Criminal Justice 1: Table of Contents

I. The Gory Details ................................................................. 2
II. Videogames Help Real CSI Solve Crimes......................... 6
III. Local Cops Pioneer a New Beat on the Web................. 10
IV. Gangs Present a Serious Threat..................................... 14
V. The Rise of Girl Gangs....................................................... 18
I. The Gory Details

1. WHAT DO YOU ALREADY KNOW?
   Who is responsible for cleaning up a crime scene?

2. WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO LEARN?
   List the things you would like to learn about the people who clean up crime scenes.

3. FIRST READING: FINDING NEW WORDS
   Read the article “The Gory Details” and underline all the words you do not understand. When you finish, enter these words in your vocabulary journal.
The Gory Details
Rob Howe

THE STENCH OF DEATH GRIPPED Ray Barnes by the throat the instant he entered the Baltimore apartment house. The body of a 19-year-old woman, gunned down in her bathroom by an unknown assailant, was found by police the night before. It had lain for five days in a pool of blood, which had started to seep through the ventilator into the downstairs neighbor's bathroom. "It was a mess," says Barnes, who has grown accustomed to such things. Clad in brilliant red hospital scrubs and latex gloves, Barnes unholstered a bottle of deodorizing cleanser, strapped on his respirator—to filter out the fumes—and got busy.

For Barnes, 33, and his wife, Louise, 32, attending to the grim practical details of dealing with death has become a way of life that is grisly but profitable. Operators of a company straightforwardly named Crime Scene Clean-Up, the Barneses rent themselves out to scrub away the debris of human disaster. "Death was the one thing I knew well," says Ray, who witnessed plenty of it in former jobs with a funeral parlor and the Baltimore state medical examiner's office. Summoned by police departments, funeral homes, and grieving families, the company has handled 250 cases, most of them homicides, suicides and accidents. After just three years, business was going so well that the couple opened an office in Philadelphia and now has its own 800 number. Anticipating $1.3 million in business this year (they charge $250 an hour), they have hired six staffers and are considering selling franchises nationwide. "I see what we do as a public service," says Barnes. "I mean, who's going to clean up these terrible scenes if we don't?"

"Terrible" is no overstatement. Recently, a dead man went undiscovered in a closed house for three weeks, and yet, says Ray, he was able to clean things up so well "that the man's family ate dinner in the living room of that house the next day." Last September the couple received their worst assignment yet. In the Baltimore suburb of Middlesex, a 32-year-old man lured his estranged wife and three children into his car, which he had secretly packed with explosives. When he set off the bomb, the remains were scattered 300 feet in all directions. "It's harder when the victims are children," says Ray, shaking his head sadly.
Aside from their work, the Barneses live an unexceptional life in a ranch-style house in the Baltimore suburb of Fallston. Sweethearts in the late 1970s at northeast Baltimore’s Parkville High, they married in 1980 shortly after graduation. Ray spent three years in the Army as a truck driver, then returned to Baltimore, where he landed a job as a surveyor and later worked in a funeral home. Laid off five years ago, he found work as a forensic investigator, making $30,000 a year at the medical examiner’s office, a job he held until last summer. (As a bonus, he appeared three times as an extra on NBC’s Homicide when the show filmed scenes there.)

But with three children (Matthew, now 11, Kristi, 13, and Jackie, 15), money was tight, even after Louise started a small housecleaning business, Maid for You. The Barneses began to wonder how they would send their kids to college. "We'd like these kids to go to Ivy League schools," says Ray. The solution occurred to Ray one day when he answered one of many calls to the examiner’s office from a family that couldn't find a service willing to clean up after a shotgun suicide.

Barnes knew what such cleanups entailed--and had for years, ever since his maternal grandfather shot himself in his backyard in 1984 after learning he had terminal cancer. Barnes, whose parents divorced when he was 3, and who was brought up by his mother, worshipped his grandfather, he says, and was appalled when he arrived on the scene the next day. Though the body had been removed, there was still a great deal of blood. "I thought, 'God forbid that my grandmother should see this,' " he remembers. Fetching a shovel, Barnes turned over the earth and raked the soil smooth. "That's where it all started, I guess," he says. "I've always told myself ever since that night, 'If I could do that, I could do anything.' My grandmother to this day has no idea exactly where my grandfather's death occurred."

Louise is no stranger to tragedy either. In 1974, when she was only 10, her father was shot in Baltimore by two men who, she says, "stood over him and robbed him while he bled to death." Raised by her mother, she worked on and off as a waitress. She wasn't prepared for the human destruction she saw working with Ray. "I was horrified at the violence of it," she says. Now, oddly, she believes the work has strengthened their marriage. "When you see death up close like we do," she says, "it makes you cherish the people you love."

Source Citation
Gale Document Number:A18190342
4. ANNOTATE THE ARTICLE
On a separate sheet of lined binder paper, annotate the article using a triple entry journal. When you finish, ask a tutor to check your work.

5. SUMMARIZE THE ARTICLE
Once an instructor checks and signs off your annotations, you are ready to write a summary of the article. On a separate sheet of lined binder paper, use your annotations to write a summary of the article. When you finish, ask a tutor to check your work.

6. WHAT DID YOU LEARN?
List the interesting things you learned about the people who clean up crime scenes.

____________________________________
____________________________________
____________________________________
____________________________________
____________________________________

7. APPLYING WHAT YOU LEARNED
Ray and Louise Barnes seem to find fulfillment in the gruesome job of cleaning up after a crime scene. Ray sees it as a public service, and Louise likes that it has strengthened her marriage and made her appreciate the people she loves. Write a paragraph describing how you think you would handle doing this sort of work?

____________________________________
____________________________________
____________________________________
____________________________________
____________________________________
____________________________________
II. Videogames Help Real CSI Solve Crimes

Preparing to Read

1. WHAT DO YOU ALREADY KNOW?
   How do you think videogame technology could be used to solve crimes?

2. WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO LEARN?
   List the things you would like to learn about how videogame technology is used to solve crimes.

3. FIRST READING: FINDING NEW WORDS
   Read the article “Video Games Help Real CSI Solve Crimes” and underline all the words you do not understand. When you finish, enter these words in your vocabulary journal.
In the hit TV crime drama show *C.S.I.: Crime Scene Investigation*, detectives use the latest technology to solve grisly murders and other crimes. Soon, real criminal investigation teams will be using videogame technology to help solve crimes. This technology will help scientists work together in a virtual environment (a three-dimensional representation of the real world on the computer) to re-create what happened at the scene of the crime.

Dr. Mitzi Montoya, Professor of Marketing and Innovation Management at North Carolina State University (NC State) recently received a $1.4 million grant from the National Science Foundation to develop a program that will promote better teamwork in the field of forensic science. The program is called IC-CRIME, which stands for interdisciplinary, cyber-enabled crime reconstruction through innovative methodology and engagement.

The IC-CRIME program will use the latest in 3-D laser scanning technologies and run on the Unity game engine technology, which runs over 50 commercial games like "FusionFall" and "VooDude." The 3-D laser scanner technology allows investigators to correctly record room and object measurements. It also accurately records the placement of every piece of evidence in a crime scene. These 3-D laser scanners can capture millions of data points at a crime scene within a few minutes and recreate highly detailed virtual crime scenes.

Once these virtual crime scenes are created, they will be inserted into a Web page that contains other crime scene information in the form of text and 2D graphics. "We'll build an easy-to-use program based on game technology," says Dr. Michael Young, associate professor of computer science at NC State. This technology will allow investigators to quickly link crime scenes to outside sources of information and databases, such as hair and fiber databases, fingerprint images, and other investigators' notes.

This program will allow users to create virtual scenarios or "what if" situations. Computer characters will be able to act out different variations of the crime. Users of the program can then share ideas about the crime with other investigators and juries online.
Game technology allows for the creation of highly interactive and adaptable virtual environments. Many users can use the program at the same time, allowing several CSIs to interact with each other while exploring the virtual crime scene.

Dr. David Hinks, a professor at NC State who has aided North Carolina law enforcement agencies in investigating over 50 homicides over the past four years, believes this new technology will connect the world of forensic science. Experts from around the globe could be brought virtually into a scene to collaborate with diverse teams. “This global collaboration could occur within hours not days, weeks or months, and will reduce the need for travel,” says Hinks. This immediacy is crucial for most crime investigations since they are highly time-sensitive and the memories of witnesses fade rapidly with time.”

The IC-CRIME program should be ready to enter the field within three years. However, North Carolina law enforcement agencies will collaborate with NC State throughout this project and will have access to the program in the second and third year of its development cycle to help with system assessment and validation. Soon, using videogame technology to help solve crimes may become a routine course of action for detectives.

Source Citation
Gale Document Number:A213074870
4. **ANNOTATE THE ARTICLE**
   On a separate sheet of lined binder paper, annotate the article using a triple entry journal. When you finish, ask a tutor to check your work.

5. **SUMMARIZE THE ARTICLE**
   Once an instructor checks and signs off your annotations, you are ready to write a summary of the article. On a separate sheet of lined binder paper, use your annotations to write a summary of the article. When you finish, ask a tutor to check your work.

6. **WHAT DID YOU LEARN?**
   List the interesting things you learned about how video technology is used to solve crimes.

   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

7. **APPLYING WHAT YOU LEARNED**
   If your car is stolen, it is highly unlikely that the thief will ever be caught or your car returned. Many crimes go unsolved today. Do you think this video game technology will improve the odds of solving crimes? Why or why not?

   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
III. Local Cops Pioneer a New Beat on the Web

Preparing to Read

1. WHAT DO YOU ALREADY KNOW?
How do cops fight computer crimes such as email fraud, child pornography, and hacking? What sort of problems might cops encounter in fighting computer crime?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

In your own words, explain the meaning of the title “Local Cops Pioneer a New Beat on the Web.”

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

2. WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO LEARN?
List the things you would like to learn about how cops fight computer crimes and the problems they encounter.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

3. FIRST READING: FINDING NEW WORDS
Read the article “Local Cops Pioneer a New Beat on the Web” and underline all the words you do not understand. When you finish, enter these words in your vocabulary journal.
Local Cops Pioneer a New Beat on the Web  
Harry Sipowicz

Marty Kolakowski doesn't fancy himself a gifted writer. But the nerdy 25-year-old has a knack for creating believable characters. Among his favorites is Melissa, a cute high school freshman who spends her evenings listening to Creed and Dream Theater--and chatting about sex online with adult men. Her mom, Melissa tells these men, is so strict that she is thinking of moving in with her stepsister, a party girl who shacks up with a boyfriend.

Kolakowski, an investigator for the Wayne County sheriff's department in Detroit, went online with the screen name “Melissa83” about a year ago as bait for pedophiles who, in Detroit as elsewhere, tend to prey on naive, rebellious kids from broken homes. But Melissa is only one of the characters Kolakowski has invented. Some days he masquerades online as a teenage boy looking for an assault rifle or a sports junkie betting on the Wolverines.

Kolakowski's work, most of which involves crimes against children, can be tedious. He and two other young deputies, also skilled at navigating the Internet, often spend months probing chat rooms and websites. Unfortunately, even after the deputies pull off a successful sting and arrest, out-dated state laws can make it difficult to win a conviction. The situation frustrates Wayne County Sheriff Robert Ficano. "It's like being on the side of the freeway where everybody's speeding," he says. "You get some, but so many just blow right by you."

While crimes such as e-mail fraud, trade-secret hacking, and child pornography are generally considered an area for federal authorities, these crimes are so widespread today that the Justice Department and FBI are overwhelmed. As the volume of online banking, shopping, and other financial exchanges rises, computer crime is expected to grow, and federal authorities are encouraging state and local lawmen to join the fight.

In Wayne County, the department's efforts began shortly after Sheriff Ficano looked in on an AOL chat that his 16-year-old daughter was having one night in 1998. "Someone started asking things about her appearance that made her very uncomfortable," he recalls. "It just made me think about how the Internet has given pedophiles an excellent vehicle to get in touch with children." The FBI's struggle to handle its growing Internet caseload, along with a mountain of complaints from local parents and kids, prompted Ficano to form the task force.
Before launching the five-member Internet task force just over a year ago, Ficano had Wayne County prosecutors conduct a four-month review of which laws could be used to prosecute criminals on the Internet, as well as how to steer clear of entrapment issues. What Ficano and his cyber squad didn't anticipate was that the state law itself would be a stumbling block.

Take the case of Christopher Thousand, 24, arrested last December after he showed up at a McDonald's restaurant in Detroit where, police say, he had arranged to meet someone he believed to be a 14-year-old girl. The girl was actually a 40-ish deputy sheriff. With a conviction, Thousand would face up to 20 years in prison for child sexual abuse and other allegations—including solicitation of criminal sexual conduct and distributing obscene matter to a minor.

Thousand's lawyer, David Fregolle, cited a 1975 Michigan supreme court case in which charges were dropped against a physician accused of a conspiracy to commit an abortion. That case was dismissed because it was later learned that the woman wasn't pregnant. Thousand's attorney argued that the sexual-abuse law explicitly states that the victim must be a minor—not a forty-year-old undercover cop. "You can't solicit a minor unless you have a minor," says Fregolle. "He might be guilty of bad judgment, but you can't criminalize the behavior." The case against Thousand was dismissed.

Of 17 arrests made by the sheriff's office for pedophilia and child pornography since the program was launched, none have yet ended in a jury conviction. Ficano has persuaded Michigan state senator Mike Rogers, a former FBI agent, to introduce new legislation that would allow police to pose as minors online, closing the loophole that it is a "legal impossibility" to intend to commit a crime against a fictitious child. "No law-enforcement official is ever going to subject an actual child to the kind of verbal assaults and trading of explicit pictures that occur online," says Ralph Kinney, the deputy chief of staff who commands the sheriff's cyber unit. "We've got to bring the laws up to date with technology."

Not long ago, Kinney's cyber force headed north to Jackson, Michigan, to conduct a sting operation of what they believed was a distributor of kiddie porn. The culprit, though, didn't turn out to be some reclusive pervert, just a couple of very frightened brothers, ages 15 and 12, collecting the stuff as a gag. Most impressive, though, was the boys' computer software and their knowledge. In their possession was Windows 2000, an operating system not yet available in stores at that time. Deputies decided to go easy on the kids. Their penalty: "They have to teach us everything they know," says Kinney.

Gale Document Number:A67697636
4. **ANNOTATE THE ARTICLE**  
On a separate sheet of lined binder paper, annotate the article using a triple entry journal. When you finish, ask a tutor to check your work.

5. **SUMMARIZE THE ARTICLE**  
Once an instructor checks and signs off your annotations, you are ready to write a summary of the article. On a separate sheet of lined binder paper, use your annotations to write a summary of the article. When you finish, ask a tutor to check your work.

6. **WHAT DID YOU LEARN?**  
List the interesting things you learned about the problems cops encounter when fighting computer crimes.

[Blank lines]

7. **APPLYING WHAT YOU LEARNED**  
Do you think it was wise of the deputies to go easy on the two boys who were collecting child porn as a gag? Why or why not?

[Blank lines]
IV. Gangs Present a Serious Threat

Preparing to Read

1. WHAT DO YOU ALREADY KNOW?
   What do you already know about street gangs? How and why are they formed? What sort of crimes do they commit?

2. WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO LEARN?
   List the things you would like to learn about street gangs.

3. FIRST READING: FINDING NEW WORDS
   Read the article “Gangs Present a Serious Threat” and underline all the words you do not understand. When you finish, enter these words in your vocabulary journal.
Gangs Present a Serious Threat
Steven R. Wiley

Gangs and gang crimes are spreading across America. However, law enforcement agencies have difficulty documenting the extent of gang-related crimes. Often communities do not deal with the gang problem until the gangs become firmly established.

Gangs are criminal groups with an organized structure that uses violence and other crimes to support their organization. The term street gang includes teens and adults. It also defines the location of gangs and most of its criminal behavior. A street gang is a group that engages in crime and is formed because of certain social needs. Members of street gangs commit crimes either individually or together. They create an atmosphere of fear and intimidation within the community.

Street gangs have been in cities in the United States throughout most of the country's history. Recent crime statistics suggest that gangs are a more serious crime problem than in the past. In some cities, such as Chicago and Los Angeles, gangs are credited with a major part of the cities' violent crime, especially murders. Drug trafficking is the main criminal activity that supports gangs, but it is not the only purpose for the gang's existence.

Gangs have been involved with the lower levels of the drug trade for many years. Gang drug trade skyrocketed with the arrival of "crack" cocaine. Almost overnight, a major industry was born in every neighborhood with tens of thousands of possible new customers and thousands of sales jobs available. In the past 20 years, street gangs have become highly involved in drug trafficking at all levels. Investigations have shown widespread communication between gang members across the nation. It is a loose network of contacts that come together as needed to support their illegal drug businesses.

Street gang violence and drug activity, however, are not necessarily the same thing. While street gangs may be involved in drug dealing, their deadly violence is more likely to grow out of territory conflicts. Drug markets can cause violence by bringing rival gang members near one another, as most street gang violence involves conflicts between gang members.
By far the most visible and frightening of gang crimes is murder. Most people believe gang murders are random shootings or direct disputes over drugs or some other crime. While those types of gang homicides do occur, most gang murders are caused by fights over turf, status, and revenge. Drive-by shootings and other confrontations of this kind typically involve small sets of gang members acting more or less on their own, not large groups representing an entire gang. However, each attack creates a chain reaction of complicity, vengeance, and commitment.

A study conducted by the Illinois Criminal Justice Department focused on victims of gang violence. The study examined 956 street gang murders in Chicago over a seven-year period. Eleven percent of the murders were found to be within a gang. Seventy-five percent of the murders were between members of different gangs. Fourteen percent were murders committed against non-gang victims. Gang members commit crimes in numbers far greater than their share of the general population. More than half of all gang members are repeat offenders.

In the 1980’s inner-city gang members began to spread across America. This migration from big cities set in motion a social trend of violence among youth. The branching out of the gangs drastically changed the violent crime problem of communities across the nation. The National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) surveyed 301 city law enforcement agencies to gain a national view. Their report, The National Street Gang Report, revealed gang activity in 88 percent of the 301 cities across the nation. In cities with a population of over 100,000, 98 percent reported gang activity. However, gang activity was not limited to big cities. Gang activity was reported in 78 percent of the cities with populations under 50,000.

When a gang takes the name of a nationally known gang, it does not necessarily mean that the gang is part of a group with a national structure. According to the NDIC Report, most gangs do not have an organized national structure. These copycat gangs are often more violent and criminally active than the gangs they seek to imitate.

Ethnic gang criminal activity has also been increasing during the last few years. Ethnic gangs are similar to the more organized street gangs. The difference between the two is that ethnic gangs require that their members belong to a particular race or ethnic group.

The current increase in gang activity has required federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies work together to combat the increase in violent crimes and drug trafficking. All police agencies are needed to slow the spread of gang-related crime that is threatening urban, suburban, and rural communities across America.

ANNOTATE THE ARTICLE
On a separate sheet of lined binder paper, annotate the article using a triple entry journal. When you finish, ask a tutor to check your work.

4. SUMMARIZE THE ARTICLE
Once an instructor checks and signs off your annotations, you are ready to write a summary of the article. On a separate sheet of lined binder paper, use your annotations to write a summary of the article. When you finish, ask a tutor to check your work.

5. WHAT DID YOU LEARN?
List the interesting things you learned about street gangs.

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

6. APPLYING WHAT YOU LEARNED
Gangs are slowly spreading across the United States and threatening the safety of urban, suburban, and rural communities across America. Do you think there is any way to stop this spread? Why or why not?

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
V. The Rise of Girl Gangs

Preparing to Read

1. WHAT DO YOU ALREADY KNOW?
   What do you already know about girl in gangs? What sort of crimes do they commit? Are girls as violent as boys in gangs? How common are girl gangs?

2. WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO LEARN?
   List the things you would like to learn about girl gangs.

3. FIRST READING: FINDING NEW WORDS
   Read the article “The Rise of Girl Gangs” and underline all the words you do not understand. When you finish, enter these words in your vocabulary journal.
The Rise of Girl Gangs
Catherine Edwards

Teen-age girls trying to kill each other? These days, authorities are learning to keep their eyes open for middle-school girls and their high-school leaders who play as rough as the boys. "It's like gender liberation has hit the gangs," John Anderson, deputy district attorney for Orange County, California. "Girl gangsters aren't going to knock you down; they're going to make you hurt and make it last." Female gang membership has continued to increase as lawmakers, law-enforcement officials, and community groups scramble to resist this strange trend.

Detective Scott Lawson tells of his surprise at investigating a crime spree by a group in his county called the Gangster Disciples. The 10 gang members had committed armed robbery, assault, burglary, and a shooting. "This may seem like the usual gang crime. What got our attention was that eight of the 10 members were young women and a female was calling the shots for this particular set of crimes," he says.

The numbers of women in prison has tripled since the late 1980s. While violent-crime rates are decreasing nationally, female juvenile crime is on the increase. In 1989, eight males were arrested for every female. At the end of the 1990s, that ratio was down to five males for every female. The percentage of female gang involvement nationally is estimated at 10 to 15 percent; their ages range from 9 to 24.

"They are not doing typical female crimes anymore either, like prostitution," says Sandra Hahn of the Washington County, Minnesota, Department of Court Services. "They are committing violent as well as white-collar crime, computer-chip theft, phone cloning, and ATM cash-card cloning. They are smart. Because they might not be as strong as males, they use weapons like knives and razor blades and go for the face in a fight."

Hahn says she is concerned whether officers are properly trained in handling girl gangsters. She travels nationally to train and educate officers about how to deal with female offenders. She started monitoring girls in gangs through "ride-alongs" into gang territory with the Los Angeles Police Department. She found that there was not a great deal of information on girls in gangs. Hahn also found that many in law enforcement had never considered that females could be as violent and dangerous as males.
"The girls used to be like cheerleaders for their gang-member boyfriends. Girls actually served as restraint for crimes because the boys wanted to protect them," notes Mike Knox, formerly with the Houston Police Department and author of Gangsta in the House. "The big trend now is for girls to form their own gangs, and some are in competition with the male gangs. Young women are realizing they can engage in all manner of crime like men."

The Chicago Crime Commission issued a study on girls in gangs in 1999. It found that girl gangsters tended to fall into four categories: support members of male gangs, female members of co-ed gangs, female leaders within co-ed gangs and all-female gangs. The female members wear the gang colors with as much pride as their male counterparts. They even feminize their gang names. Instead of Latin Kings, they call themselves the Latin Queens. They are not just Gangster Disciples but Lady Discipleettes. Girls are organized in white-supremacist gangs, Asian gangs, Pakistani gangs, African-American gangs, and Latino and Latina gangs.

According to George Knox, editor of the Journal of Gang, initiation for female gang members is as harsh as for the males. Girls either go through a "jump in," which may require a violent beating from gang members, or they go through a "sex in." However, girls who are initiated into the gang by a "sex in" usually do not command the same respect as those "jumped in," says Knox. He notes how shocked the public was about a case in Texas in which two teen-age girls were required to have sex with HIV-positive gang members as part of the initiation ceremony.

Many male gang members sport elaborate tattoos, which stand for their gang membership. The girls also are tattooed. Detectives say that if girls are part of a male gang, they often are asked to commit crimes at the gang leader's bidding. In addition, many law-enforcement officers interviewed for this article conceded that girls are able to get away with more criminal activity. "Cops are less suspicious of a girl driving by with a baby in the back seat," says Mike Knox. Some females are lured into gangs by the promise of money, identity, and status, according to Kristen Lindberg, author of the Chicago Crime Commission report on girl gangsters. Lindberg also notes that females are more likely to hold down a respectable job at the same time that they are involved in gang activity. This makes them look less suspicious. Some of the police officers with whom Lindberg spoke said they seldom question the girls at crime scenes.

Females seem to put up with a great deal of mistreatment by their gang leaders, "I found that many of the girls had come from extremely exploitive and abusive backgrounds," says Hahn. "When the gang leaders treated them poorly, they thought this was normal behavior." Teen-age mothers often join gangs to provide a surrogate family for their children. "We now have 25-year-old grandmothers in gangs," reports Mike Knox. Other girl gangsters don't want to be subject to the authority of the boys. They join girl gangs because they have become tired of being the ones committing the crimes, running the drugs and putting themselves in danger, says Hahn.
Denial is the biggest problem among parents, educators, law enforcement, community and church groups, says Wiley. "No one wants to admit that their little girl could be involved in a gang. I spend a great deal of time going around talking about gang problems and educating people and police academies about what to look for. Parents must be involved in their kids' lives if we are going to reduce gang growth," he says.

Gale Document Number: EJ3010201206
4. **ANNOTATE THE ARTICLE**
   On a separate sheet of lined binder paper, annotate the article using a triple entry journal. When you finish, ask a tutor to check your work.

5. **SUMMARIZE THE ARTICLE**
   Once an instructor checks and signs off your annotations, you are ready to write a summary of the article. On a separate sheet of lined binder paper, use your annotations to write a summary of the article. When you finish, ask a tutor to check your work.

6. **WHAT DID YOU LEARN?**
   List the interesting things you learned about girl gang members.
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

7. **APPLYING WHAT YOU LEARNED**
   After reading this article do you feel that girl gangs are becoming more dangerous than boy gangs? Or do you think that boy gangs will always be more the dangerous groups? Explain.
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
PULLING IT ALL TOGETHER

Videogame technology has great potential for fighting crime effectively and in a timely fashion. Write a paper explaining how videogame technology might be used to fight gang violence? Could this technology also be used to fight online crimes?