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Nota di contenuto

1. Introduction -- 2. A History of Outport Settlement, Economic Development, and Law Enforcement -- 3. The Setting -- 4. Crime Rates and Crime Reporting in the Outports -- 5. Patterns of Outport Big Game Poaching -- 6. The Modus Operandi of the Poacher: A Case Study -- 7. Moonshine -- 8. Interpersonal Crime and Vandalism -- 9. Crimes of the Powerful -- 10. Government Policy and Social Order in a Collapsed Economy.

Sommario/riassunto

Norman R. Okihiro looks at crime arising from economic subsistence behaviours - hunting, gathering, and domestic production activities that have long been supported or tolerated in the outports. These include big game poaching and the production and consumption of moonshine. Okihiro also looks at such conventional crimes as assault, theft, and domestic violence. The third type of crime involves exploitative behaviour that stems from the historical and continuing state of economic vulnerability, impoverishment, and powerlessness of most outport residents. Okihiro concludes with an examination of the effect of the unprecedented collapse of the inshore fishery and the impact of subsequent government adjustment and conservation policies on the outport way of life, paying special attention to current and likely future patterns of crime and civil disorder, and offers recommendations for enlightened government policies. Three different types of 'crime' are examined in this comprehensive study of criminal behaviour and law enforcement in two small Newfoundland fishing villages. The 'crimes' include acts deemed criminal by the rules and regulations of the state but not necessarily by local sentiment, and acts that violate local norms but are not criminalized by the state. The descriptions of criminal activity and community sentiment are based on almost a decade of participant observation. Because the outports are so different from urban, industrial, capitalistic domains typically studied by those interested in crime, the study relates the unique expressions of outport criminal behaviour to patterns of settlement, developments in the fishery, the history of law enforcement, and cultural change.