

All

SEMINAR 7 Crime and Punishment

Some Thoughts on Crime

- 1 “The major dangers of crime in modern societies are not the crimes, but that the fight against them may lead societies towards totalitarian developments.” – **Nils Christie** (b.1928), Norwegian criminologist.
- 2 The prison industry is said to employ more than 523,000 people, making it the largest employer in the U.S. after General Motors.
- 3 Imprisonment is a process whereby a large number of **unemployed** are made **invisible**. American unemployment statistics appear to be low compared to those of other industrial democracies because 1.6 million mainly low-skilled workers are imprisoned, with a 2% difference in real unemployment levels.
- 4 “**Obviously** crime pays, or there would be no crime.” – **Gordon Liddy** (b.1930), American radio talk-show host.
- 5 “Few men desire **liberty**; most men wish only for a **just** master.” – **Sallust** (86-34 BC), Roman historian.
- 6 “Drugs – if they did not exist, our **governors** would have **invented** them in order to **prohibit** them and so make much of the population **vulnerable** to **arrest, imprisonment, seizure** of property, and so on.” – **Gore Vidal** (b.1925), American author of The War at Home.
- 7 “If we make enough laws, we can all be criminals.” – **Anonymous**.
- 8 “Our **current*** prison state has the **dual** effect of **getting rid of** extra people (unskilled workers – this is related to race), and **demonizing** them. The drug war is basically for this - it has nothing to do with drugs, but much to do with **criminalizing** an unwanted population and **scaring** everybody else.” – **Noam Chomsky** (b.1928), American linguist and cultural critic.

Task 1 – Vocabulary matching

Match the following words from the above texts with their equivalents; then choose a quote for discussion.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. scare | a) not working |
| 2. invisible | b) make something/someone into a crime/criminal |
| 3. unemployed | c) leader |
| 4. obviously | d) make something appear evil (bad) |
| 5. liberty | e) can't be seen |
| 6. just | f) frighten |
| 7. governor | g) evidently, clearly |
| 8. prohibit | h) open to attack |
| 9. vulnerable | i) freedom |
| 10. seizure | j) double |
| 11. current | k) fair |
| 12. dual | l) remove |
| 13. get rid of | m) taking something |
| 14. demonize | n) relating to the present |
| 15. criminalize | o) ban, not allow |

Discussion questions

- 1 Do you think that crime has increased in your lifetime? How safe do you feel in your town?
- 2 Has the representation of crime on television or in the news increased?
- 3 Do you think that crime has gone up in this country since 1989?
- 4 What is a “police state”?
- 5 What percent of the population of a country must be in prison before we call it a “police state”?
- 6 Is it sociologically important how people are punished for crimes and how prisoners are treated?
- 7 Do you think that crime can be profitable? How?
- 8 What problems can arise with private prisons or private police forces?

Task 2 – Comprehension and Scanning of Statistics

Scan the text to find the answers to the following questions.

- 1 How do the figures 3% and 51% relate to Australia?
- 2 How many people in the United Kingdom were sent to prison for not paying fines?
- 3 What was the ratio of private security forces to police officers in Canada in 1991?
- 4 Which country has the most prisoners per capita¹?
- 5 What was the 1992 US government estimate² for the percentage of black and Hispanic drug users?
- 6 In New York, what percentage of imprisoned drug-related offenders was made up of blacks and Hispanics?

Task 3 – Formulate one question about a point that you find interesting from the text below. Ask your partner to find the answer and discuss.

Crime and Punishment – Facts and Statistics

Rates for serious violent crimes are more or less stable, but prison populations and the resources spent on the crime-control industry are both increasing rapidly. While the US leads, the trend is the same almost everywhere.

1. Rates of Imprisonment



- In 1994, 5.1 million people in the US were on probation/parole¹¹ or in prison – nearly 3% of the population.

2. Petty Crime

- Large numbers of people are doing jail time for non-violent, often petty (not serious) crime, or even the failure to pay fines³.

- The 11,846,833 US arrests⁴ in 1994 included 86,733 for prostitution, 1,117,323 for drug offences⁵, 600,345 for disorderly conduct⁶, 105,781 for curfew⁷ and loitering⁸ violations, 200,863 runaways⁹, and 21,407 for vagrancy¹⁰.
- In the UK in 1994, 22,723 persons were imprisoned for not paying fines – an increase of 36% for men and 68% for women from 1990. In 80% of the cases, the cost of imprisonment was more than the amount of the fine.

3. Money

- By the mid-1990s, the US was spending over \$200 billion a year on the crime-control industry.
- In Canada between 1971 and 1991, the number of police officers increased 41% and the number of private security guards increased by 126%. By 1991, private security forces outnumbered police by about 2 to 1.
- In the US, two major companies account for 50% of private contracts to run prisons.
- Average yearly cost per prisoner in 1994: US \$30,000, New Zealand \$40,000, Canada \$51,000.

4. The War on Drugs

- Some 60% of prisoners in US prisons are there for drug offences. In 1992 some 3000 drug offenders¹² with no record of violent crime in the last 15 years were sent to prison for a minimum of 5 years.
- The 1988 anti-drug abuse act gives a minimum imprisonment of 5 years for possession of more than 5 grams of crack cocaine (mostly used by blacks) on a first offence. You need to possess 100 times that amount of powdered cocaine (mostly used by whites) to get the same sentence.
- In 1992, the US Public Health Service estimated that 76% of illegal drug-users in the US were white, 14% black, and 8% Hispanic. Yet in New York State, 92% of all drug-possession offenders sent to prison were black and Hispanic; in California, it was 71%.

5. The Color of Justice

- The number of white young people brought into the US criminal justice system increased by 1% during 1987-88; for non-whites it increased by 42%. In 1991 the US national imprisonment rate was 310 per 100,000: amongst white males it was 352; amongst black males it was 6,301.
- One in three black men (aged 20-29) in Los Angeles are jailed annually. In 1990 on an average day, one in four black men in the US were either in jail, prison, or on probation/parole¹¹. In Washington D.C., 75% of black males could expect to be arrested at least once before age 35.
- In Canada, native Indians make up 5% of the total population, but 32% of the national prison population. There was a 204% increase in the number of blacks imprisoned in the province of Ontario between 1986 and 1994; for whites it was 23%.
- In the state of Western Australia, native Aborigines¹³ make up 3% of the population, yet account for 51% of all those imprisoned by the high courts (75% for less than three months).

Task 4 – Reading and Summarizing – Work with a partner to write a simple summary of one of the paragraphs. Use your own words and be prepared to read it to the class.

Prisons as Big Business

1 "Crime Does Not Pay" is a slogan we have often repeated, but which today is in doubt¹⁴. Crime does indeed pay! Some corporations are taking advantage of what is being called by Norwegian criminologist Nils Christie the "corrections industrial complex", an industry which since the mid 1980s has become an economic giant. It includes the construction, maintenance, and operation of private prisons. There is a basic problem with an industry which is economically interested in the continuation of a negative aspect of society. Dr. Christie explains, "You get private lobbying¹⁵ for prisons and you get private capital interested in building more prisons, in expanding that system. The industry has no interest in its own abolition¹⁶."

2 With a prison population of over 1.8 million in the U.S., which has doubled within the last ten years, there will be a need for more room. Existing prisons are overfull and filled with the product of the "war on drugs". Non-violent drug offenders¹² are the largest and fastest growing section of the prison population. "Three Strikes and You're Out" laws serve neither society nor the offender¹². Such "band aid" approaches¹⁷ have not been useful, except for creating corporate profits. Crime-industry lobbyists¹⁵ want tougher and longer punishment, even though the crime rate has actually decreased and is below what it was 25 years ago.

3 Not only do those financing private prisons have an interest in "the bottom line"¹⁸, but often the guard does as well. Many private prisons offer employees stock ownership¹⁹ as opposed to guaranteed pensions, a money-saving plan that encourages guards to lengthen prisoner stays at every opportunity, while saving on such things as food, medical services, and rehabilitative activities.

4 Another issue in this industry is prisoner labor. If private prisons can use prisoner labor, then the investment comes full circle. Not only are they paid to house inmates for the state, but they have a labor force which needs no benefits, has no lobbying¹⁵ power, and cannot strike²⁰ for higher wages or better working conditions. Critics are concerned with prison labor undercutting²¹ outside wages or removing jobs from the private sector. There is also the fear of poor health and safety standards. Is such prisoner labor a way to rehabilitate them and decrease the amount paid by taxpayers, or is it exploitation²² of a particular class of society?

5 There is a tendency to deprive²³ individuals of their liberty for purely economic reasons as the "prison industrial complex" (like any other) desires to expand. The only possible way for the industry to do this is for it to maintain high rates of imprisonment, while providing the least number of services (that cut into profits). This could lead to the privatizing of the justice system by the influence of the industry's lobbying power for longer, tougher, and stricter punishment.

6 The focus must be shifted away from profits made by a few individuals and financial interests, and redirected towards building a system that takes from the best of both public and private sectors. The goal is a system which is cost-effective, serves society, and produces what prison systems are designed for: a rehabilitated²⁴ prisoner. It is not an unachievable goal; America has done as much with greater problems. It is already proven that prisoner labor and prison privatization creates huge amounts of money. This money should benefit the taxpayers, and it should, in part, be for the funding of the justice system, including defender²⁵ expenses, prison construction, operation and maintenance, and crime prevention and prisoner rehabilitation²⁴. Truly looking for answers to stopping crime is the only way that the industry will benefit society in a responsible way.

Task 5 – Grammar Exercise – Probability and Possibility

Look at the following activity and choose either **if** or **when**, according to the context (sometimes you can use both). Try to decide what the difference in meaning of each statement is.

1. If / when I get home tonight, I'll cook dinner.
2. If / when I was a child, I once stole some candy.
3. If / when I win the lottery, I'll buy you a coffee.
4. If / when I reach the age of 60, I'll retire and move to Costa Rica.
5. If / when I don't see you, have a nice journey.
6. If / when I get out of prison, I'm going to go to college.
7. If/when you put ice in a glass of hot water, it melts.
8. If/When it rains this afternoon, I'll stay at home.
9. If/When I get old, I'll probably have grey hair.

Task 6 - Grammar Exercise – Relative pronouns

Look at the following sentence.

A high proportion of people who Victim Support contacted were helped with at least one problem.

Victim Support is the subject of the sentence.

A high proportion of people is the object.

What does the relative pronoun refer to – to the subject or the object?

Note that a relative pronoun is not necessary if it refers to the object of the sentence.

Complete each of the spaces below with an appropriate relative pronoun. Choose from *that/which/who/whose/none* needed. Some will have more than one possibility.

- 1 The treatment victims receive from the police varies from area to area.
- 2 Some people are burgled find it no more than an irritating inconvenience.
- 3 Unfortunately, people have been burgled once are statistically more likely to be burgled again.
- 4 Face to face contact was the method most people found helpful.
- 5 Burglars usually sell the things they stole quite quickly.
- 6 If you make an insurance claim, you will need the crime reference number the police give you.
- 7 All volunteers work with victims have been specially selected and trained.
- 8 Convicted burglars are sometimes asked to apologize personally to the people possessions they stole.
- 9 Volunteers are people work free of charge because they think the work is important.

Task 7 - Grammar Exercise - Relative pronouns

Rewrite this passage adding the relative clauses to make it clearer. The first one has been done for you.

who has already been convicted of burglary which are reported
who commit burglary which people commit who are burgled

Burglary is one of the most common crimes which people commit. Some figures show that up to one in six crimes is a burglary. Therefore, many people will be burgled at some point in their life. Some of those will find it devastating, even if none of their possessions are actually taken. People should realize the effect they may have on someone else's life. In my opinion, if someone offends again, they should receive a stiffer sentence.

Vocabulary

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. per capita | na jednu osobu |
| 2. *estimate; to estimate | odhad; odhadovat |
| 3. *to fail to pay fines | neplatit pokuty |
| 4. an arrest, to arrest | zatčení, zatknout |
| 5. *offence | přestupek |
| 6. disorderly conduct | výtržnické chování |
| 7. curfew | zákaz vycházení |
| 8. loitering | potulování se |
| 9. runaway | uprchlík, utečenec |
| 10. vagrancy | tuláctví (bezdomovci) |
| 11. probation; parole | podmíněné prominutí trestu; zkušební lhůta |
| 12. offender | pachatel přestupků |
| 13. aborigines | domorodci |
| 14. *to be in doubt | být na pochybách |
| 15. *lobbying; lobbyist | vykonávání nátlaku, intervenovat; lobb(y)ista |
| 16. *abolition | zrušení |
| 17. "band-aid" approach | povrchní přístup k řešení problému |
| 18. "the bottom line" | základní, rozhodující (finance) |
| 19. stock ownership | vlastnictví akcií |
| 20. *to strike | stávkovat |
| 21. to undercut | podbízet, pracovat za nižší plat |
| 22. *exploitation | vykořisťování |
| 23. *to deprive someone of their liberty | zbavit někoho svobody |
| 24. to rehabilitate; rehabilitation | ospravedlnit; ospravedlnění |
| 25. defender | obžalovaný |
| 26. *to sacrifice; sacrifice | obětovat; oběť |

Word bank

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. to commit a crime | spáchat trestný čin |
| 2. offence | přestupek |
| 3. to witness a crime | být svědkem trestného činu |
| 4. eye witness | očitý svědek |
| 5. to charge with a crime | obvinít z trestného činu |
| 6. to take to court | vzít k soudu |
| 7. to sue sb | žalovat někoho |
| 8. to be tried | být souzen |
| 9. trial | soudní proces |
| 10. to be taken into custody | být vzat do vazby |
| 11. to plead not guilty | prohlašovat se nevinným |
| 12. to defend sb | obhajovat někoho |
| 13. state prosecutor | státní zástupce |
| 14. to pass verdict | vynést rozsudek |
| 15. judge | soudce |
| 16. jury | porota |
| 17. to appeal | odvolat se |
| 18. Court of Appeal | odvolací soud |
| 19. to be acquitted | být zproštěn obžaloby |
| 20. to sentence | odsoudit |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 21. to pay a fine | platit pokutu |
| 22. bail | kauce |
| 23. to serve 2 years in prison | odpykat si 2 roky ve vězení |
| 24. to be released from prison | být propuštěn z vězení |
| 25. blackmail | vydírání |
| 26. bribery | úplatkářství |
| 27. to bribe | uplácet |
| 28. drug trafficking | pašování drog |
| 29. to smuggle | pašovat |
| 30. human trafficking | ilegální převod lidí přes hranice |
| 31. mugging | loupežné přepadení |
| 32. kidnapping | únos osoby |
| 33. ransom | výkupné |
| 34. to hijack | unést dopravní prostředek |
| 35. arsonist | žhář |
| 36. copyright infringement | porušení autorského práva |
| 37. breach of law | porušení zákona |
| 38. to pass a bill | schválit zákon |
| 39. community service | veřejně prospěšné práce |
| 40. death penalty | trest smrti |
| 41. to abolish | zrušit |
| 42. life imprisonment | doživotní trest |
| 43. jail | cela |
| 44. to amend law | upravit zákon |