

Introduction to
CRIMINAL JUSTICE



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Robert M. Bohm • Keith N. Haley

Introduction to
CRIMINAL JUSTICE



Robert M. Bohm

Professor

Department of Criminal Justice and Legal Studies
University of Central Florida
Orlando, Florida

Keith N. Haley

Professor / Coordinator

Criminal Justice Program
Collin County Community College
Plano, Texas

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Preface

Introduction to Criminal Justice explores the past, present, and future operation of criminal justice in the United States. It also provides the contextual basis for a critical understanding of criminal justice in the United States by examining (1) the nature of crime and its consequences, (2) theories of crime and delinquency causation, and (3) criminal law and its application. A separate chapter is devoted to juvenile justice.

A major theme of this book is that much of what is known about criminal justice in the United States is myth, that is, simply wrong or significantly misunderstood. Consequently, in addition to presenting current and accurate information about criminal justice in the United States and standard and generally accepted interpretations of historical and modern developments, this book “sets the record straight” in areas where, we believe, many people are being misled. Another important purpose of the book is to provide students with information necessary to make an informed decision about whether to pursue a career in criminal or juvenile justice.

Content and Features of the Textbook

The material presented in *Introduction to Criminal Justice* is divided into 13 chapters. We recommend that all 13 chapters be included in a semester or a quarter's course material, and that the syllabus outline of course topics follows the sequence of presentation in this book. If this is not possible because of time or other considerations, real educational value can still be obtained from the use of any combination of chapters. The contents of each of the chapters are briefly described in the following sections.

Chapter 1, “Crime and Justice in the United States,” provides important background information for topics presented elsewhere in the book. The chapter exposes a common myth about the nature of crime by comparing crime, as portrayed in the media, to the types of crime faced by average citizens and responded to by the police daily. The chapter also gives a brief overview of the criminal justice response to crime; that is, the stages of the process from the commission of crime to the law enforcement response through the administration of justice and corrections. This chapter also provides a detailed description of the costs of criminal justice in the United States—a subject that concerns nearly everyone—and introduces the aforementioned principal theme of the textbook: myths about crime and criminal justice.

“Crime and Its Consequences” is the subject of Chapter 2. Because the object of criminal justice in the United States is the prevention and control of crime, we believe that to fully understand criminal justice, it first

is necessary to understand crime. Therefore, the beginning sections of the chapter discuss definitions of crime and its measurement, as well as problems associated with each. The later sections examine costs of crime, fear of crime, and victims of crime.

Chapter 3, "Explaining Crime," provides a condensed, but relatively comprehensive, survey of crime and delinquency theories. We believe that to better understand criminal justice, it is necessary to have some knowledge of crime and delinquency theories. The theories in this chapter are presented in a nonthreatening, easily understandable way and are accompanied by discussions of crime prevention and correctional strategies that follow logically from the theories, and problems attributed to the theories.

Chapter 4, "The Rule of Law," describes the differences between criminal and civil law, the ideal characteristics of criminal law, the sources of criminal law in the United States, and the differences between substantive and procedural law. Chapter 4 also presents an in-depth examination of the procedural law or the rights of the accused, including separate sections that address the procedural rights provided by the Fourteenth, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

Chapters 5 and 6 examine the law enforcement component of criminal justice. Chapter 5, "History and Structure of American Law Enforcement," is divided into two major sections. The first section traces the historical development of law enforcement in the United States from its roots in England to some of the problems confronting modern police agencies. The second section describes the various agencies of American law enforcement at the local, county, state, and federal levels of government. A separate section is devoted to the subject of private security. Together, the last two sections of the chapter provide information about the types of careers available in either public or private law enforcement.

Chapter 6, "Policing America: Culture, Conflict, and Decision Making," examines in detail the various duties performed by the police in the United States, such as patrol, investigation, and traffic control, as well as the factors that influence their performance in those areas. Among the topics addressed in this chapter are the police culture and personality, the police role and operational styles, and the selection of police officers. A final major section of the chapter discusses some of the current conflicts and other issues that confront policing in America, such as the exercise of discretion, the use of deadly force, and police corruption. This chapter will prove especially informative for those interested in a career in local policing.

The second major component of the criminal justice process is the subject of Chapters 7 and 8. Chapter 7, "The Administration of Justice," focuses on the American court structure, the key actors in the court process, and stages in this part of the process. In this chapter, students learn about the unique dual court structure in the United States and the complex professional responsibilities and obligations of prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges. They also learn about the various pretrial stages, plea bargaining, and the criminal trial.

Chapter 8, "Sentencing, Appeals, and the Death Penalty," continues the examination of the administration of justice. Described are the many factors that influence sentencing decisions, available sentencing options,

and the appellate process. A large portion of the chapter is about the death penalty in the United States.

Chapters 9, 10, and 11 address the third major component of the U.S. criminal justice process—corrections. Chapter 9, “Institutional Corrections,” describes (1) the historical development of the various confinement facilities for criminal offenders, (2) the recent incarceration boom, (3) the confinement facilities themselves, and (4) institutional security, services, and programs.

Chapter 10, “Prison Life, Inmate Rights, Release, and Recidivism,” takes the reader behind the walls and fences of America’s prisons and reveals how inmates react to incarceration, what their lives are like, what their rights are, and how correctional officers perform their roles. Students thinking about a career in corrections will find this part of the chapter particularly enlightening. Discussion of the release of offenders from prison and recidivism conclude this chapter.

Chapter 11 is about “Community Corrections”—an alternative to institutional corrections. Described in detail are the history, operation, and problems of probation, parole, intermediate sanctions, and temporary release programs. Information presented in this chapter will also provide readers with a foundation for determining whether a career in this area of corrections is of interest to them.

“Juvenile Justice” is the subject of Chapter 12. The chapter begins with an examination of the historical development of juvenile justice in the United States and includes discussions of both informal and formal ways of dealing with juvenile offenders in the United States. Special attention is given to important Supreme Court decisions that guide the current operation of the formal juvenile justice process. The chapter concludes with descriptions of both community-based and institutional correctional programs for juvenile offenders.

Chapter 13, the last chapter of the book, is entitled “Understanding and Predicting the Future of Criminal Justice.” Using Herbert Packer’s crime control and due process models as a framework, the chapter explores the possible futures of criminal justice. Likely developments in procedure and technology are emphasized.

Each chapter has been reviewed and edited to include the most current and relevant material available at the time of publication. Features of the text include:

Objectives. Each chapter begins with a concise list of learning objectives that describe some of the knowledge that can be acquired by studying the chapter.

Key Terms. An objective of this introductory course is to develop a criminal justice vocabulary, because an understanding of criminal justice begins with the ability to understand the specific language associated with it. A list of key terms in order of appearance begins each chapter. Key terms are printed in boldface and defined when introduced in the text. They are also defined in the margins near where they appear in the text. Finally, a glossary of definitions appears at the end of the text.

Outlines. Following each list of objectives is an outline that allows students to see the organization of the chapter at a glance.

Boxed Features. Three kinds of boxed features are highlighted throughout the book: (1) “Myth/Fact” boxes present myths commonly believed and the facts to “set the record straight”; (2) “FYI” (“For Your Information”) boxes present interesting bits of information that are tangential to or illustrative of issues addressed in the main body of text; and (3) “Job Focus” boxes contain relevant information about various jobs within the criminal justice system.

Summaries. Each chapter has an end-of-chapter summary that briefly reviews the chapter’s content.

Questions for Review. At the end of each chapter are questions about the chapter’s key points for both students and the instructor to review and discuss. As a means of gauging an understanding of concepts, all objectives listed at the beginning of each chapter are reviewed in the questions.

Activities. At the end of each chapter are activities. Completion of the activities will broaden students’ understanding of the material presented and prepare them to participate in classroom discussions.

Additional Reading. Also at the end of each chapter is a list of additional readings. Reading any or all of the books and journal articles suggested will augment and enhance the material presented.

Endnotes. End-of-chapter notes document sources of information. They also serve as a source of further reading about particular subjects.

Study Guide

The *Study Guide* is designed to support learning through a number of exercises that will assist the instructor and the student in achieving the objectives of this introductory course in criminal justice.

Each chapter begins with a fill-in chapter outline followed by a true-false section, a multiple-choice vocabulary exercise, and an applying principles section. Each activity reinforces the information presented in the text. In addition, a systematic review and use of the self-paced study guide with answer key may help improve test scores.

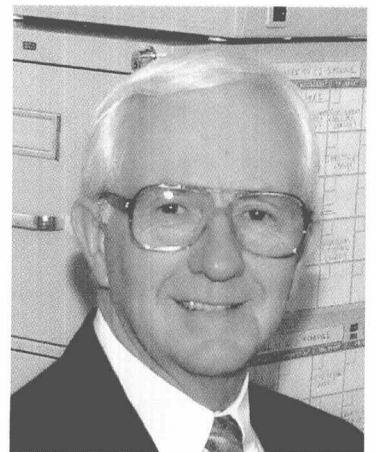
Finally, the *Study Guide* includes a section with a worksheet for developing a résumé, along with examples of résumés, cover letters, and thank-you notes.

About the Authors

Robert M. Bohm is currently a Professor of Criminal Justice and Legal Studies at the University of Central Florida in Orlando. He has also been a faculty member in Criminal Justice at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte (1989–1995) and at Jacksonville State University in Alabama (1979–1989). In 1973–1974, he worked for the Jackson County Department of Corrections in Kansas City, Missouri, first as a corrections officer and later as an instructor/counselor in the Model Inmate Employment Program, an LEAA sponsored work-release project. He received his Ph.D. in Criminology from Florida State University in 1980. He has published over three dozen journal articles and book chapters in the areas of criminal justice and criminology. He also is the author of *The Death Penalty in America: Current Research* (Anderson Publishing Co., 1991). He has been active in the American Society of Criminology, the Southern Criminal Justice Association, and especially the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, having served as Trustee-at-Large (1987–90), Second Vice-President (1990–91), First Vice-President (1991–92), and President (1992–93). In 1989, he was selected as the Outstanding Educator of the Year by the Southern Criminal Justice Association.



Keith N. Haley is the coordinator of the Criminal Justice program at Collin County Community College in Plano, Texas. He has also served as the executive director of the Ohio Peace Officer Training Council and Academy, the chairman of the Criminal Justice program at the University of Cincinnati, the director of the Criminal Justice program at Redlands Community College in El Reno, Oklahoma, a U.S. Marine in Europe and Asia, and as a police officer in Dayton, Ohio. He has authored many papers and articles as well as several books in criminal justice and education, including the book *How to Take a Test and Score With Memory Power* (Imprint Publications, 1977). His Bachelor of Science degree is in Education from Wright State University, and he earned a Master of Science degree in Criminal Justice from Michigan State University. Mr. Haley is also the recipient of several state and local educator awards and has served as a consultant to many public service and business organizations.



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Dedication

To Linda Taconis, with love
—Robert M. Bohm

To my wife, Shelby
—Keith N. Haley

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