

# CRIMINOLOGY

THE SHORTER VERSION

THIRD EDITION

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# CRIMINOLOGY

## The Shorter Version

THIRD EDITION

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**CRIMINOLOGY**

**The Shorter Version**

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## PREFACE

Criminology is a young discipline—the term “criminology” is barely a century old. But in those hundred years criminology has emerged as a major social and behavioral science. Criminology’s contributions are essential for dealing with a crime problem in our society that many people consider intolerable. Problems as vital and urgent as those addressed in this book are also challenging and exciting. We invite teachers and students to join us in traveling along criminology’s path, exploring its domain and mapping out its future in the twenty-first century, which is just about upon us.

### THE THIRD EDITION

The previous editions of this book were so well received by students and teachers that, in updating this edition, we chose not to depart from the existing structure and approach. The third edition’s most noteworthy innovations are intended to address the challenges of the twenty-first century.

To keep up with technology, we have provided:

- An Internet Exercise at the end of each chapter that asks the student to access the Internet to gain further and more detailed information on relevant topics (web sites are given).
- A new section (in Chapter 12) called “High-Tech Crimes: Concerns for Today and Tomorrow” that includes such subjects as crime on the Internet, computer network break-ins, industrial espionage, software piracy, child pornography, mail bombing, password sniffers, and credit card fraud.
- A discussion of the new high-tech criminal and his or her detection.

To focus attention on the newly emerging situational crime prevention theories and their victimological significance, we have added a new chapter (Chap-

ter 8: “Targets and Victims of Crime”) that includes rational choice, routine activity, and crime prevention through environmental design. This chapter also includes an expanded discussion of victimization: lifestyle theories, repeat victimization, hot spots of crime, geography of crime.

To cover the rapid globalization that affects America’s local and transnational crime problems, including terrorism, drug trafficking, international fraud, illegal migration, and international gang activities, we have expanded and updated the coverage of this area.

The ever-changing panorama of criminality has prompted us to emphasize such new developments as antigovernment militias, children as perpetrators and victims of crime, the spread of ethnic gangs, hate crimes (including the torching of houses of worship), and media attention to the involvement of celebrities in crime. Statistical information, research literature, and policy changes are current to the moment the book went to press.

### ORGANIZATION

As in previous editions, this edition has four parts (three parts if you have chosen the shorter version). Part I presents an overview of criminology and describes the vast horizon of this science. It explains 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 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. We have added a new chapter to Part II: Chapter 8, “Targets and Victims of Crime,” where we discuss why offenders choose to commit one offense rather than another at a given time and place. Coverage of research by radical, socialist, and feminist criminologists has been updated.

Part III 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 high-tech crime that have been highlighted by researchers only in recent years. The chapter on comparative criminology has been expanded and updated in light of the growing research in the field. It is also an area that will have more and more practical and policy implications in the future.

Part IV, “A Criminological Approach to 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.

## SPECIAL FEATURES

In our effort to provide the student with a pleasurable learning experience and the instructor with a teaching tool that is at once dynamic and effective, we have included a number of special features:

- *Explaining Criminal Behavior.* We highlight the evolution and interrelationships of theories that explain criminal behavior to make them part of students’ own experience rather than an academic exercise.
- *Theory Informs Policy.* We demonstrate the interrelatedness of theory, policy, and practice. The theory chapters, for example, include “Theory Informs Policy” sections that enable the student to appreciate the practical significance of theoretical work. In the criminal justice chapters, we present the system within the context of contemporary theory and research.
- *Boxes.* A thematic box program provides a springboard for class participation and critical thinking. Every chapter contains three boxes, one on each of three themes:

- “Criminological Focus” boxes provide an analysis of selected cases and research areas, such as girls in gangs, victims of corporate crime, school violence, the debate between criminologists and the police concerning decreasing crime rates, and the conflict at Waco, Texas.
- “At Issue” boxes contain selected problems that constitute new or continuing challenges to criminologists, such as the tagger subculture, the growth of militia groups, stalking, and battered women.
- “Window to the World” boxes highlight the international dimensions of crime and criminological study, such as the business of organized crime, global sexual slavery, new forms of terrorist acts, and measuring world crime.

Each box has the same format, with text, illustrations, tables, discussion questions, and sources.

- *Victimology.* Additional emphasis is given to another new constituent area of criminology, victimology, which also has a global aspect today, when once again entire ethnic groups have become victims of genocide.
- *Looking to the Future.* The topics and examples we have chosen for the boxes, for the chapter openings, and for the text itself are all current developments, new discoveries, or continuing problems. They include the criminological significance of the recent discovery of Oetzi, the 5300-year-old ice man, as well as crime on the Internet. They reach as far as the Amazon, where an ancient culture is being threatened with extinction, and as near as our own hometowns, where neo-Nazi skinheads are a violent and growing threat to democracy.

As in the previous editions, we have endeavored not only to reflect developments and change, but to anticipate them on the basis of trend data. The authors look forward to the challenges of the twenty-first century, when those who study criminology with this text may be decision makers, researchers, or planners of a future as free from crime as possible.

## TWO VERSIONS

Recent developments in the criminology curriculum have created a need for two books, not just one; so for

this edition we again have two versions of the text: the full version and a shorter one. Many schools retain the traditional criminology course, which includes criminological coverage of criminal justice. For such programs, *Criminology, Third Edition*, is the ideal text. For schools that have expanded their offerings by adding an introductory course in criminal justice, thus freeing instructors from having to cover this subject matter in a criminology course, *Criminology: The Shorter Version* is more appropriate, since it omits Part IV ("A Criminological Approach to the Criminal Justice System"). We hope these two versions will make using the text easier for instructors, and we would appreciate their comments and suggestions.

## PEDAGOGICAL AIDS

Working together closely and cooperatively, the authors and the editors have developed a format for the text that is both readable and attractive: Photographs, tables, and figures, in addition to the boxes, highlight and amplify the text coverage. Chapter outlines, lists of key terms, chapter review sections, the Glossary and the Internet Exercises help make the book user-friendly. The Instructor's Manual, Test Bank, and computerized Test Banks (Windows and Mac versions) have been prepared by Kenrick S. Thompson, Northern Michigan University.

## IN APPRECIATION

We greatly acknowledge the assistance and support of a number of dedicated professionals. We thank Professor Marvin E. Wolfgang, of the University of Pennsylvania, for his helpful and generous suggestions and comments. At Rutgers University, the librarian of the N.C.C.D./Criminal Justice Collection, Phyllis Schultze, has been most helpful in patiently tracking and tracing sources. We thank Pro-

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

A combined total of over 70 years of teaching criminology provides the basis for the writing of *Criminology, Third 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





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## PART I

# Understanding Criminology

Criminology is the scientific study of the making of laws, the breaking of laws, and society's reaction to the breaking of laws. Sometimes these laws are arrived at by consensus; sometimes they are imposed by those in power. Today, the people of the entire world have certain common interests. As a result, criminological research and crime-prevention strategies are becoming globalized, even though the reach of laws may not yet be global. Nationally and internationally, criminological research has become influential in policy making. (Chapter 1).

Criminologists have adopted methods of study from all the social and behavioral sciences. Like all scientists, criminologists measure. They assess crime over time and place, and they measure the characteristics of criminals and crimes (Chapter 2).

Throughout history, thinkers and rulers have written about crime and criminals and the control of crime. Yet the term "criminology" is little more than a century old, and the subject has been of scientific interest for only two centuries. Two schools of thought contributed to modern criminology: the classical school, associated predominantly with Cesare Beccaria (eighteenth century), which focused on crime, and the positivist school, associated with Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, and Raffaele Garofalo (nineteenth and early twentieth centuries), which focused on criminals (Chapter 3). Contemporary American criminology owes much to these European roots.





## CHAPTER 1

# An Overview of Criminology





What Is Criminology?
The Making of Laws
Deviance
The Concept of Crime
The Consensus and Conflict Views of Law and Crime
The Breaking of Laws
Society's Reaction to the Breaking of Laws
Criminology and the Criminal Justice System
The Global Approach to the Breaking of Laws
Research Informs Policy
Review
Notes
Special Features
CRIMINOLOGICAL FOCUS: Fairy Tales and Crime
AT ISSUE: Obituary for Tupac Amaru Shakur (1971–1996)
WINDOW TO THE WORLD: The New Terrorism

Key terms  
consensus model  
conflict model  
crime  
criminology  
deviance

**C**riminologists study crime from a broad scientific perspective, in an effort to understand its causes and, ultimately, its prevention. They are not, as most of the world learned during O.J. Simpson's televised trial, the scientists who engage in crime scene investigations. (The people who do that are called criminalists or forensic scientists.) There has been another popular misunderstanding, namely that criminologists are only, or at least primarily, interested in street crime as it affects our lives and our fears, largely as a result of media portrayal. It is true that criminologists are very much concerned with murders, robberies, burglaries, and thefts. But consider for a moment that while all of America's thieves (excluding automobile thieves) cause us a loss of \$4 billion annually, a single rogue trader on the international market may cause losses of billions. So criminologists must extend their focus beyond street crime and include other criminal activities that may be less visible, but may cause far greater harm to human beings all over the globe.

- Let us begin with a few select wealthy investment bankers and traders in trouble with the law. Ivan F. Boesky was convicted of insider trading scams committed in the 1980s, went to prison, and paid a \$100 million fine. Marc Rich was indicted (60 counts) for trading with the enemy and tax fraud in 1983 and fled to Switzerland. Nicholas W. Leeson, rogue trader and financier is alleged to have caused \$1.3 billion in bank

losses. He sits in a Singapore prison. Michael R. Milken paid \$1 billion in fines and restitution and spent 2 years in prison for financial fraud. Martin A. Siegel pled guilty to conspiracy and tax evasion and paid \$9 million in fines. Toshihide Iguchi of the New York branch of Daiwa Bank, after being convicted of bank fraud in the amount of \$1.1 billion, is in prison. Criminologists are interested in the crimes these traders and bankers have committed. They are also interested in their deviance and in the sense of the trust they have breached.

When criminologists are interested in the punishments imposed upon these criminals (and whether the punishments work), they are also interested in the reactions of their families and their colleagues (punishments beyond the law). Nearly all the traders mentioned have lost their respected status on Wall Street and have been barred from trading. All but one have lost their spouses through divorce. Criminologists are interested in the controls and sanctions, legal or social, that guard the safety of our money and financial institutions.

The crimes we have described—financial and tax fraud—belong to an area known as white-collar crime. Much research has been conducted to understand why middle- and upper-class people commit crimes that affect broad sectors of the population. Criminologists are called upon by industry and government to measure, describe, and explain white-



collar and corporate crime and to assist in devising strategies to prevent and control future offending.

- On June 6, 1993, the Taiwan-registered “rust-bucket” freighter *Golden Venture* grounded on the beach at Rockaway in New York City. The ship’s captain and 12-man crew, with 281 “passengers,” jumped overboard in 6-foot swells, as the ship creaked and rolled in the surf. Six died in the effort to swim ashore. Most of the others were rounded up by officers of the U.S. Coast Guard, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the New York City police.

By now the Coast Guard has identified or intercepted 40 of the many rust buckets that ferry an estimated 100,000 illegal Chinese immigrants to U.S. shores every year, for fees of between \$20,000 and \$30,000. The “lucky ones” must pay off these fees to gang enforcers through years of slavery in sweatshops or massage parlors. Chinese gang killings keep increasing.

Scholars of many disciplines are concerned with the causes and control of illegal migrations. Criminologists are expert at studying the criminal exploitation of human desires and ambitions, the organizational structure of the large and pervasive syndicates that resort to many kinds of crime in order to enrich themselves at the expense of individual victims and the public at large. Criminologists also study the links between alien, drug, arms, and contraband smuggling, and their impact on social structures and, indeed, on world peace.

- Neil Maddox, age 11, died young. He happened to get in the way of a drive-by shooting in his Chicago neighborhood. In the slang of the drug gangs, such a child is just another “mushroom,” like the mushrooms of the Super Mario Brothers game that pop up, seemingly out of nowhere, into the line of fire. But the human mushrooms are either innocent bystanders, caught in a crossfire, or individuals simply wiped out

for fun or revenge. Figures are hard to come by, since crime statistics do not record “mushroom killings.” Before 1985 the term “mushroom children” did not even exist. By 1989 it was estimated that there were 28, and by now well over 100 such children have been killed. And the number keeps rising.

Criminologists are interested in the vast, intertwined problems of drug-related crime and violence, of the causes of addiction within society, and of the impact of drug abuse on the quality of life. They are attempting to sort out the ramifications of the drug culture in search of feasible and socially acceptable solutions, inside and outside the criminal justice system.

- In 1989, news photographs depicted the supertanker *Exxon Valdez* aground in Prince William Sound, Alaska, exuding oil through a rupture in its hull. This caused North America’s largest ecological disaster. (The captain was eventually convicted on a misdemeanor charge.) Tankers have run aground before and since the *Exxon Valdez* disaster. On February 15, 1996, the tanker *Sea Empress* ran aground off Wales, spilling 20 million gallons of oil, far exceeding the *Exxon Valdez* spillage. In all probability the cause was once again human error (Table 1.1). But criminologists have many questions. How can we prevent such disasters from happening in the future? Should corporations like Exxon be held criminally liable for the acts of their employees? What sanctions are appropriate?

Criminologists study the criminal sanctions used against individuals and corporations. How can human and corporate behavior be controlled to safeguard the environment? Are new laws likely to provide greater protection against negligence and error? How much will new measures cost, and are they cost-beneficial? To do such studies, criminologists develop research questions, select the most appro-

**TABLE 1.1 Some Major Marine Oil Spills**

Tanker	Gallons	Date	Location
<i>Amoco Cadiz</i>	68 million	March 16, 1978	Off Brittany, France
<i>Torrey Canyon</i>	36 million	March 18, 1967	Isles of Scilly, U.K.
<i>Braer</i>	25 million	Jan. 5, 1993	Off Garths Ness, near Scotland
<i>Nova</i>	21 million	Dec. 6, 1985	Arabian Gulf
<i>Sea Empress</i>	20 million	Feb. 15, 1996	Milford Haven, Wales
<i>Exxon Valdez</i>	11 million	March 24, 1989	Prince William Sound, Alaska

Source: AP/Carl Fox, data from *Golub's Oil Pollution Bulletin*, table published in *Albuquerque Journal*, Feb. 20, 1996, p. 6.

priate methods, and then assemble and analyze the results.

- After a long civil war in the former Yugoslavia, the guns are now silent. U.N. peacekeeping troops are patrolling the former battlegrounds, and a U.N. international war crimes tribunal has issued indictments and begun trials on charges of genocide, war crimes, and massive criminal violations of human rights, including “ethnic cleansing” through at least 21,000 murders (by at least 5000 perpetrators) and tens of thousands of rapes. These international crimes were rooted in deep-seated ethnic hatred and bigotry, whipped up by political opportunists.

Let us ask a challenging question: Are we in America free from ethnic hatred and bigotry? Far from it! Hate groups are on the increase, advocating white supremacy or black power and vowing death to those who oppose them, including government itself. Between January 1995 and September 1996, there have been 102 suspicious fires at black churches, 122 at white churches, 6 at synagogues, and 2 at mosques. While insurance fraud and vandalism account for some of the incidents, racial hatred appears to account for the majority.

Here, too, criminologists are searching for answers, not just those to be found in criminal sanctions, but also those of peaceful conflict resolution and education.

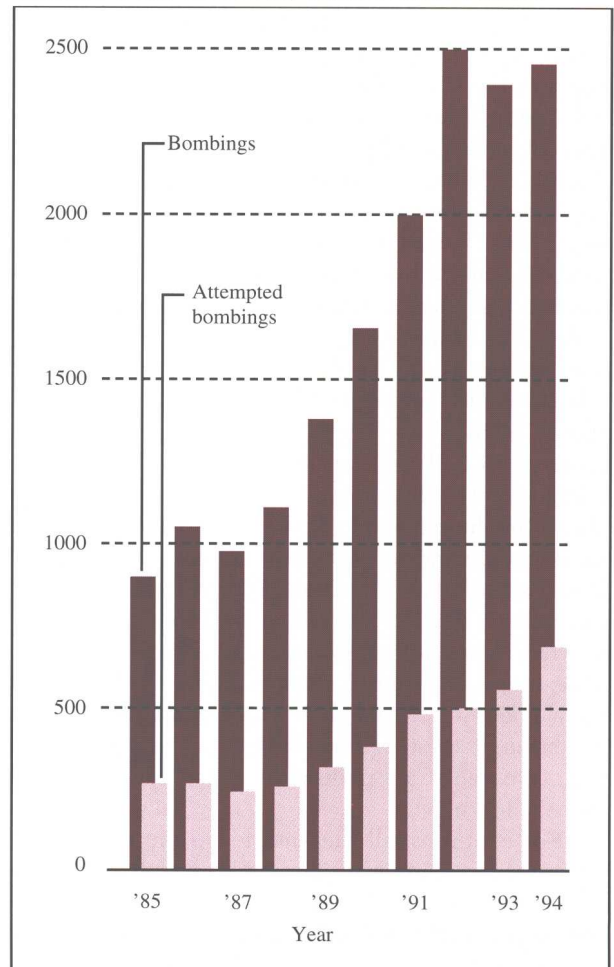
- On July 17, 1996, TWA flight 800 exploded in the air, off the coast of Long Island. Five months later all indications pointed to an explosion somewhere in the midsection of the 747 jumbo jet which brought it down with a loss of 230 lives. But was this explosion a crime, similar to the act of terrorism that had destroyed Pan Am flight 103, over Lockerbie, Scotland, on December 21, 1988, with a loss of 270 lives? After a police investigation extending to 50 countries, two Lybians have been indicted for the Pan Am terrorist attack. As yet, despite a judgment by the International Court of Justice against Lybia, and sanctions imposed by the U.N. Security Council, Lybia has refused to extradite the suspects for trial in either the United States or Scotland. A U.S. court has awarded \$300 million in damages in favor of the victims’ families, to be paid by the insurers of the now-defunct Pan Am.

People in Italy, France, Germany, and Ireland, as well as in Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East, have long been familiar with terrorism; many have dealt with it successfully. For Americans, terrorism at

home is something new and shocking. The number of terrorist acts, whether domestic or foreign, has been increasing to the point where we have had nearly 2500 terrorist bombings annually since 1992, including, most recently, the bomb blast at Centennial Olympic Park in Atlanta, Georgia, on July 26, 1996 (Figure 1.1).

Terrorism poses a particular challenge to criminologists. Who are the terrorists? What prompts them to commit what types of terrorist crimes against whom, and when? What measures can be adopted to prevent terrorism, a crime that can cripple an economy and destroy a government? What international strategies can be adopted to deal with this form of crime?

**FIGURE 1.1** Bombings in the United States.  
Source: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.





Having surveyed the broad spectrum of criminologists' interests, it is now necessary to define criminology, to delineate its place among the sciences, and to describe its major areas of concern: the making of laws, the breaking of laws, and society's reaction to the breaking of laws. We turn first to history.

## 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—a hundred 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 would explain: “Well, I’m interested in what crime is, and how the law deals with criminals.” The university official might smile and say: “The right place for you to go is the law faculty. They will teach you everything there is to know about the law.”

The student might feel discouraged. “That’s a lot more than I want to know about the law. I really don’t care about inheritance laws and the law of contracts. I just want to study all about crime and criminality. For example, why are certain actions considered wrong or evil in the first place, and . . .” The official would interrupt: “Then you must go to the faculty of theology. They know all there is to know about good and evil, heaven and hell.” The student might persist. “But could they teach me what it is about the human body and mind that could cause some people and not others to commit crime?” “Oh, I see,” the official would say. “You really should study medicine.” “But, sir, medicine probably is only part of what I need to know, and really only part of medicine seems relevant. I want to know all there is to know about . . .” And then would come the official’s last attempt to steer the student in the right direction: “Go and study philosophy. They’ll teach you all there is to know!”

For centuries, all the knowledge the universities recognized continued to be taught in these four faculties. It was not until the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that the natural and social sciences became

full-fledged disciplines. In fact, the science of criminology has been known as such for only a little more than a century.

In 1885 the Italian law professor Raffaele Garofalo coined the term “criminology” (in Italian, *criminologia*).<sup>1</sup> The French anthropologist Paul Topinard used it for the first time in French (*criminologie*) in 1887.<sup>2</sup> “Criminology” aptly described and encompassed the scientific concern with the phenomenon of crime. The term immediately gained acceptance all over the world, and criminology became a subject taught at universities. Unlike their predecessors in 1392—or even in 1892—today’s entering students will find that teaching and learning are distributed among 20 or 30 disciplines and departments. And criminology or criminal justice is likely to be one of them.

Criminology is a science, an empirical science. More particularly, it is one of the social, or behavioral, sciences. It has been defined in various ways by its scholars. The definition provided in 1934 by Edwin H. Sutherland, one of the founding scholars of American criminology, is widely accepted:

**Criminology** is the body of knowledge regarding crime as a social phenomenon. It includes within its scope the process of making laws, of breaking laws, and of reacting toward the breaking of laws. . . . The objective of criminology is the development of a body of general and verified principles and of other types of knowledge regarding this process of law, crime, and treatment or prevention.<sup>3</sup>

This definition suggests that the field of criminology is narrowly focused on crime, yet broad in scope. By stating as the objective of criminology the “development of a body of general and verified principles,” Sutherland mandates that criminologists, like all other scientists, collect information for study and analysis in accordance with the research methods of modern science. As we shall see in Chapter 3, it was in the eighteenth century that the first persons conducted serious investigations into criminal behavior, but the investigators were not engaged in empirical research although they based their conclusions on factual information. It was only in the nineteenth century that criminologists systematically gathered facts about crime and criminals and then evaluated their data in a scientific manner.

Among the first researchers to analyze empirical data (facts, statistics, and other observable information) in a search for the causes of crime was Cesare