**PART I**

**Chapter 1 Q4: What is meant by civil death?**

A loss of all rights and powers as if dead. This meant that they had a loss of citizenship and liberty until they died. Their property was confiscated in the name of the state and their wives were declared widows, making them eligible to remarry. So this literally meant this person was walking dead. In common law, civil death refers to the loss of all civil rights by a person who had been sentenced to death or declared an outlaw for committing a felony or treason. This included the right to sue and the right to protection under the law. An individual forfeits their civil rights, including the ability to marry and the right to own property (US Legal).

**Chapter 4 Q5: What role does the presentence investigation report play in corrections?**

The presentence report is a document prepared by an agent of the court that investigates the offender’s background for judicial determination punishment (Allen, Latessa & Ponder). This report will give the presiding judge a little history of the person. Is this their first offense or do they have a rap sheet? What kind of home did the person come from and what is their physical and mental health like. How does the person feel about the crime they committed? It can be used by correctional agencies or institutions for classification and program activities assignments. It will also aid the probation officer in handling the case (Allen, Latessa & Ponder).

**PART II**

**Orange Alert** [**http://www.slate.com/articles/news\_and\_politics/explainer/2010/12/orange\_alert.html**](http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/explainer/2010/12/orange_alert.html)

What happened to the black and white prison stripes? Back in the 19th century prisoners commonly wore black and white stripes. It began to go away because it was being associated with chain gangs. North Carolina kept the stripes until 1958 when they were replaced with a color system based on security levels. The orange were normally used for special detention situations or in transit. New York state actually bans the color orange among their prisoners. Most prisons will make a point in picking distinctive uniforms. My all time favorite is Cleveland County which makes their prisoners wear hot pink shirts and yellow and white striped pants. They do this because they say it makes escape more difficult (Tulsa World).

I mentioned in my key terms that I always knew of black and white prison stripes but I just always thought it was a prison thing. I did not realize there was so much history behind it. I do agree that there needs to be some uniformity in prison to be able to distinguish the inmates from the staff.

Thinking back to my childhood days I remember going to a prison for a visit with my mom and my uncle to visit my uncle. The prison attire was blue pants and a white t-shirt. So both my uncles were dressed alike, the one in prison and the one that was with us visiting. My mom joked that he may get stopped on the way out because he looked like the rest of the prisoners. Sure enough on the way out a guard highly recommended that he not dress like that on his next visit. That was probably his last visit!

**PART III**

**Chapter 1 Key Term:** Get right with God- Directive that the offender must make peace with God through repentance and atonement (Allen, Latessa & Ponder).This was considered to be a personal responsibility. Prior to the Revolutionary War the offenders were seen as evil, therefore their punishment was in place for them so they could get right with God.

**Chapter 2 Key Term:** Prison Stripes- I knew beforehand of the black and white prison stripes, but I must admit, I did not expect to actually study about this. They were originally used to differentiate among the inmates and to distinguish them from the guards and staff. They were abandoned but have been returned by the Mississippi legislature. Now it is almost as if they are used as a mark of shame.

**Chapter 3 Key Term:** Educational doctrine- Correctional approach seeking to provide crime prevention by education, emphasizing vocational and educational skills, and teaching inmates to discipline themselves (Allen, Latessa & Ponder). I feel this doctrine was and is very helpful. If you give inmates something worthwhile to do while incarcerated, such as learning a skill, then their chances of recidivism should be lessened because once released they now have skills.

**Chapter 4 Key Term:** Sentencing disparity- offenders committing the same crimes under the same circumstances but given different sentences. The question here is why. In my opinion I think it has a lot to do with race, social class and perhaps the presiding judge.

**PART IV**

**Is punishment effective in reducing crime? In what ways is it or is it not effective?**

I do believe that punishment is effective in reducing crime. If there was no punishment I think all would just continue to commit crime and not have to worry about going to prison or being on house arrest. Not only is it for the one who commits the crime, it is also a reminder to those who are even thinking about it. I know for me if I was thinking of shoplifting from Target and I saw someone who just did it and got caught and was thrown in jail for 30 days, guess what, my plans just changed because I do not want to go to jail.

I also do not think that all punishment has to be negative. Punishment could be defined as the action taken by those in authority against those whose acts contravene regulations (Thoughts). It can range anywhere from death to prison to parenting classes. But it would still be an action taken for your wrong behavior.

We just had a case here in Japan where a SNCO broke curfew. Her punishment was a LOR (letter of reprimand) and to brief the curfew policy at base All call. For her that was public humiliation and I say she learned a lesson. Public humiliation of offenders was a popular practice in early America, utilizing such devices as the stocks, the pillory, ducking stools, the brank and branding (Allen, Latessa & Ponder). If it worked then it could work now.

**Works Cited**

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