

Crime And Immorality In The Catholic Church

During the 19th Century, in every study of serious crime ever conducted, men's and women's criminality has appeared different. Women were always accused of fewer, and different, crimes from men. Women accounted for only 21% of the defendants tried between 1674 and 1913, but this figure masks a significant chronological change. While women accounted for around 40% of the defendants from the 1690s to the 1740s (and, highly unusually, over half the defendants in the first decade of the eighteenth century), over the course of the period this proportion declined significantly, so that by the early nineteenth century only 22% of defendants were women and by the early twentieth century the proportion had declined to 9%. By this point serious crime had come to be perceived as essentially a masculine problem. Increasingly, female deviance was perceived as a consequence and aspect of sexual immorality rather than crime, and was addressed through other agencies of protection and control. Throughout history, female defendants accounted for a significant proportion of the accused in only a small number of offenses, particularly certain kinds of theft (pick-pocketing, shoplifting, and receiving stolen goods), kidnapping, prostitution, and offenses surrounding abortion practices. On the other hand, prior to the 18th Century, relatively few women were accused of sexual offenses, murder, break-ins or armed robbery. The explanation of these changes in patterns is complicated. But one thing is certain...times sure have changed.

On the surface, life is going well for Victorian special agent Sir Maurice Newbury, who has brilliantly solved several nigh-impossible cases for Queen Victoria with his indomitable assistant, Miss Veronica Hobbes, by his side. But these facts haven't stopped Newbury from succumbing increasingly frequently to his dire flirtation with the lure of opium. His addiction is fueled in part by his ill-gotten knowledge of Veronica's secret relationship with the queen, which Newbury fears must be some kind of betrayal. Veronica, consumed by worry and care for her prophetic but physically fragile sister Amelia, has no idea that she is a catalyst for Newbury's steadily worsening condition. Veronica and Newbury's dear friend Bainbridge, the Chief Investigator at Scotland Yard, tries to cover for him as much as possible, but when the body of a well known criminal turns up, Bainbridge and Veronica track Newbury down in an opium den and drag him out to help them with the case. The body is clearly, irrefutably, that of the man in question, but shortly after his body is brought to the morgue, a crime is discovered that bears all the dead man's hallmarks. Bainbridge and Veronica fear someone is committing copycat crimes, but Newbury is not sure. Somehow, the details are too perfect for it to be the work of a copycat. But how can a dead man commit a crime? At the Publisher's request, this title is being sold without Digital Rights Management Software (DRM) applied.

The stories in this book, which was first published in 1962, centre on the actions of some priests during the 1950s, echoing stories from today's front pages. However, former Franciscan priest and bestselling author of People's Padre and American Culture and Catholic Schools, Emmett McLoughlin focus in Crime and Immorality in the Catholic Church is less on the priesthood, and more on the parishioners. To investigate his theory that the Catholic religion promotes criminal behavior rather than preventing it, he conducted a survey of all the prisons in the country in 1960. In every state, the percentage of Catholic inmates was greater than the state's percentage of Catholics in the population, even using the church's inflated figures. He then performed a similar survey of institutionalized mental patients, exploring the theory that Catholic beliefs drive people crazy, and came up with the same results. A courageous, thought-provoking book.

Crime and Punishment

When Brute Force Fails

THE BIBLICAL MARRIAGE

Immoral Certainty

Crime and Immorality in the Catholic Church

The Corrupting Influence of the Powerful

From a New York Times–bestselling master with over one million copies in print: Prosecutor Butch Karp hunts a psychopath targeting the innocent. He is the Bogeyman: a remorseless monster stalking the streets of New York in search of fresh victims—his chosen prey being children. The killings are ghastly enough to shock lawyer Butch Karp, who thought he'd already seen the absolute worst of humanity in his work. So when a child abuse case and a homicide case seem to be connected, Karp and his colleague Marlene Ciampi find themselves delving into the darkest corners of New York's underworld. Their chosen prey? A cold-blooded predator whose twisted work has only just begun—and whose true motives will force Karp to decide how far he is truly willing to go to stop the horror. Known to his fans as “one hell of a writer,” (New York Post) Robert K. Tanenbaum lends truthful, gritty authenticity to his legal thrillers as one of the most successful prosecuting attorneys in America, having convicted hundreds of violent criminals. This is one of the most intense and haunting of the popular series that includes Infamy, Tragic, and No Lesser Plea. This ebook features an illustrated biography of Robert K. Tanenbaum including rare photos from the author's personal collection.

When I first published my story of conversion from Crime to Christ on the 11th February 2001, I thought everyone would be delighted to hear the good news. So I asked the Principal of Fareham College, where I was employed as a lecturer to write a foreword to my book. I was very disappointed, surprised, and hurt at his response. He said he would have nothing to do with a book either privately or publicly, that overtly referred to drug-taking. I understood he was a Christian and thought that he would have been delighted and pleased to hear my story and have it told to all the world. You see I had written all about my past criminal life as a youth, my imprisonment for violence and drug-taking, that led to my downfall. It was when I was down and at rock bottom experiencing the horrors during a bad trip on LSD that I cried out to God for help asking Jesus to please help me. He answered me on the 16 th of January 1970 saying He was with me and would never leave me and that what I had been going through was nothing compared to what hell was like. You see the title of my book was, 'Converted on LSD Trip' and on its front cover was a write-up of the court case where I confessed to 24 crimes and a three-year career of undetected crimes, along with my former profligate life. So one thing I learned some people judge a book by its cover. So this time my book has a different title and a different cover and written to remind my readers, religious and nonreligious friends, family, and acquaintances that we have all sinned and cannot throw stones at others thinking we are better than them for as the Apostle Paul wrote 'such were some of you'. In other words, we are all in need of the salvation that I write about and have experienced. I was saved from a lifetime of crime, immorality, drug-taking, and hell having now peace with God, and I live to tell the story.

Tracing the causes of elite deviance to the structure of U.S. power and wealth, this book introduces students to theories of elite deviance and covers both criminal and non-criminal elite acts that cause significant harm. This considerably updated, 11th edition enriches its coverage of both historical and contemporary elite deviance. Updates include: New and expanded discussions on history, property, and historical critique from Revolutionary America onward. New analysis on Donald Trump: his cabinet members of the political elite, his relationship with the EPA, and his business connections. Investigation into Caribbean and European tax havens. An extended review on elite deviance and increasing inequalities. Very current information and examples of scandals in international conflicts. The section on changing media patterns.

Elite Deviance

Virtuous Violence

When Abortion Was a Crime

The Immoral, The Illegal, The Criminal

Crime and Immorality in Germany and England

The Immorality of Punishment

Punishing the Other draws on the work of Zygmunt Bauman to discuss contemporary discourses and practices of punishment and criminalization. Bringing together some of the most exciting international scholars, both established and emerging, this book engages with Bauman’s thesis of the social production of immorality in the context of criminalization and social control and addresses processes of ‘othering’ through a range of contemporary case studies situated in various cultural, political and social contexts. Topics covered include the increasing bureaucratization of the business of punishment with the corresponding loss of moral and ethical reflection in the public sphere; punitive discourses around border control and immigration; and exclusionary discourses and their consequences concerning ‘terrorists’ and other socially and culturally defined outsiders. Engaging with national and global issues that are more topical now than ever before, this book is essential reading for academics and students of involved in the study of the sociology of punishment, punishment and modern society, the criminal justice system, philosophy and punishment, and comparative criminology and penology. #1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • More than one million copies sold! A “brilliant” (Lupita Nyong’o, Time), “poignant” (Entertainment Weekly), “soul-nourishing” (USA Today) memoir about coming of age during the twilight of apartheid “Noah’s childhood stories are told with all the hilarity and intellect that characterizes his comedy, while illuminating a dark and brutal period in South Africa’s history that must never be forgotten.”—Esquire Winner of the Thurber Prize for American Humor and an NAACP Image Award • Named one of the best books of the year by The New York Time, USA Today, San Francisco Chronicle, NPR, Esquire, Newsday, and Booklist Trevor Noah’s unlikely path from apartheid South Africa to the desk of The Daily Show began with a criminal act: his birth. Trevor was born to a white Swiss father and a black Xhosa mother at a time when such a union was punishable by five years in prison. Living proof of his parents’ indiscretion, Trevor was kept mostly indoors for the earliest years of his life, bound by the extreme and often absurd measures his mother took to hide him from a government that could, at any moment, steal him away. Finally liberated by the end of South Africa’s tyrannical white rule, Trevor and his mother set forth on a grand adventure, living openly and freely and embracing the opportunities won by a centuries-long struggle. Born a Crime is the story of a mischievous young boy who grows into a restless young man as he struggles to find himself in a world where he was never supposed to exist. It is also the story of that young man’s relationship with his fearless, rebellious, and fervently religious mother—his teammate, a woman determined to save her son from the cycle of poverty, violence, and abuse that would ultimately threaten her own life. The stories collected here are by turns hilarious, dramatic, and deeply affecting. Whether subsisting on caterpillars for dinner during hard times, being thrown from a moving car during an attempted kidnapping, or just trying to survive the life-and-death pitfalls of dating in high school, Trevor illuminates his curious world with an incisive wit and unflinching honesty. His stories weave together to form a moving and searingly funny portrait of a boy making his way through a damaged world in a dangerous time, armed only with a keen sense of humor and a mother’s unconventional, unconditional love.

As we approach the thirtieth anniversary of Roe v. Wade, it’s crucial to look back to the time when abortion was illegal. Leslie J. Reagan traces the practice and policing of abortion, which although illegal was nonetheless widely available, but always with threats for both doctor and patient. In a time when many young women don’t even know that there was a period when abortion was a crime, this work offers chilling and vital lessons of importance to everyone. The linking of the words “abortion” and “crime” emphasizes the difficult and painful history that is the focus of Reagan’s important book. Her study is the first to examine the entire period during which abortion was illegal in the United States, beginning in the mid-nineteenth century and ending with Roe v. Wade in 1973. Although illegal, millions of abortions were provided during these years to women of every class, race, and marital status. The experiences and perspectives of these women, as well as their physicians and midwives, are movingly portrayed here. Reagan traces the practice and policing of abortion. While abortions have been typically portrayed as grim “back alley” operations, she finds that abortion providers often practiced openly and safely. Moreover, numerous physicians performed abortions, despite prohibitions by the state and the American Medical Association. Women often found cooperative practitioners, but prosecution, public humiliation, loss of privacy, and inferior medical care were a constant threat. Reagan’s analysis of previously untapped sources, including inquest records and trial transcripts, shows the fragility of patient rights and raises provocative questions about the relationship between medicine and law. With the right to abortion again under attack in the United States, this book offers vital lessons for every American concerned with health care, civil liberties, and personal and sexual freedom.

Crime Du Jour

Crime and Culpability

Mortal Sins: Sex, Crime, and the Era of Catholic Scandal

State Crime and Immorality

A Concise Moral Critique

Flee from Sexual Immorality

Presenting an engaging critique of current criminal justice practice in the UK and USA, this book introduces central questions of criminal law theory. It develops a forceful argument that the prevailing justifications for punishment are misguided, and have resulted in the systematic infliction of unnecessary human misery.

This is the first book to examine the activities of UK and international ‘role models’ through the lens of state crime and social policy. Written by experts in the field of sociology and social policy, it provides a comprehensive discussion of state immorality and deviance generally and state crime in particular.

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Borstal Boys

Unlawful Acts and Law Enforcement in the Gore District of Upper Canada from Settlement to the Railway Era

A Study of Crime and Immorality

A Brief Study of Commercial Immorality in the United States

The social production of immorality revisited

Crime, Violence, and Immorality in a Pre-industrial Society

Since the crime explosion of the 1960s, the prison population in the United States has multiplied fivefold, to one prisoner for every hundred adults--a rate unprecedented in American history and unmatched anywhere in the world. Even as the prisoner head count continues to rise, crime has stopped falling, and poor people and minorities still bear the brunt of both crime and punishment. When Brute Force Fails explains how we got into the current trap and how we can get out of it: to cut both crime and the prison population in half within a decade. Mark Kleiman demonstrates that simply locking up more people for lengthier terms is no longer a workable crime-control strategy. But, says Kleiman, there has been a revolution--largely unnoticed by the press--in controlling crime by means other than brute-force incarceration: substituting swiftness and certainty of punishment for randomized severity, concentrating enforcement resources rather than dispersing them, communicating specific threats of punishment to specific offenders, and enforcing probation and parole conditions to make community corrections a genuine alternative to incarceration. As Kleiman shows, "zero tolerance" is nonsense: there are always more offenses than there is punishment capacity. But, it is possible--and essential--to create focused zero tolerance, by clearly specifying the rules and then delivering the promised sanctions every time the rules are broken. Brute-force crime control has been a costly mistake, both socially and financially.

Now that we know how to do better, it would be immoral not to put that knowledge to work.

This book presents a comprehensive theory of a culpability-based criminal law.

This volume explores the continuous line from informal and unrecorded practices all the way up to illegal and criminal practices, performed and reproduced by both individuals and organisations. The authors classify them as alternative, subversive forms of governance performed by marginal (and often invisible) peripheral actors. The volume studies how the informal and the extra-legal unfold transnationally and, in particular, how and why they have been/are being progressively criminalized and integrated into the construction of global and local dangerhoods: how the above-mentioned phenomena are embedded into a post-liberal security order; and whether they shape new states of exception and generate moral panic whose ultimate function is regulatory, disciplinary and one of crafting practices of political ordering.

A Handbook of Food Crime

Stories from a South African Childhood

Exclusion of Immoral Others as Narrative Work on the Self

The Immorality Engine

The Constitution of the Criminal Law

A Newbury & Hobbes Investigation

When I first published my story of conversion from Crime to Christ on the 11th February 2001, under the title, 'Converted on LSD Trip', I thought every one would be delighted to hear the good news. So I asked the Principal of Fareham College, where I was employed as a lecturer, to write a foreword to my book. I was very disappointed, surprised and hurt at his response. He said he would have nothing to do with a book, either privately or publicly, that overtly referred to drug taking. It was like he had judged the book by its cover and title, and so this volume is a reprint of the original story but more. I understood he was a Christian and thought that he would have been delighted and pleased to hear my story and have it told to all the world. You see I had written all about my past criminal life as a youth, my imprisonment for violence and drug taking, that led to my downfall. It was when I was down and at rock bottom experiencing the horrors during a bad trip on LSD that I cried out to God for help, asking Jesus please help me. He answered me on the 16th of January 1970 saying He was with me and would never leave me and that what I had been going through was nothing compared to what hell was like. You see the title of my book was, 'Converted on LSD Trip' and on its front cover was a write-up of the court case where I confessed to 24 crimes and a three-year career of undetected crimes, along with my former profligate life. So one thing I learned, some people judge a book by its cover. So this time my book has a different title and a different cover and written to remind my readers, religious and none religious friends, family and acquaintances that we have all sinned and cannot throw stones at others thinking we are better than them for as the Apostle Paul wrote 'such were some of you'. In other words, we are all in need of the salvation that I write about and have experienced. I was saved from a lifetime of crime, immorality, drug taking and hell having no peace with God, and I live to tell the story.

Understood as a moral space, a prison symbolically positions its prisoners as a group of 'immoral others'. Everyday life behind bars has numerous ways of communicating that most basic of the prison's messages to its prisoners: you are not to be trusted. The result is that prisoners day in and day out are reminded of the fact that being a prisoner is being a member of a group of immoral people who cannot be trusted. Many prisoners experience this ascribed group affiliation as an attack on their self-image, and thus as one of the pains of imprisonment (Sykes, 1958). They are frustrated by and often protest against this institutionalized lack of trust. Reacting to the unwanted change of moral status imprisonment entails, many prisoners claim that the fact that one has broken a rule does not mean that one has no rules. This chapter explores one of the strategies prisoners employ to adapt to and assuage this particular pain of imprisonment. This chapter will analyze how practices of exclusion and hierarchy building may be interpreted as part of the self's work on itself. I will show how narratives about violence against and exclusion of rapists and sex offenders are used by prisoners to counter the ascribed stigma of immorality and symbolically reposition themselves as morally conscious proper criminals. The rapist, a narrative figure common in prisoner culture, is used to signify true evil in stark contrast to a narrator thus repositioned as a proper criminal with strong moral fiber. A bi-product is an important distinction between two types of crime: the rational (and defensible) crimes of the proper criminals and the immoral horrors perpetrated by the 'rapist monsters'

God is the originator of marriage. The Bible's advice has helped many couples overcome problems and have a long, happy marriage. The Bible is a book for all people that provides practical advice that can improve our marriage. Husbands and wives can include God in their marriage by following his loving guidance. If we want a healthy, joyful, Christ-centered marriage, then we must embrace the principles in the Bible. Marriage is one of the greatest gifts that God has given us. Counsel from the Word of God will enrich, reinforce, and strengthen a marriage that is already strong and save a marriage that is failing.

Immoral and Illegal Practices in the Food Industry and What to Do About Them

University School Principal Quotes Official Statistics to Show that in the Kaiser's Empire the Number of Felonies as Compared with Those of England Ranges from 4 to 1 to 264 to 1

Money Hungry

Substantive Criminal Law: Sections 1.1 to 8.4

Punishing the Other

Money-hunger

When I first published my story of conversion from Crime to Christ on the 11th February 2001, under the title, ' Converted on LSD Trip ' , I thought every one would be delighted to hear the good news. So I asked the Principal of Fareham College, where I was employed as a lecturer, to write a foreword to my book. I was very disappointed, surprised and hurt at his response. He said he would have nothing to do with a book, either privately or publicly, that overtly referred to drug taking. It was like he had judged the book by its cover and title, and so this volume is a reprint of the original story but more. I understood he was a Christian and thought that he would have been delighted and pleased to hear my story and have it told to all the world. You see I had written all about my past criminal life as a youth, my imprisonment for violence and drug taking, that led to my downfall. It was when I was down and at rock bottom experiencing the horrors during a bad trip on LSD that I cried out to God for help, asking Jesus please help me. He answered me on the 16th of January 1970 saying He was with me and would never leave me and that what I had been going through was nothing compared to what hell was like. You see the title of my book was, ' Converted on LSD Trip ' and on its front cover was a write-up of the court case where I confessed to 24 crimes and a three-year career of undetected crimes, along with my former profligate life. So one thing I learned, some people judge a book by its cover. So this time my book has a different title and a different cover and written to remind my readers, religious and none religious friends, family and acquaintances that we have all sinned and cannot throw stones at others thinking we are better than them for as the Apostle Paul wrote ' such were some of you ' . In other words, we are all in need of the salvation that I write about and have experienced. I was saved from a lifetime of crime, immorality, drug taking and hell having no peace with God, and I live to tell the story. Stories are much more than a means of communication—stories help us shape our identities, make sense of the world, and mobilize others to action. In Narrative Criminology, prominent scholars from across the academy and around the world examine stories that animate offending. From an examination of how criminals understand certain types of crime to be less moral than others, to how violent offenders and drug users each come to understand or resist their identity as ' criminals ' , to how cultural narratives motivate genocidal action, the case studies in this book cover a wide array of crimes and justice systems throughout the world. The contributors uncover the narratives at the center of their essays through qualitative interviews, ethnographic fieldwork, and written archives, and they scrutinize narrative structure and meaning by analyzing genres, plots,

metaphors, and other components of storytelling. In doing so, they reveal the cognitive, ideological, and institutional mechanisms by which narratives promote harmful action. Finally, they consider how offenders' narratives are linked to and emerge from those of conventional society or specific subcultures. Each chapter reveals important insights and elements for the development of a framework of narrative criminology as an important approach for understanding crime and criminal justice. An unprecedented and landmark collection, Narrative Criminology opens the door for an exciting new field of study on the role of stories in motivating and legitimizing harm.

This radical and thought-provoking book argues that violence does not result from a breakdown of morality, but is morally motivated.

Biblical Counsel that Will Strengthen a Strong Marriage and Save a Failing Marriage

Popular Crime

Sexual Crime Today

From Crime To Christ

Reflections on the Celebration of Violence

Crime and Immorality in Germany and England ...

A crime a day keeps the injustice away.31 very short tales of crime and criminals, from Aggravated Assault to White-Collar Crime, for those days when you need to escape from law and order.....and through the loopholes to the dark side of justice.From a high-school sewing club that has taken up some illegal classic patterns, to a wealthy clique with a strange Halloween celebration. From a tour guide who knows where to find a timely shovel, to a serial killer with multi-purpose luggage. From good-luck charms that only a shoplifter can love, to a literary money-laundering scheme.31 twisted tales of revenge, racketeering, and resetting other people's passwords.

In The Immorality of Punishment Michael Zimmerman argues forcefully that not only our current practice but indeed any practice of legal punishment is deeply morally repugnant, no matter how vile the behaviour that is its target. Despite the fact that it may be difficult to imagine a state functioning at all, let alone well, without having recourse to punishing those who break its laws, Zimmerman makes a timely and compelling case for the view that we must seek and put into practice alternative means of preventing crime and promoting social stability.

This book begins with the concept of the ideal state as a single, functioning whole that ensures uniformity in the name of legitimacy. It then goes on to show the many ways that states fall away from the ideal, often because of the actions of the powerful and connected—and the consequences of those failures. Looking at everything from invasions of other nations to consolidated media power,State Crime and Immorality is the first book to draw a clear line between conventional criminality and organized state crime and to directly confront the problem of illegitimate actions among the elite in society and government.

The Enforcement of Morals

And Such Were Some Of You

Narrative Criminology

The Rapist and the Proper Criminal

Understanding Stories of Crime

A History of Women and Violent Crime

A Publishers Weekly Best Nonfiction Book of 2013 A Kirkus Reviews Best Book of 2013 An Edgar Award for Best Fact Crime Nominee An explosive, sweeping account of the scandal that has sent the Catholic Church into a tailspin -- and the brave few who fought for justice In the mid-1980s a dynamic young Monsignor assigned to the Vatican's embassy in Washington set out to investigate the problem of sexually abusive priests. He found a scandal in the making, confirmed by secret files revealing complaints that had been hidden from police and covered up by the Church hierarchy. He also understood that the United States judicial system was eager to punish offenders and those who aided them. He presented all of this to the American bishops, warning that the Church could be devastated by negative publicity and bankrupted by its legal liability. They ignored him.

Meanwhile, a young lawyer listened to a new client describe an abusive sexual history with a priest that began when he was ten years old. His parents' complaints were downplayed by Church officials who offered them money to go away. The lawyer saw a claim that any defendant would want to settle. Then he began to suspect he was onto something bigger, involving thousands of priests who had abused countless children while the Church had done almost nothing about it. The lawsuit he filed would touch off a legal war of historic and global proportions. Part history, part journalism, and part true-crime thriller, Michael D'Antonio's Mortal Sins brings to mind landmark books such as All the President's Men, And the Band Played On, and The Informant, as it reveals a long and ferocious battle for the soul of the largest and oldest organization in the world.

Food today is over-corporatized and under-regulated. It is involved in many immoral, harmful, and illegal practices along production, distribution, and consumption systems. These problematic conditions have significant consequences on public health and well-being, nonhuman animals, and the environment, often simultaneously. In this insightful book, Gray and Hinch explore the phenomenon of food crime. Through discussions of food safety, food fraud, food insecurity, agricultural labour, livestock welfare, genetically modified foods, food sustainability, food waste, food policy, and food democracy, they problematize current food systems and criticize their underlying ideologies. Bringing together the best contemporary research in this area, they argue for the importance of thinking criminologically about food and propose radical solutions to the realities of unjust food systems.

Presents a cultural analysis of sensational crime in America that profiles such infamous cases as the Lindbergh baby kidnapping, the Black Dahlia murder, and O.J. Simpson's trial to offer insight into topics ranging from evidence practices to radicalism.

The Real Bad Girls Club

Governance Beyond the Law

Born a Crime

31 Days of Malfeasance, Misconduct, and Immorality

Women, Medicine, and Law in the United States, 1867-1973

A Theory of Criminal Law

Are morals always relative? Are private actions--among consenting adults--always beyond the law? Or are there some behaviors which so weaken a society that common beliefs about right and wrong must be enforced to protect the common good? In opposing the decriminalization of private acts of homosexuality in Britain, Patrick Devlin maintained that not only is it reasonable to allow popular morality to influence lawmaking, it is imperative: "... For a society is not something that is kept together physically; it is held by the invisible bonds of common thought." Some sidestep this controversial issue by asserting that the law should not be used to enforce any morality. Others invoke John Stuart Mill's doctrine that the only purpose for laws governing any member of society is to prevent harm to others, chiefly physical harm. But, Devlin argued, while breaches of shared morality do not cause harm to other individuals in the way that murder and assault do, they do harm society by undermining its moral structure. Patrick Devlin (1905-1992) studied history and law at Cambridge University and became a successful lawyer.

The third book in the Criminalization series examines the constitutionalization of criminal law. It considers how the criminal law is constituted through the political processes of the state; how the agents of the criminal law can be answerable to it themselves; and finally, how the criminal law can be constituted as part of the international order. Addressing the ways in which and the grounds on which types of conduct can be justifiably criminalized, the first four chapters of this volume focus on the questions that arise from a consideration of the political constitution of the criminal law. The contributors then turn their attention to the role of the state, its institutions and officials, and their role not only as creators, enactors, interpreters, and enforcers of the criminal law, but also as subjects of it. How can the agents of the criminal law also be answerable to it? Finally discussion turns to how the criminal law can be constituted as part of an international order. Examining the relationships between domestic laws of different nation-states, and between domestic criminal law and international or transnational law, the chapters also look at the authority and jurisdiction of international criminal law itself, and its relationship to other dimensions of the international order. A vital examination of one of the most important topics in modern criminal legal theory, this volume raises new questions central to the study of the criminal law and offers new suggestions for addressing them.

An excerpt from the beginning of CHAPTER I(N.B.: This book was originally published in 1908): THE recent exposures of commercial immorality existing in high places, and the wide difference of opinion which exists concerning the degree in blameworthiness of the acts revealed, point to the conclusion that a rigidly correct attitude in business, and a clear understanding of what constitutes it, are far less prevalent in the community than is generally supposed. Large numbers of people are presumably honest in thought and in conduct, but there is no established and universally accepted code of correct business behavior—more particularly with respect to the finer shades of commercial integrity. Instead, there prevail only vague notions concerning the correctness of many acts which lie between the extremes of acknowledged theft and indubitable honesty. Recent revelations have disclosed crimes new neither in kind nor, altogether, in degree—for the same practices, although often exposed, have existed for many years in all their variety. But the general spread of commercial immorality among all classes of our people is of such comparatively recent occurrence that the writer has felt constrained to isolate and examine the causes to which it may be referred, and, if possible, to discover and point out the correctives which in time may be expected naturally to assert themselves, as well as those which society itself obviously should provide and apply. Towards loose commercial morals there has grown up a tolerance on the part of a cynically lenient public which has steadily sapped the characters of men in positions of trust. It can hardly be denied that among men of this class, as well as among those whose responsibilities are less, the decay of probity has not only become epidemic, but is infectious as well. Those who are first affected seem easily to corrupt their associates, until loose interpretations of trust become habitual in the case not alone of individuals, but of widely extended industrial and financial circles. The recent increase in the size and number of aggregations of capital, which men of relaxed morality regard as belonging to their individual owners only in an abstract sense, has furnished to such men a ready opportunity for the gratification of those predatory instincts which are inevitably coincident with the decline of personal integrity. An examination of the prevalent forms of corruption will show that these embrace what may be termed intermediate degrees of vice, some of them approaching more closely than others to that fully developed form known to the law as larceny. While most of them escape the statutes' definition of criminality, nevertheless, in greater or less degree, all are native to that shady hinterland of crime into which the hand of the law scarcely as yet has shown sufficient cunning to reach.

How to Have Less Crime and Less Punishment