

ANNUAL EDITIONS

Criminal Justice

03/04



Criminal Justice

03/04

Twenty-Seventh Edition

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Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry

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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.

During the 1970s, criminal justice emerged as an appealing, vital, and unique academic discipline. It emphasizes the professional development of students who plan careers in the field and attracts those who want to know more about a complex social problem and how this country deals with it. Criminal justice incorporates a vast range of knowledge from a number of specialties, including law, history, and the behavioral and social sciences. Each specialty contributes to our fuller understanding of criminal behavior and of society's attitudes toward deviance.

In view of the fact that the criminal justice system is in a constant state of flux, and because the study of criminal justice covers such a broad spectrum, today's students must be aware of a variety of subjects and topics. Standard textbooks and traditional anthologies cannot keep pace with the changes as quickly as they occur. In fact, many such sources are already out of date the day they are published. *Annual Editions: Criminal Justice 03/04* strives to maintain currency in matters of concern by providing up-to-date commentaries, articles, reports, and statistics from the most recent literature in the criminal justice field.

This volume contains units concerning crime and justice in America, victimology, the police, the judicial system, juvenile justice, and punishment and corrections. The articles in these units were selected because they are informative as well as provocative. The selections are timely and useful in their treatment of ethics, punishment, juveniles, courts, and other related topics.

Included in this volume are a number of features designed to be useful to students, researchers, and professionals in the criminal justice field. These include the *table of contents*, which summarizes each article and features key concepts in bold italics; a *topic guide* for locating articles on specific subjects; a list of relevant *World Wide Web* sites; a comprehensive section on crime statistics; a *glossary*; and an *index*. In addition, each unit is preceded by an *overview* that provides a background for informed reading of the articles, emphasizes critical issues, and presents key points to consider.

We would like to know what you think of the selections contained in this edition of *Annual Editions: Criminal Justice*. Please fill out the postage-paid *article rating form* on the last page and let us know your opinions. We change or retain many of the articles based on the comments we

receive from you, the reader. Help us to improve this anthology—annually.



Joseph L. Victor
Editor



Joanne Naughton
Editor

Topic Guide

This topic guide suggests how the selections in this book relate to the subjects covered in your course. You may want to use the topics listed on these pages to search the Web more easily.

On the following pages a number of Web sites have been gathered specifically for this book. They are arranged to reflect the units of this *Annual Edition*. You can link to these sites by going to the DUSHKIN ONLINE support site at <http://www.dushkin.com/online/>.

ALL THE ARTICLES THAT RELATE TO EACH TOPIC ARE LISTED BELOW THE BOLD-FACED TERM.

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19. Ethics and Criminal Justice: Some Observations on Police Misconduct
20. Spirituality and Police Suicide: A Double-Edged Sword

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World Wide Web Sites

The following World Wide Web sites have been carefully researched and selected to support the articles found in this reader. The easiest way to access these selected sites is to go to our DUSHKIN ONLINE support site at <http://www.dushkin.com/online/>.

AE: Criminal Justice 03/04

The following sites were available at the time of publication. Visit our Web site—we update DUSHKIN ONLINE regularly to reflect any changes.

General Sources

American Society of Criminology

<http://www.bsos.umd.edu/asc/four.html>

This is an excellent starting place for study of all aspects of criminology and criminal justice, with links to international criminal justice, juvenile justice, court information, police, governments, and so on.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

<http://www.fbi.gov>

The main page of the FBI Web site leads to lists of the most wanted criminals, uniform crime reports, FBI case reports, major investigations, and more.

National Archive of Criminal Justice Data

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/index.html>

NACJD holds more than 500 data collections relating to criminal justice; this site provides browsing and downloading access to most of these data and documentation. NACJD's central mission is to facilitate and encourage research in the field of criminal justice.

Social Science Information Gateway

<http://sosig.esrc.bris.ac.uk>

This is an online catalog of thousands of Internet resources relevant to social science education and research. Every resource is selected and described by a librarian or subject specialist. Enter "criminal justice" under Search for an excellent annotated list of sources.

University of Pennsylvania Library: Criminology

<http://www.library.upenn.edu/resources/subject/social/criminology/criminology.html>

An excellent list of criminology and criminal justice resources is provided here.

UNIT 1: Crime and Justice in America

Campaign for Equity-Restorative Justice

<http://www.cerj.org>

This is the home page of CERJ, which sees monumental problems in justice systems and the need for reform. Examine this site and its links for information about the restorative justice movement.

Crime Times

<http://www.crime-times.org/>

This interesting site, listing research reviews and other information regarding biological causes of criminal, violent, and psychopathic behavior, consists of many articles that are listed by title. It is provided by the Wacker Foundation, publisher of *Crime Times*.

Ray Jones

<http://blue.temple.edu/~eastern/jones.html>

In this article, subtitled "A Review of Empirical Research in Corporate Crime," Ray Jones explores what happens when business violates the law. An extensive interpretive section and a bibliography are provided.

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/>

Data about all aspects of criminal justice in the United States are available at this site, which includes more than 600 tables from dozens of sources. A search mechanism is available.

UNIT 2: Victimology

Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services, Inc.

<http://www.connsacs.org>

This site has links that provide information about women's responses to sexual assault and related issues. It includes extensive links to sexual violence-related Web pages.

National Crime Victim's Research and Treatment Center (NCVC)

<http://www.musc.edu/cvc/>

At this site, find out about the work of NCVC at the Medical University of South Carolina, and click on Related Resources for an excellent listing of additional Web sources.

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>

Established by the 1984 Victims of Crime Act, the OVC oversees diverse programs that benefit the victims of crime. From this site you can download a great deal of pertinent information.

UNIT 3: The Police

ACLU Criminal Justice Home Page

<http://www.aclu.org/CriminalJustice/CriminalJusticeMain.cfm>

This "Criminal Justice" page of the American Civil Liberties Union Web site highlights recent events in criminal justice, addresses police issues, lists important resources, and contains a search mechanism.

Introduction to American Justice

<http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/just/just110/home.html>

Prepared by Darryl Wood of the Justice Center at the University of Alaska at Anchorage, this site provides an excellent outline of the causes of crime, including major theories. An introduction to crime, law, and the criminal justice system as well as data on police and policing, the court system, corrections, and more are available here.

Law Enforcement Guide to the World Wide Web

<http://leolinks.com/>

This page is dedicated to excellence in law enforcement. It contains links to every possible related category: community policing, computer crime, forensics, gangs, and wanted persons are just a few.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/lawedocs.htm>

The NIJ sponsors projects and conveys research findings to practitioners in the field of criminal justice. Through this site, you can access the initiatives of the 1994 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, apply for grants, monitor international criminal activity, learn the latest about policing techniques and issues, and more.

Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP)

<http://www.state.ma.us/msp/unitpage/vicap.htm>

VICAP's mission is to facilitate cooperation, communication, and coordination among law enforcement agencies and provide support in their efforts to investigate, identify, track, apprehend, and prosecute violent serial offenders. Access VICAP's data information center resources here.

UNIT 4: The Judicial System

Center for Rational Correctional Policy

<http://www.correctionalpolicy.com>

This is an excellent site on courts and sentencing, with many additional links to a variety of criminal justice sources.

Justice Information Center (JIC)

<http://www.ncjrs.org>

Provided by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, this JIC site connects to information about corrections, courts, crime prevention, criminal justice, statistics, drugs and crime, law enforcement, and victims.

National Center for Policy Analysis (NCPA)

<http://www.public-policy.org/~ncpa/pd/law/index3.html>

Through the NCPA's "Idea House," you can click onto links to an array of topics that are of major interest in the study of the American judicial system.

U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

<http://www.usdoj.gov>

The DOJ represents the American people in enforcing the law in the public interest. Open its main page to find information about the U.S. judicial system. This site provides links to federal government Web servers, topics of interest related to the justice system, documents and resources, and a topical index.

UNIT 5: Juvenile Justice

Gang Land: The Jerry Capeci Page

<http://www.ganglandnews.com>

Although this site particularly addresses organized-crime gangs, its insights into gang lifestyle—including gang families and their influence—are useful for those interested in exploring issues related to juvenile justice.

Institute for Intergovernmental Research (IIR)

<http://www.iir.com>

The IIR is a research organization that specializes in law enforcement, juvenile justice, and criminal justice issues. Explore the projects, links, and search engines from this home page. Topics addressed include youth gangs and white collar crime.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)

<http://virlib.ncjrs.org/JuvenileJustice.asp>

NCJRS, a federally sponsored information clearinghouse for people involved with research, policy, and practice related to criminal and juvenile justice and drug control, provides this site of links to full-text juvenile justice publications.

National Network for Family Resiliency

<http://www.nnfr.org>

This organization's CYFERNET (Children, Youth, and Families Education and Research Network) page will lead to a number of resource areas of interest in learning about resiliency, including Program and Curriculum for Family Resiliency.

Partnership Against Violence Network

<http://www.pavnet.org>

The Partnership Against Violence Network is a virtual library of information about violence and youths at risk, representing data from seven different federal agencies—a one-stop searchable information resource.

UNIT 6: Punishment and Corrections

American Probation and Parole Association (APPA)

<http://www.appa-net.org>

Open this APPA site to find information and resources related to probation and parole issues, position papers, the APPA code of ethics, and research and training programs and opportunities.

The Corrections Connection

<http://www.corrections.com>

This site is an online network for corrections professionals.

Critical Criminology Division of the ASC

<http://www.critcrim.org/>

Here you will find basic criminology resources and related government resources, provided by the American Society of Criminology, as well as other useful links. The death penalty is also discussed.

David Willshire's Forensic Psychology & Psychiatry Links

<http://members.optushome.com.au/dwillsh/index.html>

This site offers an enormous number of links to professional journals and associations. It is a valuable resource for study into possible connections between violence and mental disorders. Topics include serial killers, sex offenders, and trauma.

Oregon Department of Corrections

<http://www.doc.state.or.us/links/welcome.htm>

Open this site for resources in such areas as crime and law enforcement and for links to U.S. state corrections departments.

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/>.

UNIT 1

Crime and Justice in America

Unit Selections

1. **What Is the Sequence of Events in the Criminal Justice System?** *Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice*, Bureau of Justice Statistics
2. **The Road to September 11**, Evan Thomas
3. **Crime Without Punishment**, Eli Lehrer
4. **Cyber-Crimes**, Brian Hansen
5. **Making Computer Crime Count**, Marc Goodman
6. **Enough Is Enough**, Clifton Leaf
7. **Trust and Confidence in Criminal Justice**, Lawrence W. Sherman
8. **So You Want to Be a Serial-Murderer Profiler ...**, John Randolph Fuller

Key Points to Consider

- Do you worry when paying bills and making purchases online that someone may be stealing your identity?
- Is the American criminal justice system up to the task of fighting corporate crime?
- With the advantage of 20-20 hindsight, what steps do you think could have been taken prior to September 11, 2001, that might have prevented the attacks?



Links: www.dushkin.com/online/

These sites are annotated in the World Wide Web pages.

Campaign for Equity-Restorative Justice

<http://www.cerj.org>

Crime Times

<http://www.crime-times.org/>

Ray Jones

<http://blue.temple.edu/~eastern/jones.html>

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/>

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UNIT 1 Crime and Justice in America

Eight selections focus on the overall structure of the criminal justice system in the United States. The current scope of crime in America is reviewed and topics such as criminal behavior, cyber-crime, and terrorism are discussed.

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- 1. What Is the Sequence of Events in the Criminal Justice System?**, *Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, January 1998
 This report reveals that the response to **crime** is a complex process, involving citizens as well as many agencies, levels, and branches of government. 2
- 2. The Road to September 11**, Evan Thomas, *Newsweek*, October 1, 2001
 For a decade, America has been fighting a losing war against **terrorism**. This article chronicles the missed clues and missteps in a manhunt that is far from over. 8
- 3. Crime Without Punishment**, Eli Lehrer, *The Weekly Standard*, May 27, 2002
Crime has hit record highs in **Europe** and **Canada**, while American streets have become safer. The simple explanation is that the American **justice system** does a better job because of its reliance on **local police** departments. Almost all of the **law enforcement** in nearly all of the other industrialized countries is provided by massive regional or national agencies. 16
- 4. Cyber-Crimes**, Brian Hansen, *CQ Researcher*, April 12, 2002
Hackers and virus writers regularly cause problems in **cyberspace**. Brian Hansen warns that one of the most prevalent and insidious **Internet**-assisted scams is **identity theft**; some merchants have their customers' credit card data just sitting on servers, waiting to be hacked. 19
- 5. Making Computer Crime Count**, Marc Goodman, *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, August 2001
 To combat **computer crime**, law enforcement must build an internal capacity to define, track, and analyze these criminal offenses, claims Marc Goodman. 28
- 6. Enough Is Enough**, Clifton Leaf, *Fortune*, March 18, 2002
 Of all the factors that lead to **corporate crime**, none comes close to the role of top management in tolerating and even shaping a culture that allows for it. **Accounting fraud** often starts this way, and **prosecutors** can make these **crimes** too complicated. According to Clifton Leaf, they can be boiled down to basic lying, cheating, and stealing. 34
- 7. Trust and Confidence in Criminal Justice**, Lawrence W. Sherman, *National Institute of Justice Journal*, Number 248, 2002
 The **criminal justice** system is a paradox of progress. It is less corrupt, brutal, and **racially** unfair than it has been in the past. It has also become more effective, with greater diversity in its staffing. Yet Americans today have less confidence in the criminal justice system than in many other institutions. 42

The concepts in bold italics are developed in the article. For further expansion, please refer to the Topic Guide and the Index.

8. **So You Want to Be a Serial-Murderer Profiler ...**, John Randolph Fuller, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, December 7, 2001
John Randolph Fuller helps to guide his students by sketching out the various **career options** that are available in **criminal justice**. While it may sound exciting, being a serial-murderer profiler is not a realistic option for most students.

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UNIT 2

Victimology

Six articles discuss the impact of crime on the victim. Topics include the rights of crime victims, the consequences of family violence, and how to respond to acts of terrorism

Unit Overview

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9. **What Is a Life Worth?**, Amanda Ripley, *Time*, February 11, 2002

Until the **terrorist** attacks of **September 11, 2001**, resulted in the government's need to establish an unprecedented fund to compensate the surviving families, the mathematics of loss was a little-known science. Now the process is on display as the government attempts to deal with wrenching decisions.

54

10. **Coping After Terrorism**, *OVC Handbook for Coping After Terrorism: A Guide to Healing and Recovery*, September 2001

The terrorist attacks of **September 11, 2001**, have deeply shaken our sense of safety, security, and emotional well-being. The information in this handbook is intended to help people understand their reactions to an act of **terrorism** or mass **violence**.

58

11. **Telling the Truth About Damned Lies and Statistics**, Joel Best, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, May 4, 2001

We should not ignore all **statistics** or assume that every number is false. Some statistics are bad, but others are useful. Joel Best thinks that we need good statistics to talk sensibly about **social problems**.

63

12. **Violence and the Remaking of a Self**, Susan J. Brison, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, January 18, 2002

The horror and **violence** associated with the crime of **rape** is clearly evident in the words of Susan Brison as she describes her **victimization**, attempts at coping with the aftereffects, and the eventual remaking of herself into a survivor of this terrible **crime**.

66

13. **Prosecutors, Kids, and Domestic Violence Cases**, Debra Whitcomb, *National Institute of Justice Journal*, Number 248, 2002

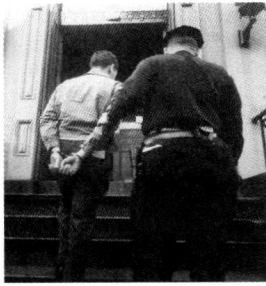
The results of new research strongly suggest that **prosecutors** can bring together people with disparate views and hammer out ways to overcome distrust and conflict toward a common goal: protection of **battered women** and their **children**.

70

14. **Strengthening Antistalking Statutes**, *OVC Legal Series*, January 2002

Stalking is a **crime** of intimidation. Stalkers harass and even **terrorize** through conduct that causes fear and substantial emotional distress in their **victims**. Work must be done in the future to better protect stalking victims by strengthening antistalking laws, according to this U.S. Department of Justice report.

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UNIT 3

The Police

Six selections examine the role and concerns of the police officer. Some of the topics include the stress of police work, multicultural changes, ethical policing, and community policing.

Unit Overview

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15. **The Changing Roles and Strategies of the Police in Time of Terror**, Melchor C. de Guzman, *Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) Today*, September/October 2002

Melchor deGuzman, in a speech on the changing role of the police in the wake of the **terrorist** attacks on the United States, argues that **crime analysis** and police strategies need to be changed, with a view toward coordination, focus, and education.

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16. **Racial Profiling and Its Apologists**, Tim Wise, *Z Magazine*, March 2002

Racial profiling cannot be justified on the basis of general crime rate data. But, according to Tim Wise, "unless and until the stereotypes that underlie [it] are attacked and exposed as a fraud, the practice will likely continue...." The fact remains that the typical offender in violent crime categories is white.

91

17. **Early Warning Systems: Responding to the Problem Police Officer**, Samuel Walker, Geoffrey P. Alpert, and Dennis J. Kenney, *National Institute of Justice Journal*, July 2001

Problem **police officers** are well known to their peers, their supervisors, and the public, but little is done about them. A study shows that an early-warning system may have a dramatic effect on reducing **citizen complaints**.

95

18. **Crime Story: The Digital Age**, John D. Cohen, Adam Gelb, and Robert Wasserman, *Blueprint*, Winter 2001

This article explores how new digital technologies have helped to improve **community policing**.

102

19. **Ethics and Criminal Justice: Some Observations on Police Misconduct**, Bryan Byers, *Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) Today*, September/October 2000

Bryan Byers discusses **police misconduct** in terms of **ethical violations** as well as **police departments' responses** to such behavior.

106

20. **Spirituality and Police Suicide: A Double-Edged Sword**, Joseph J. D'Angelo, *FBI Behavioral Science Unit*, 2001

Numerous studies have been conducted to try to learn the extent and the causes of **police suicides**. The author discusses the stigma associated with the subject and argues that an authentic spiritual perspective may help officers who might be at risk.

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UNIT 4

The Judicial System

Five selections discuss the process by which the accused are moving through the judicial system. The courts, the jury process, and judicial ethics are reviewed.

Unit Overview

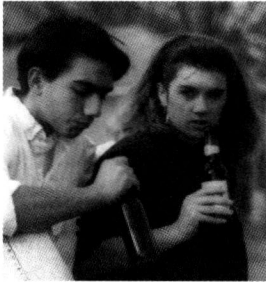
114

21. **Jury Consulting on Trial**, D. W. Miller, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, November 23, 2001

The notion of "scientific **jury** selection" took hold in the early 1970s; since then, however, scholars have found little evidence that **social science** makes a big difference in jury selection. Furthermore, even if research offered lawyers a wealth of predictive information, they would not always be able to use it as they do not have complete control over jury selection.

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22. **Opting in to Mental Health Courts**, Anne M. Hasselbrack, *Corrections Compendium*, Sample Issue
Mental health courts are alternatives to traditional courts for offenders whose illnesses are thought to have contributed to their crimes and who could benefit from a proactive approach, involving assessment, medication, counseling, housing, training, and employment, over a strictly punitive approach. 120
23. **Anatomy of a Verdict**, D. Graham Burnett, *New York Times Magazine*, August 26, 2001
The author describes his experience as a **jury** foreman in a Manhattan murder **trial**. He found that justice does not merely happen; justice is done, made, and manufactured by imperfect, wrangling, venal, and virtuous human beings using whatever means they have. In the example described in this article, when one juror's heavily regulated prescription drug had run out during deliberations, it spelled trouble for the rest of the panel. 123
24. **Looking Askance at Eyewitness Testimony**, D. W. Miller, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, February 25, 2000
Eyewitness identification often leads to the **conviction** of **innocent** people. In this article, psychologists offer advice on how to handle such **evidence**. 132
25. **The Creeping Expansion of DNA Data Banking**, Barry Steinhardt, *Government, Law and Policy Journal*, Spring 2000
Is the increase of **DNA** collection something we should worry about? Barry Steinhardt argues that a DNA sample is far more intrusive than a **fingerprint** because it can reveal much more information. 136



UNIT 5

Juvenile Justice

Five selections review the juvenile justice system. The topics include effective ways of responding to violent juvenile crime and juvenile detention.

- Unit Overview 140
26. **Sentencing Guidelines and the Transformation of Juvenile Justice in the 21st Century**, Daniel P. Mears, *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, February 2002
The past decade witnessed dramatic changes to **juvenile justice** in America, changes that have altered the focus and administration of juvenile justice in the twenty-first century. 142
27. **Hard-Time Kids**, Sasha Abramsky, *The American Prospect*, August 27, 2001
Sasha Abramsky points out in this article that handing down adult prison sentences to **juvenile criminals** is not solving their problems—or ours. 149
28. **Gangs in Middle America: Are They a Threat?**, David M. Allender, *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, December 2001
No city, town, or neighborhood is totally immune from the threat of **gangs**. Prevention requires that communities provide young people with options that will lead them away from a gang lifestyle. 153
29. **Trouble With the Law**, Tina Susman, *Newsday*, August 22, 2002
In this article, Tina Susman demonstrates that parents and civic groups decry a system that treats **juveniles** as adults. 160
30. **Doubting the System**, Tina Susman, *Newsday*, August 21, 2002
Laws on **juveniles** stir debate over punishment and **racism**, according to author Tina Susman in this news piece. 165



UNIT 6

Punishment and Corrections

Four selections focus on the current state of America's penal system and the effects of sentencing, probation, and capital punishment on criminals.

Unit Overview	170
31. Kicking Out the Demons by Humanizing the Experience—An Interview With Anthony Papa, Preston Peet, <i>Drugwar.com</i> , May 1, 2002 Anthony Papa is an artist and activist who uses his art to promote prison and drug-war reform. He was arrested in a drug sting operation in 1985 and served 12 years in Sing Sing prison for his first offense, under the Rockefeller drug laws, before being granted clemency.	172
32. Trends in State Parole, Timothy A. Hughes, Doris James Wilson, and Alan J. Beck, <i>Perspectives</i> , Summer 2002 According to the authors, the more things change, the more they stay the same in parole issues.	179
33. Inmate Reentry and Post-Release Supervision: The Case of Massachusetts, Anne Morrison Piehl, <i>Perspectives</i> , Fall 2002 As this Massachusetts analysis shows, those most in need of parole supervision are the least likely to receive it. Mandatory sentencing laws and restrictions on community placement are some of the reforms that are responsible for this circumstance.	187
34. Rethinking the Death Penalty, Kenneth Jost, <i>CQ Researcher</i> , November 16, 2001 While polls still show that a solid majority of Americans favor the use of the death penalty , critics have made headway with arguments about the fairness and reliability of the system for meting out death sentences.	195
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Crime continues to be a major problem in the United States. Court dockets are full, our prisons are overcrowded, probation and parole caseloads are overwhelming, our police are being urged to do more, and the bulging prison population places a heavy strain on the economy of the country. Clearly crime is a complex problem that defies simple explanations or solutions. While the more familiar crimes of murder, rape, assault, and drug law violations are still with us, international terrorism has become a pressing concern. The debate also still continues about how best to handle juvenile offenders, sex offenders, and those who commit acts of domestic violence. Crimes using computers and the Internet also demand attention from the criminal justice system.

Annual Editions: Criminal Justice 03/04 focuses directly upon crime in America and the three traditional components of the criminal justice system: the police, the courts, and corrections. It also gives special attention to crime victims in the victimology unit and to juveniles in the juvenile justice unit. The articles presented in this section are intended to serve as a foundation for the materials presented in subsequent sections.

The unit begins with "What Is the Sequence of Events in the Criminal Justice System?" an article that reveals that the response to crime is a complex process, involving citizens as well as many agencies, levels, and branches of government. Then, in "The Road to September 11," Evan Thomas chronicles the missed clues and missteps in a manhunt that is far from over. In "Crime Without Punishment," Eli Lehrer proposes the idea that the American system of local police departments, as opposed to massive regional or national agencies, may be the reason behind the fact that our streets are safer than those of some European and Canadian cities. The problems caused in cyberspace by hackers and virus writers is discussed in "Cyber-Crimes." Then, the steps that law enforcement must take to fight computer crime are described in "Making Computer Crime Count." The role of top management in tolerating corporate crime and the tendency of prosecutors to overcomplicate it are looked at in "Enough Is Enough." Although law enforcement has made great progress regarding corruption, brutality, and racism, Americans



do not seem to have noticed, according to Lawrence Sherman in "Trust and Confidence in Criminal Justice." Then, in "So You Want to Be a Serial Murderer Profiler..." John Fuller relates how he helps his students to decide what they might do with the rest of their lives.

What is the sequence of events in the criminal justice system?

The private sector initiates the response to crime

This first response may come from individuals, families, neighborhood associations, business, industry, agriculture, educational institutions, the news media, or any other private service to the public.

It involves crime prevention as well as participation in the criminal justice process once a crime has been committed. Private crime prevention is more than providing private security or burglar alarms or participating in neighborhood watch. It also includes a commitment to stop criminal behavior by not engaging in it or condoning it when it is committed by others.

Citizens take part directly in the criminal justice process by reporting crime to the police, by being a reliable participant (for example, a witness or a juror) in a criminal proceeding and by accepting the disposition of the system as just or reasonable. As voters and taxpayers, citizens also participate in criminal justice through the policymaking process that affects how the criminal justice process operates, the resources available to it, and its goals and objectives. At every stage of the process from the original formulation of objectives to the decision about where to locate jails and prisons to the reintegration of inmates into society, the private sector has a role to play. Without such involvement, the crim-

inal justice process cannot serve the citizens it is intended to protect.

The response to crime and public safety involves many agencies and services

Many of the services needed to prevent crime and make neighborhoods safe are supplied by noncriminal justice agencies, including agencies with primary concern for public health, education, welfare, public works, and housing. Individual citizens as well as public and private sector organizations have joined with criminal justice agencies to prevent crime and make neighborhoods safe.

Criminal cases are brought by the government through the criminal justice system

We apprehend, try, and punish offenders by means of a loose confederation of agencies at all levels of government. Our American system of justice has evolved from the English common law into a complex series of procedures and decisions. Founded on the concept that crimes against an individual are crimes against the State, our justice system prosecutes individuals as though they victimized all of society. However, crime victims are involved throughout the process and many justice

agencies have programs which focus on helping victims.

There is no single criminal justice system in this country. We have many similar systems that are individually unique. Criminal cases may be handled differently in different jurisdictions, but court decisions based on the due process guarantees of the U.S. Constitution require that specific steps be taken in the administration of criminal justice so that the individual will be protected from undue intervention from the State.

The description of the criminal and juvenile justice systems that follows portrays the most common sequence of events in response to serious criminal behavior.

Entry into the system

The justice system does not respond to most crime because so much crime is not discovered or reported to the police. Law enforcement agencies learn about crime from the reports of victims or other citizens, from discovery by a police officer in the field, from informants, or from investigative and intelligence work.

Once a law enforcement agency has established that a crime has been committed, a suspect must be identified and apprehended for the case to proceed through the system. Sometimes, a suspect is appre-