

FIFTEENTH EDITION

Criminal Justice Today

AN INTRODUCTORY TEXT
FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

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This book is dedicated to my beautiful wife,
Ellen “Willow” Szirandi Schmalleger, my true companion,
whose wonderful, happy, and free spirit
is a gift to all who know her.

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New to This Edition

Chapter-Specific Changes

Chapter 1: What Is Criminal Justice?

- A new and revised story and associated photo opens the chapter.
- A discussion of the 2016 Pulse Nightclub shootings in Orlando, Florida, has been added to a description of crimes in the current era.
- A new Gallup poll on American's respect for police is discussed.
- The discussion of multiculturalism and criminal justice has been shortened, although the term “cultural competence” has been added as a new key term.
- A series of new “Evidence-based Justice Reinvestment” boxes have been added to the text. The first of these boxes, found in this chapter, introduces the concepts of both evidence-based practices and justice reinvestment.

Chapter 2: The Crime Picture

- The National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X), a BJS-sponsored program designed to generate nationally representative incident-based data on crimes reported to law enforcement agencies, is now discussed.
- Updated crime statistics are found throughout the chapter.
- A photo and brief discussion of Omar Mateen, who killed 49 patrons at a nightclub in Orlando, Florida, in 2016, has been added.
- The discussion of race and the criminal justice system has been expanded.
- A discussion and photo showing the Emanuel AME Church in Charleston, S.C., where a 2015 shooting took nine lives, has been added to the chapter.

Chapter 3: The Search for Causes

- The discussion of the number of female offenders (versus males) for specific crimes has been changed.
- Statistics and crime data throughout the chapter have been updated.

Chapter 4: Criminal Law

- The chapter now begins with the story of Dr. Hsiu-Ying “Lisa” Tseng, a Los Angeles-area physician, who was convicted of second-degree murder in 2016 for overprescribing

pain killers that resulted in the deaths of three of her patients.

- In the list of types and levels of crimes, the word “infraction” has replaced “offense.”

Chapter 5: Policing: History and Structure

- A new CJ News box describing the wearing of turbans and beards by Sikh officers in the NYPD has been added.

Chapter 6: Policing: Purpose and Organization

- The concept of evidence-based policing is introduced earlier in the chapter than it was in the last edition.
- The discussion of fusion centers has been updated.

Chapter 7: Policing: Legal Aspects

- The chapter now opens with the story of Freddie Gray and the six Baltimore police officers who were charged with his killing.
- A discussion of U.S. Supreme Court “eras” has been added to the chapter, to include the Warren Court, the Burger Court, and the Rehnquist Court.
- A clear distinction is drawn between the police power to detain and the power to arrest.
- The 2015 Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act (CISA) is now discussed.

Chapter 8: Policing: Issues and Challenges

- The 2017 National Consensus Policy on Use of Force, a collaboration between 11 nationally significant law enforcement leadership organizations, is described.
- The killing of five Dallas, Texas, police officers is described in the context of the Black Lives Matter movement.
- Ambush-style killings of police officers in various places across the nation are discussed.
- Discussion of the 2015 investigation of the Baltimore Police Department by the U.S. Department of Justice is included.
- Recommendations of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing are presented in a CJ Issues box.

- The 2016 report by the Police Executive Research Forum called “Taking Policing to a Higher Standard” is now discussed.
- The discussion of racial profiling has been enhanced and clarified.

Chapter 9: The Courts: Structure and Participants

- The discussion of problem-solving courts has been updated.

Chapter 10: Pretrial Activities and the Criminal Trial

- The results of a new study focusing on the pretrial release of federal criminal defendants have been added to the chapter.

Chapter 11: Sentencing

- A new chapter-opening story has been added.
- The discussion of capital punishment has been updated to include California’s Proposition 66, a 2016 initiative that speeds up the appeals process in capital cases by establishing a five-year deadline for appeals to be heard.
- Mandatory DNA collection during various stages in the criminal justice process is now discussed.
- The discussion of exonerations using DNA evidence has been expanded.
- The chapter now mentions that the Innocence Protection Act was reauthorized in 2016 with passage of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act.
- The 2016 U.S. Supreme Court case of *Hurst v. Florida* regarding the state’s death penalty sentencing scheme is now discussed in the chapter. The justices found Florida’s death penalty process to be unconstitutional under the Sixth Amendment because it allowed a judge to find and weigh aggravating circumstances independently of the jury.

Chapter 12: Probation, Parole, and Reentry

- The definition of parole has been updated in keeping with BJS terminology.

- A new story about the District of Columbia’s Youth Rehabilitation Act and its impact on the sentencing of young felons in the district opens the chapter.
- The discussion of California’s 2011 Criminal Justice Realignment Act, which transferred jurisdiction and funding for managing lower-level criminal offenders from the state to the counties, has been expanded.
- The story of NBA star Dwayne Wade’s sister, who was gunned down on Chicago’s South Side in 2016 when caught in a cross fire between two paroled felons, is illustrated in a new photo.

Chapter 13: Prisons and Jails

- Evidence-based corrections (EBC) has been added as a new key term.
- A new CJ Issues box on the Charles Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections has been added to the chapter.
- The decision by the U.S. Department of Justice to bring an end to the use of private prisons throughout the federal Bureau of Prisons systems is discussed.

Chapter 14: Prison Life

- A discussion of the 2015 riot at the Willacy Detention Center, operated by the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, is now discussed.
- The coverage of security threat groups in prisons has been increased.
- A description of the 2017 riot that took place at the James T. Vaughn Correction Center in Smyrna, Delaware, is now included.

Chapter 15: Juvenile Justice

- The 2016 U.S. Supreme Court decision of *Montgomery v. Louisiana*, which gave people who were sentenced to mandatory life in prison as juveniles the right to have their sentences reviewed, is discussed.
- The phrase “detention hearing” has been made a key term, and is now more clearly defined.
- The term “justice-involved youth” has been added as a key term.

Chapter 16: Drugs and Crime

- The chapter contains updated material on marijuana legalization and decriminalization.
- The chapter now addresses California's Proposition 64, which passed on November 8, 2016, and which legalized the recreational use of marijuana in that state. It also rolled back the sentence of thousands of people who had been previously convicted on marijuana-related charges.

Chapter 17: Terrorism, Multinational Criminal Justice, and Global Issues

- A more complete discussion of state-sponsored terrorism has been added.

Chapter 18: High-Technology Crimes

- The chapter now begins with government claims that Russian hacking may have influenced the 2016 American presidential election.
- The 2016 Justice for All Reauthorization Act, which provided additional funding to assist victims of sex crimes and allocated additional moneys for testing backlogged rape kits, is now discussed.
- All data (on cybercrimes) throughout the chapter have been updated.

Preface

Many students are attracted to the study of criminal justice because it provides a focus for the tension that exists within our society between individual rights and freedoms, on the one hand, and the need for public safety, security, and order, on the other. Recently, twenty-first-century technology in the form of social media, smartphones, and personal online videos, has combined with perceived injustices in the day-to-day operations of the criminal justice system, culminating in an explosion of demands for justice for citizens of all races and socioeconomic status—especially those whose encounters with agents of law enforcement turn violent. A social movement that began with the shooting of an unarmed black teenager in Ferguson, Missouri, in 2014, has developed into a widespread initiative that demands justice for all.

The tension between individual rights and public order is the theme around which all editions of this textbook have been built. That same theme is even more compelling today because of the important question we have all been asking in recent years: How much personal freedom are we willing to sacrifice to achieve a solid sense of individual and group security?

Although there are no easy answers to this question, this textbook guides criminal justice students in the struggle to find a satisfying balance between freedom and security. True to its origins, the 15th edition focuses on the crime picture in America and on the three traditional elements of the criminal justice system: police, courts, and corrections. This edition has been enhanced with additional “Freedom or Safety” boxes, which time and again question the viability of our freedoms in a world that has grown ever more dangerous. This edition also asks students to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the American justice system as it struggles to adapt to an increasingly multicultural society and to a society in which the rights of a few can threaten the safety of many—especially in the modern context of a War Against Terrorism.

It is my hope that this text will ground students in the important issues that continue to evolve from the tension between the struggle for justice and the need for safety. For it is on that bedrock that the American system of criminal justice stands, and it is on that foundation that the future of the justice system—and of this country—will be built.

FRANK SCHMALLEGER, PH.D.
Distinguished Professor Emeritus,
The University of North Carolina at Pembroke

Key Features Include

Freedom OR safety? YOU decide boxes in each chapter highlight the book’s ever-evolving theme of individual rights versus public order, a hallmark feature of this text since the first edition. In each chapter of the text, Freedom or Safety boxes build on this theme by illustrating some of the personal rights issues that challenge policymakers today. Each box includes critical-thinking questions that ask readers to ponder whether and how the criminal justice system balances individual rights and public safety.

freedom OR safety? YOU decide

Clarence Thomas Says: “Freedom Means Responsibility”

In 2009, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas spoke to a group of high school essay contest winners in a Washington, DC, hotel ballroom. Thomas used the occasion, which was dedicated to our nation’s Bill of Rights, to point out the importance of obligations as well as rights. “Today there is much focus on our rights,” said Thomas. “Indeed, I think there is a proliferation of rights.” But then he went on to say, “I am often surprised by the virtual nobility that seems to be accorded those with grievances. Shouldn’t there at least be equal time for our Bill of Obligations and our Bill of Responsibilities?”

Today, the challenge for the criminal justice system, it seems, is to balance individual rights and personal freedoms with social control and respect for legitimate authority. Years ago, during the height of what was then a powerful movement to win back control of our nation’s cities and to rein in skyrocketing crime rates, the New York Post sponsored a conference on crime and civil rights. The keynote speaker at that conference was New York City’s mayor, Rudolph W. Giuliani. In his speech, Giuliani identified the tension between personal freedoms and individual responsibilities as the crux of the crime problem then facing his city and the nation. We mistakenly look to government and elected officials, Giuliani said, to assume responsibility for solving the problem of crime when, instead, each individual citizen must become accountable for fixing what is wrong with our society. “We only see the oppressive side of authority . . . What we don’t see is that freedom is not a concept in which people can do anything they want, be anything they can be. Freedom is about authority. Freedom is about the willingness of every single human being to cede to lawful authority a great deal of discretion about what you do.”

You Decide


How can we, as Justice Thomas suggests, achieve a balance of rights and obligations in American society? What did Giuliani mean when he said, “What we don’t see is that freedom is not a concept in which people can do anything they want, be anything they can be”? Is it possible to balance individual rights and personal freedoms with social control and respect for legitimate authority?

References: Adam Lipitz, “Reluctant Justice Opens Up to a Group of Students,” New York Times, April 13, 2009. <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/14/us/14pca.html> (accessed October 2, 2016); and Philip Taylor, “Civil Libertarians: Giuliani’s Efforts Threaten Post Amendment,” Freedom Forum Online, <http://www.freedomforum.org>.

CJ Careers boxes outline the characteristics of a variety of criminal justice careers in a Q&A format, to introduce today’s pragmatic students to an assortment of potential career options and assist them in making appropriate career choices.

CJ | CAREERS

Police Officer




Name. Narcotics Agent Christian Tomas
Position. QRT Agent (Quick Response Team/Narcotics) City of West Palm Beach, Florida
Colleges attended. Palm Beach State College
Majors. Psychology
Year hired. 2007
Please give a brief description of your job. As a narcotics agent, my co-workers and I target street-level drug dealers and other quality-of-life issues, to include prostitution as well as other illegal business practices. We use our own initiative to begin investigations throughout the city. We buy narcotics in an undercover capacity and work with the S.W.A.T. team by writing search warrants for them to execute.
What is a typical day like? Typical day involves doing research and identifying a target. Once an investigation is complete, we move on to another. Some days are spent primarily on surveillance, while on others we are directly involved with drug dealers.

What qualities/characteristics are most helpful for this job? Common sense, honesty, integrity, confidence, self-discipline, dedication, humility, composure, physical and mental toughness, tactical awareness and the ability to work with minimal, to no, supervision.
What is a typical starting salary? The West Palm Beach Police Department starting salary is \$45,324 annually, with excellent benefits.
What is the salary potential as you move up into higher-level jobs? An officer reaching PFC (Patrolman first Class) and MPO (Master Patrol Officer) will receive a 2 and 1/2% raise for each level attained. Promotion in rank produces significant raises over time.
What advice would you give someone in college beginning studies in criminal justice? This isn’t a job for someone expecting to win all of the battles. You try as hard as you can, but you have to be prepared for some disappointments when a case doesn’t go the way you wanted it to. Get your degree, as it will help you get promoted. When choosing a department, make sure that it’s the kind of department that you are looking for. I came to West Palm Beach for the experience and to be busy; I wanted to be challenged and to do as much as I possibly could. Policing is a very rewarding career if you have the motivation and determination to succeed.

CJ News boxes in each chapter present case stories from the media to bring a true-to-life dimension to the study of criminal justice and allow insight into the everyday workings of the justice system.

CJ | NEWS
Evidence of "Warrior Gene" May Help Explain Violence



identified in men, leaving women seemingly immune from the effects of this genetic anomaly.

The media nicknamed MAOA-L, the "warrior gene" after it was identified as highly prevalent in a constantly warring Maori tribe. Another study found that boys with an MAOA variation were more likely to join gangs and become some of the most violent members. Researchers now know that MAOA-L may alter the very structure of the brain. Using structural magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanning, a 2006 study found that men with the gene variant were much more likely to have abnormalities in an area of the brain associated with behavior than were other men. Functional MRI scanning then showed that these men had difficulty inhibiting strong emotional impulses. Lawyers for violent defendants have latched on to the growing science. In the 2009 murder trial of Bradley Waldroup, who was convicted of chopping up his wife with a machete (she survived) and shooting her female friend to death, lawyers were able to demonstrate that Waldroup had the MAOA gene variant. Although the jury convicted him of murder and attempted murder, its members concluded that his actions weren't premeditated due to the influence that his genes had on him—spurring him the death penalty. Also in 2009, an Italian appeals court cut the sentence of a convicted murderer by one year on the grounds that he, too, had the MAOA-L gene.

Judges are warming up to genetic defenses. In a 2012 study in Science, when trial judges were given the MAOA variant as evidence in mock trials, they tended to reduce sentences by one year in comparison to cases with no such evidence. Critics, however, argue that these defendants should be behind bars longer. Because their trait is baked into their DNA, such people say, they are likely to commit violence again. "Trying to absolve people of responsibility by attributing their behavior to their genes or environment is not new," wrote Ronald Bailey, author of the book *Liberation Biology*. He urged courts to take a tough stance against defendants with a genetic predilection to violence: "Knowing that you will be held responsible for criminal acts helps inhibit antsocial impulses that we all feel from time to time." Also, scientists want their findings to be taken with a grain of salt in the courts, arguing that science and the law have different aims. "Science is focused on understanding universal phenomena; we do this by averaging data across groups of individuals," wrote Joshua Backholzer for the NOVA series on PBS. "Law, on the other hand, only cares about specific individual people—the individual on trial." Backholzer observed that "Genetic differences rarely affect human behavior with the kind of selectivity or specificity desired and required by the law."

Resources: Mark Labaree, "Genetics May Provide Clue to Newtown Shooting," *Live Science*, December 28, 2012, <http://www.livescience.com/25853-newtown-shooting-dna.html>; Joshua W. Backholzer, "Neurogenetics and Crime," *NOVA*, October 18, 2012, <http://www.pbs.org/newswatch/body/neurogenetics-crime.html>; Patricia Cohen, "Genetic Basis for Crime: A New Look," *New York Times*, June 19, 2011, http://www.nytimes.com/2011/06/19/health/genetics-and-crime-at-study-of-judicial-conference.html?gwh=ethelb&_r=1.

NEW! Justice Reinvestment boxes in the first four parts of the text explore how the criminal justice system is affected by today's financial realities. Financial necessity in the form of budget shortfalls and limits on available resources is leading police, courts, and corrections to become more cost-efficient.

Evidence-Based Justice Reinvestment
Cost-Efficient Policing

A few years ago, Camden, New Jersey, city officials disbanded their police department and turned policing services over to a newly formed Camden County Police Department (CCPD). The CCPD began as a cost-sharing effort between Camden and other municipalities in Camden County. Officials believed that substantial costs that would be saved as smaller agencies were absorbed into the larger unified force.

Although today's combined departments represent one approach to cost savings, others include the following: prioritizing activities, reducing services, and modifying service delivery; reorganizing and rightsizing agencies; partnering with other agencies and organizations; using proactive policing methods instead of reactive ones; adopting preventative and problem-solving service models; increasing efficiency; outsourcing services; recycling confiscated criminal resources; and implementing force multipliers.

Force multipliers, the last of the options listed here, refers to using technologies that permit a few personnel to do the work of many. Cameras placed in crime-prone areas, for example, and monitored by police employees can sometimes reduce the need for active police patrols, thereby saving huge expenditures on personnel, vehicles, communications, and administrative expenses. Cross-training, in which personnel are trained to perform a number of roles—such as police officer, EMT, and firefighter—can also save money by eliminating duplicate positions.

Finally, another initiative, **smart policing**, makes use of techniques shown to work at both reducing costs and solving crimes. **Hot-spot policing** in which agencies focus their resources on known areas of criminal activity, is one such technique, whereas **predictive policing** which provides the ability to anticipate or predict crime through the use of statistical techniques, helps guide enforcement operations, and is an increasingly important concept in policing today (see the "CJ News" box in Chapter 6 for more information on hot-spot policing).

Two programs that support effective policing are the Smart Policing Initiative (SPI) and the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC). The NLECTC works to identify emerging technologies, as well as to assess their efficiency; the SPI, a collaborative consortium composed of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the nonprofit CNA Corporation, and over 30 local law enforcement agencies, works to build evidence-based law enforcement strategies that are effective, efficient, and economical. The SPI is also discussed in an "Evidence-Based Justice Reinvestment" box in Chapter 6. Visit SPI on the Web at <http://www.smartpolicinginitiative.com>. The NLECTC can be accessed at <http://www.justnet.org>.

Resources: Willem Alden, "Newark Police Layouts Threaten Crime-Fighting as Budget Cuts Spark Fears," *Huffington Post*, February 25, 2011, http://www.huffpost.com/2011/02/25/newark-police-layout-budget-cuts_n_807993.html (accessed May 28, 2012); Claudio Vargas, "Camden City Council Votes Officially to Advance Plan to County Police Force," *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, December 28, 2011, http://articles.philly.com/2011-12-28/news/02664651_1_county-force-police-force-officers (accessed May 21, 2012); Joe Cordone, "Reducing the Costs of Quality Policing: Making Community Safety Cost Effective and Sustainable (The Cordone Group)," http://www.rjmef.org/policy/papers/FG-06-3_3_1.pdf (accessed May 29, 2012); Charles Beck, "Predictive Policing: What Can We Learn from WhatMent and Armon about Fighting Crime in a Precinct?" *The Police Chief*, April 2012, http://www.policemagazine.org/magazine/index.cfm?function=display_article&article_id=1942&issue_id=11009 (accessed May 28, 2012); and JustNet, "About NLECTC," http://www.justnet.org/About_NLECTC.html (accessed May 29, 2012); James R. Collier, Jr., Alissa Hurlston, and Michael Medaris, "Introducing Smart Policing: Foundations, Principles, and Practice," *Police Quarterly*, Vol. 16, No. 3 (2013), pp. 275–286. Source: Pearson Education, Inc.

CJ Issues boxes throughout the text showcase selected issues in the field of criminal justice, including topics related to multiculturalism, diversity, and technology.

CJ | ISSUES
Rightful Policing



In 2015, in the wake of a heated national debate about racially biased police practices, the Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management at Harvard University's Kennedy School released a report on what it called "rightful policing." The report's author, Tracy L. Meares, noted that success in police work has traditionally been measured in two ways: (1) the extent to which the police are successful at fighting crime; and (2) the degree to which police agencies and their officers adhere to the law.

Effectiveness at crime fighting has long been used to judge the success of police activities at all levels. Around the turn of the twenty-first century, for example, police administrators—along with politicians—took credit for declining crime rates, and "success stories" featuring city and local police departments were frequently heard.

The second criteria by which the police have often been judged, fidelity to the law, rests on the notion that law enforcement officers must respect legal structures as much as anyone else. It means that authorities should be held accountable when they violate the rights guaranteed to suspects under the Constitution and by law—including statutes that authorize police action and the internal administrative rules and regulations that agencies develop to help ensure the lawful treatment of anyone who comes into contact with the police.

At the Harvard study notes, these two traditional criteria of police effectiveness can be objectively evaluated. Measures of declining crime rates, for example, would appear to indicate the success of police work. Likewise, the relative lack of civil lawsuits brought against departments, and success at making arrests that "stick" are common indicators of effective police work.

Nonetheless, recent widespread dissatisfaction with a number of grand jury decisions to exonerate police officers involved in the deaths of unarmed Black suspects in a number of jurisdictions serve to show that a third way of assessing police effectiveness may be more important today than in other cases such as those in Ferguson, Missouri; Charleston, South Carolina; and Staten Island, New York, outraged many people who thought that the lives of the suspects could have been spared had the officers chosen to act differently. The fact that the officers who were involved in two of those incidents were not indicted meant that their actions had met strict legal requirements, but the lack of indictments brought about nationwide protests over what was seen as the unwarranted use of lethal force. Soon traditional and social media were inundated with debates over the quality of American policing, with discussions focused on claimed racial discrimination. The slogan "Black lives matter" quickly became a rallying cry for protesters.

On the heels of those events, the Harvard study examined how ordinary people assess their treatment by authorities. It concluded that "there is a third way, in addition to lawfulness and effectiveness, to evaluate policing—rightful policing." The concept of rightful policing does not depend on the lawfulness of police conduct; nor does it look to statistics demonstrating efficiency at crime fighting. "Rather," as the Harvard study says, "it depends primarily on ... procedural justice or fairness of ... conduct." In other words, rightful policing is about how to achieve fairness in policing and about how to engender trust in police. The Harvard study says:

People typically care much more about how law enforcement agents treat them than about the outcome of the contact. Even when people receive a negative outcome in an encounter, such as a speeding ticket, they feel better about that incident than about an incident in which they do not receive a ticket but are treated poorly. In addition to being treated with dignity and respect, research demonstrates that people look for behavioral signals that allow them to assess whether a police officer's decision to stop or arrest them was made fairly—that is, accurately and without bias. These two factors—quality of treatment and indications of high-quality decision-making—matter much more to people than the outcome of the encounter.

The study also notes that people report higher levels of satisfaction with police encounters if they feel they had the opportunity to explain their situation than if they did not, and people say that they want to believe that authorities are acting in a benevolent way—that is, in a way that is meant to protect and help them, rather than to harass and control them.

The study concludes that "all four of these factors—quality of treatment, decision-making fairness, voice, and expectation of benevolent treatment—constitute procedural justice in the minds of citizens who interact with the police, and that positive perceptions of procedural justice matter more to most people than do other criteria of assessing law enforcement success."

Study authors suggest that "a focus on the procedural justice of encounters can help policing agencies identify behavior, tactics, and strategies that many members of minority communities find problematic and that lead to dissatisfaction, even though they may be lawful and, considered in isolation, appear effective."

Resources: Tracy L. Meares, *Rightful Policing: New Perspectives in Policing Bulletin* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 2015); Sam B. Tye and Jeffrey J. Brant, "Toughness and Cooperation: Why Do People Hate the Police Right Crime in Their Communities?" *Ohio State Journal of Criminal Law*, Vol. 6 (2008), pp. 331 and 362; and Sam B. Tye & Cheryl Winkler, "Profiling and Police Legitimacy: Procedural Justice, Attribution of Motive, and Acceptance of Police Authority," *Criminology*, Vol. 42 (2004), pp. 263 and 265.

Instructor Supplements

The 15th edition of *Criminal Justice Today* is supported by a complete package of instructor and student resources:

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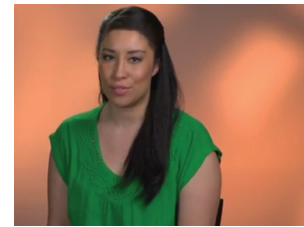
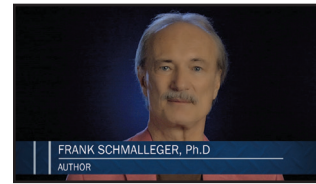
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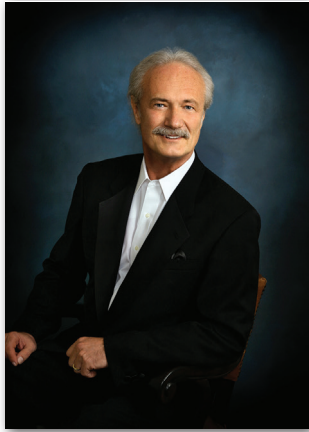
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Schmalleger's philosophy of both teaching and writing can be summed up in these words: "In order to communicate knowledge we must first catch, then hold, a person's interest—be it student, colleague, or policymaker. Our writing, our speaking, and our teaching must be relevant to the problems facing people today, and they must in some way help solve those problems." Visit the author's website at <http://www.schmalleger.com>, and follow his Tweets @schmalleger.

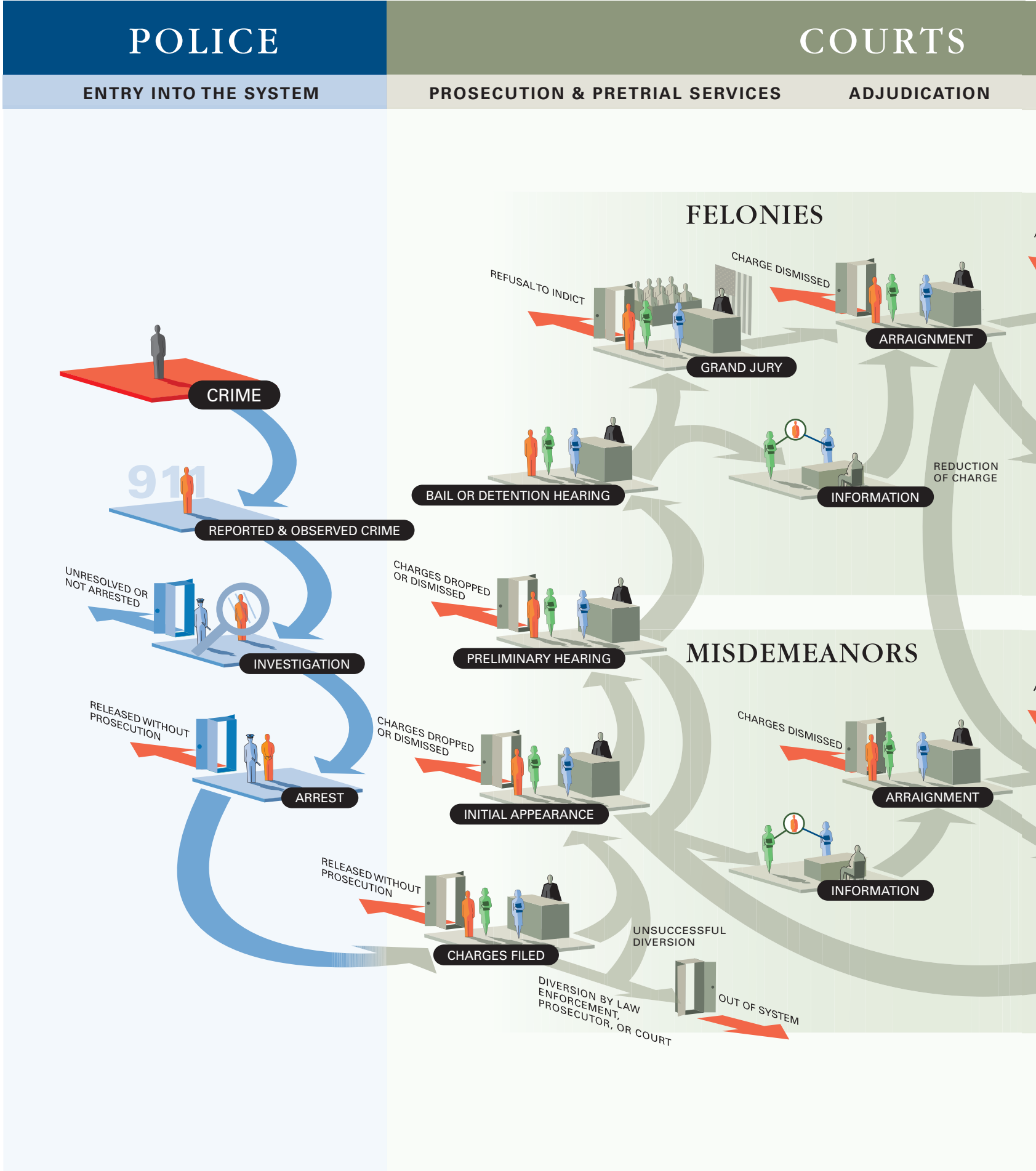
Justice is truth in action!

—Benjamin Disraeli (1804–1881)

Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

—Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929–1968)

THE CRIMINAL



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