

Criminology

The background of the cover is a dark, atmospheric photograph. It depicts a city at night, with numerous small, glowing orange and red lights scattered across the scene, suggesting windows or streetlights. A large, billowing cloud of white and grey smoke or steam rises from the lower left, partially obscuring the lights. In the lower right foreground, there is a rectangular, light-colored object that appears to be a piece of paper or a small book, slightly tilted and showing some texture.

Freda Adler

Criminology

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Fifth Edition



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CRIMINOLOGY

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Criminology



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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 FIFTH EDITION

In the four 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 fifth edition. We have expanded our coverage of white-collar crimes, from Martha Stewart’s questionable stock trades 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 it’s 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 Reach of Criminology,” has been rewritten to introduce students to the crime of terrorism and the crimes that support terrorism. Not only does this new 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.

- The text of Chapters 2 and 10 from previous editions now form a single chapter—a new Chapter 2, “Counting Crime and Measuring Criminal Behavior”—that focuses on what crime is *and* how we measure it. Our goal with this change is to make 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,” is a new and important addition to the text. Students will find the definitional and theoretical problems of white collar and corporate crime to be 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 such as:

- The suburban Washington, D.C., snipers
- The indictment and conviction of Arthur Andersen, Ltd.
- The “hockey dad’s” deadly dispute
- The conviction of Andrea Yates for drowning her five children
- The arrest of *Baretta* star Robert Blake
- The conviction of Kennedy cousin Michael Skakel
- The conviction and sentencing of the killer of seven-year-old Danielle van Damme
- The murder conviction of long-time fugitive Ira Einhorn

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 terrorism 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 re-

searchers 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 already 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 (“Explana-

tions 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 which deserve special discussion. Each chapter has three boxes: “Of Immediate Concern,” “Window to the World,” and the all new “From the Pages of *The New York Times*.”

- *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? Cyberporn is viewed as a major global problem; what can we do about it?
- *Window to the World* boxes examine developments abroad that affect America’s crime situation. Since international terrorist threats plague nations around the globe, in countries as diverse as the United States and Russia, what can be done to deter terrorists? 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—Al Qaeda, the newly created Homeland Security Office, the film “Gangs of New York,” racial profiling, and so much more—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:

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- *CyberJustice Website*. This custom-crafted criminal justice supersite features a large library of URLs for help in writing papers, a unique assortment of supplementary readings on terrorism, and much, much more.

For the Instructor

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terms, overviews, lecture notes, and a complete testbank.

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- *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.

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IN APPRECIATION

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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:

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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*, Fifth 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

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.

Window to the World

Despite many differences, Americans and Russians had one thing in common: freedom from terrorism at home. This community was shattered for Americans on February 26, 1993, when a bomb tore a huge hole in the World Trade Center (WTC) in New York City, killing 6 people. Russians were awakened to the reality of terrorism on August 31, 1999, when a bomb exploded at Moscow's upscale Manezh shopping center near the Kremlin, killing 1 person and injuring 40. So, once again, Americans and Russians have something in common: domestic terrorism and the fear that goes with it. In America, the WTC terrorist attack was followed by the Oklahoma City bombing, on April 19, 1995, which killed 168 people, and the Olympic Park bomb explosion in Atlanta, Georgia, on July 30, 1996, which killed 1 person and injured many. And then came the shock of the 9/11 disaster that took almost 3,000 lives. Of course, Americans have been victimized by terrorist attacks outside the country, including, among many others:

- The destruction of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988 (270 dead).
- The destruction of a U.S. military residence in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, in 1996 (119 dead, many injured).
- The destruction of the U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and

Russians and Americans Share a Crime Problem

Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, in 1998 (224 dead, 4,300 injured). Russians suffered five brutal terrorist attacks within the span of 3 weeks:

1. August 31, 1999, Manezh Shopping Center, near the Kremlin, Moscow (1 killed, 40 injured).
2. September 4, 1999, Dagestan, Russia (84 killed).
3. September 9, 1999, Moscow apartment building (94 killed).
4. September 13, 1999, Moscow apartment building (118 killed).
5. September 16, 1999, Volgogradsk, Russia, apartment building (18 killed).

There was a time when terrorism could be categorized in terms of political versus profit motive. Foreign versus domestic, and so on. These lines have become blurred, and the profit motive seems to have disappeared. While there may still be a domestic form of terrorism, such as the terrorism perpetrated by fanatics and cultlike private militias who see the government as an enemy, most terrorism appears to have an international base and is directed against people and their governments. In particular, Islamic fanatic fundamentalist terrorists are increasingly identified with attacks against U.S. and Russian targets.

There also was a time when terrorists enjoyed the support, both



Rescue workers search for survivors at the collapsed towers of the World Trade Center after September 11, 2001.

of the twenty-first century, it is clear that these problems demand more of criminology than it is capable of delivering as yet. The principal crime problems are totally globalized. Criminology has to become equally globalized.

Seemingly we have neglected street crimes and delinquency in this survey of the reach of criminology. These topics are, and will remain, a major focus of criminologists—in competition with all the other forms of criminality to which we have alluded. Now that you are acquainted with the reach, or expanse, of criminology, we next introduce you to what this discipline is all about.

10

WHAT IS CRIMINOLOGY?

In the Middle Ages human learning was commonly divided into four areas: law, medicine, theology, and philosophy. Universities typically had four faculties, one for each of these fields. Imagine a young person in the year 1392—100 years before Columbus came ashore in America—knocking at the portal of a great university with the request: "I would like to study criminology. Where do I sign up?" A stare of disbelief would have greeted the student, because the word had not yet been coined. Cautiously the student



The New York Times

Street Gangs of New York: From the 1860s to the 1960s

Scorecard's long-awaited film, *Gangs of New York*, was released. It was based on a book by Herbert Asbury, written in 1928, about the gangs that existed in New York City in the late 1800s. These gangs caused major problems for law-abiding citizens, and were one of the precipitating factors behind the rise of a strong city-wide police force.

One of the most frightening times in New York City history (before September 11) occurred in 1862, when for three days gangs rioted and took over much of the city. Most of the members of the gangs were Irish workers who were angry at their plight in general (they lived in the most densely packed neighborhood in the world), and were specifically angry at the new National Conscription Act, which made virtually all able-bodied men eligible for the draft. The Act, however, allowed wealthy men to get out of service by paying a \$300 fee—more than most lower-class workers made in a year. Historians report that 113 people were killed in the riots, and hundreds more were injured.

Gangs of ethnic origins continued to flourish in New York, brought to public attention again in the late 1900s and early 1900s with the musical *West Side Story*. In 1968, *The New York Times* wrote a

seven-part, front-page series examining the antisocial behavior of adolescents in the "shock-up" generation. Some of these gang members attended a reunion of sorts in 1996. In the late 1900s, photographer Bruce Davidson spent several months hanging out and photographing a street gang in Brooklyn. Forty years later, several gang members showed up to see an exhibit of these photos at the International Center of Photography.

The gang members recalled the violence of the time. They grew up in Brooklyn, and called themselves the Jokers and the Eighth Avenue Boys. Their fathers were factory workers who were frequently laid off, with no way to support their large families. Many came from homes with two alcoholic parents. It was a place, said one former gang member, where "a kid walked he was dead a million times." They didn't have guns then, but if they had, several former gang members said, they probably would have used them. They fought instead with chairs and pipes, knives and baseball bats. Many of the gang members were long since dead. Some died in jail, some died from drugs, some from alcohol, and some from bullets that eventually became the weapon of choice.

They were, however, signs that gang life doesn't necessarily lead to death and destruction. Among the living gang members, who struggled long and hard to fight their way out of poverty and addiction, were two retired police

officers, an electrician, a retired transit worker, a hospital administrator, a singer, and an addiction counselor. Most have children who grew up in New Jersey or on Long Island, and who knew nothing of gangs, except from the papers and dad's stories over dinner.

Source

Geoffrey C. Ward, "Gangs of New York," *The New York Times*, October 6, 2002. Blaine Harden, "With Brass-Knuckled Tales, 50's Street Gang Looks Back," *The New York Times*, February 15, 1999. Reprinted with permission.

Questions for Discussion

1. Obviously, gangs in New York (or anywhere else for that matter) are not a modern phenomenon. The gangs described in the story above—both in the 1800s and the 1900s—came from lower, working-class families. How does this support Albert Cohen's "delinquent boys" theory? How do the circumstances not support the part of the theory that says their delinquent acts serve no useful purpose?
2. What can we make of the fact that many of the gang members went on to get good jobs and raise middle-class families with middle-class lifestyles and values?

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 media, academics, advocacy groups, and politicians have created what has been described as a hate-crime epidemic. But is the term really as great as we have been led to believe? Consider that the media can shape public opinion and reinforce the idea that there is an epidemic through the use of these types of headlines:

- "A Cancer of Hatred Afflicts America"
- "Rise in Hate Crimes Signals Alarming Resurgence of Bigotry"

Books and articles are often inflammatory, argue James Jacobs and Jessica Henry. The authors suggest that some scholars simply assume a grave problem exists, in spite of an overwhelming lack of evidence. This can be a dangerous assumption, for the idea of hate crime divides the community and becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy. "Crime sells—no does racism, sexism, and homophobia. Gender-variant crime has become mundane."

Advocacy groups representing blacks, Jews, gays and lesbians, women, and the disabled have embraced the idea of a hate-crime epidemic, much of which is based on dubious statistics. For example, the 1997 Uniform Crime Reports show only 8,049 reported hate crimes, less than .001 percent of all reported crimes. Is this an epidemic?

Jacobs and Henry point out that American history shows attacks on racial and ethnic groups started from the moment European settlers arrived and made Native Americans a target. Historically, blacks, Jews, Catholics, and recent immigrants have also been targeted. The 1990s brought a greater intolerance for this behavior, but, Jacobs and Henry say, there still is no epidemic. Yet it matters little whether the spate of hate crimes is real or merely perceived; significant developments have taken place in consequence. Throughout the 1980s, media reports of increasing numbers of hate-motivated crimes (also known as bias crimes) pressured states to adopt statutes dealing with such crimes. These statutes prohibit acts of ethnically or religiously based intimidation, enhance penalties for these crimes, or raise the level of the crime from a misdemeanor to a felony. In addition, many criminal justice agencies have developed programs for dealing with bias crime, and at the federal level the Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 mandates that local law enforcement agencies compile data on such crimes.

As defined by the federal Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990, hate crimes are crimes that show evidence of prejudice against certain group characteristics. The act mandates the collection of data that show evidence of prejudice based on race, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or religion. The Hate Crimes Statistics Act was later amended by the Violent Crime and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to include crimes motivated by bias against persons with disabilities.

Many bias crimes fall into the categories of simple assaults, vandalism, and harassment. Because these are relatively less serious crimes, they ordinarily get little attention. They can, however, have a major impact on the community by increasing the level of fear and hostility between groups. So extra attention to them is warranted.

In the twenty-first century, two trends are likely to continue, with increased challenges for legislators, judges, and criminal justice specialists. First, legislatures are adding sentence enhancements for crimes committed with the motive of hate. Such statutes allow or require judges to add additional prison time for those convicted of

An Epidemic of Hate Crimes?

crimes committed with a hate motive. Second, the reach of hate-crime legislation is likely to be expanded. For example, under existing federal law, hate crimes can be prosecuted only if the hate (bias) is directed at religion, sexual orientation, national origin, color, and disability. But under the Hate Crime Prevention Act (of 1998) the reach has been expanded to any "violent act causing death or bodily injury because of the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender or disability of the victim (emphasis supplied)." This act likely will become law and be followed by similar state legislation.

Sources

1. Spencer Rumsey, "A Cancer of Hatred Afflicts America," *Newsday*, May 27, 1993, p. 129.
2. Benjamin J. Hubbard, "Commentary on Tolerance," *Los Angeles Times*, Apr. 4, 1993, p. B9.
3. James B. Jacobs and Jessica S. Henry, "The Social Construction of a Hate Crime Epidemic," *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 86 (1996): 366–391.

Questions for Discussion

1. Wisconsin's sentence-enhancement law was challenged by a defendant who claimed that his First Amendment (freedom of speech) rights were violated because the statute penalizes offenders' long-held beliefs and not just their acts. Do you agree with the U.S. Supreme Court decision to uphold the Wisconsin statute?
2. An FBI study found that intimidation was the most common type of hate crime, followed by vandalism and assault. Do you think these crimes are serious enough to warrant the extra attention they receive?



Chapter-Opening Previews

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

Unique Crime Surfing Inserts

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

PART II Explanations of Crime and Criminal Behavior

ers. Habitual criminals, it is claimed, typically have an inability to form bonds of affection:

More often than not the childhoods of such individuals are found to have been grossly disturbed by death, divorce, or separation of the parents, or by other events resulting in disruption of bonds, with an incidence of such disturbance far higher than is met with in any other comparable group, whether drawn from the general population or from psychiatric casualties of other sorts.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 antisocial 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 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.¹⁸

Other studies, such as those by Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck and the more recent studies by Lee N. Robins, which were

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.



Martha Stewart, an icon of good homemaking, is accused of selling thousands of shares of ImClone Systems, Inc. stock just prior to the company's announcement that it failed to receive Food and Drug Administration approval for an anti-cancer drug. Was this insider trading? Did she trade on material, nonpublic information?

the truth and fairness of their company's disclosures.

For those who think that the problem of white-collar and corporate crime is young, consider that in ancient Greece public officials reportedly violated the law by purchasing land slated for government acquisition. Much of what we today define as white-collar crime, however, is the result of laws passed within the last century. For example, the Sherman Antitrust Act, passed by Congress in 1890, authorized the criminal prosecution of corporations engaged in monopolistic practices.³ Federal laws regulating the issuance and sale of stocks and other securities were passed in 1933 and 1934. In 1940 Edwin H. Sutherland provided criminologists with the first scholarly account of white-collar crime. He defined it as crime "committed by a person of re-

spectability and high social status in the course of his occupation."⁴

The conviction of Arthur Andersen, LLP, demonstrates that Sutherland's definition is not entirely satisfactory. White-collar crime can be committed by a corporation as well as by an individual. As Gilbert Geis has noted, Sutherland's work is limited by his own definition. He has a "striking inability to differentiate between the corporations themselves and their executive management personnel."⁵ Other criminologists have suggested that the term "white-collar crime" not be used at all; we should speak instead of "corporate crime" and "occupational crime."⁶ Generally, however, white-collar crime is defined as a violation of the law committed by a person or group of persons in the course of an otherwise respected and legitimate occupation or business enterprise" (see Table 12.1).

Just as white-collar and corporate offenses include a heterogeneous mix of corporate and individual crimes, from fraud, deception, and corruption (as in the *S&L* case) to pollution of the environment, victims of white-collar crime range from the savvy investor to the unsuspecting consumer. No one person or group is immune" (see Table 12.2). The Vatican lost millions of dollars in a fraudulent stock scheme; fraudulent charities have swindled fortunes from unsuspecting investors; and many banks have been forced into bankruptcy by losses due to deception and fraud.⁷ Perhaps as important, public perceptions of the legitimacy of financial institutions and markets have been undermined, at least in part, by allegations of corporate abuses.

Crimes Committed by Individuals

As we have noted, white-collar crime occurs during the course of a legitimate occupation or business enterprise. Over time socioeconomic developments have increasingly changed the



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.

Unique Criminology & Public Policy Exercises

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

tion scheme, actual collection of compensation by victims remains a major problem.⁸ Nevertheless, great improvements have been made in our system to accommodate victims of crime. The drive for recognition of the role of the victim in the criminal justice process has had powerful effects in America and all over the world. Undoubtedly, it will create fur-

ther changes in our criminal justice system as criminology continues to widen its focus to include the victim as well as the offender. The ultimate aim is, as Senator Joseph Biden put it in his speech on the Brady Bill, on August 11, 1993, "to create a victim-friendly" system of criminal justice.

REVIEW

The criminal justice system has been perceived as a system for only a generation. Like any other system, it has components that are related and interdependent. The criminal justice process begins with the perception that a crime has been committed. After the crime has been reported, laws and standards guide authorities in following up. This process may lead to an arrest of a suspect and the presentation of charges. When the facts warrant a grand jury indictment or a prosecutor's information, the case moves to trial. Yet at this stage a plea agreement may be reached under which the defendant avoids trial and receives a reduced sentence in return for a plea of guilty to a lesser charge or to fewer charges. The conviction rate of defendants who go to trial is high.

The movement through the criminal justice system is not automatic and inevitable. At each stage of the process it is dependent on decisions made by criminal justice officials and by the defendant. These decisions may lead to diversion out of the system at any stage. The criminal justice path has many exits. These multiple exits explain the high attrition rate: Only a fraction of the offenders who enter the criminal justice system wind up in corrections.

A juvenile's path through the criminal justice system differs from an adult's. Juveniles are now granted constitutional rights that a generation ago were denied them. But they have also been increasingly subjected to some of the rigors of the adult criminal justice system. Juvenile justice has become punitive.

The emergence of the victims' rights movement has drawn attention to the role and plight of victims. Legislation in most states has facilitated victims' participation in the criminal justice process, eased the burden on victims, and provided compensation for their losses.



CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY

"Dear President Bush,

I profoundly condemn the cruel attacks in the United States on September 11. This was an assault not merely on one nation, but on principles of respect for civilian life cherished by all people. I urge the United States and all governments to unite to investigate this crime, to bring to justice those who are responsible, and to prevent its repetition. There are people and governments who believe that in the struggle against terrorism, ends always justify means. But that is also the logic of terrorism. Whatever the response to this outrage, it should not validate that logic. Rather, it should uphold the principles that came under attack on September 11, respecting innocent life. That is the way to deny the perpetrators of this crime their ultimate victory.

The United States has proclaimed a war against international terrorism. This war should pinpoint those responsible for the terrible attacks and their accomplices and minimize harm to innocent civilians. Any campaign should also include facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance to those in Afghanistan and elsewhere who depend on such aid for their survival. There is also a danger that some governments may cynically take advantage of the anti-terrorist cause to justify their own internal repression, in the expectation that the United States will now be silent. The United States should send a strong signal to those seeking to join the coalition against terrorism that it will not tolerate oppressive opportunism in the face of this tragedy.