

PREFACE

By David Levinson, Editor

Since well before the Judeo-Christian tale of Adam and Eve's banishment from the Garden of Eden, the commission of crimes and the punishments that result from them have been part of the human story, and the human experience. In the United States, and many other nations, crime is a major personal issue for many people. An enormous percentage of societal resources are devoted to preventing and controlling crime, prosecuting those accused of committing crimes, and rehabilitating and punishing criminals. In the United States, federal, state, and local governments spend over \$130 billion per year on law enforcement, the courts and legal services, and corrections. And individual victims of crime pay as well, to the tune of over \$20 billion per year in property and cash losses, medical expenses, and loss of pay.

Interest in and concern about crime is not just about the economic costs of crime. Although most people never come into contact with the criminal justice system, either as criminals or victims, many people fear crime and the danger it poses to their well-being. While, as many entries in this encyclopedia show, much about criminal behavior is to some extent predictable, crime can also be random and the effects devastating not only to the victims but to entire communities. Even in our small town of Great Barrington, where people leave their doors unlocked and keys in the car, major crimes do strike as in 1991 when Wayne Lo, a student at the local college shot five people on campus, killing two. This widespread fear of crime is continually fed by non-stop coverage by the news media and the depiction of crime in literature, film, and on television.

This means, of course, that there is an enormous amount of information available about crime and efforts to control

crime. This information comes from many sources—sociological surveys, ethnographic observation, government reports, clinical interviews, evaluation research, media reports, crime fiction, and true crime literature, among others. The goal of the *Encyclopedia of Crime and Punishment* is to bring together in one publication knowledge from these various sources to provide readers with a comprehensive, authoritative, and twenty-first century reference resource on crime and punishment. The title *Crime and Punishment* was chosen carefully, because it conveys both the current emphasis on the use of punishment to control crime and the complexity of both topics as set forth in Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment*.

The encyclopedia is of great professional value but also of use and interest to high school students and the public. Criminal justice researchers and professionals can refer to the encyclopedia for up-to-date and trustworthy information about many topics. High schools students interested in a career in criminal justice will find the encyclopedia as useful overview of the entire field. Students in criminal justice, law, sociology, political science and other disciplines will find it an accessible entry point into the vast and ever-expanding literature on crime and punishment. And journalists and the general public can use it for background information and context for the many aspects of crime and punishment that regularly come to public attention through mass media as helping citizens to understand crime and crime prevention is a major rationale for the encyclopedia.

The focus of the encyclopedia is the United States and the current situation, although attention is also given to other nations and global issues and to the past to provide context to the present. For example, while drug trafficking

and use is a major factor in crime in the United States, we cover this important topic by also including articles on international drug trafficking, Latin America, Mexico, and organized crime on a global scale. Similarly, readers will find that community policing, a major “new” initiative of the 1980s, is really not “new” at all when they read about the history of British foot patrols in the mid-1800s.

Coverage

We take a broad view of crime and punishment and the 470 articles cover eleven major themes:

(1) *Crimes*: 86 entries cover specific crimes, categories of crimes, and related behaviors such as piracy, homicide, cybercrime, anti-social personality disorder, illicit antiquities and civil disobedience. Each article defines the crime, traces its history, provides information about rates, offenders, victims, and the effect on society and also discusses efforts to prevent and control the crime.

(2) *Law and Justice*: 96 entries cover law, justice, and judicial systems. Included here are thematic articles covering major types of legal systems such as civil law and socialist and major concepts such as mercy; major forms of justice such as restorative and retributive; specific legal principles such as due process and the exclusionary rule; specific forms of punishment or correction such as parole, boot camps, scared straight programs and shame penalties; and features of the legal system such as court structures, defense attorney, and public defender.

(3) *Policing and Forensics*: 58 entries cover myriad aspects of policing and forensics including the nature of police forces and police work, criminal investigation, arrest and arrest procedures, field and laboratory studies, and evidence.

(4) *Corrections*: 37 entries concern the field of corrections and cover the different approaches used including the new generation jail, prison industrial complex, and prison privatization; corrections officers; prisoners and life in prison; and specific programs such as day release and electronic monitoring.

(5) *Victimology*: Nine articles cover the relatively new theme of victimology including a general overview of the topic and more focused entries on topics such as victim needs and victim rights.

(6) *Social/Cultural Context*: 30 entries cover what may be broadly labeled the social/cultural context of crime and punishment. Included under this rubric are major antecedents of criminal behavior such as alcohol and drugs, poverty; ethnicity and race and their links to crime, corrections, and the administration of justice; and the symbolic and popular depiction of crime and punishment by the media and in film, television, and literature.

(7) *Nations/Regions/Religions*: 26 entries profile crime and criminal justice in specific nations such as Great Britain and China, specific regions such as Latin America, and major world religions such as Islam and Christianity.

(8) *Concepts and Theories*: 35 entries cover the major concepts, models and theories that provide the framework for the explanation, prevention, and control of crime. These include general models such as integrative theories, moral panic, and radical criminology, and theories such as deterrence theory, biological theories, and broken windows theory.

(9) *Studying Crime and Punishment*: 10 articles cover the strategies, methods, and information researchers and other experts use to study crime. Included are articles on the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Criminal Victimization Survey, two information sources that play a major role in public discourse about crime.

(10) *Organizations and Institutions*: 25 entries describe major criminal justice associations such as the British Society of Criminology, government agencies such as the FBI and Scotland Yard, international organizations such as INTERPOL, and institutions that have played a major role in the development of criminal justice such as Devil’s Island, Solovetsky Island, and Tucker State Farm.

(11) *Special Populations*: 20 entries cover crime and punishment issues as they apply to specific populations such as women, children and youths, and African-Americans. Specific populations are addressed also in many other articles on crime and law and justice.

Equal in importance to the entries are the four appendices:

Appendix 1: Careers in Criminal Justice

Appendix 2: Using the Web to learn about Crime and Punishment

Appendix 3: Chronology of Crime and Punishment

Appendix 4: Master Bibliography

In order to fully cover these themes, we have purposefully chosen not to include separate biographical entries covering famous criminologists, law enforcement officials, and criminals and have controlled the quantity of statistics presented, although many articles do contain statistical tables, charts, and graphs. Important personages are not ignored but are discussed in context in the relevant articles and interested readers can find additional biographical information and statistics in other sources (including several on the web).

Cross-Cultural and Global Coverage

Crime and crime prevention and control are now global phenomenon, with developments in one nation or policies of an international criminal justice organization potentially influencing all other nations. We cover these cross-national and global dimensions of crime in several ways. First, the profiles of crime and punishment in specific regions and nations highlight similarities and variation around the world. Second, the articles on major world religions point out how beliefs about the law, justice, crime, and punishment continue to influence secular systems of criminal justice around the world. Third, a number of articles take an explicitly global or regional perspective such as those on drug trafficking, illicit antiquities, women and crime in global perspective, comparative law and justice, and INTERPOL. Fourth, many articles include information about the topic across nations and regions. Fifth, the chronology places major events in the history of crime and punishment from around the world in historical perspective. And, sixth, our contributors include experts from 16 nations including Australia, Brazil, Croatia, Italy, Germany, Canada, Great Britain, and France.

Organization and User Aids

The entries are organized A - Z. As relevant, articles are cross-referenced and blind entries are included for general topics covered in specific articles and for subjects with common, alternative names. In addition to the entries and this preface, there is an introduction written by the editorial board providing an overview of crime, justice, and punishment, and a topical outline or reader's guide.

In addition to the cross-references and blind entries, readers can use the index in volume four and the reader's

guide in volume one to find entries of interest to them. The reader's guide classifies the 470 entries into the eleven thematic areas summarized above.

Sidebars and Illustrations

The encyclopedia also contains about 500 sidebars, photos, drawings, charts, tables, and graphs. All of these are a vital part of our coverage of crime and punishment and provide valuable information. The charts, tables and graphs are used to provide statistical information in a structured and space-saving format. The sidebars consist mainly of primary text from a variety of sources—prisoner dialogues, novels, government reports, ethnographic reports, media reports, legal documents—which highlight and make real the variety of crimes, punishments, and approaches to justice found across cultures and over time in the human experience. These range from a partial list of children deported to Nazi death camps as part of the Nazi genocide to an eyewitness description of 17th century *bastinado* punishment in China and from Dickens' description of the training of young thieves in *Oliver Twist* to letters from a prisoner describing his life in Lompoc Penitentiary. Other sidebars are in the form of brief "factoids" which bring to the immediate attention of the reader significant facts covered in more detail in the entries.

Editors & Contributors

The editors and authors who have written this encyclopedia are an interdisciplinary and international team. They include scholars from the disciplines of anthropology, sociology, history, law, criminal justice, economics, political science, police science, forensics; librarians; and experts who work in the criminal justice field as attorneys, law enforcement officers, and program administrators. We especially want to recognize the work of the seven members of editorial board who developed the list of topics to be covered, recommended many of the contributors, and reviewed the entries. Their reviews were especially thorough and thoughtful and have enabled us to produce a work that is thorough, up-to-date, and trustworthy. We also want to acknowledge the assistance of Jerry Westby, Senior Editor for criminal justice at Sage, who also recommended authors and reviewed material, and to Sage in general, for lending their considerable expertise in the criminal justice field.

