theorists would say yes. Not only for fear of fines, but for fear of breaching custom and violating convention, and for fear of losing the admiration of the fans.

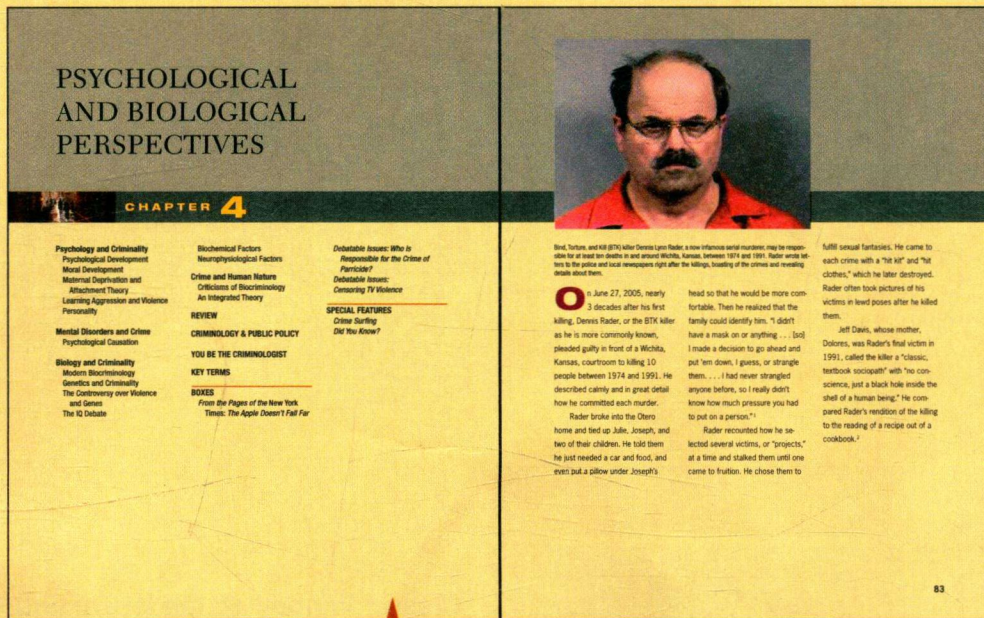
Source

1. Harriet Barwick et al., "Banned Zone," *Time*, Dec. 6, 1999, p. 37.
2. Bud Shaw, "For Many Pro Athletes, Showtime Is All about Me," *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, Dec. 12, 1999, p. 7c.

Questions for Discussion

1. As NFL commissioner, would you impose strict rules on this kind of behavior?
2. Can you think of a sport where custom and convention allow for even more significant demonstrations of individual pride?

A GUIDED TOUR



Chapter-Opening Previews

Succinct chapter-opening outlines and overviews help students focus on the chapter's critical theories, concepts, and terminology.

with others. Habitual criminals, it is claimed, typically have an inability to form bonds of affection.¹⁴

Considerable research supports the relationship between anxious attachment and subsequent behavioral problems:

- In a study of 113 middle-class children observed at 1 year of age and again at 6 years, researchers noted a significant relationship between behavior at age 6 and attachment at age 1.¹⁵
- In a study of 40 children seen when they were 1 year old and again at 18 months, it was noted that anxiously attached children were less empathetic, independent, compliant, and confident than securely attached children.¹⁶
- Researchers have noted that the quality of one's attachment correlates significantly with social preschool behavior—being aggressive, leaving the group, and the like.¹⁷

Family Atmosphere and Delinquency
Criminologists also have examined the effects of the mother's absence, whether because of death, divorce, or abandonment. Does her absence cause delinquency? Empirical research is equivocal. Perhaps the most persuasive evidence comes from longitudinal research conducted by Joan McCord, who has investigated the relationship between family atmosphere (such as parental self-confidence, deviance, and affection) and delinquency.

In one study, she collected data on the childhood homes of 201 men and their subsequent court records in order to identify family-related variables that would predict criminal activity. Such variables as inadequate maternal affection and supervision, parental conflict, the mother's lack of self-confidence, and the father's deviance

were significantly related to the commission of crimes against persons and/or property. The father's absence by itself was not correlated with criminal behavior. Heather Juby and David Farrington also provide support for the importance of maternal presence. Using data from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development, they examined the impact of family structure on juvenile and adult crime and found that delinquency rates are lower among boys who live with their mother

Did You Know?

... that, while evidence is lacking that deprivation directly causes delinquency, research on the impact of family-based crime-prevention programs is promising? Programs that target family risk factors in multiple settings (ecological contexts) have achieved success. (See Table 4.2.)



Experiments with young monkeys and surrogate mothers reveal the power of attachment in behavioral development. Here, a frightened baby rhesus monkey holds on to a terry-cloth mother.

Fascinating Did You Know? Facts

Intriguing, little-known facts related to specific chapter topics engage students' natural curiosity about criminology.

Unique Crime Surfing Inserts

Brief Internet exercises integrated into every chapter enable students to explore the web in directed fashion.



The preferred means of transportation during rush hour in the streets of Beijing, China.

Theory Connects

Social control theorists study beliefs in law, with the hypothesis that holding conventional, law-abiding values promotes law abidance (Chapter 7). What would these theorists say about comparable beliefs in transitional economies, where the role of law is compromised and governments are in a chaotic transition?

would not. What groups are comparable to such favorite research subjects as American college students, blue-collar workers, and self-employed small-business-people? What is a fair cross section of any country's population?

Police records may be highly reliable in Belgium, but are they in Mali and Malawi or in Armenia? And if they are not, what comparable substitutes can the comparatist find? Such problems challenge the researcher's ingenuity.

Selection of Compatible Research Methods Criminologist James Finckelauer, studying attitudes toward legal and other values

Identification of Sources of Information

The social groups of one society may not be comparable to those of another. American junior high school students may represent American youngsters of that age range as a whole, but Haitian junior high school students

among American and Russian youngsters, was at first confronted with the reluctance of Russian administrators to ask youngsters to report (even anonymously) their own delinquencies. The Soviet culture had blocked any such initiative. The problem was overcome only by indirect questions to the youngsters, such as, "How wrong would it be (to do this, that, or the other)?" This was followed by further semidirect questions, such as, "Do your peers (parents,



The proliferation of supermarkets, like this one in Moscow, Russia, is a phenomenon of socioeconomic development that brings about an increase in crime.

New Theory Connects Icons

Margin notes correlating the applied material in Part III of the text ("Types of Crimes") with the theoretical material in Part II ("Explanations of Crime") help students see how theory applies to and explains street and white-collar crime.

Globalization versus Ethnic Fragmentation

We have entered the twenty-first century. Comparative criminologists view the new millennium with some uneasiness. Globalization raises great hopes for a better future for all human beings. Yet it brings with it grave dangers in terms of the internationalization of crime. Comparative criminology has a significant role to play in the investigation of new forms of transnational crime. Researchers can apply the methods used when such crimes were strictly local or national but using the sophistication of the science of comparative criminology.

The new millennium presents additional hazards arising from the trend toward balkanization. "Balkanization," the opposite of globalization, is the breakup of nation-states into ethnic entities. Many ethnic groups are striving

for the independence and sovereignty denied to them when they were incorporated in larger nation-states, as in the former Soviet Union or Yugoslavia; or when they were joined arbitrarily with other groups in colonial times, as in Africa; or when other accidents of history included them within empires, as in western Europe. Frequently, such ethnic groups had to abide by laws and customs that were not of their own choosing and had to suppress their own languages and cultures. Now they are searching for identities, territories, and criminal justice systems of their own. Unfortunately, the struggle has brought with it human rights violations, war crimes, and genocide on a massive scale. This is the latest challenge for criminologists and criminal justice specialists working on the international level.

REVIEW

Comparative criminology, despite its historical antecedents, is a young science, a subspecialty of criminology. In view of the globalization of the world—brought about by recent technological advances and the enormous increase in international commerce, both legal and illegal—comparative studies in criminology have become a necessity. Comparatists are called upon to assist governments in devising strategies to deal with a wide variety of international and transnational crimes.

In this chapter, we traced the history of comparative criminology, sought to define it, and attempted to identify its goals. These goals may be theoretical, like the cross-cultural testing of prominent theories of crime. They can also be very practical, like the search for transplantable crime-fighting strategies or for techniques to deal with specific transnational and international crimes.

There are a number of requirements for successful comparative research: studying foreign law, understanding foreign criminal justice systems, learning about a foreign culture, collecting reliable data, engaging in comparative research, and, when needed, doing cross-cultural empirical research.

We paid special attention to three dimensions that pose special challenges to comparative criminology: internationally induced local crime, transnational

crime, and international crime. There is much research to be conducted before progress can be expected in these three areas.

The accomplishments of criminologists who have engaged in comparative studies form the foundation for further research. The tools of comparative criminology should prove useful in helping both individual nations and the United Nations solve some of their common crime problems. The United Nations and its agencies continue to do very practical work to help nations deal with crime on a worldwide basis.



CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY

Why is it that criminologists rarely if ever study genocide? Have we forgotten the systematic decimation of 1½ million Armenians by the Young Turks during World War I; the planned killing of 6 million Jews; and the extermination of another 5 million untermenschen, including Gypsies, political opponents, mentally ill, retarded, and other "inferior" peoples between 1941 and 1945? How could criminology have neglected an examination of the crimes against humanity that resulted in an estimated 7 to 16 million deaths over the past 50 years since World War II?

Some of the more obvious and yet unacceptable reasons are offered here.

Unique Criminology & Public Policy Exercises

End-of-chapter activities that challenge students to explore and think critically about policy issues.

56 PART I Understanding Criminology

tionalized by crime patterns, police deployment, or policing tactics. (Source: David Rudovsky, "Breaking the Pattern of Racial Profiling," *Isis*, August 2002.)

YOU BE THE CRIMINOLOGIST

Your agency has been asked by the mayor's office to develop a program to reduce youth violence. Of course, you must first determine the extent of youth violence before going out into the field to talk to people. You plan to use information that is publicly available. What specifically will you measure, and what data will you use?

KEY TERMS

The numbers next to the terms refer to the pages on which the terms are defined.

- aging-out phenomenon (48)
- birth cohort (49)
- case study (32)
- crimes against the person (35)
- crimes against property (35)
- criminal careers (49)
- data (29)
- experiment (30)
- felonies (27)
- field measurement* (33)

- hypothesis (259)
- index crimes (35)
- longitudinal studies (49)
- mens rea (26)

Unique You Be the Criminologist Exercises

Chapter-ending exercises challenge students to use their critical thinking skills to apply what they have read about in the chapter.

rationalizations ("don't really need it anyway"), others use techniques for physical relief (a good workout at the gym); and still others walk away from the condition causing stress (get out of the house). The capacity to deal with strain depends on personal experiences throughout life. It involves the influence of peers, temperament, attitudes, and, in the case of pressing financial problems, economic resources. Recent empirical tests show preliminary support for general strain theory.¹⁶ By broadening Merton's concepts, general strain theory has the potential to explain a wide range of criminal and delinquent behavior, including aggressive acts, drug abuse, and property offenses, among individuals from all classes in society.

- THEORY INFORMS POLICY**
- Situated theory has helped us develop a crime-prevention strategy. In fact, the theory tells us that the most effective way in people to learn new means for reaching their goals, if makes sense to design programs that give lower-class people a bigger voice.
- Head Start** It was in the 1960s that President Lyndon Johnson inaugurated the Head Start program as part of a major antipoverty campaign. The goal of Head Start is to make children of low-income families more self-sufficient and better able to deal with their present environment and their later responsibilities. The youngsters get a lot of help in their early years in the form of a developmental program that is intended to prevent them from dropping out of school. Program components include child care and parental involvement, as well as a child's state and local evaluation and inclusion of all the children in the planning of and responsibility for their own actions.
- Since a 1-year program could not be expected to affect the remainder of a child's life, Project Follow Through was developed to continue to provide the same opportunities for Head Start youngsters during elementary school. What began as a modest summer experience for half a

Since a 1-year program could not be expected to affect the remainder of a child's life, Project Follow Through was developed in an effort to provide the same opportunities for Head Start youngsters during elementary school. What began as a modest summer experience for half a million preschool children has expanded into

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Acclaimed coverage of the interrelated nature of theory, policy, and practice highlights the practical aspects of what criminologists do.