

**SUE TITUS REID**  
**CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE  
ESSENTIALS**  
**NINTH EDITION**

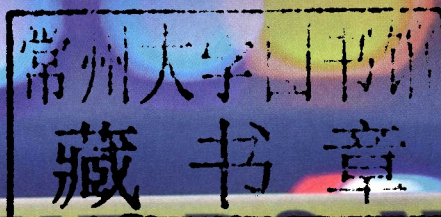
**POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS**



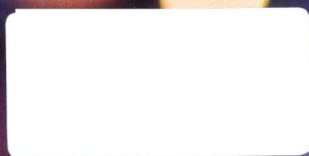
**SUE TITUS REID**

# CRIMINAL JUSTICE ESSENTIALS

**NINTH EDITION**



**POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS**



**WILEY-BLACKWELL**

A John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Publication



This ninth edition first published 2012

© 2012 John Wiley & Sons, Inc

Edition history: Atomic Dog Publishing (6e, 2001; 7e, 2007); Thomson Custom Solutions (8e, 2008)

Wiley-Blackwell is an imprint of John Wiley & Sons, formed by the merger of Wiley's global Scientific, Technical and Medical business with Blackwell Publishing.

*Registered Office*

John Wiley & Sons Ltd, The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 8SQ, UK

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*Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data*

Reid, Sue Titus.

Criminal justice essentials / Sue Titus Reid. – 9th ed.

p. cm.

Previously published under title: Criminal justice.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-0-470-65887-1 (pbk.)

1. Criminal justice, Administration of—United States. I. Reid, Sue Titus. Criminal justice. II. Title. HV9950.R45 2011 364.973—dc22

2011013761

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

This book is published in the following electronic formats: ePDFs [ISBN 9781118088654]; ePub [ISBN 9781118088661]; Mobi [ISBN 9781118088678]

Set in 10.5/12.5pt Dante by SPi Publisher Services, Pondicherry, India



# **CRIMINAL JUSTICE ESSENTIALS**



## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE ESSENTIALS**

### **NINTH EDITION**

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#### **Student Study Guide available separately**

The companion website available at [www.wiley.com/go/reid9e](http://www.wiley.com/go/reid9e) features a wide range of resources to support both instructors and students:

#### **For Instructors:**

- Testbanks and answer keys
- PowerPoints from each chapter
- Sample syllabi
- Outline for instructors

#### **For Students:**

- Web resources
- Criminal law
- State and Federal links
- Video links
- Flashcards
- Career opportunities in criminal justice



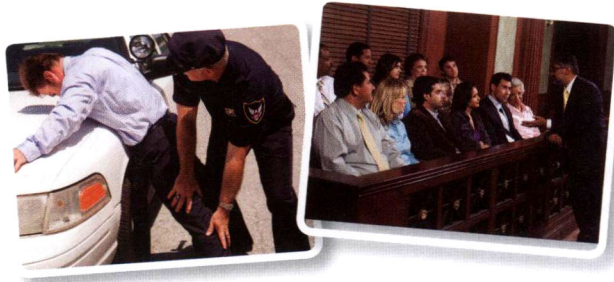
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**DAVID LESLIE BLOSSER**

12 December 1953–25 September 2010



# PREFACE



One of the most serious domestic problems in the United States is crime. Despite a downturn in estimated serious crimes as reported by the FBI in recent years, U.S. crime and incarceration rates are among the highest in the world, and the country faces immense problems associated with criminal activity. The concern for crime extends beyond the nature and frequency of occurrence to include official and unofficial reactions to crimes. Criminal justice systems appear inadequate to prevent crime and are questionable systems for coping with crimes that do occur.

Some react with bitter criticism of U.S. criminal justice systems but with no meaningful suggestions for improvement. Others take the law into their own hands, fight back, wounding and, in some cases, killing those who attempt to victimize them. Still others take a close look at the systems with the hope of retaining the best parts and changing those that need improvement.

The latter view is taken in this text, which also considers the interrelationships of the various parts of criminal justice systems, for it is important to understand that a change in one area of a criminal justice system may and usually does have a significant impact on other areas of that system.

Significant changes were made in previous editions of this text, with the number of chapters being reduced from 18 to 14 and then to 12. These changes were made after the author used an edition with 18 chapters and discussed with adopters the difficulties she experienced in covering that much material in a traditional semester. The 12-chapter format was well received and has been continued in this ninth edition.

This edition retains the author's reputation for including the most recent information on topics discussed. All topics have been checked for the latest information available at the time the manuscript left the author's hands. All legal citations, including cases and statutes, were checked to determine whether they had been altered or overruled by subsequent legislation or court decisions. Where possible, issues are illustrated with recent cases,

although some older cases are presented because they are *classic* statements on the law and are still in effect or because they represent the latest U.S. Supreme Court decisions on these issues.

Along with recent scholarly research in the social sciences, this ninth edition retains the practice of using current events from popular sources to illustrate what is happening in criminal justice. These events were updated to the latest point in the book's publication.

Significant changes have been made in the format of the ninth edition, the first edition published by Wiley-Blackwell under the new title, *Criminal Justice Essentials*. The three previous editions were produced with the goal of minimizing the cost to students, which necessitated omitting photographs and other illustrative material, along with color. Today's market, however, demands these and other enhancements. Thus, the ninth edition includes four colors, numerous photographs with informative captions, and more figures and tables. The ninth edition also includes ancillaries for instructors and for students, as noted later.

## CHAPTER FORMAT

Each chapter begins with a list of learning objectives, which are designed to suggest to students what they should be learning during their progression through the chapter, an outline of the chapter's content, and an overview. Combined with end-of-chapter study questions and a summary, these features provide an excellent study guide for each chapter. Key terms are boldfaced within each chapter and defined in the margin as well as in the Glossary at the end of the text. Key terms are also listed alphabetically at the beginning and the end of each chapter, with the latter containing the pages on which they appear in the text. Material within the chapters is illustrated and emphasized further by tables, figures, and Spotlight boxes. Each chapter includes an insert on a particular



professional opportunity, designed to enlighten those students who seek careers in criminal justice, and an insert on a particular dilemma faced by criminal justice systems pertaining to topics discussed in that chapter. Some chapters also contain excerpts from the appellate opinions of the U.S. Supreme Court or lower courts.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE TEXT AND IMPORTANT CONTENT CHANGES

The text is divided into five parts. Part I, “Introduction to Criminal Justice Systems,” contains two chapters. The first, “Criminal Justice: An Overview,” covers issues regarding punishment, criminal law, the concept of crime, and the purposes of the criminal law. The chapter’s topics are illustrated with references to such crimes as the mass murders at Virginia Tech University; the Atlanta courthouse murders by Brian Nichols and his subsequent trial; the murders on the University of Alabama campus; and the billions of dollars involved in the fraud swindle by Bernard L. Madoff. The case of Genarlow Wilson, 17, of Georgia, is used to illustrate a state in which legislators changed the law when they saw an inequity in its application. Wilson was sentenced to 10 years in prison without a chance for parole after his conviction for engaging in a voluntary sex act with a 15-year-old. He was released from prison only after actions by the legislature and the governor.

The issue of physician assisted suicide (PAS) is introduced into the discussion of punishment philosophies. Recent changes in PAS are noted.

Recent U.S. Supreme Court cases are noted, such as the 2008 case of *United States v. Williams*, upholding the PROTECT Act concerning child pornography. The latest cases involving efforts to combat child pornography are included, along with information concerning the extensive international pornography ring uncovered in 2008, resulting in the rescue of 20 children and over 400,000 videos and images on the Internet.

The discussion of substance abuse has been deleted from Chapter 1 but is discussed in a later chapter; the discussion of the use of marijuana

for medicinal purposes has been updated. Fetal abuse has been moved to Chapter 2 and updated with a 2010 Kentucky court case, along with the developments in Nebraska’s statute to prevent parents from other states bringing in and dropping off their problem teenagers.

Chapter 2, “Crimes, Offenders, and Victims,” focuses on the 2009 FBI crime data, the latest available until late May 2011, when the preliminary data for 2010 were published. This manuscript was in the final stages of production, and it was unrealistic to incorporate the figure and tables concerning the 2010 data. The overall crime reductions, however, are incorporated into the introductory discussion of the chapter.

The data discussion in Chapter 2 emphasizes crimes, offenders, and victims, along with the interrelationships between the latter two. The chapter’s discussion of forcible rape is expanded to cover date rape and marital rape. Chapter 2 has two Criminal Justice Systems Dilemma boxes. One presents the problem of balancing the right to free speech with the need to protect potential victims from hate crimes. The other balances the need to clean up the debris around Ground Zero in New York City against the desires of family members to have the debris, with remains of their unidentified family members, moved to hallowed ground.

Another of Chapter 2’s new features is data on physically and mentally challenged victims. Finally, the chapter now features a section that focuses on individual crimes not included in the FBI’s eight more serious property and violent crimes. Included in this section are the following: child abuse, elder abuse, stalking, cybercrime, white-collar crime, terrorism, and animal cruelty.

Part II, “Entry into Criminal Justice Systems: Policing,” contains three chapters. Chapter 3, “The Emergence and Structure of Police Systems,” covers the history of policing, including English policing. That discussion is updated with the addition of a 2005 shooting of an innocent man and the conclusion of the investigation into that shooting. Additional information on the Texas Rangers is featured, along with updated information on the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). New material is included in Spotlight 3.4 to explain the components of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The discussion of the



Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is updated, as is the piece on the U.S. Air Marshals.

Chapter 3 contains a new section on the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), with Spotlight 3.5 detailing a typical day at the agency in 2010. Other featured federal agencies that deal with law enforcement are the Department of Labor, the Postal Inspection Service, the Department of Agriculture, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Campus security and shopping mall security are gaining attention as violent crimes are perpetrated in these venues; both areas are discussed. Spotlight 3.6 lists the types and security functions on college and university campuses, while the text features recent murders on campuses such as Virginia Tech, Northern Illinois, and the University of Alabama. New information on Pinkerton's; the cost of false burglar alarms; the legal issues involving Blackwater private security employees accused of murders in Iraq; significant arrests for the possession of small amounts of marijuana; and new information on COMPSTAT are discussed. The COPS discussion has been updated.

Chapter 4, "Policing in a Modern Society," explores the structure and function of policing, featuring additional information on the recruitment, training, and education of police. Prominently featured are salary changes and benefits in the New York Police Department (NYPD), along with an enhanced discussion of racial profiling, including the End Racial Profiling Act of 2010, introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives in July 2010. Recently decided U.S. Supreme Court cases include the following: *Brendlin v. California* (2007, police stops); *Arizona v. Johnson* (2009, pat down searches); *Montejo v. Louisiana* (2009, police interrogation of suspects); and *Arizona v. Gant* (2009, warrantless vehicle searches incident to an arrest.) The strip search of a 13-year-old teen, which raised the privacy issue, is excerpted. *Safford Unified School District #1 v. Redding* case was one of the most watched cases before the U.S. Supreme Court during its 2008–9 term. Recent Supreme Court cases on the *Miranda* warning are featured in the Criminal Justice Systems Dilemma discussion: *Maryland v. Shatzer*, *Florida v. Powell*, and *Berghuis v. Thompkins*.

In Chapter 5, "Problems and Issues in Policing," the discussion of intimate partner violence (IPV)

is updated. Recent information on police suicides is noted. The previous edition's discussion of police corruption featured the New York Police Department (NYPD), including the results of the Mayor's Commission to Combat Police Corruption and the highly publicized and controversial cases involving two former detectives, who were convicted and sentenced to life without parole, only to get a reversal of both but then face other charges. Those cases are updated with a 2008 federal court of appeals decision and the refusal of the U.S. Supreme Court to review those cases. The police shooting of Sean Bell on his wedding day is noted, along with the acquittals of the involved officers.

Chapter 5's discussion of high-speed police chases is updated with the case of *Scott v. Harris*, decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in 2007. Policing issues in the city of Detroit are updated, including the police chief's resignation, and affirmative action hiring is evaluated in light of the 2009 U.S. Supreme Court case involving reverse discrimination among Connecticut firefighters, *Ricci v. Stefano*.

A new spotlight (5.4) focuses on the impact that a 2009 U.S. Supreme Court case, *Herring v. United States*, will have on the exclusionary rule.

The three chapters in Part III, "Processing a Criminal Case: Criminal Court Systems," explore the procedures and issues that arise from arrest through sentencing and appeals. Chapter 6, "Criminal Court Systems," sets the stage for this discussion with an overview of court systems. It contains numerous updates and features the 2009 retirement of U.S. Supreme Court justice David H. Souter and the confirmation of Judge Sonia Sotomayor to replace him as well as the 2010 retirement of Justice John Paul Stevens and the confirmation and swearing in of his replacement, now Justice Elena Kagan. The chapter includes dramatic information concerning cuts in the judiciary in some states as the result of budget issues and refers to a 2007 statute to enhance security for federal judges.

Chapter 7, "Prosecution, Defense, and Pretrial Procedures," begins with an analysis of the role of lawyers in criminal court systems and proceeds through the pretrial procedures. It examines the roles of prosecutors and defense attorneys historically and currently, paying close attention



to the modern problems of providing an adequate defense for indigent defendants. The discussion of the prosecutor's role includes an update on the Duke rape case and its prosecutor, Mike Nifong, and the problems of former prosecutor Eliot Spitzer, who resigned his position as New York's governor after his hiring of a prostitute became public knowledge. The challenges of both prosecution and defense lawyers as states and counties face budget cuts are noted in the context of layoffs and hiring deferrals of lawyers.

Professions 7.2 contains entirely new material on the role of federal prosecutors. The discussion on community prosecution is virtually new. The information on the disparity between sentences for powder and crack cocaine are highlighted with the 2007 U.S. Supreme Court case, *Kimbrough v. United States*, holding that the federal sentencing guidelines are advisory, not mandatory. The Congressional changing of that sentencing ratio is discussed in Chapter 8.

Chapter 8, "Trial, Sentencing, and Appeal," describes the basic procedures involved in the trial, sentencing, and appeal phases of criminal cases. This edition updates the information about jury selection and the race issue along with the final decision by the U.S. Supreme Court on cases mentioned but not decided when the last edition went to press: *Rita v. United States* and *Claiborne v. United States*, both involving the federal sentencing guidelines. New cases on that same issue, *Gall v. United States* and *Kimbrough v. United States* (both involving drug convictions), are discussed as is another recent sentencing case, *Cunningham v. California*, involving who may decide aggravating factors for sentencing purposes. Sentencing cases decided during the 2008–9 term round out this discussion: *Spears v. United States*, *Oregon v. Ice*, and *Irizarry v. United States*. The chapter also features a new section on Victims' Participation in Sentencing.

New cases on capital punishment are included: *Baze v. Rees* (capital punishment by lethal injection); *Panetti v. Quarterman* (constitutionality of the execution of an inmate who did not rationally understand the death penalty); *Kennedy v. Louisiana* (constitutionality of the death sentence for rape but not murder of a child); and *Skinner v. State* (defendant who was granted a stay one hour prior to the scheduled execution; this case was heard in 2011).

The capital punishment discussion is enhanced with a figure showing where the executions since 1976 have occurred. The issue of sentence disparity is underscored by the Fair Sentencing Act of 2010, which reduces the ratio of sentences for convictions of powder and crack cocaine from 100 to 1 to 18 to 1. The chapter has significant new information on wrongful convictions and what is being done for those defendants.

Part IV, "Confinement and Corrections," focuses on corrections, with three chapters examining the methods of confining offenders in total institutions or of placing them in the community under supervision. The discussion begins in Chapter 9, "The History and Structure of Confinement," with a look at the history of prisons and jails and a discussion of the federal and state prison systems. The issue of what to do with the California prison at San Quentin is updated, as is the information on the federal prison system. The discussion of boot camps has been moved to Chapter 12. Prison and jail population data are updated, as are data on the incarceration rate. Considerably more information on women in prison is included, and the chapter contains an enhanced discussion of the children of inmates.

The federally mandated improvements on medical care in the California prison system were analyzed and updated. Updates on private security prisons, such as those in California, were included. A new feature on private compared to public prisons focuses on England and Wales. The issues of privatization are illustrated with the 2010 escape of three dangerous male inmates from a private Arizona prison, all recaptured (along with an accomplice, the fiancée of one of the inmates) but only after two of the inmates and the fiancée were accused of murdering two people.

Chapter 10, "Life in Prison," discusses inmates and correctional officers and the interactions between them. Particular attention is given to the methods of social control that involve inmates and officers. The chapter examines how inmates cope with the pains of imprisonment and distinguishes between the types of adjustments of female compared to male inmates. Special attention is given to AIDS and other medical issues in prisons, along with the growing problems of dealing with elderly, and physically or mentally challenged



inmates. The chapter notes the special problems of female inmates and female correctional officers. Among other new features to this chapter's ninth edition are the following: more information on prisonization; updated information on evidence of correctional officer/inmate beatings and prison gangs; additional information on the prison health care issues in California; Spotlight 10.4, detailing a recent study on parents in prison and their minor children; Spotlight 10.5 on the inadequacies in prison services for women in criminal justice systems; and a Criminal Justice Systems Dilemma focusing on elderly inmates.

This edition's Chapter 10 updates the information on mental and physical illness issues in prisons and jails with particular attention given to the HIV virus and AIDS. The recent settlement between the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and Indiana prison officials concerning the treatment of the mentally ill is summarized. The application of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) to inmates is emphasized in the discussion of the recent decision by a lower federal court, *Pierce v. County of Orange*.

Chapter 10's long-standing discussion of prison riots has been revised to include 2008–9 incidents. The Second Chance Act of 2007, which became effective in 2008, is introduced since it contains provisions for educational and vocational programs. This legislation is discussed in Chapter 11, as it also includes reintegration programs.

Part IV closes with Chapter 11, "Community Corrections, Probation, and Parole," which examines the preparation of inmates for release, problems they face upon release, and the supervision of offenders in the community. The chapter contains a section on the diversion of nonviolent drug offenders, adding a new topic on decriminalizing minor drug offenses, which builds on Chapter 1's discussion of the purposes of criminal law. As noted earlier, substance abuse has been moved from Chapter 1 in the previous edition to Chapter 11 in this edition. The enhanced discussion of the Second Chance Act of 2007, introduced in the previous chapter, contains President Obama's three initiatives for further implementation of this legislation in 2011.

A new spotlight (11.3) presents data on probation and parole, while a new table (11.1)

features data on the gender, race, status of supervision, sentence length, and type of offense for adults on probation in 2000, 2008, and 2009. Table 11.2 contains data on those same variables for adults on parole in those same years. Spotlight 11.5 contains a brief discussion of the failure of California officials to monitor parole supervision in the case of Jaycee Dugard and her two children. Spotlight 11.7 details a brief history of sex offender registration laws in the context of an excerpt from a recent opinion from *United States v. Powers*, which overturned a federal court in Florida and upheld the federal sex offender registration law. Spotlight 11.8 summarizes a research analysis of sex registration laws.

The final part of the text, Part V, "Juvenile Justice: A Special Case," contains one chapter on juvenile justice systems, a special approach that was developed for the processing of juveniles who get into trouble with the law or who are in need of supervision or care because of neglectful parents or other guardians. Chapter 12, entitled "Juvenile Justice Systems," explains juvenile justice systems, contrasts those systems with adult criminal court systems, and considers the changes in juvenile justice systems that have resulted from decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, as well as those of lower courts.

Chapter 12 is significantly revised in this edition. Early in the chapter the Models for Change Initiative, developed by the MacArthur Foundation, is mentioned. This organization provides grant money to focus states to enable research and policy development on juvenile justice issues. Spotlight 12.1 reproduces the seven major areas of change on which the organization is promoting reform.

The discussion on gangs is enhanced and includes Figure 12.2 on the prevalence on gang problems, 1996–2008. The 2009 Dallas, Texas, daytime curfew ordinance is noted, and Spotlight 12.2 presents recent information on assessing the threats of gangs. The discussion of waiving juvenile cases to adult criminal courts is significantly enlarged and includes notations of some jurisdictions moving toward the decreased use of this approach. The chapter includes data on waivers and, in Criminal Justice Systems Dilemma 12.1, excerpts the 2010 case decided by the U.S. Supreme Court, *Graham v. Florida*, holding that life without parole for a nonhomicide crime



committed when a juvenile constitutes cruel and unusual punishment.

The requirement that juvenile sex offenders must register for life after they are released from incarceration is discussed in the context of a 2009 case upholding this practice. The chapter presents information on the harmful effects of detaining youths in adult facilities and the evidence that this practice involves discrimination against minorities, especially Latinos.

Chapter 12 enlarges the discussion of substance abuse among teens, with graphs on trends (see Figure 12.5) and types of drugs used (see Figure 12.6), and focuses on prescription drugs in particular (see Spotlight 12.4). Among other new features in this edition of Chapter 12 are the following: an expansion of the discussion on the use of drug courts in juvenile cases; inclusion of recent data on the characteristics of juveniles in corrections; and more information on status offenders and how to process them.

Considerable new information on juvenile correctional facilities is included, along with U.S.

Department of Justice (DOJ) settlements that occurred in 2006, with two state juvenile systems accused of violating the civil rights of juveniles. A 2010 settlement between the DOJ and the state of New York is noted.

A final brief section of Chapter 12 contains a message about the future, with Spotlight 12.7 focusing on the National Criminal Justice Commission Act of 2010, which passed the U.S. House of Representatives on 27 July 2010 and was placed on the U.S. Senate calendar 5 August 2010 and again on 8 February 2011. This bill would establish a national commission to study and make recommendations regarding reforming the entire criminal justice systems.

Two appendices assist the reader with legal issues. Appendix A reprints the amendments to the U.S. Constitution, many of which are cited throughout the text. Appendix B explains the abbreviations and references that are used in legal case citations. Individual indexes assist the reader who desires quick access to names, subjects, and legal cases cited in the text.



# ANCILLARIES

**A**ncillaries are provided to assist instructors to prepare for and teach a criminal justice course and for students to prepare for their daily classes and to study for exams. Links to websites for videos and other resources are available for both instructors and students. Instructors are offered password-protected access to testbanks and answer keys, PowerPoint slides, sample syllabi, and a course outline. Students who purchase the study guide are permitted password access to all student ancillaries online. More detailed information concerning ancillaries for instructors and for students follows.

## FOR THE INSTRUCTOR

**Outline for Instructors with testbanks.** The Outline for Instructors is organized by chapter and includes chapter outlines, learning objectives, and additional web resources; it is complemented by testbanks with over 800 questions, including true/false, multiple-choice, completion, and short-answer questions that range widely in difficulty. The testbanks provide not only the correct answer but also a rationale for the response and a reference to the material in the chapter.

**PowerPoint slides.** Over 200 PowerPoint slides are provided for the text. These slides are designed to be used in-class and for online instruction. The formatting of these slides allows instructors to modify them at their discretion, adding or deleting material where needed. These slides include outlines of each chapter, highlighting important terms, concepts, and discussion points.

**Sample syllabi.** Sample syllabi are provided for 14-week and 10-week semesters. These syllabi are to be used to supplement the planned activities of the instructor.

## FOR THE STUDENT

**Student Study Guide.** This text is supplemented by an extensive Student Study Guide written by Shannon Barton-Bellessa from Indiana State University. This guide is designed to assist the student with both summary information and practice activities and exams. This guide could be used independently or in the classroom to reinforce the primary text. The Student Study Guide includes the following information for each chapter:

- Learning objectives
- Chapter summary
- Key terms and definitions
- Study questions
- Web resources
- Four activities
- Thirty practice exam questions (10 True/False; 10 Multiple-Choice; and 10 Fill-in-the-Blank)
- Crossword puzzle of key terms and answers
- Word search of key terms and answers

The study guide is available to purchase in print under ISBN 9780470671214.

### Flashcards

**Career opportunities in criminal justice.** Information is provided on criminal justice related occupations.

**Links to useful websites, videos, and other online resources**

**Shannon Barton-Bellessa**



# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

**T**hroughout my writing career, special friends and colleagues have been supportive and encouraging, and to them I give my unconditional thanks. In particular, I am grateful to David Fabianic, Professor, University of Central Florida, who has been an outstanding teacher of criminal justice and a devoted friend since the 1960s, when we met during our teaching days in Iowa. Dave is the most dedicated university professor I have ever known; he never seems to stop preparing for a new course or the enhancement of an existing one. He personifies excellence in teaching, and his daily emails gave me the encouragement I needed on those most difficult days. His sense of humor provided frequent laughs. Thanks, Dave, for your contribution to my professional as well as my personal life.

Other long-time friends continue to provide support for these tedious and time-consuming publishing endeavors. Thanks to Chris Morales, whom I met on a Delta flight in 1990. Your emails, especially the funny ones, are always a delight. My college roommate and friend of over 50 years, Heidi van Hulst, and her husband Karl, continue to support my writing habit with understanding, humor, and, when I am in Dallas, room and board! What a joy it was to share in the celebration of their fiftieth wedding anniversary in June 2010.

Kerri Murray, my former student, friend of the past few years, and Delta flight attendant, gave me almost daily email encouragement not only for writing but for flying. My weekly trips between Portland, Maine, and Tallahassee, Florida, were eased by my Delta friends. In particular I am grateful to Jeffrey P. Penzkowski and his Sky Club colleagues: Libby Hunt, Tom Hunt, Bruce Moniz, Michele Patrick, Norm Pawloski, Stan Strong, Tara Zinsmaster, and Steve Garrett. Special thanks to Kimberly Haggert, manager of customer relations for Atlantic Southeast Airlines, who was always available to retrieve my much-needed bulkhead seat assignment when it disappeared into the computer after yet one more Delta Airlines schedule change. And after the long drive to the airport from my home, it was refreshing to know that Mike Wescott would drop me off at the terminal and take excellent care of my car, picking

me back up at the airport in a warm car, free of snow, when I returned four days later.

My identical twin cats, Kristina and Ashley, were well cared for by their cat nanny, Sandy Louis, who stopped by the house daily to feed, water, and play with them. Sandy's devotion to them, especially when Kristina was so ill, is deeply appreciated. Thanks, Sandy, for staying with Kristina that long last night of her little life when I could not get home until 3 a.m. And thanks for all your help after my hand surgeries.

The pain and reduced range of motion of a hand is a crucial problem for a writer, and both of mine contacted the surgeon's knife during the writing and production of this ninth edition. I want to thank my orthopedic surgeon, Dr. Stephen D. Trigg, of the Mayo Clinic Jacksonville, Florida, for his expertise in rearranging parts of each arm and hand. The success of his work is certainly worth the inconvenience of readjusting my life for weeks. His nurse Jacki C. Bowman not only assisted during surgeries but promptly answered all my questions prior to and following those events. Both were helpful in arranging the second hand surgery to coincide with unrelated surgery by Dr. J. C. Waldorf, whose medical expertise is rivaled in rank only by his sense of humor and concern for patients. Dr. Waldorf's nurse, Imelda Santos Grieser, not only participated in the "scheduling conspiracy" and assisted during Dr. Waldorf's surgery, she took care of a post-operative concern when Dr. Waldorf was out of the clinic. My thanks to all of you for your excellent medical care, but also for your concern for my time and well-being in arranging for consecutive surgeries and thus eliminating the need for a second anesthesia. Thanks also on behalf of my insurance company!

As with all of my medical issues, my internist and primary care physician at the Jacksonville Mayo Clinic, Dr. Walter Hellinger, was most helpful. To his assistant, Lynette Kick, I express my gratitude for her incredible scheduling talents. I am also indebted to my certified hand therapist, Ann S. Kemp, of the New England Rehabilitation Hospital of Portland (Maine), for aftercare from my first surgery. To Kim McVeigh, occupational therapist



with the Jacksonville Mayo Clinic's Rehabilitative Services, I express my appreciation for her excellent instruction in "fun ways on how to make a surgery hand work like new" after the second hand surgery. Without these outstanding medical persons, I would not have completed this manuscript on time and with a minimum of problems. As a result of their expertise, I can look forward to many more years of reasonably pain-free work.

A critical area of work on a text involves the computer, and I could not have completed this work without the expert assistance of Jerry Jacobson, who taught me that burning CDs would not activate my home's fire alarm system. Jerry, thanks for installing the new printer and security systems and answering a lot of dumb questions. Jerry, the general manager of Jackson's historic Eagle Mountain House, and his delightful staff, saved newspapers for me daily and provided delicious food and social life at Sunday brunches, where I was frequently seen proofing this manuscript. Unfortunately, Jerry has left the cold north for an exciting job in the warm south, and I miss him. As with previous editions, Robin Reid, my ex-husband and dear friend, was always willing to help by phone or email with computer issues.

To my students at Florida State University's Askew School of Public Administration and Policy, who challenge and enlighten me, and to the following colleagues I express my gratitude. Kathleen Woods and Velda Williams have given me assistance for many years. Professor Robert Eger, Ph.D. director, arranged for a Ph.D. candidate, John Kraniou, J.D., to assist me with the research on the first draft of the manuscript and to teach my classes while I was on medical leaves. Thanks, John, for your expertise and your enthusiasm in both assignments.

The police in my adopted home town in New Hampshire provided me with information and reaction to my ideas as well as fun chats about our mutual interests in criminal justice systems. Special thanks to Chief Karl F. Meyers, Corporal Sean Cowland, and Officer Douglas Jette. I know I speak for my neighbors and friends in saying thank you for putting your lives on the line to secure our lovely village, and I am elated to have "joined" your ranks as an honorary member of the Jackson Police Department.

Finally, I want to thank my family for years of support of my writing endeavors: my sister and

her husband, Jill and Roger Pickett, my niece and her husband, Rhonda and John Santoyo, and my nephew and his wife, Clint and Stephanie Pickett, and their delightful daughter, Cherith, whose sixth birthday we celebrated with a tea party in their hometown, Dallas, with a pre-celebration in San Diego, California, doing all those wonderful things kids like me enjoy: the zoo, SeaWorld, Disneyland, and, of course, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences' annual meeting.

The production of a text requires the infinite patience and expertise of a professional production staff. My thanks to my acquisitions editor, Julia Teweles, with whom I have worked on previous books, and her assistant Nicole Benevenia, and the production editor, Tom Bates. Leah Morin, project manager, and Justin Dyer, copy-editor, worked with me on a daily basis for weeks on the production of the manuscript. They both showed infinite patience and first-rate expertise in producing and editing a manuscript. Thanks, Leah and Justin, for your calm, cool, and excellent work on helping to transform my original manuscript into this finished product. Earlier in the process, Caroline Hensman did an outstanding job of locating photos to illustrate the book. Thanks also to the indexer, David Michael, to the proofreader, and to Shannon Barton-Bellessa, who contributed the ancillaries.

The following faculty reviewed portions of the previous edition and the proposal for this edition and made helpful comments, and my special thanks go to all of you:

Jessie L. Kreinert, Illinois State University

George Richards, Edinboro University

Michael J. Gilbert, University of Texas at San Antonio

Leslie Boggess, West Virginia Prevention Resource Center

Michael Adorjan, University of Hong Kong

David Fabianic, University of Central Florida

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# ABOUT THE AUTHOR

**SUE TITUS REID**, JD, Ph.D., a professor in the Reubin O'Donovan Askew School of Public Administration and Policy at Florida State University, Tallahassee, has taught law students, graduate students, and undergraduate students in many states. She has served on the board of the Midwest Sociological Society and the executive staff of the American Sociological Association. She has served as chairperson, associate dean, and dean. In 1985, she held the prestigious George Beto Chair in criminal justice at the Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas. In 1979, Dr. Reid received the Distinguished Alumna Award from Texas Woman's University, and in 2000, she received a university award "for excellence in teaching" at Florida State University.

Dr. Reid's formal training in criminology began in graduate school, but her interest in the field dates back to her early childhood. She was strongly influenced in her career by her father, who was born in the jail where his father, the under-sheriff of a small east Texas county, lived with his family. As a child, she helped her father in his grocery store and was quite disturbed when, on three separate occasions, he was victimized by criminals, one an armed robber. In each instance the offender took all the cash and checks; no one was ever apprehended.

Dr. Reid graduated with honors from Texas Woman's University in 1960 and received graduate degrees in sociology (M.A. in 1962 and Ph.D. in 1965) from the University of Missouri-Columbia. In 1972, she graduated with distinction from the University of Iowa College of Law. She was admitted to the Iowa Bar that year and later to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. She has also been admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Dr. Reid is unique among authors in the criminal justice field because of her distinguished qualifications in both law and the social sciences. She launched her text publishing career with *Crime and Criminology* in 1976, and that text, now in its thirteenth edition, has been widely adopted throughout the United States and in



(Robin Reid, photo credit)

foreign countries. Dr. Reid's other titles include *The Correctional System: An Introduction*; *Criminal Law: The Essentials*; and *Criminal Law*, 8th edition. She has contributed articles to the *Encyclopedia of Crime and Justice* and the *Encyclopedia of American Prisons*, as well as to other books, in addition to publishing scholarly articles in both law and sociology.

Dr. Reid's contributions to her profession have been widely recognized nationally and abroad. In 1982, the American Society of Criminology elected her a fellow "for outstanding contributions to the field of Criminology." Other national honors include the following: Who's Who Among Women; Who's Who in America; Who's Who in American Education; Who's Who in Criminal Law; 2,000 Notable Women (Hall of Fame for Outstanding Contributions to Criminal Law, 1990); Personalities of America; and Most Admired Woman of the Decade, 1992.

Her international honors include numerous recognitions from the International Biographical Centre (IBC), Cambridge, England, including the prestigious International Order of Merit. The IBC named Dr. Reid an inaugural member as one of the Top 100 Educators-2008, an honor limited by the IBC "to those individuals who, in our belief, have made a significant enough contribution in their field to engender influence on a local, national or international basis." Among the other international honors received by Dr. Reid are the following: International Woman of the Year, 1991-2; International Who's Who of Intellectuals; International Who's Who of Professionals; International Who's Who of Professional and Business Women; International Order of Merit, 1993; Who's Who in the World; International Biographical Centre, England, Marquis Who's Who in the World; and the Manchester Who's Who Among Executive and Professional Women.



Dr. Reid has traveled extensively to widen her knowledge of criminal justice systems in the United States and in other countries. In 1982, she was a member of the Eisenhower Foundation sponsored People-to-People Crime Prevention delegation to the People's Republic of China. Her other international travels include a three-month study and lecture tour of 10 European countries in 1985.

In August 2010, Dr. Reid was the focus of the monthly spotlight of the American Bar Association's Commission on Mental and Physical Disability Law. Each month that commission spotlights an outstanding physically or mentally challenged attorney or judge who has made significant contributions to the legal profession despite disabilities.