

Chapter 01

True / False

1. Politicians often try to be “tough on crime” without fully understanding the costs and consequences of such policies.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

2. One of the hallmarks of justice in a democracy is the rights extended to an accused person.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

3. In a democracy, it is easy to maintain public order and protect individual freedom.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

4. Conservatives believe in strict enforcement of the law by expanding police forces.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

5. American laws reflect the desire to prevent unnecessary deprivations of liberty.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

6. The crime control model suggests that the criminal justice system operates to emphasize efforts to repress crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

7. The due process model is not concerned with freedom or liberty.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

8. Most countries share a uniform definition of rape.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

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9. Misdemeanors are usually punished by sentences of more than one year in prison.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

10. Crime policies are often enacted that are popular with the public but do little to actually reduce crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

11. Most types of occupational crime are profitable and do not come to the public's attention.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

12. The public's attitudes towards drugs and budgetary concerns has led to a reconsideration of the drug policies by government officials.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

13. Visible crimes are typically committed by older career criminals in their 40s.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

14. In Western democracies, there are relatively few political crimes.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

15. The risk of lethal violence is much higher in the United States than in other industrial democracies.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

16. Legislators write and approve laws in their desire to address problems, please the public, and gain reelection.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

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17. Criminal justice researchers have a relatively easy time keeping track of the occurrence of crime because of the prevalence of accurate crime data.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

18. The UCR and NCVS do not provide a clear picture of the amount of crime because of the differences in the way each of them measures crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

19. FBI data show that crime is continually increasing.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

20. High-profile criminal cases are typical of the nature of crime in the United States.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

21. American crime rates for many crimes have dropped since the early 1980s.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

22. Males in the 16-24 age cohort are the group most likely to commit crimes.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

23. It is easy to point to specific factors that increase or decrease crime rates.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

24. Street crime is one of the least profitable types of crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

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25. Public order crimes include public drunkenness, vandalism, and disorderly conduct.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

26. Identity theft is a huge problem that typically affects young, lower-class females.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

27. Men in the 32-36 age cohort are the most crime-prone.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

28. Crime and justice are policy issues.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

29. Criminal justice can best be seen as a social system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

30. Misdemeanors are serious crimes punishable by incarceration of more than one year in prison.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

31. The crime control model is viewed as the “obstacle course model.”

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

32. The due process model is viewed as the “obstacle course model.”

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

33. Political crimes against the government are often ideologically driven.

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- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

34. Victimless crimes are often *mala prohibita* offenses and may include gambling, prostitution, and marijuana use.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

35. Crimes referred to as *mala prohibita* are considered wrong in themselves.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

Multiple Choice

36. What entity in our society is primarily responsible for crime and justice issues?

- a. Government
- b. Interest groups
- c. Grassroots groups
- d. Scholars

ANSWER: a

37. Scholars focused on income policies and social fairness would recommend criminal justice policies that

- a. focus on how the wealthy class abuses the criminal justice system.
- b. create a correctional system that offers rigid sentences since the poor are affected the most by crime.
- c. establish economic and social justice.
- d. reflect all of these options.

ANSWER: c

38. According to the text, which of the following groups favors stricter enforcement of the law?

- a. Liberals
- b. Conservatives
- c. Moderates
- d. Anarchists

ANSWER: b

39. In which of Packer's models would the adversarial system most likely be used?

- a. Due process
- b. Legislative inquiry
- c. Crime control

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- d. Constitutional liability

ANSWER:

a

40. Achieving both the goals of controlling crime and protecting the rights of individuals is

- a. impossible.
- b. easy.
- c. difficult.
- d. not necessary.

ANSWER:

c

41. A model of the criminal justice system that emphasizes efficiency, speed, and finality as well as the capacity to apprehend, try, convict, and dispose of a high proportion of clients is called the _____ model.

- a. crime control
- b. due process
- c. constitutional
- d. democratic

ANSWER:

a

42. A model of the criminal justice system that emphasizes the adversarial process, the rights of defendants, and formal decision-making procedures is called the _____ model.

- a. crime control
- b. due process
- c. constitutional
- d. democratic

ANSWER:

b

43. Which of the following is a value that must be respected in a democracy by police, prosecutors, judges, and correctional officials?

- a. Rule of law
- b. Civil liberties
- c. Justice
- d. All of these are values that must be respected.

ANSWER:

d

44. Crimes such as murder or assault that are traditionally “wrong in themselves” are called

- a. *mala prohibita*.
- b. *mala in se*.
- c. misdemeanors.
- d. invisible.

ANSWER:

b

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45. Crimes such as gambling or prostitution that are not “wrong in themselves” but are prohibited by government are called

- a. *mala prohibita*.
- b. *mala in se*.
- c. felonies.
- d. norms.

ANSWER:

a

46. Often termed “street crime” or “ordinary crime,” this type of crime is the least profitable and least protected.

- a. Political
- b. Victimless
- c. Visible
- d. Organized

ANSWER:

c

47. According to your text, an example of a “visible crime” is

- a. murder.
- b. espionage.
- c. white-collar crime.
- d. price fixing.

ANSWER:

a

48. Crimes committed in the context of a legal business or profession are called _____ crimes.

- a. political
- b. victimless
- c. occupational
- d. organized

ANSWER:

c

49. An example of an occupational crime is

- a. murder.
- b. espionage.
- c. drug sales.
- d. price fixing.

ANSWER:

d

50. Historically associated with images of certain ethnic groups, _____ crime is a framework of the perpetration of such criminal acts as gambling, drugs, and prostitution.

- a. political
- b. victimless

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- c. visible
- d. organized

ANSWER:

d

51. Offenses against morality involving a willing and private exchange of goods and services that are illegal but in strong demand are called _____ crimes.

- a. political
- b. victimless
- c. visible
- d. organized

ANSWER:

b

52. Criminal acts either by the government or against the government that are carried out for ideological purposes are called _____ crimes.

- a. political
- b. victimless
- c. visible
- d. organized

ANSWER:

a

53. An example of a political crime is

- a. prostitution.
- b. espionage.
- c. selling illegal narcotics.
- d. price fixing.

ANSWER:

b

54. After the 1960s, the changes in the way the U.S. dealt with crime reflected the fact that

- a. political agendas controlled the response to crime.
- b. we cannot avoid making choices about how to use the police, courts, and corrections system most effectively.
- c. population changes in specific age groups alter crime rates.
- d. one cannot predict legislative changes in crime.

ANSWER:

b

55. The term referring to the idea that much more crime occurs than is reported to police is

- a. unspoken crime.
- b. dark figure of crime.
- c. token crime.
- d. invisible crime.

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ANSWER: b

56. When compared with rates in the United States, Icelandic crime rates are

- a. extremely low.
- b. low.
- c. similar.
- d. high.

ANSWER: a

57. A statistical summary of crimes reported to the police is known as the

- a. NCVS.
- b. dark figure of crime.
- c. UCR.
- d. NIBRS.

ANSWER: c

58. A source of crime data collected from interviews used to gather information on unreported as well as reported crimes is called

- a. NCVS.
- b. dark figure of crime.
- c. UCR.
- d. NIBRS.

ANSWER: a

59. Why does the NCVS not measure homicide?

- a. Homicide is not usually reported to the police.
- b. Victims of homicide cannot be surveyed.
- c. Only victimless crimes are measured by the NCVS.
- d. Police departments may lie about their homicide rates.

ANSWER: b

60. Which of the following reflects the way the FBI reports crime?

- a. UCR
- b. NCVS
- c. Both UCR and NCVS
- d. Neither the UCR or NCVS

ANSWER: d

61. Citizens' involvement in shaping public policies, laws, and the quality of life in society is called

- a. a social movement.

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- b. due process.
- c. legalistic enforcement.
- d. civic engagement.

ANSWER:

d

62. According to a 2011 poll asking Americans about the most important problems facing the country, which of the following was not among the top 11 problems cited?

- a. Economic declines
- b. Unemployment rates
- c. Healthcare and education issues
- d. Crime

ANSWER:

d

63. The _____ is dependent on interviews of the samples of the U.S. population conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics to determine the number and types of criminal victimization, and thus the extent of unreported as well as reported crime.

- a. National Incident-Based Reporting System
- b. National Crime Victimization Survey
- c. Uniform Crime Report
- d. National Crime Offender Survey

ANSWER:

b

64. The creation of new crime legislation and the size of criminal justice agency budgets are decided by legislators responding to the demands of

- a. Congress.
- b. law enforcement.
- c. voters.
- d. federal prosecutors.

ANSWER:

c

65. _____ is a specific act of commission or omission in violation of the law, for which a punishment is prescribed.

- a. Crime
- b. Justice
- c. Evidence-based practice
- d. Behavior

ANSWER:

a

66. _____ refers to priorities and actions developed by the government to use public resources as a means to deal with issues affecting society.

- a. Public policy

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- b. Justice
- c. Evidence-based practice
- d. Behavior

ANSWER:

a

67. The organization _____ was formed because of a mother's heartbreak after the death of her daughter due to a drunk driver.

- a. MADD
- b. Brady Center
- c. SADD
- d. BADD

ANSWER:

a

68. Serious crimes that usually carry a penalty of incarceration for more than one year or the death penalty are

- a. misdemeanors.
- b. felonies.
- c. visible crimes.
- d. violent crimes.

ANSWER:

b

69. Which of the following types of crime includes homicide, assault, and rape?

- a. Visible crime
- b. Property crime
- c. Organized crime
- d. Victimless crime

ANSWER:

a

70. Sherry is a 40-year-old white female who frequently participates in prostitution to earn money for her crack habit. She was raised in a single-parent home and has been selling herself for the last 18 years. She has been arrested several times and has no hope that she can make a better life for herself.

Sherry willingly participates in prostitution and feels as though her actions should not be considered criminal.

Which type of crime is Sherry committing?

- a. Victimless crime
- b. Political crime
- c. Occupational crime
- d. Organized crime

ANSWER:

a

71. Sherry is a 40-year-old white female who frequently participates in prostitution to earn money for her crack habit. She was raised in a single-parent home and has been selling herself for the last 18 years. She has been arrested several times and has no hope that she can make a better life for herself.

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Sherry is arrested for possession with intent to sell after being picked up for prostitution. The judge agrees to a plea bargain that requires Sherry to plead guilty to all charges and accept a five-year prison sentence. She is pushed quickly through the court system. This is an example of the _____ model.

- a. Crime control
- b. Due process
- c. evidence-based
- d. justice-based

ANSWER:

a

72. Sherry is a 40-year-old white female who frequently participates in prostitution to earn money for her crack habit. She was raised in a single-parent home and has been selling herself for the last 18 years. She has been arrested several times and has no hope that she can make a better life for herself.

One night during a planned meeting with one of Sherry's "clients," she is raped, sexually assaulted, and robbed. Sherry does not call and report the crime to law enforcement because of her history. This encounter is an example of the _____ figure of crime.

- a. criminal
- b. statistical
- c. dark
- d. true

ANSWER:

c

73. Sherry is a 40-year-old white female who frequently participates in prostitution to earn money for her crack habit. She was raised in a single-parent home and has been selling herself for the last 18 years. She has been arrested several times and has no hope that she can make a better life for herself.

Sherry's crime is a questionable crime by many who feel that prostitution is not wrong in and of itself, or a

- a. *mala prohibita*.
- b. *mala in se*.
- c. felony.
- d. misdemeanor.

ANSWER:

a

74. Sherry is a 40-year-old white female who frequently participates in prostitution to earn money for her crack habit. She was raised in a single-parent home and has been selling herself for the last 18 years. She has been arrested several times and has no hope that she can make a better life for herself.

Frustrated by the police constantly harassing her, Sherry decides to take active measures by targeting local officials. Sherry goes too far, however, and kills the city mayor. Which type of crime would this be?

- a. Victimless crime
- b. Political crime
- c. Occupational crime
- d. Organized crime

ANSWER:

b

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75. James is a vice president of a local banking organization. He and his wife have been in danger of foreclosure on their home after his wife lost her job last year. James recently found out that he can transfer a small percentage of his client's earnings into his own account without drawing the attention of those in power at his organization. He has been able to transfer enough money to break even on their mortgage. He is aware that he is breaking the law but he does not see his crime as being on the same scale as a violent crime. He is also aware that if he is caught, the criminal justice system will go easy on him because he is a first-time client. When James walks into his office one morning, he is met by his supervisor and law enforcement. What type of crime did James commit?

- a. Organized crime
- b. Political crime
- c. Victimless crime
- d. Occupational crime

ANSWER:

d

76. James is a vice president of a local banking organization. He and his wife have been in danger of foreclosure on their home after his wife lost her job last year. James recently found out that he can transfer a small percentage of his client's earnings into his own account without drawing the attention of those in power at his organization. He has been able to transfer enough money to break even on their mortgage. He is aware that he is breaking the law but he does not see his crime as being on the same scale as a violent crime. He is also aware that if he is caught, the criminal justice system will go easy on him because he is a first-time client. After he is caught, James admits to stealing approximately \$100,000 from his employer over the past year through financial deception. This is what Edwin Sutherland referred to as _____ crime.

- a. organized
- b. felony
- c. white-collar
- d. white criminal

ANSWER:

c

77. James is a vice president of a local banking organization. He and his wife have been in danger of foreclosure on their home after his wife lost her job last year. James recently found out that he can transfer a small percentage of his client's earnings into his own account without drawing the attention of those in power at his organization. He has been able to transfer enough money to break even on their mortgage. He is aware that he is breaking the law but he does not see his crime as being on the same scale as a violent crime. He is also aware that if he is caught, the criminal justice system will go easy on him because he is a first-time client. After James is caught, the bank where he worked fails as a result and the bank president commits suicide. An outraged public demands justice and James is then charged with manslaughter. This is an example of the _____ model.

- a. crime control
- b. due process
- c. criminal justice
- d. due justice

ANSWER:

a

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78. James is a vice president of a local banking organization. He and his wife have been in danger of foreclosure on their home after his wife lost her job last year. James recently found out that he can transfer a small percentage of his client's earnings into his own account without drawing the attention of those in power at his organization. He has been able to transfer enough money to break even on their mortgage. He is aware that he is breaking the law but he does not see his crime as being on the same scale as a violent crime. He is also aware that if he is caught, the criminal justice system will go easy on him because he is a first-time client. After he is caught, James quickly learns how to navigate the court system. He is made aware that the state must prove that he is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. This is known as the _____ model.

- a. crime control
- b. due process
- c. criminal justice
- d. due justice

ANSWER:

b

79. Elizabeth is a middle-age female who is planning to purchase a new spring wardrobe with her credit card. After the salesperson runs her credit card, Elizabeth is surprised to find out that it has been denied. She has no idea how this could have happened. She has a \$20,000 credit limit and has a zero balance. Elizabeth realizes that a crime had been committed against her. Identity theft is an example of a _____ crime.

- a. *mala in se*
- b. *a public*
- c. *e pluribus prohibita.*
- d. *mala prohibita*

ANSWER:

d

80. Elizabeth is a middle-age female who is planning to purchase a new spring wardrobe with her credit card. After the salesperson runs her credit card, Elizabeth is surprised to find out that it has been denied. She has no idea how this could have happened. She has a \$20,000 credit limit and has a zero balance. Elizabeth realizes that a crime had been committed against her.

The individual who committed identity theft against Elizabeth committed an act that would be considered wrong just by the nature of the act itself. This would also be known as a _____ crime.

- a. *mala in se*
- b. *mala prohibita*
- c. felony
- d. misdemeanor

ANSWER:

a

81. Elizabeth is a middle-age female who is planning to purchase a new spring wardrobe with her credit card. After the salesperson runs her credit card, Elizabeth is surprised to find out that it has been denied. She has no idea how this could have happened. She has a \$20,000 credit limit and has a zero balance. Elizabeth realizes that a crime had been committed against her.

Elizabeth was a victim of crime involving the use of computers and the Internet to commit criminal acts, which is referred to as

- a. cybercrime.

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- b. identify theft.
- c. organized crime.
- d. political crime.

ANSWER:

a

82. Elizabeth is a middle-age female who is planning to purchase a new spring wardrobe with her credit card. After the salesperson runs her credit card, Elizabeth is surprised to find out that it has been denied. She has no idea how this could have happened. She has a \$20,000 credit limit and has a zero balance. Elizabeth realizes that a crime had been committed against her.

Credit card fraud, such as what Elizabeth suffered, is responsible for merchant losses of _____ per year.

- a. \$1 million
- b. \$10 million
- c. \$1 billion
- d. \$10 billion

ANSWER:

c

83. Elizabeth is a middle-age female who is planning to purchase a new spring wardrobe with her credit card. After the salesperson runs her credit card, Elizabeth is surprised to find out that it has been denied. She has no idea how this could have happened. She has a \$20,000 credit limit and has a zero balance. Elizabeth realizes that a crime had been committed against her. Elizabeth was most likely the victim of identity theft perpetrated by

- a. a transnational crime syndicate.
- b. a local criminal element.
- c. organized crime.
- d. All of these are potentially correct.

ANSWER:

d

84. Which of the following would *not* be considered a feature of the crime control model?

- a. Viewed as the “assembly line model”
- b. Stresses repression of crime and order as values
- c. Emphasizes speed, efficiency, and finality
- d. Stresses individual freedom and law as values

ANSWER:

d

85. Which of the following would *not* be considered a feature of the due process model?

- a. Viewed as the “assembly line model”
- b. Emphasizes the adversarial process, rights of defendants, and formal decision-making procedures.
- c. Viewed as the “obstacle course model”
- d. Stresses individual freedom and law as values

ANSWER:

a

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86. Which of the following statements about citizens and the criminal justice policy is *false*?
- a. Criminal justice policy is best viewed passively by citizens in a democracy.
 - b. Formal organizations, community groups, neighborhood associations, and church groups, are examples of citizen efforts to influence public policy.
 - c. Americans should not view themselves as passive observers of criminal justice policy
 - d. Democracies present opportunities for citizens to go beyond merely voting and to act directly to affect policy decisions

ANSWER: a

87. Contemporary criminal justice policies
- a. are often developed based upon differing ideological differences of conservatives and liberals.
 - b. frequently find liberals advocating for stricter enforcement of law.
 - c. involve the expansion of law enforcement and swift punishment and are usually advocated by liberals.
 - d. often satisfy both competing ideologies.

ANSWER: a

Completion

88. The _____ model emphasizes efficiency and the capacity.

ANSWER: crime control

89. The _____ model asserts that freedom is so important that every effort must be made to ensure that criminal justice decisions are based upon reliable information.

ANSWER: due process

90. According to your text, examples of _____ crimes include gambling, prostitution, and drug use.

ANSWER: victimless

91. Crimes that are prohibited by government but are not wrong by nature are called _____.

ANSWER: mala prohibita

92. Crimes that are wrong by nature are called _____.

ANSWER: mala in se

93. _____ crimes are committed in the context of a legal business or profession.

ANSWER: Occupational

94. _____ crimes are committed for ideological purposes.

ANSWER: Political

95. Clients convicted of _____ may receive a penalty of up to one year in jail.

ANSWER: misdemeanors

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96. The _____ measures crime based on the counts from police departments.

ANSWER: Uniform Crime Report
Uniform Crime Reports
UCR

97. The _____ measures crime using interviews with victims.

ANSWER: National Crime Victimization Survey
NCVS

98. Edwin Sutherland developed the concept of _____ crime.

ANSWER: white-collar

99. _____ crime refers to a framework within which criminal acts are committed rather than referring to the acts themselves.

ANSWER: Organized

100. _____ crime is often referred to as “street crime.”

ANSWER: Visible

101. The large numbers of crimes that are not reported are called the _____ of crime.

ANSWER: dark figure

102. The growth of global transportation systems, international trade, computerized financial transactions, and worldwide availability of information through the Internet facilitated the expansion of the international economy. Simultaneously, these factors provided the basis for _____ crime.

ANSWER: transnational

103. Those who participate in organized crime often move their criminal activities through a maze of businesses, banks, and brokerage accounts through the act of _____.

ANSWER: money laundering

104. The theft of social security numbers, credit card numbers, and other information in order to secure loans, withdraw bank funds, and purchase merchandise while posing as someone else is known as _____.

ANSWER: identity theft

105. Issued each year by the FBI, the _____ is a statistical summary of crimes reported to the police.

ANSWER: Uniform Crime Reports
Uniform Crime Report
UCR

106. Policies developed through guidance from research studies that demonstrate which approaches are most useful and cost-effective for advancing desired goals are known as _____ practices.

ANSWER: evidence-based

107. In the United States, crime and justice are addressed as matters of _____.

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ANSWER: public policy

108. _____ generally believe in stricter enforcement of law, expansion of law enforcement, and swift punishment.

ANSWER: Conservatives

109. _____ crime is type of crime often referred to as “street crime” or “ordinary crime” and is normally the type of crime most upsetting to the public.

ANSWER: Visible

Essay

110. Some politicians pursue a policy of “law and order” without reliance on crime statistics or the current legal landscape. What kind of impact can such policies have on American society?

ANSWER: Answers will vary but students should show an understanding of the intent of laws, political influence, and the way crime trends influence the need for laws.

111. Terrorist networks may engage in political crime, organized crime, or transnational crime. What are the justifications for each categorization?

ANSWER: Answers will vary but students should have an understanding of political crimes, organized crime, and transnational crime.

112. In your opinion, what factors led to the decline in crime since the 1980s? Are some factors more significant than others? Why?

ANSWER: Answers will vary but students should reflect an understanding of social and political changes from the 1970s through the present.

113. Some law enforcement experts argue that the crime control model is more effective than the due process model, while some argue the opposite. Where do you stand? Use statistical trends and historical precedents to defend your position.

ANSWER: Answers will vary but students should have an understanding of the due process and crime control models of law enforcement.

114. Drug use can eventually lead to violent crimes. Victims of identity theft are often protected by insurance. Should victimless crimes be handled differently than cybercrime? If so, why?

ANSWER: Students should demonstrate an understanding of the differences between victimless crime and cybercrime.

115. Crime rates have been steadily decreasing over the past three decades but the public perception is the opposite. What causes this discrepancy and what can be done to align perception with reality?

ANSWER: Answers should reflect an understanding of the media influence on reporting crime versus actual crime trends.

116. Some states have eliminated education programs for incarcerated person. What is the reasoning behind this policy? Could it affect crime rates?

ANSWER: Answers should reflect an understanding of incarcerated person integration into the community and how education can affect that integration.

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117. We often think of the prosecutor and defense attorney as “adversaries” in the courtroom. Does this best serve the ideals of justice? Why or why not?

ANSWER: Students should understand the roles of the prosecutor and defense attorney in the courtroom.

118. How does the use and allocation of tax dollars influence the approaches to crime and crime rates within the criminal justice system?

ANSWER: Answers should demonstrate an understanding of budgetary priorities within a democracy where opposing conservative and liberal views impact priorities within the criminal justice system.

119. What is cybercrime and how does it pose challenges to Americans as victims, as well as to law enforcement agencies in detecting it?

ANSWER: Answers will vary but students should have an understanding of the ways computers and the Internet can be used to commit acts against people, property, public order, or morality, as well as the impact of cybercrime on criminal law.

120. Discuss the differences between *mala in se* and *mala prohibita*. Using at least two examples of each, explain whether you believe the United States government should enforce different kinds of laws differently.

ANSWER: Answers will vary but students should reflect an understanding of the two concepts.

121. You are a District Attorney who has to deal with the classification of cases. A case comes across your desk related to the torture of a suspect in police custody. You have to decide how to approach the case, and form your arguments for the grand jury. In order to do so, you must answer the following questions: Does the abuse of a suspect in a police station be considered an occupational crime or a visible crime? Occupational crimes can be committed “through the exercise of government authority.” Does this mean we blame the government or the individual for such an offense?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

122. You are a research scholar who is preparing a brief for the Supreme Court on the impact of *Roe v. Wade*. You must address the tendency of some researchers believe that the crime rate declined in the 1990s because of the Supreme Court decision on abortion, and whether you agree with this theory. Because this is such a polarizing issue, your application of statistics and evidence to your opinions is crucial.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

123. You are a governor who is setting up a meeting of legal professionals to get recommendations for law reform. Some of the people you have invited argue that offenses that are *mala prohibita* should be illegal because they lead to crimes considered to be *mala in se*. What kinds of arguments are they likely to make. Which type of crime should we be more worried about in your mind?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

124. You are an employee of the Department of Homeland Security and are tasked with the classification of crimes. The decisions you make determine jurisdictions to a certain extent, and will likely have an impact on society at large. Should the acts of violence such as the ones committed in Oklahoma City and on 9/11 be considered organized crime or terrorism? Why does it matter how you define these acts?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

125. You are in charge of the budget allocation for the state of Mississippi's criminal justice system, and need to make decisions every day that affect citizens and offenders alike. How does the use and allocation of tax dollars influence the approaches to crime and crime rates within the criminal justice system of your state?

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
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Chapter 01

ANSWER: Answers will vary, but students should reflect an understanding of budgetary priorities within a democracy where opposing conservative and liberal views impact priorities within the criminal justice system.