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CRIMINOLOGY

98/99



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Cataloging in Publication Data

Main entry under title. Annual Editions: Criminology. 1998/99.

1. Crime and criminals—Periodicals. I. Fisch, Mark, comp. II. Title. Criminology.

ISBN 0-697-39135-3

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Second Edition

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Printed in the United States of America

Printed on Recycled Paper



Members of the Advisory Board are instrumental in the final selection of articles for each edition of ANNUAL EDITIONS. Their review of articles for content, level, currentness, and appropriateness provides critical direction to the editor and staff. We think that you will find their careful consideration well reflected in this volume.

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To the Reader

In publishing ANNUAL EDITIONS we recognize the enormous role played by the magazines, newspapers, and journals of the *public press* in providing current, first-rate educational information in a broad spectrum of interest areas. Many of these articles are appropriate for students, researchers, and professionals seeking accurate, current material to help bridge the gap between principles and theories and the real world. These articles, however, become more useful for study when those of lasting value are carefully *collected, organized, indexed, and reproduced* in a *low-cost format*, which provides easy and permanent access when the material is needed. That is the role played by ANNUAL EDITIONS. Under the direction of each volume's *academic editor*, who is an expert in the subject area, and with the guidance of an *Advisory Board*, each year we seek to provide in each ANNUAL EDITION a current, well-balanced, carefully selected collection of the best of the public press for your study and enjoyment. We think that you will find this volume useful, and we hope that you will take a moment to let us know what you think.

You are hard pressed to read a newspaper, watch the news, go to the movies, or talk to friends and family without the issue of crime—in its many forms and effects—presenting itself. Why was O. J. Simpson found not guilty? Why was that not the case for Timothy McVeigh? And why was there such a difference of opinion on these issues between different racial, ethnic, political, and economic groups? Why did the individuals involved in the multibillion-dollar Savings and Loan debacle receive such lenient treatment by the justice system? Are we in the midst of a crime wave or just a frenzy of reporting? What is the threat to us from terrorism both foreign and domestic? Should we decriminalize prostitution? What about gambling? Drugs? What role does organized crime play in the daily economic and political life of an increasingly interconnected and global system? Why do people commit crimes and what, if anything, can be done about a situation of such concern to so many of us? Should we facilitate the use of the death penalty or abolish it? And what should be done for the victims of crime?

Annual Editions: Criminology 1998/99 has been designed to provide students with up-to-date articles from the popular press as well as from scholarly journals that will promote a better understanding of these issues.

This edition consists of eight sections that examine the questions just presented. Unit 1 discusses general explanations for the causes of crime—biological, psychological, and socioeconomic. Unit 2 explores violent crime and terrorism. Unit 3 examines public disorder and juvenile/gang crimes. Unit 4 discusses crimes committed by people of prestige, power, and authority. Unit 5 presents articles that deal with the topic of domestic and international organized crime. Unit 6 looks at the issue of the consequences of crimes as experienced from the perspective of the victims. Unit 7 presents articles on the police, the court system, and the penal system with an emphasis on community policing and corruption, the relevancy of

the jury system, and the usefulness of convict labor. Finally, Unit 8 consists of articles that concern the strategies of dealing with criminals and reforming the criminal justice system.

I wish to thank my colleagues and students for their help in collecting, evaluating, and forwarding articles that they found to be interesting and informative. Their help has, and continues to be, invaluable. In particular, Alison Hersey, Craig Johnson, Jamie McDowell, Heather Turnbull, Amy Foster, Cindy Wood, Margo Barg, and Dr. Patrick Withen were instrumental in sifting and evaluating many sources in a search for interesting and substantively illuminating articles. I would be remiss, too, if I did not extend my thanks to local officials in the police and sheriffs' departments, the FBI, public defenders', and prosecutors' offices for the help, insights, and time that they afforded my students and myself.

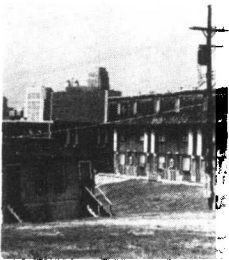
In order to help you use this collection, an overview to each unit is provided. In addition, a *topic guide* that alphabetically lists key issues and the articles that deal with them are provided. New to this edition are *World Wide Web* sites that can be used to further explore the topics. These sites will be cross-referenced by number in the topic guide.

As the title indicates, *Annual Editions: Criminology* is revised and updated on a yearly basis, with much of this revision a consequence of feedback from the readers. You are, therefore, encouraged to share your thoughts on the clarity, appropriateness, and usefulness of the articles included in this book as well as to contribute any *World Wide Web* sites that you think other students would find useful. Please use the prepaid form on the last page of this book.



Mark L. Fisch
Editor

UNIT 1



Theories of Crime Causation

The eight selections in this unit examine some of the reasons why crime occurs to the extent that it does.

To the Reader	iv
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Selected World Wide Web Sites	4
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1. The Crisis of Public Order , Adam Walinsky, <i>The Atlantic Monthly</i> , July 1995.	8
Statistics that point to a downward trend in the <i>incidence of violent crime</i> do not comfort many U.S. citizens who still report that the fear of attack by a stranger is high on their list of concerns. Many middle-income Americans are willing to <i>pay for private security guards</i> to protect themselves from injury and to abandon lower-income Americans to the very fate they most fear.	
2. National Crime Control Policies , Michael R. Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi, <i>Society</i> , January/February 1995.	16
Since 1980 the incarceration rate has more than tripled, while crime rates remain high. A problem cited by the authors is the lack of research and social theory within criminology. This approach has been replaced by <i>administrative criminology</i> , or a concentration on effective management. The two authors suggest that only a return to a more <i>theoretical criminology</i> can have a more positive impact on crime rates.	
3. Moral Credibility and Crime , Paul H. Robinson, <i>The Atlantic Monthly</i> , March 1995.	22
Paul Robinson contends that a key ingredient to reduce violent crime in a criminal justice system is to emphasize the <i>morality of criminal behavior</i> . This moral authority has been deeply eroded by the system's own rules and procedures.	
4. Insanity Pleas Fail a Lot of Defendants as Fear of Crime Rises , Richard B. Schmitt, <i>Wall Street Journal</i> , February 29, 1996.	28
Well-publicized cases often focus the public's attention on <i>the insanity defense</i> issue. In reaction to society's concern about crime, many states have tightened laws governing insanity pleas. Even before such changes, however, most defendants who pleaded "not guilty by reason of insanity" were found guilty.	
5. Are Prisons Really a Bargain? The Use of Voodoo Economics , James Austin, <i>Spectrum: The Journal of State Government</i> , Spring 1996.	30
<i>Can we solve the crime problem</i> by using fewer prisons per se? Some think so, while those in the pro-incarceration camp advocate building even more. Austin argues that both sides are making empty promises based on faulty assumptions and selective use of data. Should policy makers beware?	

UNIT 2



Violent Crime and Terrorism

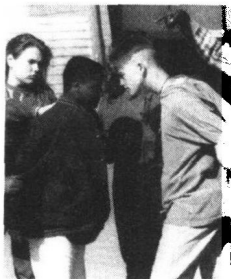
Five articles in this section discuss the current dynamics of terrorism and violent crime and how it impacts on society.

6. **One Man's Theory Is Cutting Crime in Urban Streets**, Christina Nifong, *The Christian Science Monitor*, February 18, 1997. 39
George Kelling's social psychological theory called "broken windows" postulates that when law enforcement officers pay *attention to small crimes*, cities see a dramatic drop in larger ones.
7. **Can We Break the Pattern of the Criminal Lifestyle?** Mark S. Fleisher, *USA Today Magazine* (*Society for the Advancement of Education*), May 1997. 42
The use of imprisonment as punishment for unlawful acts is not working to deter crime. *Criminal behavior has become a lifestyle*, and the need to counteract this behavior with alternatives is discussed in this article.
8. **Doing Time Chills Crime**, Steve H. Hanke and Howard Baetjer, *The World & I*, March 1997. 45
Recent analysis reveals that increased *incarceration does have a preventative effect*. Incarceration has both a specific and a general deterrent effect, as is evidenced by decreasing crime rates.

Overview 50

9. **Degrees of Terror: Lexington**, *The Economist*, July 10, 1993. 52
Would you consider Washington, D.C., a terrorist city? How about Belfast? Here are the facts: In Belfast for one year there were 11 deaths by violence; in the same year's time, in D.C. there were 230 homicides. Are our own citizens a bigger threat than foreign terrorists?
10. **A Shocking Look at Blacks and Crime**, *U.S. News & World Report*, October 16, 1995. 54
Are a third of young black men criminals? The Sentencing Project reports that nearly *1 in 3 black men in their 20s are behind bars or somewhere else in the justice system*, and the reality may be worse than the statistics suggest.
11. **Terrorism in America**, Orrin Hatch and Doug Bandow, *The World & I*, August 1995. 56
Senator Orrin Hatch, chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Doug Bandow, a senior fellow at the Cato Institute, debate the *necessity of new legislation to combat terrorism*. Action and overreaction stand in the balance.
12. **Law and Order**, Richard Lacayo, *Time*, January 15, 1996. 62
More effective *policing strategies* are being cited as a major factor in the sharp reduction in crime in some U.S. cities. Changes include more face-to-face contact with law-abiding citizens to promote trust and more *aggressive intervention* to stop problems before they start.
13. **ADL Special Report: The Militia Movement in America**, *Anti-Defamation League*, 1995. 66
This extensive 40-state survey details the operation, tools, and sophistication of *militia groups in the United States*. These groups provide a massive output of literature, radio broadcasts, diverse publications, and numerous Web sites.

UNIT 3



Public Disorder and Juvenile Crime

The social implications of drug addiction, organized crime, and gang crime are considered in the four articles in this section.

UNIT 4



Professional/Organizational Crime

The four selections in this unit examine the extent to which criminal activity has infiltrated the fabric of the business profession.

Overview

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A. PUBLIC DISORDER CRIME

14. **Mother Sold Food, Daughter Sells Her Body: The Cultural Continuity of Prostitution**, Marjorie A. Muecke, *Social Science and Medicine*, Volume 35, 1992. 76
Successful *prostitutes in Thailand support their families*, communities, and urban profiteers by the high prices that they earn. Unsuccessful prostitutes support Buddhist ideology by their suffering.
15. **Redd Scare**, Joe Loconte, *Policy Review*, November/December 1996. 80
During the last five years, over 750 young criminals—some convicted of drug dealing, robbery, and assault—have participated in Sgt. Roger Redd's tough-love regimen on law and order. About 85 percent of the program's graduates have stayed out of trouble. Joe Loconte examines how a former drill sergeant uses *physical and moral discipline* to shake men loose from a life of crime.

B. JUVENILE AND GANG CRIME

16. **Juvenile Justice Comes of Age**, Donna Lyons, *State Legislatures*, May 1997. 84
Violent crime by juveniles has soared in recent years. As younger and younger children commit worse crimes, legislators are overcoming political and institutional obstacles in order to *update the juvenile justice system*.
17. **There Are No Children Here**, *The Economist*, December 17, 1994. 89
Common wisdom ties huge profits and a corporate style of organization to the increase in *gang violence*. Conversely, street wisdom concedes that flying bullets are bad for business. Easily obtained and powerful weapons in the hands of teenagers may be the actual cause of increased street violence.

Overview

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18. **Money Changes Everything**, Daniel Clawson, Alan Neustadt, and Denise Scott, from *Money Talks*, Basic Books, 1992. 94
The nitty-gritty of the political system is portrayed in this article. The authors explain *the role of the corporate PACs* in influencing the federal government. They do not buy votes, but they buy access. Corporations usually do not prevent the passage of a bill that they oppose, but they do change its wording so that it does not harm them.
19. **Why Lawyers Lie**, Floyd Abrams, *New York Times Magazine*, October 9, 1994. 100
Justice is the quality of being impartial or fair. A *lawyer's role* in the court has nothing to do with the quality of justice. It is only to serve clients within the boundaries of criminal law and the canons of legal ethics.

UNIT 5



Organized Crime

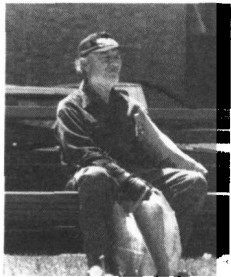
The worldwide problem of organized crime is discussed in the five articles in this section.

20. **Move Over**, Charles Keating, Amy Waldman, *The Washington Monthly*, May 1995. 103
Special interest groups and lobbyists set the scene for crimes of savings and loan administrators. The thefts they committed have been covered by the government with \$110 billion in tax dollars. That's your money!
21. **The Russia Connection**, S. C. Gwynne and Larry Gurwin, *Time*, July 8, 1996. 110
In *the post-Soviet Russian economy*, where organized crime accounts for 40 percent of the country's GNP, Nordex is at the top of the food chain. Grigori Loutchansky, owner of Nordex, may be one of the world's most investigated men because of the company's suspicious deals.

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22. **The Decline of the American Mafia**, Peter Reuter, *The Public Interest*, Summer 1995. 116
The old established Mafia of the Godfather is quietly becoming extinct. Three factors that are contributing to its demise are altered political structure, better federal enforcement, and incompetence in recruiting efforts and strategy.
23. **The Russian Mob's Submarine Scheme**, Jennifer Gould, *The Village Voice*, March 4, 1997. 121
The Columbians had the coke. The Italians had the muscle. The Russians have the nerve. How is *the DEA* missing these shipments? Simple—because of the use of Russian military submarines.
24. **Who Is the Mob Today?** Peter Maas, *Parade*, February 25, 1996. 126
Potent new criminal elements, mostly from Russia and China, loom ominously on the law enforcement horizon. Is "La Cosa Nostra" being replaced with *ethnic crime groups*?
25. **How Nation's Largest Gang Runs Its Drug Enterprise**, Ann Scott Tyson, *The Christian Science Monitor*, July 15, 1996. 129
The "Gangster Disciplines" of Chicago run *one of the largest drug networks* in the United States. As a federal crackdown incarcerates more and more of the "GD" hierarchy, some wonder whether the future of the crime gang is in doubt.
26. **The Cocaine Money Market**, Douglas Farah and Steve Coll, *Washington Post National Weekly Edition*, November 8–14, 1993. 132
Earning huge sums of money from drug dealing results in the accumulation of huge sums of illegally obtained cash. Thus, a major part of the enterprise of drug dealing is *laundering illegally earned money*, either by banking it in countries whose authorities do not care about its origin or by folding it into legal enterprises.

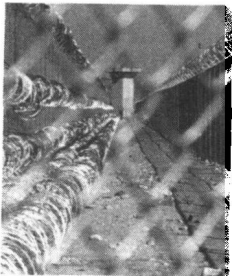
UNIT 6



Victims

Four articles in this section discuss the impact of crime on the victim.

UNIT 7



Survey of the Criminal Justice System

The five selections in this section focus on the role that police, the courts, and corrections have in the criminal justice system.

Overview 138

27. **Victimization and the Victim Industry**, Joel Best, *Society*, May/June 1997. 140

The attention paid to *the victim of crime or social injustice* has over the past number of years come to be society's way of defining evil and injustice. This article looks at the extent to which the victim's symbolic role has become a virtual industry in today's society.

28. **Surviving the Unbelievable**, Elizabeth S. Rose, *Ms*, January/February 1993. 149

Ritual abuse has been cloaked in darkness too long. Our society has had a history of denying and minimizing the existence of all abuse, particularly ritual abuse. It is time to look at the subject in the daylight, time to differentiate between Satanism and ritual abuse, and time to examine the role of male domination, cult secrecy, and the types abuse and rituals that are used.

29. **Extra Credit**, Alicia C. Shepard, *American Journalism Review*, June 1997. 155

On July 2, 1996, four men were freed from prison. After 18 years of *wrongful imprisonment*, they finally had the opportunity to recoup the lives they had lost behind bars. How was it that the justice system left four innocent African Americans wrongly incarcerated for 18 years?

30. **A Mother's Long Goodbye**, Aren Almon, *Newsweek*, April 14, 1997. 161

When the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma was bombed, everyone in America mourned the loss of the victims. No one thought of *mourning for the victims left behind*. Aren Almon tells how the media victimized her as a survivor.

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31. **Why Good Cops Go Bad**, *Newsweek*, December 19, 1994. 164

Drug-related *police scandals* in New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, and other cities across the nation illustrate one terrible consequence of the drug war—the corruption of police officers unable to resist the temptation of a seemingly endless supply of fast money. How can we keep cops from crossing the line?

32. **Juries and Justice: Is the System Obsolete?** Barbara Bradley, *Insight*, April 24, 1995. 166

"The Sixth Amendment guarantees the right to a trial by an impartial jury, but in a world of court television, professional jury consultants, complex technical evidence, and racial tension, the *jury system may not be up to the job*."

UNIT 8



Responding to Criminal Behavior

Five articles in this section
examine ways to anticipate
criminal behavior and how the
justice system reacts.

33. **Convicts in the Workplace? It Makes Good Sense—It Makes Them Slaves**, Pete du Pont and John L. Zalusky, *The World & I*, March 1996. 170
The question of whether *prisoners* should *work* to make better use of their time while in prison is debated here. It could reduce crime by encouraging good work habits and skills and increase the likelihood of responsible postrelease behavior as well as reduce prison costs. It also raises the specter of slave labor and unfair competition in private businesses who contract for services.
34. **Lock 'Em Up . . . And Throw Away the Key**, Jill Smolowe, *Time*, February 7, 1994. 176
America's *overcrowded prisons* have failed as a deterrent. Building more of them and imposing longer sentences may only increase the crime rate. The problems connected with crime, inadequate schooling, unemployment, *unstable families*, and drugs must be addressed as part of today's prison crisis.
35. **Look for the Prison Label: America Puts Its Inmates to Work**, Vince Beiser, *The Village Voice*, May 21, 1996. 179
Across the country, thousands of *prisoners in state and federal lock-ups* are paid between nothing and \$1.15 an hour to produce over a billion dollars worth of products and services. Is the system exploiting prisoners, or does it teach them job skills and keep them occupied?

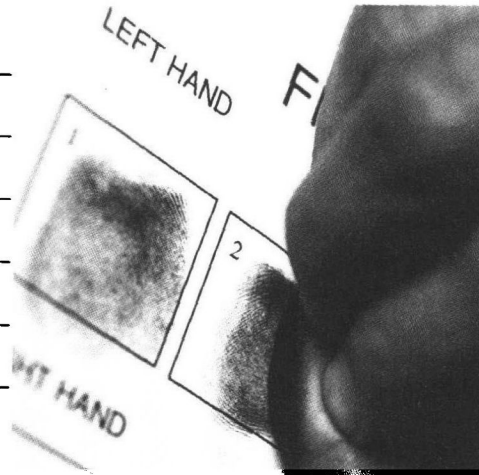
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36. **True Crime**, Cheryl Russell, *American Demographics*, August 1995. 186
Safety-conscious baby boomers and the media fuel an overwhelming *public fear of crime*. An examination of the data reveals that much fear is misplaced. Yet the worst crimes are increasing, and life can be dangerous, especially in the South.
37. **The American Way of Justice**, David Von Drehle, *Washington Post National Weekly Edition*, February 13–19, 1995. 195
Capital punishment is an expensive *government program* that does not work. Many people support the death penalty in theory, but because of added legal safeguards, it is far more costly to carry out than it is to jail a killer for life.
38. **What to Do about Crime**, James Q. Wilson, *Commentary*, September 1994. 204
James Wilson discusses crime in America and those who commit it. He proposes some innovative approaches to dealing with *crime*, such as *problem-oriented policing*, expanding the right of police to *stop and frisk* suspects, developing technologies that will permit the police to detect from a distance persons who are carrying weapons, and enforcing *truancy* laws.

39. Download Your Local Sheriff, Suzanne B. Laporte, <i>Policy Review</i> , March/April 1997.	215
Low-cost publishing and Internet technology are giving citizens new tools in <i>the fight against crime</i> .	
40. A Cop Next Door, Walter Oleksy, <i>Policy Review</i> , March/April 1996.	218
In 1991 the police department in Columbia, South Carolina, began offering low-interest mortgage loans to any officer willing to live in a high-crime or deteriorating neighborhood. Is this the newest answer to <i>community policing</i> ?	
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CRIMINOLOGY 98/99

Second Edition



Editor

Mark L. Fisch

Centenary College of Louisiana

Mark Fisch is the chair of the Department of Sociology at Centenary College of Louisiana. He received his B.A. from the City College of New York, an interdisciplinary Master's degree in the social sciences from the University of Chicago, and a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Dr. Fisch's research interests are in the fields of criminology, human ecology, policy analysis, and interdisciplinary teaching.

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Topic Guide

This topic guide suggests how the selections in this book relate to topics of traditional concern to criminology students and professionals. It is useful for locating interrelated articles for reading and research. The guide is arranged alphabetically according to topic. Articles may, of course, treat topics that do not appear in the topic guide. In turn, entries in the topic guide do not necessarily constitute a comprehensive listing of all the contents of each selection. In addition, relevant Web sites, which are annotated on the next two pages, are noted in bold italics under the topic articles.

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
African Americans and the Prison System	10. Shocking Look at Blacks and Crime 29. Extra Credit (2, 6, 9, 11, 23)	Crime Reduction	6. One Man's Theory Is Cutting Crime 7. Can We Break the Pattern? 15. Redd Scare 34. Lock 'Em Up and Throw Away the Key 38. What to Do about Crime 39. Download Your Local Sheriff (7, 8, 9, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30)
Black Market	21. Russia Connection 23. Russian Mob's Submarine Scheme 24. Who Is the Mob Today? 26. Cocaine Money Market (18, 19, 21)	Drug Trade	21. Russian Connection 25. How Nation's Largest Gang Runs Its Drug Enterprise 26. Cocaine Money Market (18, 19, 21)
Capital Punishment	4. Insanity Pleas Fail a Lot of Defendants 37. American Way of Justice 25, 26, 27, 28, 29)	Family Preservation	14. Mother Sold Food, Daughter Sells Her Body 28. Surviving the Unbelievable (13, 17, 22, 23, 24)
Children and Violence	16. Juvenile Justice Comes of Age 17. There Are No Children Here 28. Surviving the Unbelievable 30. Mother's Long Goodbye (13, 14)	Gangs	17. There Are No Children Here 25. How Nation's Largest Gang Runs Its Drug Enterprise (13, 18, 19, 21)
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TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
Justice System	16. Juvenile Justice Comes of Age 19. Why Lawyers Lie 29. Extra Credit 32. Juries and Justice (13, 14, 25, 26, 27, 29)	Prostitution	14. Mother Sold Food, Daughter Sells Her Body (13, 14)
Lawyers	19. Why Lawyers Lie (15, 16)	Punishment	3. Moral Credibility and Crime 7. Can We Break the Pattern? (7, 8, 9)
Life after Prison	29. Extra Credit 33. Convicts in the Workplace? (22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27)	Sentencing and Rehabilitative Programs	3. Moral Credibility and Crime 7. Can We Break the Pattern? 32. Juries and Justice 33. Convicts in the Workplace? 36. True Crime (7, 8, 9, 25, 26, 27, 29)
Mafia	22. Decline of the American Mafia (18, 19, 21)	Street Crime	6. One Man's Theory Is Cutting Crime (13, 14)
Mental Disorder and Crime	4. Insanity Pleas Fail a Lot of Defendants (4, 6, 7, 25, 29)	Terrorism	11. Terrorism in America 12. Law and Order 13. Militia Movement in America (10, 11, 12, 17, 20)
Militias	11. Terrorism in America 12. Law and Order 13. Militia Movement in America (10, 11, 12, 17, 20, 21, 27)	Theoretical Criminology	2. National Crime Control Policies 6. One Man's Theory Is Cutting Crime (7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 27)
Organized Crime	22. Decline of the American Mafia 23. Russian Mob's Submarine Scheme 24. Who Is the Mob Today? (18, 19, 21)	Victimization	27. Victimization and the Victim Industry (22, 23, 24)
Political Action: Committees (PACs)	18. Money Changes Everything	Violent Crime	1. Crisis of Public Order 9. Degrees of Terror 10. Shocking Look at Blacks and Crime 17. There Are No Children Here (4, 5, 6, 9, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 27)
Police Scandals	31. Why Good Cops Go Bad (29)	White Collar Crime	18. Money Changes Everything 20. Move Over, Charles Keating 21. Russia Connection (15, 16)
Prison System	5. Are Prisons Really a Bargain? 32. Juries and Justice 33. Convicts in the Workplace? 34. Lock 'Em Up and Throw Away the Key (6, 9, 28, 29, 30)		
Private Security	1. Crisis of Public Order (2, 23, 24, 26)		

Selected World Wide Web Sites for Annual Editions: Criminology

All of these Web sites are hot-linked through the *Annual Editions* home page: <http://www.dushkin.com/annualeditions> (just click on a book). In addition, these sites are referenced by number and appear where relevant in the Topic Guide on the previous two pages.

Some Web sites are continually changing their structure and content, so the information listed may not always be available.

9. The Keepers' Voice—<http://www.acsp.uic.edu/IACO/kv170209.htm>—"Vindictive Vindications" from the quarterly, *The Keepers' Voice*, "is based on interviews and observations conducted with inmates and correction officers, and discusses crime causation from the inmates' standpoint.

General Sources and Statistics

1. American Society of Criminology—Membership Directory—<http://www.bsos.umd.edu/asc/four.html>—This is an excellent starting place for a study of all aspects of criminology and criminal justice, with links to general, international, juvenile justice, court, police, and government topics.
2. Crime-Free America—<http://www.announce.com/cfa/cfa.htm>—The grassroots, nonprofit group Crime-Free America is dedicated to ending the crime epidemic it feels has gripped the United States during the last 4 decades. This site, with its links to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, forums, and crime watch profiles, is part of its master plan.
3. Federal Bureau of Investigation—<http://www.fbi.gov/>—The home page of the FBI leads to the 10 most wanted criminals, uniform crime reports, FBI case reports, major investigations, and more.
4. NACTD Archive—<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/archive.html>—Access to the most up-to-date information available on criminal justice is available at the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data. Browser and search mechanism plus additional Web resources are also available here.
5. National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information—<http://www.healthy.org/links.htm>—The home page of the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information links to other federal agencies, clearinghouses, and resource centers as well as to other related Internet sites.
6. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online—<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/>—Data about all aspects of criminal justice in the United States is available at this site, which includes over 655 tables and figures from more than 100 sources. Site also has a search mechanism.

Theories of Crime Causation

7. Critical Criminology Division of the ASC—<http://sun.soci.niu.edu/~critcrim/>—Here you'll find links to basic criminology sources, and also to resources developed within a critical sociology framework.
8. Explanations of Criminal Behavior—<http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/just/just110/crime2.html>—An excellent outline of the causes of crime, including major theories, which was prepared by Darryl Wood at the University of Alaska Anchorage.

Violent Crime and Terrorism

10. Counterterrorism Page—<http://counterterrorism.com/>—Site contains a summary of worldwide terrorism events, groups, and terrorism strategies and tactics, including articles from 1989 to the present, both of American and international origin, plus links to related Web sites, graphs and pictures, and pictures and histories of terrorist leaders.
11. Terrorism Research Center—<http://www.terrorism.com/>—The Terrorism Research Center features original research, counterterrorism documents, a comprehensive list of Web links, and monthly profiles of terrorist and counterterrorist groups.
12. Terrorism Research Center: Basics—<http://www.terrorism.com/terrorism/basics.html>—This essay from the U.S. Army's Command and General Staff College in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, explains the basics of terrorism and details U.S. policy toward the phenomenon. It can be read in six parts on the Web.

Public Disorder and Juvenile Crime

13. Basics of Juvenile Justice—<http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/just/just110/intro2.html>—A list of similarities and differences between juvenile and adult justice systems is available at this site. Also listed by time periods are changes in the philosophy of juvenile justice.
14. Corrections/Juvenile Delinquencies—<http://www.soc.american.edu/justice/corrvjuv.htm>—Click on Juvenile Justice for an extensive site sponsored by the Department of Justice that includes more than 30 documents, newsletter articles, and fact sheets on a wide variety of delinquency issues.

Professional/Organizational Crime

15. Online Newshour: Medicare Fraud—July 31, 1997—http://www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/medicare/july-dec97/medicare_fraud_7-31.html—This is an online transcript of "Doctoring the Books: Profiting from Care," an example of white collar crime in the health care field.
16. Perpetrators in the Marketplace—<http://blue.temple.edu/~eastern/jones.html>—What happens when business violates the law is explored in this article by Ray Jones of the Uni-

versity of Pittsburgh, which is subtitled "A Review of Empirical Research in Corporate Crime."

Organized Crime

17. A Report on the KKK—<http://fxbbs.com/syn/reports/kkk.html>—Here is Eric Theriault's short report on the history of the Ku Klux Klan. A bibliography is included for further study help.
18. Gang Land: The Jerry Capeci Page—<http://www.leland.stanford.edu/~jercap/index.html>—This is the Web site of a New York Daily News reporter who writes about gang families and their influence.
19. Organized Crime Home Page—<http://www.alternatives.com/crime/index.html>—This page has been compiled by the Committee for a Safe Society (CSS) and is a jumping-off point for worldwide information about organized crime.
20. The Rise of the Militias—<http://www.worldmedia.com/caq/militia.htm>—Daniel Junas's article, "The Rise of the Militias," is reprinted at this site from *Covert Action Quarterly*.
21. Yahoo-Society and Culture: Crime: Organized Crime—http://www.yahoo.com/Society_and_Culture/Crime/Organized_Crime/—This Web site is wide-ranging and includes many approaches to information from Al Capone to the Russian Mafia to Japan's Yakuza.

Victims

22. Equal Justice? Not Yet for Victims—<http://www.connsacs.org/justice.htm>—Here is a reprint of an article by Sharon Hunter, Gail Burns-Smith, and Carol Walsh that was published by the CONNSACS (Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services, Inc.) Newsletter. It explores women's responses as rape victims, the law, and the courts. Has good bibliography.
23. National Crime Victim's Center—<http://www.musc.edu/cvc/>—At the site of the National Crime Victim's Research and Treatment Center of the Medical University of South Carolina, find out all about the work of NCVC. Click on Related Resources for an excellent list of additional Web sites.
24. Office for Victims of Crime—<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/>—Established by the 1984 Victims of Crime Act, the OVC was to oversee diverse programs that benefit victims of crime. This is its Web site, from which you can download a great deal of pertinent information.

Survey of the Criminal Justice System

25. ACLU Criminal Justice Home Page—<http://aclu.org/issues/criminal/hmcj.html>—The Criminal Justice page of the ACLU

(American Civil Liberties Union) Web site highlights recent events, lists important resources, and contains a search mechanism.

26. Institute for Intergovernmental Research—<http://www.iir.com/>—The Institute for Intergovernmental Research is a research organization that specializes in law enforcement, juvenile justice, and criminal justice issues. Explore the projects, links, and search engines from this mail page.
27. National Institute of Justice—<http://www.ncjrs.org/nijhome.htm>—The National Institute of Justice sponsors projects and conveys research to practitioners in the field. At its home page you can access the four initiatives of the 1994 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, apply for NIJ grants, monitor international criminal activity, and find the work of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Partnership Against Violence (PAVNET), and the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data.

Responding to Criminal Behavior

28. FBI Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP)—<http://www.fbi.gov/vicap/vicap.htm>—VICAP's mission is to aid cooperation, communication, and coordination between law enforcement agencies and to provide support for their efforts. It is a nationwide data information center that collects, collates, and analyzes crimes of violence—specifically murder. Learn more about what it does at this site.
29. Justice Information Center—<http://www.ncjrs.org/>—A service of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, the JIC Web site connects to information about corrections, courts, crime prevention, criminal justice, statistics, drugs and crime, international justice, juvenile justice, law enforcement, research and evaluation, and victims, as well as news and current highlights for the latest information.
30. Partnerships Against Violence Network—<http://www.pavnet.org/>—The Partnership Against Violence Network is a virtual library of information about violence and youth-at-risk, representing data from seven different federal agencies—a one-stop searchable information resource.

We highly recommend that you review our Web site for expanded information and our other product lines. We are continually updating and adding links to our Web site in order to offer you the most usable and useful information that will support and expand the value of your Annual Editions. You can reach us at: <http://www.dushkin.com/annualeditions/>.

Theories of Crime Causation

Crime is not only a pervasive and distressing phenomenon in today's world, but it is a problem with no lack of people willing to provide explanations—often incomplete, contradictory, or wrong. Demonological or other supernatural theories of crime causation continued to be very popular well into the eighteenth century, with remnants of those theories still in evidence today. From an earlier age, when humans were thought to be at the mercy of angry gods, possessed by demons, or evidencing manifestations of divine displeasure and so deserving of their fate (as seen in the Spanish Inquisition or the Salem Witch Trials in colonial New England), to the “divinely” inspired mass suicide at Jonestown in Guyana in 1978 or conflagration at Waco, Texas, in 1993, crime and the supernatural have been intertwined.

By the nineteenth century the influence of Charles Darwin and others concerned with linking theories with measurement (“Positivists”) resulted in the biological determinist views of Cesare Lombroso becoming extremely influential for many years. Even when challenged and generally dismissed, the notion of a biological cause for criminality lingers on in such theories as the body type (“somatotypes”) theories of William Sheldon, or the XYY chromosome debates of the late 1950s and 1960s, or the hormonal studies in the 1980s and 1990s.

Various psychological, psychiatric, and psychoanalytic approaches to criminality attempt to explain this behavior in terms of an individual's maladjustment to his/her surroundings and/or an organic physiological problem. These theories, although, not oblivious to the influence of an individual's environment, tend to locate a person's criminality within that specific individual.

Sociological theories, on the other hand, tend to focus on the similarities between criminals and noncriminals,

the influence of societal forces, and methods of measurement. Many theories have been advanced that attempt to explain the criminality found in society. These theories range from the anomie (normlessness) studies of Emile Durkheim and Robert Merton to the differential association/social learning theories of Edward Sutherland, Donald Cressey, and Albert Bandura; to the human ecology studies of Robert Ezra Park and Ernest Burgess; to the radical theories of Karl Marx, Richard Quinney, and William Chambliss; the conflict theories of Austin Turk, George Vold, and Rolf Dahrendorf; and the feminist theories of Kathleen Daly and Meda Chesney-Lind. While they differ in content, accessibility, and verifiability, they do share one thing in common. None of them is a sufficient explanation for the totality of the phenomenon that we call crime. Some theories are better than others at explaining portions of this complex issue, as you will see in the articles in this unit.

Looking Ahead: Challenge Questions

How do you define the term “crime”? Why do you describe crime in that manner?

How would you explain the types and amount of crime currently occurring in this country?

What do you think a theory of crime needs to contain in order for it to be a good one?

Does it matter whether or not we develop better theories pertaining to crime? Why? What would the outcomes be to various aspects of society (e.g., the police, the criminals, the courts, and prisons)?

Should social scientists develop better models of criminal behavior? Defend your answer.