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"A crucial text for whetting the academic appetite of those studying criminology at university. The comprehensive engagement with key crime and deviance debates and issues make this a perfect springboard for launching into the complex, diverse and exciting realm of researching criminology." - Dr Ruth Penfold-Mounce, University of York "Essential reading for those new to the discipline and an invaluable reference point for those well versed in criminology and the sociology of crime and deviance." - Dr Mark Monaghan, University of Leeds Key Concepts in Crime and Society offers an authoritative introduction to key issues in the area of crime as it connects to society. By providing critical insight into the key issues within each concept as well as highlighted cross-references to other key concepts, students will be helped to grasp a clear understanding of each of the topics covered and how they relate to broader areas of crime and criminality. The book is divided into three parts: Understanding Crime and Criminality: introduces topics such as the social construction of crime and deviance, social control, the fear of crime, poverty and exclusion, white collar crime, victims of crime, race/gender and crime. Types of Crime and Criminality: explores examples including human trafficking, sex work, drug crime, environmental crime, cyber crime, war crime, terrorism, and interpersonal violence. Responses to Crime: looks at areas such as crime and the media, policing, moral panics, deterrence, prisons and rehabilitation. The book provides an up-to-date, critical understanding on a wide range of crime related topics covering the major concepts students are likely to encounter within the fields of sociology, criminology and across the social sciences. Among the most commonly argued legal questions are those involving "victimless" crimes-- consensual adult sexual relations (including homosexuality and prostitution), the use of drugs, and the right to die. How can they be distinguished from proper crimes, and how can we, as citizens, judge the complex moral and legal issues that such questions entail? David Richards, a teacher of law in the areas of constitutional and criminal law, and a moral and legal philosopher concerned with the investigation of legal concepts, applies an interdisciplinary approach to the question of overcriminalization, he draws on legal and philosophical arguments and links the subject to history, psychology, social science, and literature. To demonstrate how gross and unjust overcriminalization has developed, Professor Richards explores basic assumptions that often underlie the common American sense of proper criminalization. Relationship of the criminal law process to three major crime problems in American society - marijuana use, white collar occupational crime, and organized crime. One of the most significant movements in the modern sociological study of crime has been the increasing focus on the nature of the legal process itself the formulation, enforcement, and administration of criminal laws. The introductory chapters provide a theoretical perspective for examination of the three crime problems. It is suggested that the nature of criminal statutes, their mode of enforcement, and their administration through the judicial process, help to pattern criminal behavior. Hypothetically, these factors contribute to the emergence and persistence of the particular crime problem, the form that it takes, and the difficulties of coping with it effectively. The strict enforcement of marijuana laws, for instance, is seen as producing alienation of large numbers of youths, ethically questionable police tactics, and the diversion of resources from the enforcement of serious crimes. Organized crime is viewed as a business providing goods and services demanded by sizable segments of the American public and as largely immune from enforcement activities because of symbiotic relations with corrupt politicians and police. Many victimless crimes must be decriminalized before organized crime can be effectively attacked. The lenient handling of white collar criminals is also analyzed and explained. This book focuses on the 'harm principle', the common-sense view that prevention of harm to persons other than the perpetrator is a legitimate purpose of criminal legislation. This book probes three social problems, raising fundamental questions about the definition of "deviance" and "crime." Each problem involves the willing exchange between consenting individuals of a desired product or service proscribed by law. This book shows that such laws, because there is no complaining victim, are unenforceable. Their very existence gives rise to secondary pathology, abortion rackets, blackmail, police corruption, and drug dealing. The author analyzes the impact of unrealistic laws on deviant behavior, and evaluates proposals for reforming these laws. The final volume of Feinberg's four-volume work, The Moral Limits of Criminal Law examines the philosophical basis for the criminalization of so-called "victimless crimes" such as ticket scalping, blackmail, consented-to exploitation of others, commercial fortune telling, and consensual sexual relations. Discusses crimes that do not harm anyone other than the offender, and the costs generated from arresting and incarcerating these individuals. Victimless Crime is a gut wrenching grenade of a story that hits the nerve of every person who's stayed too long in an abusive partnership. Written in the wake of the #metoo movement, the book brings the reader into the heart of a woman de-humanized and struggling to make life right. Surveys the growth and development of crime and criminal justice, particularly in the United States; examines particular types of crime; and profiles notable examples. Hardaway (law, U. of Denver) defines a victimless crime as a criminalized act that causes no harm or threat of harm to anyone other than those who have consensually engaged in the act. In this work of legal history he describes the criminalization of drugs, prostitution, and gambling in the United States and compares them to the ill-fated alcohol prohibition. He then discusses the development of legal thinking surrounding the Constitution's Ninth Amendment, which retained rights not enumerated in the rest of the Bill of Rights to the people. Finally, he argues that the Ninth Amendment adjudication model and the concepts of self-determination and the harm principle should be applied to these issues, supplanting the substantive due process analysis currently used by the Supreme Court in personal autonomy issues. Annotation 2004 Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com). The first book to provide a critical analysis of the role of victims in the criminal justice system as a whole. It also breaks new ground in focusing not only on the victims of crime, but also on those of the war on victimless crime. American Holocaust will lead the reader down the road of logic to the conclusion that the victimless crime laws are hate crimes against humanity. The United States, with a rate of incarceration ten times that of countries which use criminal laws only for victim crimes, is currently the world's greatest religious persecutor of moral minorities. So far, the American Holocaust has taken 1,500,000 lives and is currently taking lives at the rate of 19,000 per year. Of the 2,000,000 current prisoners in the United States, 1,000,000 of the convicts are in jail to convince them to convert to the religious morality of the majority, and 800,000 prisoners are real criminals who were created by the recidivism of previously incarcerated victims of the victimless crime laws. The price of victimless crime laws in the United States to both the American voter perpetrators and to the victims, is not only in lives but also in massive human suffering and trillions of dollars.

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