

資料 10

死刑 1979

国家在監者統計 1980年12月 NCJ-70945

米司法省 司法統計局

「About half the laws required electrocution」の項の和訳

ほぼ半数の州法が電気殺刑を求めた

1979年12月31日現在有効な死刑の法律を持った37州のうち、18州が電気殺刑を採用していた。その他のうち、以下の10州：アリゾナ、カリフォルニア、コロラド、メリーランド、ミシシッピー、ミズーリ、ネバダ、ノースカロライナ、オレゴン、及びワイオミングが致死性ガスへの曝露を規定する法律を持っていた。絞首刑は4州（デラウェア、モンタナ、ニューハンプシャー、及びワシントン）における死刑の執行方法であり、致死薬物注射は4州（アイダホ、ニューメキシコ、オクラホマ、及びテキサス）であった；注射による死刑の執行方法は他と比較して新しく導入された。

1つの州—ユター—is死刑囚が絞首刑か銃殺刑を選ぶことを許可している。合衆国連邦法の下に死刑を宣告された死刑囚については、刑が執行される州の法律が適用される。



U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Capital Punishment 1979

National Prisoner Statistics
December 1980
NCJ-70945

Executions—1930 to 1979

Executions in Florida and Nevada marked the second and third times that the death penalty has been carried out in the United States since 1967. The last execution prior to 1979 was in Utah in 1977. That penalty broke a 10-year moratorium during which executions were suspended while numerous legal challenges to death penalty statutes were pursued at various court levels.

The two executions carried out in 1979 brought to 3,862 the number conducted under civil authority in the United States since national reporting began in 1930 (Figure 8).¹² Of this total, 3,829 were carried out by 42 States and the District of Columbia, and the remaining 33 took place under Federal jurisdiction.¹³

Majority were black

During this period of half a century, 54 percent of the individuals executed were blacks, 45 percent were whites, and 1 percent were members of other races. The 42 members of the latter group included American Indians (19), Filipinos (13), Chinese (8), and Japanese (2). A total of 32 women were put to death, including two by Federal authorities.

Most took place in the South

Some three-fifths of the executions over the 1930–79 period took place in the South. The largest single number—more than 9 percent of the national total—were carried out in Georgia (Figure 9). The vast majority of executions were for murder, with blacks accounting for 49 percent of the total put to death for that crime. While only 12 percent of the executions were for rape, almost nine-tenths of all prisoners put to death for that crime were black (Figure 10). Except for 10 executions in Missouri and 2 under Federal jurisdiction, all executions for rape took place under the jurisdiction of Southern States.

About half the laws required electrocution

Of the 37 States that had capital punishment laws in effect as of December 31, 1979, 18 provided for death by electrocu-

¹²During this period, the U.S. Army (including the Air Force) carried out 160 executions—148 from 1942 to 1950; 3 each in 1954, 1955, and 1957; and 1 each in 1958, 1959, and 1961. Of the total, 106 were for murder (including 21 involving rape); 53 were for rape; and 1 for desertion. The U.S. Navy has executed no one since 1849.

¹³No executions have taken place in Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin since 1930. Alaska and Hawaii have had no executions since attaining statehood.

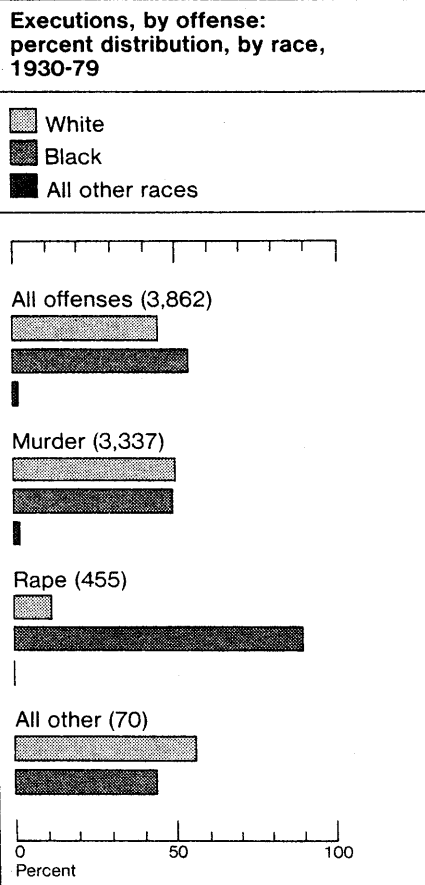


Figure 10

tion.¹⁴ Among the remainder, the following 10 had statutes stipulating execution by lethal gas: Arizona, California, Colorado, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon, and Wyoming. Hanging was the method of execution in four States (Delaware, Montana, New Hampshire, and Washington) and lethal injection in four (Idaho, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas); the method of execution by injection was introduced relatively recently.

One State—Utah—permitted the inmate the choice of death by hanging or firing squad. For inmates sentenced to death under Federal law, the method of execution was governed by the law of the State in which the punishment was to be carried out.

¹⁴Jurisdictions having capital punishment laws are identified in the appendix immediately following this section.