

AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

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In many schools, drugs, vandalism, assaults, thefts, and violence against both students and teachers have destroyed the orderly atmosphere needed for teaching and learning. While juvenile criminal behavior, both in school and elsewhere, is caused by a large and complex set of sociological and psychological conditions, there is evidence that a better understanding of the problem of crime and violence in our schools and society can lead to a decline in students' apathy, cynicism, anger, and criminal delinquent behavior.

Information presented in this dissertation may have the valuable effect of developing a basic nomenclature for lay persons and professionals, students and teachers, who share an interest in the perceived need to get crime and violence out of the schools.

The appendices contain the nomenclature to which education professionals and concerned persons can refer for the practical and useful information they provide.

THE NOMENCLATURE OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE

AS IT APPEARS IN THE EDUCATIONAL
AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

by

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**THE NOMENCLATURE OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE
AS IT APPEARS IN THE EDUCATIONAL
AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS**

I INTRODUCTION

Statement of the Problem

Mass media accounts of rapes, robberies, drugs, guns, shootings, and other acts of crime and violence inside schools or on school property are shocking. Parents send children to school to improve their minds, not to expose them to danger. In most public schools, as well as in the overwhelming majority of private and parochial schools, this expectation of an orderly routine is taken for granted. However, the traditional perception and expectation that schools are safe places for students is changing.

It is unfortunate for many teenagers that school is a place of fear, not a safe haven in which to embrace the three R's. Students pack knives, pistols, and drugs along with pens, pencils, and paper; frequently, violence erupts in lunch lines, hallways, and in the bathrooms. It is no wonder, then, that there is increasing concern about improving the safety of our schools and returning to a more healthy educational environment.

This research will respond to this concern by initiating the development of a usable nomenclature to help provide a better understanding of the language of crime, violence, drugs, and gangs used by students in

the school environment as well as that language used by those in the criminal justice system working with the private and public schools and parents.

Purpose of the Research

The purpose of this research is twofold. First, the researcher will examine unpublished and published historical and statistical data, and present findings and conclusions which relate to the prevalence of school crime and violence.

Secondly, the researcher will develop a usable nomenclature to better understand and deal with the problem of crime and violence in the nation's private and public schools.

The particular significance of this research is that a teacher, counselor, parent, or school administrator will be able to better understand the nomenclature of crime and violence as it relates to the school environment. A better understanding of the language and/or nomenclature of crime, violence, drugs, and gangs used by students in the school setting will assist the educational system to deal in a more systematic manner with the criminal justice system that deals with these problems in the nation's schools.

Scope of the Research

1. This research is primarily concerned with the nomenclature of crime and violence.

2. The period of study is limited to the time frame 1980 to 1990.

3. The discussion of the nomenclature of students' behavior includes those acts that are criminal and which would cause the school to take some form of administrative or legal action.

4. This research does develop a glossary of terms, phrases, names, expressions, slang, which interpret the language used by the criminal justice system and the students.

5. This research will provide an introduction to the criminal justice system. It will further provide information on crime, violence, fear, drugs, gangs, and related events that are commonplace in the nation's private and public schools.

6. This research will provide a working glossary concerned with the language used by students and the language used by professionals in the criminal justice system.

Need for the Research

1. There is an absence of uniformity in and understanding of the nomenclature used by the criminal justice system.

2. There is an absence of uniformity in and understanding of the nomenclature used between and in the educational system.

3. There is an absence of uniformity in and understanding of the nomenclature used between and in the educational system and the criminal justice system that interacts with the educational system.

4. There is an absence of a comprehensive source(s) regarding the prevalence of school crime and violence because many criminal acts are reported to official sources other than the police or other agencies of the criminal justice system.

II AN OVERVIEW OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The main system of legitimate control in America is the criminal justice system. Conceptually speaking, the Preamble to the Constitution refers to the criminal justice system as second only to the political system. In the Preamble to the Constitution, reference is made to the criminal justice system before those of defense, general welfare, or liberty. The Preamble states:

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."
(Government Manual, 1989)

As clearly understood from the wording of the Preamble, the basic goals of the new nation were survival, stability, and progress. The criminal justice system is, therefore, a set of components which work together to achieve the common goals of justice and domestic tranquility. The components of this system are police agencies, prosecutorial agencies, courts, correctional agencies, and rehabilitative agencies. Furthermore, the criminal justice system in America may be regarded as a super-system which is difficult to observe in its entirety. However, the actions of this system are clearly visible; offenders are arrested, charges are pressed, indictments are handed down, court sessions are

convened, verdicts are reached, incarcerated criminals are kept behind bars, and freed criminals are directed toward law-abiding behavior. Each of these actions is handled by a sub-system closely related to the super-system in America (McCarthy, 1984).

The criminal justice system in America is a legal system. It originally stemmed from a court system and branched out to embody peacekeeping, law enforcement, and other related responsibilities. In the early years of the Republic, the whole system of criminal justice was entrusted to trial judges. Today, because of the tremendous increase in population, the complexity of social living, the apparent breakdown of other agencies of social control, and the rapid change in social ideologies, the role of the trial judge has become much more specialized.

The criminal justice system in America is primarily a government operation which is staffed by public officials, financed by taxpayers' funds, and is organized along bureaucratic lines. The system and its subsystems are governed and related to each other, as well as to the public, by voluminous sets of laws, policies, procedures, rules, and public concern.

The criminal justice system in America, like most government systems, is not a unitary system. Besides being divided in its five basic sub-systems (police,

prosecution, courts, corrections, and rehabilitation), the system is also stratified along federal, state, county, and local lines with the Federal Department of Justice exerting nominal leadership over the multitude of agencies within the system. In order to magnify and show how decentralized the system actually is, the following breakdown is presented (Committee for Economic Dev., 1972).

Police Agencies

There are at least nine federal agencies not including the independent 49 state agencies; 12,000 local agencies; and a sheriff's office/department in every county (NCJ-113949, 1989).

Law enforcement is, for the most part, a function of state and local officers and agencies. Excluding the military, there are 52 separate criminal law jurisdictions in the United States; one in each of the 50 states, one in the District of Columbia, and the federal jurisdiction. Each of these has its own criminal law and procedures and its own law enforcement agencies. While the systems of law enforcement are similar among the states, there are often substantial differences in the penalties for like offenses, such as juvenile arrests. Table 1 displays this discrepancy.

TABLE 1 ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1987

	Total all ages	Number of Persons Arrested			Percent of total all ages		
		Under 15	Under 18	Under 21	Under 15	Under 18	Under 21
Total	10,795,869	557,278	1,781,240	3,363,215	5.2	16.5	30.2
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.	16,714	203	1,592	4,163	1.2	9.5	24.9
Forcible rape	31,276	1,660	4,909	8,662	5.3	15.7	27.7
Robbery	123,306	7,188	27,682	49,704	5.8	22.4	40.3
Aggravated assault. . .	301,734	11,284	38,646	72,126	3.7	12.8	23.9
Burglary.	374,963	47,601	132,162	200,950	12.7	35.2	53.6
Larceny-theft	1,256,552	162,255	388,788	567,350	12.9	30.9	45.2
Motor vehicle theft . .	146,753	14,056	58,573	85,736	9.6	39.9	58.4

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, FBI "Crime in the U.S.," 1988, p. 174-75.

Prosecution Agencies

There are 93 federal prosecution units, 50 state attorney general units, a district attorney in every city or town, and about 3,000 county attorney units in all (U.S. Government Manual, 1989).

Courts

There is the U.S. Supreme Court, 13 U.S. Court of Appeals branches, 11 circuit courts, the D.C. Circuit Court, the temporary Emergency Appeals Court, and 94 federal district courts. There are 50 state supreme courts, or equivalents thereof, and a large number of intermediate court of appeals, circuit courts, district courts, and courts of original jurisdiction (U.S. Government Manual, 1989).

There are also uncounted numbers of lower courts, mainly justices of the peace; special courts on traffic,

domestic relations, and juvenile offenders.

The 94 federal courts of original jurisdiction are known as the U.S. district courts. One or more of these courts is established in every state and one each in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam. Appeals from the district courts are taken to one of the 13 intermediate appellate courts known as U.S. Court of Appeals and the United States Courts of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. The Supreme Court of the United States is the final and highest appellate court in the federal system of courts (U.S. Government Manual, 1989).

The bulk of civil and criminal litigation in the country is commenced and determined in various State courts. Only when the U.S. Constitution and acts of Congress specifically confer jurisdiction upon the federal courts may civil or criminal litigation be heard and decided by them.

There are several kinds of courts with varying degrees of legal jurisdiction found at the state level. These jurisdictions include original, appellate, general, and limited or special. A "court of original jurisdiction" is one having authority initially to try a case and pass judgment on the law and the facts; a "court of appellate jurisdiction" is one with the legal authority to review cases and hear appeals; a "court of general

jurisdiction" is a trial court of unlimited original jurisdiction in civil or criminal cases, also called a "major trial court"; a "court of limited or special jurisdiction" is a trial court with legal authority over only a particular class of cases, such as probate, traffic, or juvenile cases.

Juvenile cases are all cases involving youths and are referred to a juvenile court for violation of a law or ordinance or for seriously "antisocial" conduct (In re. Winship, 397 U.S. 358 (1970)).

The first juvenile court was founded in Chicago in 1899. The juvenile court represented one aspect of a broad, progressive movement to accommodate urban institutions to an increasingly industrial and immigrant population, and to incorporate recent discoveries in the behavioral, social, and medical sciences into the rearing of children (Field, 1978; Hamparian, 1982).

In juvenile court, children were not to be charged with specific crimes. The central language of criminal law--accusation, proof, guilt, punishment--was replaced by terms from the social worker's vocabulary: needs, treatment, protection, guidance, and supervision (Simonsen & Gordon, 1979).

The roots of the juvenile court sprang from concepts of civil rather than of criminal justice, specifically from the medieval English doctrine of "parens patriae,"

which permitted the Crown to interrupt or supplant natural family relations whenever a child's welfare was threatened (Field, 1978; Hamparian, 1982).

Originally, four basic characteristics distinguished the juvenile court system from the criminal courts: informality in procedures; a separate detention center for juveniles; contributory delinquency statutes; and the use of probation (Field, 1978; Hamparian, 1982).

Today, these distinguishing features are considerably blurred. The informality is largely gone. Juveniles sit with their lawyers as defendants. Juvenile hearings or trials proceed along the same lines as adult criminal trials. The rules of evidence and rights of the parties are similar except that juveniles still do not have the right to a jury trial or to bail [In re. Gault, 387 U.S. 1 (1967); McKeiven Pennsylvania, 403 U.S. 528 (1971)].

The separate detention centers remain. Separateness, in fact, is now the principal distinguishing characteristic of the juvenile system: separate detention, separate records, separate probation officers, separate judges, even separate funding agencies for research.

The principal features that distinguish juvenile delinquency proceedings from adult criminal proceedings can be summarized as follows: absence of legal guilt;

treatment rather than punishment; absence of public scrutiny; importance of a juvenile's background; no long-term incarceration; separateness; and speed and flexibility in proceedings (Field, 1978; Hamparian, 1982).

**TABLE 2 NUMBER OF CASE DISPOSITION
BY JUVENILE COURTS: 1980-1984**

ITEM	Unit	1980	1982	1984
Population 10-17 years old*	1,000	31,171	29,914	28,475
Delinquency cases, excluding traffic	1,000	1,445	1,292	1,304
Per. 1,000 population 10-17 years old	Rate	46.4	43.2	45.8
Male	1,000	1,121	990	986
Female	1,000	324	303	318
Percent of total cases	Percent	22.4	23.4	24.4
Population under 18 years old*	1,000	64,908	63,763	62,769
Dependency and neglect cases	1,000	153	172	(NA)
Per 1,000 population under 18 years old	Rate	2.3	2.7	(NA)

NA = Not Available. * U.S. Bureau of the Census
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Juvenile Court
Statistics, annual. 1985, 87, 88.

Correction

There are 6 federal penitentiaries, 24 federal institutions, and 19 federal prison camps. There are hundreds of youth camps, training centers, and more than 900 state-operated correctional facilities, and uncounted numbers of county and city jails (U.S. Government Manual, 1989; NCJ-105585, 1987).

Juvenile offenders, for statistical purposes, are classified by the FBI and most states if the person is

under the age of 18 years and has committed a crime or crimes. Several types of facilities are available for those adjudicated to be delinquent, ranging from the short-term, physically unrestricted environment to the long-term, very restricted atmosphere (NCJ-102457, 1986).

According to Bureau of Justice Statistics, in the first part of 1985, nearly 50,000 juveniles were being held in 1,040 public detention, correctional, and shelter facilities. This was a 1 percent increase in the number held in 1983. Another 34,000 juveniles were also housed in some 2,000 private facilities in 1985 (NCJ-102457, 1986).

Of those juveniles in public facilities, about 93 percent were accused of or were found to have committed acts that would have been criminal offenses if committed by adults; about 18 percent were being held for murder, rape, robbery, or aggravated assault; and 5 percent of the juveniles in custody were status offenders, such as truants, runaways, or curfew violators. Nationally, 185 juveniles per 100,000 juveniles population were in custody. The Western region of the U.S. had the highest confinement rate, 327 juveniles per 100,000 juvenile population (NCJ-102457, 1986).

**TABLE 3 CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC
JUVENILE FACILITIES 1985**

	Long-term, State-operated facilities	All other long-term facilities ^a	Short-term facilities ^b
Number of facilities	199	360	481
Number of residents	23,823	11,548	16,031
Number of annual admissions	49,610	44,570	433,579
Average size	120	32	33
Average percent occupied	91%	81%	66%
Percent of residents who were committed	92%	89%	14%
Percent of residents who were status offenders	1%	8%	7%
^a Includes locally operated facilities with institutional or open environments and State-operated facilities with open environments.		^b Includes State or locally operated facilities with institution or open environments.	

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Survey of Youth in Custody, 1988, NCJ-113365, p. 9.

In 1989, nearly 92,000 juveniles were being held in 30,789 public detention, correctional, and shelter facilities. This is a substantial increase in the number held in 1985; nearly one-and-one-half billion dollars were budgeted for operations of juvenile correctional agencies. The average amount per agency was nearly 32 million dollars for 1989 (Camp, 1989).

Rehabilitation

There are uncounted numbers of federal, state, county, and local agencies of probation, as well as parole and psychological and mental services. For example, there are roughly 53 parole agencies in the

United States; one in each of the 50 states, the federal system, the District of Columbia, and the California Women's Board of Terms and Paroles (Kobrin, 1983). It is reported that there were nearly 2,000,000 persons on probation in 1989, an average of 36,397 "probationers" per agency. Of the same year, nearly 400,000 persons were on parole, an average of 7,000 "parolees" per agency (Camp, 1989). See Table #3 for population profile and increases or decreases.

TABLE 4 U.S. CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS, 1986

3,239,026	persons under correctional supervision (1.8% of U.S. adult population)
272,736	in Jail (8%)
2,094,405	on Probation (65%)
545,133	in Prison (17%)
326,752	on Parole (10%)
120,890	Federal (4%)
1,282,499	Southern States (40%)
631,478	Midwestern States (19%)
610,353	Northeastern States (19%)
593,807	Western States (18%)
2,832,574	Male (87%)
406,452	Female (13%)
2,088,542	White (65%)
1,116,567	Black (34%)
33,917	Other (1%)

Source: BJS Correction Populations in the United States in 1986, Feb. 1989, NCJ-111611 p. 1, et al.

The major sources of data related to criminal violations and the criminal justice system are the

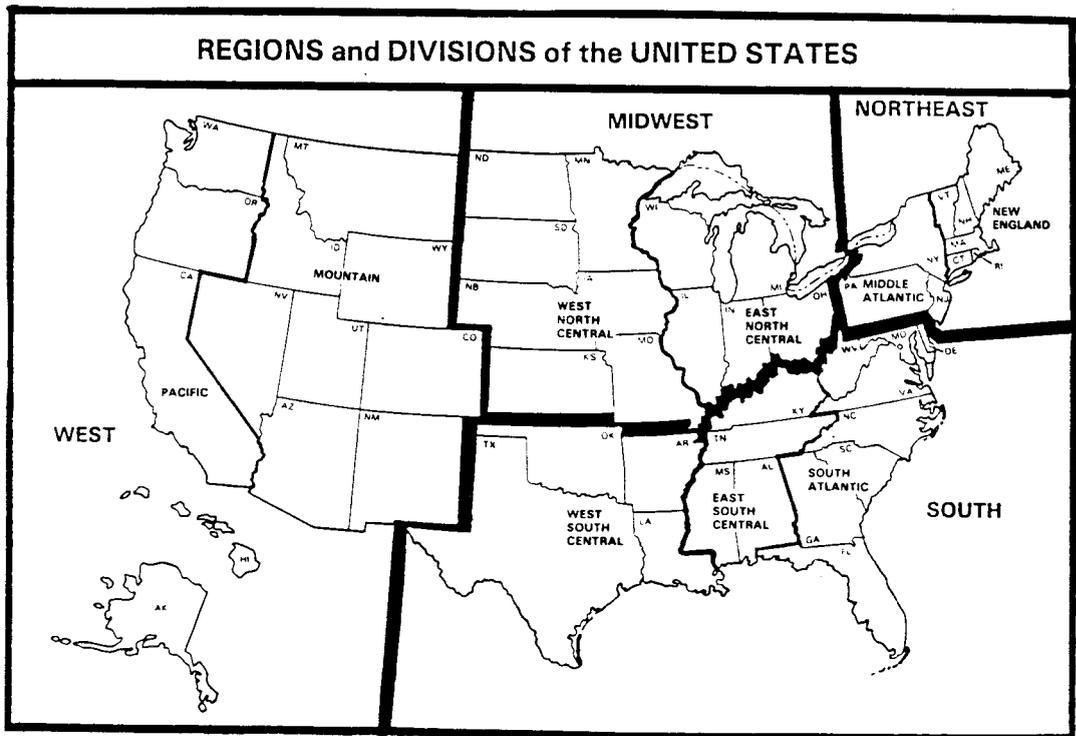
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Two major approaches are taken to determine the extent of crime in the U.S. One perspective is provided by the FBI through its Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR). The FBI receives monthly and annual reports from law enforcement agencies throughout the country, currently representing 97 percent of the national population. Each month, city police agencies, sheriffs' offices, and state police agencies file reports on the number of index offenses that become known to them (FBI, 1988).

Data from these agencies are often utilized according to regions or states. As shown in Table #5, the United States is comprised of four regions: the Northeastern States, the Midwestern States, the Southern States, and the Western States. These regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following table delineates the regional, divisional, and the configuration of the Western States (FBI, 1987):

<u>WESTERN STATES</u>	
Mountain	Pacific
Arizona	Alaska
Colorado	California
Idaho	Hawaii
Montana	Oregon
Nevada	Washington
New Mexico	
Utah	
Wyoming	

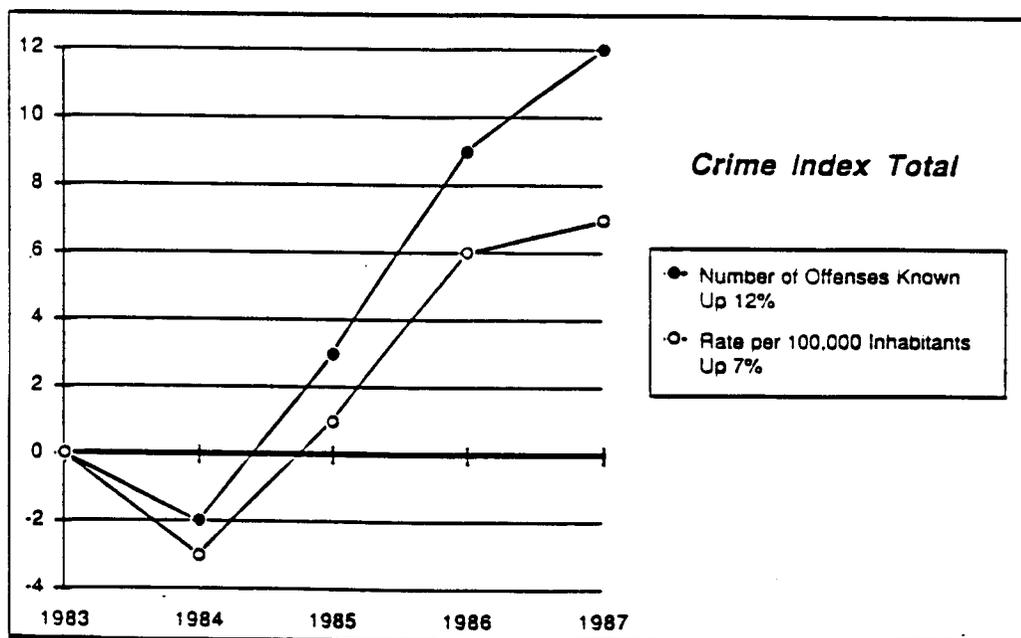
TABLE 5 REGIONS AND DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, annual. p. 318 1457.

The monthly Uniform Crime Report also contains data on crimes cleared by arrest and the characteristics of persons arrested for all criminal offenses. In summarizing and publishing crime data, the FBI does not verify the validity of the reports it receives, but presents the data as information useful to persons concerned with the problem of crime and criminal law enforcement. See Table #6 (FBI, 1988).

TABLE 6
CRIME INDEX TOTAL, 1983-1987



Source: FBI, UCR, Crime in the U.S. 1987, p. 43, annual.

A second data source for crime is provided by the National Crime Survey (NCS) of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The NCS includes offenses reported to the police, as well as those to reported. Details about crime comes directly from the victims. No attempt is made to validate the information against police records or any other source. (BJS, 1983-88).

III CRIME

The purpose of the criminal justice system is to apprehend, prosecute, try the accused, and sanction the guilty perpetrators of crime.

At the front end of the process, many crimes go undetected and unreported to police. In these cases an apprehension is unlikely. Even a crime known to the police might not lead to apprehension due to insufficient or inadequate evidence or a victim's decision to drop charges. In current practice, for each serious crime cleared by arrest, four go unsolved, and five of every six arrests for serious offenses result in no conviction or conviction on a lesser charge (FBI, 1975, 1985, and 1987; Cohen, 1983).

Defining Serious Crime

The usual view of serious crime emphasizes three characteristics of offenses. The most important is physical violence or violation. Death, bloody wounds, crippling injuries, even cuts and bruises, increase the severity of a crime (NCJ-92326, 1984). Sexual violation also has a special urgency (Estrich, 1987). Crime victims often suffer property losses as well as pain and violation. Economic losses count in reckoning the seriousness of an offense. Still, society generally considers physical attacks--sexual and nonsexual--as far more serious than attacks on property (NCJ-92326, 1984).

A second feature of serious crime concerns the size of the victim's losses. A robbery resulting in a murder or a permanent, disfiguring injury is considered worse than one that produces only cuts, bruises, and fears. An armored car robbery netting millions is considered more serious than a purse-snatching yielding the price of a junkie's next fix.

Third, the perceived seriousness of an offense is influenced by the relationship between offenders and victims. Commonly, crimes against strangers are viewed as more serious than crimes committed in the context of ongoing relationships (NCJ-92326, 1984). The reason is partly that the threat to society from indiscriminate predators is more far-reaching than the threat from offenders who limit their targets to spouses, lovers, and friends. Moreover, society judges the evil intent of the offender to be more evident in crimes against strangers. In these crimes, there are not chronic grievances or provocations in the background to raise the issue of who attacked whom first and in what way. The crime is an out-and-out attack, not a mere dispute (Black, 1980).

These characteristics--violence, significant losses to victims, predatory strangers--capture much of what is important to societal and police images of serious crime. The intuitive appeal of these criteria is

reflected in the categories of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (1989). Murder, rape, robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, and auto theft are prominently reported as Part I Offenses.

Violence

In the past 25 years, the number of homicides reported to the police has almost tripled, from 7,258 in 1962 to 20,675 in 1988 (FBI, 1989). The murder rate in the United States is 8.4 per 100,000, higher than that of any other Western industrialized nation (FBI, 1989). It is the single greatest cause of death for black males aged 15 to 34 years old; their deaths from homicide are 5 times the national rate (D.C. Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1988).

Violent crimes reported to the police increased dramatically, from 200 per 100,000 in 1965 to 637 per 100,000 in 1988. International victimization surveys show that property theft and other traditionally nonviolent crimes in the United States are roughly comparable between the United States and many European countries. What distinguishes the U.S. crime picture is the extent and seriousness of violence (NCJ-110776, 1988).

Official statistics portray only a limited number of behaviors. The Uniform Crime Reporting system traditionally considers violent crime to include homicide,

assault, rape, and robbery, and 1.6 million of these offenses were reported to the police in 1988, while another 2 million of these violent crimes are never reported to the police (FBI, 1989; Widom, 1989). But acts of violence are not so easily categorized. They are performed by individuals or in groups. They occur between strangers, casual acquaintances, or family members. Violence too often involves juveniles as victims and as offenders. Females as well as males can be violent offenders (Widom, 1989).

Reasons for violence are equally diverse. Personal violence may or may not be associated with violence against property. Violence can be motivated by prejudice, to promote theft or for sexual gratification. Drug and alcohol use is commonly associated with violent behaviors. Rates of violent behaviors vary by geography, urbanization, and impoverishment, but violence occurs all too frequently in every part of the country and among all ethnic and class groups. Violence can be perpetrated with and without handguns, knives, clubs, or fists. Offenders can commit violent crimes frequently or only once or twice in their entire lives. Violence can be more or less serious, defined as a misdemeanor or a felony. Violent crime can involve relatively minor injury or more serious injuries resulting in

hospitalization, chronic disabilities, or death (NCJ-103702, 1987).

Research on violent criminal behavior indicates that there are two distinct perpetrators of school violence. One is violence perpetrated by predatory adolescent or adult trespassers who enter school buildings and its property to steal, rob, sell drugs, or act on a provocation; assaults may occur to disable victims or to intimidate. This type of intruder is the stereotypical predator--completely alien to the school, perhaps not even a resident of the surrounding neighborhood. The other type of perpetrators or intruders are members of the school community: an angry parent intent on beating up a child's teacher, friends or enemies of enrolled students, or suspended students. Both kinds of perpetrators contribute to school violence (Toby, 1983).

School violence is, therefore, an aggregated, amalgamated, and constituted part of crime. Not all crime is deemed as violent. However, the perception of whether a crime is violent or nonviolent is attributed to each individual. As shown in Table #7, teachers are in much greater danger of losing their property through stealth than of being robbed at gunpoint.

**TABLE 7 ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF
IN-SCHOOL VICTIMIZATIONS
TWENTY-SIX CITIES AGGREGATE, 1974-1975^a**

Type of Victimization	Status of Victim	
	Student	Teachers and Others
Rape	390	139
Robbery	13,185	1,808
Aggravated assault	6,528	2,900
Simple assault	15,261	5,597
Larceny with contact	4,853	1,095
Larceny without contact	172,027	46,513
Total	212,244	58,053

Source: U.S. Department of Justice 1979, p. 37.

^a Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Newark, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, San Diego, San Francisco, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C.

The data in Table #7 were derived from the National Crime Survey data collected in 1974 and 1975 by the Bureau of the Census in 26 large cities. The National Crime Survey collected data on victimization of all persons over 12 years of age, including a question asking, "where" the crime occurred; one response category being "inside school." Thus, it was possible to aggregate the data on victimizations that occurred in schools for all 26 cities to provide an estimate of school crime in the largest American cities (U.S. Department of Justice, 1979).

Fear of Crime

The National Crime Survey further showed that four percent of all secondary school students in public school said that they stayed home from school because of "fear" at least once during the month before the survey was taken. However, in the largest cities, seven percent of the senior high school students and eight percent of the junior high school students also reported that they stayed home from school because of fear at least once during the month before the survey was taken. Although violent crime is less common than nonviolent crime, as indicated in Table #7, crime fosters destructive fears among the students, parents, and the staff. As a result, the consequences of violent crimes for the schools are more serious than the data might suggest (U.S. Department of Justice, 1979).

Teachers, although they were less likely to be victims of violence than students, also responded in terms of their fears. The National Crime Survey reported that 12 percent of the secondary school teachers hesitated to confront misbehaving students out of fear for their own safety; 28 percent of the teachers in the largest cities reported the same fears (U.S. Department of Justice, 1979).

Behind the immediate, concrete losses of crime victims, however, is a different, more abstract crime

problem--that of fear. For victims, fear is often the largest and most enduring legacy of their victimization. The raped student will feel vulnerable long after her cuts and bruises heal. The harassed black student suffers far more from the fear of school hostility than the inconvenience of replacing his property.

First, fear is widespread. The broadest impact was registered by the "Figgie Report on Fear and Crime" released in 1980. Two-fifths of Americans surveyed reported they were "highly fearful" they would become victims of violent crime ("The Figgie Report," 1980). Similar results were reported by the Harris poll of 1975, which found that 55 percent of all adults reported they felt "uneasy" walking their own streets (Harris, 1975). The Gallup poll of 1977 found that about 45 percent of the population (61 percent of the women and 28 percent of the men) were afraid to walk alone at night (Gallup Poll Public Opinion, 1977). A statewide study in Michigan reported that 66 percent of the respondents avoided certain places because of fear of crime (Market Opinion Research, 1977). Interviews with a random sample of Texans in 1978 reported that more than half said they feared becoming a serious crime victim within a year (Teske & Powell, 1978).

Second, fear of crime increased from the 1960's to the mid-1970's, then began decreasing during the mid-

1970's. According to the 1968 Gallup poll, 44 percent of the women and 16 percent of the men reported they were afraid to walk alone at night. In 1977, when a similar study was undertaken, 61 percent of the women and 28 percent of the men reported they were afraid to walk alone at night--an increase of 17 percent for women and 12 percent for men (Gallup Poll Public Opinion, 1935-1971, 1977). In 1975, a Harris poll found that 55 percent of all adults felt "uneasy" walking their own streets. In 1985, this number had fallen to 32 percent--a significant decline (Harris, 1985).

Lastly, fear is not evenly distributed across the population. Predictably, those who feel themselves most vulnerable are also the most fearful. Looking at the distribution of fear across age and sex categories, the greatest levels of fear are reported by elderly women. The next most frightened group is all other women. The least afraid are young men (Skogan & Maxfield, 1981).

Crime and fear of crime threaten both teachers and students; it destroys the learning environment within the school. In recent years, however, our schools have all too often become the sites of disruption and crime, particularly sexual assault. The following data supports that sexual assault is the predominate violent crime in our nation's schools.

Sexual Assault

It is important that there be an understanding of the terms "victim" and "offender." The typical teenage "victim" of sexual assault is a female. Males are the most common "offenders" of sexual assault (Ageton, 1985). According to the FBI's "Crime in the U.S." (1988), the number of arrests for sexual assault or "rape" committed by males 18 years old and younger rose by 15 percent between 1983 and 1987. The so-called "acquaintance rape" or "date rape" is one of the most common adolescent sexual crimes committed by males 18 years old and younger (Ageton, 1985). Victims raped by an offender they know is defined as "acquaintance rape." Warshaw & Koss (1988) state that:

"If you are a woman the probable risk of being raped by someone you know is four times greater than the risk of being sexually assaulted by a stranger."

A study of acquaintance rape by Warshaw & Koss (1988) on 32 college campuses reported that significant numbers of women are raped on dates or by acquaintances, although most victims never report these attacks. One in 4 of the women surveyed were victims of rape or attempted rape; 84 percent of those raped knew their attacker; 57 percent of the rapes happened on dates; and 38 percent of the women who had been raped were 14, 15, 16 or 17 years old at the time of the sexual assault.

These data make acquaintance or date rape more

significantly likely for victims who are teenagers or attend college. Ageton (1985) and Warshaw & Koss (1988) reported that there is no real statistical data to show how many sexual assaults occur, which is due to the fact that many of these incidents are not reported to official sources. According to the BJS, 130,000 cases of rape were reported in 1986, and in 1987, 141,000 cases were reported--numbers that are believed to represent a minority of the actual rapes of all types taking place (NCJ-115524, 1989); NCJ-106989, 1987). Warshaw & Koss (1988) found that government estimates are from 3 to 10 times lower than the actual rapes committed and rapes by acquaintances are virtually non-reported to official sources. Yet, based on intake observation made by staff at various rape-counseling centers (where victims come for treatment but do not have to file police reports), 70 to 80 percent of all rape crimes are acquaintance rapes.

Other data supports the observation that most sexual assault is not reported. Less than half the college women questioned in the Warshaw & Koss (1988) survey reported they had experienced "no" sexual victimization in their lives thus far. The average age of respondents was 21 years; however, many had experienced more than one episode of unwanted sexual touching, coercion, attempted rape, or rape. Using the data collected in

the Warshaw & Koss survey, the following profile can be drawn of what happens in just one year of "social life" on America's college campuses.

In one year, 3,187 women reported suffering: 328 rapes, 534 attempted rapes, 837 episodes of sexual coercion (sexual intercourse obtained through the aggressor's continual argument or pressure), and 2,024 experiences of unwanted sexual contact (fondling, kissing, or petting committed against the woman's will) (Warshaw & Koss, 1988).

In 1984, the study of acquaintance rape moved beyond the colleges and to the outside world. Russell (1984) conducted a random sample survey of 930 women living in San Francisco and found that 44 percent of the women questioned had been victims of rape or attempted rape; 88 percent of the rape victims knew their offenders.

It is apparent that the trends in sexual assault against college students and the general population are similar. But what about sexual assault against victims in high school? According to Ageton (1985), the rate of sexual assault is from seven to nine percent of the females who reported they had been sexually assaulted. The actual number of female victims in the nation's high schools is approximately one million each year. The data reported in Ageton's study suggest that the number of victims is slightly less than the number of sexual

assaults because some victims experience more than one sexual assault in the same year. In fact, more than one-third of the victims reported more than one sexual assault.

These data stand in stark contrast to what most people may perceive as the occurrence of sexual assault in schools or in the community; that is, a stranger jumping out of the bushes at an unsuspecting female, brandishing a weapon, and sexually assaulting her. The fact about rape is that it usually happens between two people who know each other and is often committed by "normal" males; that acquaintance rape is prevalent in junior high, senior high, and college (the most rape-endangered years, ages 14 to 24 years) (Ageton, 1985; Warshaw & Koss, 1988).

IV WEAPONS

Firearms

Preceding this chapter, violence was defined broadly as an act causing physical or serious emotional harm to a person or group of persons. It includes sexual assault; child abuse; stranger and familial confrontations; gang, drug, and race-related violence; and politically motivated terrorism.

One variable that causes, facilitates, or is associated with violent behavior is the use of a weapon. The difference between homicide and assault in many cases is the proximity of a weapon. Moreover, research into violent offenders' careers has found that many criminally violent people frequently use a weapon in the commission of violent criminal acts.

Americans own a greater number and variety of firearms than do the citizens of any other western democracy, and they also use their firearms against one another more often. The 1989 Gallup Report indicated that ownership of firearms has increased since the early 1960's to roughly 30,000 per year (Cook, 1983). As the possession of firearms continue to increase, so do deaths which result from firearms.

More than 20 percent of all robberies and about 60 percent of all homicides are committed with firearms. Serious assaults with a gun are, according to best

estimates, 3 to 5 times as likely to cause death as a similar attack with a knife--the next-most dangerous weapon. Gun robberies are 3 to 4 times as likely to result in the death of a victim as are other types of robbery (Wright, et. al., 1983; FBI, 1988).

Firearms are often discussed as a general category, without distinguishing between "handguns," "rifles," "shotguns," "pistols," and "revolvers." There are special issues associated with the handgun, also known as a "pistol" or "revolver." The handgun is small, easy to conceal, and accounts for about one-fourth of the privately owned firearms in the United States, but is involved in three-fourths of all firearm-related killings. In the large cities, handguns account for more than 80 percent of gun killings and virtually all gun robberies (Kleck, 1982; FBI, 1983; Gallup Report, 1989).

A BJS study found that offenders using a weapon were responsible for 24 million victimizations from 1973 to 1982, accounting for nearly 40 percent of all violent victimizations. The data further showed that half of all robberies, a third of all assaults, and a fourth of all rapes or attempted rapes were committed by offenders using a weapon. Handguns were involved in 13 percent of the violent crimes, knives in 11 percent, other weapons in 13 percent, and unknown types of weapons in 2 percent (NCJ-99643, 1986). The data in Table #8 provides an

example of the types of weapons and the rate of recurrence with respect to the total number of weapons used in a murder.

TABLE 8 MURDER WEAPONS, 1983-1987

Weapons	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total	18,673	17,260	17,545	19,257	17,859
Total Firearms	10,895	10,175	10,296	11,381	10,556
Handguns	8,193	7,557	7,548	8,460	7,807
Rifles	831	785	810	788	722
Shotguns	1,243	1,194	1,188	1,296	1,095
Other guns	19	19	24	22	16
Firearms - not stated	609	620	726	815	866
Cutting or stabbing instruments	4,075	3,653	3,694	3,957	3,619
Blunt objects ¹	1,280	1,007	972	1,099	1,039
Personal weapons ²	20	1,134	1,180	1,310	1,162
Poison	5	6	7	14	34
Explosives	8	8	11	16	12
Fire	216	196	243	230	199
Narcotics	17	20	31	23	24
Strangulation	376	322	311	341	357
Asphyxiation	123	113	115	160	115
Other weapons not stated . . .	586	620	680	717	742

¹ Includes clubs, hammers, bats, etc.

² Includes hands, fists, feet, etc.

Source: Uniform Crime Report, Crime in the U.S. FBI, 1986, 1987.

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, more than 27,000 youths between the ages of 12 and 15 years old were handgun victims in 1985; up from an average of 16,500 for each of the 3 previous years (BJSNCJ-102534, 1985; NCJ-103138, 1986).

Other studies on firearms have reported increases in the amount of firearms confiscated from students in

public schools, ranging from 10 percent to nearly 30 percent (Chance, 1988; Harbaugh, 1988). In contrast, Wolfgang (1958) reported that handguns may not be the problem; they are simply a weapon of choice. Wolfgang further states that:

"Few homicides that are due to handguns could be avoided merely if a firearm were not immediately present; the offender would select some other weapon to achieve the same destructive goal."
(1958)

Authorities are finding the use and possession of handguns by students a difficult trend to stop; metal detectors, spot searches, and increased security by police have failed to keep firearms out of the school. Most predatory violent crime is committed by repeat offenders, and their crimes are usually drug-related. The drug problem may be a better place to approach the problem of weapons in schools. According to Germani (1982), "if the goal is to reduce the rate of violent crime, guns are probably not the place to attack the problem." One can conclude that in a violence-prone school, weapons are as dangerous as illicit drugs (NCJ-109957, 1988).

The National Institute of Justice has documented the close associations between illicit drug use and crime. They have also shown that not only are many offenders active drug users, but also that reduction of their drug usage is typically associated with marked reduction of

their criminal activity and that treatment can help achieve these desired decreases in drug abuse and criminality (NCJ-116262, 1989).

The drug scene is also highly dynamic, and changes continually occur that bring new substances or forms of drugs into prominence (e.g., crack and ice), with associated changes in market conditions and usage patterns.

V STIMULANTS

In addition to the health and social problems they bring, drugs also contribute strongly to the occurrence and intensity of many types of crime--from white-collar crime and corruption to property offenses and crimes of violence. Surveys of self-reported drug usage by offenders in state prisons report that more than two-thirds were under the influence of one or more illegal drug(s) when they committed the crimes for which they were incarcerated, or had drunk very heavily just before the offense for which they were arrested (Anglin & Speckart, 1988). Among arrestees given objective urine tests in cities across the nation by the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, from half to almost 90 percent showed evidence of illegal drug consumption within the preceding 2 to 3 days (NCJ-119517, 1989).

The magnitude of drug dealing activity has increased public pressure for police and the schools to take stronger action. A 1985 Gallup Poll reported that 2 percent of the respondents considered drugs to be the nation's number-one problem. That is in sharp contrast to a May, 1988, New York Times/CBS News Survey in which 16 percent of the respondents considered drugs to be the number-one problem facing this nation (Time, 1988).

Cocaine

The National Institute of Justice shares the public

concern. They are especially worried about the rise in cocaine use, particularly in its most potent form known as "crack" or "rock." In many jurisdictions, police report that cocaine has become the street drug of choice (NCJ-10455, 1988).

The popularity of crack or rock is relatively new but has been on the increase for several years. A 1988 Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) study done by the National Institute of Justice shows significant increases in cocaine use among arrestees in a number of major cities over a three-year period. The data reports that in the major cities studies, cocaine use more than tripled (NCJ-119517, 1989). See Table #9.

TABLE 9 FEMALE ARRESTEES: USE OF COCAINE*

Philadelphia	74%
Washington, D.C.	73%
New York	72%
Kansas City	61%
New Orleans	56%
Portland	50%
San Diego	41%
St. Louis	39%
Dallas	34%
Indianapolis	30%
San Antonio	24%

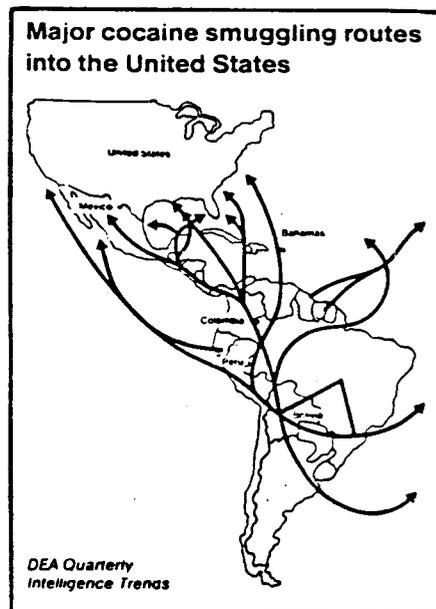
* Positive urinalysis of juvenile and adult female arrestees.

Crack is considered highly addictive (psychologically). It is readily available, trafficked in the open, of high quality (not significantly diluted), and

cheap. Crack users come from all social strata, and many turn to both property and personal crime to finance their habits (NCJ-104555, 1988).

The importation and distribution of illegal drugs appear to be well organized and follow a basic four-step process. Producers of illegal drugs funnel narcotics to mid-level distributors. They, in turn, pass the drugs to lower-level distributors who control street sellers. See Table #10 (NCJ-111240, 1988).

TABLE 10
MAJOR SMUGGLING ROUTES INTO THE U.S.



The drug importation and distribution process is very complex. Many individuals are involved as the drugs move from stage to stage in a series of complicated maneuvers that vary according to geographical location and the type of drug distributed. In many

cities, gangs control street sales of drugs. The "Bloods," the "Crips," and the "Outlaw Bikers" control street sales of drugs on the West Coast.

Street sales of cocaine follow several patterns. One of the most common means of distribution is through "crack houses." Typically, these are abandoned houses, some highly fortified against police intrusion. In "open" crack houses, users can purchase and consume cocaine or other drugs on the premises. Hotels, motels, and rental apartments form yet another means of distribution. Another distribution vehicle is "street sales"; commonplace is the selling of drugs on the corner, down the street, or in the park across from the high school (NCJ-104555, 1988).

Mieczkowski (1989) reports that whole communities are now besieged by illegal drugs. However, the basic strategy used to combat the sale and consumption of drugs is to understand the dynamics of illegal drugs. For example, crack is cocaine that has been processed from powder into "rock" form. Rocks of crack cocaine are sold in many different units of measure, such as "eightballs," "track," "boulders," and the like. The most popular unit of sale in most communities appears to be the "dime rock" or "dime," costing between 10 and 20 dollars.

Currently, more than 100 street terms for crack

have been compiled by Mieczkowski (1989). These terms reflect both generic names (rock, boulder, eightball) and brand names ("school craft" and "troop"). Table #11 displays a list of some of these terms.

TABLE 11 FREQUENCY OF NAMES REPORTED FOR CRACK

Rock	60
Rox	21
Boulder	44
Yeaho	15
Stone	11
Roxanne	4
Eightball	4
Dime	4
Caine	4
Bump	3

In addition to these descriptive terms, a series of numbers designation is also used to characterize certain methods of crack consumption. Crack that is crushed and sprinkled into a tobacco cigarette is referred to as "51," "501," or sometimes as "151." These terms may also refer to crack used with marijuana in a cigarette or pipe form, e.g., "38" (Mieczkowski, 1989).

Crack is also laced with amphetamines. It has also been discovered that street crack is adulterated with

other compounds like "B12," "benzoyl," "high cocaine," and other fillers used to "swell up" the rock. This quality or purity of the drug is relevant to the manufacturing process and the profitability of certain forms of consumption (Lyman, 1989).

Methamphetamines

In addition, there has been widespread use of other stimulants such as amphetamines. Of the better-known amphetamines, "methamphetamines" are a significant part of the drug source. Methamphetamines or "meth" is commonly called the "poor man's cocaine." That label underestimates the popularity and profitability of the drug. Meth, which is also called "speed" and "crank," had established a niche in the underground drug culture long before cocaine became fashionable. According to the NIJ, meth is currently a three-billion-a-year business, and drug sales in U.S. cities are growing (NCJ-118312, 1989).

Methamphetamines or "meth" is a synthetic drug that is made from black market chemicals in makeshift laboratories. Most of the manufacturers prefer to "cook" the drug in rural areas where the odor generated during the production process will not be noticed.

As law enforcement officials, legislators, educators, and interested groups struggle with crack cocaine and meth, a more violent drug has appeared; a

designer-drug known as "ice." Like the cocaine distillate known as "crack," ice is not a new drug but a smokeable version of an old one (crystallized methamphetamine), better known as "crystal meth" and by other names such as "speed," "black beauties," or "purple hearts" during the 1960's and 1970's when it was usually taken in popular pill form and sometimes injected (Straus, 1987; Gallagher, 1986).

Reports of the designer-drug have first surfaced in Hawaii, where the smokeable version is sold in 50 to 60-dollar packets that contain about one-tenth of a gram; enough for 1 or 2 hits. The ice inhalant produces a high for about 8 hours, depending on the quality of the drug; as compared with the less than 30 minutes for crack. The drug shares crack's addictive properties and produces similar bouts of severe depression and paranoia, as well as convulsions (Straus, 1987).

This researcher finds that the drug problem presents distinguishable threats to school and community safety. Most pressing is the violence associated with drug dealing; particularly crack cocaine (NCJ-113588, 198-). This violence spreads into every part of the community leaving innocent victims to deal with the tragedy. There is also the fear that the practice in armed, organized violence is spawning the next generation of organized crime (Carpenter, 1988).

The second threat is the close link between drug use and street crime (Anglin & Stenkert, 1988). Criminal activity is known to vary directly with levels of heroin consumption (Ball, et. al., 1981). Many of those arrested for robberies and burglaries use cocaine during the commission of their crimes or steal to support drug habits (NCJ-119517, 1989; NCJ-109957, 1988). Among the small group of the most active and dangerous offenders, drug users are overrepresented (Chaiken, 1982). Thus, controlling drug use and drug users opens an avenue for reducing the robberies, assaults, burglaries, and thefts that have been the focus of police and other concerned professionals.

A third threat is that drug use and abuse undermines the health, economic well being, and social responsibility of the drug user. It is hard to stay in school, hold a job, or care for a child when one is spending all one's money and committing criminal acts in order to get high (NCJ-096668, 198-; NCJ-104555, 1988).

Lastly, drug trafficking threatens the civility of city, urban, and rural life and undermines parenting. While parents can set rules and standards for conduct in their own homes, those expectations are hard to extend to the streets and classrooms where drug trafficking has become a way of life. Although these threats affect all neighborhoods, communities, and the population of the

United States, they are, perhaps, worst for those in the most deprived areas. There, the capacity of the surrounding community for self-defense and safety and the ability of parents to guide their children are not only the weakest, but also the most in need of private and public support and assistance (Ferguson, 1987; NCJ-104555, 1988).

VI GANGS

Drug-related violence is prevalent in many cities across our nation, and in many urban areas, gangs have emerged as the dominant factor affecting local drug trafficking and drug-related violent crime. Although in different areas the ethnic composition of the groups may vary from primarily white to black, Asian, or Hispanic, they are increasingly changing from being primarily social groups to functioning as entrepreneurial organizations built around the distribution and sale of drugs and the control of local drug markets (Hayeslip, 1989).

On the West Coast, Los Angeles-based "Crips" and "Bloods" gangs have escalated their intergroup violence to the point where "drive-by" shootings have become frequent (California Dept. Justice, 1988). Fortified crack houses and protected "shooting galleries" have become standard in facilitating the sale and use of drugs. From the Florida area, Jamaican-based "posses" with especially violent approaches to establishing and controlling drug turf have spread to many other cities and brought with them increased traffic in drugs and guns, and increases in related violent crime (Graham, 1987).

Even when the gang linkages are less evident, drug usage and trafficking have corroded many urban areas and escalated violence to the point where drugs have become

the overriding political and social concerns for the residents and local government. Washington, D.C., for example, had both the nation's highest 1988 murder rate of 59.5 per 100,000 population and also led in having the highest rate of increase in homicide since 1987, an increase of over 65 percent in one year, with the majority of these deaths drug-gang-related (NCJ-119517, 1989).

A "youth gang" is a group of individuals between the ages of 14 and 24 years of age who associate on a continuous basis. The gang is with or without formal organization and has as its leader its strongest or boldest member. The gang has a name, claims a particular territory or neighborhood, and is involved in criminal or deviant activity. This activity may be directed towards a rival gang, its own ethnic cohorts, and the general population (California Dept. of Justice, 1988). There are three types of youth gangs that characteristically permeate the community: the social gang, the delinquent gang, and the violent gang.

The majority of gang members are males who join the gang by either committing a crime or undergoing an initiation procedure wherein they are beaten severely by fellow gang members to test their courage and fighting ability. The motive for joining a gang is varied but usually falls within one of the following categories:

1. Identity or Recognition. Being a part of a gang allows the youth gang member to achieve a level of status he or she feels impossible outside the gang culture.

2. Protection. Many members join because they live in the gang's territory and are, therefore subject to violence by rival gangs. Joining guarantees support in case of assault and retaliation for transgressions.

3. Fellowship and Brotherhood. To the majority of youth gang members, the gang functions as an extension of the family and may provide companionship lacking in the gang member's home environment. Many older brothers and relatives belong or associate with a gang.

4. Intimidation. Some members are forced into joining by their peer group, and intimidation techniques range from extorting lunch money to physical beatings. If a particularly violent gang war is in progress, the recruitment tactics used by the gang can be extremely violent, even to the point of murdering a non-member to coerce others into joining the gang.

The causes of youth gang violence are many and range from revenge for a real or imagined wrongdoing to competition for control over a particular criminal enterprise such as extortion or drug trafficking. As youth gangs have become more sophisticated, the types of weapons used have evolved from fists, feet, and knives

to handguns, automatic weapons, and sawed-off shotguns. Most weapons are either stolen during burglaries or thefts or purchased through a "fence" (a person who sells illegal or stolen property).

Many gang members consider themselves the "soldiers" of the neighborhood or "hood" and consider it (soldiering) their duty to protect it from outsiders, usually rival gang members. Encroachment of their territory or neighborhood cannot be tolerated or the gang will lose face and power; thus many gang wars and violent events have their beginnings.

According to the California Department of Justice (1988), the most frequent and most publicized violent crime committed by youth gangs is the "drive-by" shooting. Members from one gang will seek out the homes, schools, vehicles, or hang-outs of a rival gang and using an assortment of weapons will drive by and shoot at members of that gang. Usually, the "perpetrator" gang member will yell out the gang name or slogan so that the "victim" gang member(s) will know who was responsible. Many "drive-by" shootings into residences or in which gang members receive only minor injury will not be reported to law enforcement agencies.

Although most gangs are formed along racial or ethnic lines, violence between gangs is normally black gang vs. black gang, or Hispanic gang vs. Hispanic gang,

or Asian gang vs. Asian gang. The exception to this premise is that of white gangs which have conflicts with other ethnic groups on a regular basis.

The structure of a youth gang can range from a loose-knit group of individuals who know one another and commit crimes and/or delinquent acts together to a formal organization with one leader or ruling council of several members having written rules and regulations which delineate expected behavior and disciplinary action to be taken against their own members or against members of a community. The leaders within a gang usually acquire their positions of power through one of two methods: either by force and brutality or by possessing leadership abilities.

The structure or involvement by members is generally broken into the following areas:

1. The Hard Core -- those who need and thrive on the totality of gang activity. The gang's level of violence is determined by the hard core (the OG's) and their ability to orchestrate the gang as a vehicle to manifest their own violence. The hard core members are generally the leaders; the most violent, street wise, and knowledgeable in legal matters. They are usually liked and respected by the gang members and tolerated by outsiders.

2. The Associates -- those who associate with the

group for status and recognition. They wear the gang's color, club jacket, attend social functions, and may even have tattoos.

3. The Peripheral -- also known as the "wanta bees," those members who move "in and out" of the gang and its activities. This member is associated with the gang for the reason of status. He or she will not probably attain the level of an "associate" or "hard core" member.

4. Cliques -- the gang is further broken down into "cliques," or groups, which are usually determined by age or geographical areas. This term may also be used synonymously with the terms of "gang," "barrio," or "neighborhood."

Youth gangs are usually organized along ethnic lines and are comprised of Asian, black, Hispanic, Pacific Islander, and white groups. Although they tend to organize themselves according to ethnicity, the gangs (who constitute a small segment of the population) are not representative of the ethnic community of which they are a part.

Asian Gangs

The characteristics of Asian gangs are limited to the four Asian ethnic gang groups: Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, and Filipino, the former gangs being the most frequently encountered by law enforcement and school

officials, although Thai, Japanese, and various Pacific Islander groups are also engaged in organized criminal gang activity in the schools.

Asian gangs are frequently termed non-traditional gangs when compared to gangs of other ethnic groups. They are highly organized; some are just social groups. Most have as their primary goal financial profit. Asian gang members almost always will deny membership or affiliation. Acts of violence are less random and less frequent than with traditional gangs and are committed primarily to achieve group goals. Secrecy and remaining anonymous to authority figures is a constant goal. Therefore, much more is needed to be learned about Asian gangs. Asian gangs also share many characteristics of traditional gangs, such as territoriality, graffiti, dress, gang rivalries, and so forth, though these aspects are not as obvious or clearly evident as with traditional gangs.

Territory/Turf

With Asian gangs, "turf" is less rigid and fluctuates. An Asian gang thinks of territory in terms of its victim population; victims usually of the same ethnic group as the gang preying on them. For example, a Korean gang member regards the "Korean" part of a city as his territory, as well as all ethnic Koreans located in surrounding areas.

Turf for Asian gangs is best regarded in terms of the locations and population clusters where the gang's victim population resides and/or owns businesses or attends school. Turf does not recognize municipal boundaries.

Filipino gang members consider themselves Pacific Islanders and are similar to the traditional Hispanic gangs when comparing graffiti and nicknames or "monikers." However, Filipino gang members are more like the other Asian ethnic groups previously discussed when determining their territory and boundaries.

Dress

Dress is not rigid and cannot be used to establish gang affiliation; however, Asian gang dress is subject to change over time according to fashion trends.

Graffiti

Graffiti was not prevalent with most Asian gangs. However, after the mid-1980's, graffiti by the Asian gang members has become more noticeable. Graffiti at hang-outs, schools, and on personal articles are becoming more common; most of the graffiti is done by members in their teens.

Tattoos

Tattooing is not as widespread among Asian gangs as among traditional gangs. The practice of tattoos was largely discontinued once the gang members discovered

that law enforcement officials keyed on the tatoos as a form of identification.

Monikers

Many Asian gang members will have more than one "nickname" or moniker. This is because of members' heritage, the moniker given to them by their associates, or the name the gang member would prefer to be called.

Black Gangs

Most black youth gangs fall into one of two main groups: Bloods and Crips. Blood gangs, as a rule, are enemies of the Crip gangs, although not all Blood or Crip gangs get along with each other. In the Western region of the U.S., there appears to be a greater number of Crip gang members than Blood gangs. Many Blood and Crip gangs have been transplanted from California and have retained their L.A. County gang name affiliations.

Blood gangs can be characterized from the following:

(1) Blood gang members identify with the color red.

(2) Blood gang members address each other as "BLOOD" and use the word in the same manner that the Crip gang members use the term "CUZ."

(3) Blood gang graffiti can be identified by the terms "BLOOD," "BLOODSTONE," "BS," or "C/K," which stands for Crip killer.

(4) There are more than 75 Blood "sets" or gangs in the City of Los Angeles, California, alone, and there are uncounted numbers of Blood sets in the Western region of the U.S.

(5) Because Blood gangs were first formed to protect themselves from Crip gangs, most Blood gangs are allied and treat anyone wearing red in their territory with respect.

(6) The word "Blood" is not usually found in the gang name, such as "Outlaws" or "Crips." Instead, a gang name will have a word with a "B" in it or be identified as "Bounty Hunters" or "Piru" or a certain part of a city or area.

Crip gangs can also be characterized by the following:

(1) Crip gang members identify with the color blue.

(2) Crip gang members address each other using the word "CUZ," short for cousin. They also announce what they are by addressing non-gang members or people they are not sure of as "CUZ." The word "CUZ" may be spelled in different ways such as "KUZZ" or "CUZZZ."

(3) Crip gang graffiti can be identified by other words than Crip or cuz; the symbol "B/K," which stands for Blood Killers is also an identifier. All Crips are mortal enemies of all Bloods. The "B" use in graffiti

will have a slash through it; this shows disrespect for the other gang.

(4) There are more than 125 known Crip "sets" in the City of Los Angeles, California, alone. There are uncounted numbers of sets in the Western region of the U.S. The Crips usually outnumber the Bloods in the amount of different sets and members. This is usually a ratio of approximately 3 to 1.

(5) The word "Crip" is usually found in the gang name, such as "Hoover Crips," "4-Tray Crips," and "Carver Park Crips."

Dress

In most respects, dress can be used to establish gang affiliation. A red or blue bandanna is a black gang member's national flag. Red or blue shoelaces and other articles of clothing that are conspicuously blue or red, such as belts, ball caps, jackets, or curlers. Tattoos with gang names, slogans, or insignias. Graffiti appears on clothing, especially on shoes, and legs or arms.

Graffiti

Black graffiti is not as uniform as Latino graffiti, but several rules do apply to most of it. Generally, it is read the same as Latino graffiti; left to right, top to bottom. Black gangs more often use the slant sign "/" for a spacer. The numbers 1, 2, and 3

are often replaced with the terms "ace," "duce," or [sic] "trey," respectively. Fifty-Second Street becomes "Five Duce/Street"; Eighty-Third Avenue becomes "Eight Trey/Avenue" and so forth. The term "trey" is often spelled "tray" by the gangs.

Black gang members refer to themselves as "pimps," "players," "dogs," "gangsters," "homeboys," and "hustlers." Some of the members are also part of some gang names. Crip gang members refer to themselves as "cuzz"; cuzz being interchangeable with Crip. Blood gang members sometimes refer to themselves as "piru" or "red rags."

Monikers

Members of black gangs use colorful monikers or nicknames to describe themselves, such as "Super Fly," "Killer," "Face," "Yo Yo," "De Mac," and "Ace." Many times, black gangs will include rival gang abbreviations along with the slant sign and "K" representing killers. Other symbols and slang frequently used includes: "Bo" for marijuana, "Crab" for Crip, "Hood" for neighborhood, "N-H" for neighborhood, "Rooster" for piru or Blood, "Ru" for piru or Blood, "Set" for neighborhood or gang, "Sway-boy" for Blood or anti-Crip, "Ugs" for Bloods, and "What set you from?" asking what gang you are a member of.

EXAMPLES

W
 WEST
 EAST
 EAST
 SIDE
 FURL'S
 B/K

Rollin 60
 LUZ

Hispanic Gangs

In the early 1900's, the first evidence of Hispanic gangs surfaced in the Southern California area. Between 1910 and 1925, there was a great influx of immigrants into the State of California, particularly the Los Angeles area from Mexico due to the political instability of that country. These immigrants tended to reside in close proximity to other Hispanics who had migrated from the same geographical area in Mexico. Rivalry developed between some of the immigrants from different areas of Mexico or the U.S., leading to the evolution of the first known gangs.

The Depression of the 1930's and the pre-World War II era further contributed to the migration of Hispanic families to California, Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon, and Texas from Mexico. In the course of time, these newcomers fragmented into several groups, each claiming its own territory or turf.

More new gang territories were formed in the 1960's and 1970's as a result of freeway construction, urban renewal, and a desire of some parents to relocate their families to a better environment.

By the early 1970's, the State of California noticed an increase in gang graffiti, violence, and crime. In the 1980's, these elements were discovered in other Western states.

Hispanic gangs invariably name their gang after a geographical area or turf, something they feel is worth fighting for and defending. Foremost in each gang member's mind is the belief that the gang is more important than the individual member. This philosophy contributes to the perpetuation of gang activity by members, even with the knowledge they may die in the commission of such activity.

Hispanic gang activity often becomes a "family affair." Young males, ages 10 to 13, will be the "pee wees" or the "lil winos" within the gang. The ages of 14 to 22 comprise the "hard-core" members who are

involved in gang enforcement and crimes of a gang-related nature. Anyone who lives past the age of 22 then becomes a "Veterano." The "Veterano" may actively participate in crimes but more often will give aid, shelter, and advice to younger gang members. They will hide members from the police, dispose of weapons used in a crime, and provide places for the members to meet and have parties.

Hispanic gangs form alliances for purposes of strength. Intergang feuds and "wars" occur largely over territory or as a result of some real or imagined transgression by a rival gang.

White Gangs

For most people who grew up before the 1960's, skinheads are seen as yet another unpleasant and ugly aspect of modern youth. The real origins and reasons for the emergence of the cult get lost in outrage at the behavior of those who possess the style.

The movement came about in England in the late 1960's but phased out in 1972 when other new influences in England had taken over. However, in 1976, in the industrial areas of England, new youth surfaced more anarchial and more shocking than before. The "new skins" achieved this by reviving the most extreme elements of the old skinhead style and by exaggerating them. Heads were shaved completely or the crop

bleached. Boots, jeans, and braces were also revived. The swastika, already adorning many a "punk" t-shirt, was flaunted in the form of facial tattoos, and the public was taunted with Nazi salutes (Walker, 1980; Hebdige, 1979).

White gang members share a common conviction, usually centered around racism and anarchy. They are united in their quest for unification of the white race. There are several identified white supremacist groups, for example: "WAR," the White Aryan Resistance; "SWP," Supreme White Power; the "Skinheads"; the "KKK"; "Aryan Nations"; "Odinists"; and several splinter groups from each of the former. There is a cross-over of occult groups, also. The former groups have nothing but time to cultivate new members, develop justifications for their beliefs, and solicit training materials (Booker, 1980).

Most white graffiti is written by "stoners" who are usually involved in alcohol or drug abuse and criminal acts. The graffiti is accompanied by radio station logos, rock band names, outlaw biker slogans, and white-supremacy-type slogans. These youths may or may not be heavily involved in drugs and crime, but the majority commit crimes to support a drug addiction. White gangs which associate themselves with the white supremacy groups such as the "Ku Klux Klan," the "American Nazi

Party," and the "Supreme White Power" groups are increasing in number and size throughout the Western region of the U.S. Their graffiti is often a means of glorifying and advertising the beliefs they espouse (Daniel, 1972).

Sometimes, members of a "stoner" group will "x-out" Latin or black graffiti. For the most part, white youth gangs do not claim to be just that, "gangs," but their activities fall within the given definition of a gang. Some of the symbols and slang frequently used include: "13," marijuana or the thirteenth letter of the alphabet; "666," the Biblical sign of the Beast or devil; "ANP," American Nazi Party; "Arkies," a white gang; "Cowboys," a white gang; "DFFL," Dope Forever Forever Loaded; "Goat Ropers," a white gang; "Honkies," a white gang; "HD," Harley-Davidson motorcycle; "Low Riders," a white gang; "NSWPP," National Socialist White People Party; "NSWP," National Socialist Workers Party; "Oakies," a white gang; "Surfer," a white gang; "SRIW," Super Race is White; "SWP," Supreme White Power; "WPOD," White Punks on Dope.

years later. The first, and still the most powerful, is the Hell's Angels, named after a B-17 bomber squad that operated out of England during WWII. Today, the gangs have moved on to new crimes, including the manufacture and distribution of meth. Many of the gangs are set up like Mafia families and operate on a multi-state or international level.

Also, many outlaw motorcycle gangs are thought to be tied to white supremacist groups, including the Ku Klux Klan and the Aryan Brotherhood. The Aryan Brotherhood is a white supremacist prison gang that started in the West Coast prisons in the early 1960's. The gang was formed primarily to protect white inmates against such already-established minority prison gangs as the Mexican Mafia. The Aryan Brotherhood prison gang forged permanent links with the Hell's Angels in the 1970's. That was when Ralph Berger, the club's founder and president, was sentenced to prison in California for a variety of crimes. When Berger allied with the prison gang, the Hell's Angels were bonded with the white supremacist movement.

To many people, the thought of heavily armed, drug-running racist bikers must seem like something out of a B-rated crime movie. That is not to say the youth gangs such as the Crips, Bloods, and Skinheads are overrated, but the threat posed by outlaw motorcycle gangs has

definitely been underreported by the media.

In addition to the descriptive names of certain gangs, a series of number designations are also used to identify a particular gang. For example, the number "81" refer to the eighth and first letters of the alphabet, "H" and "A," or Hell's Angels.

VII DRUG USE IN SCHOOLS

The public has become aware of drug abuse as a problem for U.S. public schools in the past 3 years. When asked to identify the biggest problems with which the public schools must deal, 32 percent of those interviewed for the 1988 Gallup education poll reported "use of drugs by students." Lack of discipline was a distant second, reported by 19 percent of the respondents (Gallup & Elam, 1988).

The year 1988 was the third consecutive year in which the public identified drug abuse as the biggest school problem. However, in 1986 only 2 percentage points separated the problem of drug abuse from the problem of discipline. In 1987, drug abuse was reported by 30 percent of the respondents, discipline by 22 percent. In the 17 Gallup education polls prior to 1986, the public identified discipline as the biggest problem for public schools each year except in 1971 when "lack of proper financing" was reported to be the biggest problem (Gallup & Elam, 1988).

A particularly troubling aspect of the drug problem is the notion that many children who would otherwise remain on a path toward responsible citizenship are deflected by drug use which, in turn, leads to reduced performance in school, tragic accidents, involvement in

gangs and crime, and reduced life chances (NCJ-104555, 1988).

Survey of Youth

Drugs

Johnston (1987) reported that the United States has the highest levels of illicit drug use among young people to be found in any industrialized nation. Student use of illicit drugs increased steadily through the 1970's and reached a peak for most categories of drugs in 1981. During this period of time, 60 percent of the high school students surveyed reported smoking marijuana, and 10 percent reported smoking it on a daily basis. More than half (57 percent) of the high school students surveyed reported that they had tried other illicit drugs, and more than one-third had tried illicit drugs other than marijuana. In the following 6 years, 1981 through 1986, the use of alcohol remained steady, and cigarette smoking, which Johnston (1987) reported will take the lives of more young people than all other drugs combined, had not significantly dropped among high school students since 1984.

The use of drugs is not confined only to high school students. The percentage of youngsters who begin using marijuana in the ninth grade or earlier has almost doubled over the last five years. Many hard-core drug users report that marijuana was their "threshold" drug,

the one that took them into the world of cocaine, heroin, and PCP. That perception is corroborated among drug-using youth in the long-term, state-operated juvenile facilities; 19 percent of the youth reported they first used drugs before the age of 10; 38 percent of the youth reported their first use was before the age of 12 (NCJ-11365, 1988).

Reported by Johnston (1987), most pre-teens and teens' initial experiences with the so-called "gateway" drugs (marijuana, alcohol, and cigarettes) took place before high school. Specifically, about 23 percent of the high school students tried marijuana before the ninth grade; about 55 percent tried alcohol before the ninth grade; and about 36 percent first got drunk, "intoxicated," before the ninth grade. About 53 percent tried cigarettes before the ninth grade, and about 12 percent were smoking daily before the ninth grade. About 45 percent of the people labeled as drug "abusers" started using drugs before the ninth grade.

The statistics on the use and abuse of marijuana, alcohol, and cigarettes among pre-teen and high school students are relevant because they show a contrast to the use of "hard" drugs later on in life (NCJ-118312, 1989; NCJ-97221, 1987).

According to Table #12, students in 1986 were using drugs (with the exception of stimulants) at about the

same rate as in 1976. For example, 53 percent of the high school class of 1976 indicated they had "ever used" marijuana; 51 percent of the class of 1986 indicated the same. The numbers reporting recent marijuana use (32 percent of the class of 1976 and 23 percent of the class of 1986) have showed a slight decrease over the past decade. It is hard to be optimistic about drug use among high school students when reported declines in drug usage remain unacceptable (Johnston, 1987, 1985).

**TABLE 12 DRUG USAGE: AMERICA'S HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS
PERCENT EVER USED**

	1980	1981	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Marijuana/Hashish	60.3	59.5	57.0	54.9	54.2	50.9	50.2
Inhalants	11.9	12.3	13.6	14.4	15.4	15.9	17.0
Inhalants Adj. ¹	17.6	17.4	18.8	19.0	18.1	20.1	18.6
Amyl & Butyl	11.1	10.1	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.6	4.7
Hallucinogens	13.3	13.3	11.9	10.7	10.4	9.7	10.3
Hallucinogens Adj. ²	15.7	15.7	14.7	13.3	12.1	11.9	10.6
LSD	9.3	9.8	8.9	8.0	7.5	7.2	8.4
PCP	9.6	7.8	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.8	3.0
Cocaine	15.7	16.5	16.2	16.1	17.3	16.9	15.2
Heroin	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
Other Poizates ³	9.8	10.1	9.4	9.7	10.2	9.0	9.2
Stimulants ³	26.4	32.2	35.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants Adj. ^{3,4}	NA	NA	26.9	27.9	26.2	23.4	21.6
Sedatives ³	14.9	16.0	14.4	13.3	11.8	10.4	8.7
Barbiturates ³	11.0	11.3	9.9	9.9	9.2	8.4	7.4
Methaqualone	9.5	10.6	10.1	8.3	6.7	5.2	4.0
Tranquilizers ³	15.2	14.7	13.3	12.4	11.9	10.9	10.9
Alcohol	93.2	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.2	91.3	92.2
Cigarettes	71.0	71.0	70.6	69.7	68.8	67.6	67.2
<p>NA = Not Available ¹ Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrates ² Adjusted for underreporting of PCP ³ Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders ⁴ Adjusted for overreporting of the non-prescription stimulants</p>							

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, p. 47.

Alcohol

Johnston (1985) reported that in 1963 only 4 percent of America's young adults had tried marijuana. A further study by Johnston (1985) showed that 57 percent of America's young adults had tried marijuana in 1983. The reported use of alcohol in 1963 by young adults was 47 percent; in 1983, the percentage of high school students who admitted use of alcohol was roughly 92 percent.

Alcohol is the most widely used drug by juveniles. A 1981 survey reported that 93 percent of high school seniors had at least tried alcoholic beverages, 71 percent reported using alcohol in the past month, and 41 percent reported binge drinking (5 or more drinks on a single occasion) within the past 14 days. It has been estimated that between one-third and one-half of the young people in the United States become intoxicated once every 14 days (NCJ-97221, 1987).

Most of us have observed a person in the process of getting drunk. A drink or two can reduce one's inhibitions. A few more drinks seriously affect one's judgment, speech, and motor coordination. Occasionally, an impulsive or inexperienced drinker will consume a fatal dose before losing consciousness. Yet, despite the progressive loss of function, a drinker is not aware of impairment. Thus, this impairment is probably the root

of the "drug problem." The gradual impairment caused by many widely used drugs does not become obvious until an individual has become a confirmed user (Carlson, 1984).

So, what does it mean when someone is labeled as an "alcoholic?" Many people have a stereotyped image of an alcoholic as a skid-row transient sleeping on the sidewalk with a wine bottle in his or her hand. While this person may be an alcoholic, his or her type constitutes only about 25 to 45 percent of the alcoholics living on the streets and about 5 percent of the alcoholics in the U.S. (NCJ-104562, 1988).

Alcoholism and alcoholic have been defined by a variety of criteria. The World Health Organization describes the term alcoholic as:

"Those excessive drinkers whose dependence upon alcohol has attained such a degree that it shows a noticeable mental disturbance or an interference with their bodily and mental health, their interpersonal relations, and their smooth social and economic functioning, or who show prodromal signs of such development." (1952)

The criteria committee of the National Council on Alcoholism (NCA) defines alcoholism as a "pathological dependence on alcohol" (NCA 1972). And the DSM-III defines alcohol dependence as "either a pattern or pathological alcohol use or impairment in social or occupational functioning due to alcohol use." It further defines alcohol abuse as "a pattern of pathological alcohol use" (APA, 1980). As the above examples demon-

strate, the meanings of many of the definitions are similar, but the specific wording for each is different.

Regardless of how alcoholism or an alcoholic is defined, some groups, however, seem to be at greater risk than others. For example, males appear to become alcoholic more frequently than females; 10 to 15 percent of adult male drinkers report consuming 120 or more drinks per month, compared with only 4 percent of female drinkers, and 5 percent of males also reported experiencing 3 or more symptoms of alcohol dependence, compared with about 2 percent of female drinkers (DeLuca, et. al., 1981).

Like many of us who may have a stereotyped view of the alcoholic, the educational community has tended to look upon alcoholism as a problem associated with adults--not a phenomena affecting school-aged persons.

There are features of the drug usage that should be noted. First, according to the FBI's schedule of illicit drugs, new ones are added but none are removed from the list of scheduled substances. Thus, marijuana and LSD (Schedule 1 drugs), two of the most commonly used drugs of the 1960's, did not replace or diminish the use and or abuse of "established" legally available drugs such as alcohol and tobacco. Nor has the recent increase in the use of cocaine and amphetamines and

"designer drugs" such as "ice" or "MDMA," replaced marijuana or LSD (FBI, 1988).

This is meant to mean that, regionally the demand for a particular drug(s) does vary. But the individual preference for a particular drug(s) does not so much come and go as it comes and goes and comes again and again. This is the cyclical pattern of drug preference. See Table #13.

TABLE 13 ARRESTS FOR DRUG ABUSE VIOLATION: 1987

TOTAL*	U.S. 100%	WESTERN STATES 100%
Sale/Manufacture:	25.8	20.0
Heroin/Cocaine	14.1	11.4
Marijuana	7.0	5.9
Synthetic drugs	.9	.2
Other drugs	3.8	2.4
Possession:	74.2	80.0
Heroin/Cocaine	31.5	42.9
Marijuana	33.4	42.9
Synthetic drugs	1.8	.6
Other drugs	7.5	13.9

* Percentages may not add to totals.

Source: National Institute of Justice, NCJ-121022, 1990, p. 29.

Secondly, Johnston (1987) argues that juvenile drug use is not unique to a select few; that juveniles are more vulnerable to the lure of illicit drug use and that drugs are more readily available, and in more potent and

less expensive forms. The Bureau of Justice Statistics reported in 1990 that high school seniors stated they could obtain the following drugs "fairly easily" or "very easily":

Alcohol	89.7%
Marijuana	85.0
Amphetamines	63.9
Cocaine powder	50.3
Crack	42.1
Tranquilizers	49.1
Barbiturates	47.8
LSD	33.3
Heroin	28.0

(NCJ-121022, 1990).

Thirdly, that peer pressure is an important factor in drug use. Johnston (1987) found that much of youthful drug use was initiated through peer social-learning processes, and research has shown a high correlation between an individual's illicit drug use and that of his or her friends.

Then, drugs become a double-edged sword. First, they are readily available and in more potent and less expensive forms. Second, juveniles use them because their friends do. The most destructive effects of drug use have nothing to do with short-term inebriation, nothing to do with "being high." The most destructive effects are not felt at all. The degenerative effects of ethanol on the liver or the storing of THC from marijuana in the cells of the brain is not felt by the user, nor is a teenager's passage from "experimental"

drug use to "social" drug use, or from social use to "chemical dependency" (Carlson, 1984).

Drug Education

It must be stressed that American education is not in the midst of a Golden Age, rather a "Drug Age." Concern about drug use is not new to our society or to our time. What is new are the millions of school-aged persons using marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, LSD, and other illicit drugs along with legal drugs. The problem of drug use and abuse have been addressed in a variety of ways, most commonly through legislation, education, and law enforcement. The degree of interest in preventing drug use and related problems, however, has depended on the nature and level of the perceived problem, the political climate, the economic climate, and pressure from interested groups (Jones & Battjes, 1985).

The reasons why people use illicit drugs, however, are complex and are affected not only by the legality or illegality of the drugs, but also by family, societal, and cultural factors. Law enforcement can be but one part of the solution, education being another part of the solution, and programs to inform people about the properties of various drugs and the risks associated with their use. The short-term answer may be an enlightened awareness and perception of the problem. The long-term answer may be to prevent the use of illicit

drugs. Schools are most likely to succeed in achieving the latter if they allot more time and money to drug education before children confront the choice of whether or not to use a "gateway" or "threshold" drug (Schaps, 1981).

Although the public may perceive that substantial resources have been allocated to drug prevention and intervention through education and public information campaigns, the amounts spent on these efforts are small compared with those spent by agencies that enforce drug laws. This resource problem results from a historical emphasis on solving drug problems by reducing supply rather than demand (NCJ-104556, 1988; NCJ-118312, 1989).

Many attempts have been made to control the use and abuse of drugs (including alcohol and tobacco) through education. Society's readiness to seek educational solutions for social ills reflects the value it attached to education per se and its commitment to the notion of education based upon rational argument and experience.

Educational strategies and programs to combat drug abuse differ in many aspects, including the categories of drugs and groups the programs target, their content and objectives, the media, the audience, the processes they use, and their effectiveness. Drug education is neither a simple nor a single concept; it refers, rather, to a collectivity of laws, policies, programs,

and actions designed to influence the use of drugs (Bell, et. al., 1985).

Drug education programs generally fall into three groups: those that focus on providing factual information about drugs; those that are concerned with attitudes, feelings, and values; and those that attempt to deal more directly with behavior. Most modern programs contain elements of all three approaches (Glynn, et. al., 1983).

The current trend is to include a variety of components designed to influence knowledge, feelings, skills, and behavior. The elements of the programs attempt to develop or enhance general interpersonal and coping skills, and specific skills related to drug use, such as assertiveness and refusal to use drugs (Glynn, et. al., 1983).

Promising evidence regarding the impact of these education programs comes from smoking prevention studies, which offer approaches that can be applied to education about other drugs (Bell, et. al., 1985).

A recent trend in some drug education programs is to use positive peer influences by involving same-age or older peers in teaching and counseling. By contrast, other programs attempt to counteract the negative influence of peer pressure to use drugs. Schaps (1981) reported that, "Evidence suggests that programs

involving both peers and teachers are more effective than programs involving teachers alone."

The strength of programs that depend exclusively on the transmission of information rests on the fact that they fit into the traditional way in which schools and students operate, namely into a cognitive orientation to learning. They are easy to implement and evaluate, and they meet students' expectations. No time is required to prepare students to deal with the less familiar processes and content associated with life skills programs (Tobler, 1986).

Information programs, however, suffer from a major weakness. According to Polich (1984), they fail to take account of noncognitive influences on behavior and tend to focus only on the negative aspect of drug use, running the risk of arousing excessive levels of anxiety. Tobler (1986) concluded that focusing on handling peer pressure, such as the "Just Say No" approaches, may placate concerned but naive parents, teachers, and funding sources, but it is an incomplete approach to confronting the task of preventing drug abuse. According to both Polich (1984) and Tobler (1986), the emphasis should be placed on reducing the abuse, regular use, and misuse of drugs among teenagers.

The effectiveness of types of drug education is also in question. The goal of drug-free youth is not as

easy as it may seem, particularly if "drug-free" is simply what it means: "alcohol-free," "tobacco-free," and "marijuana-free." There are numerous programs, curricula, and books developed toward a more effective drug-free lifestyle. In contrast, there are these same directed toward the "responsible use" of drugs. These types of programs have an "anti-drug" stand but stress the responsible use of drugs; they do not come out in favor of refusing to use drugs altogether.

In Rosen and Weil's 1983 book entitled, "Chocolate to Morphine: Understanding Mind-Active Drugs," the first chapter delivered the following message: ". . . drugs are here to stay." The authors continue by advising young readers to:

". . . question your parents about the drugs they use. Maybe they will agree to give up theirs if you will give up yours. If you can convince them that your drug use is responsible, you may be able to allay their anxiety."

Parents are also counseled by Rosen and Will (1983), "Don't make your child feel it is wrong to get high." The authors further argue that ". . . there are no bad drugs, only bad relationships with drugs."

The discussion of do-it-anyway-but-be-responsible implies that the use of a legal or illicit drug may be an appropriate answer for a particular group of people. It is clear that not all approaches are equally effective or appropriate for all target audiences or for

all drugs. Without an informed evaluation, little progress can be made toward the goal of "drug-free" youth, nor with the problem of drug use and abuse in the schools be solved. The problem of drugs in schools, drug usage by pre-teens and teens can be solved, but it must be addressed in a comprehensive and complete way that will allow the effective prevention of drug use and related problems.

VIII SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Perspective

It was estimated that nearly 35 million personal and household crimes were committed throughout the nation during 1987 versus 34 million in 1986, and the increase in crime continues each year at the rate of between 1 to 2 percent (NCJ-115524, 1989).

Unpleasant as the fact may be, crime is out of control. No longer can we sigh apathetically or blithely shrug our shoulders and say that crime is something that happens to someone else. Every time the clock ticks, another crime has been committed. Crime and violence are everywhere, and if you live in the Western region of the United States, you are significantly more likely to be a victim of a criminal act (NCJ-116262, 1989).

Crime is big business. Not all crimes are committed by the Mafia or drug dealers--or youth gangs or other criminals. President Johnson's blue-ribbon Crime Commission reported in 1967 that 91 percent of Americans surveyed admitted to committing acts for which they could have been sent to prison. These Americans were not simply the "criminal element," but so-called honest, respected citizens of our land (USGPO, 1967).

The 1960's and 1970's were a grievous period in our nation's history. Comparing that period with what has

occurred in the 1980's and what will occur in the 1990's only reinforces the premise of this thesis. President Johnson's Commission listed some 200 factors responsible for lawlessness and outlined ways to correct the upward swing in crime. However, some 22 years later we discovered that crime has increased, not decreased, despite the implementation of many of the recommendations (USGPO, 1967).

Crime and the fear of crime threaten both teachers and students and destroy the learning environment within the school. The previous statistics and information presented seem to justify this concern.

According to Welsh (1987), one day while beginning a lesson, he heard a strange cooing sound and turned around to discover a baby sitting on the lap of one of the students in his classroom. It was her baby. Welsh notes that this was not the first time a student had brought a baby to class, despite there being a rule against it. Clearly, high school is not what it once was or as is perceived today. This point has been made repeatedly in this thesis.

Obviously, students have changed. They hold real jobs, own and drive cars, use illegal drugs, commit violent crimes, have sex, and make babies. They seem more worldly and wiser than past generations; they participate in more adult activities, but they are not

more adult. It is not just that students are different. Parents, too, are not what they once were. According to Welsh (1987), one father wanted to provide alcoholic beverages at a school function because the "kids deserve a rest." Further noted by Welsh was a mother who called a school counselor and asked him to persuade her teenage son, who was suffering from a hangover, to get out of bed and go to school. Also, a divorced mother who slips away with her boyfriend on weekends, leaving her two teenage daughters to fend for themselves, asked the school for help because one of the girls had begun to imitate her.

The teachers may also have changed. Welsh (1987) reported that some students had included obscenities in their assigned papers. One student wrote, "This is a fucking waste of time and paper." It was a test to see if the teacher read what the student had written. The teacher flunked the test.

The message seems to be clear, that our society has changed drastically in the past two decades, and what goes on in our schools merely reflects those changes. The schools are different because the United States is different. It is a country in which children spend more time in front of the television than they spend in the classroom; in which students come home to empty, locked houses; in which foreigners are ridiculed and racial

prejudice endemic; in which children turn in their parents for illegal drug use and abuse. More importantly, the soaring crime rates and immorality found in our schools merely reflects how our society has changed. That the school is a reflecting pool into which we may look and see ourselves!

Recommendations

The purpose of this thesis is twofold. First, to present information relating to the prevalence of crime and violence. Second, to develop a usable nomenclature to better understand and deal with the problems of crime and violence in the nation's private and public schools. Moreover, the purpose of this thesis is to transmit and instill ideas and information in the mind of the reader.

These challenges have been met!

The challenge facing educators is to provide in-service training programs. These programs should focus on 1) the problems that exist in the schools, increasing teacher awareness of crime and violence and how it affects their students, and 3) understanding the language used by students and others that refer to drugs, crime, and gangs in the public sector as well as the schools.

The data presented in this thesis, especially in the glossary which has been developed from the literature, should serve as a ready reference to each

principal, counselor, and classroom teacher. To know the terminology is not sufficient. Educators must have a thorough understanding not only of the nomenclature, but also of the meaning of these terms and how this information relates to them in the context of the classroom and school.

Change is constant, and educators, more than others, realize this fact. However, with change must come understanding and knowledge.

Ideally, the school must help the parents, primary caregivers, and the community understand and deal with the change in their neighborhoods and schools. In-service workshops for this population and exposure to the nomenclature in the glossary will assist these groups to better understand and deal with the changes and problems they face daily.

Schools must change as society changes. They must meet the challenges society presents them daily. Knowledge and understanding can overcome fear.

The glossary of terms will assist not only educators, but also the public and the justice community to understand each other and work together to create a better learning environment.

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A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX A

OFFENSES

An "offense" is something that violates a law and for which a penalty is prescribed by statute or ordinance. An offense can be a violation, an infraction, a misdemeanor, or a felony:

- (1) **Violations and Infractions.** An offense is a violation or an infraction if the maximum possible penalty is a fine. These are not crimes.
- (2) **Misdemeanors.** An offense is a misdemeanor if the maximum possible penalty is up to a year in the county jail. Misdemeanors are crimes.
- (3) **Felonies.** An offense is a felony if the maximum possible penalty is more than one year in the state prison or life in the state prison without the possibility of parole, or the death penalty is imposed. A judge has the power to reduce some types of felonies to misdemeanors. Felonies are crimes.

Felonies and misdemeanors are subdivided based upon the seriousness of the crime and the maximum possible penalty that can be imposed:

- (1) **Misdemeanors.**

Class C -- 30 days in jail and up to a \$500
fine

Class B -- 6 months in jail and up to a
\$1,000 fine

Class A -- 1 year in jail and up to a \$2,500
fine

(2) **Felonies.**

Class C -- 5 years in prison and up to a
\$100,000 fine

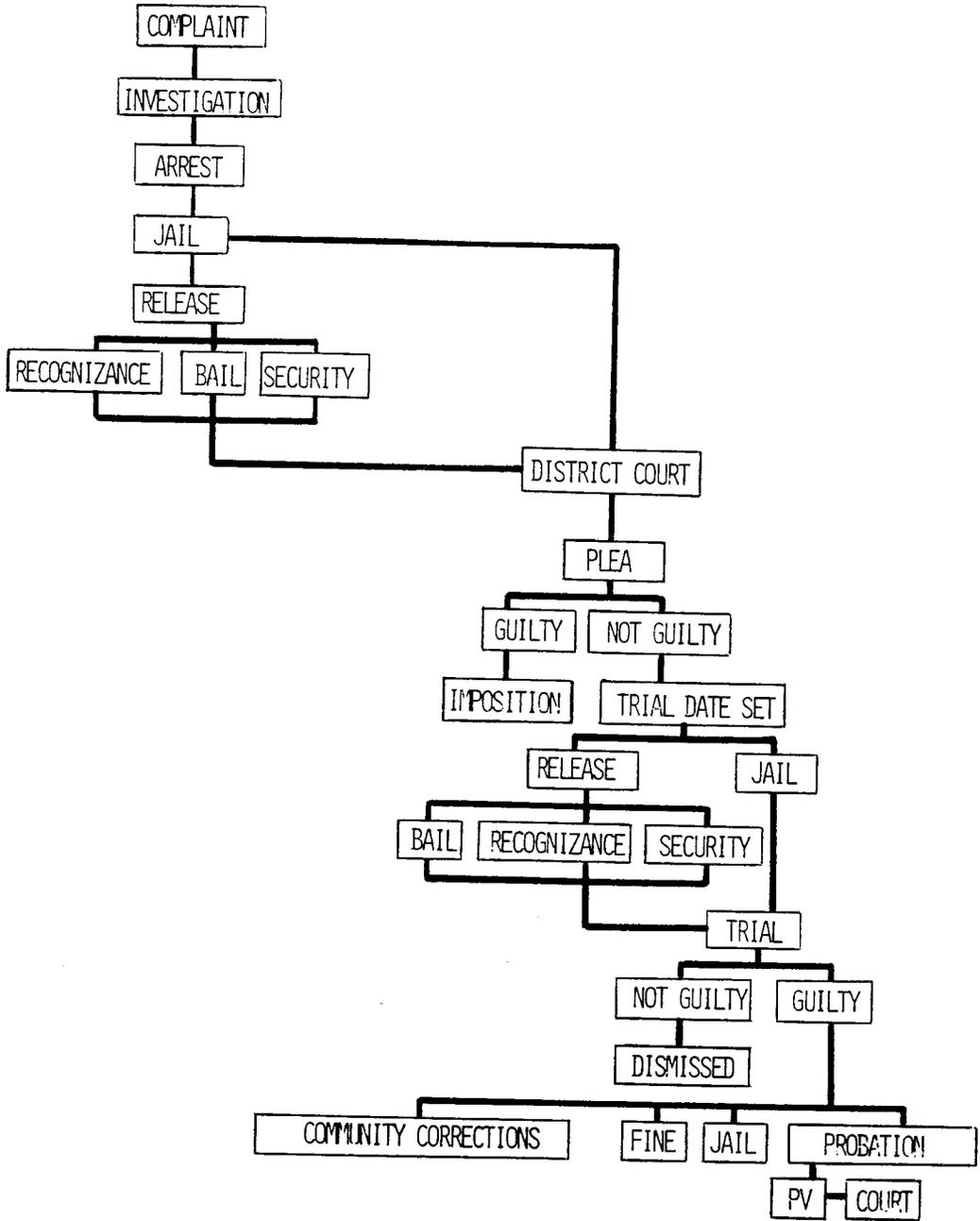
Class B -- 10 years in prison and up to a
\$100,000 fine

Class A -- 20 years in prison and up to a
\$100,000 fine.

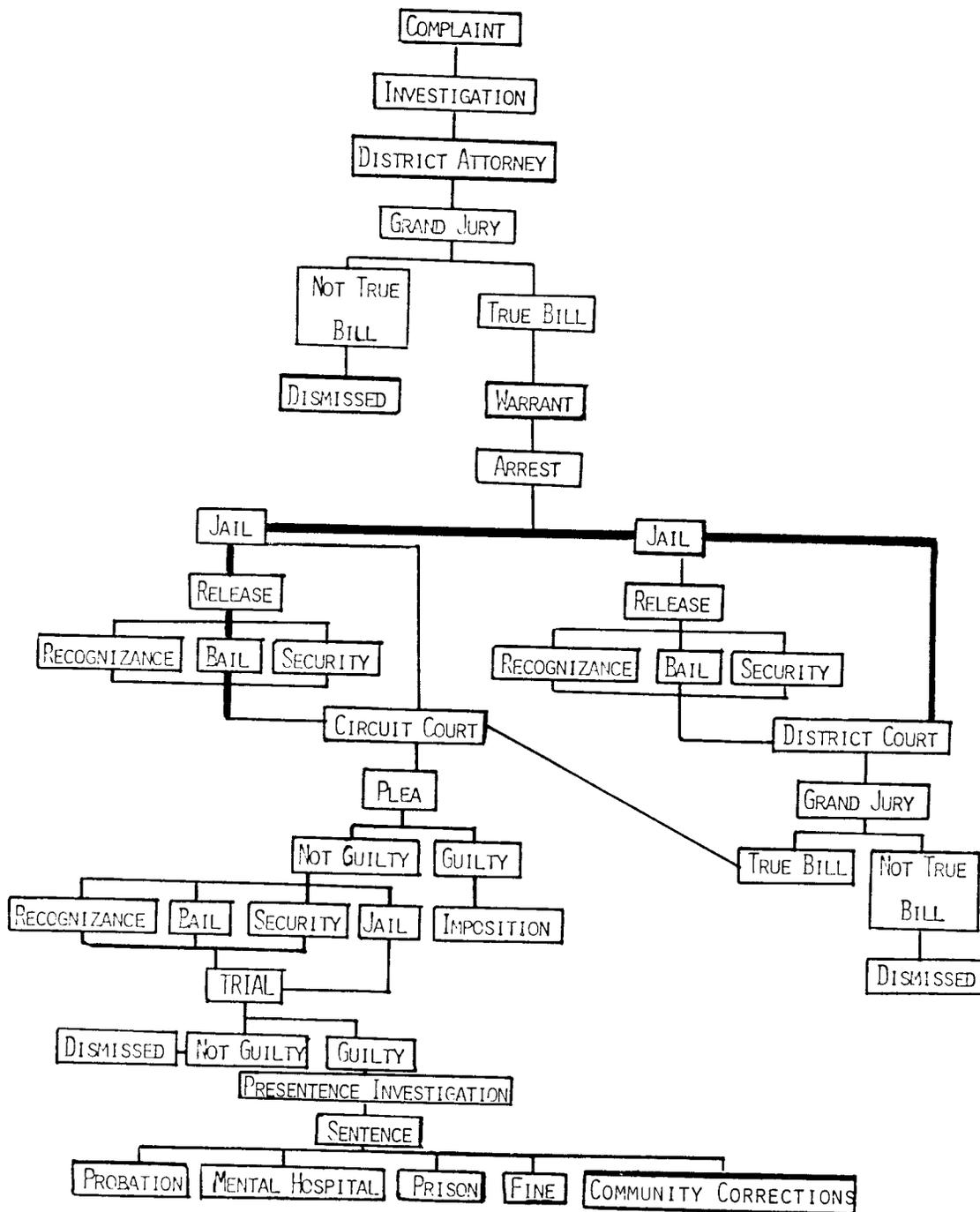
Unclassified -- Whatever the statute defining
the offense calls for. Can
be from a year and a day in
prison, to life in prison, to
the death penalty.

APPENDIX B

OFFENDER - MISDEMEANOR



APPENDIX C
OFFENDER - FELONY



APPENDIX D

The sources relating to the Glossary are informal and are derived from the natural course of events in my several years working in the criminal justice system.

GLOSSARY

- A -

- AA:** Alcoholics Anonymous.
- AAIAN:** Association for the Advancement of Instruction about Alcohol and Narcotics.
- Abactor:** legalism referring to a cattle thief or horse thief.
- ABAJ:** American Bar Association Journal.
- ABC:** Aberrant Behavior Center.
- Abe:** five-dollar bill.
- Abnormal criminal:** psychopath or psychotic whose mental illness creates the potential for criminal behavior.
- A-bomb:** marijuana-and-heroin cigarette; hashish-and-opium cigarette.
- Abscond:** to depart from a geographical area or jurisdiction prescribed by one's parole or probation without authorization; to absent oneself intentionally or conceal oneself unlawfully to avoid a legal procedure; to leave with the property of another.
- Abstinence:** habitual avoidance of alcoholic drinks and narcotics.

Abstinence syndrome: symptoms resulting from withdrawal from alcohol or drugs.

Abuse: to attack physically or with words; to maltreat or misuse; excessive use of alcohol, drugs, sex, etc.

Abusive language: defamatory, harsh, or scurrilous language.

ACA: American Correctional Association.

ACAN: Action Committee Against Narcotics.

ACAP: American Council on Alcohol Problems.

Accessories: indicators of gang affiliation: hats, handkerchiefs, shoelaces, belts, caps, bandannas, athletic shoes, jackets; refers to clothing articles.

Accessory: anyone encouraging or inciting another (or others) to commit a criminal act is called an accessory before the fact; anyone concealing the fact of a crime or aiding the escape of its perpetrator(s) is called an accessory after the fact.

Accomplice: anyone participating in a crime or advising and encouraging the commission of a crime.

Ace: one-dollar bill; marijuana cigarette.

Acid: 1-acetyl-d-lysergic acid diethylamide LSD-25.

Acid freak: frequent user of LSD.

Acid head: user of hallucinogenic drugs; user of LSD; LSD addict.

Acid lab: illegal laboratory producing LSD and/or other hallucinogenic drugs.

- Acid pad:** place where drugs are used.
- ACLU:** American Civil Liberties Union.
- Aconite:** poisonous alkaloid depressant, also known as monkshood or wolfsbane.
- Acquisitive vandalism:** legal term for damage to property accompanying the looting of automatic vending machines, parking meters, telephone coin boxes, etc.
- Acquittal:** judgment of a court, based on the verdict either of a judge or of a jury, that a defendant is not guilty of the offense(s) for which tried.
- ACT:** American College Testing Program.
- Active crowd:** police term for an angered and excited mob or group of people.
- Acts of God:** occurrences beyond human control, such as floods, blizzards, earthquakes, etc.
- ADA:** Assistant District Attorney.
- Adamsite:** mob-control gas which causes nausea and severe vomiting.
- ADAPCP:** Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program.
- Addict:** victim of addiction, addicted to alcohol or drugs or narcotics.
- Addicted infants:** narcotic addiction in infants born to narcotic-dependent mothers.
- Addiction:** state of chronic or periodic intoxication caused by repeated consumption of alcohol or another

drug; physiological as well as psychological dependence.

Addictive drug: physiologically or psychologically addictive drugs; includes alcohol, amphetamines, barbiturates, opiates, tranquilizers, etc.

Adjudicated: judicially determined to be a delinquent or status offender; defendant in criminal or juvenile proceedings.

Adjudication: a judicial decision or sentence, to adjudicate, which is to hear or to try and determine judicially; to determine the legal status of a juvenile as a "delinquent" or "not delinquent"; to determine guilt.

Adjudicatory hearing: fact-finding process wherein a court determines whether or not there is sufficient evidence to sustain allegations made in a petition; juvenile court term.

Administrative law: law governing how administrative agencies function.

Adult book: advertising euphemism for a pornographic publication--refers not only to books, but also to magazines and posters.

adw (ADW): assault with a deadly weapon.

African black: African-grown marijuana.

AG: Attorney General.

Aggravated assault: attack with a weapon, irrespective of whether or not there was injury, and attack without a

weapon resulting either in serious injury (for example, broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, or loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.

Aggression: behavior characterized by physical or verbal attack, or both.

Air gun: weapon which uses compressed air or gas to launch a projectile.

alc: alcohol; approximate lethal concentration of a drug or poison.

Alcohol: a Central Nervous System depressant; a sedative.

Alcoholic: a person addicted to alcohol; unsafe drinker.

Alcoholism: the compulsive abuse of alcohol by an alcoholic.

Alcoholomania: abnormal craving for alcohol.

Aloglagic: person who derives pleasure from inflicting or suffering pain; sadist; masochist.

Alias: nickname; different from a person's legal name.

Alien: foreign-born non-citizen; a traveler or vagrant.

Alienist: specialist in mental diseases.

Amapola: red Mexican poppy from which opium and derivative opiates are extracted.

American Nazi Party: group of adherents to Hitler's

racial doctrines; National Socialist White People's Party.

Am J Corr: American Journal of Corrections.

Amotivational syndrome: lack of motivation and loss of personal will, prone to suggestions and manipulation by other people; sometimes evidenced in chronic drug users.

Amphetamines: Central Nervous System stimulants producing anxiety, irritability, rapid heartbeat, and restlessness; (bennies, dexies, co-pilots, wake-ups, lid poppers, hearts, pep pills); methamphetamines (speed, dynamite).

Amphets: amphetamines.

Amps: ampules.

Analgesia: loss of sensitivity to pain.

Analgesics: drugs that relieve pain.

Anarchism: doctrine that all government is undesirable and unnecessary; anarchy; anti-ideological; anarchists who are anti-capitalist and anti-communist; a political action by young radicals.

Anascha: hashish grown in the southern USSR.

Anesthetics: drugs that abolish the sensation of pain.

Anfo: ammonium nitrate plus fuel oil (a blasting agent).

Angel dust: PCP; phencyclidine.

Anglo: Anglo-American.

Animal crackers: LSD-impregnated animal crackers.

- A-NL:** Anti-Nazi League.
- Anomie:** absence of any well-defined sense of right and wrong.
- Anorectic:** a drug that decreases appetite.
- Antabuse:** tetraethylthiuram disulfide, used in treating alcoholism.
- Anticholinergics:** drugs that block the transmission of impulses in the parasympathetic nerves.
- Antidepressants:** drugs that lessen severe depression; Elavil, Marplan, Nardil, Parnate, Tofranil (brand names).
- Antipsychotic tranquilizers:** drugs used to treat psychosis; tranquilizers; neuroleptics.
- Anti-Semitism:** antipathy toward or hatred of Jews.
- Antisocial personality:** sociopathic character disorder marked by moral deviation and often by extensive involvement in crime.
- ao:** arresting officer.
- APB:** all-points bulletin.
- Aphrodisiac:** anything increasing or stimulating sexual desire.
- Appeal:** request by the defense or the prosecution that a case be removed from a lower court and reviewed by a higher court.
- Appearance:** act of coming into a court and submitting to its authority.

Appear citation: written order issued by a law-enforcement officer directing an alleged offender to appear at a specific court at a specific time to answer a criminal charge.

Apprehend: to arrest.

ar: armed robbery.

Armed robbery: act of attempting or taking of property in the possession of another by using or threatening to use a deadly or dangerous weapon.

Arraignment: stage in the judicial process when the defendant is read the charges, informed of rights and required to enter a formal plea regarding the charges.

Arrest: to take a person into custody by authority of law in order to charge with a criminal offense.

Arrest warrant: document issued by a judicial officer directing a law-enforcement officer to arrest a person accused of a crime.

Arson: intentional destruction by explosive or fire of property with intent to defraud.

Arson-first degree: burning of dwellings.

Arson-fourth degree: an attempt to burn buildings or property.

Arson-second degree: burning of buildings.

Arson-third degree: burning of property other than buildings.

Arsonist: criminal who maliciously sets fires.

Artillery: drug-injecting equipment; drug laboratory equipment.

Aryan Brotherhood: neo-Nazi white supremacist gang engaged in criminal acts.

Aryan Youth Movement: California-based neo-Nazi white supremacist gang.

Asocial: a habitual criminal or sex offender.

ASPC: American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Aspirin smoke: cigarette laced with crushed aspirin.

Assault: an unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery. Severity of crimes in this general category range from minor threats to incidents that bring the victim near death.

Assault with a deadly weapon: unlawfully and intentionally inflicting or attempting or threatening to inflict injury or death with a deadly weapon.

ATC: Alcohol Treatment Center.

ATPE: Association of Teachers in Penal Establishments.

Attempted forcible entry: a form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Aqueous: water-based solution.

- B -

- B:** unit of marijuana, enough to fill a small matchbox.
- Baby pro:** prostitute between 12 and 16 years of age.
- Backlog:** pending cases by the court.
- Backwards:** tranquilizers.
- Bad scene:** unpleasant drug experience.
- Bad trip:** a bad reaction to drugs.
- Bag:** small glassine bag filled with drugs.
- Bam:** barbiturate plus amphetamine, a mixture of the two drugs.
- Bambalacha:** marijuana.
- b&e:** breaking and entering.
- Banditos:** motorbike gang active in the Northwest.
- Banging:** under the influence of drugs.
- Banger:** person involved in gang activity.
- Barbiturates:** depressants such as amytal and phenobarbital; slang names include blue devils, goofballs, red devils, rainbows, yellow jackets, peanuts, downs, candy, phennies, blue heavens.
- Barbs:** barbiturates.
- Barrio:** neighborhood(s) largely populated by Chicanos.
- Bartender:** coke dealer; drug dealer.
- Bashette:** a female who hangs around with Skinheads; female Skinhead.
- Bash Boy:** Bay Area Skinhead.
- Battery:** wrong physical touching of a person.

- B-bombs:** benzedrine inhalers.
- Bedbugs:** fellow addicts.
- Belly habit:** taking drugs orally.
- Bench warrant:** document issued by a judicial officer directing that a person who has failed to obey an order or notice to appear be brought before the court; court order to arrest and capture a criminal who has escaped detention, jumped bail, or violated parole or probation.
- Benjy:** one hundred dollar bill.
- Benny:** benzedrine; benzine.
- Benzedrine:** an amphetamine.
- Bernice:** slang for cocaine.
- BG's:** baby gangsters 9 to 15 years of age; younger members of a gang.
- Big bags:** ten-dollar bags of heroin.
- Big boy:** nickname for heroin.
- Big chief:** mescal buttons of the peyote cactus; mescaline derived from peyote.
- Big O:** opium.
- Biker:** motorcycle gang(ster).
- Bingle:** drug pusher; narcotics peddler.
- Biphet:** biphetamine (drug stimulant).
- B.K.:** British Knight tennis shoes; Blood/killer; associated with the Crips gang.
- Black gungi:** marijuana grown in India.
- Black Russian:** a variety of hashish.

- Blackstuff:** opium.
- Bladed weapon:** knife, sword, axe, etc.
- Blank:** non-narcotic white powder sold to gullible drug users.
- Blind tiger:** cheap or low-grade whiskey.
- Blitzed:** under the influence of narcotics or alcohol.
- Blood feud:** vendetta marked by prolonged hostility and violence.
- Blood level:** the concentration of alcohol in the blood, usually expressed in percent by weight.
- Bloods:** also known as slobs, Pirus, red rags; a black gang from Compton, California; sets include but not limited to West Side Pirus, 79 Swans, Fruit Town Pirus (Pear Street, Plum Street, Cherry Street, etc.), Bounty Hunters, Brims, Lime Street Bloods, Outlaws, Swans, Compton Pirus, Family.
- Blood graffiti:** every letter "c" is crossed out, i.e., "Compton" into "Bompton."
- Blow a stick:** smoke a marijuana cigarette.
- Blow hay:** smoke marijuana.
- Blow horse:** sniff heroin.
- Blown out:** high on drugs.
- Blow snow:** inhale cocaine.
- Blue:** anytal (barbiturate); dominant color of the "Crips" gang.
- Blue acid:** pale blue liquid LSD-25.

- Blue angels:** anytal (barbiturate).
- Bluebirds:** capsules of sodium amytal.
- Blue devils:** amobarbital capsules.
- Blue heaven:** amytal capsule.
- Blue law:** law prohibiting dancing, drinking, or working on Sunday.
- Blue movie:** pornographic film.
- Blue rags:** Crips gang; members of the Crips.
- Body drug:** physically addictive drug such as heroin.
- Boilermaker's delight:** low-grade whiskey.
- Bol-48:** d-2-bromolysergic acid tartrate (LSD-type hallucinogen).
- Bolt cutter:** heavy-duty hardware tool used to cut bolts, chain-link fencing, locks, steel bars, etc.
- Bombido:** injectable benadrine.
- Book:** to run, get away, or leave.
- Booking:** stage in the criminal justice process when the suspect arrested is formally logged by the police agency as well as being fingerprinted and photographed.
- Boost:** to boost; to shoplift; steal.
- Bootboy:** Skinhead, term from England.
- Booze babies:** infants born to alcoholic mothers.
- Boston Latin School:** first public school, Boston, Massachusetts, 1635.
- Bottle baby:** alcoholic addict.
- Brass knuckles:** used as a weapon, knuckle guards.

Breach of the peace: to agitate, to arouse, to assemble unlawfully, to awaken, to hinder, to incite to riot, to molest, to obstruct traffic, to trespass, etc.

Brick: compressed brick-shaped block of hashish, marijuana, or opium bricks usually weigh either one pound or one kilogram.

Brillo: Brillo pad used for fine powder residue of free-base cocaine.

Brim: gang members wearing the same kind of hats or caps.

Broker: drug peddler.

Brown dope: brown or tan-colored heroin of Mexican origin.

Brownie: brown-capped amphetamine capsule such as a dexedrine spansule; marijuana brownie.

Brown stuff: Mexican heroin; opium.

Brown sugar: Asian heroin.

bu: burglar(y)

Bubblehead: champagne addict.

Bubble water: champagne.

Bubbly: champagne.

Buckle: belt-buckle knife designed to be a buckle or a knife.

Bullhorn: hand-held, voice-actuated loudspeaker.

Bummer: bad experience; bad drug experience.

Bump-and-run: technique where two muggers run alongside

an intended victim; as one knocks the victim down, the other snatches the victim's handbag or purse, then the muggers run away in opposite directions.

Bumping titties: fighting.

Bundle of Benjies: bundle of \$100 bills.

Burglary: unlawful or forcible entry of a residence usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry. The entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or it may be through a unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering had no legal right to be present in the structure, a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a household burglary to take place. Illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. In fact, burglary does not necessarily have to occur on the premises. If the breaking and entering occurred in a hotel or vacation residence, it still would be classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time.

Burn up the highway: indulge in dangerously fast driving.

Bust: arrest or interrogation.

Busy bee: name for PCP.

- C -

- C:** abbreviation for cocaine; \$100 bill.
- Cabbage leaves:** paper money.
- Cactus:** mescaline extracted from mescal or peyote.
- Cadillac:** coffee with cream and large amount of sugar, reportedly to help prolong heroin high.
- Caffeine:** an alkaloid found in coffee, tea, and kala nuts that acts as a stimulant.
- California sunshine:** LSD-25.
- Calo:** language of the barrio.
- Camarilla:** clique; secret organization.
- CAMRC:** Child Abuse and Maltreatment Reporting Center.
- Cam red:** reddish-brown Cambodian marijuana.
- Canadian black:** Canadian-grown marijuana.
- Candy:** barbiturates.
- Cannabis:** generic name for marijuana.
- Caper:** criminal action, ranging from killing, robbing, or arson to non-violent crimes.
- Capsule:** a container, usually of gelatine, that encloses a dose of an oral medicine.
- Car banger:** thieves who steal from automobiles, recreation vehicles, and trucks.
- Career criminal:** individual who makes crime a way of life; a profession.
- Carga:** heroin; a fix; a load of heroin.
- Cargo:** load of drugs; load of stolen items.

- Carnie:** carnival; carnival worker.
- Carrying:** carrying drugs on one's person or in one's vehicle.
- Cartwheel:** amphetamine tablet.
- Case:** a civil dispute or criminal charge that ends up in court for resolution by a judge or jury; an opinion written by one or more judges.
- Caseload:** total number of cases filed in a given court or before a given judicial officer during a given period of time.
- CASH:** Chicago Area Skinheads.
- Casual criminals:** occasional criminals who commit crimes for profit to fulfill some pressing need; inexperienced criminals.
- Catholic aspirin:** amphetamine tablets bearing a cross-shaped scoring.
- CC:** Compton Crips.
- ccw:** carrying a concealed weapon.
- Central Nervous System depressants:** non-barbiturate sedative; alcohol; barbiturates.
- Central Nervous System stimulants:** amphetamines; caffeine; cocaine; nicotine.
- Chain drinker:** person who consumes one drink after another.
- Chalice:** water pipe; a bong used to smoke marijuana.
- Channel:** vein used for injecting a drug.

- Chests up:** a fighting game more serious than roughhousing; game for members of a gang.
- Cheves:** beers.
- Child abuse:** physical mistreatment of children or juveniles.
- Child care centers:** residential treatment centers; treatment facility; refers to status of juveniles that are involved with the courts and/or CSD.
- Child neglect:** willful failure by the person(s) responsible for a child's well-being to provide education, clothing, food, shelter, supervision, etc.
- Child porn:** pornography featuring children.
- Chinese tobacco:** opium.
- China white:** 3-methylfentanyl, a powerful synthetic heroin.
- Chingazos:** fight, fighting; to hit or throw punches.
- Chiva:** heroin.
- Chloracetophenone:** tear gas.
- Chloral hydrate:** trichloroacetaldehyde; a sedative known as joy juice, knockout drops, or a mickey finn.
- Cholley:** cocaine.
- Cholo:** a person of mixed blood; a person who wears attire from the 1940's.
- Chop shop:** shop where criminals dismantle stolen vehicles and sell the parts for money.
- CIA:** Central Intelligence Agency.

- CID:** Criminal Investigation Division.
- Cig gun:** 22-caliber handgun concealed in a cigarette lighter.
- C-1 info:** criminal investigation information.
- Civil law:** legal principles and procedures that are not criminal in nature; no punishment by imprisonment; an economic penalty.
- Civil rights law:** concerning the statutes and constitutional provisions that apply to discrimination on the basis of such characteristics as race, sex, age, ethnic background, etc.
- Class A's:** class-A drugs; addictive drugs such as opium and its derivatives.
- Class B's:** class-B drugs; slightly addictive drugs such as codeine.
- Class M's:** class-M drugs, non-addictive drugs.
- Class X crimes:** armed violence of any sort.
- Cleanup:** attempt by police to reduce crime in a specific area.
- Clear light:** high-quality LSD-25; windowpane or windowpane acid.
- Clear liquid:** LSD.
- Cleptobiosis:** aggressive stealing; prolonged stealing.
- Cliques:** a gang; a group formed by age or individuals with certain associations.

Cobbler: forger of birth certificates, paper money, passports, etc.

Cocaine: $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$ addictive alkaloid extracted from coca leaves; powerful stimulant drug.

Cocaine free-base: cocaine hydrochloride that has been converted to a non-water-solution or oil, which is dried "rock" then heated and inhaled as it evaporates; other names: base rock, crack, hubba bubba, dove, rock, etc.

Cocaine hydrochloride: powdered cocaine; a cocaine salt; substance is water-soluble and normally snorted; a powder.

Cocooning: staying at home or in a room.

Codeine: depressant drug often found in cough medicines; narcotic alkaloid found in opium; slang name of school boy.

Coke: cocaine.

Coke freak: cocaine addict.

Coke-head: cocaine addict.

Cold and hot: cocaine-and-heroin mixture.

Collar: arrest.

College: an institution of higher learning offering courses that lead to a bachelors or masters degree.

College board: used for administration of test which are considered by some colleges and universities in determining admission and placement of students.

Colors: dominant color of a gang; a color significant

to a gang's name, green for "Lime Hood Pirus"; gang colors (this could be a handkerchief, gym shoes/laces, pants, shirts, etc.)

Columbian: Columbian-grown marijuana.

Commitment: admission of an adjudicated and sentenced adult, delinquent or status offender into a correctional facility.

Community college: a non-residential, two-year college offering an associate of arts degree or professional certification.

Community facility: juvenile, adult, or non-confinement facility from which residents are allowed to depart, unaccompanied by any official, to hold or seek employment or to go to school or treatment program.

Complaint: a formal written accusation made by a person, often a prosecutor or DA and filed in a court, alleging that a person or persons committed an offense or offenses.

Compton, California: a city that is overwhelmingly black, Hispanic, and poor; the "Crips" and perhaps the "Bloods" have their origins in or around this industrial city South of Los Angeles.

Compulsive drug use: frequent drug use, with intensive levels of long duration, producing physiological or psychological dependence.

Connect: to buy drugs.

Conspiracy of concealment: efforts to conceal or cover up any evidence of crime or wrongdoing.

Constitutional law: concerned with all events and situations where the constitutionality of governmental action is called into question.

Constructive sentence: sentence created to make the punishment fit the crime.

Contact: drug supplier.

Contraband: smuggled goods; unauthorized items.

Controlled drug use: use of drugs over a period of time without abusing them.

Controlled substances: all psychoactive substances covered by laws regulating their sale and possession.

Controlled Substances Act of 1970: federal act that classifies controlled substances into five categories and regulates their use: Schedule 1 drugs include heroin, marijuana, LSD; Schedule 2 drugs include morphine, methadone, amphetamines, etc.; Schedules 3, 4, and 5 substances include drugs that have increasingly less abuse potential.

Conviction: judgment of a court; verdict of a judicial officer or jury or a guilty plea of a defendant.

Convictional crime: person whose ethical, religious, political, or social ideas and values drive him/her to crime.

Cook: prepare drugs.

- Corporal punishment:** physical chastisement.
- Correctional custody facility:** euphemism for jail, prison, etc.
- Couch potato:** television addict.
- Counselor, intake:** person who screens referrals, presents court (hearing) cases, and assigns cases to juvenile counselors.
- Counselor, juvenile:** supervises juveniles placed on probation, interviews, makes referrals to other agencies; responsible for juveniles who are in state care.
- CPU:** Crime Prevention Unit.
- cr:** conditional release (parole).
- Crack:** form of cocaine made by mixing the drug with baking soda and water, then heating it in an oven or microwave, more addictive than cocaine in its unaltered form.
- Crack cocaine:** became available on the national drug scene in late 1985 or early 1986.
- Crank:** nickname for methamphetamine--a mind-altering drug; a mentally unstable person.
- Creative conflict:** euphemism for demonstration or riot.
- Crime(s):** anything forbidden by law and, hence, rendering the offender punishable; offenses against the people.
- Crimeless:** absence of crime.

Crime rate: number of reported crimes per a specified number (usually 100,000) of inhabitants.

Crimes against persons: this category includes: criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and other person offenses such as kidnapping, custody interference, harassment, etc.

Crimes against property: this category includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle or vessel theft, arson, vandalism, stolen property offenses, trespassing, etc.

Criminal: person violating a criminal law; person labeled due to a criminal history.

Criminal law: branch of jurisprudence defining crimes, describing their nature, and providing for their punishment; when behavior or action is punishable by imprisonment.

Criminal offense: a specific crime.

Criminaldom: the realm of criminals; the underworlds.

Criminalism: act, process, or state of being a criminal; criminal conduct.

Criminalist: expert in criminal law or criminology.

Criminality: act or practice of being criminal.

Criminaloid: person believed to have been born with criminal tendencies.

Criminal sociology: science of investigating social factors affecting and creating criminals.

Criminal sociopath: person who has failed to develop a

conscience or understanding the difference between right and wrong.

Criminate: to charge with a crime; to incriminate.

Criminogenesis: the origin of crime.

Criminologist: student of crime and criminals.

Criminology: the study of crime, its causes, its detection, its prevention, etc.; the study of crimes, criminals, and victims.

Criminosis: psychoneurotic behavior marked by criminal acts or tendency to engage in criminal activity.

Criminous: pertaining to anything criminal or having to do with crime.

Crime psych(ol): criminal psychology or criminal psychiatry.

Crip:crippler; crippling victims.

Crips: a black gang which began in south-central Los Angeles in the late 1960's; cripple; sets include, but are not limited to, Atlantic Drive Crips (ADC), Compton Crips (CC), Main Street Crips, Ace Duces, Columbia Villa Crips, Grape Street Crips, Imperial Villa Crips, Forty Seven Kerby Crips, Fortray Crips, etc.; also known as blue rags, crabs, or cuzz.

Crippin: to go crippin; gang activities associated with the Crips gang.

Crisis center: haven for teenage runaways and others who have left home.

Cross-examination: questioning of a witness by a lawyer representing the opposing side in a court case.

Crossroads: amphetamine tablets.

Crystal: angel dust (pcp or PCP).

C₁₇ H₂₁ NO₄: cocaine.

CS-gas: mace or tear gas.

Cube juice: morphine.

Cubes: sugar cubes impregnated with LSD.

Cult: a group banded together by a confidential ideology; system of worship.

Cut down: teenager who begs or steals to support an addiction.

Cuzz: short for cousin; Crips; an old black slang word.

- D -

- DA:** District Attorney.
- Dabble(r):** use(r) of narcotics; irregular use(r) of narcotics.
- d&d:** drunk and disorderly.
- das:** DAS or dextroamphetamine sulfate, a Central Nervous System stimulant.
- ddw:** displaying a deadly weapon.
- de jure:** by action of law.
- Deadly weapon:** any object, instrument or weapon capable of producing serious bodily injury or death; an automobile, a bottle, a cane, a knife, a pipe, etc.
- Deal:** to deal in narcotics.
- Dealer:** supplier of narcotics.
- Death metal:** popular form of heavy metal music with doom-and-gloom lyrics.
- def (DEF):** defendant.
- Defective delinquent:** criminally insane juvenile and/or person.
- Defendant:** person against whom criminal proceeding is pending; party against whom an action is brought.
- Delator:** informant; finger-pointer.
- Delinquency:** acts or conduct in violation of criminal law.
- Delinquency child population:** number of persons from age 10 through 18.

- Delinquent:** person convicted of having committed an illegal act(s); criminal juvenile.
- Deliriant:** substances, like some inhalants, that produce delirium.
- Demerol:** synthetic opiate.
- Demonstration:** gang fight.
- Dependence:** physical or psychological need to continue the use of a drug.
- Depressant drugs:** amytal, barbiturates, doriden, librium, luminal, Miltown, Seconal, tuinal, etc.
- Deputy sheriff:** law-enforcement officer employed by the county sheriff's department or office.
- Detention center:** jail, prison, institution housing prisoners awaiting trial.
- Detention hearing:** a hearing by a judicial officer of a juvenile court to determine if a juvenile is to be detained or released while proceedings are pending for a case.
- Deterrence:** process of preventing crimes or their repetition.
- Detox:** detoxification.
- Detoxcen:** detoxification center.
- Detoxification:** medical method of treating alcoholic and narcotic addicts; also called "disintoxification."
- Deviant:** person living outside the conventions of society; refers to juveniles.

- Dew:** hashish or marijuana.
- Dexies:** dexedrine capsules or tablets; dextroamphetamines.
- Diacetylmorphine:** technical name for heroin.
- Diagnosis center:** classification center.
- Diet pills:** amphetamine-filled pills; a stimulant or upper.
- dik:** drug-identification kit.
- Dime bag:** ten-dollar bag of heroin or another drug.
- Dimethyltryptamine:** a synthetic drug with effects similar to LSD but of shorter duration.
- Diphenylamine chlorarsine:** Adamsite or sickening gas, sometimes used to control unruly mobs.
- Dismissal:** decision by a judicial officer to dismiss a case without determining the guilt or innocence of the defendant(s).
- Disposition:** equivalent to "sentencing" in the adult system; action taken or a treatment plan decided upon--criminal court/waive, release, probation, placement, etc.
- Ditchweed:** Mexican marijuana.
- Drive by:** to gun-attack a car.
- DMV:** Department of Motor Vehicles.
- DMT:** dimethyltryptamine; a psychedelic drug; a hallucinogen; LSD; businessman's high.
- doa:** dead on arrival.

- Dogie:** heroin.
- Dolophine:** methadone hydrochloride; a morphine substitute.
- dom (DOM):** 4-methyl-2, 5-dimethoxy-amphetamine, known as "STP."
- Domestic:** American-grown marijuana.
- Dope:** drug or narcotic.
- Dope wallets:** street sellers of drugs.
- Downers:** depressant drugs; hypnotic and sedative drugs; drugs that act to depress the Central Nervous System.
- Downies:** barbiturates or other tranquilizers.
- Dream max:** opium.
- Driving under the influence:** driving while under the influence of alcohol and/or controlled substances.
- Drive-by shootings:** gang-banging, by driving in a car and shooting rival gang members; gang-related homicides.
- Dropping the flag:** leaving the gang.
- Drug:** any substance that alters the structure or function of a living organism.
- Drug abuse:** use of a drug to the extent that it is excessive, hazardous, or undesirable to the individual or the community.
- Drug addiction:** a state of periodic or chronic intoxication produced by the repeated consumption of a drug.
- Drug dependence:** condition following the repeated use

of a drug, when a person must continue to take a drug to avoid withdrawal symptoms.

Drug misuse: use of a drug for any purpose other than that for which it is medically prescribed.

Drug paraphernalia: materials, like hypodermic syringes, that are used for the preparation or administration of illicit drugs.

Druggie: indiscriminate user of, or experimenter with, drugs.

Drunk driving: driving while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance; driving while under the influence of alcohol.

Dry out: detoxify from alcohol or another drug.

Dubee: marijuana cigarette.

DUI: driving while under the influence (of alcohol or controlled substances).

Dummy: angel dust.

Duress: actual or threatened force or violence, causing a person to agree to do something contrary to his or her will; unlawful pressure to do what one ordinarily would not do.

Dust: angel dust; PCP.

Duster: heroin-and-tobacco cigarette.

DWI: driving while intoxicated.

- E -

East Side White Pride: a Skinhead gang in Portland, Oregon.

Ecstasy: a derivative of nutmeg or sassafras, causing euphoria and sometimes hallucinations; XTC; Adama, MDMA.

Education law: concerned with the rights of students and the restrictions placed on them by schools, and teacher rights and responsibilities, and business and labor matters peculiar to schools.

Electric Kool-Aid: soft drink with LSD added to it.

Emancipation: conferral of certain rights upon a minor; to recognize a minor as an adult.

Embezzlement: illegal disposal, misapplication, or misappropriation of legally entrusted property with intent to defraud the intended beneficiary or the legal owner.

Empty-nester: parents whose children have left home.

Emsel: morphine.

Entry: breaking and entering; burglary.

Escalated interpersonal altercation: meaning murder.

Escape: unlawful departure of a lawfully confined person from a confinement facility or from custody while being transported.

Ethanol: ethyl alcohol.

Ethical drugs: drugs dispensed by prescription only.

Ethics: moral principles and values concerning what is right and what is wrong.

Ethnocentrism: idea or belief that one's culture, group, race, or religion is superior to all others which leads to murder committed during the course of wars based on ethnocentric factors.

ethyl alcohol: intoxicant found in beer, wine, and liquor.

Euphorica: any drug diminishing or suspending the functions of emotion and perception.

Excitania: mentally stimulating drugs.

Exhibitionism: compulsive or frequent exposure of one's body or genitals before others in public.

Ex-offender: former offender who is no longer under the jurisdiction and/or supervision of any criminal-justice agency.

Experimental drug use: according to the U.S. National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse, the short-term, non-patterned trial of one or more drugs, either concurrently or consecutively, with variable intensity but maximum frequency of 10 times per drug.

Experimenters: occasional users of illegal drugs.

Expunge: purge or seal arrest, criminal, or juvenile records.

Extreme penalty: death.

- F -

Factory: laboratory or place where illicit drugs are manufactured and packaged for resale through pushers and dealers.

f & fp: fraud and false pretenses.

Fascism: capitalist-oriented totalitarian rule glorifying the nation and the state and intent upon achieving control of the entire population.

Fascist: person believing in or sympathetic with fascism.

Fatal: fatal accident.

f/B: female black.

FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FCR: Field Contact Report.

fd₅₀: median fatal dose.

fed: federal law-enforcement officer.

Federal crimes: acts prohibited by federal law.

Felon: any person who has committed a felony.

Felony: a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than a year or by death.

Femicide: woman killer; woman who is killed.

FI: Field Interview.

Fine: court-imposed penalty requiring a convicted person to pay a specific sum of money.

Finishing school: slang term for a women's prison.

Firearms: weapons which use a gunpowder charge to hurl

- bullets or other projectiles.
- Fire plug:** large opium pellet.
- Firewater:** alcoholic drink.
- Flea powder:** diluted heroin.
- Flying colors:** representing gang colors.
- f/M:** female Mexican.
- f/O:** female Oriental.
- Football:** football-shaped pill containing opiates.
- Folks:** affiliates of a gang.
- Forensics:** art of argumentative discourse; application of science to the solution of legal problems.
- Fraternity:** a men's student organization formed chiefly for social purposes, having secret rites and a name consisting of Greek letters.
- Fratricide:** murder of one's own brother or sister.
- Free-base:** smokeable form of cocaine sometimes purified with ether, highly flammable.
- Free-for-all:** fight wherein all present participate.
- Fruit Town Pirus:** a neighborhood "set" of the Bloods gang from Compton, California.; Pear Street, Plum Street, Cherry Street, etc.
- F-13:** drugs; narcotics.
- Fuzz:** law-enforcement officer(s).
- f/W:** female white.
- Five Percent Nation:** a black cultural, religious movement for youth.

- G -

G: a gram; grand; one thousand dollars.

GA: Gamblers Anonymous.

Gang: a group of individuals that: 1) have a name or an identifiable leadership 2) maintain a geographic, economic, or criminal enterprise turf; 3) associate on a continuous and/or regular basis; 4) and they engage in delinquent and/or criminal activity.

Gang bang: gang-inflicted rape.

Gang banger: gang member.

Gang banging: street warfare by gangs; gang fighting; gang activity.

Gang hit: gang murder.

Gangsters: hard-core gang members, 16 to 25 years old.

Ganja: Jamaican-grown hashish or marijuana.

Geeking: going through withdrawals.

Get down: fight.

Ghetto: poor section of any city; segregated groups living together.

Glass dick: pipe used to smoke free-base cocaine.

Glass vial: used in the conversion process of cocaine hydrochloride to free-base cocaine; a shaker, a test tube, etc.

Glue: a narcotic; a drug; an inhalant.

Gold dust: cocaine.

Goofball: cocaine-heroin mixture; amphetamine-barbiturate mixture.

Ghost Riders: a Satanist, neo-Nazi motorcycle gang.

Graffiti: scratchings, scribblings, and sprayings of initials, names, phrases or words, cartoons or pictures on building walls, public toilets, transportation vehicles, etc.; markings to establish gang territory; signifies possession of territory; method of relaying information.

Grain alcohol: ethyl alcohol.

Grand jury: body of citizens selected and sworn to investigate criminal activity and the conduct of public officials, as well as to hear evidence against accused persons to determine if there is sufficient evidence to bring such person(s) to trial.

Grand larceny: grand theft.

Grapevine: informal, word-of-mouth communication.

Graphologist: handwriting expert.

G-ride: ride in a stolen car; a stolen car.

Group home: non-confining residential facility for adjudicated adults or juveniles; a halfway house.

Gun: firearm; hypodermic syringe.

Gunk: nickname for aerosols, glues, and solvents used for inhaling.

Gun-up: getting ready to fight.

Gypsy Jokers: an outlaw motorcycle gang.

- H -

- Habit:** alcohol or drug addiction.
- Habit-forming:** causing addiction through continued use.
- Habitual offender:** consistent lawbreaker.
- Habituation:** chronic or continuous use of a drug, with an attachment less severe than addiction.
- Halfway house:** non-confining residential facility for adjudicated adults or juveniles.
- Hallucinogenic:** producing hallucinogens.
- Hallucinogens:** hallucinogenic drugs; psychedelics like LSD and mescaline.
- Handgun:** any gun made so it can be fired with one hand.
- Hangout:** meeting place.
- Hard drugs:** physically addictive drugs such as heroin, morphine, opium, etc.
- Hard liquor:** liquors of high alcoholic content.
- Hard narcotics:** opiates such as heroin and morphine.
- Hare Krishnas:** Eastern mystical group; a cult.
- Harvard:** the first college, founded in 1636.
- Hash:** hashish.
- Hash oil:** an oily extract of the marijuana plant containing high levels of THC.
- Hashish:** marijuana-type drug.
- Hate metal:** hybrid of "heavy metal" music mixed with lyrics that advocate violence, hate, and destruction.
- Hearing:** proceeding whereby arguments, evidence, or

witnesses are heard by an administrative or judicial officer; juvenile term.

Heavy drugs: hard drugs.

Heist: to steal; a hold-up.

Hell's Angels: motorcycle gang.

Herb: only one of various aromatic plants used for medical or other purposes.

Heroin: physically addictive drug derived from morphine but stronger; junk, smack, hi, horse, scat, snow, Harry, joy powder.

Hessians: an outlaw motorcycle gang.

High: exhilarated, intoxicated, or turned on by the use of alcohol or drugs.

Hillcrest: co-ed juvenile training school; a confining residential facility for adjudicated juveniles.

Hispanic: persons who report themselves as Mexican-Americans, Chicanos, Mexicans, Mexicanos, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Central or South Americans, or of other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Hobo: vagrant.

Hold: to carry drugs on one's person.

Holding it down: controlling an area, turf, or place.

Homeboy: gang member; an ally; male member; a friend.

Homegirl: female version of "homeboy."

Home-grown: domestically cultivated marijuana.

Homicide: killing of one person by another.

Hooch: homemade alcoholic drink made of fruit and sugar or potato peelings.

Hood: a neighborhood.

Hop: opium.

Household crimes: burglary or larceny of a residence or motor vehicle theft--crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Household larceny: theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. For a household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with a right to be there, such as a maid, a delivery person, or a guest. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

HSVJOP: Habitual Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender Program.

Hydrochloride: a compound of hydrochloric acid, an organic basis, an alkaloid.

Hydrochlorothiazide: an anti-hypertensive drug, $C_7 H_8 ClN_3 O_4 S_2$.

Hype: drug peddler; hypodermic needle; drug addict.

Hype stick: hypodermic injection; hypodermic needle.

Hypnotic: sleep-producing drug.

Hypnotica: sleep-producing drugs.

Hypnotic drugs: Central Nervous System depressants such as barbiturates, used in large doses to induce sleep and in small ones to reduce nervous tension.

Hypnotic sedatives: hypnotic drugs.

Hypo: hypodermic needle.

- I -

iafd: intentionally administered fatal dose(s).

INS: Immigration and Naturalization Service.

ib: illegal behavior.

Idiot juice: nutmeg-and-water combination, used as an intoxicant.

Idiot pills: barbiturates.

ii: illegal immigrant.

Illegal: contrary to law.

Illicit: contrary to ethical, legal, or moral standards and, hence, unethical; illegal or immoral.

Illicit drugs: drugs whose use, possession, and sale is illegal.

IM: intramuscular injection.

Immoral: illicit, indecent, obscene, or without redeeming social implication or value.

Impulse crimes: assaulting, mugging, raping, shoplifting, stabbing, vandalizing, etc.

In loco parentis: in place of the parent, having some of the rights and duties of a parent.

Incendiarist: agitator; arsonist.

Incident: a specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For example, if two people were robbed at the same time, this would be counted as two robbery victimizations but only as one robbery incident in the NCS.

Incorrigible: person who will not be corrected, reformed, or made to conform to social standards.

Index crimes: crimes reported in the Crime Index of the Uniform Crime Reports compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Index property offenses: the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, etc.

Index violent offenses: the offenses of murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, etc.

Indictment: a formal, written accusation made by a grand jury alleging that a specific person(s) committed a specific offense(s).

Inebriantia: alcoholic beverages causing cerebral excitation followed by depression.

Inebriate: an alcoholic.

Inebriation: state of being drunk or habitually drunk.

Ingestion: the taking in of a substance through the mouth.

Inhalation: the breathing in of a substance in the form of a gas, vapor, fume, mist, or dust.

Inner city: congested and often depressed area of a city, sometimes called the core city.

Insanity: lunacy; mental deficiency; disease or incompetence.

Intake unit: government agency receiving juveniles from the police or other agencies.

Intoxication: a result of drinking alcoholic beverages; state of being drunk.

Intravenous injection: injection into a vein.

Invisible crimes: unrecorded crimes.

Invisible empire of the Knights: a Connecticut-based unit of the Ku Klux Klan.

Iron society: another name for the Mafia or other criminal organizations.

IV: intravenous injection (of drugs).

Ixey: morphine.

- J -

- Jailbird:** ex-convict; prisoner; recidivist.
- Jamaican gangs:** East Coast gangs.
- jhj:** jailhouse juvenile delinquent.
- Jock(s):** athletic person(s).
- Joint:** marijuana cigarette.
- Joy juice:** chloral hydrate; knock-out drops.
- Joyriding:** stealing automotive vehicles.
- Judge:** judicial officer appointed or elected to preside over a court of law; ultimate decision-making authority in juvenile system.
- Judgment:** statement of the decision of a court indicating that a defendant is acquitted or convicted of offense(s) with which he or she is charged.
- Judicial officer:** anyone exercising judicial powers in a court of law.
- Juiced:** intoxicated.
- Junk:** narcotic drugs; heroin.
- Junkie:** drug addict; heroin addict.
- Jurimetrics:** solution of legal problems by scientific methods.
- Jurisdiction:** the power, right, or authority to interpret and apply the law.
- Justice:** U.S. Department of Justice.
- Juve:** juvenile.
- Juve delinq:** juvenile delinquent.

Juve gang: juvenile gang(ster).

Juvenile adjudication: juvenile court decision ending an adjudicatory hearing and decree either that the allegations made in the petition were not sustained or that the juvenile is a delinquent, a dependent, or a status offender.

Juvenile court: court having jurisdiction over people alleged to be dependents, delinquents, or status offenders; court having jurisdiction over matters involving juveniles.

Juvenile delinquency: criminal behavior exhibited by adolescents and children; acts committed by a juvenile which would be a crime if he or she was an adult.

Juvenile-justice agency: government agency whose functions include the adjudication, care, confinement, investigation, and supervision of juveniles.

Juvenile law: concerned with juvenile delinquency, child neglect and abuse, juvenile-status offenses, and juvenile court procedures.

Juvenile record: official record containing information concerning juvenile court proceedings and all applicable correctional and detention processes ordered; juvenile police record.

Juvie: juvenile delinquent; juvenile hall; juvenile law-enforcement officer.

- K -

K: kilo.

14K: one of the more notorious Hong Kong triads.

Kappa Alpha Theta: first sorority founded at De Pauw University in 1870.

Ketamine: a general anesthetic; a deliriant.

Key: kilogram or hashish, marijuana or another drug.

Kg: kilogram; weight is about 2.2 U.S. pounds.

Khaki down: to dress in a cholo manner.

Khat: amphetamine-like drug.

Kifi: North African opiate.

Kilobrick: compressed brick of marijuana.

King-kong pills: barbiturates or other sedatives.

Kit: drug-injection equipment.

KKK: Ku Klux Klan.

Klan: Ku Klux Klan.

Klepto: kleptomania.

Kleptophobia: abnormal dread of stealing or of thieves.

Kloxology: the KKK's ideology of bigotry and racial and religious hatred.

Knights of the KKK: Louisiana-based unit.

K-9 corps: canine corps; police dogs.

Knocked out: intoxicated; unconscious.

Knuckle dusters: brass knuckles.

Knuckle dusting: fighting.

Kokomo: narcotic addict.

Kook: odd and unusual person.

Ku Kluxer: member of the KKK.

Ku Klux Klan: white supremacist organization; espouses hatred of blacks, Jews, Catholics, etc.; white Anglo-Saxon Protestants.

Ku Kluxism: pseudo-Americanism cloaking racism and religious bigotry.

- L -

Lady snow: cocaine.

Larceny: theft or attempted theft of property or cash without force. A basic distinction is made between personal larceny and household larceny.

lar rep: larceny report.

Latino: person of Hispanic or Hispanic-American origin.

l-a turnaround: long-acting amphetamine.

Laughing gas: nitrous oxide.

Law: rules of conduct and order set up in any organized society, where they are enforced by the threat of fines, imprisonment, or other forms of punishment.

Law-enforcement agency: a city, county, state, or federal criminal-justice agency charged with the apprehension of alleged offenders as well as crime detection and prevention.

Law-enforcement officer: peace officer; policeman sworn to carry out law-enforcement duties; sworn employee of a city, county, state, or federal law-enforcement agency.

Lawyer: counsel or attorney.

ld: lethal dose; LD-50.

LEAA: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Leaper: amphetamine pill.

Legume: peyote bean or button.

Lethal dosage: amount of a drug needed to cause death.

Lethality: capability of killing.

Lethiferous: deadly.

Lewd conduct: indecent behavior such as displaying one's genitals in public, using obscene language, etc.

Liabile: legally responsible.

Libel: written defamation.

Librium: tranquilizer whose excessive use results in addiction.

Lid: one ounce of marijuana.

Lottos tennis shoes: associated with the Bloods, identified by red map of Los Angeles on the heels.

Low-profile crime: crime committed in the absence of eyewitnesses.

lsd: LSD-25.

LSD-25: d-lysergic acid diethylamide tartrate 25, made from rye ergot or synthetically (acid, sugar, big D, cubes, trips); a hallucinogenic drug.

Lude: quaalude; a depressant.

Luminal: a barbiturate called phenobarbital; purple hearts.

Lunacy: legal term for mental illness.

Lunatic: legal term for psychotic person.

LC: lethal concentration; LC-50.

Legalization: the movement to have the sale or possession of certain drugs made legal.

- M -

- MADD:** Mothers Against Drunk Driving.
- MacLaren:** a male juvenile training school; a confining residential facility for adjudicated juveniles.
- Magic mushroom:** psilocybin, a hallucinogenic drug.
- Mainline:** inject a drug into a major vein.
- Malefactor:** person guilty of committing a crime.
- Malice aforethought:** the intention to commit a felony, a crime.
- Mallbeat:** juveniles who hang around (loiter) the local shopping mall.
- m & c:** morphine and cocaine.
- Manita:** milk-sugar heroin adulterant.
- Marijuana:** leaves, flowering tops, or stems of cannabis plants; also called bud, colly weed, bhang, dagga, gangi, herb, hay, hemp, hooter, mary jane, smoke, tea, 13, grass, pot, reefers, gage, hashish, locoweed; main psychoactive ingredient is delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).
- Maximal dosage:** maximum amount of a drug needed to produce a therapeutic effect without toxicity.
- m/B:** male black.
- mda (MDA):** methyldiamphetamine, a stimulant.
- MDMA:** also known as "ecstasy"; a designer drug; a derivative of an amphetamine and a hallucinogen.
- Meconism:** opium addiction.

- Meconist:** opium addict.
- Medical model:** a theory of drug abuse or addiction in which the addiction is seen as a medical, rather than a social, problem.
- Medicine:** a drug used to treat disease or injury; medication.
- Mesc:** mescal; mescaline.
- Mescal:** Mexican alcoholic beverage distilled from the fermented sap of agave plants.
- Mescaline:** hallucinogenic drug produced from mescal buttons; peyote.
- Metanoia:** change of heart and mind necessary for the rehabilitation of a criminal.
- Meth:** methamphetamine.
- Methadone:** synthetic opiate often used in the treatment of narcotic addicts.
- Methamphetamine:** amphetamine stimulating the Central Nervous System and producing rapid heartbeats, restlessness, anxiety, etc.; a crystallized powder that acts much like cocaine (speed, dynamite).
- Methaqualone:** a non-barbiturate sedative/hypnotic drug, used to bring on muscular relaxation; quaaludes.
- Methhead:** habitual user of methamphetamine.
- Methedrine:** potent amphetamine also known as "speed" because of its stimulating effect.
- Meth freak:** methedrine addict.

Methylmorphine: pharmacological name for codeine.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), it is a population nucleus of 50,000 or more, generally consisting of a city and its immediate suburbs, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. MSA's are defined in terms of counties, the smallest geographical units for which a wide range of statistical data can be obtained. In New England, however, the definitions are in terms of cities and towns because these subcounty units are of great local significance and considerable data are available for them. By current standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways-- if there is a city of at least 50,000 population or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). In addition to the county containing the main city, an MSA also includes additional counties having strong economic and social ties to the central county, determined chiefly by the extent of the Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and census data on commuting to work. New England MSA's are defined in terms of a core area and related cities and towns. A metropolitan statistical area may contain more

than one city of 50,000 population and may cross state lines.

Microdot: LSD tablet.

Midget: 12-year-old youngster who is addicted to alcohol and/or narcotics.

Milieu therapy: treatment given to aid convicts in returning to society.

Minimal dosage: minimum amount of a drug needed to produce a therapeutic effect.

Misdemeanant: a person convicted of committing a misdemeanor.

Misdemeanor: a crime less serious than a felony and, hence, not punishable by death or more than a year's imprisonment.

Mission: exploring a new city.

Modus operandi: method(s) of accomplishing an act(s).

Moonshine: homemade whiskey.

Moral turpitude: legal term describing a crime found shocking to the sense of decency or the morals of a community.

Morf(ie): morphine.

Morphine: alkaloid of opium, less potent than heroin (white stuff, Miss Emma, M., dreamer).

Motive: reason for the commission of a crime.

Motor vehicle: includes automobiles, trucks,

motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft: stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts.

Motorcycle mama: female member of a motorcycle gang.

Moving upstairs: referring to coming or moving to Portland or Seattle from California.

Murderee: actual or intended victim of a murderer.

Murder merchandise: addictive drugs and lethal weapons.

Muta: Mexican word for marijuana.

m/W: male white.

Mems: Argentine 9 mm machine gun.

- N -

- NA:** Narcotics Anonymous.
- Narcomania:** abnormal craving for drugs offering relief from pains, actual or imaginary.
- Narcosis:** state of drowsiness, sleep, or depression produced by some drug, cold, heat, etc.
- Narcotest:** test made to determine if someone is or was under the influence of narcotics.
- Narcotic:** pain-killing drug; drugs that relieve pain and/or induce sleep, such as Demerol, codeine, heroin, morphine, Methadone, opium, etc.
- Narcotism:** condition brought about by the use of narcotics; narcotic addiction; addiction to heroin, morphine, opium, etc.
- Nazism:** a political and economic doctrine held by the National Socialist German Workers' party in the Third German Reich and supremacy of the Führer.
- NCCAN:** National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.
- NCCD:** National Council on Crime and Delinquency.
- NCCJ:** National Coalition for Children's Justice.
- NCDC:** National Council on Crime and Delinquency.
- NCPV:** National Commission on the Prevention of Violence.
- NEA:** National Education Association.
- neb:** nembutal.
- Nebbies:** nembutal capsules.

Negative sanction: punishment or the threat of punishment; death penalty.

Neuroleptic: tranquilizer drug used to reduce anxiety and tension.

New Age Movement: psychic-occult group.

Nicotine: Central Nervous System stimulant found in tobacco.

Nihilism: negative revolutionary philosophy advocating the destruction of all existing economic, political, and social institutions; anarchy.

Nonbarbiturates: sedatives; sleeping aids such as glutethimide (Doriden), diazepam (Valium), etc.

Nonbarbiturate sedatives: Central Nervous System depressants such as chloral hydrate, Doriden, Equanil (meprobamate), Miltown (meprobamate, etc.)

Nonmetropolitan area: a locality not situated within an MSA. The category covers a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely inhabited rural areas to cities of fewer than 50,000 population.

Nonstranger: with respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as having involved non-strangers if victim and offender are either related to, well known to, or casually acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger.

The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Nose candy: cocaine.

Nose powder: any drug powdered so it may be sniffed or snorted; cocaine, MDA, heroin, etc.

No. 2 sale: second conviction for selling narcotics.

Nuggets: an outlaw motorcycle gang.

Numbers: used in graffiti to symbolize letters which mean various words (3 is "C" for the third letter of the alphabet).

- 0 -

OA: Overeaters Anonymous.

Oberlin College: first college to confer degrees on women.

Obscene: abhorrent to morality; depraved or disgusting.

Occasional criminal: person committing a crime only under immediate pressure of desire, emotion, or need.

OD: overdose.

OEA: Oregon Education Association.

Offender: the perpetrator of a crime; the term generally is applied in relation to crimes entailing contact between victim and offender; person convicted of a criminal offense.

Offense: a crime; with respect to personal crimes, the two terms can be used interchangeably, regardless of whether the applicable unit of measure is a victimization or an incident; act committed or omitted in violation of the law.

Offenses against public order: this category includes weapons offenses, sex offenses other than forcible rape, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, contempt, probation and parole violations, etc.

Off limits: area that is restricted.

OG's: original gangsters; experienced gang member(s); older gang member.

OJJDP: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

One-spot: one-dollar bill.

On the run: moving from city to city or place to place to avoid arrest.

On the street: in search of drugs; away from home or school.

op: opium.

Operate: sell narcotics.

Opiate: drug derived from the juice of the opium poppy's unripe seed pods; codeine, heroin, morphine.

Opioid: synthetic opiate.

Opium: narcotic extracted from the seeds of the oriental poppy.

OR: Oregon; released from bail or jail on own recognizance.

Oral: used or taken into the body through the mouth.

Orange: orange-colored, heart-shaped dexedrine tablet.

OTC: over-the-counter (OTC) medications or drugs.

Outlaw: a term used by law-enforcement experts when referring to people who are involved in illegal activities.

Outlaws: militant motorcycle gang.

Outsiders: an outlaw motorcycle gang.

Over-the-counter drugs: drugs legally sold without a prescription.

Overdose: to take too much of a drug.

oz: ounce of any drug.

- P -

- Packing:** carrying a weapon, usually a gun or knife.
- Parens patriae:** concept of the state's guardianship over persons unable to direct their own affairs, e.g., juveniles.
- Parole:** conditional release of a person from a confinement facility before the expiration of the sentence.
- Parolee:** person conditionally released from a confinement facility before the expiration of a sentence and placed under supervision of a parole agency or officer.
- Part I crimes:** aggravated assault, burglary, criminal homicide, rape, larceny, theft, motor vehicle theft, robbery.
- Part II crimes:** lesser crimes, as defined by the FBI Uniform Crime Reports.
- PA's:** Parents Anonymous.
- pcp (PCP):** phencyclidine; a drug known as angel dust, busy bee, crystal, elephant, superjoint, etc.
- Peccadillo:** slight offense.
- Peddler:** pusher of drugs.
- Pee-wee wino:** 6 to 10-year-old child addicted to wine.
- People:** gang affiliates.
- People's crime:** shoplifting.
- Pep pill:** stimulant drug in pill form.
- Percodan:** oxycodone hydrochloride, a drug derived from morphine.

Perks: nickname for Percodan.

Perpetrator: a criminal; suspect.

Personal crimes: rape, robbery of persons, assault, personal larceny with contact, or personal larceny without contact. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Personal crimes of theft: theft or attempted theft of property or cash by stealth, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender. Equivalent to personal larceny.

Personal crimes of violence: rape, robbery of persons, or assault. Includes both completed and attempted acts. Always involves contact between victim and offender.

Physical injury: The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence. For completed or attempted robbery resulting in injury, a distinction is made between injuries from "serious" and "minor" assault. Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring two or more days of hospitalization. Injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than two days of hospitalization. For assaults resulting in victim injury, the degree of harm governs

classification of the event. The same elements of injury applicable to robbery with injury from serious assault also pertain to aggravated assault with injury. Similarly, the same types of injuries applicable to robbery with injury from minor assault are relevant to simple assault with injury. All completed rapes are defined as having resulted in physical injury. Attempted rapes are defined as having resulted in injury if the victim reported having suffered some form of physical injury.

Personal larceny: equivalent to personal crimes of theft. A distinction is made between personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Personal larceny with contact: theft of purse, wallet, or cash by stealth directly from the person of the victim but without force or the threat of force. Also includes attempted purse snatching.

Personal larceny without contact: theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. The property need not be strictly personal in nature; the act is distinguished from household larceny solely by place of occurrence. Examples of personal larceny without contact include the theft of a briefcase or umbrella from a restaurant, a portable radio from the beach,

clothing from an automobile parked in a shopping center, a bicycle from a schoolyard, food from a shopping cart in front of a supermarket, and so forth. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

Personal violation: rape.

Petition: complaint put in written form.

Petty larceny: synonym for petty theft.

Peyote: cactus plant, the source of the intoxicant mescal, as well as mescaline powder.

Phantastica: hallucinogenic drugs and substances.

Phencyclidine: PCP; angel dust; an anesthetic; a tranquilizer.

Phi Beta Kappa: first fraternity founded in 1776.

Physiological dependence: addiction.

Pilferage: repeated stealing of goods.

Pin: hypodermic needle; thin cigarette filled with marijuana.

Pistol-whip: to hit with or threaten with a pistol.

Player: an individual interested in women and/or prostitution.

Plea: defendant's formal answer to charges.

PO: parole officer; police officer; probation officer; Portland.

Poetic punishment: matching the punishment to the crime.

Poison: any chemical agent productive of deadly or injurious effects.

Police matron: policewoman charged with the care of juveniles or adult women held in a police station or jail.

Police power: the inherent power of government to impose restrictions in order to provide for health, safety, and welfare of its constituents.

Polyabuse: abuse of various drugs simultaneously.

Popper: amylnitrate, taken to enhance sexual pleasure.

Poppy: opium.

Pornography: sexually stimulating art, books, magazines, motion pictures, etc.

Potency: term used to compare the relative strength of two or more drugs used to produce a given effect.

Pothead: frequent user of hashish or marijuana.

POWAR: Preservation of the White American Race.

PPC: Positive Peer Culture.

Prior: prior conviction.

Prison: confinement facility with custodial authority over adults sentenced to confinement for more than a year; institution; penal institution; correctional institution.

Prison law: concerned with prison conditions, disciplinary procedures, parole, medical treatment, etc.

Prison psychosis: psychotic reactions of criminals and

others fearing actual or anticipated imprisonment.

Probable cause: set of circumstances or facts sufficient to induce a reasonably intelligent or prudent person to believe an accused person committed a crime and/or a criminal act or event took place.

Probation: conditional suspension of imprisonment of a convicted offender; supervision of an adult or juvenile either through the courts or informally.

Problem child: euphemism for a juvenile delinquent.

Professional criminal: person making a career out of crime.

Proof: measure of alcoholic strength of any hard liquor; 100-proof is 50 percent alcohol by volume; 80-proof is 40 percent alcohol, etc.

Prosecutor: attorney employed by a government agency to maintain criminal proceedings on its behalf against persons accused of committing criminal offenses.

Psilocybin: hallucinogenic substance extracted from the fungi known to botanists as "Psilocybe mexicana."

p-stuff: pcp (PCP).

Psychedeli: store selling drug paraphernalia.

Psychedelic: anything enhancing or expanding the conscious state.

Psychedelic drugs: LSD-25, mescaline, psilocybin, etc.

Psychic dependence: repeated use of drugs to achieve a so-called normal state.

Psychoactive: any drug that can cause alterations in the user's mood or behavior.

Psychopathology: science and study of mental abnormalities.

Psychopharmacology: study of the psychological and social effects of drugs.

Psychotomimetics: psychomimetic drugs -- alkaloidal substances capable of altering consciousness; psychedelic drugs.

Psychotoxic: drugs that are capable of changing human behavior by mood modification; alcohol and narcotics are psychotoxic.

Psychotropics: drugs affecting behavior and moods without depression of the Central Nervous System or general stimulation; psychotropics include anti-depressants, hallucinogens, hashish, marijuana, and tranquilizers.

Public defender: attorney appointed by a court to defend anyone unable to pay for the legal services of a counsel.

Pull a score: to mug someone; victimize a person.

Pull jive: to drink alcoholic beverages.

Punk: boy homosexual; coward; hoodlum; petty criminal.

Public: more than two persons.

Pure: pure heroin.

Purge: complete removal of arrest, criminal, or juvenile

record information from a records system.

Purple heart: dexaryl (amytal and dexedrine) pill.

Purple ousley: LSD.

PUSH: Portland United Skinheads.

Pusher: illegal vendor of drugs; bagman, candy man, dealer, junker, peddler, player, trafficker, etc.

Pyromania: compulsion or mania to set things on fire.

Pyromaniac: person with abnormal and malicious mania to set things afire.

- Q -

q & a: question(s) and answer(s).

Quaalude: trade name of methaqualone (hypnotic and sedative).

Quaffer: alcoholic.

Quaker: quaker gun, dummy gun used to intimidate victims.

Quarter bag: twenty-five-dollar bag of marijuana.

Quarter piece: one-quarter-ounce of cocaine, heroin, or morphine.

Quick push: easy mark; person easily victimized.

Quill: folded matchbook cover used for holding, smoking, or sniffing drugs.

Quinine: drug used to adulterate heroin, as its bitter taste is like that of heroin; used to treat malaria.

Quitter: suicide.

- R -

Racehorse Charlie: old user of morphine.

Rainbow: red and blue capsule of tuinal, containing amytal and seconal barbiturates.

Rape: carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rapee: rape victim.

Rape rep: rape report.

Rapist: person who rapes.

Rat: inform(er).

Rat on: inform against.

Reactive police work: taking action after a crime or something else criminal has happened, opposite of proactive police work.

Recid: recidivist.

Recidivism: habitual, anti-social behavior; habitual criminality; a relapse into previous conviction or mode of behavior.

Red: Mexican red marijuana; barbiturate sleeping capsule; color to identify gang affiliation; Bloods color-- usually a single item of clothing.

Red and blue: tuinal tablet.

Red devil: red-colored gelatine capsule containing secobarbital or its sodium derivative.

Red eye: low-quality liquor.

Redbird: Secobarbital capsule.

Reefer: marijuana cigarette.

Region: the country is divided into the following four census regions:

Midwest: Includes the 12 states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Northeast: Includes the 9 states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

South: Includes the District of Columbia and the 16 states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West: Includes the 13 states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Remand: retaining jurisdiction over a juvenile will not be in his best interests and, therefore, transferring him or her to adult court for trial.

Remand center: juvenile jail.

Ride on: drive to a rival neighborhood or area to attack; rode on.

Rightist: person sympathetic to fascist, racist, or ultra-conservative causes or ideological concepts.

Ripped: highly intoxicated by drugs.

Roach: butt of a marijuana cigarette.

Rob: to steal from another or others using violence or the threat of violence.

rob rep: robbery report.

Robbery: hold-up; stealing by violence or the threat of violence; unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or case in the immediate possession of another by force or the threat of force.

Robbery with injury: completed or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault, irrespective of the extent of injury, if a weapon was used in the commission of the crime or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (for example, broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, or loss of consciousness) or undetermined but requiring two or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling) or undetermined but

requiring less than two days of hospitalization.

Robbery without injury: theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Rock: a dose of crack cocaine, one-tenth to two-tenths of a gram, sells for \$15 to \$30 in Oregon; limited-high cocaine.

Rotgut: inferior liquor.

R/P: Reporting Person.

Rumble: gang fight.

Runaway: juvenile leaving the custody and home of his or her parents, guardians, or legal custodians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time.

- S -

S: suspect.

SADD: Students Against Drunk Driving.

Sandman Ladies: an East Coast female gang.

Sanlo: low-grade opium made from the residue of smoked opium.

Satan's Sinners: motorbike gang on the West Coast.

Satch: cotton used to strain heroin solutions before injection.

Saturday-night special: cheap handgun.

Scag: heroin.

Schoolboy: nickname for codeine.

Scientology, Church of: self-improvement group; a cult.

Screen: wire screen used to hold the base cocaine in the pipe.

Scurb: a person who skates on the streets and curbs and lives in the suburbs.

Seconal: quick-effect barbiturate used as a sedative.

Secure detention: indicates whether a juvenile was placed in a restrictive facility between referral to court intake and case disposition.

Secure telephone: telephone whose location cannot be detected.

Sedatives: tranquilizers; sleeping pills; drugs which depress the Central Nervous System; barbiturates, barbs, downers, reds; commonly used barbiturates include

phenobarbital (Nembutal), secobarbital (Seconal), amobarbital (Amytal), etc.

Semi-synthetic narcotics: diprenorphine, etorphine, heroin, hydromorphone, and oxycodone.

Sentence: penalty imposed by a court upon convicted person.

Sets: smaller, independent unit of a gang, geographic in origin.

Sex Girls: an East Coast Hispanic female gang.

SF Skins: San Francisco Skinheads.

Shank: a knife or stabbing instrument.

SHOCAP: Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Assistance Program.

Shoot: to inject a drug; to shoot a bullet.

Shooting gallery: alleyway, hallway, toilet, or other places where drugs are injected.

Shot: a drink; an injection.

Simple assault: attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

Sin: any offense against ethical standards or moral laws.

Skid row: rundown section of a city inhabited by drunkards living on the street.

Skinhead(s): young white supremacists; person with short hair; white gang; young KKK members who wear Nazi and Klan paraphernalia.

Skunk: potent variety of marijuana.

Sleeping pill: barbiturate.

Smack: heroin.

Small arms: firearms designed for hand-held use by one person.

Snort: to inhale a powdered drug, such as cocaine.

Snow: cocaine crystals; heroin.

Snuff: a preparation of pulverized tobacco that is inhaled into the nostrils.

Social killing: imposition of the death penalty.

Sociology: science or study of the development, history, and organization of human society.

Sociopath: person who is hostile to society and without conscience, remorse, or any sense of right and wrong.

Soft drugs: psychologically but not physically addictive drugs such as hashish, marijuana, etc.

Sope: methaqualone capsule.

Sorority: a women's student organization that is primarily social and has a name consisting of Greek letters.

Source of referral: the agency or individual filing a complaint with intake (which initiates court processing).

- Speed:** nickname for dexedrine sulfate, an amphetamine.
- Speedball:** cocaine-and-heroin injection.
- Speed freak:** amphetamine addict.
- Splash:** amphetamine drug.
- Splits:** tranquilizers
- Spray bombing:** graffiti-sprayed territory; territory claimed by and under the protection of whoever signed it, gang-related.
- SS:** Salem Skins, a Skinheads gang.
- Star dust:** cocaine.
- Status offender:** an act that would not be dealt with in a court of law if committed by an adult; using alcoholic beverages, violating curfew, running away from home, etc.
- Status offenses:** acts or conduct which are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court; running away; truancy; ungovernability; status liquor laws violations; curfew, etc.
- Stimulants:** uppers; drugs which stimulate the Central Nervous System; drugs such as amphetamines, cocaine, caffeine, dexamyl, dexedrine, etc.
- Stoned:** intoxicated; under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- STP:** hallucinogenic drug; phencyclidine.
- Stranger:** with respect to crimes entailing direct

contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as involving strangers if the victim so stated, did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Strawberry: a young woman, usually a prostitute.

Street value: price of drugs charged by on-the-street pushers to buyers.

Strung out: high on drugs.

Stupor: deadened sensibility; mental apathy.

Subcutaneous injection: an injection made under the skin.

Substance abuse: refers to overeating, cigarette smoking, alcohol abuse, or drug abuse.

Suburban area: the county or counties containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. On data tables, suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "Outside central cities."

Suicidology: study of suicide and its prevention.

susp: suspect; person suspected.

Synthetic narcotics or opiates: Demerol, methadone, Empirin compound with codeine, anileridine, Percodan, etc.

Synthetics: synthetic narcotics.

Systemic analgesics: painkillers affecting the Central Nervous System; opiates.

- T -

Tab: drug-filled capsule or tablet.

Take him out of the box: to kill someone.

Telephone beeper: a pager; a beeper; a device used to notify a person of an appointment or to call a number; associated with drug dealers when found on juveniles.

Terpene hydrate: cough syrup containing codeine.

Terrorize: coerce through intimidation, including cruelty, threats and acts of violence.

Tetrahydrocannabinol: psychotoxic substance found in hashish and marijuana.

Tgs: tiny gangsters, usually 9 to 15 years old; baby gangsters.

thc (THC): tetrahydrocannabinol.

Theft: burglary, extortion, hijacking, robbery, and other offenses sharing the element of larceny.

The Order: large supremacist organization; white supremacist.

The Way International: associated with aberrant Christian groups.

Throwaway: juvenile delinquent living in the same city or place as his or her parents but out of their care or control.

Throw ups: hand signs that resemble the deaf alphabet; gang jargon, communication of information or insults by gangs.

Toke: to puff, or puff on, a hashish or marijuana cigarette.

Tools: drug-injection equipment.

Toxic dosage: amount of a drug needed to produce symptoms of poisoning.

Toxicologist: scientist dealing with poisons and their effects.

Toxicomania: drug dependency.

Toxicophobia: abnormal dread of being poisoned.

Toxin: poison.

Trade name: the trademark name or commercial name for a material, drug, or product.

Traffic in drugs: buy or sell drugs.

Transcendental Meditation: self-improvement group, labeled as a cult.

Tranquilizer: psychotropic drug, Thorazine, Valium, etc.

Tranx: tranquilizer(s).

Trauma: emotional shock resulting from mental stress or physical injury.

Trial: examination of issues of fact and law in a case or controversy.

Trial court: a court in which a dispute or charges is first presented for resolution, trial without a jury.

True crimes: aggravated assault, burglary, murder, rape, robbery, grand theft, etc.

Turf: territory.

Turn on: to introduce someone to drugs.

- U -

Uchara: a measure of heroin; a spoon of heroin.

UCR's: Uniform Crime Report, compiled by the FBI.

UK: United Kingdom.

UKA: United Klans of America.

UKKKK: United Kingdom Ku Klux Klan.

Ultimate crime: murder.

Ultimate drug: cocaine; crack.

Ultimate penalty: death; life imprisonment without parole.

Uncut: undiluted (as a drug).

Underkill: lacking the force needed to defeat or eliminate an enemy.

Under the influence: under the influence of alcohol or drugs; under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance.

Unethical: contrary to the rules or standards for correct conduct and legitimate practice.

Unfit to plead: mentally incompetent.

Unkie: morphine.

Unification Church: includes elements from several religious traditions; Sun Myung Moon founder; a cult.

University: an institution of higher learning offering courses that lead to a bachelors, masters, or a doctorate degree; contains professional schools, etc.

Unlawful entry: a form of burglary committed by someone

having no legal right to be on the premises, even though force is not used.

Up: stimulant drug; under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Uppers: slang term for amphetamines and sometimes cocaine.

Upperworld criminals: white-collar criminals.

Uppie: amphetamine pill.

Urban blight: decay observed in metropolitan core areas where crime often flourishes.

User: one who uses drugs; one who uses handguns, etc.

USMS: United States Marshal's Service.

USSC: United States Supreme Court.

USSS: United States Secret Service.

- V -

Vandal: person who ignorantly, maliciously, or willfully defaces, destroys, or mutilates private or public property.

Vandalism: defacement, destruction, or mutilation of private or public property.

v & mm: vandalism and malicious mischief.

Veg'ed out: reduced by the action of alcohol or drugs to a vegetable-like state.

Vendetta: attempt to gain revenge for a wrong done to a friend, a fellow gangster, or a relative.

Venue: jurisdiction wherein a trial will be held.

Vice: evil conduct; moral corruption; vice squad.

Victim: person who has endured mental or physical suffering, loss of property, or death resulting from an actual or attempted criminal offense committed by another.

Victimal: being or involving a victim, the opposite of "criminal."

Victimization: a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents because more than one individual is victimized during certain incidents.

Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate: for crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 or older. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize: to perpetrate a crime against a person or household.

Victimology: study of criminal-victim relationship; the study of the victimization of society, women, juveniles, etc.

Violent crime: the most notable examples are aggravated assault, rape, murder, robbery, etc.

Visible crime: crime that is committed and reported.

Vision-inducing drug: psychedelic drug.

Vulcanized: very intoxicated.

VWP: Victim/Witness Project.

- W -

- Waker-upper:** drug addict's first injection of the day.
- Walk off with:** to steal.
- Wallet gun:** easy-to-conceal wallet-shaped handgun.
- Wardship:** a ward; a minor placed under the protection of a court either directly or through a guardian appointed by the court.
- Warrant:** legal document authorizing law-enforcement persons to arrest an individual, search a premise, or perform any act specified by the warrant.
- Weed:** marijuana.
- Weedhead:** hashish or marijuana user.
- Wen-chee:** gum opium.
- Wheels:** vehicle(s) used in transporting drugs, persons, etc.
- White:** French-manufactured heroin.
- White lightning:** ethyl alcohol; homemade liquor.
- Whites:** amphetamine-sulfate tablets.
- Withdrawal syndrome:** the group of reactions or behavior that follows abrupt cessation of the use of a drug upon which the body has become dependent. May include anxiety, insomnia, perspiration, hot flashes, nausea, dehydration, tremor, weakness, dizziness, convulsions, and psychotic behavior.
- Whiz bang:** cocaine-and-heroin or cocaine-and-morphine mixture.

Willful: intentionally causing; without justification.

Windowpane acid: LSD.

Wino: wine addict.

Wired: addicted.

Wired on whites: addicted to benzedrine.

Wolf pack: roving gang of teenagers.

Wolf packing: gang activity.

Wolfsbane: a poison; aconitine nitrate.

Woozy: slightly drunk.

Wrapper: inconspicuous-looking brown paper bag containing marijuana or other drugs.

- X -

X division: branch of society consisting of swindlers and thieves or other criminals.

Xenophobia: fear or hatred of foreigners, foreign ideas, and foreign things.

X-17: mortality table.

Xylocaine: trade name of lidocaine, used as a local anesthetic by dentists and doctors.

- Y -

Yakenal: nembutal.

Yellow: nickname for nembutal.

Yellow jackets: barbiturates; nembutal capsules.

Yenpok: cooked opium pill.

Yerba: marijuana.

Yesca: marijuana.

Youthful offender: person adjudicated in criminal court who may or may not be legally a juvenile but who is younger than the specified upper age limit for offenders for whom record-sealing and special correctional treatment are available.

Youthful offender treatment: not a matter of record; informal treatment.

Youth of Hitler: Skinhead gang; young Skinheads.

Youthploitation: exploitation of youngsters or juveniles.

Yuppies: Young Urban Professionals.

- Z -

Z: an ounce of a narcotic.

Zacatecas purple: purplish marijuana grown in Mexico.

Zamal: hashish.

Zelda: straightlaced female.

Zen: nickname for LSD.

Zero: Japanese gang.

Zonker: alcoholic.

Zonk oneself: commit suicide.

Zoo: police station.

Z-table: mortality table.

Zuch: an informer.

ZUF: Zapata Urban Front, a Mexican terrorist group.