

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ABSTRACTS

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Crime, the Offender, and the Victim

1130-33 Wasserman, David; Wachbroit, Robert, Eds. *Genetics and criminal behavior*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2001. 335pp. [R 81996] (ISBN: 0-521-62214-X).

This anthology contains 13 previously unpublished articles derived from a project on behavioral genetics and crime funded by a grant from the Ethical, Legal, and Social Implications Branch of the National Institute for Human Genome Research.

Robert Wachbroit begins by examining the controversy surrounding the relationship between genes and violent behavior. Elliott Sober then explores the nature-nurture debate, arguing that human beings and their traits fall outside the scope of biology. Different models and types of genetic explanations of behavior are then examined by Kenneth Schaffner. Kenneth Taylor argues that heritability statistics have little to offer about crime, criminal, and criminal behavior.

Ian Hacking explores the history of research on criminal behavior and the ways people are classified. Allan Gibbard examines the relationships between violence, genes, and heritability. Marcia Baron explores the relationship between crime, genes, and criminal responsibility. Peter van Inwagen then argues that even if it could be proven that the high incidence of some type of criminal behavior in a certain population was due to genetic causes, the discovery would be morally and legally irrelevant. P.S. Greenspan explores whether current accounts of the link between genes and criminal behavior undermine the doctrine of free will. Michael Slote argues that if we understand moral obligation and social justice as calling for certain kinds of practical attitudes on the part of individuals, the question of free will will be obviated, and we may still deal with issues of genetic disposition. J.L.A. Garcia then examines some defenses of the new "optimism" (the belief that there is no tension between the truth of determinism and our practices of holding people morally responsible). Finally, David Wasserman explores the meaning and moral significance of claims that particular genetic features predispose a person to violent or antisocial behavior.

1131-33 Burns, Ronald. "Constructing images of workplace homicide." *Western Criminological Review* 3(1):1-25, 2001. [R 81422] Available online at <http://wcr.sonoma.edu/v3n1/burns.html>.

This study seeks to improve understanding of media imagery with regard to crime. It analyzes workplace homicide "themes" depicted by newspapers, and the particular characteristics of newspaper portrayals of workplace homicide. Data were derived from a content analysis of 105 articles published in the top 50 U.S. newspapers between 1992 and 1996. Within the stories were

156 specific portrayals of workplace homicide (several articles contained more than 1 account).

Although newspapers tended to emphasize workplace homicide research findings, the specifics found in media portrayals generally differed from those found in government reports. Violent incidents at work that do not involve the stereotypical workplace murderer (i.e., “the nut with the gun”) are not framed by the media as workplace violence. Thus, the media presents a skewed view of these acts. In addition, by underrepresenting the percentage of males who are actually victimized by workplace homicide, the media creates or perpetuates the impression that everyone is equally susceptible to such attacks. Finally, the newspaper portrayals contradicted Bureau of Labor Statistics findings suggesting that traditional, street criminals are the primary offenders in such incidents.

1132-33 Katz, Rebecca S.; Whitaker, Stephen. “Explaining accommodation and resistance in Kentucky.” *Crime, Law and Social Change* (ISSN: 0925-4994), 35(4):295-318, 2001. [R 82865]

This study identifies macro level processes most representative of the crimes of industrialists (crimes of domination and repression) that explain the crimes of the working poor (crimes of resistance and accommodation). A primary tenet of critical theory is that capitalism and economic inequality produce crimes of resistance and crimes of accommodation, and thus excessive social control. Although most tests of this paradigm focus on the urban poor or people of color as oppressed groups, Kentucky counties were used as aggregate groups suffering from industrial exploitation, economic oppression and excessive social control. It was hypothesized that the capitalist exploitation and colonization of the region’s natural resources would lead to crimes of resistance (marijuana cultivation) and crimes of accommodation (child maltreatment).

Data on female marijuana plants eradicated in the years 1990, 1991, 1993, and 1997 were gathered from local law enforcement agencies. Child maltreatment indicators were selected from 1995 data on substantiated reports of child maltreatment in each of KY’s 125 counties. In counties where more families lived in poverty, marijuana cultivation appeared as a method of survival and resistance to oppressive and exploitive work. Specifically, as the tons of coal produced by each county increased, marijuana cultivation increased. Accommodation to the oppressive and exploitive conditions of capitalism and colonization occurred as the result of occupational injuries in the workforce, which significantly increased the rate of child maltreatment across KY. Local police presence also increased child maltreatment, which means that local residents may perceive police as oppressive representatives of the capitalist order, and accommodate to oppression at work through their own children. Eliminating such inequality and unsafe workplaces may cease the replication of such unequal relationships in the home and mediate the subsequent abuse of children.

1133-33 Xie, Liya. "Gender difference in mentally ill offenders: A nationwide Japanese study." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(6):714-724, 2000. [R 81811]

This study profiles the entire population of 2,094 mentally ill offenders throughout Japan who were adjudicated as partially or fully not criminally responsible because of mental disorders. Data were collected for the period 1980-1994 from the prosecutor's registry and case files from the Tokyo Medical and Dental University.

Men were predominant. More than 60% of the participants had previously received psychiatric treatment. Schizophrenia and other psychoses were the most common diagnoses among both males and females. Females were more likely to be charged with violent crimes, and half had committed homicide. Females attacked family members more often, and they were diagnosed with depression more often than males. In contrast, males were more frequently charged with nonviolent crimes and had a longer criminal record. Despite the fact that persons diagnosed solely with personality disorders were largely excluded from the study, male mentally ill offenders shared more negative demographic factors with male criminals in general (unmarried status, low educational level, poor employment history, chaotic lives, and substance abuse problems).

1134-33 Wright, Sam; Klee, Hilary. "Violent crime, aggression and amphetamine: What are the implications for drug treatment services?" *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy* (ISSN: 0968-7637), 8(1):73-90, 2001. [R 81521]

This study examines the effectiveness of treatment services for amphetamine users in England, and presents profiles of those reporting violent and aggressive behavior. Interviews were completed with participants ($N=86$) who fell into 1 of 2 groups: amphetamine users seeking drug treatment and a matched case control group of amphetamine users who were not receiving treatment.

Almost 50% of the sample reported having committed a violent crime, of which half associated with their amphetamine use. In addition, 62% reported ongoing problems with aggression also related to drug use. There are several ways in which the psychoactive effects of amphetamine can affect an individual's level of aggression: it may increase levels of confidence, or disinhibit behavior and allow individuals to act more aggressively; it may increase paranoia and heighten defensiveness; and delusional/psychotic states may result directly in violence. In addition, the drug has been reported as increasing the risk of violent behavior due to: irritability during withdrawal; the triggering of pre-existing mental illness; or within the context of dealing where violence may be more of an organizational feature. The fact that the experience of aggressive behavior may motivate users to seek treatment has several implications for drug treatment and prevention strategies.

1135-33 Monto, Martin A. *Focusing on the clients of street prostitutes: A creative approach to reducing violence against women*. Portland, OR: University of Portland, 1999. 80pp. App. [R 81644] Final report for National Institute of Justice grant #97-IJ-CX-0033.

This study examines the clients of prostitutes with a focus on prevention and intervention efforts. Data were obtained from questionnaires administered at intervention programs for men, arrested while trying to hire prostitutes, in San Francisco, CA, Portland, OR, and Las Vegas, NV in 1997. Information was gathered about the background characteristics, attitudes, and reported behaviors of these clients, ($N=1,342$) with particular attention paid to the issue of violence against women.

Prostitution clients are less likely to be married, more likely to have unhappy marriages, more likely to have numerous sex partners, more likely to use pornography, more likely to have sexual partners of both sexes, and more likely to express sexually liberal attitudes. Additionally, regular users tend to be different from first time or occasional users, and tend to begin their forays into prostitution earlier in life.

Men arrested for solicitation do not tend to be less educated than US men in general, and do not over-represent the lower classes. Men who have served in the military, although more likely to have visited prostitutes at some point in their lives, are not over-represented either. Overall, there are no indications that clients represent a severely deviant population.

1136-33 Warner, Barbara D.; Rountree, Pamela Wilcox. "Implications of ghetto-related behavior for a community and crime model: Defining the process of cultural attenuation." In: *Sociology of Crime, Law and Deviance, vol. 2*, edited by Jeffery T. Ulmer. New York, NY: Elsevier Science, 2000. 39-62. [R 80156] (ISBN: 0-7623-0680-7).

This study provides a theoretical framework for incorporating ideas of cultural attenuation into a community-level model of informal social control, and tests the propositions deduced from this framework. The study focuses on 2 "ghetto-related" behaviors posited to lead to cultural attenuation: young, single motherhood and youth idleness. Data were drawn from: interviews with 50 adult residents of each of 100 census tracts in Seattle, WA; the 1990 U.S. Census; and the 1989 and 1990 annual reports of the Seattle Police Department.

Behaviors such as young, single motherhood and youth idleness (and the consequential weakening of norms regarding intervening in appropriate behavior) stem from structural conditions that allow violent behaviors to flourish. While only residential stability had a significant effect on the formation of social ties, poverty and proportion of the black population increased youth idleness. Further, the significant interaction between poverty and black population in estimating youth idleness indicates that the effects of poverty on youth idleness are exacerbated in black communities. Poverty was also found to increase out-of-wedlock childbearing, as was residential stability. While

neither young, single motherhood nor youth idleness stemmed from weak social networks, both were related to community violence rates.

1137-33 Doran, Morgan Blake Ward; Cavendar, Gray. "Legitimizing murder? An analysis of newspaper coverage of violence at abortion clinics." In: *Sociology of Crime, Law and Deviance*, edited by Jeffery T. Ulmer. New York, NY: Elsevier Science, 2000. 169-189. [R 80161] (ISBN: 0-7623-0680-7).

Since 1993, extremists have murdered 5 individuals linked to the provision of abortion services. This study analyzes the thematic depiction of abortion-related violence in 151 articles published in 3 newspapers—*The New York Times*, *The Los Angeles Times*, and *USA Today*—from March 10, 1993 to January 14, 1995.

The articles emphasized the political confrontation between the 2 sides of the abortion controversy. This dyadic format accentuated the dramatic conflict that makes events newsworthy, and invoked the rituals that help legitimize the media and their ideal of fair and objective reporting. Significantly, the political frame completely overwhelmed the crime news frame. Neither the crimes nor the criminals received the condemnation that tends to occur in crime stories. When condemnation did occur, it came from pro-choice sources rather than criminal justice officials. Thus, the coverage lacked the categorization of crime as a social wrong and tended to normalize victimization rather than treat it as an injustice. Possible reasons why the newspapers chose a political rather than a crime news frame are considered.

1138-33 Weitzer, Ronald. "Deficiencies in the sociology of sex work." In: *Sociology of Crime, Law and Deviance*, edited by Jeffery T. Ulmer. New York, NY: Elsevier Science, 2000. 259-279. [R 80164] (ISBN: 0-7623-0680-7).

This critical essay examines the numerous deficiencies in the literature on prostitution. Many analysts make generalizations that are demonstrably unwarranted: a corrective is to limit research conclusions to the subgroup in question, and to disaggregate and analyze specific types of sex work. Essentialist claims are grounded largely on value judgments or political agendas. Theoretical underdevelopment is rampant, and there is a critical need for middle-range propositions based on empirical findings. Methodological flaws include the use of small and unrepresentative samples and the lack of control groups. Finally, the literature is marked by a preoccupation with female actors, neglecting male sex workers, customers, managers, profiteers, and the organizations involved in promoting, fighting, or regulating sex work. Areas in need of research are: telephone sex work, off-street prostitutes, the pornography industry, legal prostitution systems, the dynamics of law enforcement, and the forces influencing law and public policy.

1139-33 Friedrichs, David O. "Crime in high places: A criminological perspective on the Clinton case." In: *Sociology of Crime, Law and Deviance*, edited by Jeffery T. Ulmer. New York, NY: Elsevier Science, 2000. 281-300. [R 80165] (ISBN: 0-7623-0680-7).

Crime in high places—including alleged presidential crime—has been largely neglected by criminologists. This essay and review explores a newly emerging integrative criminology, as articulated by G. Barak (1998), for exploring such offenses. The scandals of former President Clinton are invoked to illustrate the challenges and conundrums involved in the analysis of crime in high places, and the costs and benefits of exposing such crime.

Barak's framework sets out 6 principles: (1) the integration by criminologists of a range of disciplines (e.g., feminist, media, and ethnic studies); (2) the simultaneous acknowledgement of macro and micro levels of analysis; (3) an emphasis on the interrelated aspects of social control and crime; (4) a reconciliation of objective-positivist social science and subjective-romantic hermeneutics; (5) a synthesis of modernist and post-modernist criminology; and (6) a favoring of breadth over depth of knowledge. Incorporating these tenets, criminology can make an important contribution to the vast amount of analysis and commentary on the Clinton scandals by systematically comparing alleged criminality, crime, and criminalization in this special circumstance with criminality, crime, and criminalization in more common circumstances.

1140-33 Perry, Barbara. "Beyond black and white: Ethnoviolence between oppressed groups." In: *Sociology of Crime, Law and Deviance*, edited by Jeffery T. Ulmer. New York, NY: Elsevier Science, 2000. 301-323. [R 80166] (ISBN: 0-7623-0680-7).

This essay explores the phenomenon of intercultural violence among and between oppressed ethnic groups. The dearth of relevant literature necessitates a preliminary analysis, drawing from the fields of anthropology (e.g., G. Herdt, 1997; T. Almaguer, 1995), social work (e.g., B. Greene, 1997), and cultural studies (e.g., C. West, 1993, 1994; B. Hooks, 1992, 1994, 1996).

Minority-on-minority violence may be understood as a resource for "doing difference;" an effort to police boundaries between groups, thereby enhancing the solidarity and privilege of the perpetrator's reference community and simultaneously minimizing the power of the victim group. This bias-motivated violence is played out within the broader context of white, male, heterosexual supremacy. Consequently, violence between oppressed groups is an attempt to sustain identity, and to attain some semblance of dominance on the part of groups that may otherwise be marginalized. To test this proposition, 3 sets of relationships are examined: African American-Asian American; Jewish-African American; and gay men within communities of color.

1141-33 Katz, Rebecca S. "Explaining violence, substance abuse, and persistent violence among men: Elaborating a side-by-side integrative model of four theoretical perspectives." In: *Sociology of Crime*,

Law and Deviance, edited by Jeffery T. Ulmer. New York, NY: Elsevier Science, 2000. 325-342. [R 80167] (ISBN: 0-7623-0680-7).

This essay and review elaborates on the continuing proposal for the theoretical integration of several perspectives that are not traditionally associated with one another. Separately, each perspective intuitively maintains a great deal of interest, though only 1 has been consistently tested by criminologists. The integrative approach links J.W. Messerschmidt's (1997) structured action theory, R.J. Sampson and J.H. Laub's (1993) age-graded life course theory, M. Gottfredson and T. Hirschi's general theory of crime (1990), and J. Bowlby's (1949) attachment theory.

This approach may explain Sampson and Laub's qualitative findings that marital attachments failed to lead substance-abusing men toward desistance but rather led them toward continued violent offending against their wives. This proposed side-by-side integration posits that substance-abusing men will remain unaffected by marital attachments as the result of early gendered socialization and attachment processes that promote hegemonic masculinity. The approach may also bridge the gap between research examining violence committed by men against women and violence committed by men against other men.

1142-33 U.S. Department of Justice. Office for Victims of Crime. *Responding to terrorist victims: Oklahoma City and beyond*. Washington, DC: 2000. 51pp. [R 80394]

Drawing on the example of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, OK, in 1995, this report identifies the special measures needed to protect the rights and meet the needs of victims of a large-scale terrorist attack. Particular attention is given to the efforts required to ensure an effective response to victims' rights, as well as their short- and long-term emotional and psychological needs. Primary sources include: the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of Oklahoma; Project Heartland, Oklahoma City; and the Colorado Oklahoma Resource Council, Denver. Topics include: immediate crisis responses; post-crisis victim assistance; criminal pretrial and trial phases; and legal issues pertaining to terrorism victims. Three examples of recent international terrorism cases are presented and the lessons they provide are described, along with policy recommendations.

1143-33 Sullivan, Robert R. *Liberalism and crime: The British experience*. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2000. 227pp. [R 80808] (ISBN: 0-7391-0130-7).

From a British perspective, this study examines the changing character of Anglo-Saxon liberalism at the end of the 20th century and its relationship to crime.

Part One traces the autonomous individual and its reassertion in the 1970s through an examination of various academic and U.K. Home Office

criminological writings. The leading figures in this section are Jock Young, Stan Cohen, Geoff Pearson, and Ron Clarke. Part Two deals with limiting the powers of the state. It attempts to come to terms with claims that state power—by which is meant the powers of the British executive state—is either getting out of control or being downsized. The chief actors here are Stuart Hall and Clarke. Part Three discusses the possibility that a genuine rule of law—with its moral foundations rooted firmly in society—may triumph over such will to power as the state possesses. Here the conflicting arguments of Leon Radzinowicz, E.P. Thompson, Douglas Hay, and David Garland are considered.

1144-33 Skeldon, Ronald. "Trafficking: A perspective from Asia." *International Migration* (ISBN: 92-9068-098-9), 38(3):7-30, 2000. [R 81073]

This essay, in a special journal issue on Perspectives on Trafficking of Migrants, provides an overview of trafficking in migrants in Asia.

Trafficking and smuggling constitute an integral part of a wider migration dominating the region. The distinctions between coercion and freedom of choice and among trafficking, smuggling, and other forms of population movement have become blurred. Growing links between democratization and trafficking affect labor migration. Many elected officials are businesspeople who benefit from migrant labor, and any restrictions on the entry of labor—legal or illegal—are likely to be against their interests. Thus, as long as countries in the region maintain policies restricting immigration, trafficking can be expected to continue and almost certainly increase. Trafficking is unlikely to be eliminated through legislation and declarations of intent but by improvements in the socioeconomic status of the population, particularly the education of girls.

1145-33 Salt, John. "Trafficking and human smuggling: A European perspective." *International Migration* (ISBN: 92-9068-098-9), 38(3):31-56, 2000. [R 81074]

This report investigates trafficking and human smuggling in Europe drawing on research carried out for the International Organization for Migration.

A global market has emerged for irregular migration services, the mechanics and organizational forms of which are still relatively unknown. Migrants using these services are exposed to both unscrupulous service providers and immigration and policing authorities, thereby generating a dependence on safeguards provided by the trafficking networks. Thus, a symbiosis has developed between the trafficker and the trafficked. Two main theoretical models—those of the legitimate business and the criminal organization—are cited to help shed light on trafficking, though neither is inclusive and both are relatively untested. In general, the few estimates of numbers that exist are based on dubious assumptions, and only now is a reasonable profile of the individuals involved beginning to be developed. There is a need

for comprehensive surveys of different parts of Europe to form the basis for proper cross-national comparisons.

1146-33 Okolski, Marek. "Illegality of international population movements in Poland." *International Migration* (ISBN: 92-9068-098-9), 38(3):57-89, 2000. [R 81075]

This study of trafficking and human smuggling in Poland seeks to define, systematize, and interpret the major processes involved, with particular emphasis on the smuggling of transit migrants. Data for the period 1990 to 1999 were derived from official and unofficial sources, as well as topic-specific surveys.

Until the beginning of the decade, Poland did not receive migrants. Thereafter, the situation changed dramatically. A large part of the inflow proved to be illegal migrants. Although this movement gradually declined in the second half of the 1990s, some traffickers became increasingly identified with relatively sophisticated smuggling of people. Foreigners smuggled from the South to the West, together with the international criminal networks assisting them, became typical of the migratory movements of people in Central and Eastern Europe. Trafficking in migrants in Poland was unrelated to sex services or the entertainment business, and concerned men more than women. Against this background, Poland appears to be a rather reluctant player in the game. The government is strongly committed to combating illegal migration, corruption of Polish institutions is minimal, and ample opportunities exist for more profitable illegal businesses.

1147-33 Koser, Khalid. "Asylum policies, trafficking and vulnerability." *International Migration* (ISBN: 92-9068-098-9), 38(3):91-111, 2000. [R 81076]

This study of the efficacy of asylum policies and the trafficking of asylum seekers is based on interviews with 32 Iranians, aged 20 to 35, in the Netherlands. All of the respondents had left Iran between 1 and 2 years earlier, and were awaiting the outcome of a full assessment of their claims for asylum, or in some cases appeals against previous assessments.

There was limited evidence, but more importantly a series of possible explanations, to support a growing impression that an increasing proportion of asylum seekers are being trafficked in Europe. Asylum seekers, including at least some "genuine refugees," were variously exposed to new forms of vulnerability. Furthermore, there were a series of direct links among restrictive asylum policies, the growth in asylum trafficking, and vulnerability. Policies designed to address asylum seeking must be closely coordinated with those attempting to combat trafficking. A way must be found to protect asylum seekers from the vulnerability of trafficking without being denied the right to asylum.

1148-33 Van Impe, Kristof. "People for sale: The need for a multidisciplinary approach towards human trafficking." *International Migration* (ISBN: 92-9068-098-9), 38(3):113-130, 2000. [R 81077]

This essay examines the migration links between the Philippines and Belgium to make a case for a broad legislative approach to combating trafficking in people, particularly women. Trafficking in women must be considered in the larger context of illegal migration flows and examined against a wider backdrop of economic and political change. A structural problem dependent on development gaps between states, trafficking plays on the hopes and expectations of both governments and people. A strategy that combines and balances punitive measures with protection of human rights, stricter border control, and the removal of the root causes of irregular movements is presented.

1149-33 Breeuwsma, G. "Verlos mij van des menschen overlast: Een psychologische benadering." (Deliver us from man's annoyances: A psychological approach) *Justitiele Verkenningen* (ISSN: 0167-5850), 27(1):10-24, 2001. [R 81093] Language: Dutch with English summary.

This essay asserts that people encounter interpersonal problems in situations where the boundaries between private and public space are threatened. Even though this might be considered a sociological problem, psychology can be of some help in explaining the effects of experienced annoyances and inconveniences to the individual.

The meaning of the experience of the psychological environment, the effects of arousal and stress on behavior, the experience of control over the environment, and the extent of stimulus screening in the processing of information about the environment are discussed. The tension between private and public space may be relieved by restricting personal autonomy while protecting the individual's life space.

1150-33 Burgers, J.P.L. "Onveiligheid in de stad." (Unsafety in the city) *Justitiele Verkenningen* (ISSN: 0167-5850), 27(1):25-33, 2001. [R 81094] Language: Dutch with English summary.

This essay and review traces the history of fear of crime in the city.

Since the 19th century, feelings of unsafety have been typical urban phenomena. Although it is hard to assess whether crime and fear of crime have increased in recent years, it can be argued that cities have specific characteristics that create favorable conditions for both criminal activities and feelings of unsafety. In particular, the urban public sphere, the presence of a critical mass of people for all kinds of activities and subcultures, and the presence of deprived neighborhoods generate or facilitate deviant and criminal activities that, in turn, cause fear among both visitors and city dwellers. While increasing globalization and mobility may further increase crime and fear of crime,

the use of new technological devices and the socioeconomic emancipation of minority groups may have the opposite effect.

1151-33 Vanderveen, G.N.G. "Nederland vroeger veiliger? De veranderde beleving van onveiligheid." (Once upon a time the Netherlands were safe) *Justitiele Verkenningen* (ISSN: 0167-5850), 27(1):34-48, 2001. [R 81095] Language: Dutch with English summary.

The Dutch media gives the impression that the Netherlands are becoming less safe and that people are more fearful than they used to be. This essay and review addresses 2 questions: Has the intensity of the experience of unsafety changed? Has the nature of the experience of unsafety changed?

Since the 1970s, fear of crime has become a social issue and several surveys have regularly been executed to measure the phenomenon. Findings indicate that the intensity of the experience of safety does not seem to have changed much. Several transformations in Dutch society (individualization, the weakening role of religion, and the explosive growth of the mass media) have resulted in so-called "riskism" (the need for a riskless society). It is concluded that the experience of unsafety has certainly changed, since once upon a time it did not even exist.

1152-33 Ferwerda, H.B.; Gelissen, L.H.M. "Voetbalcriminaliteit: Veroveren hooligans het publieke domein?" (Do hooligans conquer the public domain?) *Justitiele Verkenningen* (ISSN: 0167-5850), 27(1):84-94, 2001. [R 81098] Language: Dutch with English summary.

This essay explains the meaning of hooliganism and describes hooligans' backgrounds in an effort to determine whether characteristics of hooliganism change as it moves from soccer stadiums to the public domain.

Of the 3 groups of hooligans, hard-core hooligans are calculating, well-organized criminals who make use of modern communication instruments. Several incidents are described indicating that the incidence of hooliganism is not limited to soccer games and the location of a stadium. The main reason for the decrease of incidents in the public domain is the fact that hooligans try to minimize the chance of being caught by the police.

1153-33 Levelt, P.B.M. "Boze agressie in het verkeer: Een emotietheoretische benadering." (Angry aggression in traffic: An emotional-theoretical context) *Justitiele Verkenningen* (ISSN: 0167-5850), 27(1):95-109, 2001. [R 81099] Language: Dutch with English summary.

This review examines, within an emotion-theoretical context, "angry" aggression among drivers in traffic jams in the Netherlands.

Newspaper reports indicate that excessively aggressive acts, commonly known as "road rage," are relatively uncommon and not relevant to traffic safety. Two forms of aggression are distinguished: angry aggression and all

other aggressive acts. The latter are of all sorts and cannot be studied within a single theoretical frame. Conversely, angry aggression is prompted by a feeling of anger at perceived hindrance or injustice, and leads to a tendency to cause damage or to threaten to do so. A number of prevention actions, including publicity campaigns, are suggested by the emotional-theoretical approach.

1154-33 Hauber, A.R. "Openbaar vervoer: Reizigers, agressie en onveiligheid." (Public transport passengers: Aggression and social insecurity) *Justitiele Verkenningen* (ISSN: 0167-5850), 27(1):110-118, 2001. [R 81100] Language: Dutch with English summary.

This study investigated aggression and violence among public transportation passengers in the Netherlands, which appears to have heightened over the past decade. The study examines emotional outbursts, the factors attributed to them, and the possible combination of actions that could significantly improve social safety in public transportation. Data were collected from interviews with train conductors.

Three-quarters of respondents reported that aggressive and violent behavior is on the increase. Somewhat less than half reported feeling insecure at times while performing their jobs, especially during nighttime shifts. These feelings generally lessen the motivation to check tickets at night. Passengers, in turn, reacted in 1 of 2 ways to conductors' lack of control: taking advantage of the situation by not buying tickets, or feeling unsafe because the conductor failed to appear. Recommendations to improve social security on public transportation include: increase staff, close main stations by turnstiles, increase ticket control, reduce anonymity through a more personal approach by the crew, and improve cooperation among public transportation authorities, police, schools, and social agencies.

1155-33 McDermott, Shaun; Nagin, Daniel S. "Same or different? Comparing offender groups and covariates over time." *Sociological Methods & Research* 29(3):282-318, 2001. [R 81156]

This study presents methods for finding distinctions between offender groups, in 4 key time-varying factors: measures of social control, negative parent labels, delinquent peers, and family structure. Self-report data were collected the first six waves of the National Youth Survey ($N=835$ males). The total age range is 11 to 24.

Applying group-based modeling, three age-crime trajectories corresponding to 3 offender groups are estimated. Although widely dissimilar in their offending patterns, subjects shared common fundamental processes that influenced their criminal behavior. The nature of that influence, however, appeared to differ according to offender group. This was indicated by the first-difference regressions, and is consistent with typological theories. The strongest covariate predictors of offending—delinquent peers and labels from parents—reflected causal factors emphasized by social learning/differential association and labeling theories. In contrast, the relationship between of-

fending and the 3 measures of bonding and social control—moral beliefs, time with family, and attachment to convention—was mixed and in some cases weak, nonexistent or inverted. Avenues for further research are suggested.

1156-33 Rosen, Karen H.; Bartle-Haring, Suzanne; Stith, Sandra M. "Using Bowen theory to enhance understanding of the intergenerational transmission of dating violence." *Journal of Family Issues* 22(1):124-142, 2001. [R 81160]

This study investigates the relative influence of two intergenerational transmission processes (social learning and Bowen family systems) on violence in dating relationships. Also examined is the association among family-of-origin violence, differentiation, and violence in the current intimate relationship. A psychological test battery was administered to 181 undergraduates enrolled in 2 universities, 1 in the Southeast and the other in the Midwest. Subjects had to be currently, or within the last 2 years, in a serious dating relationship.

Couple differentiation accounted for the most variance in dating when controlling for family-of-origin violence. Further, couple differentiation partially mediated the relationship between being the victim of parent-to-child violence and having low levels of differentiation and being a perpetrator or victim of dating violence. M. Bowen's (1978) theory adds to an understanding of the intergenerational transmission of violence.

1157-33 van Kesteren, John; Mayhew, Pat; Nieuwbeerta, Paul. *Criminal victimisation in seventeen industrialized countries: Key findings from the 2000 International Crime Victims Survey*. The Hague, NETH: Dutch Ministry of Justice, 2000. 226pp. App. [R 81278] (ISBN: 90-74797-14-8).

This report presents the results of the 4th International Crime Victimization Survey, conducted in 2000, in which 17 industrialized countries participated. Interviews were conducted mainly by telephone, with an overall response rate of 64%. Samples generally consisted of 2,000 people, indicating a fairly wide sampling error. Nevertheless, the survey is a unique source of information and supplies good comparative data pertaining to experiences of crime in 1999.

In overall victimization, the countries fell into 3 categories: above 24% in Australia, England and Wales, the Netherlands, and Sweden; 20% to 24% in Canada, Scotland, Denmark, Poland, Belgium, France, and the U.S.; and under 20% in Finland, Catalonia (Spain), Switzerland, Portugal, Japan, and Northern Ireland. With regard to the number of crimes experienced per 100 people, the U.S. fared relatively worse on incidence than on prevalence rates. In contrast, the position of Denmark and Canada slipped down somewhat. Incidence rates were highest in England and Wales, Australia, and the Netherlands. Additional findings concern: car-related crime, motorcycle and bicy-

cle theft, burglary, theft of personal property, contact crime, robbery, sex offenses, assaults and threats, crime trends and risks, police reporting, victim support, home security, and attitudes toward punishment.

1158-33 Hien, Denise; Bukszpan, Claudia. "Interpersonal violence in a 'normal' low-income control group." *Women & Health* (ISSN: 0363-0242), 29(4):1-16, 1999. [R 81385]

This study establishes rates of interpersonal violence and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among low-income, minority women. The sample ($N=98$), recruited from the obstetrics-gynecology outpatient clinic at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital in New York City, was screened for the absence of any *DSM-IV* Axis I psychopathology including major mood disorders and anxiety, as well as psychotic, alcohol, and substance use disorders. Data were garnered from an extensive psychological test battery.

Consistent with the literature, subjects exhibited rates of interpersonal violence and trauma markedly above estimates for women nationwide. Compared to national figures, respondents were at higher risk for experiencing childhood sexual and physical abuse, and partner violence. Almost one-quarter met the diagnostic criteria for PTSD, while 10% to 20% reported other kinds of trauma such as witnessing a murder or being homeless. Interestingly, subjects were more likely than women nationwide to tell someone of their abuse or trauma, a factor that may have protected them from some of the longer-term potential effects of their negative experiences.

1159-33 Tsoudis, Olga. "The portrayal of crime in the Cypriot media: An exploratory study." *Western Criminology Review* 3(1):1-45, 2001. [R 81424] Available online at <http://wcr.sonoma.edu/v3n1/tsoudis.html>.

This exploratory study examines coverage of social sanctions in the media's portrayal of criminal justice in Cyprus, a European nation with 1 of the lowest crime rates and a far less punitive justice system than the U.S. Particular attention is paid to the significance of social, rather than legal, sanctions. Data were compiled from 643 articles published from 1997 to 1999 in the *Cyprus Mail* newspaper.

The Cypriot media appeared to strongly reflect Cypriot society, which is cohesive, family-based, and honor-bound. This gives social sanctions, particularly shaming, an important deterrent role. Offenders' portrayals were significantly influenced by social status. A total of 96% of the articles focused on offenders and their behaviors, while only 4% concentrated on the criminal justice system. Cypriots appear less interested in legal issues and legal punishments than in social sanctions. Although the media appeared to closely reflect police reporting, murder, sex offenses, and drug crimes were overrepresented. According to government statistics, the mean for prison months was 10.8, while the media put forth a mean of 46.4 months. Similarly, the median prison term for all crime articles was 6 months, while the

mean was 53.4 months, further demonstrating that the more violent, serious crimes are overrepresented in the media.

1160-33 Crime Research Centre. *Mapping crime, offenders and socio-demographic factors*. Perth, AUS: The University of Western Australia, 1999. 163pp. App. [R 81481]

This study analyzes patterns in crime rates across regions in Western Australia, as well as corresponding patterns in police-offender contact and socio-demographic conditions. Several sources of data were used including: OIS data (Offence Information System) on offenses, police-offender contact and arrests for the years 1991-1998; data on lower court and juvenile appearances from the Ministry of Justice courts database from 1998; and socio-demographic data from the 1996 AUS census. Four major levels of analysis were selected: RDC (Regional Development Commission) regions and the Perth metropolitan area; local government areas within Perth; larger towns and the rural remnants within RDC regions; and Police Districts within the metropolitan area.

Results confirm the significance of earlier research conducted by the Crime Research Centre in 1998: crime rates in regional towns have a major effect on overall regional crime rates. Property offenses comprise over 80% of all recorded offenses in Western AUS, and property crime rates are higher in the Perth metropolitan area than they are in any RDC region. Because rates of recorded crime and contact with the police do not necessarily represent true rates of crime or patterns of offending, crime surveys designed to provide regional data have great potential importance. Nevertheless, recorded levels of crime and police contact are important social indicators representing the extent to which citizens have found it necessary to call for public assistance to deal with crime, and the extent to which offenders have been publicly identified.

1161-33 Wintemute, Garen J.; Wright, Mona A.; Drake, Christiana M.; and others. "Subsequent criminal activity among violent misdemeanants who seek to purchase handguns." *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (ISSN: 0098-7484), 285(8):1019-1026, 2001. [R 81520]

This study examines the risk factors for new criminal activity among violent misdemeanants who seek to purchase handguns, and whether denial of handgun purchases affects their risk of arrest, particularly for gun and/or violent crime. Persons aged 21-34 who sought to purchase a handgun through a licensed dealer in CA from 1989-1991, and who had at least 1 violent misdemeanor conviction in the preceding 10 years, were identified through Department of Justice records (n=986 denied, n=787 approved).

During the 3-year follow-up, 33% of the entire sample was arrested for a new crime (31.9% of the denied, and 34.4% of the approved). After adjusting for differences in age, sex, and prior criminal history, purchasers were more

likely than denied persons to be arrested for new gun and/or violent crimes, but not for nongun, nonviolent crimes. In both groups, risk of arrest was strongly related to age and number of convictions accrued prior to actual or attempted handgun purchase. The denial of handgun purchases to violent misdemeanants is, therefore, associated with a specific decrease in risk of arrest for new gun and/or violent crimes.

1162-33 Gouvis, Caterina; Johnson, Calvin; DeStefano, Christine Depies; and others. *Violence in the District of Columbia: Patterns from 1999*. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 2001. 77pp. App. [R 81530]

This study, commissioned by the Mayor's Office and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, examined the trends and patterns that characterize violent incidents, victims, and offenders in Washington, D.C. Violent crimes include: homicide, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. The Metropolitan Police Department provided all offense reports filed in 1999. Arrest data were also provided containing a list of each person arrested in 1999, and a complete list of charges and charge descriptions for each arrested individual ($N=14,871$ violent incidents, 16,372 victims of violence). Population data came from the U.S. Census Bureau Web site.

A small number of police service areas accounted for a disproportionate share of violent crimes. Violence locations also differed by crime type. Violent crime did not occur equally throughout the course of a day.

Persons aged 25-34 experienced the greatest number of victimizations and arrests, although persons aged 18-24 had the highest rates of victimization and arrest. Blacks experienced the greatest number of victimizations, and experienced more than twice the rate of victimization compared to non-blacks. Men and women showed nearly equal rates of overall victimization, although men experienced higher rates of homicide, while females experienced higher rates of sexual assault. The majority of individuals arrested were black, and men were nearly 4 times more likely than women to be arrested for a violent crime. With the exception of juveniles, most offenders committed violence against those in their own age range. Arrestees and their victims tended to be of the same race. Males were more likely to be arrested for a violent crime involving a female victim.

1163-33 Lee, Matthew Todd. *Ethnicity, immigration, and homicide on the border: A comparison of El Paso, Miami, and San Diego (1985-1995)*. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 2000. 172pp. [R 81568] Dissertation, University of Delaware UMI 9965797.

This study examines the relationship between ethnicity, immigration, and homicide in 3 border cities for the years 1985-1995. Data were collected directly from the Homicide Investigations Units of the El Paso, Miami, and San Diego Police departments ($N=3,356$ homicides known to the police), along with data from the 1990 Census.

Immigration was not significantly related to Latino homicide in any of the cities. Also, there was no connection between the percent of new immigrants and the spatial distribution of either Latino homicide rates or "public anxiety" homicides. Latino poverty, however, exhibited a strong, positive relationship with Latino homicide, while Latino male joblessness was a positive and significant predictor in both El Paso and San Diego.

The link between immigration and black homicide was more equivocal than that for Latino homicide. The new immigrant coefficient was negative and non-significant in El Paso, negative and significant in Miami, and positive and significant in San Diego. Black homicide rates did seem to track immigration counts in all 3 cities more closely than did Latino homicide rates. A significant relationship with an instability index suggests that processes of social disorganization may affect black areas more strongly than Latino areas. Black poverty was significant in Miami and San Diego, and black male joblessness was significant in El Paso and San Diego.

1164-33 Wiebe, Douglas James. *Lifestyle risk factors for homicide*. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 2000. 156pp. App. [R 81572] Dissertation, University of California, Irvine UMI 9974166.

This study examines how factors of lifestyle influence the risk of dying by homicide in the U.S. Data from the 1993 National Mortality Followback Survey (NMFS) was used ($N=22,957$) to determine how decedent characteristics vary by cause of death (homicide, suicide, accident, and natural death). A second analysis was used to determine whether unsafe firearm storage practice is a lifestyle risk factor for homicide in the home. Decedents of gun homicide in the home were drawn from the 1993 NMFS data and matched to controls from the 1994 National Health Interview Survey ($N=320$).

Aspects of temperament, medication use, social stature, and other factors distinguished homicide decedents from people who died of natural causes, suicide and accidents. The risk of homicide in the home was also increased by the presence of guns. Additionally, persons living in homes with guns stored unsafely were at a greater risk for homicide than were those in homes with guns stored safely. Homicides occurring at home are most often the result of an argument, they are most often committed in a rage, and a gun is most often the mechanism of homicide. By storing guns safely, homicide can be prevented. The policy implications for these findings, such as targeting risk factors particular to a certain type of homicide, are discussed.

1165-33 Alonso, Alejandro A. *Territoriality among African-American street gangs in Los Angeles*. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 1999. 183pp. App. [R 81587] Dissertation, University of Southern California UMI 1395119.

This study analyzes black gang territories in Los Angeles County for 4 years: 1972, 1978, 1982, and 1996. Gang territory data for 1996 were col-

lected in the field by examining gang graffiti and speaking with gang members. Territory data for the other time periods came from law enforcement sources: LAPD (1972); Steve Jablonsky (1978); and Mark Poirier (1982). A discussion of the history of black gangs in Los Angeles from the late 1940s to the early 1970s, when the contemporary black gangs emerged, is also included.

Black gang territories grew numerically from 18 in 1972 to 274 by 1996, and grew spatially to cover over 62 square miles by 1996. The location of gang graffiti, territorial boundaries of gangs, and homicides are also analyzed. The most hostile graffiti was prevalent on boundaries, but gang-related homicides did not occur in high frequency at these boundaries. Physical features in the environment were also shown to have an influence on gang territories. Railroads acted as gang boundaries for 68% of the gang territories. Freeways, the more physically obtrusive features, were used as boundaries with 85% of the gang territories.

1166-33 Teaster, Pamela B.; Roberto, Karen A.; Duke, Joy O.; and others. "Sexual abuse of older adults: Preliminary findings of cases in Virginia." *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect* (ISSN: 0894-6566), 12(3/4):1-16, 2000. [R 81671]

This study examines the characteristics and outcomes of sexual abuse involving older adults in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Data from all local units of Adult Protective Services consist of case files of persons aged 60 or older who were sexually abused between July 1996 through June 2001 ($N=42$).

The majority of older adults who experienced sexual abuse were female, typically over 70, and resided in nursing homes. Abusers tended to be men who were either facility staff or residents. An overwhelming majority of the cases were not prosecuted due to either insufficient evidence or the victims' inability to participate in the process. Many of the victims appeared not to have received treatment as a result of the abuse, and some had to make adjustments due to the victimization, including changes in residence.

1167-33 Blakely, B.E.; Dolon, Ronald. "Perceptions of adult protective services workers of the support provided by criminal justice professionals in a case of elder abuse." *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect* (ISSN: 0894-6566), 12(3/4):71-94, 2000. [R 81672]

This study examines the relationships that exist between criminal justice professionals and adult professional services workers. Questionnaires were completed by protective services workers in 43 states ($N=395$) in 1997. Survey results yielded ratings of police and victim assistants in detecting and treating elder abuse, and estimates of the likelihood that criminal justice professionals would provide 1 of 10 different forms of assistance in a case of elder abuse.

On average, police were rated as more than somewhat helpful both in detection and treatment. Ratings of victim assistants were lower than the ratings of the police. The only service that was considered to be at least somewhat likely was that law enforcement officers would escort workers to the home of the client. Slightly more than 50% felt that it was at least somewhat likely that criminal justice professionals would help to stop the abuse, conduct a thorough investigation, secure a protective order, or issue a restraining order. Less than 50% indicated that it was at least somewhat likely that professionals would arrest the perpetrator, hold him/her accountable for the crime, assess the need for a guardian for the victim, provide support from a victim assistant, or rehabilitate the perpetrator.

1168-33 Dunlop, Burton D.; Rothman, Max B.; Condon, Katherine M.; and others. "Elder abuse: Risk factors and use of case data to improve policy and practice." *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect* (ISSN: 0894-6566), 12(3/4):95-122, 2000. [R 81673]

This study examines the incidence of elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation, and measures the risk factors, including co-location of other forms of abuse, that predict abuse in Miami-Dade County, FL. Multiple data sources include: interviews with 27 informants in the Department of Children and Families (DCF), County Police and Fire Rescue units, the courts, the State Attorney's Office, and various social service providers; a search of the leading research on elder abuse and other forms of family violence; and a descriptive analysis of elder abuse cases from files of the Miami-Dade County Police and analyses of closed child and elder abuse cases from the 1997-1998 files of the DCF.

The number of reported cases of elder abuse relative to the size of the elder population appears to be low. Nearly 50% of the 319 substantiated cases of second-party maltreatment involved persons aged 80 or older. Approximately 75% of the victims were white. The majority of perpetrators were under 60 years of age, white, and 53.5% were female. Except for age, there were no reliable indicators or proxies of the principle risk factors for abuse. A series of recommendations are included for improving local abuse data collection, analysis, and training.

1169-33 Phillips, Linda R.; de Ardon, Esperanza Torres; Briones, Guillermina Solis. "Abuse of female caregivers by care recipients: Another form of elder abuse." *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect* (ISSN: 0894-6566), 12(3/4):123-143, 2000. [R 81674]

This study examines the abuse of aging, caregiving women (55 years or older) by the spouses or parents for whom they provide care. Data consisted of a subset of interviews ($N=93$) from a study of caregivers focusing on Mexican American and Anglo caregiving dyads, conducted by Phillips (1996) between 1990 and 1996 in the U.S. Three categories of variables were considered: Structure, Interactional Context, and Situational Context.

Caregiver's age, elder's age, elder's gender, and living arrangements were not related to abuse of the caregiver; however, for non-Hispanic whites, there was a moderately strong negative relationship between elder's age and abuse. Of 5 interactional variables, 3 were significantly related to abuse of caregivers: difference between past and present image of elder, perception of power imbalance, and interpersonal conflict. Three situational context variables were also significantly correlated with abuse: the elder's ADL abilities, the social support available, and the social support used. The problem of abuse is not trivial, and the interactional context of caregiving is the most promising aspect for explanation, intervention, and prevention.

1170-33 Paoli, Letizia; Lee, Rensselaer W.; Thoumi, Francisco E.; and others. "The political-criminal nexus: Part two." *Trends in Organized Crime* (ISSN: 1084-4791), 5(2):1-144, 1999. [R 81675]

This special issue of the journal includes articles that are the result of the first in-depth, collaborative, cross national research study on the Political-Criminal Nexus (PCN) conducted by the National Strategy Information Center. The PCN refers to the concentration and fusion of official political and professional criminal power, in which organized crime groups develop relationships with state authorities to gain access to, and to exploit, the political, economic and social apparatus of the state. The results of studies on southern Italy, Columbia and the U.S. are presented.

Letizia Paoli emphasizes the social and cultural factors surrounding the PCN in Italy. Since the mid-19th century, organized crime groups have had longstanding relationships with the political establishment that have allowed them great power and freedom over the last 150 years. Italy has been able to reduce, but not eliminate, the opportunities for crime groups to influence government.

Drawing on interviews with past and recent Colombian politicians, Rensselaer Lee and Francisco Thoumi emphasize that the PCN has been driven by the enormous size and financial resources of the cocaine cartels and the resources this has provided for corrupt purposes. In addition, the Colombian PCN had been defined by other factors reaching deeply into Colombian society and history. Due to the long, intertwined histories of the cocaine industry and PCN, the authors see little hope for ending the PCN.

The particular focus in the U.S. case study is on the local urban PCN. The fragmented nature of enforcement and authority at the local level has prevented the formation of a national level PCN. In a detailed analysis of the construction industry in NYC, Robert Kelly points to the subtle workings of the PCN, where a symbiotic relationship exists between criminal groups who rig contracts and manipulate prices, and businesses whose profits depend on accommodating these groups.

In the final article, Volker Foertsch examines the strategically significant challenge of countering collaboration between organized crime and government security services. Counterintelligence is necessary to examine the secret structures of transnational groups, particularly since they are often secure within their host countries, and would most likely require collabora-

tion among nations to combat the growing problem of transnational organized crime.

1171-33 Piquero, Alex; Mazerolle, Paul, eds. *Life-course criminology: Contemporary and classic readings*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning, 2001. 396p. [R 81721] (ISBN: 0-334-57492-0).

This anthology highlights the major works that illuminate theory and empirical research on crime and the life course. Its purpose is to document the central theoretical and empirical contributions that inform this area of criminological inquiry, and to provide background material on current controversies in the field. Editors Alex Piquero and Paul Mazerolle provide an introductory overview.

Section I, The Life-Course Perspective, features: "Time, Human Agency, and Social Change" by Glen H. Elder, Jr.; and "Crime and Deviance in the Life Course" by Robert J. Sampson and John H. Laub.

Section II, Age, Crime, and Criminal Careers, includes: "Introduction: Studying Criminal Careers" by Alfred Blumstein et al.; and "The True Value of Lambda would Appear to be Zero: An Essay on Career Criminals, Criminal Careers, Selective Incapacitation, Cohort Studies, and Related Topics" by Michael Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi.

Section III, Life-Course Theories of Criminal Behavior, comprises: "Adolescence-Limited and Life-Course-Persistent Antisocial Behavior: A Developmental Taxonomy" by Terrie E. Moffit; and "A Life-Course Theory of Cumulative Disadvantage and the Stability of Delinquency" by Sampson and Laub.

Section IV, Empirical Tests of Life-Course Theories, consists of: "Life-Course Trajectories of Different Types of Offenders" by Daniel S. Nagin et al., and "Criminal Careers in the Short-Term: Intra-Individual Variability in Crime and Its Relation to Local Life Circumstances" by Julie Horney et al.

Section V, Development Versus Stasis Theories: Current Debates, is made up of: "Control Theory and the Life-Course Perspective" by Hirschi and Gottfredson; and "Understanding Variability in Lives Through Time: Contributions of Life-Course Criminology" by Sampson and Laub.

Section VI, Understanding Persistence in Criminal Behavior, is composed of: "Stability of Aggression Over time and Generations" by L. Rowell Huesmann et al.; and "Generality, Continuity, and Change in Offending" by Raymond Paternoster et al.

Section VII, Examining Desistance from Criminal Behavior, incorporates: "Age, Differential Expectations, and Crime Desistance" by Neil Shover and Carol Y. Thompson; and "Trajectories of Change in Criminal Offending: Good Marriages and the Desistance Process" by Laub et al.

Section VIII, Interventions to Reduce Crime over the Life Course, contains: "Parent and Child Training to Prevent Early Onset of Delinquency: The Montreal Longitudinal-Experimental Study" by Richard E. Tremblay et al.; and "Long-term Effects of Nurse Home Visitation on Children's Criminal and

Antisocial Behavior: 15-year Follow-up of a Randomized Controlled Trial” by David Olds et al.

1172-33 Zimring, Franklin; Freeman, Richard B.; Vega, William A.; and others. *Perspectives on crime and justice: 1999-2000 lecture series*. Washington, DC: U.S. National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 2001. 126pp. [R 81734] Professional Conference Series.

This collection features 5 essays presented as part of the Perspectives on Crime and Justice Lecture Series sponsored by the U.S. National Institute of Justice. A question-and-answer session follows each article.

Franklin Zimring explores the changing political conditions that have been driving the legislative process on issues of crime and punishment in the U.S. in recent years. Attention is on 5 products of the new punitive climate: the 3-strikes-and-you're-out laws, truth-in-sentencing reforms, Megan's Law disclosures, “10-20-life” mandatory minimum sentences for gun crimes, and chemical castration schemes.

According to Richard B. Freeman, the preponderance of research, particularly the most recent econometric work, supports the claim that the booming economy helped reduce the crime rate in the 1990s. The effects of the economy and competing explanations of the change in crime over the past half-century are linked.

William A. Vega profiles crime, violence, and drug use among Mexican immigrants, examines media images versus documented realities, and discusses the implications for policy making.

In a discussion on reducing gun violence in the U.S., Lawrence W. Sherman explores what works (gun patrols and background checks, uniformed gun patrols, criminal history checks), what doesn't work (buy-back programs), and what may work in the future (gun bans, the National Assault Weapons Ban).

Heather B. Weiss, focusing on high-performance child and family interventions, considers the current transformation of the role and purposes of evaluations and argues for strategic investments in evaluation and knowledge development as part of a larger system of learning and accountability.

1173-33 Corbin, William R.; Bernat, Jeffrey A.; Calhoun, Karen S. “The role of alcohol expectancies and alcohol consumption among sexually victimized and nonvictimized college women.” *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(4):297-311, 2001. [R 81756]

This study delineates the relationship among alcohol expectancies, alcohol consumption patterns, number of consensual sex partners, and sexual assertiveness as potential risk factors for sexual assault among 238 female undergraduate psychology students attending a large southeastern university. Data were obtained from a psychological test battery that included the

Sexual Experiences Survey, the Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire, and 4 other instruments.

Women with severe victimization histories (attempted or completed rape), compared with non-victims, reported more consensual sex partners, less perceived assertiveness in their ability to refused unwanted sexual advances, greater weekly alcohol consumption, and more positive outcome experiences for alcohol including tension reduction, sexual enhancement, and global positive change. In addition, for both victimized and non-victimized women, consumption of alcohol and expectancies of social enhancement following alcohol use independently accounted for a significant portion of the variance of sexual activity following alcohol consumption.

1174-33 Barnes, Maureen T.; Gordon, William C.; Hudson, Stephen M. "The crime of threatening to kill." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(4):312-319, 2001. [R 81757]

While threats to kill have been regarded as predictive of future violence, the extent to which data supports this assertion is unknown. To address this question, this study profiles defendants and examines factors that are associated with presentation for psychiatric evaluation following charges of threatening to kill. Data were derived from psychiatric reports, files, and summary of facts on 102 individuals referred to the Christchurch (New Zealand) Regional Forensic Psychiatric Service who had been charged with threatening to kill or cause grievous bodily harm between 1990 and mid-1997. The sample was divided into 2 groups: those who received the usual criminal sanctions, and those who were confined in a psychiatric hospital.

At least 2 pathways led to the common end point of threatening to kill. Those who received criminal sanctions tended to have threatened within the context of a relationship breakdown, and more frequently had personality and substance abuse difficulties. Those who received a psychiatric disposal were more often diagnosed with a psychotic disorder and were more likely to have threatened strangers or mental health professionals.

1175-33 Fry, Prem S.; Barker, Lisa A. "Female survivors of violence and abuse: Their regrets of action and inaction in coping." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(4):320-342, 2001. [R 81758]

A sample of 286 Canadian females, aged 20 to 67, who had survived violence and abuse completed surveys about their major regrets concerning action and inaction following the violent experience. Two factor analyses, with varimax rotation, were conducted on the questionnaire data to identify recurrent themes underlying survivors' regrets.

The factor analysis of regrettable actions yielded 3 factors centering on themes of isolation and alienation. Factor analyses of regrets about inaction, or failure to act, yielded 4 factors centering on themes of insufficient action for self-care and self-protection, and reluctance to seek a change of venue

and identity. These factors accounted for a significant percentage of the total variance. Qualitative data derived from 32 in-depth interviews confirmed the presence of these same themes. As hypothesized, the number of regrets of inaction exceeded those of actions.

1176-33 O'Sullivan, Elizabethann; Carlton, Abigail. "Victim services, community outreach, and contemporary rape crisis centers: A comparison of independent and multiservice centers." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(4):343-360, 2001. [R 81759]

To evaluate proposals that independent rape crisis centers merge or add services, this study compares the victim services and community outreach efforts of 16 rape crisis centers in North Carolina: 8 sexual assault (SA) programs and 8 multi-service centers. Open-ended interviews were conducted in 1994 and 1999 with center directors, staff members responsible for SA services, and founding members. Files of the North Carolina Council for Women were examined and data selected from records of the 232 individual clients who contacted 1 of the 8 centers during April 1994.

The independent SA programs were the only ones to advance inclusive definitions of sexual assault, used volunteers as community educators, worked to raise the consciousness level of the community concerning sexual assault, and developed strategies to improve knowledge and change behaviors. These programs incorporated cultural concerns in assessing their services and outreach, and initiated programs targeted at young people and males. In contrast, multiservice programs were contacted far less frequently by SA victims, including teenagers; did not routinely receive requests for hospital advocates; and failed to provide systematic community education. These findings raise serious questions about the ability of combined programs to reach sexual assault victims, educate the community, and foster rape prevention efforts. Independent centers have autonomy to implement their own agenda and feminism helps shape that agenda.

1177-33 Gondolf, Edward W.; White, Robert J. "Batterer program participants who repeatedly reassault: Psychopathic tendencies and other disorders." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(4):361-380, 2001. [R 81760]

Approximately 20% of male batterer program participants repeatedly reassault their partners despite intervention. Previous typology and personality research suggests that these men tend to be antisocial and psychopathic. Using recommended criteria for the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory, Version III, this study provides personality profiles of 580 men who either did not reassault their partners, reassaulted once, or repeatedly reassaulted during a 15-month follow-up. Subjects were drawn from an evaluation of 4 batterer programs in Pittsburgh, Houston, Dallas, and Denver.

The majority (60%) of repeat reassaulters showed no serious personality dysfunction or psychopathology. Only 11% had profiles suggesting conventional or primary psychopathic disorder. The broadest conception of psychopathy, including secondary psychopathy and both psychopathic disorder and style, applied to 54% of repeaters. No significant difference existed among the reassault types for personality dysfunction, psychopathic disorder, or personality type, but a significantly greater portion of repeaters demonstrated some psychopathic tendency. Findings contradict overgeneralizations about high-risk batterers and imply that batterer counseling may be appropriate for many.

1178-33 Kalof, Linda; Eby, Kimberly K.; Matheson, Jennifer L.; and others. "The influence of race and gender on student self-reports of sexual harassment by college professors." *Gender & Society* (ISSN: 0891-2432), 15(2):282-302, 2001. [R 81762]

A survey of 525 undergraduates enrolled in a large, diverse university found that 40% of the women and 28.7% of the men had been sexually harassed by a college professor or instructor.

Most incidents were gender harassment, a form of sexual harassment consisting of generalized sexist remarks, crudely sexual or seductive remarks, use of sexist teaching materials, or different treatment due to gender (Fitzgerald, Drasgow, and Gelfand, 1993). While women reported significantly more such harassment than men, no gender differences emerged in the frequency of unwanted sexual attention or coercion. At least 1 incident of sexual harassment by a professor was experienced by 30% of blacks, 30% of Hispanics, 33% of Asians, 30% of other minority groups, and 39% of whites. Among those respondents who had experienced at least 1 incident of sexual harassment, almost all answered "never" to the question "Have you ever been sexually harassed by a college professor or instructor?" Measurement of the harassment experiences of men and of non-white women needs to be improved.

1179-33 Martinez, Ramiro, Jr.; Lee, Matthew T.; Nielsen, Amie L. "Revisiting the Scarface legacy: The victim/offender relationship and Mariel homicides in Miami." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* (ISSN: 0739-9863), 23(1):37-56, 2001. [R 81767]

The arrival of 125,000 Mariel Cubans in Miami in 1980 highlighted what was arguably the most unique episode in American immigration history. The media focused on the crime-prone element among these refugees—the "Marielitos"—and immediately portrayed the newcomers as steeped in the criminal cultural traditions of Cuba's prisons. This study is the first to use multivariate methods to compare and contrast Mariel Cubans to Afro-Caribbean, African-American, and non-Mariel Latino homicides in a predominantly immigrant city (Miami). More than 1,600 reports from the period 1980

to 1990 gathered from the Homicide Investigations Unit of the Miami Police Department served as the primary data source.

Mariels were overly involved in acquaintance homicides, but little evidence indicates that they were disproportionately involved in stranger homicides or engaged in high levels of drug-related violence—both dominant themes in popular stereotypes. An analysis of homicide event narratives verified the mundane nature of Mariel homicides, highlighting the Scarface Myth (little evidence of high crime), instead of the Scarface Legacy (high-crime killer).

1180-33 Finch, Brian Karl. "Nation of origin, gender, and neighborhood differences in past-year substance use among Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* (ISSN: 0739-9863), 23(1):88-101, 2001. [R 81768]

This analysis of the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) focuses on the correlates of substance among Hispanic groups. Using 1994-5 and 1996 NHSDA surveys, the study uses sampling areas to control for intracluster correlation and its subsequent effect on empirical conclusions. Models are specified for alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, cocaine, and any illicit drug, controlling for national origin, gender, age, socioeconomic status, language, and family structure.

Models failing to account for intracluster correlation may lead to erroneous ethnic contrasts of substance use. In addition, substance use varied widely by national origin—and Hispanics have highly divergent patterns of use, more so than non-Hispanic whites. Controlling for neighborhood did not wholly diminish ethnic contrasts in substance use.

1181-33 Valdez, Avelardo; Kaplan, Charles D.; Codina, Edward. "Psychopathy among Mexican American gang members: A comparative study." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(1):46-58, 2000. [R 81772]

This study compares and contrasts Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Screening Version results from community samples of Mexican-American gang ($N=50$) and non-gang members ($N=25$) with standard comparison samples of forensic/nonpsychiatric patients, civil psychiatric patients, and undergraduate students.

More than half of the gang sample was categorized as low, 44% as moderate, and only 4% as high on psychopathy. Gang members had higher scores on the total, affective, and behavioral scores than did non-gang members. High scores on adolescent antisocial behavior, poor behavioral controls, and lack of remorse existed in both samples. Gang members scored twice as high as their non-gang counterparts on lack of empathy. Both samples scored lower on psychopathy than did the forensic patients and higher than psychiatric patients and undergraduates. Early intervention efforts for this high-risk population are recommended.

1182-33 Gondolf, Edward W. "A 30-month follow-up of court-referred batterers in four cities." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(1):111-128, 2000. [R 81777]

This follow-up study of court-referred male batterers ($N=618$) assesses the long-term outcomes of 4 well-established batterer programs in Pittsburgh, Dallas, Houston, and Denver. Approximately 70% of the batterers' initial and new female partners were interviewed by phone every 3 months for the first 15 months, and every 7 to 8 months for the following 15 months.

According to the women's reports, 41% of the men reassaulted during the 30-month follow-up period—an increase of only 7% over the 15-month reassault rate. Nearly two-thirds of the "first-time" reassaults occurred in the first 6 months. About a fifth of the men repeatedly reassaulted their partners and these incidents accounted for most of the reported injuries. The reassault rate of men attending a program for 3 months or more was significantly less than that of dropouts. The reassault rates were not significantly different across the 4 programs, despite differences in program length and services. Three methodological implications are discussed. Findings offer some encouragement as to the de-escalation of reassault after program intervention.

1183-33 Friday, Paul C.; Dussich, John P.J.; Okada, Takayuki; and others. "Weapon ownership and the willingness to respond to threats with violence: The United States and Japan." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(2):164-177, 2000. [R 81779]

As part of a larger project investigating the social and cultural differences of violence in Japan and the U.S., this study examines the threshold of violence by documenting respondents' reactions to a series of scenarios, noting what they or the police would or should do under the circumstances. Random samples were drawn from city records in sub-communities in Tokyo and the city of Mito, Japan ($n=908$), and in Charlotte, NC ($n=442$), all geographical areas of similar size.

The American sample was twice as likely as the Japanese sample to say they would use a weapon when confronted by a stranger or a known acquaintance, or if someone illegally entered their home. The stated willingness to use a weapon was significantly tied to whether the individual was male and owned a weapon for personal safety. Logistic regression analysis indicated that the likelihood of responding to a threat with physical force was twice as great in Japan and nearly 8 times as great in Charlotte if the respondent owned a weapon.

1184-33 Klevens, Joanne; Restrepo, Ofelia; Roca, Juanita; and others. "Comparison of offenders with early- and late-starting antisocial behavior in Colombia." *International Journal of Offender Therapy*

and *Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(2):194-203, 2000. [R 81781]

In this study, 233 detained offenders, aged 18 to 39, in 5 cities in Colombia, South America, were divided according to childhood or adolescent onset of antisocial behavior, and compared on offense type, characteristics of family of origin, and personal history. Interviewers gathered data using a standardized questionnaire in the form of a life history.

Although there were no significant differences between the 2 groups as to type of offense committed, those with childhood onset of antisocial behavior were more likely to report multiple problem behavior at all ages, family antecedents of delinquency and alcohol abuse, greater exposure to family life changes, psychological abuse, severe childhood punishments, and lower self-esteem and sense of coherence as compared to those first manifesting antisocial behavior during or after adolescence. These differences were independent of mother's educational level, head of household's occupational level, and family size. These results add evidence from a different social and cultural context as to the heterogeneity among offenders regarding the age of onset of antisocial behavior.

1185-33 Austin, Roy L.; Kim, Young S. "A cross-national examination of the relationship between gender equality and official rape rates." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(2):204-221, 2000. [R 81782]

This study extends understanding of social equality by examining the relationship between gender equality and rape across nations in the recent past. This research includes an investigation of the association between nonsexual violence and rape, using multivariate statistical analyses. Crime data, consisting of rates (per 100,000) of murder and rape based on the number of cases known to the police, were taken from the Interpol statistics for 1991 and 1992. Additional information was obtained from 1992 statistics on female education and labor force participation gathered from the United Nations Development Program.

A positive association exists between gender equality and rape, not a negative one as the limited equality goals of liberal feminists would lead one to expect. Similar to previous studies, homicide and rape rates were positively related, as suggested by the subculture-of-violence thesis.

1186-33 Lin, Min-chieh Jay; Maxwell, Sheila R.; Barclay, Andrew M. "The proportions of different types of sex offenders and the degree of difficulty in treating them: A comparison of perceptions by clinicians in Taiwan and in Michigan." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(2):222-231, 2000. [R 81783]

This study compared types of sex offenders and the difficulties in treating them, as perceived by prison-based clinicians in Taiwan ($n=34$) and Michigan ($n=33$). The Groth typology of sex offenders served as the baseline typology.

The proportion of child molesters among overall sex offenders was higher in Michigan, while the proportion of rapists was higher in Taiwan. However, rankings of the subtypes of rapists and child molesters were similar in the 2 areas and also similar to Groth's ranking, though the actual proportions differed somewhat. Clinicians' ranking in both areas as to the degree of difficulty in treating different sex offender types and sex offenders in general were the same, despite their differing lengths of experience, caseload, terms of treatment, and treatment modality structures. Subjects in both areas believed that sadistic rapists and fixated child molesters are the most difficult types of sex offenders to treat.

1187-33 Starzomski, Andrew; Nussbaum, David. "The self and the psychology of domestic homicide-suicide." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(4):468-479, 2000. [R 81795]

Research on men who commit domestic homicide-suicide (H-S), wherein they kill their intimate partner or family member before taking their own life, has examined the act from the viewpoints of psychopathology and evolutionary psychology. To complement these approaches, this review presents additional views of domestic H-S, providing new perspectives on the phenomenology and motivation of some men who commit domestic homicide.

Applications of theories from social (escape from self), developmental (evolution of self and continuity of self), gender role (power and the male role), and family violence psychology (abusive personality and proximal antecedents of arrest) pertain to instability and deconstruction of the self amidst the life changes and intimate distress that often precede cases of domestic H-S.

1188-33 Rokach, Ami. "Offence type and the experience of loneliness." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(5):549-563, 2000. [R 81800]

This study compares the experience of loneliness of criminals to that of the general population. Offenders were divided into 5 subgroups: sex offenders, violent offenders, property offenders, drug-related offenders, and a category containing all other miscellaneous crimes. The sample comprised 356 incarcerated males and 501 males from the general population.

Findings replicated those of A. Rokach and S. Koledin (1997), supporting the hypothesis that loneliness is experienced differently by the general and criminal populations, as well as amongst criminal subgroups. The former scored significantly higher than the latter on the Social Inadequacy and Alienation and the Growth and Development subscales. Sex offenders differed significantly from the other subgroups of offenders on the Social Inadequacy and Alienation and the Self-Alienation subscales.

1189-33 Zhang, Lening; Messner, Steven F.; Zhou, Dengke; and others. "Organization of ownership and workplace theft in China." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(5):581-592, 2000. [R 81802]

Following recent economic reforms, China became 1 of the few countries in which multiple forms of ownership are commonplace. Therefore, it offers a particularly useful context for studying the relationship between the organization of ownership and workplace theft. Using 1991 survey data collected from 365 offenders incarcerated in the city of Tianjin, this study assesses the effects of public and private ownership on perceived levels of theft in the inmates' places of employment prior to incarceration.

Contrary to what might be expected on the basis of Western theory and research, public ownership was associated with higher levels of workplace theft than private ownership. Public ownership in China has led to a diffusion of responsibility and an organizational culture that is conducive to workplace theft.

1190-33 Smallbone, Stephen W.; Milne, Lynley. "Associations between trait anger and aggression used in the commission of sexual offenses." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(5):606-617, 2000. [R 81804]

Archival data on 110 incarcerated adult sex offenders in Queensland, AUS, were used to examine associations between trait anger and type and level of aggression used in the commission of their offenses.

Intrafamilial child molesters ($n=43$), extrafamilial child molesters ($n=35$), and rapists ($n=32$) did not differ in trait anger. In the combined group, significant associations emerged between trait anger and verbal aggression but not between trait anger and physical aggression. Offenders who used threats of death had higher levels of trait anger temperament, anger reaction, and anger directed outward, and lower levels of anger control than those who did not use verbal aggression. The absence of association between trait anger and physical aggression suggests that the latter employed in the commission of sex offenses may be largely instrumental. Implications for engaging sex offenders in anger management intervention, and for victim resistance to sexual assaults, are considered.

1191-33 Patterson, Susan; Lennings, C.J.; Davey, Jeremy. "Methadone clients, crime, and substance use." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(6):667-680, 2000. [R 81808]

This study examines self-report criminal activity among 86 methadone-maintained opioid addicts recruited from the Brisbane (AUS) Methadone Clinic.

Of the participants, 52% reported some criminal offending, with drug-related and property crimes accounting for the majority of offenses. One-quar-

ter of females were involved in prostitution. Of all the demographic factors examined, only gender discriminated among respondents in terms of level of offending, with females reporting the highest crime rates. Heroin use and crime measures were also associated, with persistent criminality related to the continued use of heroin. An analysis of the heroin-use criminality connection found that only female gender predicted increased rates of both use and criminality.

1192-33 Folino, Jorge Oscar. "Sexual homicides and their classification according to motivation: A report from Argentina." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(6):740-750, 2000. [R 81813]

This study analyzes the characteristics of 16 persons accused of sexual homicide, using cases drawn from the Judiciary Department of La Plata, Argentina, to determine motivations and to demonstrate the difficulty of classification.

Homicidal sexual violence appeared to be an instrumental behavior used to attain differing objectives, and was not necessarily perpetrated for sexual purposes. A relationship failed to emerge between psychosis and sexual killings. Sexual killing is seen as the most extreme expression of sexual deviation. It may stem from permissive cultural patterns related to violence and manifest itself in the subduing of the alter ego in individuals who demonstrate particular personality traits. It behooves the forensic psychiatrist to assess the presence of deeper conflicts and motivating sexual fantasies in perpetrators. This is particularly important for therapeutic recommendations and when assessing recidivism risk. A thorough understanding of motivation may also benefit the judicial system in its policy considerations, especially in those cases in which the perpetrators are motivated by sexual fantasies.

1193-33 Lussier, Patrick; Proulx, Jean; McKibben, Andre. "Personality characteristics and adaptive strategies to cope with negative emotional states and deviant sexual fantasies in sexual aggressors." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0206-624X), 45(2):159-170, 2001. [R 81815]

This study sought to determine whether the personality of sexual aggressors is related to the strategies used to cope with negative emotional states and deviant sexual fantasies. The sample consisted of 42 French-speaking men who had committed sex offenses (23 against women and 19 against children). Subjects were participants in a cognitive-behavioral treatment program at the Philippe Pinel Institute of Montreal, a maximum-security psychiatric hospital. Data were collected from the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-I and the Coping Strategy Report.

Two personality profiles, dramatic and anxious, emerged. Those with a dramatic profile were more likely to present greater social skills, were in-

clined to assert themselves, and had higher self-esteem. In contrast, respondents with an anxious profile had social skills deficits, were more likely to have difficulty relating to others, had lower self-esteem, and were more inclined to have negative expectations regarding themselves and their behavior. Compared to respondents with a dramatic profile, those with an anxious profile reported avoidance strategies as most effective for coping with negative moods, whereas those with a dramatic profile reported approach strategies as most successful.

1194-33 Douglas, Kevin S.; Hart, Stephen D.; Kropp, P. Randall. "Validity of the Personality Assessment Inventory for forensic assessments." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0206-624X), 45(2):183-197, 2001. [R 81817]

This study evaluates the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI), a relatively new self-report inventory popular in correctional and forensic settings. Subjects were 127 male patients remanded to a secure forensic psychiatric facility in western Canada for assessment of fitness to stand trial, or were detained at the facility after having been found not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder. Theoretically relevant PAI scales and subscales were used as predictors of criterion variables of violence, lifetime diagnosis of psychosis, and lifetime diagnosis of personality disorder.

As a group, subjects scored within a normal range on the validity scales, indicating that there was not a strong tendency for positive or negative impression management, enforcement of infrequent items, or inconsistent responding. Regarding the clinical scales, the sample had considerable problems with substance abuse, high levels of depression, and antisocial and borderline features. In terms of treatment scales, there were widespread problems with suicidal tendencies and stress. Moderate support emerged for the validity of the PAI, in that theoretically relevant PAI (sub)scales tended to predict criterion variables, and theoretically unrelated (sub)scales tended not to. The PAI appears capable of discriminating on major conceptual dimensions in a forensic setting.

1195-33 Timmerman, Irma G.H.; Emmelkamp, Paul M.G. "The prevalence and comorbidity of Axis I and Axis II pathology in a group of forensic patients." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0206-624X), 45(2):198-213, 2001. [R 81818]

Standardized, semistructured interviews with 39 male forensic inpatients in the Netherlands were used to determine the prevalence of a broad range of Axis I disorders (Composite International Disorder Interview) and all Axis II disorders (International Personality Disorder Examination) in the DSM-III-revised.

Substance abuse (75.7%) and mood (51.3%) and anxiety (40.3%) disorders were the most prevalent Axis I disorders. Of Axis II disorders, 86.8%

evinced a personality disorder most often from the B cluster. A high percentage of participants received the diagnosis "personality disorder not otherwise specified" (42.1%). There was a high level of comorbidity of mood and anxiety disorders with personality (61%) and substance abuse (47%) disorders. Compared with the general population, the prevalence rates of the separate disorders found among these forensic patients were much higher.

1196-33 Arrigo, Bruce A.; Purcell, Catherine E. "Explaining paraphilias and lust murder: Toward an integrated model." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 45(1):6-31, 2001. [R 81823]

In their respective sexual homicide and serial murder typologies, the motivational model of A.W. Burgess et al. (1986) and the trauma-control model of E. Hickey (1997) indicate that these crimes are marked by a series of paraphilias (i.e., sexually deviant behaviors) that give rise to violent conduct. Neither model, however, offers a detailed conceptual account of the etiology and process of paraphilias, especially in relationship to erotophonophilia (lust murder). An integrated conceptual typology of paraphilia is constructed to fill this gap.

The motivational and trauma-control typologies are assimilable, making possible an integrated theoretical paraphilic schema. As a system of behavior, paraphilias function as motive in the sexually sadistic act of lust murder. The relevance of this theoretical synthesis is explored in the context of possible therapeutic interventions and ongoing law enforcement efforts. In the area of treatment, attention is on the considerations among early childhood development, traumatic events, and erotically charged violence. In the domain of policing, consideration is given to profiling offenders; tracking, detecting, and apprehending sadistic sex murderers; and officer training.

1197-33 Sawle, Gary A.; Kear-Colwell, Jon. "Adult attachment style and pedophilia: A developmental perspective." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 45(1):32-50, 2001. [R 81824]

This study investigates adult attachment style, along with developmental histories of neglect, punishment, and sexual/physical abuse, in 3 samples: 23 male university students (controls), 22 male non-offending victims of sexual assault, and 25 convicted male pedophiles. Data-gathering tools included the Attachment Style Questionnaire and the CAT questionnaire.

Victims and pedophiles came from similar, self-reported abusive backgrounds. Controls and victims were both more securely attached than pedophiles, who were found to be insecurely attached on 2 constructs: high on Relationships as Secondary and low on Confidence. The Relationships as Secondary attachment style indicated a lack of empathy and an insensitivity to personal cues, and negatively affected the capacity to maintain an adult sexual relationship. Victims scored higher than controls on Preoccupation

with Relationships, Discomfort With Closeness, and Need for Approval. Further research, particularly longitudinal, is needed to identify the discrete factors that contribute to the development of the attachment style of victims and pedophiles, and how this relates to sex offending behavior in the adult.

1198-33 Bickley, James; Beech, Anthony R. "Classifying child abusers: Its relevance to theory and clinical practice." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 45(1):51-69, 2001. [R 81825]

This review critiques some of the approaches that have been adopted to provide a reliable and valid classification system for child molesters, and considers the impact of these systems on structuring interventions to meet the differing needs of this client group.

Definitional limitations, sampling differences, low base rates of convictions for sex offenses, and socially desirable responding greatly limit the reliability, validity, and coverage of many of the current classification systems. Further, the statistically significant differences between the groups bear little relationship to the clinical relevance of such distinctions. Perhaps the most important shortcoming of the research on the classification of molesters is its lack of influence on the development of appropriate methods of intervention for these individuals. These shortcomings can be addressed through the use of process-driven taxonomies. T. Ward and S.M. Hudson's (1998) self-regulation model has proven capable of subsuming different types of offending and provides a coherent conceptual framework for the self-management focus of cognitive-behavioral therapy with sex offenders.

1199-33 Gutierrez-Lobos, Karin; Eher, Reinhard; Grunhut, Christine; and others. "Violent sex offenders lack male social support." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 45(1):70-82, 2001. [R 81826]

This study investigates the social networks and support levels among 62 incarcerated sex offenders housed in Austria's only treatment facility for this population between 1996 and 1998. Irrespective of the underlying diagnosis, offenders were divided into high- and low-violent groups. A factor analysis resulted in 5 factors describing specific dimensions of social support. Data were acquired from a questionnaire and the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems.

A significantly lower level of perceived social support emerged in the high-violent group as compared with the low-violent offenders concerning the factors "talking about problems and feelings to someone" and "relying on someone." This low support exclusively referred to men outside the family. Neither the number of previous convictions nor the length of the prior imprisonment predicted the amount of displayed violence. These findings are compared with those of previous studies and in light of relevant therapeutic strategies to foster prevention and rehabilitation.

1200-33 Hatch-Maillette, Mary A.; Scalora, Mario J.; Huss, Matthew T.; and others. "Criminal thinking patterns: Are child molesters unique?" *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 45(1):102-117, 2001. [R 81828]

This study considers the ability of the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles (PICTS) to reliably differentiate between men with and without histories of child molestation offenses. The sample comprised 28 molesters and 35 non-sex offenders incarcerated at a maximum-security state hospital's forensic mental health unit.

As hypothesized, molesters were less likely than non-sex offenders to exhibit thinking errors captured by the Cutoff, Entitlement, and, to a lesser extent, Cognitive Indolence, Discontinuity, and Power Orientation scales of the PICTS. Findings support the use of the PICTS in targeting general criminal thinking errors for treatment in mixed-offender populations, as well as its use in sex offender populations to augment other sex offense cognitive distortion measures when designing treatment approaches.

1201-33 Alalehto, Tage. "The act of economic crime: The logic of dirty business and normative restrictions in the Swedish restaurant industry." *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention* (ISSN: 1404-3858), 1(2):156-177, 2000. [R 81834]

This study examines 3 hypotheses (differential association, cross-pressure, and first generation of immigrants) to explain why respectable business owners become involved in economic crime in Sweden. Data were obtained from semistructured interviews with 119 restaurateurs and 12 authority representatives (i.e. police, prosecutors, accountants).

Sutherland's (1961) differential association hypothesis was supported in that if a company is involved in a market that is more or less culturally criminogenic, through a process of socialization it learns to adopt criminogenic rules and to act according to them.

1202-33 Von Hofer, Hans; Tham, Henrik. "Theft in Sweden 1831-1998." *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention* (ISSN: 1404-3858), 1(2):195-210, 2000. [R 81836]

This study uses official statistics to trace the history of theft in Sweden from 1831 to 1998.

Swedish trends in theft convictions follow an international pattern, with reductions during the second half of the 19th century and a leveling off at a comparatively low rate during the decades around the 20th century. From the mid-1920s through the mid-1980s, a sharp increase occurred in the form of an S-curve; its course resembled that of goods production. One interpretation of this increase is that once a basic level of material security had been guaranteed, theft convictions followed the availability of goods; with more to consume, there is more to steal, and levels of control tend to diminish. This explanation may not hold for the smaller proportion of convictions involving

persistent offenders. Theft by this population rose steeply and suddenly for the first time after World War II. An interpretation based on the relationship among livelihood, excessive alcohol consumption, and theft is proposed.

1203-33 Grauerholz, Liz. "An ecological approach to understanding sexual revictimization: Linking personal, interpersonal, and sociocultural factors and processes." *Child Maltreatment* (ISSN: 1077-5595), 5(1):5-17, 2000. [R 81840]

This essay and review relies on an ecological model to help organize what is currently known about sexual revictimization among females, to move beyond these individualistic explanations, and to consider the complex relationships among personal, interpersonal, and sociocultural factors contributing to revictimization.

The ecological model explores how sexual revictimization is determined by factors related to the victim's personal history (e.g., traumatic sexualization), the relationship in which revictimization occurs (e.g., decreased ability to resist unwanted sexual advances), the community (e.g., lack of family support), and the larger culture (e.g., blaming-the-victim attitudes). One of the most useful aspects of the ecological model is that it can help identify questions for future research that will further the ability to build theory or testable hypotheses. Implications of the model for prevention and treatment are considered.

1204-33 Rainio, Juha; Lalu, Kaisa; Ranta, Helena; and others. "Radiology in forensic expert team operations." *Legal Medicine* (ISSN: 1344-6223), 3(1):34-43, 2001. [R 81853]

This study examines the use of radiology and radiography as tools for identifying human remains, particularly during investigations of mass disasters and decomposed bodies, and in searching for foreign material inside corpses. A team of Finnish forensic experts investigated human skeletal remains in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1996) and in Kosovo, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1998-99). The benefit of X-rays was in the detection of foreign material inside victims' remains. For identification purposes, X-rays were mainly used to provide the best evidence possible of any pathological changes, physical characteristics, and injuries present. This process may be insufficient and complicated if X-ray equipment is not available. Radiography complemented the forensic examination of both skeletal remains and more recently deceased victims. The limitations of using these procedures, including the political climate surrounding mass disasters, are discussed.

1205-33 DeLisi, Matt. "The Affordable Hypothesis: Punitive beliefs, violent beliefs, and race." *Journal of Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 0047-2352), 29(2):101-106, 2001. [R 81862]

This study introduces the Affordable Hypothesis, which is based on the idea that whites can afford to harbor violent beliefs in interpersonal and criminal justice system situations because of their generally vicarious involvement in such violence. Aggregated cumulative data were derived from the General Social Survey for the period 1972 to 1996 ($N=35,824$).

Results unilaterally indicated that whites were more likely than blacks to advocate the use of violence in interpersonal situations. According to whites, the relatively minor provocation of interacting with a drunkard and more serious interactions with a spouse and child abuser warranted violent retaliation. Race was the most robust indicator of approval of interpersonal violence, followed by gender and age. Whites also were generally more approving of criminal justice system or state violence (punitive beliefs) than blacks. The only context in which blacks were more likely than whites to approve of such violence involved approval of police striking a murder suspect.

1206-33 Zhang, Lening; Welte, John W.; Wieczorek, William F. "Deviant lifestyle and crime victimization." *Journal of Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 0047-2352), 29(2):133-143, 2001. [R 81865]

This study hypothesizes that: (1) deviant lifestyle, as indicated by drinking, drug use, and delinquency, increases the risk of crime victimization; (2) crime victimization increases the likelihood of engaging in deviant lifestyles; and (3) the level of neighborhood crime moderates the relationship between deviant lifestyles and crime victimization. Data were drawn from the first 2 waves of the Buffalo (NY) Longitudinal Survey of Young Men ($N=625$) a 5-year panel study that began in 1992. Subjects were ages 16 to 19.

Deviant lifestyles led to being victimized, both around the same time and 18 months later. In contrast, crime victimization had a significant synchronous effect on deviant lifestyles, but no lagged effect. Being victimized led to deviant lifestyle around the same time, but not in the future. Finally, group analyses showed marginally that deviant lifestyle leads to crime victimization only in low-crime neighborhoods, although this comparison fell short of statistical significance.

1207-33 Fisher, Bonnie S.; Gunnison, Elaine. "Violence in the workplace: Gender similarities and differences." *Journal of Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 0047-2352), 29(2):145-155, 2001. [R 81867]

This study drew on the 1992-1996 National Crime Victimization Survey to calculate population estimates for violent workplace incidents committed against females and males.

Gender differences, more so than similarities, were characteristic of workplace violence. Specific types of jobs placed females at greater risk of experiencing a violent event than males. More robberies were committed against females employed at teaching institutions and in law enforcement and retail, and more simple assaults were committed against females in law enforcement and the transportation professions. In those incidents where an injury occurred, females lost more time from work than did males. Several explana-

tions for these findings are discussed, together with possible directions for future research.

1208-33 Cureton, Steven R. "An empirical test of the social threat phenomenon: Using 1990 census and uniform crime reports." *Journal of Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 0047-2352), 29(2):157-166, 2001. [R 81868]

Prior research suggests that the disproportionately higher rate of arrest among African Americans is attributed to justifiable sanctions, discretionary justice, and/or other extraneous variables. Thus, it is unclear which set of social situational circumstances consistently predicts arrest decisions. This study tests the social threat phenomenon derived from consensus and conflict theory. Data are from the 1990 U.S. Census and the 1990 U.S. Uniform Crime Reports.

In cities with less than 50% of blacks in the population, the arrest ratios of blacks exceeded those of whites for murder, rape, and robbery. Arrests among whites actually exceeded black arrest ratios for overall crimes and larceny, but the preponderance of all index offenses in the overall crime rate no doubt affected this measure. Elites may be able to persuade legal agents to exercise discretionary justice to constrain and repress minority populations. The proportion of white governing elites was negatively related to arrest differentials for 3 (index crimes, robbery, and larceny) out of 5 offense categories. This suggests that increased white governing elites actually worked toward the advantage of blacks for overall index crimes, robbery, and larceny. In cities with black governing elites and over 50% of blacks in the population, the arrest ratios of whites were generally lower than that of blacks. Thus, it appears that when blacks were in positions of power, they did not criminalize the subordinate (white) population.

1209-33 Hanson, R. Karl; Harris, Andrew J.R. "A structured approach to evaluating change among sexual offenders." *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment* (ISSN: 1079-0632), 13(2):105-122, 2001. [R 81872]

This study assesses the Sex Offender Need Assessment Rating (SONAR), developed to evaluate change in risk among this population. The SONAR includes 5 relatively stable factors (intimacy deficits, negative social influences, tolerance of sex offending, sexual self-regulation, general self-regulation), and 4 acute factors (substance abuse, negative mood, anger, victim access). The scale's psychometric properties were examined in a sample of 272 child-victim molesters and 137 adult-victim rapists on parole or probation in Canada. For each offender type, recidivists and non-recidivists were matched on offense history, index victims, and jurisdictions.

Overall, the SONAR showed adequate internal consistency and moderate ability to differentiate between recidivists and non-recidivists. The scale continued to distinguish between groups after controlling for well-established

risk indicators, such as age, and scores on the Static-99 and the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide. Although SONAR's predictive accuracy was respectable, the results need to be interpreted cautiously because the same data set was used to develop and test the items. A more serious qualification, however, is that most of the information was drawn from interviews with community supervision officers who were aware of those offenders who had recidivated and those who had not. Consequently, findings may be vulnerable to retroactive recall biases.

1210-33 Heyman, Richard E.; Slep, Amy M. Smith, Y. "Risk factors for family violence." *Aggression and Violent Behavior* (ISSN: 1359-1789), 6(2-3):115-356, 2001. [R 81879]

This special issue features 9 previously unpublished studies addressing risk factors for family violence. Editors Richard E. Heyman and Amy M. Smith Slep provide an introductory overview.

Each explores risk and protective factors, as well as the 5-stage prevention intervention research cycle. The knowledge gained from the intervention stages contributes to a deeper understanding of the nature of the problem. Therefore, the stages are designed as a feedback loop, with the final stage investigating a new round of pre-intervention etiological research. The types of family violence discussed are: child physical abuse (by Danielle A. Black et al.); child psychological abuse (Black et al.); child sexual abuse (Black et al.); child neglect (Julie A. Schumacher et al.); male-to-female partner sexual abuse (Black et al.); and male-to-female partner physical abuse (Schumacher et al.). In the final paper, Slep and Heyman argue that the overlap of both occurrence and risk factors across forms of maltreatment suggests that both etiological and intervention models would be improved by considering all forms of maltreatment more explicitly in a family (rather than dyadic) context.

1211-33 Chasteen, Amy L. "Constructing rape: Feminism, change, and women's everyday understandings of sexual assault." *Sociological Spectrum* (ISSN: 0273-2173), 21(2):101-139, 2001. [R 81880]

This study uses a constructionist framework to examine women's everyday definitions and interpretations of rape. Questionnaires, including a vignette, were completed by a diverse sample of 90 women recruited from 21 beauty salons in the Ypsilanti, MI, area. The salons represented various racial/ethnic groups, price variations, and locations. Most respondents were heterosexual (86%) and single (73%); only a minority (19%) identified themselves as feminist. All but 12 of the women were under age 40.

Blacks held more clear-cut definitions of rape, and were considerably more likely than whites to use images of personal destruction (36% vs. 24%). With regard to the vignette, more than one-third of women over age 40 either ignored the question of rape or gave no response. About 20% in their 30s did the same, but just slightly over 10% of those in their 20s failed to respond. Women who had been raped were less likely than others to say that the

woman depicted in the vignette was definitely not a victim of rape. However, they were only slightly more likely to say she was raped; they were just more likely to ignore the question or state that it depended on other factors. Women who had been raped tended to conjure images of theft, whereas those who had not been raped most frequently described the crime in terms of personal destruction. There was overwhelming agreement that rape is extremely common and most often perpetrated by acquaintances. Theoretical and research implications of the findings are discussed.

1212-33 Breitenbecher, Kimberly Hanson; Scarce, Michael. "An evaluation of the effectiveness of a sexual assault education program focusing on psychological barriers to resistance." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(5):387-407, 2001. [R 81888]

This longitudinal study appraises a 90-minute sexual assault education program focusing on psychological barriers to resistance run by a large, mid-western university. A sample of 117 female students were randomly assigned to either the treatment ($n=67$) or control group ($n=50$) condition. Of these women, 94 (80%) returned for a 7-month follow-up session. Among the instruments used to collect data were the Child Sexual Abuse Questionnaire, the Sexual Experiences Survey, and the Dating Behavior Survey.

The program was not successful in influencing any of the outcome variables measured, including: incidence and knowledge of sexual assault, dating behaviors, sexual communication, perception of risk to self and others of experiencing sexual aggression, resistance strategy, self-blame, disclosure of the experience, and reporting the assault to police or campus security. These findings should not be interpreted as a call for the abandonment of rape education efforts. Instead, they highlight the importance of continued program evaluation, so that effective programs can be identified and disseminated.

1213-33 Hilton, N. Zoe; Harris, Grant T.; Rice, Marnie E. "Predicting violence by serious wife assaulters." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(5):408-423, 2001. [R 81889]

This study explores how well violent recidivism is predicted by psychopathy, motives thought to be related to wife assault, and the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG), a validated actuarial risk assessment tool for violent recidivism. The sample comprised 88 men with a history of serious wife assault who had been admitted to the only maximum-security psychiatric facility in Ontario, CAN.

Violent recidivism was lower among wife assaulters (24%) than among a larger sample of generally violent offenders (44%). The VRAG had a large effect size by commonly accepted standards, and performed as well at predicting generally violent recidivism in this subsample of serious wife assaulters as in the overall sample of serious offenders. This finding suggests that violent recidivism by serious wife assaulters is well-predicted by the same variables that predict violent recidivism among offenders in general. An examination of suicidality and jealousy, both of which have been reported to

be important for prediction among wife assaulters and which also appear theoretically related to psychopathy, revealed differences indicating lower risk among wife assaulters. The prospects for predicting lethal wife assault and violence against specific victims is discussed.

1214-33 Carmody, Dianne Cyr; Washington, Lekeshia M. "Rape myth acceptance among college women: The impact of race and prior victimization." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(5):424-436, 2001. [R 81890]

Using data from a survey of 623 female undergraduates attending a large southeastern university in 1997, this study considers the impact of race and prior sexual assault on the acceptance of rape myths.

In contrast to earlier studies that found more support for rape myths among blacks, no substantial differences existed between black and white women. Victims and non-victims had similar attitudes, suggesting that socialization patterns or a belief in a "just world" may encourage sexual assault victims to retain their support of some rape myths. Findings suggest that although female college students reject these myths, a substantial minority continues to support them. Continued educational efforts are recommended.

1215-33 Hartley, Carolyn Copps. "Incest offenders' perceptions of their motives to sexually offend within their past and current life context." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(5):459-475, 2001. [R 81892]

This study drew on a series of qualitative interviews with 8 white, male incest offenders currently receiving treatment to examine their motives for engaging in a sex offense, as well as the connections between these motives and offenders' past and current life contexts.

A perceived need for sexual gratification, the desire for an outlet from present dissatisfaction, an expression of anger, and the inappropriate display of affection or love were the primary motives. Early life context of offenders was characterized by physical and emotional abuse and a perception of rejection by 1 or both parents. Conflict in the marital relationship was the most frequently reported difficulty in respondents' current life relative to offenders' motives. Offenders drew more connections between motives and life context at the time of the offense than they did to past life context.

1216-33 Koukounas, Eric; McCabe, Marita P. "Emotional responses to filmed violence and the eye blink startle response: A preliminary investigation." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(5):476-488, 2001. [R 81893]

This study examined gender difference in reactions to violent films. Respondents' (20 men and 20 women) emotional response and eye blink startle

magnitude was assessed through a series of 5 violent film segments and 5 nature scenes.

Participants exhibited higher levels of curiosity, anxiety, disgust, and anger, and lower levels of positive emotion and boredom, in response to the violent film segments compared to the nature material. Startle response was magnified during the violent segments, indicating an aversive response. Men were more positive and curious about, and were more entertained by, the violent portrayals. In contrast, women reported more disgust, boredom, and anger, and experienced greater startle response in reaction to this material.

1217-33 Marley, James A.; Buila, Sarah. "Crimes against people with mental illness: Types, perpetrators, and influencing factors." *Social Work: Journal of the National Association of Social Workers* (ISSN: 0037-8046), 46(2):115-124, 2001. [R 81894]

This study examined the nature and scope of victimization among people with severe mental illness. Surveys were completed by 265 volunteers identified with the help of the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill and the National Alliance for Research on Schizophrenia and Affective Disorders.

Women and individuals who have a more serious psychiatric diagnosis are more likely to have experienced more types of victimization. In general, women experienced more types of crimes, and the crimes tended to happen more than once and be committed by someone close to the victim. The types of crimes these women reported as being the most traumatic primarily consisted of some type of sexual exploitation. Men tended to experience different types of crimes, mostly involving assault and robbery, which most often occurred only once in their lives and was committed by someone unknown to the victim or by a more casual acquaintance. Future research should use larger and more diverse samples to better determine the true prevalence rates of crimes against people with mental illness.

1218-33 McKelvey, Matthew. "Separating sports and real life: How professional sports leagues' collective bargaining agreements keep athletes out of the criminal justice system." *New England Journal on Criminal and Civil Confinement* (ISSN: 0740-8994), 27(1):91-130, 2001. [R 81896]

This essay examines whether professional athletes are held to the same laws and punishments as non-athletes in American society, and argues that a double standard exists for athletes in the criminal justice system. Professional sports leagues are governed by voluntary association law and labor law, which are explained, and an introduction to the system of grievance arbitration is included. The basic structure of the collective bargaining agreement and the role of the independent arbitrator in professional sports are also examined. The disciplinary structure of the 4 major professional sports leagues are then explained: the National Football League, Major League Baseball, the National Basketball Association, and the National Hockey

League. Case studies on certain athletes demonstrate how athletes are not held to the same standards as normal citizens facing similar civil or criminal charges.

Ways to eliminate the double standard include making fundamental changes to the leagues' collective bargaining agreements by decreasing the power of independent arbitrators to overturn discipline imposed by league commissioners for criminal conduct by athletes that is either against the terms of the collective bargaining agreement or against the "best interests of the game" clauses; changing the standard of review that independent arbitrators use in reviewing commissioner-imposed discipline; expanding the definition of "integrity-related discipline"; and increasing the disciplinary authority of the commissioner under the "integrity of the game" clauses in each league's collective bargaining agreements.

1219-33 Brame, Robert; Mulvey, Edward P.; Piquero, Alex R. "On the development of different kinds of criminal activity." *Sociological Methods & Research* (ISSN: 1046-8781), 29(3):319-341, 2001. [R 81897]

This study uses recent methodological advances to examine the longitudinal development of 2 forms of antisocial behavior: serious violent offenses and other offenses. Longitudinal data sets from 2 general population PA birth cohorts were used (Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin 1972; Tracy, Wolfgang, and Figlio 1990). The cohorts consisted of juvenile police records of males born in Philadelphia in 1945 ($N=9,944$) and 1958 ($N=13,160$) and who were between the ages of 10 and 18.

There is strong evidence that variation in criminal activity over the juvenile years is due to relatively stable individual differences in the tendency to offend rather than to fundamental heterogeneity in the shape of age-crime curves across the population. This conclusion is based on the finding that individuals who exhibit high levels of criminal activity at one point in time tend to exhibit high levels of criminal activity at other points in time as well. The usefulness of latent class and finite mixture models for the study of how behaviors develop over time is illustrated.

1220-33 Mendes, Silvia M. "Property crime and drug enforcement in Portugal." *Criminal Justice Policy Review* (ISSN: 0887-4034), 11(3):195-216, 2000. [R 81905]

This study examines the effect of drug law enforcement on the property crime rate in Portugal, testing the hypothesis that there exists a property crime and drug crime trade-off. Data used cover 274 municipalities in 1996, compiled from census reports and various Portuguese central government organizations.

The more drug use the higher the property crime rate, and when drug use declines, so too does property crime. The previous year's level of property crime and the demand for drug control, reflected in the amount of drug arrests, are important factors in allocating police resources. Criminal behavior

does, however, seem to respond to negative incentives in the form of the probability of arrest and the probability of conviction for property crime. It also takes into account positive incentives in the form of property value. Despite the trade-off between efforts to control drug crimes and efforts to control property crimes, fighting property crime through the vigorous enforcement of drug laws is ineffective.

1221-33 Lurigio, Arthur J. "Persons with serious mental illness in the criminal justice system: Background, prevalence, and principles of care." *Criminal Justice Policy Review* (ISSN: 0887-4034), 11(4):312-328, 2000. [R 81911]

This essay describes the major factors that have led to the criminalization of persons with serious mental illness (PSMI), such as deinstitutionalization policies, restrictive commitment laws, and the splintered treatment system. Research on PSMI's encounters with the police and the prevalence of PSMIs in jails and prisons and on probation supervision is described. Also presented are several core principles for improving the care of PSMIs in the criminal justice system. These principles include mental health training for criminal justice staff, pretrial diversion projects, coordinated services for criminally involved PSMIs, integrated treatment for PSMIs with co-occurring disorders, aftercare linkage for PSMIs released from jails and prisons, continuous care models with single-point access to services for PSMIs with lengthy records of hospitalization and arrest, and more and better research on PSMIs involved in the criminal justice system.

1222-33 Trostle, Lawrence C.; Barnes, Allan R.; Atwell, Cassie L. "Including domestic violence restraining orders in Brady Bill background checks: The Alaska experience." *Criminal Justice Policy Review* (ISSN: 0887-4034), 11(4):329-340, 2000. [R 81912]

This essay describes legislation in Alaska designed to identify when a domestic violence restraining order has been issued in order to make this information available to authorities for the purposes of Brady Bill (the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994) handgun application background checks. In 1996, the AK legislature revamped state statutes to include sweeping changes in the way domestic violence is handled, including training for the police in the appropriate handling of domestic violence and providing relief to victims. Additionally, domestic violence has been made a crime punishable by law, and the statutes provide for mandatory arrest for crimes of domestic violence, violations of protective orders, and for violations of conditions of release. AK now has the capability to conduct extensive and complete background checks that would reveal all domestic violence violations and protective orders. The question of how this will affect the use of guns in domestic violence incidents is still unclear, however. Comparisons previous to 1994 are impossible due to the limited attention domestic violence cases received and the fact that prior to the Brady Act, requests for

handgun purchases were never counted. Comparisons of the years since the Brady Bill took effect will be problematic because of the lack of mandatory reporting procedures and data entry errors.

1223-33 Flavin, Jeanne. "(Mis)representing risk: Headline accounts of HIV-related assaults." *American Journal of Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 1066-2316), 25(1):119-136, 2000. [R 81921]

This study analyzes media exaggeration of the threat posed by nonsexual HIV-related assaults. Articles from 22 of the top 25 "newspapers of record" from January 1, 1990, through December 31, 1999, were examined to identify stories describing HIV-related assaults. A total of 131 articles appeared in 17 newspapers, reporting on 53 different incidents, with 3 assaults accounting for 40 articles. Headlines rely upon sensational language, negative stereotyping of offenders, and the cloak of "neutral and objective" court decisions to articulate a sense of order and morality while simultaneously exaggerating the threat people with HIV pose to the general public. Newspaper headlines covering HIV-related assaults construct and maintain a sense of social order through the use of several practices, such as highlighting assaults against criminal justice workers, particularly police. The news media also operates in conjunction with the criminal justice system to construct social order, however this comes at the expense of further stigmatizing and punishing persons with HIV.

1224-33 Brody, Lisa M. "A test of general strain theory." *Criminology* (ISSN: 0011-1384), 39(1):9-33, 2001. [R 81923]

This study re-tests general strain theory by examining relationships among strain, anger and other types of negative affect, legitimate coping, and illegitimate outcomes (crime/deviancy), while controlling for various demographic and personal variables. Data come from a sample of undergraduate students at a northwestern (U.S) university surveyed during the 1995 fall semester ($N=896$).

General strain theory was supported; however, the theory does not adequately account for the complexity of the strain/crime relationship. Strains are associated with anger and other negative emotions, although the results differ by the type of strain and negative emotion. Lack of fairness in goal outcomes and stressful life events increase the likelihood that individuals respond to strain with anger, whereas blocked goals reduce the likelihood of anger in response to strain. Stressful life events are also associated with increases in nonangry negative emotional responses to strain, but neither blocked goals nor unfair outcomes influence these nonangry emotional responses. The nature of the link among strain, negative emotions, legitimate coping, and criminal outcomes are shaped by the types of strain and negative affect individuals experience, and by sex differences in the links among central variables. Future work should explore how the success or availability of legitimate coping strategies shapes the likelihood of legitimate coping.

1225-33 Kaplan, Howard B.; Tolle, Glen C.; Yoshida, Takuji. "Substance use-induced diminution of violence: A countervailing effect in longitudinal perspective." *Criminology* (ISSN: 0011-1384), 39(1):205-224, 2001. [R 81929]

This study investigates the existence of an inverse relationship between substance use and violence. The U.S. sample consisted of 2,222 subjects initially interviewed in 1994 during early to middle adolescence and interviewed 3 years later. As hypothesized, net of the within-wave positive relationships, substance use was inversely related to later violence. These findings support theoretical orientations that accommodate motivation to use substances to assuage distressful self-feelings, including those that instigate violence. This inverse effect is suppressed in most research designs. Early aggression also serves as a mediator in the indirect positive relationship between early substance use and later violence, and so permits the appearance of the counterbalancing, direct inverse, lagged effect of early substance abuse on later violence. The credibility of these hypotheses rests on the continued examination of these issues and the demonstration that theory syntonic mediators and moderators are operative.

1226-33 Pepinsky, Hal. "Living criminologically with naked emperors." *Criminal Justice Policy Review* (ISSN: 0887-4034), 11(1):6-15, 2000. [R 81930]

This essay argues that the task of counting crime is impossible and outlines criteria for the study and control of crime and personal violence. Police-recorded crime trends can consistently be explained as trends in police behavior rather than as trends in the criminality of the public. Similarly, in victimization and self-report surveys, measures are more of an index of changes in surveyor behavior than in the behavior of the surveyed. Even if class bias and political instrumentalism were corrected, 2 obstacles still stand: 1) the most damaging and traumatizing crime and personal violence, and the types that defy stereotypes of who criminals are and where crime is committed, are the most deeply hidden in our society; and 2) behavioral definitions are distorted proxies for the harm and threat that lead us to call action harmful, criminal, or violent. Due to these limitations, the process of counting crime should be replaced with a paradigm in which criminologists study how to democratize participation in social life, and measure instead whether participation in social discourses, setting by setting, becomes more or less balanced as a result of our interventions.

1227-33 Paoli, Letizia; Guller, Nimet; Palidda, Salvatore. *Pilot project to describe and analyse local drug markets. First phase final report: Illegal drug markets in Frankfurt and Milan*. Lisbon, Portugal: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, 2000. 155pp. [R 81984]

This report presents the results of the first phase of a pilot project on local drug markets in 2 European cities: Frankfurt and Milan, funded by the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction. A multifaceted Qualitative analysis used secondary sources, including existing studies, information released by local and national law enforcement agencies and drug treatment services, judicial files and media articles; and primary sources, including 30 interviews with law enforcement officials and public drug treatment providers, and interviews with 125 drug users and suppliers.

In both cities, the substances preferred by users, the social characteristics, and the meanings users attach to drug use have evolved along similar paths over the past 30 years. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, cannabis and LSD consumption spread among youth in both cities. Around the mid-1970s, opiates and heroin made their appearance in both markets, and heroin use spread among lower class youth. During the 1980s, parallel drug markets developed: 1 for heroin and 1 for cannabis. In both contexts, the turn of the century recorded a strong diffusion of cocaine. Although commonly found in Frankfurt, crack cocaine had also become available in Milan during the late 1990s.

Drug entrepreneurs of all kinds are subject to the constraints deriving from the illegal status of the products they sell. These constraints have so far prevented the rise of large, hierarchically organized firms to mediate economic transactions in the illegal market place. The factors promoting the development of bureaucracies in the legal section of the economy - namely, the advantages deriving from economies of scale and specialization of roles - are outbalanced in the illegal arena by the very consequences of product illegality. Due to these constraints, within the drug economy, there is no immanent tendency towards the consolidation of large-scale, modern bureaucracies. The great majority of drug deals, even those involving large quantities of drugs, seem to be carried out by numerous, relatively small, and often ephemeral enterprises. In both cities, a variety of harm reduction measures were introduced in the 1990s, but especially in Milan, these have been accompanied by an intensification of police repression.

1228-33 Lehti, Martti. *Vakivallan hyokyaalto: 1900-luvun alkuvuosikymmenten henkirikollisuus Suomessa ja Luoteis-Virossa*. (The homicide wave in Finland from 1905 to 1932) Helsinki, Finland: National Research Institute of Legal Policy, 2001. 395pp. App. [R 82008] Language: Finnish Oikeuspoliittisen tutkimuslaitoksen julkaisuja 178 (ISBN: 951-704-257-4).

This study examines the causes of extremely high homicide rates in Finland from 1905 to 1932. Data used were obtained from homicide cases from the Courts of Appeal and the Supreme Court for the years 1904-13 and 1920-29 (N=2,971). During the 20th century homicide rates were considerably higher in Finland than in most West European countries or Scandinavia. The anomaly of Finnish homicide trends from 1880-1940 was a result of the interaction of several factors, including industrialization, rapid social and economic change, and the pressures it put on youth in the form of uncer-

tainty about the future and a new competition-oriented set of values. The exceptionally large number of young adults aggravated those pressures, and the political regime was unable to redirect the pressures into socially constructive energy. At the same time, the one-sided economic structure, based on the forest industry, spawned new industrial towns in woodlands that lacked the basic infrastructure to house and control the growing, and primarily male, population. In addition, youth were saturated with a set of values accepting violence as an instrument of everyday social political life, and handguns and alcohol were readily available. (Finnish with English summary).

1229-33 Classen, Catherine; Field, Nigel P.; Koopman, Cheryl; and others. "Interpersonal problems and their relationship to sexual revictimization among women sexually abused in childhood." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(6):495-509, 2001. [R 82077]

This study probes the association between sexual revictimization and interpersonal problems among adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder. The 52 women participated in an intervention comparing trauma-focused and present-focused group therapy. Data were collected from the Sexual Experiences Survey and the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (IPP).

Revictimized subjects reported greater overall interpersonal problems compared with their non-revictimized counterparts. Post hoc analyses showed significantly higher interpersonal problem scores for revictimized participants on the Hard to Be Assertive and Too Responsible subscales. On the circumplex IIP, revictimized respondents were more socially avoidant, non-assertive, and overly nurturant.

1230-33 Polaschek, Devon L.L.; Hudson, Stephen M.; Ward, Tony; and others. "Rapists' offense processes: A preliminary descriptive model." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(6):523-544, 2001. [R 82079]

This qualitative study developed and tested a descriptive model of the offense process for 24 adult rapists. Offense process models seek to describe the cognitive, behavioral, motivational, and contextual factors associated with a particular type of offense. They model temporal relationships between the variables of interest, focusing explicitly on the proximal causes, or the "how" of offending. Sentenced offenders provided detailed retrospective descriptions of their thoughts, emotions, and behavior prior to and during their most recent rape. These descriptions were analyzed using a grounded-theory approach.

The resulting preliminary model contained 6 phases: background factors to the offense, goal formation, approach behavior, offense preparation, the offense, and post-offensive behavior. These stages are discussed along with the

model's theoretical, research, and clinical implications. The model is consistent with existing multivariate theories of rape and has clear taxonomic potential.

1231-33 Kirz, Joshua L.; Drescher, Kent D.; Klein, Jeffery L.; and others. "MMPI-2 assessment of differential post-traumatic stress disorder patterns in combat veterans and sexual assault victims." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(7):619-639, 2001. [R 82301]

This study examines the clinical utility of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI-2) as a diagnostic measure of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). It compared MMPI-2 profiles and trauma-specific subscales in groups of male combat veterans ($n=118$) and female sexual assault victims ($n=59$). Also included was a comparison group ($n=73$) comprising outpatient psychotherapy patients. Combat veterans were drawn from a PTSD inpatient unit at a Veterans Administration Medical Center in California; sexual assault victims, from an inpatient psychiatric unit in Louisiana specializing in PTSD. The Los Angeles Symptom Checklist was used to check and cross-validate the diagnosis of PTSD.

There was a trend toward externalizing symptoms among combat veterans, and internalizing symptoms for sexual assault survivors. For diagnostic classification purposes, the PS scale was found to best differentiate PTSD cases from non-PTSD cases for the combat group, whereas the F-2-8 standard decision rule best distinguished between the sexual trauma group and comparisons. These results suggest that trauma type is a key variable in understanding a patient, and underscores the need for different therapeutic foci. It also appears that the MMPI-2 PTSD scales provide a reasonable classification of PTSD status.

1232-33 Maxwell, Jennifer P. "The perception of relationship violence in the lyrics of a song." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(7):640-661, 2001. [R 82302]

Building on J. Maxwell (1999), this study explores the relationship between victimization experiences and the interpretation of lyrics to the song, "I May Know the World," by Natalie Merchant (1995). The song is suggestive of the dialectic of trauma, and draws on themes of indifference, distress and confusion. The sample consisted of 42 students in a graduate public administration class and 2 students in undergraduate self-defense classes. After listening to the song, subjects Q-sorted 72 statements that had been generated by the 16 respondents that took part in the earlier study. Additional data were acquired from questionnaires and qualitative interviews.

A significant correlation emerged between an interpretation of the song as a literal representation of rape, battering, and sexual assault and the number of specific abuse behaviors individuals had experienced. Although individuals subjected to multiple types of abuse were more likely to interpret the song

in a literal rather than abstract manner, they did not necessarily name their experiences as rape or violence. The literature on the effects of the traumatic experience is explored to explain this apparent contradiction.

1233-33 Fritzson, Katarina; Ridgway, Julie. "Near-death experience: The role of victim reaction in attempted homicide." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(7):679-696, 2001. [R 82304]

Two studies investigated the effect of victim resistance on attempted homicide. Each examined 93 attempted homicide cases from 1986 to 1995 in Malmo, the third largest police precinct in Sweden. A working database of 49 variables (29 attack, 9 injury, and 11 crime scene variables) was created from a review of all related documents and reports contained in police files. Study 1 investigated whether qualitative differences exist between attempted homicide where victim resistance is present and in cases where it was absent. Study 2 examined different styles of offender behavior pertaining to the role assigned to the victim.

In all 31 cases in which victims resisted, the offender reacted by modifying his or her behavior, abandoning the offense, or maintaining the same pattern of behavior. Offenders assigned 1 of 3 roles to their victims: significant person, vehicle with which to achieve some external goal, or depersonalized object. These roles had various implications for the levels of violence displayed, the most serious consequence being for victims who were viewed as objects. Here, the outcome of the attack appeared to be determined by the offender from the outset, and the effect of resistance—if any—only served to escalate the violence. In contrast, offenders who viewed their victims as significant people were more likely to change their behavior in an attempt to placate the victim than to become more violent. Victims who served as vehicles for the offender's aggression did not appear to have a particularly influential role.

1234-33 Jasinski, Jana L. "Pregnancy and violence against women: An analysis of longitudinal data." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(7):712-733, 2001. [R 82306]

Drawing on Waves 1 and 2 of the National Survey of Families and Households, this study probes the relationship between pregnancy and 4 patterns of violence: no violence, persistent violence, violence cessation, and violence initiation. The sample comprised 3,500 couples who were either married or cohabiting during Wave 1 and were still with the same partner 5 years later at Wave 2.

As in previous research using national samples, many of the pregnancy-related factors were no longer significantly associated with any of the violence categories, once control variables were introduced into the models. For example, pregnant women were no more likely to be victims of intimate partner violence than women who were not pregnant. At the same time, however, this also means that many pregnant women were no less likely to experience violence than women who were not pregnant. Having a first child was

associated with violence cessation. Persistent violence was more likely to occur among couples in which the male partner perceived that the pregnancy of his female partner occurred sooner than intended, e.g. was unplanned.

1235-33 Behan, Tom. "Communism and Camorra in Naples." *Crime, Law and Social Change* (ISSN: 0925-4994), 35(4):271-294, 2001. [R 82864]

This essay examines the town of Marano, Italy, and its history of organized criminal activity (which takes the name of Camorra rather than Mafia). It is the only town council in southern Italy to be administered by the far-left party Rifondazione Comunista (RC). Marano also has one of the highest concentrations of organized criminal activity, historically led by the 4 Nuvoletta brothers. A far-left council administering a highly criminal locality is a highly unusual occurrence in Italy. The national politics of RC, the activities of its members in Marano, and the history of the Camorra are presented. Critiqued are the weaknesses associated with a strategy of traditional Keynesian public sector policies being enacted on a local scale, in terms of the corruption of both local and national government. The dominance of national and international trends which ultimately determine many of the major social and economic characteristics of such towns is also discussed.

1236-33 Lippens, Ronnie. "Rethinking organizational crime and organizational criminology." *Crime, Law and Social Change* (ISSN: 0925-4994), 35(4):319-331, 2001. [R 82866]

This essay analyzes contemporary "organizations," which have arrived in a phase of transition. New forms, and new modalities of organizational morality are taking shape. So is organizational regulation. This is of importance to organizational criminologists who have been researching and writing about organizational or business ethics and morality for some time. An alternative way of conceptualizing life and regulation in contemporary organizations suggests a reading of contemporary organizations as clusters of labyrinthine networks in which the Outside is always already potentially, though undecidedly, Within. Contemporary organizations are gradually turning into highly complex networks (of networks) that are often inextricably interwoven with surrounding networks. This has a profound impact on how organizational moralities emerge and develop, and on how these in turn affect the contents and orientation of organizational action. Regulating contemporary organizations is bound to be simultaneously much easier and also more complex than in a previous bureaucratic age. Organizational criminologists need to take account of the contingencies, the ambiguities as well as the undecidabilities of contemporary organizational life.

1237-33 Putkonen, H.; Komulainen, E.; Virkkunen, M.; and others. "Female homicide offenders have greatly increased mortality

from unnatural deaths.” *Forensic Science International* (ISSN: 0379-0738), 119(2):221-224, 2001. [R 82870]

This study examined the mortality of homicidal women in Finland. Data were obtained from the national death register at Statistics Finland and court records. The sample comprised 132 women who underwent forensic psychiatric examinations after committing homicide or attempted homicide in 1982-1992. The rates and causes of death during follow-up were measured using standardized mortality ratios (SMRs) and the official classification of death.

The mortality was very high, especially from unnatural deaths and suicide in particular. The death rate from unnatural causes was 64% of the total number of deaths; suicide accounted for 27%. Poisoning appears to be the most common method of suicide among women, accounting for about half of the cases. The SMRs were very high in the younger female offenders, while the mortality of the older women was closer to that of the general population. The highest SMRs were for suicides. No statistically significant associations with the death rate among any of the background variables were found. This indicates that women who have committed homicide or attempted homicide have a strongly heightened risk of premature death. They, however, might have been prone to impulsive acts and substance abuse problems, which would have increased their risk of accidents and suicides. Additional research is needed to discover more about these associations with female offenders.

1238-33 Martin, Peter D.; Schmitter, Hermann; Schneider, Peter M. “A brief history of the formation of DNA databases in forensic science within Europe.” *Forensic Science International* (ISSN: 0379-0738), 119(2):225-231, 2001. [R 82871]

This essay examines the development of DNA databases within Europe. The introduction of DNA analysis to forensic science has brought with it a number of choices for analysis, not all of which are compatible. As laboratories throughout Europe were eager to use the new technology, different systems became routine in different laboratories and consequently, there was no basis for the exchange of results. A period of cooperation then started in which a nucleus of forensic scientists agreed on a uniform system. This collaboration spread to incorporate most of the established forensic science laboratories in Europe and continued through 2 major changes in the technology. At each step, agreement was reached on which systems to use. From the beginning, it was realized that DNA databases would provide the criminal justice systems with an efficient way of crime solving and consequently some local databases were created. It was not until the introduction of the amplification technology linked to the analysis of short tandem repeats that a sufficiently sensitive and robust system was available for the formation of efficient and effective DNA databases.

Comprehensive legislation enacted in the UK in 1995 enabled forensic scientists to set up the first national DNA database containing both personal

DNA profiles and results obtained from crime scenes. Other countries quickly followed, but in some the legislation has severely restricted the amount and type of data that can be retained, thereby limiting effectiveness. The widespread use of commercially produced multiplex kits has enabled nearly all European laboratories to use compatible systems, creating the potential for the introduction of a pan-European DNA database.

1239-33 Schneider, Peter M.; Martin, Peter D. "Criminal DNA databases: The European situation." *Forensic Science International* (ISSN: 0379-0738), 119(2):232-238, 2001. [R 82872]

This essay examines the capabilities of DNA databases in Europe. In the last 5 years, a number of European countries have successfully introduced national databases holding DNA profiles of suspected and convicted criminal offenders as well as biological stain materials from unsolved crime cases. Currently, DNA databases are fully or partially in operation in the UK, The Netherlands, Australia, Germany, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, and Sweden. Furthermore, in the other European countries, specific legislation will be enacted soon, or the introduction of such databases is being discussed by legislators.

Differences exist regarding: criteria for a criminal offender to be included in the database, storage periods and the possibility of removing database records, the possibility of keeping reference samples from the offenders as long as their respective records are being held, and the role of judges in the process of entering records or performing database searches. Nevertheless, harmonization has been achieved regarding the DNA information stored in national databases, and a European standard set of genetic systems has been recommended, which is included either in part or completely in the DNA profiles of offenders and crime stains for all European databases. This facilitates the exchange of information from database records to allow the investigation of crime cases across national borders.

1240-33 Gerber, Jurg. "On the relationship between organized and white-collar crime: Government, business, and criminal enterprise in post-communist Russia." *European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 0928-9569), 8(4):327-342, 2000. [R 82996]

This case study and review discusses the links between crime, business and politics in post-communist Russia. A new form of criminal political economy has emerged in the contemporary Russian Federation: the 'criminal-syndicalist state'. It is characterized by the overlap of government, business and organized crime. The criminal-syndicalist state manifests itself primarily in corruption and international monetary flight. Several long-term solutions are discussed and implications considered. Organized crime and white-collar crime can no longer usefully be studied or addressed as distinct concepts.

1241-33 Finch, Andrew. "Homicide in contemporary Japan." *British Journal of Criminology* (ISSN: 0007-0955), 41(2):219-235, 2001. [R 83000]

This study examines patterns of homicide in Japan from 1989 to 1995, describing both the legal and social context in which homicide statistics are formed. Data were obtained from Japanese homicide statistics. Men predominated as both victims and suspects. Homicides typically occurred between friends or relatives. Most commonly used weapons were knives. The most common motives were hatred and sexual jealousy. Compared with the English and Welsh Homicide Index, Japan differs in two respects: the influence of organized crime gangs (Boryokudan), and the possibility that, in the case of parricide, much of the violence was directed by sons against their mothers.

1242-33 Halpern, David. "Moral values, social trust and inequality." *British Journal of Criminology* (ISSN: 0007-0955), 41(2):236-251, 2001. [R 83001]

This study explores whether values can 'explain' crime. Cross-national social attitude data were obtained from the World Values Surveys (1981-1983, 1990).

Mirroring patterns of offending and in contrast to other values, tolerance for a sub-group of materially self-interested attitudes is significantly higher in men, younger people, larger cities, and had increased over time. These self-interested values are also associated with victimization rates at the national level as measured by the International Crime Victimization Surveys. Multivariate models incorporating self-interested values, economic inequality, social trust and the interaction between these variables explained two-thirds of variance in victimization at the national level.

These findings are important on two counts. They appear to offer a missing piece in the puzzle about the causes of crime, particularly in respect to national differences in victimization rates. In addition, the identification of 'criminogenic' values that can be asked about and responded to without serious response bias problems may offer an invaluable methodological tool to criminologists.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency

1243-33 Altschuler, David M.; Armstrong, Troy L. "Reintegrating high-risk juvenile offenders into communities: Experiences and prospects." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(3):72-88, 2001. [R 82920]

This essay describes the intensive aftercare program model, explores the reasoning and research underlying the specification of required components in its design, illustrates some of the implementation options, and points to some of the next steps.

The intensive aftercare program (IAP) model (Altschuler and Armstrong, 1994), became the basis of a federal demonstration in which 4 states (CO, NV, NJ, and VA) applied the model in small-scale pilot programs that are currently being evaluated. The specific aim of "intensive" aftercare, as distinct from standard aftercare, is to gradually transition and reintegrate high-risk juvenile offenders from correctional facilities back into the community in a calibrated and highly structured fashion, thereby lowering expected high rates of failure. The mix of intensive surveillance and enhanced service delivery offered by the model is discussed. Initial success and interest in the model has led to efforts to create a clearinghouse to respond to nationwide requests for information. Currently, a national survey of intensive juvenile aftercare practice is being conducted to further assist the goal of providing information and technical assistance to the field.

1244-33 Kovats-Bernat, J. Christopher. "Anti-gang, Arimaj, and the war on street children." *Peace Review* (ISSN: 1469-9982), 12(3):415-421, 2000. [R 81173]

This essay examines the effect of violence on the everyday lives of street children in Haiti. Ethnographic research conducted in Port-au-Prince from 1994 to 1999 illustrates trends among this often overlooked population and the response of the state. Although they are often regarded as beyond the normative socializing control of adult society, street children develop their own social organizations, territorial domains, and networks of support linked to the sharing of food and goods. The persistence of sickness, scarcity, sexual abuse, and hunger contribute to a set of conditions that routinize greater rates of child morbidity and child death, and both the Haitian public and private sectors have come to normalize those as expected outcomes for children who live and work on the street.

The predominant forms of street violence are quasi-political and loosely understood by most Haitians to be taxonomically divisible into 2 different types: Malfacteur violence, which closely resembles gangsterism and originated in drug trafficking; and Zenglendos violence, with origins in the now-defunct army. The fact that most malfacteurs and zenglendos are young, poor men, has contributed to the popular association of street children with violence. A quiet civil sanctioning of the use of all necessary state

force against street children led to the development of the Anti-Gang Unit. This unit is an undemocratic and mercenary institution that employs Arimaj tactics (a blitzkrieg sweep into a targeted area using tear gas and brutality) to target (primarily) street children. Haiti's failure to divorce itself from paramilitary solutions to its social ills threatens to undermine the country's major and expensive project of democratization.

1245-33 Baron, Stephen W.; Forde, David R.; Kennedy, Leslie W. "Rough justice: Street youth and violence." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(7):662-678, 2001. [R 82303]

Expanding on earlier research (L.W. Kennedy and D.R. Forde, 1996; P.H. Rossi and S.L. Nock, 1982), this study compares the conflict management styles of 111 homeless male street youths and 286 young males from the general population. Data were obtained from field research and a telephone survey.

Street youths were more likely to demand reparation from people who they perceived had harmed them, and were more willing to use aggression to settle disputes than were their general-population counterparts. Moreover, they were less influenced by conflict intensity, and more sensitive to attacks by equals. In contrast, the violent behavior of non-street youths was not predicted by cultural values that support violence.

1246-33 Loeber, Rolf; Farrington, David P. "Young children who commit crime: Epidemiology, developmental origins, risk factors, early interventions, and policy implications." *Development and Psychopathology* 12:737-762, 2000. [R 81147]

This report summarizes the results of the Study Group on Very Young Offenders, sponsored by the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The group comprised 16 scholars on delinquency and child problem behaviors, who together with 23 coauthors contributed over a 2-year period to *Child Delinquents: Development, Interventions, and Service Needs* (R. Loeber and D. Farrington, in press).

The early onset of delinquency—prior to age 13—increases the risk of later serious, violent, and chronic offending by a factor of 2 to 3. In addition, compared to youths who start offending at a later age, very young delinquents tend to have longer criminal careers. Risk and protective factors in the individual, family, peer group, school, and community that affect the development of delinquency are described. Relevant preventive and remedial interventions in the juvenile justice system, family, peer groups, schools, and neighborhoods are explored, and a case is made for improving service integration for this population. Policy recommendations are offered.

1247-33 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Youth violence: A report of the Surgeon General*. Washington, DC: 2001. 176pp. [R 81266]

This report reviews existing knowledge to provide scientifically derived bases for action concerning youth violence. It views violence from a developmental perspective, which considers a range of risks over the life course, from prenatal factors to factors influencing whether patterns of adolescent violence will persist into adulthood.

Youth violence is not an intractable problem. The most urgent need is a national resolve to confront the problem systematically, using research-based approaches, and to correct damaging myths and stereotypes that interfere with the task at hand. The most highly effective prevention programs combine components that address both individual risks and environmental conditions. At the time of publication, nearly half of the most thoroughly evaluated prevention strategies had been shown to be ineffective, and a few were known to harm participants. In schools, interventions that target change in the social context are generally more effective than those that attempt to change individual attitudes, skills, and risk behaviors. Involvement with delinquent peers and gang membership are 2 of the most powerful predictors of violence, yet few effective interventions have been developed to address these problems. Possible courses of action are outlined that are intended for policy makers, service and treatment providers, juvenile justice system professionals, researchers, and citizens.

1248-33 Finkelhor, David; Mitchell, Kimberly J.; Wolak, Janis. *Online victimization: A report on the nation's youth*. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, 2000. 50pp. [R 81977]

This report describes a variety of disconcerting experiences young Internet users report having online and the ways in which they react to them. Interviews were conducted with a U.S. nationally representative sample of regular Internet users aged 10 to 17 ($N=1,501$) in 1999.

Approximately 1 in 5 received a sexual solicitation or approach in the past year. One in 33 received an aggressive sexual solicitation. One in 4 had unwanted exposure to pictures of naked people or people having sex in the past year. One in 17 was threatened or harassed. One quarter of the youth reported these incidents as distressing. Youth encounter a substantial quantity of offensive episodes, most of which are unreported. Recommendations are discussed, such as providing help sources for Internet offenses, including better reporting strategies.

1249-33 Males, Mike A. "Vernon, Connecticut's juvenile curfew: The circumstances of youths cited and effects on crime." *Criminal Justice Policy Review* (ISSN: 0887-4034), 11(3):254-267, 2000. [R 81908]

This study examines the Vernon, CT, nighttime curfew of youths under age 18. Connecticut and FBI Uniform Crime Reports are used to compare Vernon's Part I crime trends to those of similarly sized CT cities (including

those without curfews), CT as a whole, and 600 similarly populated cities nationwide.

After the curfew took effect in 1994, Vernon experienced a smaller decline in Part I crime than did comparable cities of the state. Furthermore, examination of 410 individual curfew stop citations issued by Vernon police for 1995-98 showed only 7 of the cited youths were involved in criminal or suspicious activity; none were intoxicated or endangered. The curfew's main effect was to occupy police time removing law-abiding youth from public, creating emptier, less policed streets, and possibly enhanced opportunities for crime. Viewing in totality the patterns of curfew stops, other arrests, and timing of Part I crime changes, vigorous enforcement of the curfew cannot be shown to have caused or contributed to Vernon's decline in crime.

1250-33 Building Blocks for Youth. *Youth crime/adult time: Is justice served?* Washington, D.C.; 2000. 31pp. [R 80691]

This study examines the prosecution of minority youth in criminal court. Data included cases filed between January 1998 and June 1998 in 18 US criminal courts in 11 states (AL, AZ, CA, FL, IN, MD, MO, NY, PA, TX, and WI) that involved a juvenile charged with at least 1 felony offense ($N=2,584$).

Minority youth, particularly African-American youth, were over-represented and received disparate treatment at several stages of the process, from filing date to final adjudication. In some jurisdictions, African-American youth were over-represented in felony charges filed in adult court compared to their percentage in the felony arrest population, most evident in charges for drug and public order offenses. African-American youth were significantly less likely to be represented by private counsel, and youth represented by private counsel were less likely to be convicted of a felony and more likely to be transferred back to juvenile court. Most determinations (85%) to charge a juvenile as an adult were not made by judges. Of youth not convicted of their original charges, white youth were twice as likely as minority youth to have their charges reduced to a misdemeanor. Although the majority of youth in the sample, regardless of category of offense, were released before trial, the findings raise significant concerns about the manner in which youth, regardless of race, are prosecuted in the adult criminal system.

1251-33 Raaymakers, Q.A.W.; van Hoof, J.T.C.; ter Bogt, T.F.M. "Intolerantie: Typerend voor jongeren?" (Intolerance: Typical for youths?) *Justitiele Verkenningen* (ISSN: 0167-5850), 27(1):49-62, 2001. [R 81096] Language: Dutch with English summary.

The growing number of aggressive and violent actions on the part of Dutch youths in the public domain is sometimes attributed to their growing intolerance, which is believed to be a partial effect of parents' inability to transfer tolerant values to their offspring. To investigate this assumption, this study compares the development of intolerant values of Dutch youths since 1970 with that of adults. It also seeks to determine the amount of intergenerational transfer of these values over the period 1991 through 1997.

The development of intolerance appeared to be quite similar in youths and adults, showing a consistent rise in the economic domain and a decrease in the cultural sphere. In the former domain, no significant differences emerged between the age groups, while in the latter young people systematically demonstrated lower levels of intolerance. The intergenerational transfer of these values was substantive, showing an effect of parental values on youths' attitudes that is comparable to the effect of education. Recent manifestations of intolerant behavior in the public domain reflect general developments in society of which a growing intolerance in the economic domain is the most salient.

1252-33 Benda, Brent B.; Toombs, Nancy J. "Familial aspects of violence among youth in boot camp." *Journal of Family Social Work* (ISSN: 1052-2158), 5(2):33-52, 2000. [R 81246]

This study investigates the sociodemographic and theoretical predictors of crimes against persons committed by youthful inmates in the only boot camp in Arkansas; the boot camp is also designed for first admissions to the Department of Correction. Self-report data indicated that 44% of the 326 subjects, aged 15 to 24, had committed at least 5 crimes against persons.

The statistically significant predictors in order of size of the standard regression coefficients show that crimes against persons increase as: (1) months in a gang and drug use rise; (2) gang membership lengthens; (3) illicit drugs are used more frequently; (4) the sale of drugs increases; (5) carrying a weapon is more frequent; (6) self-esteem lessens; (7) the relationship with mother or female caregiver becomes more distant; (8) feelings of frustration increase; (9) beliefs in the moral validity of societal laws and norms diminish; (10) religiosity decreases; and (11) association with peers who engage in unlawful behavior increases.

1253-33 Dahlberg, Linda L.; Potter, Lloyd B. "Youth violence: Developmental pathways and prevention challenges." *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* (ISSN: 0749-3797), 20(2):3-14, 2001. [R 81262]

This essay reviews the major trends in homicide victimization and perpetuation among youths during the past decade, the developmental pathways of delinquent and violent behavior, the context in which these behaviors occur, and some of the challenges associated with disrupting these pathways and preventing violence. The United States has witnessed unprecedented change in the rates of violent victimization and perpetration among the nation's youth over the past decade. Comprehensive preventive efforts are key to preventing violent and delinquent behavior in young people. Because violence results from a complex interplay of biological, psychological, and environmental factors that occur as young people move from early childhood to adulthood, preventive efforts that are sensitive to developmental needs and barriers are necessary in multiple settings - from the family to schools to the

neighborhoods and communities in which young people live. Finally, we must continue to measure progress and to use science to guide our efforts.

1254-33 Miller, Jody. *One of the guys: Girls, gangs, and gender*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2001. 263pp. App. [R 81269] (ISBN: 0-19-513078-2).

This study examines the causes, nature, and meaning of female gang involvement, which it situates in the context of feminist scholarship and research on both gangs and female offenders. Data were acquired predominantly from in-depth interviews with girls (48 gang and 46 non-gang members) in St. Louis, MO, and Columbus, OH, both of which are “emergent cities” that first experienced a gang presence in the mid-1980s.

Three important dimensions influenced the process of getting into gangs: neighborhood and friendship networks, problems within the family, and gang-involved family members. Young women in both cities gave similar accounts when describing status hierarchies, dating relationships, and the impact of motherhood on gang involvement. Columbus gangs, however, were more strongly influenced by cultural diffusion, resulting in a greater emphasis on organizational elements of the gang, including leadership, initiations, and meetings. In contrast, because of the preexisting strength of neighborhood boundaries, in St. Louis gang territoriality and membership requirements were more clearly delineated and tied to community identities. Only about one-third of subjects were involved in ongoing serious delinquency or drug sales. Gang members were more likely than their non-gang counterparts to have been victimized and to have witnessed serious violence. This exposure was only partially related to gang involvement. Future work should further broaden understanding of the life contexts of girls in gangs.

1255-33 Totten, Mark D. *Guys, gangs, and girlfriend abuse*. P.O. Box 1243, Peterborough, Ontario, CAN K9J 7H5: Broadview Press, 2000. 239pp. App. [R 81270] (ISBN: 1-55111-341-4).

This Canadian study explores how marginal young males make sense of their physical, sexual, and emotional violence toward their girlfriends, and examines how the abuse of girls, gays, and racial minorities is related to the development of familial and gender ideologies in the home and on the street. Data are based on in-depth interviews conducted with 30 youths in January and February 1994.

Many of the participants were beaten and emotionally abused as children, and witnessed their mother’s beatings and emotional abuse by father figures. The majority did not indicate that the abuse they experienced was unjustified or had negative consequences for themselves. Subjects’ masculine identities were intertwined with their ideological assumptions about family and gender. The 8 “gay-bashers” in the sample were over 4 times as likely as non-bashers to be gay or bisexual, or have serious questions about their sexual orientation. Peer groups and gangs emerged as important sites of ideological influence. Behaviors were also shaped by subjects’ limited and negative family

relationships, and were constrained by their economic and social marginalization. Future research directions are suggested.

1256-33 van der Heiden-Attema, N.; Wartna, B.S.J. *Recidive na een strafrechtelijke maatregel*. (Recidivism among Dutch juveniles with a penal treatment sanction) The Hague, NETH: Dutch Ministry of Justice, 2000. 35pp. [R 81296] Language: Dutch with English summary.

This study compares juvenile placement reforms in the Netherlands. A reform introduced into the Dutch criminal justice system in 1995 created the PIJ (*plaatsing in een inrichting voor jeugdigen*), ordering the placement of youthful offenders in a juvenile treatment facility for a maximum of 2 years. If it was a violent offense, the placement period could be prolonged. The PIJ is compared with the 2 sanctions it replaced: a 25-month placement of those with diminished criminal responsibility (*plaatsing in een inrichting voor buitengewone behandeling*, or BB), and the so-called TBR (*jeugdterbeschikkingstelling*), a 36-month placement of those with serious behavioral problems. The sample comprised 239 BBs, 33 TBRs, and 110 PIJs whose sanctions ended between 1995 and 1999. Data were collected using instruments developed in the framework of the Recidivism Monitor, an ongoing research project.

Overall recidivism rates were similar in all groups: 26% in the first year after termination of the sanction. After 2 years, the rate rose to 51% and after 3 years to 65%. These percentages decrease when the recidivism rate is restricted to the more serious offenses. Within 3 years after a treatment sanction, 34% of offenders were convicted for a new unconditional prison term. On average, all juveniles acquired 1.3 new contacts with the criminal justice authorities per year. The main factors contributing to the likelihood of recidivism were the existence of a previous criminal record and the (high) number of previous contacts with the authorities, as well as male gender. The same factors also related to the number of new contacts with the authorities.

1257-33 Trulear, Harold Dean. *Faith-based institutions and high-risk youth*. Philadelphia, PA: Public/Private Ventures, 2000. 20pp. App. [R 81318]

This report describes a field demonstration project designed to test strategies for using religious institutions to anchor local partnerships aimed at high-risk youths. In 1998, 8 sites were selected for participation: Boston, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco/Oakland, and Seattle. Los Angeles, Brooklyn (NY), and Indianapolis were added 2 years later.

The first cross-site conference took place in March 1999 and was attended by representatives of the funding community, as well as religious leaders from other organizations. The conference introduced each site's program and explored such implementation issues as: collaboration building;

partnerships among law enforcement, juvenile justice agencies, and employment organizations; best practices in mentoring; and self-monitoring and evaluation.

1258-33 O'Toole, Mary Ellen. *The school shooter: A threat assessment perspective*. Quantico, VA: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2000. 46pp. App. [R 81482]

This monograph presents a systematic procedure for threat assessment and intervention related to school violence. Designed for educators, mental health professionals and law enforcement agencies, the model evolved from concepts and principles developed by the FBI's NCAVC (National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime); ideas generated at a 1999 NCAVC symposium on school shootings; and an in-depth review of 18 school shooting cases.

Chapter 1 introduces school violence and discusses the role of media and its potential to disseminate incomplete and/or inaccurate information to the public. Chapter 2 examines threat assessment, defining the term "threat" and the different forms it can take, describing motivations of persons who threaten, and presenting the factors that need to be weighed in threat assessment. Chapter 3 presents a 4-pronged assessment model (personality of the student, family dynamics, school dynamics, and social dynamics) designed to assess someone who has made a threat and evaluate the likelihood that the threat will actually be carried out. Chapter 4 lists certain types of behavior, personality traits, and circumstances in the family, school, and social environments that should be regarded as warning signs when a majority of them are found in a student who has made a threat. Chapter 5 presents examples of intervention strategies, such as the formation of a multidisciplinary team to handle threat assessment and a process for referring troubled students to outside agencies. Additional research is needed, including the influence and relevance of suicide in teens, and the presence of psychopathic and narcissistic personality traits in offenders convicted of school shootings. More training of school administrators and staff is also needed to effectively utilize the information already available.

1259-33 Sprague, Jeffrey; Walker, Hill M.; Stieber, Steve; and others. "Exploring the relationship between school discipline referrals and delinquency." *Psychology in the Schools* (ISSN: 0033-3085), 38(2):197-206, 2001. [R 81518]

This study examines the relationship between the community-recorded behavior and school-recorded behavior of youth in the U.S. Teachers nominated at-risk middle school-aged students (N=44) for participation in the study. Participants' history of contact with the Department of Youth Services were obtained as a measure of community-recorded behavior. An in-depth assessment was then completed, including a review of existing school records, use of the Achenbach Child Behavior Checklist completed by the parents, and the Walker-McConnell social skills assessment tool completed by the youths' teachers.

Teachers can serve as useful and reliable informants in identifying youth at risk for adjustment problems in school and the community. Nominated students had a number of commonly recognized risk factors, including low-income status, academic problems, school and community discipline problems, and high negative ratings on standardized behavioral assessments. Females were less likely to offend and committed less serious offenses. Adding the delinquency information to school-based information provides a broader basis for intervention options and may encourage educators to expand the scope of intervention efforts when appropriate.

1260-33 Myers, David L. *Excluding violent youths from juvenile court: The effectiveness of legislative waiver*. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 1999. 303pp. App. [R 81594] Dissertation, University of Maryland UMI 9929133.

This study examines the consequences of a Pennsylvania legislative waiver policy that targets violent juvenile offenders for prosecution in adult criminal court. In particular, punishments imposed on specified violent youths in both the juvenile and adult justice systems are analyzed. The sample consisted of male juvenile offenders ($N=557$) who were formally processed in PA in 1994 and would have been excluded from juvenile court jurisdiction, had the recent (1996) legislation been in effect. Juveniles were arrested for robbery, aggravated assault, or both, and a deadly weapon was involved in their offense. Youth ranged in age from 15 to 18 at the time of the offense. Of the 557 offenders, 138 were transferred to adult criminal court by judicial waiver; they were compared with the 419 retained in juvenile court.

Although transferred offenders received harsher punishment than did their counterparts retained in juvenile court, public safety did not appear to be enhanced. Compared to youths retained in juvenile court, those in adult court were more likely to be released from secure custody prior to disposition of their case. Of the released offenders, waived juveniles exhibited greater recidivism during the pre-dispositional time period than did the nontransferred youths. Despite the subsequent imposition of more certain and severe sanctions in adult court, transferred offenders also displayed greater recidivism during the post-dispositional period. Findings suggest that a more selective approach to excluding youths from juvenile court may be warranted.

1261-33 Turner, Michael G. *Good kids in bad circumstances: A longitudinal analysis of resilient youth*. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 2000. 238pp. App. [R 81600] Dissertation, University of Cincinnati UMI 9973130.

This study examines why some high-risk youths refrain from, or only are involved in minor forms of, problem behaviors. Interview data from the Child-Mother data set of the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth ($N=711$) were used to explore the relationship between protective factors (such as good coping abilities) and criminal involvement.

Protective factors only have trivial independent effects; however, their cumulative effects are significant across multiple measures of resiliency. These findings appear to be general across categories of race and sex. Protective factors do not function to moderate the effects of risk. Those identified as resilient did not experience greater levels of depression. Scholars advancing a theory of resiliency should consider the cumulative effects of protective factors.

1262-33 Human Rights Watch. *Scared at school: Sexual violence against girls in South African schools*. New York, NY: 2001. 138p. App. [R 81610] (ISBN: 1-56432-257-2).

Based on research undertaken in March and April 2000 in KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, and the Western Cape, South Africa, this report documents school-based sexual violence and the discriminatory impact on girls' education when the government fails to respond effectively. Interview data were acquired from 36 girls, aged 7 to 17, in 8 public schools; teachers and school administrators; parents; social workers; and high-ranking government officials.

Sexual abuse and harassment of girls by both teachers and other students is widespread in South Africa, and has a profoundly destabilizing effect on the education of female students. Too often school officials conceal sexual violence and delay disciplinary action against perpetrators. Rather than receiving redress from school officials, girls who do report abuse are often further victimized and stigmatized by teachers and students. Many girls leave school altogether because of feelings of unsafety. Although the government has made significant efforts to address issues surrounding violence against women and girls, especially within the criminal justice system, more action is needed, particularly at the school level. Proactive and preventive measures such as human rights education programs within schools, clearly articulated and enforced policies, and better coordination between the education and justice systems are needed to combat sexual violence and create an educational environment that respects the rights of girls.

1263-33 Williams, Paul, Ed. *Alcohol, young persons and violence*. Canberra, ACT, AUS: Australian Institute of Criminology, 2001. 260p. App. [R 81612] (ISBN: 0-642-24197-X).

This collection comprises 11 papers, 9 of which were presented at a Roundtable on Alcohol, Young Persons and Violence, sponsored by the Australian Institute of Criminology in December 1999. The purpose of the meeting was to highlight new empirical data, explore innovative interventions, and inform the development of the country's National Alcohol Strategy. One paper (Hennessy and Williams) was commissioned for this publication, while substantial sections of 2 others (Cameron and Williams, respectively) have been published previously.

The articles are: "Youth Alcohol Consumption: Experiences and Expectations" by Jenny Taylor and Tom Carroll; "Young Women, Pubs and Safety" by

Charlotte de Crespigny; "Alcohol and Youthful Rites of Passage" by Robyn Lincoln and Ross Homel; "An Indicator Approach to the Measurement of Alcohol-Related Violence" by Sally Brinkman et al.; "Alcohol and Disorder in the Australian Community: Some Results from the National Drug Strategy Household Survey" by Toni Makkai; "Alcohol-Related Social Disorder and Rural Youth, 1993-1998" by Paul Williams; "Alcohol-Related Social Disorder and Indigenous Australians: Recent Past and Future Directions": by Siobhan Hennessy and Williams; "Alcohol Use and Violent Behavior Among Youth: Results from a Longitudinal Study" by Michael T. Lynskey; "Alcohol and Homicide: A Routine Activities Analysis" by Carlos Carcach and Rowena Conroy; "Reducing Alcohol-Related Harm in and around Licensed Premises: Industry Accords—A Successful Intervention" by Steve Vaughan; and "Young Men and Violence Prevention" by Margaret Cameron.

1264-33 van Dalen, Annaclare. "Juvenile violence and addiction: Tangled roots in childhood trauma." *Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions* (ISSN: 1533-256X), 1(1):25-40, 2001. [R 81670]

This essay documents the connection between physical abuse and its impact on cognitive and intrapsychic functioning, as well as the physiological impact on brain function and body chemistry. Adolescents commit more than 50% of the nation's crimes, and their use of substances both accompanies and facilitates criminal activities. Juvenile offenders exhibit 3 prominent features: drug involvement, a history of family violence, and intrinsic neurological and/or cognitive vulnerabilities — each of which contributes to the potential for violence. They also have a shared history of family violence, either as witnesses of extreme violence or as targets of brutality, that can affect the personality development of a child and have long term emotional effects. These findings have important implications for the treatment of children and adolescents in terms of program assessments to determine vulnerability to later drug abuse and violence; for rehabilitation programming to focus on the traumas contributing to initial use; and for high-risk adolescents who are not yet criminally involved but who are in need of intervention. A case study of a 15-year-old male is presented to illustrate these concepts.

1265-33 Yokoyama, Minoru. "Volunteers' activities for treatment of juvenile delinquents in Japan." In: *Issues and Reviews of Criminal Law in Korea and Japan*, Seoul: Whasungsa, 2000. 681-697. [R 81694]

This essay examines how citizens have worked as volunteers for the treatment of juvenile delinquents in Japan. It focuses on volunteers' activities for juveniles in the facility under the Child Welfare Law, those placed in tentative probation, those in the juvenile training school, and those placed on probation and parole.

In Japan, many community leaders have supported the protective and educative treatment of delinquents. Previously, the main sources for volunteers were community leaders such as priests, the large scale farmers, land-

owners and store owners. With changes in the economic structure, however, many of the rich, who had the time and money to volunteer, have disappeared. Women and the elderly are now expected to participate more in volunteer activities. Due to the bureaucratic nature of juvenile justice agencies, these volunteers are organized as a supplement to existing human resources, which tends to overwork and undervalue the existing volunteer force. Although the volunteer force is essential to helping combat the problems of juvenile delinquency, the Japanese government should not depend upon them too much, and should provide resources for developing their human resources in responding to juveniles.

1266-33 Hoge, Robert D. *The juvenile offender: Theory, research and applications*. Boston, MA: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2001. 436p. [R 81719] (ISBN: 0-7923-7222-0).

This textbook examines theoretical and empirical advances in analyses of the nature and extent of youth crime, as well as risk factors and the processes linking them with antisocial behaviors.

Material is presented in the context of 2 broad theoretical models. The first derives from recent psychological models of the causes of delinquency, which stress the role of interacting individual and situational variables as causal agents. The second model stresses the importance of basing interventions on a careful matching of the intervention with the criminogenic risk and needs characteristics of the young person.

Chapter topics are: defining and measuring juvenile crime; searching for its correlates and causes; the treatment of offenders in juvenile justice systems; describing and evaluating juvenile offender programming; assessment within juvenile justice systems; judicial sanctioning alternatives; treatment strategies; treatment applications in community and residential settings; primary and secondary interventions; and recommendations for research, practice, and policy.

1267-33 Shelden, Randall G.; Tracy, Sharon K.; Brown, William B. *Youth gangs in American society, 2nd ed.* Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning, 2001. 302p. [R 81722] (ISBN: 0-534-52745-0).

This revised edition incorporates the latest research and theoretical perspectives into its examination of youth gangs.

It begins with a critical history of gangs in society, and describes the various kinds of gangs and how they operate. It examines what it takes to be, join, lead, and even leave a gang; how girl gangs come to mirror and differ from their boy counterparts; and how gangs are a part of criminality. Typologies and criminal activities of gangs are also examined. A discussion of gang members and their families depicts the gang phenomenon as a reflection of contemporary society: theories of social disorganization in inner cities and growing economic inequality between the classes help shed light on why gangs develop and operate as they do. The final sections review commu-

nity-based, national, and legal intervention strategies that have been created to address the problem. Because gangs are such an integral part of the sub-societies within which they operate, to effectively change gangs requires changing much within these sub-societies.

1268-33 Barrera, Manuel, Jr.; Biglan, Anthony; Ary, Dennis; and others. "Replication of a problem behavior model with American Indian, Hispanic, and Caucasian youth." *Journal of Early Adolescence* (ISSN: 0272-4316), 21(2):133-157, 2001. [R 81737]

This study evaluates the replicability of a model of family and peer influences on adolescent problem behavior in a sample of 1,450 American Indian, Hispanic, and Caucasian seventh graders from 16 communities in Oregon. The model includes links among 3 aspects of family functioning (family conflict, positive family relations, and inadequate parental monitoring) and youths' association with deviant peers. These variables were hypothesized predictors of adolescents' antisocial behavior, poor school performance, and frequency of substance use. Subjects completed questionnaires.

The resulting cross-sectional model indicates good consistency across the 3 ethnic groups for both genders. Adolescents' perceptions of family conflict were associated with low levels of positive relations within the family. The lack of positive relationships within the family, in turn, was related to perceptions of inadequate parental monitoring. As predicted, the lack of monitoring was related to youths' associations with deviant peers. Some subgroup differences exist in the magnitude of relations between monitoring and adolescents' associations with deviant peers and between substance use and the problem behavior construct. With those qualifications, the model was applicable to Hispanic and Native American adolescents.

1269-33 Simons, Kevin J.; Paternite, Carl E.; Shore, Cecilia. "Quality of parent/adolescent attachment and aggression in young adolescents." *Journal of Early Adolescence* (ISSN: 0272-4316), 21(2):182-203, 2001. [R 81738]

This study examines a model of the relationship between parent/adolescent attachment and adolescent aggression, with social cognition and self-esteem serving as mediating variables. The sample, drawn from a rural midwestern community, comprised 32 male and 36 female sixth graders, at least 1 of their biological or adoptive parents (63 mothers and 45 fathers), and their teachers. Youths completed the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment, a measure of self-esteem developed for the study, and a social cognition measure based on a questionnaire used by S. Graham et al. (1992). Data from parents and teachers are based on questionnaires incorporating the Aggressive Behavior scale from the Revised Child Behavior Checklist.

The association between youths' self-reported attachment to mothers (but not fathers), and their self-reports of aggression supported the proposed model. However, social cognition and self-esteem did not function as media-

tors in associations between youths' attachments with either parent and mother-, father-, and teacher-reported adolescent aggression or prosocial behavior. Social cognition was related to adolescents' self-reports of aggression. Self-esteem was linked to fathers' reports of aggressive and prosocial behavior. Findings also indicated a correlation between self-esteem and adolescents' self-reports of aggression and teachers' reports of aggressive and prosocial behavior.

1270-33 Williams, Brian N. "Perceptions of children and teenagers on community policing: Implications for law enforcement leadership, training, and citizen evaluations." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 2(2):150-173, 1999. [R 81744]

This study uses focus group interviews and an ethnographic content analysis to probe the perceptions of approximately 42 African-American inner-city children and teenagers in Athens, GA, on law enforcement in general and community policing in particular.

Two major themes emerged: a real fear of crime and violence (non-random retribution), and negative perceptions of law enforcement. Respondents were in agreement regarding police officers' slow response time, lack of timely intervention, and alleged harassment. Community officers are in a position to foster enlightenment, and ultimately, emancipation, for youngsters in inner city communities. The success of their new role as teachers and facilitators of public governance is dependent, however, on law enforcement's leadership and training, coupled with the deconstruction of perceptual walls that separate the potential co-producing agents.

1271-33 Schubot, David B. "Date rape prevalence among female high school students in a rural midwestern state during 1993, 1995, and 1997." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(4):291-296, 2001. [R 81755]

This study seeks to determine statewide estimates of date rape prevalence among female high-school students in South Dakota during 1993 ($n=1,487$), 1995 ($n=1,441$) and 1997 ($n=1,998$). Data were obtained from a date rape item on the South Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey constructed as an amalgam of several items from M.P. Koss and C.A. Gidycz's 10-item Sexual Experiences Survey.

Between 11.8% and 14.9% of the female high-school students in the 3 samples reported having been forced to have sexual intercourse against their will when on a date. The finding that most but not all (77.5% to 90.1%) of the subjects who reported date rape also reported having had intercourse highlights several limitations of the date rape item. Thus, results are likely to underestimate the prevalence of date rape.

1272-33 Chappin, Sean R.; Brook, Judith S. "The influence of generational status and psychosocial variables on marijuana use among

black and Puerto Rican adolescents." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* (ISSN: 0739-9863), 23(1):23-36, 2001. [R 81766]

This study assesses the relationship between black and Puerto Rican adolescent generational status (first vs. second generation) and specific psychosocial factors predicting later marijuana use. Data are from a 2-part longitudinal study undertaken in 1990 and 1995 in New York City. A sample of 108 blacks and 392 Puerto Rican males and females completed structured interviews at age 14 and again at age 19.

Correlation analyses indicated that various psychosocial variables (i.e., personality, family, peer group, ecological setting) were related to later marijuana use. Regression analysis revealed that the personality and family domains were directly related to young adult marijuana use. In contrast, the impact of the generational status of the adolescent on later marijuana use was mediated by psychosocial variables. The risk for drug use among second-generation American adolescents (American-born children of immigrant parents) was offset by a number of protective factors stemming from the domains of personality, family, and ecology.

1273-33 Tsytsarev, Sergei; Manger, Jennifer; Lodrini, Deborah. "The use of reinforcement and punishment on incarcerated and probated substance-abusing juvenile offenders." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(1):22-32, 2000. [R 81770]

This study sought to determine the differential effects of probation and mandated community-based treatment and imprisonment in a juvenile detention center on self esteem. A convenience sample of 50 New York State male, substance-abusing juvenile offenders, aged 15 to 21, completed the Culture-Free Self-Esteem Inventory and the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory.

The punishment (incarcerated) group obtained significantly higher scores on the scale measuring social self-esteem than did the reinforcement (probation) group. Positive reinforcement from individual and group counseling, as well as negative reinforcement such as suspension of a prison sentence, is associated with a significant decrease in drug and alcohol use. Members of the punishment group rated themselves significantly higher on a scale measuring individuals' perception of the quality of his or her relationship with peers. After receiving treatment, the reinforcement group was more likely to adopt views that are more consistent with law-abiding behavior.

1274-33 Greenwald, Ricky. "A trauma-focused individual therapy approach for adolescents with conduct disorder." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(2):146-163, 2000. [R 81778]

This review proposes trauma as a key to understanding the development and persistence of conduct disorder in conjunction with other contributing factors in youths.

Trauma history is virtually universal among adolescents with conduct disorder. Trauma effects can help to account for many features of the disorder, including impulsivity, anger, acting out, resistance to treatment, and lack of empathy. The current standard of care fails to fully address trauma, which may partially explain the low success rate. A trauma-focused individual therapy approach is presented as an example of how this population might be more effectively treated. The approach features motivational interviewing, self-control training, and trauma resolution, and integrates eye movement desensitization and reprocessing. Two illustrative case vignettes are presented.

1275-33 Heck, Cary; Walsh, Anthony. "The effects of maltreatment and family structure on minor and serious delinquency." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(2):178-193, 2000. [R 81780]

This study probes the influence of maltreatment on serious violence and property delinquency, as well as minor misbehavior offenses. Data were derived from juvenile probation files of 388 white males processed in a number of Idaho counties. The Zingraff et al. (1993) study on the relationship between maltreatment and delinquency was used as a guide but the present study relied on more comprehensive measures of the dependent (delinquency) and independent (maltreatment) variables.

When both delinquency and maltreatment are measured comprehensively, the relationship is robust controlling for family structure type, verbal IQ, family size, and birth order. Although these variables had a differential impact according to the type of delinquency being examined, in every case maltreatment accounted for significant independent variance. Youths from homes fractured by desertion were the most maltreated and the most delinquent.

1276-33 Wong, Dennis S.W. "Juvenile crime and responses to delinquency in Hong Kong." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(3):279-292, 2000. [R 81787]

This essay describes juvenile crime trends and responses to delinquency in Hong Kong since the 1970s. Changing conceptions of the causes of juvenile crime have influenced delinquency control policies. Although Hong Kong has a relatively low crime rate, the heavy emphasis on the use of custodial programs over community-based efforts is obvious. Whereas the scope of delinquency literature is narrow and the legal professional's opinion is conservative, undertaking new initiatives to further advance the juvenile justice system is difficult. The opportunity to improve juvenile justice is, however, at

hand because restorative justice fits the Chinese cultural heritage that emphasizes interpersonal harmony, positive shaming, and forgiveness.

1277-33 Kethineni, Sesha; Klosky, Tricia. "The impact of juvenile justice reforms in India." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(3):312-325, 2000. [R 81789]

This study explores changes in the juvenile justice system in India after passage in 1986 of the comprehensive Juvenile Justice Act (JJA), and the effect on juvenile offenders. Specific attention is on how modifications in the system have affected the types of cases brought before the juvenile courts, as well as the types of dispositions that have been imposed on delinquents. Data were obtained from court records compiled in the southern state of Tamil Nadu from January 1983 to November 1997.

Although the JJA was intended to promote uniformity through centralized legislation, in practice it has produced few noteworthy changes. Ten years later, many states still do not have separate juvenile courts. Further, in many instances a single magistrate rather than a collegiate bench adjudicates juvenile cases. Recommendations are offered for ways to make the law more effective.

1278-33 Chambers, Julie A.; Power, Kevin G.; Loucks, Nancy; and others. "The quality of perceived parenting and its association with peer relationships and psychological distress in a group of incarcerated young offenders." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(3):350-368, 2000. [R 81791]

This study probes the association of perceived parenting with self-esteem, relationships with peers and staff, and psychological distress among 122 young offenders held in custody. Data sources included semistructured interviews, the Parental Bonding Instrument, the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, and Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale. The 122 participants were randomly selected males, aged from 15 to 22, and comprised 25% of the total population in one of Scotland's largest Young Offender's Institutions.

High levels of psychological distress and low self esteem significantly correlated with low parental care, and low maternal care, in particular, correlated with poorer peer relationships. In addition, poor relationships with other inmates and low self-esteem were strongly associated with increased levels of psychological distress in prison. Peer relations and self-esteem may both function as mediator variables in the relationship between parental care and anxiety and depression. No associations were found between self-esteem and either the quality or number of peer relationships.

1279-33 Gover, Angela R.; MacKenzie, Doris Layton; Armstrong, Gaylene Styve. "Importation and deprivation explanations of juveniles' adjustment to correctional facilities." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(4):450-467, 2000. [R 81794]

This study investigates the relationship of selected importation and deprivation factors to juveniles' anxiety levels while confined to institutions. Self-report data collected from 3,986 juveniles and aggregate-level data obtained from interviews with administrators at 48 U.S. correctional facilities were used in a probit regression analysis.

Importation and deprivation factors had a significant impact on juveniles' anxiety levels. Those who were younger, white, or had a history of exposure to family violence experienced more anxiety. In addition, youths confined to an institution modeled after military boot camps reported higher levels of anxiety did than others. Juveniles who perceived their institution as being less just and permitting less activity also reported greater anxiety.

1280-33 Danni, Kristin A.; Hampe, Gary D. "An analysis of predictors of child sex offender types using presentence investigation reports." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(4):490-504, 2000. [R 81797]

This study differentiated among 3 types of child sex offenders: pedophiles, hebophiles, and incest perpetrators. Hebophiles usually have age-appropriate relationships, but will victimize a child who is at the same level of psychosexual development they were when they felt the most secure sexually and otherwise. Subjects were 168 men who were on either probation or parole supervision in Wyoming for perpetrating a sex offense against a child between 1985 and 1995. Data were gathered from presentence investigation reports.

Multiple discriminant analysis resulted in 8 independent variables that correctly classified 89.88% of the cases. These variables were: childhood sexual victimization, prepubertal victimization, seduction motive, age-appropriate relationships, stress, the victimization of one's own child, social facade, and anger. Pedophiles were the most difficult to classify (84.06%), followed by hebophiles (92.86%). Incest offenders were classified correctly in 100% of the cases. The motivation of anger in incest offenders was quite distinctive from a pedophile's motivation of seduction and a hebophile's motivation for a reciprocal relationship with the victim. Suggestions are offered to guide probation and parole officers in the use of such information.

1281-33 Calhoun, Georgia B.; Glaser, Brian A.; Stefurak, Tres; and others. "Preliminary validation of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory-Juvenile Offender." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(5):564-580, 2000. [R 81801]

This study measures the construct of narcissism in juvenile offenders via a revised version of the widely used Narcissistic Personality Inventory-Juvenile Offender (NPI-JO). The NPI-JO was administered to 125 detained male juvenile offenders. Construct validity was provided by factor analytic cross-validation with a broad-spectrum scale of adolescent behavior, the Behavior Assessment System for Children-Self Report Profile (BASC-SRP).

Preliminary support emerged for the NPI-JO. A principal-components factor analysis revealed 7 factors that appeared to represent components of the construct of narcissism. These factors were: Control/Vanity, Authority/Superiority, Exhibitionism, Leadership, Uniqueness, Need for Approval/Acknowledgement, and Exploitativeness. Several correlations with subscales of the BASC-SRP validated the construct of narcissism using this scale. Authority/Superiority correlated negatively with Social Stress, Anxiety, Depression, Sense of Inadequacy, and the Emotional Symptom Index, as well as the Clinical Composite score. Correspondingly, Authority/Superiority positively correlated with Interpersonal Relationships, Self-Esteem, and Self-Reliance. This suggests that Authority/Superiority is negatively associated with emotional symptomatology and positively linked to the adaptive scales.

1282-33 Kear-Colwell, Jon; Boer, Douglas P. "The treatment of pedophiles: Clinical experience and the implications of recent research." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(5):593-605, 2000. [R 81803]

This essay and review contends that recent developments in the application of attachment theory and the treatment of the "difficult client" may lead to improvements in treating the pedophile.

Pedophiles share some of the characteristics of personality-disordered individuals. Confrontation during treatment could be counterproductive, if not anti-therapeutic, with the pedophile. More empathic and supportive approaches are needed, at least at the beginning of the treatment process. A therapeutic alliance is described that would provide a platform for the treatment of pedophilia and associated behaviors. This alliance addresses patterns of behavior, resistance, and attachment issues, as well as concurrent and collaborative relapse prevention planning. The aim of the treatment is to address the pedophile's problems in a more holistic manner, as opposed to simply treating the offending behavior as the only issue and ignoring the person who generates the behavior.

1283-33 Wang, John Z. "Female gang affiliation: Knowledge and perceptions of at-risk girls." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(5):618-632, 2000. [R 81805]

This study explores at-risk female adolescents' knowledge and perceptions of gang involvement among their peers, testing current controversies on female gang affiliation. In 1997, 7 youth service-providing organizations in a

major southern U.S. city participated in a youth survey project. Data from at-risk middle school girls (N=216) are analyzed.

Neither sexual nor physical abuse are important factors for females joining a gang. Sex partners and auxiliary members were the major roles played by female gang members. Although respondents committed a number of offenses, almost one-third agreed that selling drugs, drinking alcohol, providing sex, and carrying weapons were the major activities in which they were most likely to engage. Identified policy implications are remedial strategies, including parental education, extracurricular activities (after-school programs), quality of schooling, and job opportunities.

1284-33 Luiselli, James K.; Arons, Michelle; Marchese, Nina; and others. "Incidence of law-violating behavior in a community sample of children and adolescents with traumatic brain injury." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(6):647-656, 2000. [R 81806]

This study surveyed 69 children and adolescents who had traumatic brain injury (TBI) and attended a community-based program of education and neuro-rehabilitation (1997-1999) to determine the incidence of law-violating behavior subsequent to sustaining trauma.

Thirteen categories of offenses were identified: alcohol use, animal cruelty, breaking and entering, indecent exposure, fire setting, paraphilia, physical assault, sexual assault, substance use, theft, truancy, vandalism, and vehicular homicide. Approximately one-third of the sample had documented violations, and of this group, 72% had 2 or more incidents. Of the individuals who committed offenses, 90% were male. No differences emerged in the type of TBI between the groups who did and did not have a history of violations. Forensic concerns presented by children and adolescents with TBI are discussed.

1285-33 Buris, Laszlo F.; Posta, Janos; Buris, Laszlo; and others. "Battered children, medical forensic aspects: A 20-year review from Eastern Hungary (1963-1983)." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(6):657-666, 2000. [R 81807]

This study presents data on child abuse from a region in eastern Hungary from 1963 to 1983. Individual case studies are referenced.

This period began with a trend toward a higher incidence of child abuse, followed by a significant decrease in cases. That decline has continued, though its cause is uncertain. The number of sexually abused children was significant, whereas the number of psychologically abused youths was small when compared to that in other studies. Further studies are needed. Recognition demands a meticulous means of differential diagnosis, which can be arrived at only by close cooperation among the appropriate experts of forensic science, psychology, psychiatry, and trained pediatricians.

1286-33 Adinkrah, Mensah. "When parents kill: An analysis of filicides in Fiji." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0206-624X), 45(2):144-158, 2001. [R 81814]

Despite the burgeoning literature on filicide (child homicide by a parent), little research exists on parental murders in small, non-Western societies. This study contributes to a full understanding of the topic by examining offense patterns and victim and offender characteristics on the South Pacific island of Fiji. Data sources included the *Murder and Manslaughter Register* of the Fiji police force, 3 local daily newspapers, and semistructured, in-depth interviews conducted with local criminal justice and medical personnel.

Filicide was a prominent component of fatal violence in Fiji society, accounting for 50 out of 361, or 13.9%, of all homicides occurring from January 1982 to December 1994. Twelve (24%) filicides occurred by fire or arson; 7 (14%), by stabbing or cutting with a knife. The most common setting was the home or its immediate environs. Filicidal parents were overwhelmingly female, young (mean age=25), and of low socioeconomic background. Offenses were the culmination of excessive corporal child control strategies, unwanted pregnancy, and stresses and strains associated with severe marital disharmony. Post-homicidal suicide attempts occurred in 10% of cases. Despite the maximum penalty of life imprisonment for infanticide, killers of infants received relatively lenient sanctions (probationary sentences).

1287-33 Kear-Colwell, Jon; Sawle, Gary A. "Coping strategies and attachment in pedophiles: Implications for treatment." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0206-624X), 45(2):171-182, 2001. [R 81816]

This study compares the use of coping styles in pedophiles ($n=25$), non-offending victims who were sexually abused before age 14 ($n=22$), and a control group drawn from the general population ($n=23$). Data were collected using the Ways of Coping Questionnaire.

Pedophiles, although employing positive coping strategies with the same frequency as the other 2 groups, also employed significantly more negative coping strategies, namely, Escape-Avoidance, Distancing, and Confrontive coping. Victims used Escape-Avoidance more frequently than controls but less frequently than pedophiles. Primarily, however, they used positive coping strategies to deal with their interpersonal problems. Findings are discussed in terms of the difficulties that the use of negative coping strategies combined with insecure attachment could cause in the development of a therapeutic relationship. Psychological approaches for engaging pedophiles in treatment are described.

1288-33 Haynie, Denise L.; Nansel, Tonja; Eitel, Patricia; and others. "Bullies, victims, and bully/victims: Distinct groups of at-risk

youth.” *Journal of Early Adolescence* (ISSN: 0272-4316), 21(1):29-49, 2001. [R 81830]

This study examines the co-occurrence of bullying and victimization, and identifies a range of psychological variables associated with this phenomenon. A survey was administered in all 7 middle schools (Grades 6-8) in one suburban MD school district ($N=4,263$). Students were then classified as comparisons (never bullied or victimized), victims, bullies, or bully/victims based on their self-reports of these activities in the previous 12 months.

Overall, 30.9% of the students reported being victimized 3 or more times in the past year and 7.4% reported bullying 3 or more times in that time. More than 1/2 of the bullies also reported being victimized. Those bully/victims were found to score less favorably than either bullies or victims on all the measured psychological and behavioral variables. A group of psychosocial and behavioral predictors—including problem behaviors, attitudes towards deviance, peer influences, depressive symptoms, school-related functioning, and parenting—formed a linear separation between the 4 groups. Findings may inform the development of preventive interventions that target bullying and victimization.

1289-33 Kivivouri, Janne. “Delinquent behavior, psychosomatic symptoms and the idea of ‘healthy delinquency’.” *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention* (ISSN: 1404-3858), 1(2):121-139, 2000. [R 81832]

This study analyzes the relationship between delinquency and psychosomatic symptoms. Some theorists have suggested that psychosomatic symptoms are related to the inability to break culturally given norms. If this is so, delinquents should have fewer symptoms than non-delinquents. Drawing on the 1998 Finnish Self-Report Delinquency Study ($N=4,240$ ninth graders in 46 schools), this study tests 2 hypotheses. According to the “hydraulic” hypothesis, delinquency is associated with decreased symptoms; the “stress” hypothesis asserts that delinquency is associated with increased symptoms.

In support of the stress hypothesis, delinquency and psychosomatic symptoms were positively related. The effect of delinquency on symptoms was robust in the presence of a number of control variables. While positive effects are likely to exist in specific contexts, delinquency as such does not lead to a reduction of psychosomatic symptoms.

1290-33 Messman-Moore, Terri L.; Long, Patricia J.; Siegfried, Nicole J. “The revictimization of child sexual abuse survivors: An examination of the adjustment of college women with child sexual abuse, adult sexual assault, and adult physical abuse.” *Child Maltreatment* (ISSN: 1077-5595), 5(1):18-27, 2000. [R 81841]

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is associated with greater vulnerability to victimization in adulthood. Such experiences may have a cumulative effect. This study compares the adjustment of 633 women experiencing revictimization,

multiple adult victimizations, single adult victimization, CSA only, or no victimization. The sample consisted of university students recruited from introductory psychology classes. Data were garnered from a test battery containing the Life Experiences Questionnaire, the Modified Sexual Experiences Survey, and the Conflict Tactics Scale.

Support emerged for the cumulative effects of trauma but did not indicate differential effects for child-to-adult revictimization. Women who had been revictimized and had experienced multiple sexual assaults reported more difficulties than those with only 1 form of adult abuse or no victimization. Respondents who had experienced CSA only reported symptoms similar to those of revictimized women. Women with multiple adult assaults reported higher levels of distress than non-abused women, and appeared somewhat more likely to experience anxiety and posttraumatic stress disorder-related symptoms as compared to women who had been abused only as an adult. Those with either adult assault only or no abuse reported similar levels of distress.

1291-33 Arata, Catalina M. "From child victim to adult victim: A model for predicting sexual revictimization." *Child Maltreatment* (ISSN: 1077-5595), 5(1):28-38, 2000. [R 81842]

This study tests a model for predicting adult/adolescent sexual revictimization and post-assault functioning. Women with histories of child sexual abuse ($N=221$) completed anonymous questionnaires in small group settings as part of a research requirement of an undergraduate psychology class. Repeated victimization was defined as having experienced child sexual abuse and a separate incident of adolescent/adult victimization.

Repeated victimization was associated with child sexual abuse involving physical contact, including intercourse and/or penetration. Those with repeated victimizations engaged in more self-blame, reported higher levels of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms, and participated in more high-risk sexual behavior. A path model was developed that indicated that the relationship between revictimization and child sexual abuse was mediated by self-blame, PTSD symptoms, and consensual sexual activity.

1292-33 Banyard, Victoria L.; Arnold, Shanyyn; Smith, Jennifer. "Childhood sexual abuse and dating experiences of undergraduate women." *Child Maltreatment* (ISSN: 1077-5595), 5(1):39-48, 2000. [R 81843]

This study examined the relationship between the experience of childhood sexual abuse and being a victim of psychological aggression, physical violence, or sexual coercion in an adult dating relationship. A sample of 219 female college undergraduates enrolled in an introductory psychology class completed a psychological test battery that included the revised version of the Conflict Tactics Scale and the Silencing the Self Scale.

There was a significant relation between child sexual abuse and having experienced both physical and psychological dating aggression over the past

year, even after controlling for the presence of conflict in the family of origin. Child sexual abuse was not significantly linked to sexual coercion or reports of silencing oneself to maintain close relationships. Further empirical work is needed to articulate effective intervention strategies and mediational factors that can be targets of additional intervention in and of themselves.

1293-33 West, Carolyn M.; Williams, Linda M.; Siegel, Jane A. "Adult sexual revictimization among black women sexually abused in childhood: A prospective examination of serious consequences of abuse." *Child Maltreatment* (ISSN: 1077-5595), 5(1):49-57, 2000. [R 81844]

This prospective study investigates the frequency of sexual abuse in both childhood and adulthood, and which characteristics of child sexual abuse are predictive of adult revictimization. The sample, drawn from an earlier study (T. McCahill et al., 1979), comprised 113 black women with documented histories of childhood sexual abuse who were recruited as children in the emergency room of a large city hospital from 1973 to 1975. Subjects were followed up in 1990 and 1991, an average of 17 years after the original abuse. Data were obtained from interviews.

Thirty percent of participants had been revictimized as adults, and physical force predicted subsequent victimization. Revictimized women reported more involvement in prostitution and partner violence than those who had not been revictimized. Compared to women abused in childhood only, revictimized women experienced more problems conceiving, repeated vaginal infections, sexually transmitted diseases, and painful intercourse. Suggestions for intervention are offered.

1294-33 Boudreaux, Monique C.; Lord, Wayne D.; Etter, Stephen E. "Child abduction: An overview of current and historical perspectives." *Child Maltreatment* (ISSN: 1077-5595), 5(1):63-71, 2000. [R 81845]

This review addresses the topic of child abduction, including incidence rates and operational definitions of child abduction (legal and social), victim and offender characteristics, and motivation (e.g., maternal desire, sex, retribution, profit, and desire to kill). Offender reports of victim selection methodology and other risk factors for abduction are discussed. Practical application of research findings are considered, including the development of more scientifically sound, effective child safety training programs and improved investigative resource management and search methodologies.

1295-33 Von Hirsch, Andrew. "Proportionate sentences for juveniles: How different than for adults?" *Punishment & Society: The International Journal of Penology* (ISSN: 1462-4745), 3(2):221-236, 2001. [R 81855]

This essay suggests that “deserved” punishments for juveniles should be scaled well below those applicable to adults. Three reasons support this proposition: 1) juveniles’ lesser culpability; 2) punishments’ greater ‘bite’ when applied to adolescents; and 3) a principle of greater tolerance in the application of penal censure to juveniles. These reasons must rest not just on factual claims regarding juveniles’ lesser self-mastery or greater sensitivity to punishment, but must depend on different, age-related normative expectations for judging the behavior of young persons. It is suggested that the present topic—of the criteria for proportionate punishment of juveniles—should be treated as analytically distinct from the question of whether a separate juvenile court should be retained or abolished.

1296-33 Baker, Amy J.L.; Tabacoff, Risa; Tornusciolo, Gabriel; and others. “Calculating number of offenses and victims of juvenile sexual offending: The role of posttreatment disorders.” *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment* (ISSN: 1079-0632), 13(2):79-90, 2001. [R 81870]

This study assesses the extent to which juvenile sex offenders and their families, once in treatment, will disclose information pertaining to additional offenses and victims, as well as a violent and sexualized family environment. The sample consisted of 47 male sex offenders (43 adjudicated), from 3 licensed programs in New York State who had been in treatment from 6 months to 3 years. Data were obtained from 2 versions of the same measure created by the participating agencies.

Over the course of treatment, over half of the youths reported additional victims or additional offenses or both. Eleven boys revealed that they had been physically or sexually abused, and almost two-thirds of the families revealed additional information about violent sexual activity. There were significant increases in the number of reports of witnessing domestic violence, exposure to a sexualized living environment, maternal sexual victimization, maternal exposure to domestic violence, and paternal perpetration of domestic violence. Implications for treatment include acknowledgement of the importance of the role of the family in the development of juvenile sex offending. More treatment programs need to incorporate a family systems perspective.

1297-33 Murphy, William D.; DiLillo, David; Haynes, Mary R.; and others. “An exploration of factors related to deviant sexual arousal among juvenile sex offenders.” *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment* (ISSN: 1079-0632), 13(2):91-103, 2001. [R 81871]

This study investigates the relationship between offender and offense characteristics, including victim’s gender, history of sexual and/or physical abuse, race, and interactions among these factors in predicting physiologically measured sexual arousal to deviant and non-deviant stimulus categories. Participants were 71 male adolescent sex offenders who were evaluated at the Special Problems Unit, Department of Psychiatry, University of Ten-

nessee Health Science Center, an evaluation and treatment program for sex offenders. Subjects' mean age was 15.2. The erectile response of the subjects was measured while they listened to a series of 2-minute audiotaped descriptions of various sexual interactions. The descriptions varied victims' age and gender and the presence of physical force.

The most consistent predictors of arousal were gender of victim, race, the interaction of race and gender of victim, and, to some extent, the interaction of offender abuse history and gender of victim. White subjects tended to respond more than African-Americans, a finding that has not been reported previously in the literature. Juvenile offenders who target male victims and who have been abused themselves may be a high-risk group.

1298-33 Marshall, W.L.; Hamilton, Kate; Fernandez, Yolanda. "Empathy deficits and cognitive distortions in child molesters." *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment* (ISSN: 1079-0632), 13(2):123-130, 2001. [R 81873]

This study theorizes that the apparent empathy deficits in child molesters are simply another aspect of their self-serving tendency to distort information by, in this case, failing to recognize victim harm. The sample consisted of 34 incarcerated, non-familial molesters; 24 incarcerated non-sex offenders; and 28 community-based non-offenders. Subjects were compared on a victim empathy measure and a measure of cognitive distortions. Child molesters displayed greater distortions than other subjects, and their greatest empathy deficits were toward their own victims. Molesters also demonstrated greater distortions about sex between adults and children than did the other respondents. The cognitive empathy scores of the molesters toward their own victims were significantly correlated with responses to the cognitive distortions scale.

1299-33 Kenny, Dianna T.; Keogh, Timothy; Seidler, Katie. "Predictors of recidivism in Australian juvenile sex offenders: Implications for treatment." *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment* (ISSN: 1079-0632), 13(2):131-148, 2001. [R 81874]

Drawing on a sample of 70 male juvenile sex offenders awaiting court disposition in New South Wales, AUS, from 1996 to 1998, this study compares recidivists and first-time sex offenders. Data were compiled primarily from reports from staff assessment interviews with youth on life history and circumstances of offending, as well as information obtained from police reports, court depositions, youths, and parents.

Path analysis found that poor social skills, learning problems, and deviant sexual experiences were causally related to recidivism among sex offenders. Poor social skills were directly related to recidivism, whereas cognitive distortions and deviant sexual fantasies mediated the role of learning problems and deviant sexual experiences. A significant association exists be-

tween deviant sexual experience and learning problems. Cognitive distortions and deviant sexual fantasies play a role in recidivist sex offending.

1300-33 Katz, Charles M.; Webb, Vincent J.; Schaefer, David R. "The validity of police gang intelligence lists: Examining differences in delinquency between documented gang members and nondocumented delinquent youth." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 3(4):413-437, 2000. [R 81877]

This study seeks to determine how successful the police are at identifying and documenting youths whom they believe pose a substantial threat to the community. In August 1999, the Mesa (AZ) Police Department's Gang Unit provided a list that included the number of gangs and gang members since 1995, as well as specific information on documented gang members. This list was submitted to the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department for gang member's offense history. Data were collected on the 373 individuals on the list who were under probation's jurisdiction. In addition, the probation department provided data on a comparison group of 1,832 individuals.

The police department was able to identify and document youths who posed a more serious threat to the community. Whereas documented youths were infrequently arrested for major crimes such as homicide, rape, or arson, they were frequently arrested for other index crimes such as burglary and auto theft. Documented gang members were typically arrested for misdemeanor assault, burglary, drug violations, and curfew violations. Documented gang members were significantly more likely to have engaged in serious delinquency and were significantly more criminally active than those in the delinquent comparison group. Gang information systems may be more helpful to the police than first believed.

1301-33 May, David C. "The effect of fear of sexual victimization on adolescent fear of crime." *Sociological Spectrum* (ISSN: 0273-2173), 21(2):141-174, 2001. [R 81881]

This study seeks to ascertain the effect of fear of sexual victimization and other demographic and contextual variables on fear of criminal victimization among adolescents. Data were drawn from the 1997 Mississippi High School Youth Survey, in which 2,186 students in 4 high schools participated.

Those adolescents who were most fearful of sexual assault were also most fearful of non-sexual victimization. Females, in particular, who perceived their immediate community environment as exhibiting signs of incivility and who perceived themselves most at risk for criminal victimization, were likely to have higher levels of fear of both sexual and non-sexual victimization. After controlling for fear of sexual assault, black males (but not black females) were more likely to experience fear of non-sexual victimization than were whites. Although fear of sexual victimization was the strongest predictor of fear of non-sexual victimization for all groups, the impact of a number of background variables was contingent on the combination of respondents' race

and gender, particularly for white males. Younger white males and white males whose families received public assistance were more fearful than their white male counterparts who were older and did not receive assistance.

1302-33 Parillo, Kathleen M.; Freeman, Robert C.; Collier, Karyn; and others. "Association between early sexual abuse and adult HIV-risky sexual behaviors among community-recruited women." *Child Abuse & Neglect* (ISSN: 0145-2134), 25(3):335-346, 2001. [R 81882]

This study examines the association between early sexual abuse involving penetration and later risky sexual behaviors that may lead to HIV exposure. Specific attention was focused on whether abuse that occurred in childhood only (before age 12), adolescence only (ages 12 to 18), or both, differentially affected whether a woman had ever traded sex for money or drugs, the number of recent sex partners, and the number of times a woman had engaged in recent unprotected sex. Subjects (N=1,490), from Boston, Los Angeles, and San Diego, were participants in the Women Helping to Empower and Enhance Lives Project, a 3-year evaluation of an HIV prevention model for non-injecting female sex partners of male heterosexual injecting drug users. Data were collected from structured interviews.

One-third of subjects reported having experienced sexual abuse involving penetration in childhood and/or adolescence. Overall, regression analyses indicated a significant relationship between early sexual abuse and high-risk HIV behaviors; rape in adulthood mediated this relationship for all 3 HIV-risky behaviors. Abuse that occurred in childhood only and abuse that occurred in both childhood and adolescence had a stronger impact on later risky behaviors than did abuse that took place in adolescence only. Treatment that connects abused women's childhood and adolescent abuse to current behaviors is recommended to help women adopt safer sex practices.

1303-33 Gorey, Kevin M.; Richter, Nancy L.; Snider, Elizabeth. "Guilt, isolation and hopelessness among female survivors of childhood sexual abuse: Effectiveness of group work intervention." *Child Abuse & Neglect* (ISSN: 0145-2134), 25(3):347-355, 2001. [R 81883]

This study seeks to determine whether group work intervention is beneficial for female child sexual abuse survivors' appropriate sense of guiltlessness, as well as their sense of affiliation and hopefulness. Between 1990 and 1994, 78 clients participated in 13 weekly groups comprising 4 to 10 members each; 80 clients spent time on a waiting list.

Consistent across the 3 outcome measures of guilt/guiltlessness, isolation/affiliation, and hopelessness/hopefulness, 16 to 18 of every 20 such women who participated in group work did better than the women in the comparison group. Moreover, subjects maintained these apparent clinical benefits for 6 months. Such effects may be characterized as very large, and are generally larger than those previously observed in this field, which have typi-

cally been based on more general measures of depression, self-esteem, or global symptoms.

1304-33 Zlotnick, Caron; Mattia, Jill; Zimmerman, Mark. "Clinical features of survivors of sexual abuse with major depression." *Child Abuse & Neglect* (ISSN: 0145-2134), 25(3):357-367, 2001. [R 81884]

This study probes differences in rates of trauma-related disorders between patients with and without histories of childhood sexual abuse. The sample consisted of 235 outpatients seeking treatment for major depression. Another aim of the research was to determine whether childhood sexual abuse is associated with recent suicidal attempts, affect dysregulation, and duration of index depressive episode, independent of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and borderline personality disorder. Structured interviews from the Rhode Island Methods to Improve Diagnosis and Services project were analyzed.

Compared to patients who did not have histories of sexual abuse, those who had been abused as children had higher rates of comorbidity, primarily borderline personality disorder, PTSD, and multiple Axis I diagnoses. Childhood sexual abuse status was linked to a longer duration of the index depressive episode, independent of either borderline personality disorder or PTSD. An independent relationship was not found, however, between abuse status and either affect dysregulation or suicidal attempts.

1305-33 Ruscio, Ayelet Meron. "Predicting the child-rearing practices of mothers sexually abused in childhood." *Child Abuse & Neglect* (ISSN: 0145-2134), 25(3):369-387, 2001. [R 81885]

This study tests hypotheses concerning the predictors of 3 parenting styles among adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse, compared with adult offspring of alcoholic parents. Forty-five clinical outpatients in Massachusetts completed a questionnaire battery. The child-rearing practices of participants were compared with those reported by a community sample of 717 mothers.

Both sexual abuse survivors and adult children of alcoholics reported significantly higher rates of permissive parenting practices than did mothers in the community sample. Multiple regression analyses further revealed unique relationships between sexual abuse and parenting, over and above the variance explained by physical abuse, current socioeconomic status, and the experience of growing up in an alcoholic home. Mothers' sexual abuse severity, social support satisfaction, and dysfunctional parenting attitudes moderated several of these relationships.

1306-33 Ashton, Vicki. "The relationship between attitudes toward corporal punishment and the perception and reporting of child maltreatment." *Child Abuse & Neglect* (ISSN: 0145-2134), 25(3):389-399, 2001. [R 81886]

This study addresses the attitudes of potential entry-level social service workers ($N=325$) toward corporal punishment, and the relationship of these attitudes to the perception of child maltreatment, and the reporting of probable maltreatment to child protective services. Subjects, who were undergraduates majoring in social work and the health professions in 2 urban public colleges, responded to 12 vignettes depicting problematic parental behavior contained in multi-item scales.

In support of previous research, the likelihood that a respondent would report maltreatment was a joint function of the respondent's perception of the seriousness of an incident and approval of corporal punishment. Those with higher approval scores were less likely to perceive and to report maltreatment. Social welfare agencies, because their employees are legally mandated to report child maltreatment, should offer comprehensive training programs to provide new workers with a set of standards designed to enable them to detect and report maltreatment, regardless of the workers' personal beliefs about parenting and discipline.

1307-33 Crouch, Julie L.; Behl, Leah E. "Relationships among parental beliefs in corporal punishment, reported stress, and physical child abuse potential." *Child Abuse & Neglect* (ISSN: 0145-2134), 25(3):413-419, 2001. [R 81887]

This study posits that levels of parenting stress are positively associated with the potential for physical child abuse among parents who believe strongly in the value of corporal punishment. The sample, drawn from an earlier study, comprised 9 at-risk parents enrolled in a child abuse prevention program and 22 residents of the general community. The Adult-Adolescent Parenting Inventory, the Parenting Stress Index, and the Child Abuse Potential Inventory were administered.

Levels of parenting stress were positively associated with physical child abuse potential among respondents who strongly believed in corporal punishment. In contrast, stress level was not related to abuse potential among those reporting a weaker belief in punishment. Findings provide consistent social information processing and stress and coping models of the etiology of physical child abuse.

1308-33 Beeman, Sandra K.; Hagemester, Annelies K.; Edleson, Jeffrey L. "Case assessment and service receipt in families experiencing both child maltreatment and woman battering." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(5):437-458, 2001. [R 81891]

Attempting to contribute to an understanding of families experiencing both child maltreatment and wife battering, this study used data from 172 families. Police had filed both child abuse and adult domestic assault incident reports on 95 families, and police had filed child maltreatment reports on 77 other families that had no documentation of domestic assaults.

Compared to families experiencing only 1 type of abuse, dual-violence families were more likely to include an unrelated male in the household, to involve an allegation of neglect, and to include perpetrator substance abuse. Dual-violence families were assessed to be at higher risk and were more likely to have their cases opened for child protection services. Among open cases, however, dual-violence families received fewer services but were more likely to be referred to the county attorney. These findings underscore the need for: 1) more systematic assessment of multiple types of family violence by first responders, e.g., the police; 2) continued examination by child welfare agencies of gender bias in agency policy and practice; and 3) careful and knowledgeable consideration of risk and protective factors by child protection workers.

1309-33 Hartwell, Stephanie W. "Juvenile delinquency and the social development model: The retrospective accounts of homeless substance abusers." *Criminal Justice Policy Review* (ISSN: 0887-4034), 11(3):217-233, 2000. [R 81906]

This study examines the relationship between early illicit drug exposure, delinquency, and subsequent adult experience. The life history accounts of 31 men, homeless and drug addicted, were obtained through ethnographic research and interviews conducted in New Haven, CT. The sample was selected from a larger sample drawn for the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism's New Haven Project (1995).

The men's retrospective reports link personal history and social circumstance to describe common pathways associated with and emerging from adolescent delinquency and drug involvement. Their accounts, framed within the social development model, indicate that life chances of teens at risk might improve if policy-based solutions and interventions target and ameliorate contextual and interpersonal risk factors interfering with the accumulation of social capital. Contextual risk factors include the environments in which these men grew up, and the amount of violence and drugs they were exposed to during that period. Interpersonal risk factors include the family, peer and school environments, which if negative, can exacerbate the risk for delinquency and drug use.

1310-33 Huang, Bu; Kosterman, Rick; Catalano, Richard F.; and others. "Modeling mediation in the etiology of violent behavior in adolescence: A test of the social development model." *Criminology* (ISSN: 0011-1384), 39(1):75-107, 2001. [R 81925]

This study tests the causal and mediating processes of the social development model and their ability to predict violent behavior at age 18. The model incorporates the effects of empirical predictors (risk factors and protective factors) for antisocial behavior and seeks to synthesize the most strongly supported propositions of control theory, social learning theory, and differential association theory. Data were taken from the longitudinal panel of the Seattle Social Development Project, which surveyed 5th grade students from

schools serving high crime neighborhoods in Seattle, WA, in 1995 ($N=808$), and were collected at ages 13, 14, 16 and 18.

An acceptable fit was found between the measurement and structural models. Violent behavior from the prior developmental period had a significant direct effect on violence at age 18. Social developmental constructs, however, played an important predictive and mediational role as hypothesized. When opportunities, involvement, and rewards were modeled as second-order socialization factors, results were similar, except that a much stronger direct effect from antisocial socialization was found compared with the direct effect from antisocial rewards, and virtually no direct effect was found from prior violence assessed at age 10. No significant relationship was found between antisocial bonding and violent behavior at age 18. Violence results more directly from antisocial socialization experiences, including antisocial opportunities, involvement and rewards, and from moral beliefs, instead of from bonds to antisocial others.

1311-33 Jang, Sung Joon; Johnson, Byron R. "Neighborhood disorder, individual religiosity, and adolescent use of illicit drugs: A test of multilevel hypotheses." *Criminology* (ISSN: 0011-1384), 39(1):109-143, 2001. [R 81926]

This study examines the relationships among perceived neighborhood disorder, individual religiosity, and adolescent use of marijuana and hard drugs; and the age-varying effects of religiosity on illicit drug use. Data are from the National Youth Survey, a longitudinal study of persons aged 11 to 17 in 1977 ($N=1,087$).

Individual religiosity buffers or weakens the effects of perceived neighborhood disorder on illicit drug use among adolescents. This finding and the observed significant positive effects of neighborhood disorder on adolescent use of illicit drugs illustrate not only how a neighborhood environment exerts a negative influence on an adolescent's behavior, but also how the harmful environmental influence can be mitigated by the adolescent's individual religiosity and related protective networks of social relations. Individual religiosity also has consistently significant effects on adolescent use of illicit drugs, and these effects on hard drug use tend to increase monotonically throughout adolescence. The religious effects on marijuana use become stronger between early and later adolescence, following a curvilinear pattern, peak at ages of later adolescence, and then slowly decline. This research, therefore, confirms the significant effects of perceived neighborhood disorder on adolescent drug use, and illustrates how the effects can be buffered by an adolescent's religiosity.

1312-33 Chernoff, Nina W.; Watson, Bernadine H. *An investigation of Philadelphia's Youth Aid Panel: A community-based diversion program for first-time youthful offenders*. Philadelphia, PA: Philadelphia District Attorney's Office, 2000. 12pp. App. [R 81970]

This report examines the Philadelphia Youth AID Panel (YAP). YAP evolved from legislation originally enacted in the 1950s that empowered panels of community members to deal with low-level juvenile offenders. The operations of the YAP program are described based on information collected through interviews and focus groups with youth, panelists, parents, police officers, probation officers, and YAP staff. Data were analyzed for 300 youth who participated in YAP in 1994 and who were tracked through the juvenile and adult court record systems; and 300 similar youth who were arrested for low-level crimes in 1994 but who did not participate in YAP were also tracked.

Seventy-one percent of all YAP youth who were offered and who accepted a contract completed it. Females, however, were slightly more likely to complete the program. Younger youth (ages 10 to 13) were somewhat more likely to complete the program than older youth (ages 14 to 17). Nonviolent offenders were also more likely to complete the program compared to violent offenders.

In the 36-month period after their first arrest, 29.9% who completed a YAP contract were rearrested at least once compared with 44.4% of the nonYAP group. Observations of the YAP program and discussions with participants from all aspects of the program - including representatives from the District Attorney's Office, program staff, panelists, youth and parents - indicate that YAP is a promising approach for working with first-time youthful offenders. Recommendations to strengthen the program are presented, including continuing to expand the role of victims in the program and improving panelist training.

1313-33 Kouvonen, Anne. *Koululaisten työssakaynti ja ongelmakayttaytyminen*. (Part-time work and problem behavior among adolescents) Helsinki, Finland: Tyoministerio, 2001. 165pp. App. [R 82006] Language: Finnish Tyopoliittinen Tutkimus 226 (ISBN: 951-735-621-8).

This study examines the frequency of part-time work among 9th grade students in Finland, and the relationship between work and problem behavior. Data are from a self-report survey conducted by the National Research Institute of Legal Policy (N=4,491).

Fourteen percent reported working, which was more common in cities. Children of entrepreneurs worked most often, but among other socioeconomic groups no significant differences were found. The weekly working hours varied from 1 to 40. Most had quite moderate working hours, most likely in accordance with child labor laws. Boys worked more than girls, and children of unemployed parents completed more weekly hours than children of employed parents.

Different kinds of problem behaviors, like substance abuse and delinquent offenses, are more common among working school-age youngsters than among nonworkers. Intensive workers (more than 10 hours per week) have more school problems, delinquent behavior, substance abuse, and victimization experiences, than did low intensity workers (1-5 hours), suggesting that a small amount of paid work is beneficial for children. Part of the

differences, however, are a result of the fact that the majority of low-intensity workers are girls, who generally commit fewer offenses than males. Differences in problem behaviors may also be a result of preemployment differences; intensive working during school terms may be part of the “pseudo-maturity syndrome,” along with substance use, dating, and delinquency.

1314-33 Kadish, Tara E.; Glaser, Brian A.; Calhoun, Georgia B.; and others. “Identifying the developmental strengths of juvenile offenders: Assessing four life-skills dimensions.” *Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling* (ISSN: 1055-3835), 21(2):85-95, 2001. [R 82009]

This study examines the validity of the Life-Skills Development Scale-Juvenile Form (LSDS-JF), a brief self-report instrument for assessing the life-skills development of juvenile offenders. The basis for using this approach, and the 4 main dimensions of life skills (Interpersonal communication/human relations skills; Problem-solving/decision-making skills; Physical fitness/health maintenance skills; and Identity development/purpose in life skills) are discussed. Youths (aged 12-17) in a state-run, male detention center agreed to complete a life-skills measure specifically designed to be used with juvenile offenders as part of the routine evaluation at the center (N=75).

Results confirm the validity of the LSDS-JF. Each of the 4 life-skills dimensions encompasses a diverse set of related skills. It is suggested that users of the LSDS-JF review the ratings of individual items and use those items to structure an intervention plan rather than the total score, which is valid but tells less about what particular types of skills within a dimension require strengthening. The LSDS-JF also correlated with subscales from the Behavior Assessment System for Children (BASC). Youth who received high scores on the Adaptive scales also tended to receive high scores on the 4 life-skills dimensions. The comprehensiveness and brevity of the scale make it ideal for use in juvenile detention facilities, group homes, and residential treatment programs as a starting point for designing individualized treatment plans.

1315-33 Weatherburn, Don; Lind, Bronwyn. *Delinquent-prone communities*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2001. 211pp. [R 82018] Cambridge Criminology Series (ISBN: 0-521-79094-8).

This essay examines the interrelationship between economic and social stress, parental competence and crime-prone communities. Economic and social stress create fertile conditions for the development of crime-prone communities, not because they drive otherwise law-abiding people into crime, but because they are corrosive of the quality of parenting in a way which renders juveniles more susceptible to delinquent peer influence. The theories and evidence bearing on the idea that poverty and unemployment affect crime by increasing the motivation of those affected to offend are re-

viewed and studies examining the effects of economic and social stress on parenting are examined. The results of some individual and aggregate-level research conducted by the authors are then presented to confirm the importance of parenting and peer influence as mediators of the relationship between disadvantage and crime. A mathematical model based on this hypothesis is then explored to shed light on the anomalies that have troubled previous attempts to explain the relationship between economic stress and crime.

Evidence suggests that economic stress exerts a very disruptive effect on the parenting process, increasing the risk that parents will neglect or abuse their children or engage in discipline that is harsh, erratic, and/or inconsistent. The children of families exposed to economic and social stress are more likely to become involved in crime. The factors traditionally thought of as producers of social disorganization (such as geographic mobility, ethnic heterogeneity, and family dissolution) are criminogenic, not because of their impact on the level of informal social control, but because of their effect on the parenting process. Efforts to combat neighborhood poverty need to be combined with measures designed to strengthen social capital in poor neighborhoods, hence buffering the effects of economic stress on the family.

1316-33 Lindsey, Ralph E.; Carlozzi, Alfred F.; Eells, Gregory T. "Differences in the dispositional empathy of juvenile sex offenders, non-sex-offending delinquent juveniles, and nondelinquent juveniles." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(6):510-522, 2001. [R 82078]

This study tests the hypothesis that male juvenile sex offenders, delinquent non-sex offenders, and "normal" non-delinquent juveniles differ significantly in dispositional empathy, as measured by the Perspective Taking, Empathic Concern, Fantasy Scale, and Personal Distress subscales of the Interpersonal Reactivity Index. A sample of 81 males, aged 13 to 18, from a southwestern state was matched on age and race.

Sex offenders and non-sex offender delinquents scored significantly higher than non-delinquents on the Personal Distress subscale. Non-sex offender delinquents, in turn, scored significantly higher than sex offenders on the Empathic Concern subscale. Based on these findings, the prominent position of empathy enhancement interventions in juvenile sex offender treatment programs is warranted. Although treatment providers may do well to continue with these interventions, much more research is needed to better comprehend the complex convergence of factors that result in the kind of empathic responding that will diminish violent behaviors.

1317-33 Magen, Randy H.; Conroy, Kathryn; Jess, Peg McCartt; and others. "Identifying domestic violence in child abuse and neglect investigations." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(6):580-601, 2001. [R 82080]

This study evaluated the implementation of a domestic violence questionnaire introduced as a component of child maltreatment investigations. The questionnaire was assessed in a 6-month pilot test conducted in 1993. Interview data were gathered from 15 caseworkers employed by the New York City Child Welfare Agency (now known as the Administration for Children's Services); case records provided additional information.

The questionnaire resulted in a 100% increase in the number of battered women identified during investigations. Interview data revealed that although there was resistance to the implementation of the questionnaire, there was a willingness to comply and complete it. Workers conveyed a sense of responsibility regarding the provision of services to combat domestic violence. Most respondents believed their mandate was to protect the child and questioned the role of identifying domestic violence in protecting children. Questions of how child protection workers should assess and intervene with domestic violence are complex and lead to an examination of the mission of child protective service agencies.

1318-33 Chesney-Lind, Meda; Paramore, Vickie V. "Are girls getting more violent? Exploring juvenile robbery trends." *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 1943-9862), 17(2):142-166, 2001. [R 82263]

This study contends that girls' aggression can only be fully comprehended once it is located within the interpersonal and institutionalized patterns of patriarchal society. Data for 1991 ($n=65$ robbery incidents involving 122 juvenile arrests) and 1997 (115 robbery cases involving 198 such arrests) were collected from juvenile robbery incident files of the City and County of Honolulu (HI) Police Department.

No major shift emerged in the pattern of juvenile robbery from 1991 to 1997, which like other jurisdictions had seen the number of girls arrested for robbery increase substantially. Rather, it appeared that less serious offenses, particularly those committed by girls, are being swept up into the system. Consistent with this explanation are the following observable patterns during the 2 time periods under review: 1) the age of offenders shifted downward, as did the value of items taken; 2) the proportion of adult victims declined sharply as the number of juvenile victims increased; and 3) although more of the robberies involved weapons in 1997, those weapons were less likely to be firearms and the incidents were less likely to result in injury to the victim. The problem of juvenile robbery in Honolulu is largely characterized by slightly older youths bullying and hijacking younger youths for small amounts of cash and occasionally for jewelry.

1319-33 Bartsch, Robert A. "School crime and education: Is there a need for criminology/criminal justice courses in the high school curriculum." *Journal of Security Administration* (ISSN: 0195-9425), 23(2):1-12, 2000. [R 82876]

This study examines the attitudes of Texas high school principals regarding the value and effect of 26 criminology/criminal justice concepts on school problems. A sample of 155 principals participated in a mail survey in 1998. Schools currently offering a criminal justice course are likely to believe that the course is valuable for students and helps lessen school crime. Victims/victimization, conflict resolution, drinking and driving, and substance abuse were concepts believed to have a great impact on school problems; information on victims/victimization and conflict resolution are needed the most because they are not sufficiently available through other school activities. The biggest problem in offering a criminology/criminal justice course is finding a qualified teacher. These classes can help reduce the level of crime in schools; however, more research is needed to determine how to make these courses most effective.

1320-33 Vardalis, James J.; Kakar, Suman. "Crime and the high school environment." *Journal of Security Administration* (ISSN: 0195-9425), 23(2):37-48, 2000. [R 82878]

This study analyzes high school violence in the Miami-Dade County, FL, school system. Data were obtained from preliminary crime reports created by the Miami-Dade Public School Police Department from 1996-97 (N=26 schools). All schools have a high density of students. In terms of ethnicity, overall, the population of the high schools correlates with the general population. The dominating race composition at each high school, however, appears to be the determining factor of the race of youthful offenders from each school. Simple assault and battery, vandalism, and theft are reported to the police with more regularity. Robbery, narcotics, and weapon violations are alarmingly high, however. It is the responsibility of school administrators to require overall assessment by the security staff by conducting an initial security survey or threat assessment. School security forces should focus on several areas including: access and vehicle control; physical security hardware; security personnel; and crisis management. The issue of school violence is most effectively addressed through a collaborative effort between the school, law enforcement, social service agencies, and the community.

1321-33 Lay, Barbara; Ihle, Wolfgang; Esser, Guenter; and others. "Risikofaktoren fuer delinquenz bei jugendlichen und deren fortsetzung bis in das erwachsenenalter." (Risk factors for delinquency of juveniles and their continuance into adulthood) *Monatsschrift fuer Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform* (ISSN: 0026-9301), 84(2):119-132, 2001. [R 82993] Language: German.

This longitudinal study explores risk factors contributing to delinquency during childhood and adolescence and to its continuation into adulthood. Interview data were obtained between 1977 and 1996 in Mannheim, Germany, from 321 respondents at ages 8, 13, 18 and 25.

A variety of factors relate to juvenile criminal behavior. From a chronological biographic perspective, two factors had the greatest effect: specific developmental disorders diagnosed at age 8, and persistent adverse familial conditions at age 13. Of the risk factors assessed at age 8, disruptive behavior disorders (hyperkinetic, conduct disorders) are important predictors for continued delinquency and crime in adulthood. At age 13, however, the presence of persistent adverse familial conditions and specific developmental disorders have a greater predictive power.

1322-33 Jones, Denis. "Misjudged youth.' A critique of the Audit Commission's reports on youth justice." *British Journal of Criminology* (ISSN: 0007-0955), 41(2):362-380, 2001. [R 83009]

This essay criticizes the Audit Commission's reports on juvenile justice, *Misspent Youth* (1996) and *Misspent Youth '98* (1998). The two reports have been a major influence on the juvenile justice strategy of the British Labour government and the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales. However, they lack a clear understanding of the youth justice process, confuse individual offenders with individual charges, confuse average and marginal cost, and make judgments that are not adequately based upon the evidence presented. Some conclusions are more political than actuarial, and there is an undercurrent of objectification and dehumanization of young people throughout the reports.

Police

1323-33 Foley, Michael Oliver. *Police perjury: A factorial survey*. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 2000. 165pp. App. [R 81603] Dissertation, The City University of New York UMI 9959178.

This study analyzes lying by police officers that is defined by the New York State Penal code as perjury. It employs the factorial survey method to determine the complex underlying conditions and circumstances that an officer would take into account when making a decision to commit perjury.

In July 1998, 508 New York City police officers completed a self-administered questionnaire at the NYPD's outdoor range. The questionnaire consisted of demographic questions; 24 (unique) vignettes; a neutralization scale; and a short form (13 questions) of the Crowne-Marlowe Social Desirability (Lie) scale. A total of 12,192 data points (24 vignettes x 508 participants) were analyzed.

Police perjury varies with job assignment, a finding consistent with current literature. Although female officers are as likely as males to commit perjury, they appear more likely than male officers to report perjury. The motivations, rationales and justifications for committing perjury were: looking for a promotion; the need for overtime; the need for more arrests to keep a detail; and known to lie or embellish on arrests. The motivations, rationales and justifications for not committing perjury included: just putting in his/her time; having been told not to lie or embellish on arrests; a concern about civil liability; being a good cop; and the case looked good. Finally, the crimes of rape, assault and narcotics affect the likelihood of perjury, while the ethnicity of the offender was significant only to female officers. Perjury appears to happen often: 77% of participants indicated that perjury was likely in some of the vignettes. Policy implications are discussed.

1324-33 Cornett-DeVito, Myrna M.; McGlone, Edward L. "Multicultural communication training for law enforcement officers: A case study." *Criminal Justice Policy Review* (ISSN: 0887-4034), 11(3):234-253, 2000. [R 81907]

This study explores multicultural communication training within the community policing context. Brislin and Yoshida's (1994) 4-component multicultural plan was combined with limited law enforcement-related multicultural training literature to design a training program for a small U.S. police department. The resulting training session was used as a basis for an exploratory case study, which included needs assessment interviews, ride-alongs, a pretest survey regarding job-related critical incidents involving multicultural encounters, and a post-test including an evaluation sheet (N=40+).

The culture-general model and interactive training methods and trainer qualifications may be the key to yielding positive training outcomes. Descrip-

tions of each training session are included, and the intricacies of the training process, including participants' feedback and the lessons learned at each session, are discussed. Considering that the community policing concept emphasizes the importance of intercultural communication training, professional officers must be able to communicate across cultural differences. This model should be seriously considered by law enforcement trainers as the basis for training content.

1325-33 Walsh, William F.; Vito, Gennaro F.; Tewksbury, Richard; and others. "Fighting back in Bright Leaf: Community policing and drug trafficking in public housing." *American Journal of Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 1066-2316), 25(1):76-92, 2000. [R 81918]

This study examines drug-trafficking problems faced by the Bright Leaf Housing Authority (BLHA), its residents, and the police. BLHA is a pseudonym for a large, urban public housing authority with more than 19 properties and 2,100 housing units located in a medium-sized southern city in the U.S. Four data sources were used: 1) interviews conducted door-to-door with residents from 14 BLHA properties ($N=10\%$ of residents); 2) focus group sessions with 50 resident participants conducted in November 1996; 3) the BLHA crime prevention specialist's "calls for service" data during 1996; and 4) a one-year assessment of community-policing efforts.

More than 1/2 of the residents interviewed considered the sale of illicit drugs to be the key public safety issue within their community, and named nonresidents as the primary violators. They also consistently expressed a deep sense of frustration and serious concern for their safety. Focus group participants voiced similar frustrations, and added that the environment profoundly detracted from their quality of life and contributed to high levels of personal fear. Drug use and transactions were highly visible activities that disturbed residents with their continual presence. Residents also felt that they had no effective options for dealing with these problems, and believed the police were of little to no help. Despite these negative feelings, residents did call police for assistance in some instances. The real challenge for the BLHA, residents and police comes in the commitment and investment of sufficient resources to form a long-term solution to these problems.

1326-33 McArdle, Andrea; Erzen, Tanya, Eds. *Zero tolerance: Quality of life and the new police brutality in New York City*. New York, NY: New York University Press, 2001. 299pp. [R 81613] (ISBN: 0-8147-5632-8).

This anthology includes 11 previously unpublished articles examining police brutality from different perspectives, such as law and society, women's studies, urban and cultural studies, labor history, and the visual arts. In Part I, Policing the Quality of Life, Tanya Erzen examines the experience of policing disorder in NYC and its potential impact on brutality. Heather Barr examines the role of the NYPD in policing people with mental illnesses. The

collision between mass-mediated representations and the lived history of police brutality in black communities, and how they shape politics and everyday life, are explored by Sasha Torres.

Part II, *The Police*, begins with an examination by Jennifer Wynn of how zero tolerance actually works on the streets, and the effects it has had on the police, offenders and the correctional system in NYC. Amy Green describes the roles and experiences of female officers as the key to transforming the NYPD into a less volatile, less violent police force. Finally, Andrea McArdle examines the political, legal and social climate surrounding the prosecution of police brutality cases.

In Part III, *Activism*, Andrew Hsiao presents an analysis of the families of police-brutality victims and their role in creating the current anti-brutality movement in the U.S. Paul Hoffman examines the relevance of international human rights law to police misconduct issues within the U.S. The connections among various episodes of police brutality directed against Chinese immigrants in NYC's Chinatown are then explored by the Committee Against Anti-Asian Violence. Andrea McArdle presents excerpts from her interview with Derrick Bell, who reflects on his 40 years of advocacy and legal activism. Finally, Dayo Gore, Tamara Jones and Joo-Hyun Kang present the results of a roundtable discussion on police brutality held among members of the Audre Lorde Project, the nation's only center for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people of color communities.

1327-33 Hontz, Thomas A. "Justifying the deadly force response." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 2(4):462-476, 1999. [R 81754]

This study inquires into the speed at which an officer can react with an accurate shot after a visual cue, as compared to the speed of typical movements by suspects that would trigger an officer's response with a firearm. A total of 76 officers (56 males, 20 females) from the Scottsdale (AZ) Police Department were randomly selected to participate: 31 completed 4 tests and another 45 completed all 5 tests. The tests represented actions an officer might have to replicate in an actual deadly force situation. To determine the movement time of suspects, a broadcast-quality videocamera with a time generator recorded 22 officers' responses to suspects' movements.

Officers with specialized firearms training had faster response times than did those without such training. Findings failed to clearly delineate, however, whether more proficiency (more practice), higher skill level (instructor's background), or both caused the better response times. Yet these faster times are essentially meaningless in that the officers were still at a disadvantage when compared with the suspect's movement time. Response time can vary dramatically because it is the combination of reaction time (a mental process) and movement time (a physical process). The research should stimulate changes in training and provide administrators and legal advisors with verifiable data to help explain and defend officers' actions.

1328-33 Oliver, Willard M. "The third generation of community policing: Moving through innovation, diffusion, and institutionalization." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 3(4):367-388, 2000. [R 81875]

That which was called community policing in the late 1970s and early 1980s only somewhat resembles community policing as it is practiced today. This essay presents a conceptual framework characterizing community policing as having moved through 3 generations: innovation (1979 through 1986), diffusion (1987 through 1994), and institutionalization (1995 to present).

Although community policing may have been more of an honest grass-roots initiative in the first 2 generations, it has become equated with federal grants in the institutionalization generation and will most likely see a dramatic decline when grant money is no longer available. As we move into the final generation, the next logical movement is into a state of disappearance and, ultimately, replacement by another paradigm. More research into the area of police militarization is recommended.

1329-33 Santiago, Michael. *Europol and police cooperation in Europe*. Lewiston, NY: Edwin Mellen Press, 2000. 257pp. [R 80095] (ISBN: 0-7734-7731-4).

This study examines Europol, the European criminal intelligence agency, within the context of its origins and development, and against the backdrop of police cooperation in Europe generally. Case studies of the international police cooperation function of 4 European member nations (U.K., the Netherlands, Germany, and Sweden) help to investigate whether the centralized model of information exchange on which Europol is based is the most appropriate, whether another model should have been adopted, or whether another one has evolved over time. Additional evidence and perspectives from Italy, Spain, and Portugal are presented.

The main forms of interpolicing and intergovernmental police cooperation are described and a history of Europol is presented, followed by the 4 case studies. Further integration in policing and justice can be construed either as a loss of sovereignty that leaves the nation-state with less power, or a pooling of sovereignty that makes the power left to the nation-state more effective. The evolution of a form of vertical integration in police cooperation has as much relevance to the continued sovereignty of the nation-state in Europe as any other factor.

1330-33 Lee, Min Sik. "Policing, culture, and fear of crime in the Korean American community." In: *Sociology of Crime, Law and Deviance*, vol. 2, edited by Jeffery T. Ulmer. New York, NY: Elsevier Science, 2000. 63-87. [R 80157] (ISBN: 0-7623-0680-7).

Drawing on E.D. Poole and M.R. Pogrebin's (1990) ethnographic research on crime and law enforcement policy in the Korean community, this study

considers how the quality of local policing, on both personal and community levels, and cultural (or acculturation) factors influence fear of crime. Questionnaire data were acquired from 721 adult Korean Americans residing in 63 metropolitan Chicago communities. Subjects were sampled from 33 ethnic Korean churches.

Hierarchical linear models indicated that Korean Americans who confide in the local police in terms of their consideration for minority residents, more favorably evaluate the routine police protection provided, and reside in a community with a bigger police force size, are less likely to fear crime at night in their community. Such fear-reducing effects of policing, however, were not significant for fear of crime during the day. The visibility of blacks in a community was a very critical factor for Korean Americans' fear, both at night and during the day.

1331-33 Meehan, Albert J. "Transformation of the oral tradition of the police subculture through the introduction of information technology." In: *Sociology of Crime, Law and Deviance, vol. 2*, edited by Jeffery T. Ulmer. New York, NY: Elsevier Science, 2000. 107-132. [R 80159] (ISBN: 0-7623-0680-7).

This study examines police officers' use of audio and video materials, and the incorporation of these information technologies (IT) into the police oral tradition in 2 police departments. One department is in a suburban community of approximately 25,000 residents (55 police officers), and the other is in a large city of 180,000 residents (250 officers). Data were gathered over a 5-year period from: 400 hours of ride-alongs with patrol officers, taped interviews with upper and lower management and specialized units (e.g., detective, traffic), and various records produced by IT (e.g., videotapes from camera cars, audiotapes of calls and dispatches).

Line officers tended to resist the formal, mandated uses of IT, but also appeared to be discovering their own work-related and playful uses for them, particularly as a means of supplementing the oral tradition. Where officers used to rely on stories about their work and encounters with citizens, and researchers collected and wrote about those stories, now officers are using IT to document or present these experiences to each other and to new recruits. Examples are provided under the subheadings of humor, "real" police work, and the dangers of police work. While IT is generally seen as increasing the efficiency of the police as an organization, it may be altering and strengthening the police subculture it was designed to control.

1332-33 Neocleous, Mark. *The fabrication of social order: A critical theory of police power*. 345 Archway Road, London N6 5AA, UK: Pluto Press, 2000. 160pp. [R 80320] (ISBN: 0-7453-1489-9).

This essay recovers the concept of police from the backwater of "police studies" and resituates it into the mainstream of social and political theory.

In so doing, an attempt is made to recover part of the original meaning of police as it emerged with the collapse of feudalism.

A more political aim is to reassert the importance of the police concept to materialist theory in particular. In this vein, the police concept is seen as part of the conceptual and theoretical arsenal of Marxism. The central argument distances itself from other Marxist arguments by demonstrating that policing has been crucial not just to the repression of the working class and the reproduction of order, but to the fabrication of order. It illustrates the centrality of the historically massive police operation on the part of the state to the consolidation of the social power of capital and the wage form.

1333-33 Walker, Samuel; Myers, Richard W. *Police interactions with racial and ethnic minorities: Assessing the evidence and allegations*. Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum, 2000. 22pp. [R 80696] (ISBN: 1-878734-65-2).

This report resolves apparent contradictions between allegations and evidence regarding racial discrimination in policing in the United States, particularly in drug enforcement, and provides a framework for understanding police and minority group interactions.

Important differences are highlighted among police departments, police officer activities, special units and practices, problem officers, and neighborhoods and racial and ethnic groups. A contextual approach is suggested to help specify the exact nature of problems in particular settings. Such an approach may be viewed as an application of problem-oriented policing and problem solving to the issue of police-community relations. An action agenda is outlined to eliminate the forms of discrimination that do exist and to improve the quality of police services.

1334-33 van der Vijver, C.D.; Moor, Gunther L.G.H. "Het gezag van de politie." (The authority of the police) *Justitiele Verkenningen* (ISSN: 0167-5850), 27(1):72-83, 2001. [R 81097] Language: Dutch with English summary.

This essay describes community policing efforts in several cities in the Netherlands. The authority of many societal institutions is declining in the Netherlands. According to many, this decline has resulted in the augmentation of violence and other kinds of deviant behavior, eventually leading to a society in decay. The increasing call for harsh law-and-order measures has manifested itself in such developments as zero-tolerance policing. In contrast to the Foucauldian perspective on police authority, this essay describes police attempts to improve their acceptance through community-oriented policing.

In several troubled neighborhoods where the acceptance of police was extremely low, this approach has resulted in a single constable being responsible for organizing safety in a given area. The residents of the area have judged the police far more positively after the application of community-oriented po-

licing. Knowing the constable by name, where to reach him, and his capacity to resolve disputes has been seen as an important element in getting community problems under control.

1335-33 Rohe, William M.; Adams, Richard E.; Arcury, Thomas A. "Community policing and planning." *Journal of the American Planning Association* 67(1):78-90, 2001. [R 81141]

Drawing on a larger research project conducted in North Carolina, this study illustrates the implementation and impact of community policing on the cities of Asheville and Greensboro. Data are from interviews with key informants ($N=30$), and surveys of police officers ($N=80$) and community residents ($N=99$).

Community development and community policing have much in common. A full 66% of residents of Asheville and 48% of those in Greensville cited an improvement in police protection over the preceding 2 years, the period during which community policing was being implemented. At the same time, there was a slight increase in residents' fear of crime in the target communities. Large percentages of local residents were aware of crime prevention meetings having been held in their neighborhoods, and the important role of the police. Examples of cooperation between planners and police officers in Greensboro and Asheville are presented.

1336-33 Green, David G., Ed. *Institutional racism and the police: Fact or fiction?* London: Institute for the Study of Civil Society, 2000. 50pp. App. [R 81300] (ISBN: 1-903-386-06-3).

This collection of 5 essays examines racism and the police in London. The Macpherson inquiry into the murder of Stephen Lawrence found that the London Metropolitan Police were guilty of institutional racism, provoking considerable controversy. A watershed in British race relations, the inquiry has led to the adoption of policies by both the police and the U.K. Home Office. This document serves as a companion volume to a recent study by N. Dennis et al., *Racist Murder and Pressure Group Politics*, which dissects the Macpherson report and challenges its approach.

Editor David G. Green presents a brief foreword for the following essays: "The Age of Inequality" by Robert Skidelsky; "Does Institutional Racism Exist in the Metropolitan Police Service?" by John G.D. Grieve and Julie French; "Less Race, Please" by Michael Ignatieff; "The Macpherson Report and Institutional Racism" by Mike O'Brien; and "Commentary: Racial Preferences Are Not the Best Way to Create Racial Harmony" by Green. An appendix lists 9 principles of policing.

1337-33 Cheurprakobkit, Sutham. "Organizational impacts on community policing: Management issues and officers' perceptions." *Crime Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal* (ISSN: 1460-3780), 3(1):43-54, 2001. [R 81376]

Although critical to successfully implementing community policing (COP), the management element has often been overlooked. This study used 1999 survey data from 198 police officers in a U.S. city regarding their attitudes toward this internal factor.

The majority of police officers are informed COP advocates. COP training significantly affected officers' attitudes. Most respondents did not believe their chief possessed leadership skills needed to implement community policing. Officers who had received training on community policing, compared to those who had not, more strongly agreed that the chief's current management style and the department's organizational climate were not conducive to community policing implementation. Compared to patrol, detective, and service officers, administrative personnel much more strongly believed that the leadership and management style of the chief was helpful in implementing community policing programs.

1338-33 Borooah, Vani K. "Racial bias in police stops and searches: An economic analysis." *European Journal of Political Economy* (ISSN: 0176-2680), 17(1):17-37, 2001. [R 81501]

This study provides an economic analysis of racial bias in police stops and searches in England and Wales. A model of policing behavior is presented, which is used to define discrimination, clarify its nature, and identify its sources. Two sources of discrimination are identified: bigotry and business necessity. Bigotry is always inefficient, but discrimination based on business necessity makes for efficient policing. Discrimination based on business necessity, however, may be unacceptable on equity grounds and the tension between efficient and equitable policing is explored. The study draws upon the method of Atkinson (1970) to develop an inequality measure for the distribution of stops, which perfectly reflects the level of social welfare associated with that distribution.

The last section uses 1998 Home Office data ($N=1,251$) to examine the extent to which the police, in carrying out stops, discriminate against blacks and Asians. Overall, the likelihood of being stopped was higher in areas with greater concentrations of black persons. There was, however, no significant association between the presence of Asians in the overall population stop rate. Results also showed little difference between the efficient stop rates and the actual stop rates. The racial bias displayed, in deciding who to stop, represented discrimination on grounds of business necessity rather than bigotry.

1339-33 Fung, Archon. "Accountable autonomy: Toward empowered deliberation in Chicago schools and policing." *Politics & Society* (ISSN: 0032-3292), 29(1):73-103, 2001. [R 81502]

This study analyzes the form, potential, and implications of 2 recent institutional reforms in Chicago, IL, public school and police systems on the values of empowered deliberation. The Chicago Board of Education (CBE) supports the governance and improvement efforts of individual schools by training local school council (LSC) members and others in, for example, tech-

niques of principal selection, school budgeting, curriculum design, and strategic planning. They also hold individual schools accountable for producing good educational outcomes. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) implemented an architecturally similar reform in 1995, when it encouraged officers to proactively identify and address sources of crime and disorder in their patrol areas. To use the tenets of problem-oriented policing more effectively, citizen involvement was sought to identify problem areas.

The neighborhood foundations of accountable autonomy in the Chicago reforms are described, and it is shown how central authorities in the CPS (Chicago Public Schools) and CPD have partially reinvented themselves to support, monitor, and discipline decentralized deliberations to both bolster autonomy and provide accountability. Two neighborhood-level case studies illustrate the vulnerabilities and benefits of accountable autonomy. CPS election data and CPD beat meeting attendance records (1995-99) helped to determine the number of citizens participating in Chicago's deliberative governance institutions. Community policing and school governance exhibit a similar pattern of aggregate participation: generally, a community beat or LSC meeting draws between 10 and 20 participants. Accountable autonomy offers a deliberative institutional form that can generate fair and effective public outcomes.

1340-33 Knowles, John; Persico, Nicola; Todd, Petra. "Racial bias in motor vehicle searches: Theory and evidence." *Journal of Political Economy* (ISSN: 0022-3808), 109(1):203-229, 2001. [R 81504]

This study presents a model of police and motorist behavior, and examines disparities between African-American and White motorist searches for drugs to determine if they are due to racial prejudice or to the police's objective to maximize arrests. An equilibrium model of law enforcement via traffic searches was developed, and its implications for testing racial prejudice in policing are discussed. Data were collected by the MD ACLU, and consist of 1,590 observations on all motor vehicle searches on a stretch of Interstate 95 from January 1995 through January 1999.

The probabilities of being found with drugs in any amount are equal for African Americans and whites, which is consistent with the maximizing behavior of police who are not racially prejudiced. When the probability of being found with drugs in large quantities was examined, the estimate tends to be higher for African-American drivers, which would imply a bias in favor of White motorists. Lower probabilities of guilt for Hispanics were found, suggesting a police bias, but the small sample size indicates a need for further investigation.

1341-33 Eterno, John Anthony. *Deciphering legal decisions on the street: A case study of the New York City Police Department*. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 1999. 380pp. App. [R 81581] Dissertation, University at Albany, State University of N.Y. UMI 9927625.

This study examines how police officers on the street react to often conflicting rules, laws, and directives that were intended to guide their decision making. Questionnaires, which included hypothetical vignettes, were administered to 1,259 NYC police officers in 1997. In general, police conduct tends to be appropriately narrowed by court decisions. Officers are more likely to respond in a legal manner to situations in which a court decision is written with a bright-line rule (i.e., a straight-forward, easily applied guideline) compared to an ambiguously worded decision.

Officers' answers are also influenced by the category of the situation they are responding to (i.e., an interaction effect). In weapon scenarios, officers take advantage of ambiguity and tend to search as if the situation is legal. In slightly ambiguous drug scenarios, officers increase their tendency to search; however, when the legal situation becomes highly ambiguous they significantly decrease their search responses.

Other influences are also explored (e.g., officers' characteristics and attitudes). Of these variables, officer aggressiveness stands out as a possible predictor of misconduct. Specific recommendations are suggested for practitioners and researchers, including the need of police agencies to constantly reinforce legal guidelines.

1342-33 Institute for Law and Justice; 21st Century Solutions. *An evaluation of the COPS office methamphetamine initiative: Interim Report July 2000*. Alexandria, VA; 2000. 99pp. [R 81641]

This report describes the progress of 6 cities (Phoenix, AZ; Salt Lake City, UT; Dallas, TX; Oklahoma City, OK; Little Rock, AR; and Minneapolis, MN) in addressing the methamphetamine problems of their areas. Original funding for these programs came from the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) in 1998, and evaluation began in 1999. During visits to each site, interviews were conducted with key personnel from the police department and partner agencies. Evaluators also observed activities of law enforcement officers, attended key meetings, and collected data on methamphetamine lab seizures, drug arrest, and criminal cases filed. ADAM data were also collected from participating cities.

The report is divided into chapters about each city, including a brief description of the site and a discussion of the efforts expected through the local initiative based on the grant applications to the COPS Office. Also included are a history of the nature and scope of the methamphetamine problem, a description of the partnerships, and an examination of drug market dynamics. For each site, law enforcement interventions, treatment and prevention efforts, and community policing activities are described. At this point in the evaluation, no conclusions can be made about these programs. The direction of further evaluation, such as completing interviews with adult offenders, are discussed.

1343-33 Winfree, L. Thomas; Lynskey, Dana Peterson; Maupin, James R. "Developing local police and federal law enforcement part-

nerships: G.R.E.A.T. as a case study of policy implementation." *Criminal Justice Review* (ISSN: 0734-0168), 24(2):145-168, 1999. [R 81680]

This essay examines the evolution of the Gang Resistance Education and Training program (G.R.E.A.T.), from conceptual idea to policy implementation. The program consists of 8 lessons provided by specially trained law enforcement personnel, and intended to provide students with the necessary skills and information to say "no" to gang involvement. In May 1991, U.S. Senator Dennis DeConcini attended a "town hall meeting" of Phoenix-area police agencies. Informal discussions about a law enforcement-based, anti-gang program similar to Drug Abuse Resistance Education were held. By 1992, a prototype program was presented to a school in the Phoenix area. Within months of this offering, the program was being used in schools across the nation. This instance of intergovernmental cooperation is compared and contrasted with the extant literature. The lessons learned from the experience, such as keeping proper documentation and detailed notes during the creation process, are also discussed.

1344-33 van der Spuy, Elrena. "Foreign donor assistance and policing reform in South Africa." *Policing and Society* (ISSN: 1043-9463), 10(4):343-366, 2000. [R 81682]

This essay examines recent South African experiences of donor assistance to criminal justice and policing reform. The experience of foreign donor assistance is described, and the micro-politics of assistance is examined as it comes to play itself out both within and between recipient and donor communities. Finally, the phases within international assistance to police reform for the period 1944-1999 are identified to examine current international reform pressures on the South African post-colonial police institution.

Developmental aid in pursuit of policing reform has been an evolving enterprise influenced by shifts in the local agenda and international assessments of the challenges to global security. Three modalities were identified through which aid has come to engage with policing reform: community policing; professional policing to wage war on crime, more generally; and specialist policing to wage war on organized crime, in particular. Each modality offers opportunities for extending policing ideas and operational philosophies in vogue in the North into the policing agencies of post-conflict societies. The major stumbling blocks to the internationalization of South African police practice are rooted not in resistance to outside influences, but in the intractable problems of an unwieldy, underskilled, underpaid, and unmotivated bureaucratic corps. In this regard, international donor assistance has no more than scratched the surface.

1345-33 Lister, Stuart; Hobbs, Dick; Hall, Steve; and others. "Violence in the night-time economy. Bouncers: The reporting, recording

and prosecution of assaults.” *Policing and Society* (ISSN: 1043-9463), 10(4):383-402, 2000. [R 81683]

This study examines the accountability of licensed premise door staff, better known as bouncers, in Eastville, UK. Ethnographic observations of both bouncers and police public order patrols, interviews with bouncers, and data from police investigation files from 1996 through 1999 were analyzed. Incidents of door staff violence often fail to be reported, and when they are reported, fail to be prosecuted successfully. In attempting to avoid the threat of prosecution, bouncers are frequently aided by victims in declining to report incidents to the police. Furthermore, the actions and attitudes of the police responding to such incidents can also reduce the visibility of the problem. The unique problems associated with the prosecution of bouncers also reduce the number of successful convictions, and have a major effect upon efforts to revoke occupational licenses. To counter some of these problems, state police should become more proactively involved in overseeing the provision of this expanding sector of the private security industry.

1346-33 Stone, Christopher E.; Ward, Heather H. “Democratic policing: A framework for action.” *Policing and Society* (ISSN: 1043-9463), 10(1):11-45, 2000. [R 81684]

This essay is part of a series of papers produced under the direction of the Vera Institute and financed by the Ford Foundation to foster better policing through democratic accountability and attention to public safety. It argues that accountability to multiple structures, at multiple levels of control, distinguishes democratic police from police governed by other regimes. No single accountability structure is sufficient; rather, structures at the internal, state and social levels are all necessary. Typically, these structures address either the responsibility of police to provide public safety or police conduct, but not both. Better coordination and stronger linkages of these structures assure more robust and effective accountability. Opportunities are outlined for police reform, or entry points for building and strengthening accountability to mechanisms at each of the three levels (e.g., the use of media, police training, and the use of executive oversight).

1347-33 Perez, Thomas E. “External governmental mechanisms of police accountability: Three investigative structures.” *Policing and Society* (ISSN: 1043-9463), 10(1):47-77, 2000. [R 81685]

This essay is part of a series of papers produced under the direction of the Vera Institute and financed by the Ford Foundation to foster better policing through democratic accountability and attention to public safety. The essay compares the U.S. federal grand jury system to the Independent Complaints Directorate in South Africa and the national Human Rights Commission in India. The strengths and weaknesses shared by governmental oversight structures in these 3 democracies are examined, the ways in which they

might be improved are identified, and transferable lessons from one to another are discussed.

A benchmark of a democratic police force is its openness to outside supervision. The federal grand jury system in the U.S. subjects police officers to the prospect of criminal prosecution. Although investigations are unpleasant for an officer, they are accepted by virtually all. They know that it is part of a process of checks and balances that embodies democratic policing, makes them better officers, and helps them gain the public's respect. The Independent Complaints Directorate and the National Human Rights Commission are proof that South Africa and India recognize the need for outside supervision. Regrettably, political dynamics in both countries have led to unfortunate and even dangerous limitations on their powers. Both have become adept at operating with one hand tied behind their back, although it remains to be seen what they could accomplish with both hands free.

1348-33 Pustintsev, Boris. "Police reform in Russia: Obstacles and opportunities." *Policing and Society* (ISSN: 1043-9463), 10(1):79-90, 2000. [R 81686]

This essay is part of a series of papers produced under the direction of the Vera Institute and financed by the Ford Foundation with the goal of fostering better policing through democratic accountability and attention to public safety. The essay describes attempts at police reform in Russia, and concludes that they generally have failed. The use of police force in the Chechen war illustrates how the interests of the police and the public remain at odds. Examples of robberies and beatings by the police are presented, as well as evidence of cooperation between the police and organized crime leaders. Further reform is imperative, and might be implemented through police education, police training, and the law. The national government, however, is suspicious of measures that would loosen its control over agencies, especially the police, and it will be unlikely that they support even modest reforms necessary to transform the police.

1349-33 Szikinger, Istvan. "The Roma in Hungary." *Policing and Society* (ISSN: 1043-9463), 10(1):91-106, 2000. [R 81687]

This essay focuses on the relations between the police and the minority Roma community in Hungary. Four key problems are identified that reinforce oppressive and discriminatory policing of the Roma: a failure to replace police leadership since the collapse of the communist regime; legislation (the 1994 Police Act) that perpetuates impunity; the highly centralized structure of the police force; and new laws that disproportionately affect the Roma. The ways in which existing institutions, such as parliament, the prosecution service, and the courts seek to prevent illegal practices and ensure accountability are described. Laws that preserve totalitarian policing and discriminate against the Roma could be repealed, the police could strengthen and expand internal mechanisms of accountability, or officers could be removed who advocate oppressive tactics. Research, hiring, and training initiatives help to

ease tensions between the police and the Roma; yet they are clearly not enough since police abuse and harassment of these people persist.

1350-33 Macovei, Monica L. "Police impunity in Romania: Military jurisdiction over misconduct cases." *Policing and Society* (ISSN: 1043-9463), 10(1):107-120, 2000. [R 81688]

This essay examines both institutional causes of misconduct and existing mechanisms of accountability in Romania. The strongest criticism is focused on the role of military courts in investigating and prosecuting criminal wrongdoing by police officers. The monopoly of military courts over such cases undermines the equality before the law, precludes the independence of judges, threatens the impartiality of prosecutors, and inhibits fair and thorough investigation. Civilian review boards should also be established that, at the very least, have the power to make recommendations. The police must be accountable to a civilian justice system, and this accountability would go a long way towards curbing police misconduct. Unfortunately, opposition to police reform stands in the way of the transition to democracy, and this opposition is seated in high places within the existing structure.

1351-33 Da Silva, Jorge. "The Favelados in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil." *Policing and Society* (ISSN: 1043-9463), 10(1):121-130, 2000. [R 81689]

This essay criticizes Brazil's 'myth of racial democracy' - a shared idea that the country is a racial democracy as opposed to a white autocracy like the U.S.- and exposes Rio's economic and racial divisions. Many proposals for police reform are insufficient because they fail to take these crucial racial and economic issues into account. It is clear, however, that the government must attempt to make Rio's police more effective and accountable. The militarization of the police is at odds with human rights reform and may exacerbate existing police corruption. Politicization of these issues during elections may help to strengthen the upper classes' perceptions of the police, namely that despite support of repressive measures, violence continues to increase.

1352-33 Sanders, Jerry. "Racial and ethnic minorities in San Diego, United States." *Policing and Society* (ISSN: 1043-9463), 10(1):131-141, 2000. [R 81690]

This essay describes how a community-based policing project, the Neighborhood Watch Program, was designed and established in San Diego. Conceived as a response to major shifts in the demographic composition of the city, the program entailed a vast number of deep and far-reaching reforms that transformed policing in the San Diego area. The reforms decentralized authority and altered recruiting and training practices; they also created training programs for community members, customizing them to members'

age and language needs. The importance of thinking of police structures as malleable tools in quality-of-life improvement is stressed. Not only can the Program be revised, it must be revised to remain effective. Although it is difficult to gauge the success of policing strategies, the Program seems to have improved people's lives for citizens of all backgrounds.

1353-33 Yokoyama, Minoru. "Change in Japanese organized crime and enforcement of the law to cope with Boryokudan in 1992." *Kokugakuin Journal of Law and Politics* 38(3):1-33, 2000. [R 81695]

This essay examines the development, activities, and public and legal reaction to the Boryokudan, also known as Yakuza, the primary family of organized crime in Japan. In the late 1980s, the illegal activities of the Boryokudan became more visible, which resulted in a surge of public concern over their activities. In May 1992, the Law to Cope with Boryokudan came into effect. Under this Law, police were given stronger power to regulate the Boryokudan activities, and used their new power to regulate them severely. Additionally, Japan fell into a depression in the summer of 1990 and many small-sized Boryokudan groups could not maintain their economic base. By 1993, a total of 222 Boryokudan groups had dissolved. Despite increased control, the police could not effectively regulate the harmful activities of the group without the cooperation of ordinary people. The language barrier, however, should serve to keep this group from expanding into other countries.

1354-33 Fin, Peter. *Citizen review of police: Approaches and implementation*. Washington, DC: U.S. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 167p. App. [R 81733] NIJ Issues and Practices series.

This manual outlines the many options available for structuring a citizen review procedure. Examples are provided by 9 very different systems located in Berkeley, CA; Flint, MI; Minneapolis, MN; Orange County, FL; Portland, OR; Rochester, NY; St. Paul, MN; San Francisco, CA; and Tucson, AZ.

Any type of citizen oversight needs to be part of a larger structure of internal and external police accountability. It is difficult to predict a system's actual costs before determining all its features and activities. An oversight procedure that is underfunded will not only have difficulty achieving its objectives, it also may create more controversy surrounding police accountability than it resolves. Local jurisdictions that wish to establish citizen review procedures must make difficult choices about the type of system to fashion. Furthermore, the talent, fairness, dedication, and flexibility of the key participants—in particular, the system's director, chief elected official, police chief or sheriff, and union president—are more important to the procedure's success than is the system's structure.

1355-33 Duffee, David E.; Fluellen, Reginald; Renauer, Brian C. "Community variables in community policing." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 2(1):5-35, 1999. [R 81739]

This study identifies variables commonly associated with building strong neighborhood institutions, develops initial indicators for these variables, and determines how community policing projects may influence them. Drawing from 3 streams of community theory—urban political sociology, community organization, and neighborhood social movements—7 neighborhood processes that figure prominently in building and sustaining strong communities are identified. These variables are: internal coordination, external linkages, controls on exchange value/improved collective consumption; quality-of-process concerns, autonomy, shared culture, and dialogue.

Previous evaluations of community policing implementations are used to examine the relevance of community policing to these neighborhood processes, and to develop and refine indicators for them. A demonstration of how these factors might be applied uses Madison, WI, and Flint, MI, as examples. Systematic process evaluations are needed that indicate the extent to which the police contribute to neighborhood-building processes that improve the quality of neighborhood life.

1356-33 Bromley, Max L.; Cochran, John K. "A case study of community policing in a southern sheriff's office." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 2(1):36-56, 1999. [R 81740]

Utilizing self-administered questionnaires ($N=88$), this study examines perceptions of community-oriented policing (COP) among deputies in the Hillsborough County (FL) Sheriff's Department.

Results support D. Falcone and L. Wells's (1995) hypothesis that sheriff's officers are by their very nature interactive with and accountable to their community. Theoretically, it is within this type of organizational context that COP may find the most support.

1357-33 Alpert, Geoffrey P.; Smith, Michael R. "Police use-of-force data: Where we are and where we should be going." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 2(1):57-78, 1999. [R 81741]

This essay and review addresses the various methods used by agencies and researchers to collect information on police use of force.

Police managers and researchers often have different interests and needs concerning this data, and collect only the types important to them. It is suggested that a supervisor document all aspects of police-citizen encounters where force is used. He or she should receive input from all involved parties, including the officer(s), suspects(s), and witness(es). Finally, a panel of experts should be consulted to determine if the approach to the situation and any force used was reasonable.

1358-33 Metchik, Eric. "An analysis of the 'screening out' model of police officer selection." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 2(1):79-95, 1999. [R 81742]

This critical analysis examines 1 of the key aspects of police policy and operations: the psychological selection criteria for hiring new recruits. The "screening-out" model eliminates from consideration those candidates with poor stress tolerance, prejudicial attitudes, or impaired judgment, thought processes, or interpersonal skills.

Although information from parts of the biographical data form, one of the main elements of the model, has predicted police firings or poor performance, its power might be greatly increased if used to hire officers who possess a previously defined set of desirable characteristics. Results from research involving the MMPI have been mixed. More telling predictions might be made from patterns of configurational variation across several MMPI scale scores. Other methodological disadvantages of the screening-out model include the false positive dilemma, and the model's failure to distinguish between mediocre and outstanding job candidates. A rationale is presented for developing an alternative, prosocial selection system that can be implemented using the assessment center approach.

1359-33 Buerger, Michael E.; Petrosino, Anthony J.; Petrosino, Carolyn. "Extending the police role: Implications of police mediation as a problem-solving tool." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 2(2):125-149, 1999. [R 81743]

This essay and review considers the ramifications of role shifts that occur when police officers with traditional law enforcement expectations are placed in community policing assignments.

Moving from a control perspective to a partnership role often requires officers to abandon confrontation, command, and coercion in favor of participation, promotion, and persuasion. Types of police mediation in community policing are described relative to social distance and legal obligations across a spectrum of disputes, including: domestic, landlord/tenant, acquaintance/neighbor, and place guardian/regulating body. The New York City Community Patrol Officer Program and the Minneapolis Repeat Call Address Policing experiment provide examples. Among the potential problems are burnout, tunnel vision, personalization, overidentification, overcommitment, and unanticipated consequences.

1360-33 Davenport, Douglas R. "Environmental constraints and organizational outcomes: Modeling communities of municipal police departments." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 2(2):174-200, 1999. [R 81745]

This study addresses the role of the organizational environment in determining agency effectiveness. It uses factor analyses to identify relevant community characteristics and creates a multi-dimensional model of the public-sector environment that is parsimonious and theoretically grounded. Data are based on the 1980-1989 clearance rates of 179 municipal police departments in Texas, and the U.S. Uniform Crime Reports.

The environment had a statistically significant and negative influence on the performance of police agencies, which were found to be constrained in their quest to significantly alter their performance. Police managers must become change agents, assisting the community in identifying problems and creating solutions. As this occurs, performance will be positively affected, regardless of how it is measured. It is also important that police agencies foster stronger ties with other law enforcement entities from all levels of government. Finally, the issue of case attrition should be given as much attention as clearance statistics in determining an agency's success.

1361-33 Smith, Michael R. "Police pursuits: The legal and policy implications of *County of Sacramento v. Lewis*." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 2(3):261-282, 1999. [R 81747]

This essay discusses the legal and policy implications of the 1998 U.S. Supreme Court decision on police pursuits in *County of Sacramento v. Lewis*.

The first section examines the concept of civil liability for pursuit-related injuries under federal law, while a detailed analysis is provided of the *Lewis* decision in the second section. The third section investigates liability for pursuit-related injuries under state law. It reviews the tort of negligence, the concept of sovereign immunity, and the role that emergency vehicle operations statutes play in pursuit liability cases. The final section examines whether citizens injured as the result of police pursuits are being denied a forum for their claims.

1362-33 Scarborough, Kathryn E.; Van Tubergen, G. Norman; Gaines, Larry K.; and others. "An examination of police officers' motivation to participate in the promotional process." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 2(3):302-320, 1999. [R 81748]

This study probes the relationship of actual promotion-seeking behavior and perceptions of the ability of promotions to satisfy employee needs. It uses Stephenson's (1953) Q methodology, designed to study individual subjectivity. Given a representative sample of ideas or objects concerning a particular phenomenon, participants are asked to model their subjective perceptions of the phenomenon by arranging selected items according to some criterion. The sample comprised 64 officers in the Lexington (KY) Police Department.

Promotions to a great extent did not serve as a motivating force, primarily because the department has made the job of police officer so rewarding and attractive by implementing community policing and providing a superior benefit package. Consequently, the self-selection process whereby officers fail to participate in the promotional process may adversely affect the department's overall organizational health. Because the department had previously delegated more authority and responsibility to officers, all that remains is to enhance the benefits of being a sergeant.

1363-33 Alarid, Leanne Fiftal. "Law enforcement departments as learning organizations: Argyris's theory as a framework for implementing community-oriented policing." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 2(3):321-337, 1999. [R 81749]

This study draws on C. Argyris's principles of organizational learning to develop a theoretical framework for explaining organizational barriers to change, in this case, a shift to department-wide community policing. Through an interdisciplinary approach to effective problem solving using double-loop learning, Argyris believed that individuals and organizations could eventually overcome defensive reasoning. A sample of 4 of Argyris's books and 18 articles (1957-1994) were content analyzed to explore personality within the organization and organizational learning for use as a framework for police agencies.

There are 2 reasons why some departments claim they are doing community policing but have not changed the essential components to fully implement a lasting philosophy. First, despite training community policing, key individuals in the organization have not committed themselves to changing their old theories-in-use to new community policing theories-of-action. Second, organizational defensive routines, which prevent the experience of individual embarrassment or threat, trap otherwise intelligent officers and administrators in a state of skilled incompetence. To overcome these and other barriers to change, individuals should recognize and question their own theories-in-use and conquer their own skilled incompetence with the help of an outside interventionist expert.

1364-33 King, William R. "Time, constancy, and change in American municipal police organizations." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 2(3):338-364, 1999. [R 81750]

In this study, 2 theories of organizational change—A. Stinchcombe's (1965) theory of temporal spurts and imprinting, and A. Down's (1967) theory of organizational aging—are applied to American policing. Data are from the 1990 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Study and a mail survey of 334 U.S. municipal police departments.

Regardless of whether age was conceptualized as a cohort or an aging effect, older departments did not become administratively dense, formalized, functionally differentiated, or hierarchically taller. Thus, most measures of police agency structure did not appear to be constrained by age. Support was found for Stinchcombe's contention that the most similar organizations will be created during the same time spurt. In addition, a negative relationship was found between age and civilianization, suggesting that older departments did not build civilian positions into their structures when young, and that relationship continues.

1365-33 McCluskey, John D.; Mastrofski, Stephen D.; Parks, Roger B. "To acquiesce or rebel: Predicting citizen compliance with

police requests.” *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 2(4):389-416, 1999. [R 81751]

This study investigates predictors of citizens' compliance with police requests to cease misbehavior. Where possible, an attempt is made to closely replicate the model formulated by S.D. Mastrofski et al. (1996) to explain citizen compliance in Richmond, VA. Data on police-citizen encounters ($N=989$) were collected from the Project on Policing Neighborhoods, conducted in Indianapolis, IN, and St. Petersburg, FL.

The model that worked moderately well for Richmond performed poorly in Indianapolis and St. Petersburg. The most important domain in predicting compliance was the legitimacy of officer intervention: 6 of the 9 coefficients within that domain were significant. Officers who were more respectful of citizens were more likely to gain compliance; those who noted the illegality of citizens' behavior were less likely to do so. Victims and other non-suspects, citizens who were in conflict with intimates present, and those who had been asked to comply on an earlier occasion were all significantly less likely to acquiesce. Other variables showed significant effects, all as predicted: 1) when officers anticipated violence at the scene, citizens were less likely to comply; 2) higher levels of a citizen's irrationality were associated with lower levels of compliance; and 3) younger citizens were less inclined to comply than their older counterparts. Three strategies are suggested for enhancing understanding of citizen compliance.

1366-33 Martin, Susan E. “Police and the production of hate crimes: Continuity and change in one jurisdiction.” *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 2(4):417-437, 1999. [R 81752]

This study identifies continuities and trends in the production of hate crimes in Baltimore County, MD. Data are based on Baltimore County Police Department (BCPD) statistics 1987 through 1996, individual case material, and telephone interviews with persons involved in the investigation and verification of hate crimes over the past decade.

Although demographic changes and higher overall crime rates in the U.S. may account for some of the increase in reported hate crime, it is more likely that the quadrupling of such reports between 1987 and 1989 and their continuation at that higher level for the next 8 years is the result of police initiatives, including department-wide training and community outreach. Officers appear to be conforming to the BCPD policy of fully investigating and reporting bias incidents. Despite the addition in 1990 of sexual orientation as a reportable hate crime, however, few such incidents have been reported. Although the number and proportion of Hispanic and Asian residents has grown substantially, their reporting of hate crimes has not increased. Ambiguities in the statistical data are related to limitations and rigidities in the system for classifying incidents, and to uncertainties inherent in trying to determine the apparent motivation of the perpetrator.

1367-33 Phillips, Peter W.; Orvis, Gregory P. "Intergovernmental relations and the crime task force: A case study of the East Texas Violent Crime Task Force and its implications." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 2(4):438-461, 1999. [R 81753]

The East Texas Violent Crime Task Force is used to illustrate the task force concept as an exercise in intergovernmental cooperation. The task force concept is defined and its history examined. The 3 major problem areas—finance, administration, and official accountability—are already in evidence in the creation and, more important, maintenance of crime task forces. Strategies are proposed for overcoming these problems by applying the intergovernmental relations conceptual framework. The future of crime task forces is also examined.

1368-33 Shoham, Efrat. "The battered wife's perception of the characteristics of her encounter with the police." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(2):242-257, 2000. [R 81785]

This study considers, from the perspective of the battered woman, the characteristics of the encounter between the police and the battered wife bringing a complaint. Focusing on her expectations, perceptions of the violent incident, and her strength to cope with it, the study presents a subjective reality as experienced by the woman. Questionnaire data were collected from 90 women, aged 21 to 63, who visited 5 police stations in central Israel during 1998 to complain of violent behavior by their husbands.

Most of the women lodged a complaint out of feelings of fear and humiliation, expecting to receive some manner of support and protection. Instead, they perceived that the police failed to understand their situation, tended to be suspicious of their motives, and believed them to be seeking revenge or trying to exact some sort of profit.

1369-33 Holmberg, Lars. "Discretionary leniency and typological guilt: Results from a Danish study of police discretion." *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention* (ISSN: 1404-3858), 1(2):179-194, 2000. [R 81835]

This study investigates the rationale for on-the-spot police decisions and whether police discretion amounts to discrimination in Denmark. Police discretion is analyzed as 2 distinct forms of power: that of definition/suspicion and that of procedure/prosecution. Data were collected from approximately 800 hours of participant observation conducted over an 8-month period in a relatively large police department in the suburbs of Copenhagen. A total of 476 incidents were observed; in 230 of these officers had contact with 1 or more suspects.

Both forms of police power were used in a discriminatory way. Officers distinguished between "typical offenders" and "decent citizens" and treated suspects differently according to type. The reason for this discrimination is

officers' notion of "typological guilt," a form of (alleged) guilt independent of concrete evidence. Differences in the degree of leniency allowed different types of suspects is interpreted as vicarious punishment of the typologically guilty. The impact of such police practice on officer-citizen relations, and possibilities for improvement, are discussed.

1370-33 Cao, Liquan; Hou, Charles. "A comparison of confidence in the police in China and the United States." *Journal of Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 0047-2352), 29(2):87-99, 2001. [R 81861]

This study tests the hypothesis that the American public has a higher level of confidence in the police than does the Chinese public. Also addressed is whether and to what extent the social determinants of public attitudes differ in the 2 nations. Data were derived from the World Values Survey of 1991. The final sample consisted of 998 Chinese and 1,791 Americans.

The hypothesis was supported. The Tiananmen incident in China in 1989 has undoubtedly contributed to the gap in public confidence levels in the police, although how much is directly attributable to it cannot be determined. The huge differences between China and the U.S. with regard to political and legal systems, economic structures, and cultures did not appear to translate into a difference in social determinants of confidence in the police. Three commonalities—deviant subculture, belief, and satisfaction in life—were significant predictors of confidence in the police in both nations. Ethnicity predicted confidence in America, but not in China. Married people were more confident in the police than others in the U.S., while the effect of marriage was not significant and in the opposite direction in China. That the survey passed censorship and was permitted in China is a sign of renewed openness and progress on the part of the government.

1371-33 Surette, Ray. "Public information officers: The civilianization of a criminal justice profession." *Journal of Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 0047-2352), 29(2):107-117, 2001. [R 81863]

Criminal justice Public Information Officers (PIOs) constitute a unique criminal justice specialty and serve as key gatekeepers in the production of crime and justice information. To determine the level of pre-existing support for a certification program conducted for Florida's PIO association, a 1998 survey drew on 60 professional association members and 67 active PIOs who were not members.

The typical PIO was a middle-aged, sworn, college-educated male. PIOs appear to have shifted away from criminal justice and communication degrees to reflect a broader, more diverse set of disciplines. Civilian PIOs, especially those from larger agencies, were concentrated in the state's professional association while sworn PIOs, particularly those from smaller agencies, dominated the non-member ranks. Professional association members also tended to be assigned a greater range of job tasks and to spend more time on them than non-members. These results suggest that a civilian/sworn dichotomy reported in prior research remains significant for PIOs

and has come to overlap with a professional association member/non-member division. Implications of the findings for criminal justice agencies and for the PIO as a criminal justice career are considered.

1372-33 McCabe, Kimberly A.; Fajardo, Robin G. "Law enforcement accreditation: A national comparison of accredited vs. nonaccredited agencies." *Journal of Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 0047-2352), 29(2):127-131, 2001. [R 81864]

This study compares specific characteristics of accredited and non-accredited law enforcement agencies. Data were drawn from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1993: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers, which was cross-referenced with a list of accredited agencies (as of April 1998) compiled by the Commission on Accreditation for Law-Enforcement Agencies.

Five variables differed between accredited and non-accredited municipal police agencies: field training hours, minimum educational requirements for starting officers, policy for drug-testing sworn police applicants, the operation of a special drug unit, and the operation of a special child abuse unit. Support did not emerge for the assumption that those agencies obtaining accredited status would operate with higher annual budgets and starting salaries. In addition, officer demographics of race and sex did not differ in accredited and non-accredited agencies. Further, officers in accredited agencies were no more likely to be mandated to wear protective body armor than those in non-accredited agencies. There is a need for longitudinal research in this area.

1373-33 O'Shea, Timothy C. "The political dimension of community policing: Belief congruence between police and citizens." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 3(4):389-412, 2000. [R 81876]

This study examines representative bureaucracy as it applies to policing, investigating the degree to which the beliefs of the police mirror their constituency (belief congruence). Data were gathered from surveys of 370 sworn police officers, 433 telephone subscribers, and 70 activist citizens in Mobile, AL.

Police had the most extreme beliefs about crime, disorder, and police/community relations. The mass public was less extreme, and activists fell somewhere around the midpoint, though closer to the police. Not only did police feel that crime was more serious than the public, but the degree to which the police agreed, regardless of their unit of assignment, was impressive. Similarly, activists' perceptions of crime seriousness were not connected to the actual incidence of crime. Conversely, citizens from the first and third precincts (where crime is highest) felt that crime was a greater problem than did their neighbors in the second and fourth precincts. Although all 3 groups appeared to feel differently about the degree to which problems affect their neighborhoods, police, citizens, and activists seemed to agree that at least crime and disorder are related to each other.

1374-33 Aaron, Jeffrey D.K. "Stress and coping in police officers." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 3(4):438-450, 2000. [R 81878]

Dissociation, the splitting off from awareness thoughts, feelings, or memories of stressful events, is a psychological defense associated with avoidance of emotionally painful material. In this study, dissociation, stressful or traumatic experiences, and psychological adjustment were measured in a sample of 42 officers employed by the Charlottesville, VA, Police Department. The Dissociative Experiences Scale, the Police Stress Survey, and the Symptom Checklist-90-Revised served as data-gathering instruments.

Stress was not directly associated with psychological adjustment, but increased stress levels did predict increased dissociation, which in turn was linked to poorer adjustment. It is not the stressors themselves but officers' manner of coping with them that determine psychological adjustment.

1375-33 Wang, XiaoHu; Vardalis, James J.; Cohn, Ellen G. "Testing a typology of police performance measures: An empirical study of police services." *Criminal Justice Policy Review* (ISSN: 0887-4034), 11(1):63-83, 2000. [R 81900]

This study tests a typology of performance measures used in local (U.S.) police departments. Twelve performance measures were classified into 3 categories: objective output measures (e.g., number of calls for service responded to), objective outcome measures (e.g., response time), and subjective outcome measures (e.g., percentage of residents who feel safe). A mail survey identified preferences for police performance measures among administrators in 3 FL counties ($N=178$).

Local government officials have 3 distinct and independent preference domains relative to police performance measures. The proposed typology more accurately measures public officials' preferences of police performance measures than does the currently dominant construct. A large amount of information regarding local officials' preferences can also be grouped into a small number of factors without losing important information. This is particularly important because performance measures may be significantly related to city budget distributions. The limitations of the research, including its reliance on crime-related performance measures and the limited generalizability of the results, are discussed.

1376-33 Benedict, Wm. Reed; Brown, Ben; Bower, Douglas J. "Perceptions of the police and fear of crime in a rural setting: Utility of a geographically focused survey for police services, planning, and assessment." *Criminal Justice Policy Review* (ISSN: 0887-4034), 11(4):275-298, 2000. [R 81909]

This study examined the crime-related issues that most concerned citizens, and how they perceive the police. Data were obtained in a 1997 mail survey of households ($N=250$) in a small Midwestern town. A breakdown of the data by police beats indicates that residents in the Northern beats are

more concerned about their personal safety, their children's safety, drugs in the neighborhoods, and the safety of their property than are residents of other areas. Women had significant concerns about their personal safety at night, both indoors and outdoors. The majority of respondents indicated that they thought the police were responsive to the needs of the community but would like to see friendly interaction between officers and citizens. Suggestions for programs to reduce females' fear of crime are discussed, including initiating a public safety campaign and offering personal safety seminars for women.

1377-33 Payne, Brian K.; Time, Victoria M. "Support for *Miranda* among police chiefs: A qualitative examination." *American Journal of Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 1066-2316), 25(1):65-76, 2000. [R 81917]

This study examines police chiefs' attitudes toward the *Miranda* decision, their perceptions of *Miranda*, and the factors contributing to these perceptions. Surveys were mailed to police chiefs in the Commonwealth of Virginia before the decision of the Supreme Court to uphold *Miranda* in 2000 (N=97).

Police chiefs, on the whole, are not opposed to the *Miranda* decision. The reasons given both for support and opposition to the law are discussed. Almost 1/3 of respondents, however, voiced seemingly negative views about the Supreme Court or local courts in the context of how they thought the Court would decide. A number of chiefs cited problems with understanding the current requirements, such as ambiguous wording and confusion in determining proper application.

Opposition to *Miranda* points to needed changes and modifications, rather than abolition. More needs to be done to increase understanding of the law in order to ensure proper compliance and application. Communication between law enforcement and the judiciary must improve so to share information and perspectives on these issues.

1378-33 Jordan, W.T. "Citizen police academies: Community policing or community politics?" *American Journal of Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 1066-2316), 25(1):93-105, 2000. [R 81919]

This study explores whether police representatives view Citizen Police Academies (CPAs) as an appropriate venue for creating a two-way interaction between police and citizens. CPAs were designed as a way to educate the community about the police function, and appear to have potential in informing citizens about the authority, practices, policies, and limitations of the police. CPA coordinators across the U.S. were surveyed (N=247).

CPAs are not living up to their potential. Academy coordinators express goals, purposes, and benefits directed at building community and political support; however, few agencies actively attempt to infuse community input into their priorities. Also, blacks are not afforded high priority in CPA recruitment, nor are they proportionately represented in the majority of CPAs. Instead, participant recruitment and selection appears to be slanted toward community elites. CPAs also exhibit a potential for unleashing political ef-

fects; departments must examine whether they are simply creating a political agenda or truly gathering community support.

1379-33 Ho, Truc-Nhu. "Domestic violence in a southern city: The effects of a mandatory arrest policy on male-versus-female aggravated assault incidents." *American Journal of Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 1066-2316), 25(1):107-118, 2000. [R 81920]

This study examines the effect of a mandatory arrest policy for domestic violence on incident reporting, the rates of victim preference for an arrest, arrest rates, and determinants of arrest in one southeastern U.S. city before and after the guidelines went into effect. Data used consisted of 442 aggravated assault cases committed by male partners on female victims recorded at the local police department between 1993 and 1997, the legislation having been passed in 1995.

While there was an increase in the number of domestic violence reports after the pro-arrest policy went into effect, the total number of reports continued to decrease. A comparison of arrest determinants before and after the guidelines went into effect indicates this policy did not affect arrest decisions. Officers skirted the new policy by making arrests largely on their own discretion, hence keeping arrest rates consistent. Circumvention of these policies reflects not only line officers' resentment of restrictions on their discretion, but also their disapproval of the criminalization of a long-standing patriarchal privilege.

1380-33 Katz, Charles M. "The establishment of a police gang unit: An examination of organizational and environmental factors." *Criminology* (ISSN: 0011-1384), 39(1):37-73, 2001. [R 81924]

This study examines the factors that shaped a Midwestern police department's response to its community gang problem. Approximately 300 hours were spent in the field accompanying gang unit officers from the Junction City PD (a pseudonym) between October 1996 and June 1997. The descriptive data recorded in the field notes included observations and discussions that took place on the job. In-depth interviews with all 10 gang unit officers were also conducted. Newspaper articles from local newspapers and official documents supplied by the police, such as standard operating procedures, annual reports, interoffice communications, intelligence and training bulletins, and grants obtained, were also reviewed.

The gang unit was created as a consequence of pressures placed on the police department from various powerful elements within the community, one of the strongest being the African-American community. Once created, the unit's response was largely driven by its need to achieve and maintain organizational legitimacy. These findings challenge the perspective that specialized police units are necessarily created as the result of organizations seeking to improve their technical efficiency and effectiveness. Future research should examine the impact that key community stakeholders and or-

ganizations have on the creation of specialized police units and how they continue to affect the unit once it has been created.

1381-33 Khan, Khalid. "Child pornography on the Internet." *The Police Journal* (ISSN: 0032-258X), 73(1):7-17, 2000. [R 82694]

This study investigated the amount and scope of child pornography (or pseudo pornography) on the Internet. A sex directory on the World Wide Web was used to obtain a list of 10 Thumbnail Galleries (TNG), which are web sites that allow viewers to instantaneously link to Thumbnail Gallery Posts (TGP). A TGP is a web page that contains pornographic images, and/or audio or video recordings. The TNGs did not indicate the number of child images contained in their links, and the links did not indicate the number of child images the TNP contained. This suggests that when trying to detect child pornography for law enforcement purposes, there is no way to calculate the number of images unless each link to a TGP is accessed and then inspected individually. Using 1 site as an example, police checked 100 TGP links to access 1,480 images in which 35 contained images of children. It is also impossible to ascertain how many jurisdictions are involved, who should be liable, and which law(s) should be applied. Policing authorities must develop international cooperation to encourage investigation between different national agencies or children's fundamental human rights will continue to be violated.

1382-33 Griffiths, Mark. "Computer crime and hacking: A serious issue for the police?" *The Police Journal* (ISSN: 0032-258X), 73(1):18-24, 2000. [R 82695]

This essay examines hacking (the unauthorized alteration or removal of material and/or the illegal interception of communications) and the role of police in combating this growing crime problem. Hackers caused an estimated \$286 million worth of damage in the US in 1998. Hackers have a number of technical and psychological techniques at their disposal including: trashing (looking through garbage for disposed manuals, printouts, etc.); brute force (using password-cracking programs); games (using a program to dial phone numbers within a specific region to identify computer lines); and Trojan horse viruses. New technology and virtual money enable hackers to engage in cybertheft. An additional problem is defining exactly what constitutes criminality in cyberspace. Computer-related crime occupies a position of increasing importance in the range of offending behavior, and the police must be willing to familiarize themselves with such activities in order to make judgments about offenders and the nature of their offending.

1383-33 Griffiths, Mark. "Internet gambling and crime." *The Police Journal* (ISSN: 0032-258X), 73(1):25-30, 2000. [R 82696]

This essay examines the new challenges for police and regulators created by the growing phenomenon of Internet gambling. Internet gambling as a commercial activity has the potential for large financial rewards for the oper-

ators. This type of gambling is expanding all over the world, providing both marketing opportunities and threats. In addition to the loss this represents for established gambling, several problematic issues arise such as underage gambling, gambling while intoxicated, gambling in the workplace, and the hours of operation (essentially 24 hours/7 days a week). Countries have different attitudes toward the threat that Internet gambling poses. In some, such as the United States, there appear to be the beginnings of a backlash bordering on prohibition. Other countries, including Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, are very liberal in their attitudes and contemplate legislation to control the problem. Various responses are discussed, and a case study of the Australian experience is given. From a policing and regulatory standpoint, cooperation between the industry and national governments is necessary to formulate adequate responses to this problem.

1384-33 Palmer, Phil. "Human rights and British policing." *The Police Journal* (ISSN: 0032-258X), 73(1):54-60, 2000. [R 82697]

This essay gives a brief overview of the Human Rights Act of 1998, and discusses its potential implications for the UK Police Service. The Act serves a dual purpose: 1) to provide a mechanism for establishing the compatibility of domestic law with the European Convention on Human Rights in a way that does not give too much power to the judiciary; and 2) to establish a right for individuals to pursue and rely upon their Convention rights in domestic courts. How the Act impacts on domestic law, and the specific areas it affects, are examined. Once the Act is implemented, it will be unlawful for police to act in a way that is incompatible with the Convention rights, and the police will clearly be subjected to changes once it has passed.

Several articles of the Act, the ones most likely to affect police behavior, include: Article 2, The Right to Life; Article 5, The Right to Liberty and Security; and Article 8, The Right to Privacy. The police should not view the Act as a threat as there should be no conflict between policing and human rights. The UK police have always contributed to the protection of human rights by protecting the right to life or the peaceful enjoyment of possessions by preventing and detecting crimes that violate those rights. In addition to these, the Act puts in legal form the requirement that police respect human rights when exercising their powers.

1385-33 Falcao, Terry. "The Human Rights Act 1999: Opening the door to negligence actions against the police?" *The Police Journal* (ISSN: 0032-258X), 73(1):61-68, 2000. [R 82698]

This essay examines the potential impact of the Human Rights Act of 1998, due to be implemented in October 2000, on opportunities for civil actions in negligence against the police. The Act largely reproduces the provisions of the European Convention of Human Rights, which was ratified by the U.K. but never implemented in domestic legislation. Article 6, which outlines the minimum requirements for criminal trials, may introduce new grounds of illegality into proceedings brought by judicial review; create new causes of ac-

tion; and use Convention rights as a defense against proceedings brought by police bodies.

The likely impact of Article 6 on the criminal justice system can be gauged from the unexpected success of *Osman v. the UK* in which a disturbed teacher harassed a pupil and his family over 2 years. The police were informed but did not take sufficient steps. Two people were injured and two were killed. The police were sued for their inadequate investigation of the case. The success of the action stemmed from the fact that the victim's right to be heard was denied and public authority was not held to account. The impact of this ruling in light of several subsequent rulings, is discussed.

The general consequences of Article 6 make it imperative that criminal proceedings, particularly in the pre-trial stages, be fully compliant with all the other articles of the Act. The end to immunity for lawyers and witnesses, and the widening scope of other negligence actions against other public authorities raise the prospect of a far more litigious legal environment and a public with a greater awareness of their rights. The Act, therefore, may have unforeseen and far-reaching effects on the UK criminal justice system.

1386-33 Stewart, Alan. "The role of the wildlife liaison officer in police work." *The Police Journal* (ISSN: 0032-258X), 73(1):80-84, 2000. [R 82699]

This essay examines the role of the Police Wildlife Liaison Officer (PWLO), who serves as a point of contact for the police with agencies, groups or individuals who contacted the police about wildlife related crimes. Since the position began in England in the 1980s, several other forces have recognized the need for such officers, and use them for investigating a variety of offenses including poaching and environmental issues. Many PWLOs are also involved in training and giving presentations. This work is still a fairly new concept, and relatively low on the scale of importance to law enforcement, yet media and public interest is enormous. The value of the PWLO cannot be underestimated, particularly in the collaborative nature of the work and the information it provides to the community.

1387-33 Tak, Peter J.P. "Bottlenecks in international police and judicial cooperations in the EU." *European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 0928-9569), 8(4):343-360, 2000. [R 82997]

This essay discusses difficulties in international police and judicial cooperation against the background of undercover policing methods. There are many bottlenecks that can obstruct the smooth flow of international cooperation. They fall into three categories: 1) violation of sovereignty; 2) diverging legislation; and 3) conflicting trial models. The common assumption that harmonizing legislation will eliminate obstacles is based on an inadequate analysis. Hasty harmonization would entail adverse consequences for the legal cultures that exist in individual countries and could lead to system failure or system conflicts in criminal procedural law. Combining the strong points

of both the inquisitorial and the accusatorial system and developing common principles could help ensure that criminal trials are properly conducted. Sharing information about applicable legislation and regulation can also eliminate many of the impediments to international cooperation.

1388-33 Loader, Ian; Mulcahy, Aogan. "The power of legitimate naming: Part II-Making sense of the elite police voice." *British Journal of Criminology* (ISSN: 0007-0955), 41(2):252-265, 2001. [R 83002]

In this second and final part of an essay on the position of police elite within English public life, the authors develop a sociological interpretation of documented shifts in the elite police voice. The liberal tones senior officers have adopted in the latter part of the twentieth century are due to changes in professional ideology, police elites relations with government, and changing cultural and social conditions within which the police voice has been transmitted and received. Police elites' claims have come to be routinely contested by a plethora of competing voices over which the police seem to exercise less and less symbolic authority.

1389-33 Ratcliffe, J.H.; McCullagh, M.J. "Chasing ghosts? Police perception of high crime areas." *British Journal of Criminology* (ISSN: 0007-0955), 41(2):330-341, 2001. [R 83007]

This study assesses the intelligence dissemination process for high volume crime in 3 Nottinghamshire, U.K., police subdivisions.

Crime hotspots were generated from the recorded crime data using a geographical information system (GIS) and a LISA (Local Indicator of Spatial Association) statistic. The findings were compared with the results from a 1998 survey of 65 officers working on regular street duties. Three focus groups — one at each subdivisional station — were conducted to interpret more accurately the results from the hotspot analysis and perception study.

While police perception of residential burglary patterns correlates well with the empirical study, there is less correlation in the areas of vehicle crime or non-residential burglary. At the time of the survey and focus groups, there were no institutional facilities to display crime distribution in any cartographic manner or spatial context either at headquarters or at the local area command level. It is not surprising therefore that there was some difference between the perception survey and the hotspot analysis. Prediction of future crime trends is based on historical patterns and a GIS can be used to enhance the police perception of recent historical crime distribution.

1390-33 Blake, L.; Coupe, R.T. "The impact of single and two-officer patrols on catching burglars in the act." *British Journal of Criminology* (ISSN: 0007-0955), 41(2):381-396, 2001. [R 83010]

This study examines the relative success of single and two-officer patrols in catching burglars red-handed. Data were obtained from surveys of patrol

officers, burglary site surveys and police records in a U.K. Police Force region. A sample of 441 cases was drawn from the 9% of burglaries reported while 'in progress' between July and December 1996. This consisted of 116 cases where one or more suspects were caught in the act, and 291 cases where nobody was caught. An officer from each patrol unit that attended an incident was asked to complete a questionnaire. The overall response rate was 84%.

Single-officer units appear to be no worse than two-officer patrols at catching burglars in the act. Although two-officer units reached the burglary scene more quickly, this mainly reflected their circumstances prior to the burglary. Two-officer units did have a small influence on response speeds, but this operated more strongly when patrols were farther away from the scene. Once at the burglary scene, two-officer units caught more burglars, but this was particularly because they attended incidents where burglars were spotted earlier, so that they had longer to intercept the burglar. Therefore, switching to greater deployment of single-officer patrols would enable more burglars to be caught red-handed.

Courts and the Legal Process

1391-33 Meares, Tracey L.; Harcourt, Bernard E.; Chun, Brian H.; and others. "Supreme Court review." *The Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology* (ISSN: 0091-4169), 90(3):733-1085, 2000. [R 81678]

This special issue of the journal contains 8 articles regarding constitutional criminal procedure decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court. Tracey Meares and Bernard Harcourt call for a new generation of criminal procedure jurisprudence, one that places empirical and social scientific evidence at the heart of constitutional adjudication. Brian Chun argues that, in the decision of *Wilson v. Layne*, the Supreme Court correctly held that federal and state law enforcement officers violated the 4th Amendment when they allowed members of the media to accompany them into the petitioners' home. Sarah Heisler examines the history of the Court's Confrontation Clause jurisprudence and the relationship between the "against penal interest" hearsay exception and the Clause, concluding that in *Lilly v. Virginia*, the Court correctly heightened the standard for admissibility of accomplice statements.

The genesis and interpretation of the warrantless automobile search are examined by Daniel Hewitt, who argues that the Court's denial of any meaningful expectation of privacy for passengers, as reflected in *Wyoming v. Houghton*, is inconsistent with 4th Amendment jurisprudence. Kendra Chilcoat illustrates, through *Florida v. White*, that the automobile exception has increasingly diverged from 4th Amendment precedent. Todd Lloyd examines the constitutional right to a proper venue for a criminal prosecution within the context of the constitutionally-accepted practice of enacting federal laws with broad venue provision, and argues that, in the case of *U.S. v. Rodriguez-Moreno*, the Court improperly interpreted 18 U.S.C. 924(c)(1). An argument is made by Chris Norborg that the majority in *Holloway v. U.S.* erred in holding that proof of conditional intent to kill satisfies the scienter requirement of the federal carjacking statute. Finally, Nyika Prendergast examines the development of the "notice" concept as it pertains to the Due Process Clause, and argues that the case of *The City of West Covina v. Perkins* correctly rejected the Ninth Circuit's expansive notice requirement because it is unwarranted and unsupported by precedent.

1392-33 Worrall, John L. "Constitutional issues in reality-based police television programs: Media ride-alongs." *American Journal of Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 1066-2316), 25(1):41-64, 2000. [R 81916]

This essay reviews criticisms of reality-based police programs, describes the means by which constitutional issues are raised in the context of this type of programming, and discusses the constitutional issues surrounding media presence during law enforcement activities.

Constitutional issues arise when the media are sued for accompanying the police on the service of warrants. Three constitutional issues are highlighted: 1) determining whether the resident possesses a reasonable expecta-

tion of privacy; 2) determining whether the media are state actors for purposes of Section 1983; and 3) determining whether the media, when accompanying the police, violate the 4th Amendment.

Most court decisions support the argument that media presence during the service of warrants is unconstitutional, and serves no legitimate law enforcement objective. The Supreme Court's decision in *Wilson v. Layne* affirms this position; however, it has not yet been decided whether the decision applies to all types of warrants. Another area where this issue is not entirely clear concerns qualified immunity. The Court granted qualified immunity to the officers sued in *Wilson*, claiming the law was underdeveloped. It is logical to conclude that future police defendants will be less likely to succeed with qualified immunity claims in cases arising from media ride-alongs. To this end, the police should be careful when allowing the media to accompany them during law enforcement activities for they risk being sued and losing.

1393-33 Manza, Jeff; Uggen, Christopher; Britton, Marcus. *The truly disenfranchised: Felon voting rights and American politics*. Evanston, IL: Institute for Policy Research, 2001. 42p. App. [R 81565] Working Papers series.

This study estimates the political consequences of laws denying convicted felons the right to vote in the U.S. by examining 2 counterfactual conditions: (1) whether removing disenfranchisement laws would have altered the composition of the U.S. Senate, and (2) whether applying contemporary rates of disenfranchisement to prior presidential elections would have affected the outcomes. Data sources include the National Election Study, the Current Population Survey Voting Supplement, Surveys of State Prison Inmates, and the National Corrections Reporting Program.

Felon disenfranchisement may have altered the outcome of at least 7 recent U.S. Senate elections. Assuming that Democrats who might have been elected in the absence of disenfranchisement had held their seats as long as the Republicans who narrowly defeated them, the Democrats would have maintained parity in the 1984 Senate and would have gained majority control of the Senate from 1986 to 2000. In addition, the Democratic presidential victory of 1960 may have been jeopardized had contemporary rates of disenfranchisement prevailed during that time.

1394-33 Edwards, William; Hensley, Christopher. "Contextualizing sex offender management legislation and policy: Evaluating the problem of latent consequences in community notification laws." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 45(1):83-101, 2001. [R 81827]

This essay and review applies a social systems model to enhance understanding of the problems inherent in the management of sex offenders.

Sex offenders—and the community at large—may face a considerable variety of problems not intended by notification laws. These laws often appear

to have little penological justification when examined from a social systems perspective. Populist punitiveness and the new penology have disjoined the sex offender from virtually every other type of criminal, and have ceremoniously and symbolically bestowed on him or her an indelible and unforgivable stain that precludes any hope of redemption and transformation. The therapeutic jurisprudence model offers an invaluable tool for examining current risk assessment and community notification strategies. At the same time, both community and offender perceptions of redemptive possibility and potential for change should be crucial components of any appraisal of how the offender's social-psychological needs and vulnerabilities affect these systems.

1395-33 Tonry, Michael; Frase, Richard S., Eds. *Sentencing and sanctions in western countries*. Oxford, ENG: Oxford University Press, 2001. 440pp. [R 81985] ISSN: 0-19-513053-7.

This anthology presents 11 previously unpublished articles prepared for a 1998 conference sponsored by the University of Minnesota and the Max Planck Institute for International and Comparative Criminal Law titled, "Sentencing policy in comparative international perspective: Recent changes within and across national boundaries."

Arie Freiberg begins by outlining some of the external historical influences on Australian sentencing, and examines present law and practice within an international context. Andrew Ashworth then provides an overview of developments in English sentencing policy and practice over the last 25 years. Tapio Lappi-Seppala examines experiences with the sentencing models applied in Finland. An overview of the developments of Dutch sentencing policy since 1970 is then provided by Peter Tak. German sentencing policy is examined by Thomas Weigend and Kevin Reitz explores U.S. sentencing practices. Richard Frase identifies common issues and themes in western sentencing and Hans-Jorg Albrecht discusses international trends in post-adjudication dispositions. Leena Kurki examines international instruments that set standards for national sentencing laws and punishments. The international mechanisms that might exercise influence on sentencing policy are then discussed by Rod Morgan. Finally, Andrew von Hirsch examines the project of sentencing reform, which includes a principled approach to sentencing, parsimony, and fairness.

1396-33 Kovandzic, Tomislav V. "The impact of Florida's habitual offender law on crime." *Criminology* (ISSN: 0011-1384), 39(1):179-203, 2001. [R 81928]

This study examines the impact of Florida's habitual offender law on crime. It attempts to mitigate the problems found in similar studies, such as a failure to consider the incapacitation effects that may be responsible for most of the law's impact but that may not appear until years after the law is passed; not addressing simultaneity issues; and omitting needed control variables to avoid spurious or suppressed results. A multiple time-series design of pooled

annual data for 58 counties in FL from 1980-98 was analyzed. Crime rates were measured using Uniform Crime Report data; habitual offender law data was obtained from inmate files provided by the FL Department of Corrections.

Procedures that criminologists can use to overcome methodological problems plaguing habitual offender law research are outlined. Procedures include conducting a sentencing outcome analysis to estimate the extra amount of prison time imposed on offenders, using the Granger causality test to help resolve simultaneity issues between habitual offenders laws and crime, and using a multiple time-series design that provides for a large sample size and allows one to enter proxy variables for unknown factors that affect crime.

Florida's habitual offender law may have slightly reduced rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft, but there is little evidence that changes in crime immediately follow passage or application of the law. Four possible explanations are discussed. Florida's habitual offender law has not been very effective at reducing crime; the legislature should consider repealing it, and sentence repeat offenders under the state's sentencing guidelines.

1397-33 Spohn, Cassia; DeLone, Miriam. "When does race matter? An analysis of conditions under which race affects sentence severity." In: *Sociology of Crime, Law and Deviance*, vol. 2, edited by Jeffery T. Ulmer. New York, NY: Elsevier Science, 2000. 3-37. [R 80155] (ISBN: 0-7623-0680-7).

This study compares sentences imposed in 1993-1994 on 7,279 black, Hispanic, and white felony offenders in Cook County (Chicago), IL; Dade County (Miami), FL; and Jackson County (Kansas City), MO. Data were obtained from the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, the Administrative Office of the Courts (Miami), and the Kansas City Department of Computer Services. Mirroring earlier findings, this study found a relationship between an offender's race/ethnicity and sentence severity, suggesting the existence of contextual discrimination. Although race had no effect on the likelihood of incarceration in Kansas City, both blacks and Hispanics were more likely than whites to be sentenced to prison in Chicago, while Hispanics were more likely than whites but not blacks to be imprisoned in Miami. Offender race interacted—though not always in the expected direction—with other legal and extralegal predictors of sentence severity, including type of conviction charge, prior criminal record, and employment status.

1398-33 Van Hoy, Jerry. "Markets for legal services and the rise of franchise law firms." In: *Sociology of Crime, Law and Deviance*, vol. 2, edited by Jeffery T. Ulmer. New York, NY: Elsevier Science, 2000. 91-105. [R 80158] (ISBN: 0-7623-0680-7).

This study examines how franchise law firms innovated to take advantage of the glut of lawyers and U.S. Supreme Court rulings in the 1970s and 1980s

eliminating restrictions on advertising and bar association minimum fee schedules. Data were obtained from observation of and interviews with 85 managers, lawyers, and secretaries at branch offices of 2 of the largest franchise law firms in the U.S.

Legal work may be de-skilled, but specific conditions must exist for de-skilling of the type found at franchise law firms to develop. These conditions include strong competition for clients, competition that is limited to the cost rather than the quality of services, and the existence of a large potential market for services that may be easily mass produced.

1399-33 Burns, Stacy. "Impeachment work in the Menendez brothers' murder trial: The interactional achievement of facticity, credibility and accountability." In: *Sociology of Crime, Law and Deviance*, edited by Jeffery T. Ulmer. New York, NY: Elsevier Science, 2000. 233-256. [R 80163] (ISBN: 0-7623-0680-7).

This case study is used to delineate a specific domain of recurrent legal work, that of attempting to impeach adverse witnesses through detailed real-time questioning in a criminal murder trial. Data, drawn from a larger qualitative study, were derived from videotape records of 10 extended cross-examination interchanges in the first trial of the Menendez brothers, held in California in 1993. The brothers were charged with the 1989 murder of their parents.

Lawyers' impeachment practices are detailed in such a way that makes visible their endogenous organization and contingently produced features. Witnesses, who are not without resources, sometimes resist the impugning implications of the questioning. Impeachment of an adverse witness at trial is shown to be an incessantly local and contingent achievement.

1400-33 Levi, Ron. "The mutuality of risk and community: The adjudication of community notification statutes." *Economy and Society* (ISSN: 0308-5147), 29(4):578-601, 2000. [R 80427]

This essay considers the ways in which concepts of risk and community are mutually constitutive. Although it has drawn significant attention in the legal literature, the adjudication of community notification statutes (often referred to as "Megan's Law" in the U.S.) demonstrates a centrality of both risk and community that deserves attention from a governance perspective. The essay addresses how the adjudication of community notification statutes relies on particular visions of "community" to engage particular ways of conceiving "risk," much of which relies on a rejection of expertise and an emphasis on "common sense."

Such a focus introduces a new, and problematic, area of government. Courts adjudicating community notification cases are working to define the particular mechanics of a state-civil society partnership, and thereby operationalize the preventive state without rendering the state redundant or obsolete and without opening the state to new forms of legal and political ac-

countability. Such movement provides a case study in efforts to advance liberal governance in the area of criminal law. However, this adjudication also reveals the contingent nature of risk, and the ways in which judicial invocation of risk and its management can constitute liberal subjects who continue to rely on the state, while no longer expecting it to be accountable for crime or its control.

1401-33 Fisher, George. "Plea bargaining's triumph." *Yale Law Journal* 109(857):868-1086, 2000. [R 80804]

This historical study traces the course of plea bargaining's ascent in the U.S. It focuses on the middle tier of the judicial system of Middlesex, MA, which had jurisdiction over all but the most serious crimes in the state beginning in the 19th century. Data on some 4,000 cases dating from 1789 were obtained from newspaper articles and other sources.

Part I examines the prosecutor's charging power in liquor law and murder cases. Part II considers the arguments of those who have dismissed the importance of caseload pressure in explaining the rise of plea bargaining. In addition, it addresses why judges were not partners in the early rise of plea bargaining. Part III describes the primitive device of "on-file plea bargaining," which evolved directly into what is known today as probation. Part IV explores the role of the defendant in the plea bargaining process, while Part V illustrates the influential role of judges in the process during the last quarter of the century. Part VI describes the progress of plea bargaining in other jurisdictions, including New York, California, and England. Part VII focuses on the power that plea bargaining as an institution has amassed by serving the interests of power so well. Part VIII is concerned with the balance of the power to plea bargain as it evolved in the 20th century.

1402-33 Fliter, John A. *Prisoners' rights: The Supreme Court and evolving standards of decency*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2001. 213pp. [R 80819] (ISBN: 0-313-31475-6).

This study examines the doctrinal development of prisoners' rights in the U.S. from a historical and political perspective.

The Prison Litigation Reform Act is used as a springboard for a discussion of some of the issues surrounding prisoner litigation and the role of the federal courts. Then, 3 models of judicial decision making are described (legal, attitudinal, and strategic), which offer differing explanations of why the U.S. Supreme Court decides cases the way it does. One chapter traces the development of prisons in America and early efforts at penal reform. The following section focuses on the direction of prisoners' rights under 3 courts: Warren (1953-1969), Burger (1969-1986), and Rehnquist (1986-present). Finally, the essay reviews the amount of strategic interaction on these 3 courts from 1953 to 1991, and discusses recent developments in Congress and in state legislatures that affect prison conditions and the rights of inmates.

1403-33 Nelson, Alvar. “Integrating a victim perspective within criminal justice: The Swedish approach.” *International Review of Victimology* (ISSN: 0269-7580), 7(4):251-263, 2000. [R 81247]

This essay and review describes the 1994 implementation in Sweden of the national Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority. It analyzes the place of the victim in the Swedish criminal justice system, the injuries that attract compensation from the authority, levels of payment, and proposals for reform. These developments are set within the context of a feminist political agenda.

The major achievements of the Authority are the stimulation of public interest in the situation of crime victims and the improvement of public relations. The projects supported by the Authority have called attention to the need for extended assistance to victims, and have engaged individuals in voluntary work in this field. The Authority has gained respect by scrutinizing applications for compensation to exclude those who do not deserve grants or who can obtain redress by their own efforts. The Authority has also played a role in securing compensation for 2 needy populations: children exposed to personal injury and violation of personal integrity at home, in school, and elsewhere; and the elderly, who increasingly make up a large segment of the Swedish population.

1404-33 Walther, Susanne. “Reparation in the German criminal justice system: What is, and what remains to be done.” *International Review of Victimology* (ISSN: 0269-7580), 7(4):265-280, 2000. [R 81248]

This study provides an overview of the extent to which the interests of crime victims, as addressed by Germany’s criminal justice system, are broken down into procedural and material aspects of reparation. Under the rubric of procedural aspects of reparation, the structure, function, and practical role of the criminal justice system are described. In this category, the victim is allowed to participate at trial. However, unlike the victim-impact-statement approach taken in some common-law countries, victims are not allowed a voice in sentencing. With regard to material reparation, a revised system of criminal sanctions is proposed that would feature measures of reparation alongside measures of reprobation (“punishment”) as a major and regular avenue, or “track,” of the state’s response to crime. There is a need to reform the criminal justice system to recognize the fundamental rights of both victims and offenders.

1405-33 Brienens, Marion E.I.; Hoegen, Ernestine H. “Compensation across Europe. A quest for best practice.” *International Review of Victimology* (ISSN: 0269-7580), 7(4):281-304, 2000. [R 81249]

This study assesses 3 models that allow a victim to claim compensation from an offender. Assessments are based on extensive research undertaken in 22 jurisdictions on the implementation of the Council of Europe’s Recom-

mentation (85) 11. The models are the adhesion procedure, the compensation order, and the hybrid model. Variations on each are discussed, as are problems encountered regarding the making of the claim, evidence, the attitude of the judiciary, and enforcement.

It is extremely important that the compensation models work effectively since they are often the only realistic opportunity for a victim to claim compensation from an offender. The civil suit is not a viable alternative for the average crime victim, and state compensation programs cover only part of the damages caused by violent offenses. At present, the main stumbling block for each of the 3 models is the reluctance of legal practitioners to claim and award compensation from the offender to the victim in the course of criminal proceedings. Ten success criteria, which together form a blueprint for "best practice," are outlined.

1406-33 Kilchling, Michael; Loschnig-Gspandl, Marianne. "Legal and practical perspectives on victim/offender mediation in Austria and Germany." *International Review of Victimology* (ISSN: 0269-7580), 7(4):305-332, 2000. [R 81250]

This essay compares the legal possibilities for reparation and victim-offender mediation in Austria and Germany, and their practical impact.

Determining the applicability of restorative measures solely on the basis of offender-related criteria (such as the perpetrator's age) reflects, from a victimology point of view, an outmoded policy. In both Germany and Austria, a variety of statutory options have been implemented that enable criminal justice officials to enforce mediative restitution, as well as just compensation, to different punitive degrees. The reality in the 2 countries is, however, significantly different. Whereas prosecutors in Austria have shown remarkable support for these new measures in everyday practice, their German counterparts remain unwilling to make use of them to a satisfactory extent.

1407-33 Raitt, Fiona E.; Zeedyk, Suzanne. *The implicit relation of psychology and law: Women and syndrome evidence*. London: Routledge, 2000. 228pp. [R 81268] (ISBN: 0-415-14782-4).

This essay presents a feminist analysis of the role of psychological syndromes within U.K. and U.S. courtrooms. It argues that an unrecognized implicit relation exists within the intersection of psychology and law that works to the disadvantage of women. Legal areas in which psychological syndromes have been, or shortly may be, accepted by the courts as explanations of women's behavior are examined, and the argument tested through historical analyses of legal case studies. Four syndromes are examined: Battered Woman's Syndrome, Rape Trauma Syndrome, Premenstrual Syndrome, and False Memory Syndrome.

The origins of psychological syndromes, rooted in the medical diagnostic process and classified as pathological disorder, ultimately render the syndromes incapable of protecting the interests of women as a whole. Problems caused by syndrome evidence derive from connections between the disci-

plines of psychology and law. This connection exists on two levels: 1) within the mechanisms that overtly govern the admission of psychology into the courtroom; and 2) within the covert epistemological relationship that underlies such mechanisms (the implicit relation). The conjunction of the 2 disciplines serves to reinforce androcentric values and assumptions and aids the resistance to reform. A fresh approach is needed to avoid repetitions of negative patterns inherent within each separate field.

1408-33 Hagen, Leslie A.; Rattet, Kim Morden. "Communications and violence against women: Michigan law on privilege, confidentiality, and mandatory reporting." *Thomas M. Cooley Law Review* 17(2):183-271, 2000. [R 81386]

This legal note cites the rules relating to privileged communication covered by statutes, case law, and common law.

Michigan statutes and court rules strongly affect what information will remain confidential. It is critical that every advocacy program develop its own policy on confidentiality. At a minimum, such policies must: (1) be created with informed legal advice on state and federal law applicable to the handling of records by the program; (2) be clear as to the purpose of the program and be designed to promote victim safety; (3) be in writing and the subject of continuing training and supervision; (4) be made available in an accessible format and language to all victims before any conversation that will result in disclosure of sensitive information; and (5) be subject to regular review.

1409-33 Strohmeyer, Hansjoerg. "Building a new judiciary for East Timor: Challenges of a fledgling nation." *Criminal Law Forum* (ISSN: 1046-8374), 11(3):259-285, 2000. [R 81403]

This report outlines recent political changes in East Timor and the subsequent creation of a new court system.

On August 30, 1999, an overwhelming majority of the population of East Timor, an island at the crossroads of Southeast Asia, the Pacific, and Australia, voted for independence. This was met with violence by forces sympathetic to the integration of East Timor into Indonesia. On September 15, a multinational force was deployed throughout the country, which had within a few days been turned from an underdeveloped province into a completely devastated country. This report documents how the United Nations' Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) has constructed a fully functioning court system, vested with full criminal and civil jurisdiction, including jurisdiction over cases of serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law.

Although the judiciary still faces enormous challenges, UNTAET and the East Timorese community have made significant progress in developing a sense of ownership of their newly created judicial system. UNTAET must now establish a solid institutional and ethical foundation for the judiciary. An effective, professional, and independent judiciary will be able to contribute to the reconciliation of the different political and linguistic groups in East

Timor, ensuring a safe environment for serious investors and guaranteeing economic stability.

1410-33 Alldridge, Peter. "Reforming the criminal law of corruption." *Criminal Law Forum* (ISSN: 1046-8374), 11(3):287-322, 2000. [R 81404]

This essay and review analyzes attempts to reform the English criminal law of corruption, particularly the recent efforts of the Law Commission and U.K. Home Office. Of particular concern is the need for a structure within which to place offenses related to the market.

The current reform movement reveals a striking contrast between 2 approaches to criminal law. On one hand there is a traditional, insular view resting on universalization from intuitive moral judgments. It has no conceptual structure for the growing internationalization of criminal law and the growth of global markets. On the other hand, corruption law can be seen as a developing area of international economic law. The cases of corruption that prevent the proper functioning of a legitimate market can best be regarded as frauds on those specific markets, and those cases are distinct from cases of the commodification of services that are central to government. The proposed legislation locating the harm in the betrayal of the agency relationship, and then creating an ad hoc category of agents with an ad hoc category of exceptions, is unsatisfactory because it does not proceed from a clear view as to what the crime is about. A distinction should be preserved between corruption of legitimate markets and engaging in illegitimate ones. The requirement of a bribe should be reassessed against the background of that distinction, and the mens rea requirement it will generate.

1411-33 Keyuan, Zou. "Judicial reform versus judicial corruption: Recent developments in China." *Criminal Law Forum* (ISSN: 1046-8374), 11(3):323-351, 2000. [R 81405]

This essay and review examines corruption among high-ranking officials in the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of the Chinese government, a phenomenon that has gradually become a form of organized crime.

The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee have adopted about 200 laws, resolutions, and decisions regarding anti-corruption, and the State Council has promulgated more than 30 administrative regulations in addition to specific provisions prepared by the Party itself. Judicial corruption is reported to be the most common type of corruption and has been the subject of additional reforms. At present, China can only curb the increase in corruption; it is impossible to eliminate it, primarily because of one-party rule. Three transformations in the anti-corruption campaigns are suggested: (1) from "led by disciplines" to "led by laws"; (2) from "led by mass movements" to "led by institutional arrangements"; and (3) from "led by hardwares" to "led by softwares." Without political reforms, these transformations are unlikely to occur. Economic sanctions are also necessary in that economic benefits constituted the original momentum for the spread of corruption.

1412-33 Haire, Susan Brodie. "Rating the ratings of the American Bar Association Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary." *Justice System Journal* (ISSN: 0098-261X), 22(1):1-17, 2001. [R 81410]

This empirical analysis of the ratings of the American Bar Association (ABA)'s Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary assesses the organization's screening role since the Carter administration. In addition to evaluative criteria, the ABA specifies the composition of the 15-member committee. Each judicial circuit has 1 member with an additional at-large member who serves as chair. Candidates complete a detailed personal data questionnaire, several sections of which correspond to the 3 dimensions of judicial ability recognized by the ABA: integrity, professional competence, and judicial temperament.

The odds of a high rating increased with legal and judicial experience. Caucasian males were more likely to receive a higher rating than minorities or females, even after controlling for the length of legal and judicial experiences. Overall, the study suggests an inherent bias in the rating process that favors traditional, establishment candidates. The ratings given to federal appeals court judges were not related to their subsequent influence on precedent. The ratings, however, did appear to distinguish differences in the abilities of district court judges at the time of their appointment.

1413-33 Lloyd, Randall D.; Weinberg, Leonard B.; Francis, Elizabeth. "An exploration of state and local judge mobility." *Justice System Journal* (ISSN: 0098-261X), 22(1):19-27, 2001. [R 81411]

Using 1997 survey data, this study explores the possible divergence between socialization and court environment with regard to the mobility patterns of state and local judges (N=431).

Fewer than three-fourths of western judges were raised in the West, while over 95% of judges in the Northeast grew up in that region. Migration appeared to have been regionally proximal and all but unidirectional; mobility was almost unidirectional. The Midwest had the largest percentage of judges who had been in the region their entire lives. Female judges were more likely to have moved between states but not between regions, and Democrats were slightly more likely to have moved than Republicans. The youngest judges—age 40 and under—were the least mobile. These findings emphasize the need for caution when considering region to reflect environmental influences alone.

1414-33 Eckhart, Dan. "Civil actions related to prison gangs: A survey of federal cases." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(1):59-64, 2001. [R 81418]

This study reviews prison gang-related civil cases in federal courts. In most cases inmates have claimed: (1) prison/jail officials failed to protect them from gang members; (2) their classification or placement based on their gang affiliation was unconstitutional; (3) institutional grooming policies, par-

tially implemented as an anti-gang measure, were unconstitutional; and (4) officials improperly prohibited written or audio materials believed to foster the development of prison gangs. Prison and jail officials should feel relatively safe taking preventive measures to curtail gang activities in their institutions because most federal court decisions have been in their favor.

1415-33 Senjo, Scott; Leip, Leslie A. "Testing therapeutic jurisprudence theory: An empirical assessment of the drug court process." *Western Criminology Review* 3(1):1-26, 2001. [R 81423] Available online at <http://wcr.sonoma.edu/v3n1/senjo.html>.

This study assesses the therapeutic impact of drug court processes on first-time, nonviolent felony drug offenders. It focuses attention on the 3 components most pertinent to the therapeutic jurisprudence theory: court monitoring, drug treatment, and criminal procedures. The sample consisted of 100 randomly chosen offenders who entered the Broward County, FL, drug court program in 1995. Data were obtained from urinalysis test results acquired from the Broward Addiction Recovery Center, direct observation of court proceedings and status conferences, and the Broward Courthouse database.

Increases in treatment and of supportive court-monitoring comments led to positive increases in offenders' behavioral change, and vice versa. The drug charge variable was negatively related to the dependent variable: those offenders with a cocaine charge were less likely to change their behavior. Whites were more likely than blacks to have clean urine tests. A model including the court-monitoring and treatment components had more explanatory power than ones that included court procedure and offender characteristics. The regression model that incorporated all of the independent variables was the most influential in explaining the variance in offenders' behavioral change as measured by the ratio of urine tests passed to urine tests taken. Therapeutic jurisprudence theory had explanatory power for understanding offenders' behavioral change.

1416-33 Bavon, A. "The effect of the Tarrant County drug court project on recidivism." *Evaluation and Program Planning* (ISSN: 0149-7189), 24(1):13-22, 2001. [R 81499]

This study examines the effect of a drug court program in Tarrant County, TX, on the criminal recidivism of its clients. The DIRECT Project was established in 1995 with a mission to break the cycle of substance abuse and criminal behavior of minor drug offenders ages 17 and older. Data were collected from 3 primary sources. The first is the DIRECT Project Closure List, which provides certain basic information including I.D. and case numbers, date of birth, admission and closure dates, and status in the program. Demographic and other socio-economic data were obtained from the DIRECT Project client files. Finally, information on criminal history was derived from the Criminal Justice Crime Information System. The sample ($N=264$) was drawn from offenders on the Project Closure Lists from fiscal years 1995-96 through

1997-98. The sample comprised a participant group of clients ($n=157$) and a comparison group of opt-outs ($n=107$).

Program retention and completion rates increased steadily over the 3-year study period. Also, program participants performed better on a number of the indicators of recidivism than did the comparison group. Although small substantive project effect sizes can be identified, no statistically significant difference in recidivism between program participants and the comparison group were found. Results suggest the DIRECT Project appears to be on track and having the desired effect of reducing recidivism among participants.

1417-33 Harmon, Talia Roitberg. *Overtured convictions in capital cases: A comparison between inmates released from death row because of doubts about their guilt and those who were executed*. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 2000. 387pp. App. [R 81575] Dissertation, University at Albany, State University of N.Y. UMI 9958827.

This qualitative and quantitative study analyzed the factors that led to overturned convictions in capital cases in the U.S. Inmates who were released from death row due to “doubts about their guilt” since 1970 ($n=76$) were identified through the research of Radelet, Lofquist, and Bedau (1996). A comparison group ($n=60$) was comprised of a random sample of persons convicted at trial and executed, from the same states, and in comparable numbers, to the inmates released from death row.

Prosecutorial misconduct, evidentiary errors, new evidence, and insufficient evidence were the primary factors cited by the courts for a reversal. Additionally, informants or persons most familiar with the cases noted the influence of prosecutorial misconduct, new evidence, police misconduct, perjury of witnesses, racial discrimination, and ineffective assistance of counsel as significant factors that led to the wrongful convictions and subsequent reversals.

Regarding factors that affected the appellate court outcome, allegations of perjury, the discovery of new evidence, the strength of the evidence, and the number of aggravating factors were significant predictors of judicial reversals. Several policy implications are discussed, such as increased sanctions against perjury, which may decrease the risk of error in capital cases.

1418-33 Hanbury, Barbara Michelle. *Are judges downwardly departing from the United States sentencing guidelines based on the offenders' personal characteristics?* Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 2000. 147pp. App. [R 81576] Dissertation, University of Maryland UMI 9967908.

This study examined whether, and to what extent, judges were influenced by the offender's background and social characteristics when departing from federal sentencing guidelines. Specifically, the study analyzed characteris-

tics of the defendant's family situation during childhood. Data were from the U.S. Sentencing Commission database. Of the federal defendants sentenced between October 1, 1994 and September 30, 1995 ($N=38,500$), a 5% random sample ($n=1,918$) was selected. Offender characteristic variables considered "not ordinarily relevant" under the current guidelines were selected, including age, education and vocational skills, mental and emotional condition, physical condition, prior employment record, and family ties and responsibilities. Additionally, certain offender characteristics, such as criminal history, the defendant's role in the offense, and race and gender of the defendant, were also analyzed.

Judicial decisions appeared to be influenced by the social characteristics of the offender. The most influential characteristics were physical condition (including drug dependence or abuse), previous employment, and family ties and responsibilities of the offender. The legally prescribed factors, such as criminal history and defendant's role in the offense, were also strongly related to downward departures. The extra-legal variable, race, was also a predictor of downward departure. Although the sentencing guidelines seek to reduce sentencing differences, judges are still influenced by the background characteristics of the offender.

1419-33 Semisch, Courtney Robison. *Differential sentencing outcomes for female federal drug traffickers: Gender disparity or suitable sanctions?* Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 2000. 213pp. App. [R 81578] Dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University UMI 9966894.

This study examines gender differences for a variety of sentencing outcomes. Cases for the analyses are from the U.S. Sentencing Commission ($N=12,625$). An analysis of all federal drug traffickers sentenced in fiscal year 1995 examined whether female offenders receive more lenient sentences. Results support previous findings: offense related factors, such as offense severity and criminal history, have the strongest effects on sentencing outcomes, but gender remains significant. Next, a subset of the 1995 data file including offense factors revealed the same general conclusions regarding gender, but shows that offense and guideline related factors have most of the predictive power in the relationship. The final part of the analysis examines why gender differences in sentencing outcomes persist. An examination of 34 pairs of male and female offenders matched on offense and demographic characteristics shows that most sentencing differences are attributable to role in the offense but that gender related issues often arise as departure reasons for female offenders.

1420-33 Sorensen, Jonathan R.; Pilgrim, Rocky L. "An actuarial risk assessment of violence posed by capital murder defendants." *The Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology* (ISSN: 0091-4169), 90(4):1251-1270, 2000. [R 81675]

This study uses actuarial methods to examine the accuracy and utility of predicting future dangerousness in capital cases under the current Texas death penalty statute. Data consisted of TX Department of Criminal Justice records of murderers who entered prison between January 1990 and December 1998 ($N=6,390$). The base rate of violence that can be expected from capital defendants was constructed. The estimated rate of failure, or commission of a violent act, over the first 111 months of incarceration was approximately 11%. Holding all institutional factors constant, the estimated likelihood of violence being committed by a newly received capital murderer over the next 40 years was .164. Only 6 factors were significantly related to violence. Three were related to the circumstances of the offense: involvement in a contemporaneous robbery/burglary, presence of multiple victims, and additional murder attempts/assaults. Gang membership, having served a prior prison term, and age, were 3 factors related to the characteristics of the offender. The most influential indicator of prison violence was the age of the defendant upon entry into prison.

The lives of capital murder defendants rest upon jurors' abilities to predict future behavior, but jurors often make these predictions without information that would allow an educated decision. Interviews with former capital jurors show the extent to which they actually believed capital defendants would pose a future danger. Median estimates, as reported by jurors, were an 85% likelihood that the defendant would commit a new violent crime and a 50% likelihood that the defendant would commit homicide if not given the death penalty—indicating that jurors do overestimate the likelihood of capital murderers' future violence.

1421-33 Kung, Cleo J. "Supporting the Snakeheads: Human smuggling from China and the 1996 Amendment to the U.S. statutory definition of 'refugee'." *The Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology* (ISSN: 0091-4169), 90(4):1271-1316, 2000. [R 81676]

This essay argues that the economic and cultural divide between the U.S. and China has resulted in misguided U.S. policies that have exacerbated the Chinese migrant smuggling problem. After tracing the history of human smuggling from China and describing the socioeconomic forces driving Chinese migration, current approaches to the Chinese human trade are discussed. American aversion to China's family planning programs, which resulted in the 1996 Amendment to the U.S. refugee law that recognized opposition to "coercive population control", is reviewed.

The 1996 Amendment is misguided legislation that reflects the cultural biases of its authors, and should be repealed because it facilitates the Chinese human smuggling business and conflicts with sound refugee policy. Current efforts to "crack down" on alien smuggling crimes and illegal immigration are reactive and ineffective in the face of transnational smuggling networks and socioeconomic factors. The Amendment is not the source of this problem, but it validates a type of claim that predominantly applies to only China. In doing so, the Amendment ignores the plight of millions of victims in desperate need of international protection.

1422-33 Gutierrez-Lobos, Karin; Wagner, Elisabeth; Schmidl-Mohl, Brigitte; and others. "Wrapped in silence: Psychotherapists and confidentiality in the courtroom." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(1):33-45, 2000. [R 81771]

This review addresses the impact of the Austrian Psychotherapy Act, which unlike legal provisions in the U.S., does not provide for any exceptions to breach of confidentiality. Analyzed are 3 common situations in psychotherapy that may jeopardize strict confidentiality: treating potentially dangerous patients, giving testimony, and serving as a therapist in prison.

Under the strict provisions of the Austrian Psychotherapy Act, a breach may be excusable in the case of a highly probable danger, but Austrian therapists cannot be obliged to serve as witnesses or experts in civil or criminal cases, as can their American counterparts. Psychotherapy in prison, where release is contingent on the success of the therapy and the divulging of information could be in the interests of the patient as well as the court and the public, requires a modified dealing with confidentiality.

1423-33 Logan, T.K.; Williams, Katie; Leukefeld, Carl; and others. "A drug court process evaluation: Methodology and findings." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(3):369-394, 2000. [R 81792]

This study describes the process evaluation methodology used for a Kentucky drug court program, established around 1997. Data were acquired from: in-depth interviews with program administrative personnel and 5 judges; a survey of and interviews with 22 randomly selected, active clients; and a survey of 7 drug court staff, 19 community treatment providers, 6 randomly selected defense attorneys, 4 prosecuting attorneys, and representatives from the probation and parole office, the county jail, and the local police department. In all, 69 individuals representing 10 different agency perspectives provided information.

Although the program was relatively new, it was highly regarded both locally and nationally. It has been implemented successfully, fits well in the local community, has served many eligible neighborhood residents, and has met its goals. The feedback from each of the agencies surveyed was overwhelmingly positive. The process evaluation approach provided in-depth information from a variety of perspectives on multiple dimensions of the program.

1424-33 Tang, Kwong-leung. "Cultural stereotypes and the justice system: The Canadian case of *R. v. Ewanchuk*." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(6):681-691, 2000. [R 81809]

This essay and review draws on the case of *R. v. Ewanchuk* (1999) to illustrate the widespread cultural biases and stereotypes against sexual assault victims among the judiciary in Canada.

The case, in which the Supreme Court overturned the lower court's finding of the availability of the implied-consent decree on the part of the accused, underscores the need to dispel the myths surrounding these victims. A few justices approvingly referred to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, remarking that the Canadian government should be committed to implementing this convention in the domestic legal system. Although this reliance on international law serves to reinforce efforts at eliminating sexual and cultural myths, women's groups must be vigilant about the lingering rape myths held by many judges in different layers of the court system.

1425-33 Fontana-Rosa, Julio Cesar. "Legal competency in a case of pedophilia: Advertising on the Internet." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 45(1):118-128, 2001. [R 81829]

This case study of pedophilia in Brazil presents an offender who used the Internet for contacting others of similar interests, as well as children for eventual personal encounters.

The case is considered in light of current literature that regards pedophilia as a pathological entity. As such, pedophilia should be considered a mental disorder in legal terms. In addition to the pedophilic-child binomial, discussion centers on the exploiter who is not affected by pedophilia but takes advantage of the Internet for profit. Because of the repugnancy that pedophilia generates, social pressure to apprehend the offender is intense and can result in witch hunting, of both the pedophile and the exploiter.

1426-33 Loow, Helene. "Incitement of racial hatred." *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention* (ISSN: 1404-3858), 1(2):109-120, 2000. [R 81831]

This essay reviews the advent of legislation pertaining to incitement of racial hatred in Sweden, and traces the influences of the legislation from its inception to the present.

The provisions, found in the Penal Code as well as in the Ordinance on Freedom of Expression, appeared in their initial form in 1948, and the law was sanctioned in 1956. Modifications were made in 1970, 1982, and 1988. No provision exists for prior censorship. The cases tried from the end of the 1940s and up to the beginning of the 1980s concerned mainly the dissemination of anti-Semitic material, and exercised little or no influence because of their rarity. In the 1980s, fueled in part by a series of trials involving racial utterances and incitement of racial hatred by 2 radio stations (Open Forum and Radio Islam), public discussion grew increasingly intense and racism and anti-Semitism emerged as important social questions. Several important

changes that have occurred in the application of the provisions in the last decade are discussed.

1427-33 Dripps, Donald. "The case for the contingent exclusionary rule." *American Criminal Law Review* (ISSN: 0164-0364), 38(1):1-146, 2001. [R 81837]

This legal note proposes a new conversation about constitutional remedies, including how exclusion and damages might be combined to provide an effective yet politically sustainable remedy for constitutional violations.

The proposed contingent suppression remedy has major advantages over the present system of self-contained suppression motions and self-contained damages actions. Compared to tort remedies, the proposed remedy solves the political problem because the federal courts set the damages. As for the valuation problem, for deterrent purposes damages are set equal to the expected governmental gain from the violation. Exclusion comes close to achieving this balance because, for the most part, evidence is gathered illegally to be used in prosecutions. Ways in which the new remedy might prompt improvements in the substantive law of criminal procedure are examined, with special attention to the Fourth Amendment, due process, and equal protection.

1428-33 Ledewitz, Bruce. "Mr. Carroll's mental state or what is meant by intent." *American Criminal Law Review* (ISSN: 0164-0364), 38(1):71-109, 2001. [R 81838]

This legal note focuses on the meaning and limits of mental state language in criminal law.

The psychological and moral assumptions of the mainstream approach to criminal law are reviewed prior to examining *Commonwealth vs. Carroll*, a 1963 case that seems to challenge these assumptions. In contrast to mainstream thinking, one might consider the insights of the philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein about the language of mental processes. Presumptions might be used to obviate mental state inquiry, which, unfortunately, raises constitutional issues. The possible consequences of such a change in criminal law are pondered. When a jury decides that someone intended to kill and therefore deserves a harsh punishment, society feels justified in the punishment, forgetting that neither jurors nor society have a clear idea of what those words mean. There are fewer differences among criminals and crimes than are acknowledged, and little ground for confidence in judgments.

1429-33 White, Ahmed A. "Rule of law and the limits of sovereignty: The private prison in jurisprudential perspective." *American Criminal Law Review* (ISSN: 0164-0364), 38(1):111-146, 2001. [R 81839]

This legal note argues that a rigorous jurisprudential critique of the private prison shows it to distort dramatically the relationship between state

and society in the criminal context. Moreover, this is accomplished in a way that contradicts the most central of liberal legal precepts: the rule of law.

Following Stanley Cohen's (1985) more general critique of criminal justice reforms, the private prison is an extravagant yet insidious aggregation of state power in a context where such power is deployed in a largely irrational way. The old convict lease system is the contemporary private prison's closest juridical antecedent. As such, this system closely anticipates the contemporary private prison's relationship to the rule of law and the question of sovereignty, as well as the positive, organic relationship between the private prison's abrogation of the rule of law and its persistent practical and legal failures.

1430-33 Mitchell, John B. "Why should the prosecutor get the last word?" *American Journal of Criminal Law* (ISSN: 0092-2315), 27(2):139-216, 2000. [R 81859]

This legal notes relies on a multitude of expert opinions in the fields of law, sociology, and psychology in considering whether the prosecution gains enough of an advantage from having the rebuttal closing argument to justify any change in argument order.

Within the field of rhetoric exists a world of rebuttal techniques that can be strategically conjoined with a prosecutor's initial closing. Cognitive psychology suggests that with the rebuttal, the prosecutor has the opportunity to effect the final narrative or story the jurors will rely on to reach their final decision. Permitting a citizen's fate to possibly be determined by the order of arguments is not a risk the legal system should willingly take. Rather than reverse the order of arguments, the defense closing should serve as the end, with last words coming from the defendant.

1431-33 Grona, Brooke. "School discipline: What process is due? What process is deserved?" *American Journal of Criminal Law* (ISSN: 0092-2315), 27(2):233-247, 2000. [R 81860]

This legal note outlines the problem of school violence, and the (sometimes problematic) responses of the U.S. Congress to this growing problem.

The legal implications of education, the rights of students, and the rights of the government are discussed, as are problems associated with disciplinary approaches, specifically zero-tolerance legislation. The Austin (TX) School District's Code of Conduct is used as an example to demonstrate some of the issues that arise in legislating student conduct. Discipline systems should be individualized yet systematically fair. The safety of all students must remain a high priority, and this can be achieved within a system that exposes students to compassionate discipline.

1432-33 Arrigo, Bruce A.; Bardwell, Mark C. "Law, psychology, and competency to stand trial: Problems with and implications for

high-profile cases.” *Criminal Justice Policy Review* (ISSN: 0887-4034), 11(1):16-43, 2000. [R 81898]

This essay examines the competency to stand trial (CST) hearing and problems stemming from both the legal standard used and the psychological procedures employed. Particular attention is paid to pretrial outcome difficulties, including problems associated with mental health defendants who pro se their cases (e.g., Colin Ferguson), or whose competency screenings are suspect (e.g., Theodore Kaczynski).

The CST legal construct and the diagnostic instruments used to assess mental ability have failed. Not only have some defendants wrongfully been found competent, resulting in psychologically impaired and ineffective self-representation (i.e., Ferguson), other defendants have not proceeded to trial for fear that the CST ruling would eventually undermine the government’s otherwise evidence-filled case (i.e., Kaczynski). Clearly, the courts’ reliance on clinical judgments concerning fitness to stand trial is not productive. Trial judges should regard forensic psychological assessments as informational, not dispositive, for the CST finding. To implement this policy recommendation, several corresponding legal reforms are necessary, including the right to standby counsel and the right to hybrid representation.

1433-33 Fradella, Henry F. “Mandatory minimum sentences: Arizona’s ineffective tool for the social control of driving under the influence.” *Criminal Justice Policy Review* (ISSN: 0887-4034), 11(2):113-135, 2000. [R 81902]

This study examines the legislative history of Arizona’s driving under the influence (DUI) laws from 1975 through 1995, and the corresponding changes in the DUI arrest rate. Data regarding DUI arrests were gathered from the AZ Department of Public Safety (N=110,919). A statistically significant decrease in DUI occurred as a result of the implementation of informal social controls throughout the relevant time frame. However, increasing criminal sanctions, including the imposition of mandatory minimum sentences for first-time offenders, have had little or no effect on DUI behaviors. Mandatory minimum sentences are ineffective because they fail to place the offense in context with respect to the offenders, who often do not respond to the intended deterrent effect of such sentences.

1434-33 Spohn, Cassia; Beichner, Dawn. “Is preferential treatment of female offenders a thing of the past? A multisite study of gender, race, and imprisonment.” *Criminal Justice Policy Review* (ISSN: 0887-4034), 11(2):149-184, 2000. [R 81904]

This study examines whether preferential treatment of female offenders exists, and looks at the circumstances under which it may occur, for whom, and the type of interaction it may have with gender, race and ethnicity. The 3 jurisdictions included in the study were: Cook County, IL; Dade County, FL; and Jackson County, MO. Data on 7,070 offenders convicted of felonies were

collected from the courts in all 3 jurisdictions. A sample of judges, prosecutors, and public defenders were also interviewed in each of the 3 areas ($n=111$).

In all 3 jurisdictions, women face significantly lower odds of incarceration than do men. The effect of race was also conditioned by gender, but the effect of gender is not conditioned by race. Harsher treatment of racial minorities, however, is confined to men but more lenient treatment of women is found for both racial minorities and whites. Judicial decision making reflects the interplay of legally relevant case characteristics and of attributional stereotypes that portray certain types of offenders as more blameworthy, more dangerous, and more threatening than other offenders.

1435-33 Callahan, Lisa; Acker, James R.; Cerulli, Catherine. "Accommodating death penalty legislation: Personal and professional views of assistant district attorneys toward capital punishment." *American Journal of Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 1066-2316), 25(1):15-29, 2000. [R 81914]

This study examines the effect that new capital punishment legislation has on the work environment and professional orientations of district attorneys in New York. Surveys were mailed to assistant district attorneys ($N=191$) in May of 1997, 2 years after new legislation was passed. Assistant district attorneys (ADA) hold widely divergent views about capital punishment, although most respondents failed to recognize their colleagues' differing opinions. Nearly 30% report being generally opposed to capital punishment for first-degree murder; those who do support it rely on retribution and, to a lesser degree, incapacitation as its justification. Several gender differences exist, such as females being more troubled by the prospect of prosecuting a capital case than their male counterparts. Those with supervisory responsibilities generally believe the death penalty will have a greater effect on their duties because of the substantial investment of time and other resources capital cases require. Roughly 20% of ADAs also believed that their views on the death penalty could affect job opportunities.

1436-33 Lanier, Mark M.; Miller III, Cloud. "The Allen Charge: Expedient justice or coercion?" *American Journal of Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 1066-2316), 25(1):31-40, 2000. [R 81915]

This study examines the coercive nature of the Allen Charge, a trial instruction the presiding judge issues to the jury to encourage a quick verdict when the decision-making process appears to have stalled. Data used were cases in which the Allen Charge was appealed at the federal appellate court level from January 1964 through March 1999 ($N=566$).

The Allen Charge is suspect in several regards. First, there is a wide disparity at the lower court level based on the number of appeals among the courts and their reliance on the Charge. Divergent use of the Charge suggests a lack of uniformity, which, in turn, begs the question of fundamental

fairness. Second, the number of cases appealed due to the issuance of the Charge is worrisome. While the lower courts may view its use as expedient, it ultimately delays and increases the psychological, physical, and monetary burdens associated with the legal process. Finally, the variation associated with the affirmation of guilty verdicts throughout the circuits fuels the perception that the Federal Appellate Courts may not be operating uniformly, although this requires further detailed investigation. Findings do not offer empirical support for its continued use.

1437-33 Steffensmeier, Darrell; Demuth, Stephen. "Ethnicity and judges' sentencing decisions: Hispanic-Black-White comparisons." *Criminology* (ISSN: 0011-1384), 39(1):145-178, 2001. [R 81927]

This study examines sentencing practices in Pennsylvania, comparing the sentence outcomes of white, black, and Hispanic defendants. Individual-level data were obtained from the PA Commission on Sentencing for the years 1991-1994 (N=96,000). At the general level, considerable consistency was found in the sentencing of similar criminal defendants convicted of the same offense. However, some important ethnic-race disparities emerged. Besides the overall more lenient treatment of white defendants, Hispanic defendants are the subgroup most at risk to receive the harshest penalty. This pattern is held across all comparisons - i.e. for both the in/out and term-length decisions and for both drug and nondrug cases. These findings raise concerns about the equal application of law and the wherewithal of the sentencing guidelines in reducing sentencing disparities of any kind.

1438-33 Kassebaum, Gene; Okamoto, Duane K. "The drug court as a sentencing model." *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 1043-9862), 17(2):89-104, 2001. [R 82260]

In a special journal issue on Alternative Sentencing: Three-strikes Laws, this study evaluates the Hawaii Drug Court program. In Phase I, a 30-day period devoted to orienting and assessing clients and developing a case plan, participants complete the Life Skills Training Course, which includes alcohol/drug education, critical thinking and cognitive restructuring, and social skills training. Phase II, a 6- to 8-month alcohol and other drug treatment phase, may incorporate outpatient or inpatient treatment with group and individual therapy. Phase III is a 3- to 4-month aftercare phase. A sample of 102 persons admitted to the program and 120 reviewed and rejected from January through June 1996 were compared. Data were obtained from interviews with treatment providers, judges, and administrators; attendance at court hearings and graduation ceremonies; and the Offender Based Transaction System.

It may be that differences in prior record, rather than the status of pretrial or probation, are responsible for success rates differences. Both prior felony and drug convictions were indicators of a higher risk of termination. Only 22% of high-risk clients graduated and 47% were terminated, whereas 60% of the low-risk clients graduated and only 5% were terminated. The number

of cases is small, however, when subdivided in this way, and this conclusion is tentative. Although the program has adhered to its mission statement and met its stated goals, a follow-up study of graduates is necessary to conclude that it is successful.

1439-33 Weinrath, Michael; Gartrell, John. "Specific deterrence and sentence length." *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 1943-9862), 17(2):105-122, 2001. [R 82261]

This study assesses the effect of sentence length on drunk driving recidivism, using official records in a retrospective research design. A sample of 514 people incarcerated for Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) between October 1989 and June 1991 were followed up for 24 to 25 months in Alberta, CAN.

Sentence length exerted consistent deterrent effects on repeat DWI, even for chronic offenders. Shorter sentences were less effective in discouraging drunk driving recidivism, while sentences longer than 6 months did not produce additional benefits.

1440-33 Kingsnorth, Rodney F.; MacIntosh, Randall C.; Berdahl, Terceira; and others. "Domestic violence: The role of interracial/ethnic dyads in criminal court processing." *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 1943-9862), 17(2):123-141, 2001. [R 82262]

In a special journal issue on Alternative Sentencing, this study analyzes the impact of interracial/ethnic dyads on domestic violence case processing through the Sacramento County Criminal Court system from July 1, 1995 to June 30, 1996. A random sample of 455 cases was selected.

Logistic and linear regression analyses revealed no effect of such dyads at any decision points. Extralegal variables, such as defendants' substance abuse at the time of the offenses, attained or approached significance in all models. Substance abuse by the victim, as well as marital and cohabitation status, failed to attain significance. Conversely, victim characteristics (e.g., violent behavior leading to an arrest) played an extremely important role in determining whether a case will even progress beyond the filing stage. Victim cooperation, which only approached significance in the case filing decision, became highly significant in the decision to dismiss or vigorously pursue full prosecution. Finally, only legal variables—conviction severity, prior prison terms, and prior domestic violence arrests—shaped sentence length.

1441-33 Bammann, Kai. "Die unterbrechung der strafvollstreckung bei auslieferung oder ausweisung." (The suspension of prison sentences in case of extradition or expulsion) *Monatsschrift fuer Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform* (ISSN: 0026-9301), 84(2):91-106, 2001. [R 82991] Language: German.

This study investigates the implementation of Section 456a of the German Code of Criminal Procedure, which allows for the suspension of sentences for the purpose of extradition or expulsion. Questionnaire data were obtained

from the chief public prosecutor offices (Generalstaatsanwaltschaften). With one exception, all German States have passed bylaws for implementing Section 456a, regulating, for example, the minimum time to be served prior to an extradition or expulsion. No major differences exist, except with regard to life terms, where the minimum time ranges from 8 to 15 years.

1442-33 Kuntze-Kaufhold, Gregor. "Recht entsteht dadurch nicht dass mer's regelmaessig macht." (What is right is not what is regularly done) *Monatsschrift fuer Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform* (ISSN: 0026-9301), 84(3):191-211, 2001. [R 82995] Language: German.

This case study investigates how the presumption of innocence is unconsciously undermined in the course of a criminal trial. Court transcripts of a 1998 assault case tried before a lower court (Amtsgericht) in Darmstadt, Germany, were analyzed. The judge in the case, by intimidating the defendant and witnesses, steered their statements and behavior in a certain direction. The judge violated the principle of ideological self-restraint. The sum of the factors contributing to his decision produced an inconsistent pattern. Although influenced by his personal mood, the judge at the same time claimed to represent the general public. Emotional and ideological involvement of judges cannot be neutralized by legal doctrine, only by techniques of internal supervision.

1443-33 Hodgson, Jacqueline. "The police, the prosecutor and the juge d'instruction. Judicial supervision in France: Theory and Practice." *British Journal of Criminology* (ISSN: 0007-0955), 41(2):342-361, 2001. [R 83008]

This essay study of French pre-trial justice discusses the inquisitorial method of judicial supervision as a possible means of better controlling police discretion in the exercise of their investigatory powers in common-law systems. Direct observation, interviews and questionnaires provide data by which to examine the importance of occupational cultures in understanding the daily practices of legal personnel.

Direct involvement of the supervisor in the investigation is anticipated neither by the text of the law, nor by the legal actors themselves. Supervision and direction are constituted by a form of bureaucratic review which includes some regulation but which relies upon and is principally concerned with form rather than the content of investigations. Integral to the understanding and practice of supervision is a reliance upon professional ideologies, trust and hierarchy and above all, the status as magistrate, rather than a concern with proactive or direct intervention.

Notions of judicial supervision need to be explored in terms of their meaning within the legal culture in which they exist and the consequences they have for the functioning of other parts of the legal process, be it the role of the defense or the independence of the investigation and prosecution from political influence.

Adult Corrections

1444-33 Mead, Ed; Wright, Paul; Abu-Jamal, Mumia; and others. "Critical resistance to the prison-industrial complex." *Social Justice: A Journal of Crime, Conflict & World Order* (ISSN: 0094-7571), 27(3):1-223, 2000. [R 83183]

This special issue of *Social Justice* focuses on prison abolition as a goal and theme. The issue is broadly divided into system analyses and articles centering on organizing for change — reports of struggles against the system and toward the realization of new visions.

The first section, *The Politics of Prison*, contains 7 articles: "Reflections on Crime and Class" by Ed Mead; "The Cultural Commodification of Prisons" by Paul Wright; "The Industry of Fear" by Mumia Abu-Jamal; "Prisons, Social Control and Political Prisoners" by Marilyn Buck; "Urban Pedagogies and the Celling of Adolescents of Color" by Garrett Albert Duncan; "Crime as Social Control" by Christian Parenti; and "Prison Psychosis" by M. Grayson L. Taylor.

The second section, *Native Populations: Confronting the INS and Reservation Politics*, examines the issues of social control and brutality with native peoples, through 4 articles: "Opening up Borderland Studies: A Review of U.S.-Mexico Border Militarization Discourse" by Jose Palafox; "The Role of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the Prison-industrial Complex" by Michael Welch; "Political Surveillance, State Repression, and Class Resistance: The Puerto Rican Experience" by Rene Francisco Poitevin; and "Policing the Rez: Keeping No Peace in Indian Country" by Dian Million.

The third section, *Organizing for Change*, contains 3 articles: "Maximum Security" by Margo Okazawa-Rey and Gwyn Kirk; "Transatlantic Visions: Resisting the Globalization of Mass Incarceration" by Julia Sudbury; and "Yell Real Loud: HIV-positive Women Prisoners Challenge Constructions of Justice."

The fourth section, *The Role of Conferences in Building Movements*, contains 4 articles: "Reflections on Inside/out Organizing" by Karlene Faith; "Women Prisoners on the Cutting Edge: Development of the Activist Women Prisoners' Rights Movement" by Ellen Barry; "American Radical Traditions in Conference Organizing" by Marge Frantz; and "Reflections on Critical Resistance" by Bo Brown, Terry Kupers, Andy Smith, and Julia Sudbury.

The final section, *Abolition Today*, contains 3 articles: "Slavery and Prison—Understanding the Connections" by Kim Gilmore; "This is an Illogical Statement: Dangerous Trends in Anti-prison Activism" by Camille E.S.A. Acey; and "The Challenge of Prison Abolition: A Conversation" by Angela Y. Davis and Dylan Rodriguez.

1445-33 Toch, Hans. "Altruistic activity as correctional treatment." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(3):270-278, 2000. [R 81786]

This essay describes activities by prisoners that assist underprivileged populations such as the elderly, children, and the disabled.

The benefits of such involvement for offenders include a sense of accomplishment, grounded increments in self-esteem, meaningful purposiveness, and obvious restorative implications. Altruistic activity can contribute to cognitive restructuring, especially where opportunities to engage in such behavior are diversified and the experience and feelings of participants are shared in supportive groups. In addition, it is an important symbiotic link between individual development and organizational development. Five recommendations for promoting the rehabilitative effects of altruistic activities are described.

1446-33 Petersilia, Joan. "When prisoners return to the community: Political, economic, and social consequences." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(3):1-10, 2001. [R 82912]

This essay examines the political, economic and social consequences of offender reintegration. More prisoners are leaving US prisons after completing their sentences than at any point in US history. We will likely witness a number of collateral consequences as a result (e.g., increases in child abuse, family violence, the spread of infectious diseases, homelessness, and community disorganization). Upon release, 80% of parolees will be assigned to parole supervision; the remaining 20% will have "maxed out," and not require any. Those released, however, will face a multitude of difficulties in trying to reenter the outside community successfully. They remain largely uneducated, unskilled, and usually without solid family support systems. Six types of collateral consequences related to this reintegration are discussed: community cohesion; employment and economic well being; democratic participation and political alienation; family stabilization and childhood development; mental and physical health; and homelessness. More research is needed on prisoner reentry services and the release decision in order to create effective reintegration programming.

1447-33 Burke, Peggy B. "Collaboration for successful prisoner reentry: The role of parole and the courts." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(3):11-22, 2001. [R 82913]

This essay reviews the importance of collaboration among criminal justice policy makers, particularly the courts and the parole authority, as a key strategy to successful offender reintegration. Heightened interest in reentry may allow a convergence of support for sensible progress in sentencing and corrections. To seize this opportunity we must capitalize on the potency of "reentry" as a clear and elevating goal; use the considerable base of research and experience about effective interventions to better craft solutions; understand the goal of "successful reentry" as squarely within the mainstream of thinking about US sentencing and corrections; look to the infrastructures already within the system that provide a sound foundation for a renewed em-

phasis on reentry; and recognize the importance of collaboration in achieving this success.

1448-33 Travis, Jeremy. "But they all come back: Rethinking prisoner reentry." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(3):23-33, 2001. [R 82914]

This essay examines the processes and goals of offender reentry. Traditional mechanisms for managing reentry have been significantly weakened while a growing number of people are being released into the community after serving their prison terms. The reentry process presents critical and largely unrecognized opportunities for advancing social goals, particularly the principles of restorative justice. Furthermore, the role of "reentry manager" is undergoing major redefinition and the judiciary should play a far greater role in managing reentry. A reentry model, constructed from these premises, is described, consisting of the judge as reentry manager. Although too much may be invested in the current system to consider the proposed reentry model, the main challenge would be the creation of interagency partnerships essential to making the model work. New challenges and opportunities surrounding the issue of reentry may call for new ways of thinking about this problem.

1449-33 Horn, Martin F. "Rethinking sentencing." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(3):34-40, 2001. [R 82915]

This essay proposes the use of explicit and transparent sentences instead of the overused option of imprisonment. Four main propositions are presented: 1) punishment, imprisonment in particular, should be reserved for the incapacitation of dangerous people; 2) the length and nature of a prison sentence should be fixed at the time of sentencing in all its elements, i.e. sentences must be explicit and transparent; 3) discretionary parole decision making should be abolished; and 4) we must rethink the role and operation of the prison as an enhancer of public safety. A model of personal responsibility is proposed that examines the expected goals of parole supervision. Parole agencies currently lack the capacity to meet public expectations. Their predictive powers are weak, and "supervision" is a misnomer. By making offenders responsible for their release and their success, and equipping them with the tools necessary to achieve success, public safety can be enhanced.

1450-33 Lehman, Joseph D. "Reinventing community corrections in Washington State." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(3):41-45, 2001. [R 82916]

This study presents a community-oriented model of supervision for reentry in WA. The model uses a combination of actuarial-based instruments and criteria to define the nature of the harm done, determine the levels of necessary supervision, identify risk factors, and finally impose the conditions. The

connection to the community is established through risk management teams made up of department staff, victims or their advocates, police, treatment providers, and community members, called guardians. Four key elements involved in the transition to the use of this model are: focusing on cases of high risk; engaging in risk-mitigation strategies; holding offenders accountable for their behavior; and partnering with others in the community to contribute to community safety. It is hoped that this model can influence those aspects of offenders' lives that are risk factors, and in the process, create protective factors that will help them to avoid criminal behavior. This necessitates new methods of evaluation to measure the model's success.

1451-33 Wilkinson, Reginald A. "Offender reentry: A storm overdue." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(3):46-51, 2001. [R 82917]

This essay examines the philosophy and dynamics of the reentry process. The reentry process should begin upon entry into the system as opposed to a few weeks before release. A comprehensive reentry plan must encompass a core set of evidence-based programming that centers on the offenders' economic viability on release through such mechanisms as education, vocation, and professional intervention for special needs when necessary. Ohio's Sex Offender Risk Reduction Center, a program focusing on reducing the risk of recidivism of sex offenses, is an example of how such a reentry process should work.

1452-33 Shapiro, Carol; Schwartz, Meryl. "Coming home: Building on family connections." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(3):52-61, 2001. [R 82918]

This essay describes La Bodega de la Familia, a correctional program in New York City that offers a model for strengthening the relationship between offenders and their families. La Bodega provides an array of services, including family case management, counseling and relapse prevention, and 24-hour crisis intervention. Its signature service is family case management, an inclusive process that engages the substance abuser, family members, supervision officers, and treatment providers to identify and mobilize a family's inherent strengths and resources, and to build a network of healthy relationships to support the offender. Many correctional managers already recognize the benefits of institutional programming that encourages family connections, yet attention to families after release is less common. A family-focused approach, such as this program provides, fosters new relationships between families and supervision officers, and enhances government's access to resources not previously at its disposal for supporting offenders in the community. Families are also enabled to better help their loved ones through a difficult, and hopefully successful, reentry.

1453-33 Rose, Dina R.; Clear, Todd R.; Ryder, Judith A. "Addressing the unintended consequences of incarceration through community-oriented services at the neighborhood level." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(3):62-71, 2001. [R 82919]

This study examines the spatial impact of incarceration, and considers how community-oriented services might offset some of the unintended consequences of incarceration. Data were collected from focus groups conducted in Tallahassee, FL, in June 2000, as part of a study of 2 high-incarceration neighborhoods. The groups comprised people who either live or have businesses in the 2 neighborhoods ($n=26$) or were residents released from prison within the last 4 years ($n=13$). Participants were asked about the impact of the removal and reentry process on themselves, their families, and their communities.

Incarceration affects people and their neighborhoods in complicated ways that are both positive and negative and can be categorized into 4 domains: stigma, financial impacts, issues regarding identity, and maintaining interpersonal relationships and networks. Recommendations for addressing the unintended consequences of removal and of reentry are described, followed by a plan for service delivery in the community. This community-oriented approach recommends concentrating services in high-need areas. Such a neighborhood-based center would provide a locus for community activism, fundraising, and a natural place to involve groups in problem solving. Enhanced partnerships with the police and others in the community would improve the effectiveness of this approach.

1454-33 Fleisher, Mark S.; Decker, Scott H. "An overview of the challenge of prison gangs." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(1):1-9, 2001. [R 81413]

This essay and review traces the history of and correctional mechanisms to cope with prison gangs, which disrupt programming, threaten safety, and erode institutional quality of life.

Suppression strategies (segregation, lockdowns, transfers) have been the most common response to prison gangs. However, given the complexity of gangs, effective intervention must include improved strategies for community reentry, as well as greater collaboration between correctional agencies and researchers on prison gang management policies and practices. If communities do not structure intervention to include more than law enforcement suppression, prison gangs are likely to gain a stronger hold in communities, rendering drug gangs more powerful forces in the neighborhood.

1455-33 Carlson, Peter M. "Prison interventions: Evolving strategies to control security threat groups." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(1):10-22, 2001. [R 81414]

In a special journal issue on Responding to the Threat of Gangs: Leadership and Management Strategies, this report reviews the strategies of 7 correctional systems to help neutralize the influence of major gang leaders and players. The systems are located in California, Texas, New York State, Florida, Ohio and Connecticut, as well as the U.S. Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Correctional agencies must define success in accord with their own unique gang problems and challenges. Each jurisdiction first must strategically decide some basic gang management issues. For example, will the agency track gang membership or only focus on individual behavior? Will gang members be dispersed among facilities or centralized in 1 location? Each decision has a cost associated with it in terms of budget, staff, and facility availability. Costs can be high and the resources needed huge. Despite this fact, agency leaders are in agreement that the costs of ignoring negative inmate groups are much higher than the resources required to face this challenge proactively.

1456-33 Scott, Gregory. "Broken windows behind bars: Eradicating prison gangs through ecological hardening and symbol cleansing." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(1):23-36, 2001. [R 81415]

This essay and review examines social and cultural factors related to the organization of the prison gang as a means to better understand gangs' criminogenic qualities and its capacity for resisting intervention.

Inmates play a large part in the development of prison gang culture, but so do prison guards, their supervisors, the executive leadership of the prison, and regional and statewide administrators. The key to controlling gangs lies in a facility's ability to deal strategically with resource allocation among inmates and staff. This can be accomplished by eliminating the symptoms of disorganization and disorder, provided the effort involves supplanting gang systems with more legitimate ones. A set of gang control tactics and strategies promulgated and implemented by the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) is described. Absent critical empirical study, it is impossible to say whether IDOC's adaptation of the broken windows approach (G. Kelling and C. Coles, 1996) is effective, but an attempt is made to show that it is headed in the right direction. This is in a special issue of the journal, Responding to the Threat of Gangs: Leadership and Management Strategies.

1457-33 Davis, Mark S.; Flannery, Daniel J. "The institutional treatment of gang members." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(1):37-46, 2001. [R 81416]

This essay and review examines some of the psychosocial problems of inmate gang members and interventions that have shown some measure of success. Both former street gang members and recent converts are often admitted to prison with histories of physical and sexual abuse, substance abuse, psychiatric disturbances, posttraumatic stress disorder, cognitive deficits, poor self esteem, and other problems. Psychological interventions in-

clude cognitive-behavioral approaches, therapeutic communities, multi-systemic therapy, and recreational therapy. To be most effective, treatment programs should be part of a more comprehensive commitment by the correctional administration. Emphasis is on the need to devote substantial financial and other resources (e.g., the inmate's family and community) to the treatment of gang-affiliated offenders in correctional settings.

1458-33 Krienert, Jessie L.; Fleisher, Mark S. "Gang membership as a proxy for social deficiencies: A study of Nebraska inmates." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(1):47-58, 2001. [R 81417]

This study constructs a profile of incarcerated gang members by comparing inmates who self-reported gang membership to those who did not during 704 structured intake interviews at the Diagnostic and Evaluation Center in Lincoln, NE.

Only 12.1% of inmates claimed a gang affiliation, though this percentage requires verification. What is more alarming is the high level of social deficiencies that emerged in the self-reported gang cohort. These individuals were poorly educated and had little meaningful employment history, a propensity toward aggressive and violent behavior, and high levels of drug addiction. Such findings are a threat to correctional efforts to generate programs, such as meaningful employment, that may provide inmates with income and on-the-job training in preparation for release. These data, for gang and non-gang members alike, strongly suggest that meaningful employment programming will depend on the development of remedial education and intense substance abuse counseling.

1459-33 McLin, Elizabeth. "A duty to kill: An occupational perspective from the front lines of a killing institution." In: *Sociology of Crime, Law and Deviance, vol. 2*, edited by Jeffery T. Ulmer. New York, NY: Elsevier Science, 2000. 133-166. [R 80160] (ISBN: 0-7623-0680-7).

In an attempt to expand the discourse on capital punishment to include the human dimension, this exploratory study analyzed a semistructured interview conducted in 1996 with a high-level state official charged with active participation in state-sponsored executions. Six areas pertinent to the death penalty are addressed: general stance; the present justice system; publicity of executions; duty to witness; logistical issues; and feedback on pro and con statements from students. As a public servant, the official is carrying out the wishes of the public. It is the public's responsibility to understand the details and consequences of those wishes.

1460-33 Arrigo, Bruce A.; Williams, Christopher R. "Reading prisons: A metaphoric-organizational approach." In: *Sociology of Crime*,

Law and Deviance, edited by Jeffery T. Ulmer. New York, NY: Elsevier Science, 2000. 191-231. [R 80162] (ISBN: 0-7623-0680-7).

This review addresses the more common practices and behaviors in the prison system from an organizational perspective, utilizing G. Morgan's (1997) organizational template on metaphorical analysis. An eclectic mix of existing corrections literature is used to demonstrate how these metaphors routinely shape correctional research, practice, and policy.

Morgan identifies 8 metaphors for comprehending the behavior of organizations. As applied to correctional facilities, these metaphors discuss the prison as: culture, organism, brain, instrument of domination, political system, machine, psychic confinement, and flux and transformation. Each of the sections that follow begins with an overview of Morgan's position on the metaphor under consideration and why it applies to prisons, followed by a discussion as to where and how the relevant corrections literature supports the metaphor's existence. The sections conclude by exploring the implications of Morgan's "frame" for research, practice, and policy. The viability of adopting the proposed organizational model for future prison studies is examined.

1461-33 Rogers, G.; Mawby, R.I. *Probation involvement with victims of serious crime: An evaluation of the Devon Partnership Model*. Plymouth, UK: Department of Social Policy and Social Work, University of Plymouth, 1999. 52pp. App. [R 80687] (ISBN: 1-84102-044-3).

This study evaluates the Devon Partnership Model, developed by the Devon (UK) Probation Service. The model is distinctive in that collaborative procedures were devised with Victim Support services from the outset. Probation officers contact victims by letter inquiring whether they would like to receive further information. Victim work is fully integrated into the supervisory role of the officers and is complementary to existing tasks. Data were gathered on 274 cases filed before June 1998; supplementary sources included questionnaires completed by probation officers and Victim Support workers, and interviews with 7 victims.

Findings were overwhelmingly positive. While 1 victim did not realize that Victim Support had been involved, the remainder generally agreed that the joining of probation and Victim Support brought considerable benefits. Equally, both probation officers and Victim Support workers agreed that collaborative work was advantageous, even when they had slight reservations about precise details. Recommendations are offered in the areas of: timing of contact, communication of the service, training and support, feedback and monitoring, and probation officers and their role. An appendix features 2 case studies.

1462-33 Casella, Eleanor Conlin. "'Doing trade': A sexual economy of nineteenth-century Australian female convict prisons." *World Archaeology* (ISSN: 0043-8243), 32(2):209-221, 2000. [R 81142]

This study analyzes illicit bartering within the Ross Female Factory, a 19th century Australian colonial prison for transported British convicts. Analyses of documentary records, and the differential distribution patterns of buttons and other materials provided evidence of the sexual dynamics of the convict black market.

The prison ward intended for punitive isolation and deprivation had the greatest concentration of materials associated with barter and smuggling. Trafficking provided the incarcerated women with essential resources and diverting luxuries. The illicit objects found — both coins and non-uniform buttons — could materially represent the internal operation of a black-market economy. Given the nature of 'trade' with Van Diemen's Land (another colony located near Ross), the shadowy bartering of sex could simultaneously have represented the resistant dynamics of unsanctioned female sexuality. Trafficking transformed the objects of trade into valuable tokens of enticed desire and illicit sexual expression.

1463-33 Eddy, Bruce A.; Powell, Melissa J.; Szubka, Margaret H.; and others. "Challenges in research with incarcerated parents and importance in violence prevention." *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* (ISSN: 0749-3797), 20(1S):56-62, 2001. [R 81263]

This study evaluates an inmate parenting program. The intervention, conducted in a US jail, included the distribution of a parenting manual to both the study and control groups, and the completion of classroom training by the study group. Interviews were completed with 152 participants, their oldest child (aged 3 to 10 years) and with the primary caregiver before program entry. Follow-up interviews are currently being conducted.

Incarcerated parents and their families have many substantial needs associated with both criminal behavior and deficits in parenting skills. Successful interventions for parents in jail require several important components. Training materials must address the need for information in basic language and accommodate a variety of cultural backgrounds. Outreach communication to gain the support of staff must also be initiated prior to the intervention and be an ongoing process.

This intervention targeted parents with mental health or substance abuse concerns. Although these characteristics are prevalent in incarcerated populations and are risk factors for youth violence, they may have contributed to the transience and dynamic parenting roles found here. Future research may benefit from a focus on somewhat lower-risk inmates. Evaluating the success of parent training was found to be difficult due to radical changes in family roles and severed relationships. Future evaluations will be assisted by more narrowly selecting participants according to the longevity of the parental type of relationship; the criteria should not be based solely on biological or legal grounds.

1464-33 Hannah-Moffat, Kelly. *Punishment in disguise: Penal governance and federal imprisonment of women in Canada*. Toronto,

CAN: University of Toronto Press, 2001. 250pp. [R 81280] (ISBN: 0-8020-4690-8).

This study traces the emergence of Canada's current federal regime of women's imprisonment. Building on a Foucauldian analysis of power/knowledge as well as the contributions of governmentality scholars, this study shows how penal regimes rely on various forms of power/knowledge relations, and how they become the target of various programs of reform. Describing women's engagement with penal reform, the book outlines the cooperation, fragmentation and compromises that resulted from reformers' attempts to alter the conditions and terms of women's confinement. Specific historical periods are used to demonstrate the dynamics of a gendered form of penal governance.

Given its primary functions of custody and punishment, the prison system itself consistently thwarts attempts at progressive reform. Avoiding universal and reductionist claims about women's oppression, the research argues that there is a need to explore the specific elements of institutional power relations.

1465-33 National Institute of Corrections. *Responding to women offenders in the community*. Washington, D.C.; 2000. 49pp. [R 81313] Topics in Community Corrections.

This collection contains 10 previously unpublished articles by practitioners and researchers that highlight both the critical problems and some of the most promising practices in community corrections' response to female offenders.

Mary Scully Whitaker examines how community corrections agencies may come to understand why they should respond differently to women than men. Meda Chesney-Lind then explains why gender matters in criminal justice system involvement. Barbara Bloom and Anne McDiarmid examine the guiding principles for developing gender-responsive programs from both researcher and practitioner viewpoints. Three examples of partnerships between criminal justice and treatment systems that are designed to respond to the needs of women offenders are then examined by Robin Hoskins (Maricopa County Partnership, Phoenix, AZ); Joan Gillece (The Phoenix Project, Baltimore, MD); and Dinny Prichard (Project Reconnect, St. Paul, MN).

The critical role of residential programming for women offenders and their children is explored by Karen Chapple. Larry Muse (Hamilton County, OH) and Terrie McDermott (Cook county, IL) examine the work of 2 jurisdictions that established task forces or systemwide policy teams to undertake a long-term process of improving decision making about women offenders and women's programs. Finally, Ann Jacobs examines the challenges of improving women's ability to succeed in the community in the face of public policy changes over the past decade.

1466-33 Olson, David E.; Ramker, Gerald F. "Crime does not pay, but criminals may: Factors influencing the imposition and collection

of probation fees.” *Justice System Journal* (ISSN: 0098-261X), 22(1):29-46, 2001. [R 81412]

This study examines factors influencing the imposition and collection of probation fees. The sample consisted of more than 2,400 Illinois adult probationers discharged from supervision between November 1997 and January 1998. Data were collected from forms completed by probation officers.

Multivariate analyses revealed that some factors were consistent predictors of all measures of probation fees (imposition, amount, collection rates), while other factors only predicted some of these measures. Probationer characteristics such as race, income, and prior convictions were predictive of whether fees were imposed and the collection rate. Environmental conditions, including whether the probationer was sentenced in a rural jurisdiction or whether other financial conditions of probation, such as criminal fines, were imposed predicted all measures of probation fees.

1467-33 Morton, Joann Brown. “Implications for corrections of an aging prison population.” *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(1):78-88, 2001. [R 81420]

The growing number of older inmates and the variety of challenges they pose for correctional managers are the subjects of this essay and review.

Although there is an increasing awareness of the needs of this group, comprehensive services are not uniform across the U.S. It is critical that a systems approach be taken to planning and implementing programs and services for older inmates. This can best be accomplished by using a multidisciplinary, multi-agency task force to examine current programs and future needs. The team should involve staff from throughout the agency and from all security levels, as well as specialists from outside the system to provide a different perspective on the issues and relevant expertise in programming for older people. These professionals can be found in state and local agencies on the aging, universities, and the private sector. Policy makers both within and outside corrections will need to consider effective alternatives to incarceration for those older prisoners who can be safely punished in the community.

1468-33 Dana, Davis. *Rethinking the puzzle of escalating penalties for repeat offenders*. Evanston, IL: Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University, 2001. 43p. [R 81564] Working Papers series.

This essay addresses the following questions: (1) Can behavioral economics and cognitive psychology help reconcile the theory of optimal deterrence and the principle of escalating penalties based on offense history? (2) What is the possible significance of social, extra-legal sanctions in explaining the phenomenon of escalating legal sanctions based on offense history? (3) Can penalty escalation be justified as a means for the government to express moral condemnation of legally prohibited conduct?

To achieve optimal deterrence, the legal system should provide for less severe penalties for repeat offenders than for first-time offenders. Escalating probabilities of detention for repeat offenders and salience and optimism biases suggest that an optimal penalty regime should employ declining, rather than escalating, penalties, at least in some contexts. Two other factors, however, (the interplay of legal and social sanctions and the power of escalation to encourage compliance by expressing moral condemnation) support penalty escalation, notwithstanding the presence of escalating possibilities of detection and cognitive biases. Findings point to new avenues for theoretical and empirical research.

1469-33 Dodgson, Kath; Goodwin, Philippa; Howard, Philip; and others. *Electronic monitoring of released prisoners: An evaluation of the Home Detention Curfew scheme*. London, UK: Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, U.K. Home Office, 2001. 72p. [R 81619] (ISBN: 1-84082-630-4).

This report presents evaluation findings from the Home Detention Curfew (HDC) program, introduced in England and Wales in January 1999. Under the initiative, most prisoners sentenced to at least 3 months but less than 4 years are eligible for release up to 60 days early on an electronically monitored curfew, provided that they pass a risk assessment and have a suitable address. Data from the first 16 months of the program include: release rates and recalls to prison; a survey of 256 participants, along with their family members and probation supervisors; a cost-benefit study; and an analysis of short-term reoffending by offenders released early into the program compared to a control group.

The rate of recall to prison from HDC remained more or less constant over the period examined, at around 5%. Recalls were highest for those convicted of burglary (10%) compared to just 2% for those convicted of fraud and forgery. Curfewees, their families, and their probation officers confirmed the generally successful operation of HDC, suggesting that the program has had some success in achieving its aim of easing the transition from custody into the community. The total estimated net benefit of HDC over the first year was 36.7 million pounds. The impact of the program was generally neutral in terms of reoffending when compared with the results of the control group: of those granted HDC, the reconviction rate for the 6-month period after their automatic release date was 9.3%, compared with a rate of 40.5% of those refused HDC. The risk assessment is operated effectively not only at the aggregate level but also for individuals.

1470-33 Human Rights Watch. *No escape: Male rape in U.S. prisons*. New York, NY: 2001. 378p. App. [R 81718] (ISBN: 1-56432-258-0).

This report is the result of 3 years of research on the complex dynamics of male prisoner-on-prisoner sexual abuse in the U.S. The sample comprised

over 200 inmates in 37 states who had been raped or otherwise sexually assaulted while incarcerated. Data were collected via written correspondence and telephone interviews, as well as personal interviews with 26 prisoners. Prior testimonies were supplemented with documentary materials such as written grievances, court papers, letters, and medical records.

Rape's effects on the victim's psyche are serious and enduring. Victims often suffer extreme psychological stress, a condition identified as rape trauma syndrome. Some experts believe that the experience of rape threatens to perpetuate a cycle of violence, with the abused inmate in some instances turning violent himself. Another devastating consequence of rape is the transmission of HIV. A central problem regarding sexual abuse in prison is the inadequate response of correctional staff to complaints of rape. The criminal justice system affords scant relief to sexually assaulted prisoners, and internal disciplinary mechanisms tend to function poorly in those cases in which the victim reports the crime. Recommendations are offered for the U.S. Congress, the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, the National Institute of Corrections, state authorities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and state and local prosecutors.

1471-33 Greve, Vagn. "Straffuldbyrdelsesloven: Og andre vaesentlige aendringer i det danske sanktionssystem." (The law on execution of sentences and other important amendments to the Danish penal system) *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Kriminalvidenskab* (ISSN: 0029-1528), 88(1):1-22, 2001. [R 81763] Language: Danish, with English abstract.

This essay summarizes recent legislation in Denmark pertaining to sentencing and sanctions. Until now, the prison administration in Denmark has regulated the actual content of prison, parole, and conditional sentences. In accordance with the rule of law, Parliament recently passed an act on the execution of sentences containing principles for execution and a bill of rights for convicts. In addition, Parliament abolished the special sanction of lenient imprisonment, made new rules for traffic fines, and introduced specific time limits on the use of treatment sanctions for mentally deviant persons in closed institutions.

1472-33 Gamman, Tor. "Om bruk av isolasjon under varetektsfengsling." (The detrimental effects of solitary confinement in Norwegian prisons) *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Kriminalvidenskab* (ISSN: 0029-1528), 88(1):42-50, 2001. [R 81765] Language: Norwegian, with English abstract.

This essay and review discusses the excessive use of isolation of inmates in Norway.

Isolation can lead to severe mental illness among prisoners. The risk generally increases with the duration of the isolation. However, those inmates who are predisposed to mental instability cannot endure isolation at all. The

medical term "isolation syndrome" is characterized by such symptoms as reduced cognitive capacity, the inability to sleep and maintain a normal daily routine, depression, and anxiety. Isolation is associated with a high risk of hospitalization during custody, and more than half of all suicides in Norwegian prisons are committed during periods of isolation. At present, the maximum length of isolation has no legal limit, but is determined by the court. Medical considerations are often disregarded by the court, which can lead to ethical problems for the medical staff.

1473-33 Zevitz, Richard G.; Farkas, Mary Ann. "The impact of sex-offender community notification on probation/parole in Wisconsin." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(1):8-21, 2000. [R 81769]

This study considers the effect of Wisconsin's notification law on probation and parole agents and their adaptation to the management of sex offenders in the community. Data were acquired from statewide surveys of 77 probation/parole agents, and field observations at the unit and regional levels.

Although community notification achieved important objectives in the realm of public awareness and community protection, these gains came at a high cost for corrections in regard to personnel, time, and budgetary resources. Supervision, home visits, collateral contacts with landlords and employers, and escort of sex offenders consumed large portions of agents' work week. Agents also bore the onus of locating housing in the community for offenders who were subjected to extended community notification. Implications for agency collaboration, training, state funding, and community supports, particularly in the areas of housing, employment, and treatment, are discussed.

1474-33 DeLisi, Matt. "Who is more dangerous? Comparing the criminality of adult homeless and domiciled jail inmates: A research note." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(1):59-69, 2000. [R 81773]

This study tests 7 hypotheses concerning the criminality of 100 homeless and 100 domiciled jail inmates. Homeless inmates were defined as offenders without a physical domicile for more than a year prior to arrest. Domiciled inmates were arrestees with a domicile for at least a year before arrest. Official and self-report criminal history data were drawn from a pretrial services unit at a large adult county jail in Colorado.

Homeless and domiciled inmates were equally likely to be arrested for a crime of violence. The homeless, however, were significantly more likely than their domiciled counterparts to be mentally ill, to be arrested for nuisance offenses, to have more extensive criminal histories, and to have prior arrests for use of weapons, drugs, and alcohol. Criminal justice practitioners could benefit from this epidemiological information by channeling specific elements of

the homeless population to the most appropriate destination: substance abuse care facilities, mental health facilities, detoxification centers, homeless shelters, and jails.

1475-33 Weiss, Joshua M. "Idiographic use of the MMPI-2 in the assessment of dangerousness among incarcerated felons." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(1):70-83, 2000. [R 81774]

Drawing on case examples, this analysis attempts to demonstrate how an idiographic approach to the MMPI-2 can be used in assessing dangerousness.

Combining the researched test properties with what is known about a patient's behavior and interactions can confirm a clinician's assessment or suggest other, more plausible, directions. Although the idiographic approach does not supply statistical probabilities, it does enhance clinical understanding of the case and can generate new ways of understanding the patient or inmate. The clinical context into which the test scores are introduced changes the meaning of the scores. This context deepens understanding of the interpretations, and is, in turn, enriched by the test data.

1476-33 Gainey, Randy R.; Payne, Brian K. "Understanding the experience of house arrest with electronic monitoring: An analysis of quantitative and qualitative data." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(1):84-96, 2000. [R 81775]

This study draws on both qualitative and quantitative methods to investigate the experiences of a sample of largely male and non-white offenders who had been placed on house arrest with electronic monitoring. A survey was administered 4 ways: face-to-face ($n=12$), phone interviews ($n=3$), mail surveys ($n=5$), and on-site completion in a separate office at the sheriff's department ($n=29$).

For the most part, offenders did not view electronic monitoring as particularly problematic, and most cited the positive aspects as compared to incarceration. Respondents viewed some aspects of the sanction as more punitive than others, and there was important variation in how punitive offenders considered the sanction. With few exceptions, however, offenders' perceptions were not strongly correlated with social and demographic characteristics.

1477-33 Blatier, Catherine. "Locus of control, causal attributions, and self-esteem: A comparison between prisoners." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(1):97-110, 2000. [R 81776]

Drawing on B. Weiner's (1986) attributional theory of motivation and emotion, this study investigates the impact of the penal situation and isolation on self-esteem, locus of control (LOC), and causal attributions. A sample of French inmates ($n=68$) were compared on penal situation: convicted and in prison, accused and awaiting trial in prison, and convicted and on assignment at building sites controlled by the penitentiary system but outside the prison. Participants rated themselves on Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale and on an LOC scale.

With regard to deviant behaviors, prisoners working off-site were more internal and had more self-esteem than the others. Those in jail obtained a higher internality score on conformist behaviors but a lower score on deviant behaviors than did those on assignment. The isolation of an accused or convicted inmate was associated with low self-esteem (especially among the convicted) but was not linked to LOC. Preliminary results on internality suggest that working outside of prison is positive. If the goal of imprisonment is to reinforce behavioral internality, these results argue in favor of the development of alternative types of punishment.

1478-33 Ferrell, Sean W.; Morgan, Robert D.; Winterowd, Carrie L. "Job satisfaction of mental health professionals providing group therapy in state correctional facilities." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(2):232-241, 2000. [R 81784]

This study addresses the job satisfaction levels of 162 mental health professionals providing group therapy services in 79 state (U.S.) penitentiaries and correctional institutions for men. Also examined are administrative support, security, and demographic variables as they relate to satisfaction with group therapy as a job duty. Data were obtained from a survey.

Respondents appeared especially satisfied with aspects of their jobs that involved the direct provision of psychological services (i.e., facilitating group and individual therapy, providing crisis intervention services, conducting formal assessments). They were relatively less satisfied with non-direct services, including administrative responsibilities, report writing, case note taking, and individual supervision. Subjects disagreed that they receive adequate funding from administration or that rehabilitation is an overall goal of their correctional institution.

1479-33 Courtright, Kevin E.; Berg, Bruce L.; Mutchnick, Robert J. "Rehabilitation in the new machine? Exploring drug and alcohol use and variables related to success among DUI offenders under electronic monitoring—Some preliminary outcome results." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(3):293-311, 2000. [R 81788]

This study examines a drunk driving population in a rural community in Western Pennsylvania. In 1992, the "Western County" probation department

implemented a house arrest with electronic monitoring (EM) program, in which offenders convicted under the commonwealth's mandatory driving-under-the-influence act were divided into experimental and comparison groups. The latter group (n=57) went to jail while the former served its sentence under house arrest with EM (n=57). This study investigated differences in drug and alcohol consumption between the 2 groups, as well as variables related to success for those in the experimental program. Data were compiled from probation department files and records.

Regarding drug and alcohol consumption, differences between the groups were not significant. Two variables, however,—employment and successful attendance at treatment—were significantly linked to success while on EM. Findings underscore the importance of both variables in the selection and supervision process.

1480-33 Hemmens, Craig; Stohr, Mary K. "The two faces of the correctional role: An exploration of the value of the correctional role instrument." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(3):326-349, 2000. [R 81790]

This study developed and evaluated a role instrument designed to measure the extent to which prison staff identify with the older conception of correctional officer as "hack" or the newer image of officer as human service worker. The instrument was administered to 224 participants in a pilot program on ethics in partnership, established by the medium-security Idaho State Correctional Institution in conjunction with Boise State University's Criminal Justice Department.

The instrument was useful in measuring role orientation, as the alpha was .84. In addition, selected sociodemographic characteristics were related to perceptions of the correctional officer's role. Gender clearly affected these perceptions: 15 of 29 items had statistically significant differences between male and female staff, while no other sociodemographic characteristic had more than 7 items. Although age and education were not statistically related to role perceptions, those with prior military experience were more likely to adopt a pro-hack orientation.

1481-33 Farkas, Mary Ann. "A typology of correctional officers." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(4):431-449, 2000. [R 81793]

This descriptive study examines types of correctional officers in a systematic fashion across 4 dimensions: orientation toward rule enforcement; orientation toward negotiation or exchange with inmates; extent of norms of mutual obligation toward coworkers; and interest in human service delivery. A typology was constructed from in-depth interviews with 79 officers employed at 2 medium-security state correctional institutions in the Midwest.

Distinct and varied types of officers exist. Rule enforcers, hard liners, and loners reproduced official goals, values, and modes of conduct of the organization. People workers and synthetic officers modified formal definitions and imperatives and developed their own norms, values, and ways of doing the job. Still other types rejected or ignored the official organizational goals.

1482-33 Edwards, K. Anthony. "Stigmatizing the stigmatized: A note on the mentally ill prison inmate." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(4):480-489, 2000. [R 81796]

In this study, a sample of 131 maximum-security prison inmates responded to 30 items on a questionnaire previously used to assess the attitudes of college students toward ex-convicts and ex-mental patients (R.E. Lamy, 1966).

A significant and positive correlation was found between the attitudes of college students and prison inmates favoring former convicts over former mental patients. Conversely, inmates significantly preferred ex-convicts, whereas college students did not. Implications of these findings for the threat of an additional stigma placed against ex-mental patients by prison inmates are discussed. Present practices of transferring inmates to mental facilities must be reexamined.

1483-33 Wang, Eugene W.; Owens, Ronald M.; Long, Shaun A.; and others. "The effectiveness of rehabilitation with persistently violent male prisoners." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(4):505-514, 2000. [R 81798]

This study examined the effectiveness of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice's Program for the Aggressive Mentally Ill Offender (PAMIO). The program was designed to provide multidisciplinary medical and behavioral treatment to 458 violent male offenders. The study compares the annual rates of disciplinary offenses among 66 offenders before and following treatment.

Paired t tests showed a significant decrease after treatment as evidenced by the annual rates of total disciplinaries, staff and inmate assaults, and good time lost. For example, an inspection of the median change in good time lost was reduced from 311 lost days per year prior to PAMIO to 7 lost days per year after PAMIO. In addition to the decreases in violent offenses, there were dramatic decreases in nonviolent offenses (from mean annual rates of 9 prior to treatment to 3 following treatment). The improvement appeared to be directly related to treatment effects.

1484-33 Lurigio, Arthur J.; Fallon, John R.; Dincin, Jerry. "Helping the mentally ill adjust to community life: A description of a

postrelease ACT program and its clients.” *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(5):532-548, 2000. [R 81799]

This essay explores the criminalization and incarceration of persons with serious mental illness (PSMIs) in U.S. jails, and describes a 2-year Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) Demonstration Project in Chicago funded in 1998 by Thresholds, a psychiatric rehabilitation center.

The lack of aftercare services has left a crucial gap in the care of imprisoned PSMIs. ACT is an effective model for reducing arrests and hospitalizations among PSMIs involved in the criminal justice system. Eight case studies of participants in the Chicago project are presented. Preliminary results suggest that PSMIs with lengthy histories of arrests and psychiatric hospitalizations can profit greatly from ACT to help integrate them into the mental health network and obtain rehabilitation services after prison release.

1485-33 White, Robert J.; Ackerman, Robert J.; Caraveo, L. Eduardo. “Self-identified alcohol abusers in a low-security federal prison: Characteristics and treatment implications.” *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0206-624X), 45(2):214-227, 2001. [R 81819]

This study examines the potential prevalence of alcoholism among inmates, and considers the personality and background characteristics that distinguish inmates who do and do not screen positive for alcoholism. The sample was made up of 115 males entering a low-security federal correctional institution in 1998. Data-gathering instruments included the Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST); the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory, Version 3 (MCMI); and the Conflict Tactics Scale.

The majority of inmates (61%) screened positive for alcohol problems on the MAST. Self-identified alcohol abusers were more likely to evidence antisocial personality patterns, anxiety disorders, domestic violence histories, and other substance misuse. Roughly 1 in 4 (24%) indicated a combination of antisocial personality and low anxiety on the MCMI, suggestive of primary psychopathic disorder.

1486-33 Logan, TK; Walker, Robert; Leukefeld, Carl G. “Intimate partner and nonintimate violence history among drug-using, incarcerated men.” *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0206-624X), 45(2):228-243, 2001. [R 81820]

This study addresses demographic, family, mental health, drug use, and criminal justice history among 3 groups of drug-using, male inmates: those who report no violence of any kind ($n=47$), those who report non-intimate-only violence ($n=164$), and those who report both intimate and non-intimate violence—generally violent men ($n=298$).

The no-violence men were less antisocial and drug involved, and reported fewer emotional problems and less family conflict compared to the other 2

groups. In general, violent men acknowledged more drug use, emotional problems, family conflict, and abuse victimization experiences than either non-intimate-only violence or no-violence groups. For those who have been convicted and sentenced to prison, it is important to examine whether the differences between non-intimate-only and generally violent men are related to differences in family histories, psychopathology, or other developmental factors.

1487-33 Schippers, Gerard M.; Marker, Nicole; De Fuentes-Merillas, Laura. "Social skills training, prosocial behavior, and aggressiveness in adult incarcerated offenders." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0206-624X), 45(2):244-251, 2001. [R 81821]

This study reports on the short-term effects of a social skills training program for adult inmates housed in 2 correctional facilities in the Netherlands. The program is based on A.P. Goldstein's structured learning therapy (1973), which emphasizes the teaching of social skills in a step-by-step manner. Using a quasi-experimental design, 102 male offenders, aged 19 to 60, were assigned to either an experimental or a control group. Data were obtained from self-report measures and staff observations 2 weeks after training.

The experimental group showed significant improvement from pre- to posttest in social knowledge and social interaction. Participation in the training resulted in decreased social anxiety and increased positive feelings in everyday social situations, but did not change direct or indirect aggressive behavior. Individual characteristics failed to predict a better training outcome.

1488-33 Shine, John. "Characteristics of inmates admitted to Grendon Therapeutic Prison and their relationships to length of stay." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0206-624X), 45(2):252-265, 2001. [R 81822]

Her Majesty's Prison Grendon was opened in the U.K. as a psychiatric correctional facility and has since evolved into a collection of 5 therapeutic communities holding approximately 40 inmates plus an assessment unit. This study of the Grendon population: (1) investigates whether the measures routinely collected on reception intercorrelate significantly to form separate components; (2) addresses the possible relationships between these components and length of stay; and (3) examines whether combining predictor variables increases the strength of the correlation with length of stay. A sample of 1,053 men admitted to Grendon from 1984 to 1994 completed the Ravens Progressive Matrices, the Hostility and Direction of Hostility Questionnaire, and the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire. A correlation matrix between the assessment variables and time at Grendon was produced and subjected to principal components analysis.

Four typologies of inmates emerged. Component 1 was younger, extrapunitive hostile, tough minded, and neurotic, and was negatively correlated with length of stay. Component 2 was intropunitively hostile, neurotic, and introverted. Component 3 was bright, emotionally stable, and truthful. Components 2 and 3 were positively correlated with length of stay. Component 4 was older, emotionally stable, and recidivistic, and was negatively correlated with length of stay. Correlations between all 4 components and length of stay were of a low order of magnitude but highly statistically significant.

1489-33 Lahti, Raimo. "Towards a rational and humane criminal policy—trends in Scandinavian penal thinking." *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention* (ISSN: 1404-3858), 1(2):141-155, 2000. [R 81833]

This essay explores ideological trends in the criminal policy of the Nordic countries since the 1960s. Trends and characteristics include: (1) the cycle from criticism of the treatment ideology to a reappraisal of the role of the criminal justice system and the function of penal sanctions; and (2) the differentiation of criminal policy strategies (e.g., social and situational crime prevention, penal law and sanctions policy). Discernible tendencies toward more unified or, at least, harmonized criminal policies on the international and European level are also discussed.

1490-33 Sims, Barbara. "Surveying the correctional environment: A review of the literature." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(2):1-12, 2001. [R 81846]

This literature review in a special journal issue on Attitudes of Correctional Staff explores the perspectives of institutional- and community-based correctional officers and administrators. Data are from surveys conducted in the 1980s and 1990s.

Topics include: the influence of demographic characteristics on correctional officers' attitudes; job stress; wardens' views on prison amenities; impact of race on managing prisons; racial integration in prisons; officers' job satisfaction; and officers' attitudes toward treatment programs, AIDS, and accreditation. Several studies conducted within individual State Departments of Corrections provide guidelines for conducting similar research in other states. Further exploration is needed of administrators' thoughts concerning their employees' stress, role conflict, and alienation, and on the mindset of jail personnel and probation and parole officers.

1491-33 Maahs, Jeff; Pratt, Travis. "Uncovering the predictors of correctional officers' attitudes and behaviors: A meta-analysis." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(2):13-19, 2001. [R 81847]

This meta-analysis of the predictors of correctional officers' attitudes and behaviors uses a sample of 19 studies, which yielded 190 effect-size estimates and represents the integration of 6,427 individual cases.

Institutional and management variables were more salient predictors of negative job attitudes than imported characteristics. Few predictors of treatment orientation had substantial mean effect sizes. Non-white correctional officers and those experiencing less role conflict, however, were more likely to hold attitudes favorable to rehabilitation than were others.

1492-33 Farkas, Mary Ann. "Correctional officers: What factors influence work attitudes?" *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(2):20-26, 2001. [R 81848]

This review analyzes the literature and summarizes study results pertaining to correctional officers' work attitudes and how they are influenced by both individual and organizational factors.

The results of much of the research are mixed, and findings vary with sample size, methodology type, length of study, and attitudinal definitions and measures. Older officers had a more positive attitude toward their careers and a belief in the rehabilitative potential of inmates. Surprisingly, age, more than education, appeared to significantly affect officers' orientation. Although minority and female officers had more positive attitudes toward working with inmates than did their white male counterparts, they reported difficulties getting along with their coworkers. The longer an officer had worked on the job, the greater was his or her interest in rehabilitation and a human service role. Those who felt stressed or conflicted about their role held more punitive attitudes toward inmates than those who did not. Higher levels of job satisfaction correlated with a human service attitude in some studies and related to extrinsic factors in others. (This article is part of a special issue, Attitudes of Correctional Staff.)

1493-33 Hemmens, Craig; Stohr, Mary K. "Correctional staff attitudes regarding the use of force in corrections." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(2):27-40, 2001. [R 81849]

This study administered a 2-part questionnaire regarding the use of force to correctional staff in several facilities in a western U.S. state in 1998 and 1999. Subjects were drawn from a minimum-security prison ($n=62$), a women's prison ($n=60$), a maximum-security prison ($n=105$), 2 county jails ($n=130$ and 84 , respectively), and a jail training academy ($n=26$).

Perceptions regarding the appropriateness of the use of force varied depending on the institution and the years of service as an officer; age, gender, and prior military service were influential to a degree. Viewpoints were thus colored by the experiences staff brought with them to the workplace, while the workplace itself affected these viewpoints further. Administrators would be well-served by paying attention to the composition of the work force and the conditions of the workplace.

1494-33 Cheeseman, Kelly A.; Mullings, Janet L.; Marquart, James W. "Inmate perceptions of security staff across various custody levels." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(2):41-48, 2001. [R 81850]

This study explores the impact of female correctional officers on male inmates at various custody levels, and inmates' perceptions of correctional officers' job performance. Self-report survey data were acquired from 366 prisoners in 1 minimum-security, 2 medium-security, and 1 close-security unit in the Huntsville, TX, area from September to October 1999.

Inmates' perceptions of and behaviors toward female officers varied according to custody levels. This may be indicative of housing and privilege limitations and/or frequency of contact with women officers. Although females were often placed in non-contact positions, such as control or radio pickets, inmates considered the majority of female officers to be equally or more capable of dealing with close-custody offenders. Close-custody inmates had highly positive perceptions of female officers' job competency, and believed that such officers would be calm and cool in problem situations.

1495-33 Patenaude, Allan L. "Analysis of issues affecting correctional officer retention within the Arkansas Department of Correction." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(2):49-67, 2001. [R 81851]

This study, the Arkansas Correctional Officer Retention Study, offers correctional practitioners, policy makers, and academics an example of how policy can be informed through the use of a triangulated or multi-method research approach. A joint initiative of the Arkansas Department of Correction (ADC) and the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, the study was undertaken in response to a 42.4% departure rate among ADC's line-level correctional officers in 1998. Survey data were obtained from 806 officers employed within ADC's 17 work locations; additional information was collected from 5 focus groups of between 17 and 34 selected officers.

Although 80% of respondents reported feeling satisfied in their employment, those with between 2 and 5 years of service appeared increasingly dissatisfied. Pay was the major contributor to resentment and discontent. Many officers believed their personal safety, work performance, and home lives were negatively affected by the inadequate number of staff available per shift. A major problem, expressed by one-third to one-half of respondents, was a "crisis of faith" in the ability of supervisors and/or managers to supervise. Communications between first-line supervisors and correctional officers was also a major concern. Policy implications are examined, as are additional applications of the multi-method approach.

1496-33 Slate, Risdon N.; Vogel, Ronald E.; Johnson, W. Wesley. "To quit or not to quit: Perceptions of participation in correctional de-

cision making and the impact of organizational stress.” *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(2):68-78, 2001. [R 81852]

Employees at a private, minimum-security correctional institution in the southern U.S. completed surveys in 1990 ($n=51$) as did their cohort in 1997 ($n=48$) to determine the amount of change in organizational stress, physical stress, and attitude/atmosphere for participation in decision making, relative to thoughts of terminating employment. Additional data were obtained from the Occupational Environment Scale and the Selye Health Scale.

After 7 years, employees' reasons for quitting their jobs were very similar. The most powerful predictor was the degree of organizational stress. The greater the perception that respondents were able to freely participate in decision making within the institution, the less they thought about leaving. Further research examining decision-making processes in the private correctional sector, where employees have rated the administrative/organizational climate highly, may provide additional insight into modifying public correctional decision-making processes. (This article appears in a special issue of the journal, Attitudes of Correctional Staff.)

1497-33 Finnane, Mark; McGuire, John. “The uses of punishment and exile: Aborigines in colonial Australia.” *Punishment & Society: The International Journal of Penology* (ISSN: 1462-4745), 3(2):279-298, 2001. [R 81858]

This essay examines the shifting modes and institutions of punishment in colonial Australia. The European settlement of Australia beginning in 1788 was accompanied by a prolonged dispossession of the indigenous people who became British subjects at law. Regimes of punishment played an important role in this dispossession. Focusing on the colonies of the latest settlement, Western Australia and Queensland, it is suggested that conventional modes of punishment were modified to accommodate indigenous offending. Public execution and corporal punishment of Aborigines was practiced after their exclusion as options for the settler population - but imprisonment too was shaped to the end of managing a seemingly intractable indigenous population. In completing the process of dispossession, the colonial state developed less violent punitive resources to manage the indigenous population. Incarceration within unique institutions, segregation from the settler population and surveillance and regulation through an expanding bureaucracy were strategies of social control increasingly deployed in an attempt to address the distinctive challenges posed by a dispossessed indigenous population.

1498-33 Stirpe, Tania Simone; Wilson, Robin J.; Long, Carmen. “Goal attainment scaling with sexual offenders: A measure of clinical impact at posttreatment and at community follow-up.” *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment* (ISSN: 1079-0632), 13(2):65-77, 2001. [R 81869]

This study assessed the impact of cognitive-behavioral interventions on 28 low-to-moderate risk and 20 high-risk sex offenders on conditional release to the Greater Toronto, CAN, area. Goal Attainment Scaling (T. Hogue, 1994) for sex offenders was used to rate clinical and motivational elements of treatment; data were from reports written at pretreatment, posttreatment, and after 3 months of community follow-up.

Both groups of offenders benefited from treatment, although low-to-moderate risk offenders showed consistently better results on all measures. Performance along non-relapse-prevention-related dimensions increased from pre- to post-treatment and remained relatively steady in the community. Relapse-prevention-related treatment components showed a steady increase from pre-treatment through follow-up in the community for low- to moderate-risk offenders, but not for high-risk offenders. Both groups improved substantially in motivation level from pre- to post-treatment. Only those in the low-to-moderate risk group, however, maintained their motivation levels once released in the community. The effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral treatment of sex offenders is discussed.

1499-33 Siefert, Kristine; Pimlott, Sheryl. "Improving pregnancy outcome during imprisonment: A model residential care program." *Social Work: Journal of the National Association of Social Workers* (ISSN: 0037-8046), 46(2):125-134, 2001. [R 81895]

This essay examines issues related to pregnancy among women prisoners and describes an innovative residential drug treatment program for women in the MI adult corrections system. The results of a preliminary evaluation of the program's success are discussed, and information on the characteristics of female prisoners and current drug treatment programs is provided.

Women and Infants at Risk (WIAR) is a comprehensive residential program for pregnant, drug-dependent women, whose goals are to: 1) increase the availability of substance abuse prevention and treatment services to pregnant and postpartum women offenders; 2) reduce the severity and effect of drug exposure to the infants; 3) reduce the likelihood of relapse and recidivism among mothers; and 4) promote community awareness of the needs of pregnant inmates and their children. Birth outcomes among participants in WIAR were better than those of the prisoners surveyed in the original needs assessment conducted by WIAR, and better than those among inmates reported in earlier literature. Due to the lack of a control or comparison group, however, these outcomes cannot be attributed solely to the program. Preliminary findings indicate that relapse and recidivism among participants continue to be problematic, although less so than for prisoners who did not participate.

1500-33 Sever, Brion. "County sales tax, crime rate, and prison bed use in Florida: Implications for the misuse of prison space." *Criminal Justice Policy Review* (ISSN: 0887-4034), 11(2):91-112, 2000. [R 81901]

This study tests for the existence of a commons problem (when a resource is held in common and there is no mechanism to discourage consumption) in the FL Correctional System. Data sources include information from the Department of Corrections, the Joint Legislative Management Committee, and FL Law Enforcement agencies, for all 67 counties for the years 1989 through 1995. County prison bed use was compared with county prison beds purchased through sales tax across all counties.

The “tragedy of commons” does exist in the FL Correctional System. Several counties are consuming a disproportionate number of prison beds, and this overconsumption is largely unjustified by their crime rates. Once the crime rate measures were controlled, sentencing practices were the only explanation for the excessive prison bed demand. The consequences of this problem are discussed, such as the financial burden it places on some of the counties and the reduced effectiveness of the state prison system. Solutions suggested include raising the public consciousness and regulating the use of public resources.

1501-33 Vardalis, James J.; Becker, Fred W. “Legislative opinions concerning the private operation of state prisons: The case of Florida.” *Criminal Justice Policy Review* (ISSN: 0887-4034), 11(2):136-148, 2000. [R 81903]

This study examines why state legislators either support or oppose the privatization of prison operations. A survey was conducted of all FL legislators in 1998-1999 ($N=72$). Independent variables, selected to determine what influences legislators, were grouped into 3 categories: a) personal characteristics, b) issues relating to allowing private organizations to use coercive force, liability, and accountability; and c) efficiency and effectiveness concerns.

Personal characteristics, such as age, education and gender, had no appreciable influence on legislative preferences for the privatization of prison operations. While variables relating to political tenure and constituency were unimportant, party affiliation and the extent of union opposition were important in explaining variation in legislative responses. Attitudes regarding the propriety of allowing private contractors to use coercive force was also an important variable in explaining legislative preference. Concerns about proper accountability had little effect on attitudes. Finally, efficiency and effectiveness concerns are important factors in influencing legislators regarding privatization.

1502-33 Dynia, Paul; Sung, Hung-En. “The safety and effectiveness of diverting felony drug offenders to residential treatment as measured by recidivism.” *Criminal Justice Policy Review* (ISSN: 0887-4034), 11(4):299-311, 2000. [R 81910]

This study compares criminal recidivism rates for participants of a drug treatment diversion program administered by the Kings County District At-

torney's Office (Brooklyn, NY) with that of similar offenders who did not participate in the program. The program, Drug Treatment Alternative-to-Prison (DTAP), was designed to treat offenders in community-based facilities without endangering public safety and to decrease recidivism following treatment. Data were analyzed for offenders arrested in police undercover buy-and-bust operations for drug sales from December 1990 to December 1991 ($N=487$).

Of DTAP participants, 4% were rearrested during treatment, whereas 13% of the nonparticipants were rearrested during the pretrial and sentence periods. Of DTAP completers, 23% were rearrested during the 3-year period following treatment completion, which was less than 1/2 the rate for DTAP failures and nonparticipants. When appropriate screening and monitoring procedures are implemented, diverting drug felons to residential treatment is at least as safe as traditional prosecution and sentencing. Successful completion of treatment is much more effective in reducing recidivism than completion of traditional sentences.

1503-33 Hensley, Christopher; Rutland, Sandra; Gray-Ray, Phyllis. "Inmate attitudes toward the conjugal visitation program in Mississippi prisons: An exploratory study." *American Journal of Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 1066-2316), 25(1):137-145, 2000. [R 81922]

This study examines attitudes of inmates, both participating and nonparticipating, in the prison conjugal visitation program in Mississippi. It provides a brief history of the Mississippi State Penitentiary conjugal visitation program, which is the oldest in the country (established in 1918) and reviews the few studies that have examined the effects of conjugal visits on inmates.

Self-administered questionnaires with 7 attitudinal items were distributed to a total of 126 male and 130 female inmates. Participants and nonparticipants held similar opinions and attitudes. Participants, however, were less likely than nonparticipants to advocate that inmates married during incarceration should receive conjugal visits and that inmates should use birth control during these visits. Participants were more inclined to contend that conjugal visits reduce tension and same-sex activities, and should be monitored by staff. Whites were less likely than minorities to maintain that inmates married during incarceration should receive visits, but were more likely to argue that these visits reduce tension. Inmates serving longer sentences are more inclined to feel inmates who have incarcerated spouses are entitled to visits. Greater attention needs to be given to the effects of these visitation programs on family stability, violence, and homosexual behavior in prison.

1504-33 Vigorita, Michael S. "Prior offense type and the probability of incarceration: The importance of current offense type and sentencing jurisdiction." *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 1943-9862), 17(2):167-193, 2001. [R 82264]

This study tests hypotheses pertaining to the multidimensional nature of prior record. Logistic regression is used to model the incarceration decision, using a random sample of 1,073 felony cases sentenced in 1990 in a non-sentencing-guideline state operating under a modified desert rationale. Data were from presentence investigation reports and judgments of conviction.

Measures of prior offense type, incarcerations, and the frequency of prior offenses affected the probability of incarceration differently. It was also evident that there are significant contextual factors that affect sentence severity. The effect of prior record and other variables differed substantially across the type of current offense and the sentencing jurisdiction. The most important considerations regarding the incarceration decision stemmed from factors related to future dangerousness (e.g., prior personal arrests and incarcerations) and not merely the probability of future offending.

1505-33 Walrath, Christine. "Evaluation of an inmate-run Alternatives to Violence Project: The impact of inmate-to-inmate intervention." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (ISSN: 0886-2605), 16(7):697-711, 2001. [R 82305]

The Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP), a training program run for inmates by inmates, represents an attempt to combat institutional violence. This impact evaluation of AVP, conducted in a medium-security corrections facility in Maryland, utilized 53 intervention and 41 comparison subjects. The Anger Expression Scale, the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, and other instruments were administered at baseline and 6-month follow-up; additional data were from inmate files. An average of 1 basic-level conflict resolution workshop per month was held during the 1-year recruitment period.

Despite limitations, the program has a positive impact on anger, self-reported confrontation, self-esteem, and optimism for inmates who complete the workshop. The power of the institutional environment, the need for continued intervention, and future directions for correction-based assessments are discussed.

1506-33 Petrosino, Anthony J.; Kass, Michael. "The top ten types of robbers imprisoned in Massachusetts." *Journal of Security Administration* (ISSN: 0195-9425), 23(2):29-36, 2000. [R 82877]

This study examines convenience store robberies to create a typology of the 10 most frequent robbery types. Data were collected from several sources including 1993-96 data collected by the MA Executive Office of Public Safety on convenience store robberies; and data on communities, victims, and perpetrators collected by the National Institute of Justice. Convenience store robbers were identified for interviews ($N=469$). Ten types of robbery were identified: mugging/personal; convenience store; home invasion/burglary-robbery; carjacking; robbery of other businesses; fast-food robberies; bank robberies; purse snatches; gas station robberies; taxi cab robberies; and "other" types. Caution must be exercised in drawing conclusions from this nonrandom and selective sample. These types of robbery, however, should be

the focus of further rational choice-driven research efforts: particularly, a comparison should be made to a classification scheme done with police incident reports.

1507-33 Henkel, Kathrin; Blocher, Detlev; Roesler, Michael. "Erfassung des interpersonalen verhaltens von inhaftierten straftaetern." (Assessment of interpersonal behavior of prison inmates) *Monatsschrift fuer Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform* (ISSN: 0026-9301), 84(2):107-118, 2001. [R 82992] Language: German.

This study administered the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (IIP) (Horowitz, Strauss and Kordy, 1994) to a sample of 212 male offenders incarcerated in a penitentiary in Wuerzburg, Germany. The correlative data analysis indicates that recidivistic offenders, regardless of the type of offense, display a significantly higher autocratic-dominating and vindictive-competitive behavior than first-time convicts. The total score of the IIP, however, does not differ significantly between the 2 groups. The IIP contributes to the validation of other personality constructs such as the Wender Utah Rating Scale (Ward, Wender & Reimherr, 1993) and the Impulsiveness questionnaire (Eysenck, Pearson, Easting and Allsopp, 1985).

1508-33 Klocke, Gabriele. "Pain can be instructive, however..." *Monatsschrift fuer Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform* (ISSN: 0026-9301), 84(3):177-190, 2001. [R 82994] Language: German.

This essay discusses the methodology of participant observation studies inside correctional facilities, based on the author's own experiences from research conducted in several German penitentiaries. Researchers studying prison as participant observers are not detached from the psychic and social dynamics of the field. Their subjectivity has an effect on the object of study and should therefore be treated as a part of it.

1509-33 Friendship, Caroline; Thornton, David. "Sexual reconviction for sexual offenders discharged from prison in England and Wales." *British Journal of Criminology* (ISSN: 0007-0955), 41(2):285-292, 2001. [R 83004]

This study examines reconviction rates of sex-offenders. Data on two cohorts of sexual offenders discharged from prisons in England and Wales in 1992 (N=555) and 1993 (N=535) were obtained from the Prison Service database Inmate Information System (IIS) and the Offenders Index (OI).

The sexual reconviction rate for sexual offenders discharged from prison has declined and both two and four year post-release rates are low. Levels of sexual offending are not falling per se as the number of reported sexual offenses has risen yearly, but against this rise, the number of convictions/cautions for sexual offenses is falling. The low base rate of sexual reconviction presents a serious methodological problem in the evaluation of prison-based

treatment programs as it is difficult statistically to differentiate between a treatment effect and a chance factor. Possible solutions to this problem include a very large treatment sample and ensuring a long follow-up period. It is essential to develop new outcome measures to supplement reconviction rates.

Crime Prevention and Control Strategies

1510-33 Gerber, Jurg; Jensen, Eric L. "Controlling transnational corporations: The role of governmental entities and grassroots organizations in combating white-collar crime." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(6):692-713, 2000. [R 81810]

Controlling transnational corporations (TNC) is difficult because of the absence of powerful international regulations and inconsistent national legislation. Companies that conduct business in several countries can therefore often engage in corporate behaviors that are illegal in 1 country but not in others. This essay and review draws on world-systems theory, state theory, and social movement/problem theory to explain the position of TNCs in the world economy, to analyze power relations between TNCs and state governments, and to explain state responses as a result of social activism. Insights from these theories help to also explain the relative successes of efforts to control corporations active in the infant formula, pharmaceutical, and tobacco industries.

1511-33 National Crime Prevention. *Hanging out: Negotiating young people's use of public space*. Barton, AUS: National Crime Prevention, 1999. 383pp. App. [R 81310] (ISBN: 0-642-28401-6).

This report examines the use of public space by young people in Australia. A review of the relevant literature and a strategic framework for youth crime prevention are included. Interviews with indigenous and country young people, and an audit of existing projects and strategies were conducted.

Much leisure time was spent at home or at friends' places. Most youth felt safest when they were in a group. Young women preferred more subdued activities than the active pursuits of young men, such as sports and getting into trouble. Rural non-indigenous youth appeared to prefer more organized activities, and rarely mentioned public transport as they generally walked. Indigenous youth tended to hang out in large, often same sex groups, comprising family and friends, while most rural youth socialized with non-related peers.

Architects, planners, and designers, although acknowledging that there were gender and age differences in the use of public space, only had a limited appreciation for what these differences might be. The key criteria for designing and planning shopping centers, malls and central squares were retail interests and access. Activities, especially for youth, were not always considered when planning and designing public spaces.

Adults who worked in or used public space were concerned about antisocial behavior by youth, and believed that there were particular groups of youth who were not using public space in a suitable manner. The kind of behavior seen as influencing older people's views of youth included shouting and swearing, fighting and intimidation, and loitering.

1512-33 Fleisher, Mark S.; Decker, Scott H. "Going home, staying home: Integrating prison gang members into the community." *Corrections Management Quarterly* (ISSN: 1096-8490), 5(1):65-77, 2001. [R 81419]

This essay reviews the community integration (as opposed to reintegration) of former inmates who are also gang members. Data are predominately from research undertaken in St. Louis and Kansas City, MO; Seattle, WA; and Champaign, IL.

There is a critical need for community involvement in the post-release integration of prison gang members. These individuals need a blend of services delivered in a way that meets their lifestyle. In addition, the impoverished communities where most of these individuals were raised and are likely to return must be infused with financial resources and social services. The following steps can be taken to improve community support: (1) Establish tactical and strategic planning between senior correctional officials and law enforcement, social welfare, community college, mental health and treatment, and small business. (2) Develop multi-modal community-based service delivery systems. (3) Use prison workers as community mentors to strengthen local agencies' ability to design programs that fit inmates' needs. (4) Reconfirm publicly the responsibility of the community for ensuring that former inmates find a lawful place within it. (This article is part of a special journal issue, Responding to the Threat of Gangs: Leadership and Management Strategies.)

1513-33 Hadley, Michael L., Ed. *The spiritual roots of restorative justice*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 2001. 264p. [R 81553] (ISBN: 0-7914-4852-5).

This collection of 9 previously unpublished papers explores major spiritual traditions' stance, in text, tradition, and current practice, toward criminal justice in general and restorative justice in particular. It investigates how faith-based principles of reconciliation, restoration, and healing might be implemented in pluralistic multicultural societies. Editor Michael L. Hadley presents a detailed overview.

The contributions are: "Restorative Justice and the Philosophical Theories of Criminal Punishment" by Conrad G. Brunk; "The Case for Aboriginal Justice and Healing: The Self Perceived through a Broken Mirror" by Arthur W. Blue and Meredith A. Rogers Blue; "Healing Justice: A Buddhist Perspective" by David R. Loy; "The Spirit and Practice of Restorative Justice in Chinese Culture" by Edwin C. Hui and Kaijun Geng; "Christianity: The Rediscovery of Restorative Justice" by Pierre Allard and Wayne Northey; "Justice in Hinduism" by Ron Neufeldt; "Restorative Justice in Islam: Theory and Practice" by Nawal H. Ammar; "Jewish Perspectives on Restorative Justice" by Eliezer Segal; and "Sikhism and Restorative Justice: Theory and Practice" by Pashaura Singh. An epilogue by Bria Huculak completes the volume.

1514-33 Mawby, R.I. "Tourists' perceptions of security: The risk-fear paradox." *Tourism Economics* (ISSN: 1354-8166), 6(2):109-121, 2000. [R 79586]

This study examines the fear of victimization from the tourists' perspective. A national sample of British people ($N=514$) were surveyed about their last holiday. As in other studies, tourist victimization rates were high. Although many people took safety into account in choosing a holiday area or country, few considered crime or disorder as a problem when they subsequently went on holiday. The risk-fear paradox contends that fear exceeds risk, yet in the case of tourism and crime, it appears that risk exceeds fear. The results point to the importance of crime prevention and community safety as policy priorities.

1515-33 Heidensohn, Frances. *Sexual politics and social control*. Buckingham, UK: Open University Press, 2000. 124pp. [R 79675] (ISBN: 0-335-20669-7).

This linked collection of essays examines gender and social control, taking account of the new sociologies of risk and globalization, and shifts in perceptions of insecurity and victimization. The gender politics of 2 waves of modern feminism are discussed, noting that despite differences, both shared important pivotal concerns over "vice" and "violence," making social control a major issue. The contexts of terrorism and political action are used to demonstrate the continuum of responses to social pressures, addressing the question of whether women can be as violent as men, or whether their violence is expressed in different ways. Forms of globalization are shown to be long-standing, and continuing, supports to females wishing to enter law enforcement. The modern history of criminology is reviewed and suggestions are made for reinvigorating previous academic work with new, or reassessed, intellectual sources. Finally, variations on the concept of crime are discussed, integrating such issues as drug use, pornography, parenting, and prostitution, and proposals for the future are offered.

1516-33 Lifton, Robert Jay; Mitchell, Greg. *Who owns death? Capital punishment, the American conscience, and the end of executions*. New York, NY: William Morrow, 2000. 270p. [R 80400] (ISBN: 0-380-97498-3).

By exploring the mindsets of those directly involved in the death penalty—prison wardens, prosecutors, judges, religious figures, governors, judges, and relatives of murder victims—this study offers a textured look at a system that perpetuates the long-standing American habit of violence. Interviews served as the primary data source.

The history of the death penalty is traced as a means for exploring how it has entered into the American psyche. Changes in methods of execution, from hanging to lethal injection, are also examined with an eye toward what the search for more "humane" methods reveals about us both individually

and collectively. The work ends with the prediction that executions in the U.S. will come to an end in the near future.

1517-33 Rosen, Jonathan. "A labor perspective of workplace violence prevention: Identifying research needs." *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* (ISSN: 0749-3797), 20(2):161-168, 2001. [R 81162]

This essay examines the nature of workplace violence from a labor perspective, which recognizes it as a serious occupational hazard that is often predictable and preventable. Workplace violence is the 2nd leading cause of traumatic-injury death on the job for men, and the leading cause for women. Although the nature of workplace violence varies from industry to industry, implementation of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Violence Prevention Guidelines for Health Care and Social Service Workers and for Late-Night Retail Establishments is a high priority to unions in the affected industries. Labor wants employers to invest in protecting workers from violence through voluntary programs and state legislation, and it supports the promulgation of a mandatory federal OSHA standard. To that end, intervention research can play a key role in demonstrating effective, technically, and economically feasible prevention strategies.

1518-33 Hope, Tim; Lab, Steven P. "Variation in crime prevention participation: Evidence from the British Crime Survey." *Crime Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal* (ISSN: 1460-3780), 3(1):7-22, 2001. [R 81374]

This study investigates predictors of participation in varying forms of crime prevention, using over 6,500 responses to the 1994 British Crime Survey. Additional data were culled from the 1991 U.K. Census provided data on 600 postal-code sectors.

Respondents took part in 5 distinct groupings of preventive activity: "Evening Precautions," "Neighborhood Watch," "Technological Security," "Fortress Security" and "Self-Defense." These domains were used to probe whether different sets of demographic, areal, and perceptual variables predict citizen participation. Predictors of participation varied across the crime prevention domains, particularly in relation to subjective perceptions and, to a lesser extent, demographic variables.

1519-33 Bowers, Kate J. "Small business crime: The evaluation of a crime prevention initiative." *Crime Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal* (ISSN: 1460-3780), 3(1):23-42, 2001. [R 81375]

This study describes the implementation of the Small Business Strategy (SBS) of the Safer Merseyside (UK) Partnership, a program aimed at reducing small-business crime, particularly burglary. A team of 6 interviewers visited

the stratified sample of 1,000 businesses to assess the crime risk of the property. Of these businesses, 470 surveys were completed, 140 were visited by a Crime Prevention Officer from the local police department, and a subset ($n=46$) also received offers of financial assistance toward the cost of installing recommended prevention measures. Evaluation data were derived from a follow-up survey ($N=326$) and from the Merseyside Police's Recorded Crime System.

Burglary levels were significantly reduced in the properties that were involved in the SBS intervention. The number of burglary victims that experienced repeat victimization was also substantially reduced in the intervention group, but not in the non-participating group of properties. There was no evidence of crime displacement. CPOs' advice was more effective than the isolated installation of target-hardening measures. Non-residential areas experienced a rise in levels of recorded burglary over the intervention period. Properties within these areas could be a fruitful focus for crime prevention efforts in the Merseyside area.

1520-33 Nelson, A.L.; Griffiths, C. "Perceptions of risk amongst minority groups: Causes and consequences." *Crime Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal* (ISSN: 1460-3780), 3(1):55-65, 2001. [R 81377]

The U.K. Crime and Disorder Act (1998) has placed responsibility on local Community Safety Partnerships to examine victimization among minority groups and to combat harassment on the basis of ethnicity or sexual orientation. This study addresses perceived risk of victimization, experience of crime and threat, and associated avoidance strategies among 2 minority groups in Worcester (U.K.). Data were obtained from the local Council for Racial Equality and the Gay and Lesbian Switchboard, as well as participant observations, a focus group of young men ($n=11$), and informal qualitative interviews ($n=20$) with young men and women from various ethnic and racial backgrounds.

Harassment and personal victimization among minority groups was commonplace, but a lack of reporting or recording of incidents led to an underestimation of the actual rates of victimization. Fear and personal victimization were associated. Elderly ethnic minorities were considered to be at greatest risk. Ethnic women noted that the risk of harassment and victimization did not stem solely from the white majority, but also existed within their own community. Gay males expressed greater concern than did lesbians, who related this to the concept of the hidden lesbian and the significantly more visible presence of gay men.

1521-33 Braithwaite, John. "Crime in a convict republic." *Modern Law Review* (ISSN: 0026-7961), 64(1):11-50, 2001. [R 81421]

This essay and review attempts to de-center the penitentiary and punishment in the history of crime regulation. A 5-stage model of regulation is out-

lined and then revised in light of the neglected case of the Australian penal colony, which is juxtaposed against the history of crime regulation in the U.S.

Surprisingly high levels of procedural justice and reintegration in Australian convict society drove crime rates down at a remarkable rate in the 19th century. In contrast, American slave society was characterized by procedural injustice, exclusion, and stigmatization, which resulted in high crime rates. Following C.A. Heimer and L.R. Staffen's (1995) theory, reintegration and procedural fairness arose in conditions in which the powerful were dependent on the deviant. An acute labor shortage was the basis of a reintegrative assignment system for employing Australian convicts in the free community. While convicts changed Australia in unique ways, many of these developments are not specific to Australia, and so a revision of the 5-phase model is proposed. The revision also implies that M. Foucault's (1977) distinction between governing the body and governing the soul (corporal/capital punishment versus the penitentiary) is less central than exclusion versus inclusion (banishment versus restorative justice) to understanding all stages of the history of crime regulation.

1522-33 Ferdinand, Theodore. "Civic culture and criminal justice in the United States." *Criminal Justice Review* (ISSN: 0734-0168), 24(2):119-144, 1999. [R 81679]

This essay examines the meaning of civic culture, and the links between it, modern society, and criminal justice. Civic culture is a universalistic system of values that pervades Western political institutions, and stands in contrast to the parochial demands of religion and ethnicity on the one hand and those of bureaucracy and corporations on the other. Civic culture was nurtured by Puritan dissent and the English Civil War, yet has links to medieval doctrines that declared the church to be independent of the state. The sociopolitical conditions that encourage civic ideals, as well as the forces that undercut them in modern society, have yet to be adequately studied.

America's crime problem is specified by describing 3 types of offenders (civic, social, and criminal) and the problems that the courts, the police, and penal institutions confront as they attempt to deal with offenders in civil society. Each type follows a distinctive criminal path and is dealt with differently by the criminal justice system. It suggests that offenders should be dealt with in terms of their offense and justice, and in terms of their needs as members of civil society.

1523-33 Palmer, Gareth. "Governing through crime: Surveillance, the community and local crime programming." *Policing and Society* (ISSN: 1043-9463), 10(4):321-342, 2000. [R 81681]

This essay discusses *Crimefile*, a local crime program produced by Granada television for the North-West crime region and broadcast on England's ITV network. The series is typical of many similar shows produced in the region in that it focuses on a range of crimes and requests the help of the

public in solving them. The ways in which Crimefile makes a contribution to and keys into shifting definitions of community are discussed.

Crimefile is a product of the new climate in TV where the concept and value of public service has come under pressure from both commercial and state forces. Crimefile also has to be related to the police's various efforts to work and establish a rapport with the community. But Crimefile is also a self-reflexive text that makes a public show of considering its own processes, and worries whether the information scares viewers unnecessarily. However, in a climate where security has become a commodity and private security firms are multiplying, the police need to demonstrate their enduring symbolic as well as economic value in a competitive marketplace. This need can be fulfilled by shows such as Crimefile. Crimefile provides the police with the opportunity to suggest that crime is a problem that can only be solved by the community acting with the police.

1524-33 Archbold, Carol A.; Meyer, Michael. "Anatomy of a gang suppression unit: The social construction of an organizational response to gang problems." *Police Quarterly* (ISSN: 1098-6111), 2(2):201-224, 1999. [R 81746]

This study explores the institutional response of a midsize midwestern police department to a perceived growing problem with youth gang activity. Using a social constructionist perspective, it analyzes variables that justified the creation and maintenance of a Gang Suppression Unit (GSU). Data were acquired from unstructured interviews and more than 250 hours of participant observation conducted between June and October 1996 with 29 officers assigned to uniform patrol, including 11 GSU members and supervisors. Official records, memos, and newspaper articles were also analyzed.

The reliance on gang indicators and responses developed for and by large cities was a primary problem. There was a heightened sense of fear in the community when indicators were misidentified or overemphasized, which in turn led to a widespread moral panic concerning gangs and related activity. Another difficulty involved the marginalization of non-gang-related youth groups in the community. Differentiating between gang and non-gang youth groups was even more difficult when the problem was redefined by adding new indicators and justifications supporting and sustaining use of the GSU. Determination of an actual gang presence should have been verified by establishing the existence of social and organizational attributes of known gang characteristics. The case study provides evidence of common conditions in moral panic situations.

1525-33 Berns, Nancy. "Degendering the problem and gendering the blame: Political discourse on women and violence." *Gender & Society* (ISSN: 0891-2432), 15(2):262-281, 2001. [R 81761]

This study addresses political discourse on domestic violence that obscures men's violence while placing the burden of responsibility on women. This perspective, referred to as "patriarchal resistance," challenges a feminist

construction of the problem. Data were taken from 36 articles on domestic violence published in magazines categorized as “political” (e.g., *National Review*, *The New Republic*) or “men’s” (e.g., *Esquire*, *Playboy*) between 1970 and 1999.

Two main discursive strategies were used in the resistance discourse: degendering the problem, and gendering the blame. These strategies played a central role in resisting any attempts to situate social problems within a patriarchal framework. This is a political counter-movement to the feminist constructions of domestic violence, as opposed to a serious concern about women’s violence and male victims. Three major implications of this resistance discourse are: the normalization of intimate violence, the diversion of attention from men’s responsibility and cultural and structural factors that foster violence, and the distortion of women’s violence.

1526-33 Giertsen, Hedda. “Forholdet mellom kriminologi og kriminalpolitikk.” (The relationship between criminology and criminal policy) *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Kriminalvidenskab* (ISSN: 0029-1528), 88(1):23-41, 2001. [R 81764] Language: Norwegian, with English abstract.

This essay and review probes the relationship between criminology and the politics of crime control.

The aims, operations, and measures of success suggest an association with 2 different kinds of societal institutions: criminology with culture, including the arts and sciences, and crime control policy with politics. The task of politics is to find solutions based on holistic thinking, and to arrive at compromises between groups and interests. The task of science is to initiate discussion on subjects such as history and the science of literature, and to figure out ways in which they can be presented and better understood. Despite this divergence, the borders between criminology and the politics of crime control are not easily drawn. The 2 fields are intertwined in many ways, for science is not isolated from society but a part of it. When seen as a cultural activity, not justified by practical results, criminology provides a window into the experiences and views of groups in society that are rarely heard. Thus, criminology provides a broader and more realistic view of ourselves as a society.

1527-33 Ruddijs, Frans; Timmerman, Harrie. “The *Stichting Ambulante Preventie Projecten* method: A comparative study of recidivism in first offenders in a Dutch outpatient setting.” *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (ISSN: 0306-624X), 44(6):725-739, 2000. [R 81812]

In this study, 56 first-time sex offenders receiving outpatient treatment and 56 sex offenders who did not were compared to determine differences in recidivism. Treatment was based on the STAPP method, a Dutch model that attempts to influence the cognitive functions and behavior structures of vio-

lent sex offenders. Data were collected from penal files and the reports of the Central Justice Documentation service.

An unexpected finding was that those who participated relapsed more frequently than those who did not. All of those who relapsed were exhibitionists or extrafamilial child molesters. The prevention of sexual violence begins with taking a firm line with first offenders. Changing the behavior of sex offenders can only take place in a coercive structure, followed by a period of supervision. Long-term research projects are needed to formulate a reliable view of the type of approach necessary (treatment or non-treatment) for the different types of sexual violence committed by first offenders.

1528-33 Shearing, Clifford. "Punishment and the changing face of the governance." *Punishment & Society: The International Journal of Penology* (ISSN: 1462-4745), 3(2):203-220, 2001. [R 81854]

This essay explores the implications of shifts in the governance of security for the use of punishment as a regulatory strategy. A risk-logic has emerged that is reshaping the governance of security within both state and non-state terrains. Justice, understood within the context of the reordering of the past, was much less of a concern within non-state arenas, where corporate victims were central, than it was within the state sphere where individual victimization was more significant. Within non-state governance of security, an instrumental approach that implicitly calls forth a different sense of justice tends to predominate. Within this instrumental focus, a moral framework, while present, tends to remain in the background.

This contrasts with the situation in the public realm. Not only is justice a central question in the ordering of security, but the retributive paradigm that predominates does not fit well with the way of thinking advocated by a risk mentality. This tension is being lessened where the mentality and practice of restorative justice is taking hold within criminal justice.

Each of these developments has implications for the use of punishment. In both a risk-oriented mentality of security and a restorative conception of justice, punishment loses its status as a strategy to be deployed in the ordering of security. Further, the mechanisms of coercion within criminal justice come to be seen less as a device for inflicting pain and more as a set of resources to be considered in reducing risk. If these mentalities continue to gain ground, they will have significant implications for the way in which punishment is used and justified within the governance of security.

1529-33 Kemshall, Hazel; Maguire, Mike. "Public protection, partnership and risk penalty: The multi-agency risk management of sexual and violent offenders." *Punishment & Society: The International Journal of Penology* (ISSN: 1462-4745), 3(2):237-264, 2001. [R 81856]

This essay examines a new set of measures for dealing with both sexual offenders and the much wider category of "potentially dangerous" offenders

in England and Wales. Its key features are: setting up formal 'public protection' or 'risk management' partnerships at a local level among police forces, probation services, social services and other agencies; drawing up protocols to allow the exchange of confidential information about people thought to pose a risk of harm to others; creating multi-agency public protection panels to consider individual cases; maintaining special databases of offenders; routine classification of offenders into specific risk groups; and the developing, implementing, and monitoring of individual risk management plans.

The empirical data derived from a Home Office study of such systems carried out in 1998-99 by the authors and others. A brief history of policy developments in England and Wales relating to dangerous offenders is provided. The claim of a broad shift in modes of crime control from penal modernism towards a new "risk penalty" characteristic of the late (or post-) modern period are not supported by the results. Although the dominant discourse around measures to deal with sexual and dangerous offenders is in tune with this claim, there are numerous aspects of agency culture and practice (i.e., interest in the individual case, and the valuing of professional judgment over actuarial tools) that reflect the continuing strength of the modernist project. There are, however, signs of a growing populist challenge to the modernist assumption that risk knowledge management should be left to small groups of experts working in secret. Overall, the strongest evidence of a shift towards new penal forms lies in: a) the emergence of new forms of partnerships, driven by the logic of risk; and b) the significant dispersal of accountability which has accompanied their development.

1530-33 Freiberg, Arie. "Affective versus effective justice: Instrumentalism and emotionalism in criminal justice." *Punishment & Society: The International Journal of Penology* (ISSN: 1462-4745), 3(2):265-278, 2001. [R 81857]

This essay argues that if crime prevention policies are to succeed in the political or public spheres, they must address some of the deeper emotional or affective dimensions of crime and its place in society. While crime prevention remains a predominantly "rationalist" approach to criminal policy, it will fail to compete successfully with the more emotive law and order policies which tend to resonate with the public and which appear to meet deep-seated psychological and affective needs. Crime prevention can address the 3 core elements that must make up a response to crime: the instrumental, the emotional and the production of social cohesion. A range of values and symbols that crime prevention may tap into are also outlined, such as community programs that strengthen social cohesion.

1531-33 Kopel, David B.; Blackman, Paul H. "Research note. Firearms tracing data from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms: An occasionally useful law enforcement tool but a poor research tool." *Criminal Justice Policy Review* (ISSN: 0887-4034), 11(1):44-62, 2000. [R 81899]

This essay details the numerous limitations of U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) data as a source for studying gun violence and evaluating gun control policy. BATF tracing data are based on a small nonrandom undifferentiated sample of guns. The tracing data collection forms ask little about how a gun was involved in a particular crime, or even whether the gun was owned by a criminal rather than a victim. Limitations on the criminological use of BATF trace data include the relative unimportance of BATF tracing to law enforcement in states with strong gun registration laws, BATF's reluctance to trace older guns, and the occasional manipulation of trace requests. Some believe these data to be the only available for certain criminological or policy-making goals, but the absence of good data does not make unrepresentative data representative. Suggestions for improving BATF data collection, such as inclusion of the suspect's name, age, race, sex; an account of what accessories were found with the gun; the person's prior criminal record; and whether the gun was believed to have been used in the commission of a crime, are discussed.

1532-33 Whitehead, John T.; Blankenship, Michael B. "The gender gap in capital punishment attitudes: An analysis of support and opposition." *American Journal of Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 1066-2316), 25(1):1-13, 2000. [R 81913]

This study examines the gender gap in attitudes towards the death penalty, with attention to global versus specific measures. Specifically, it examines male and female global attitudes; attitudes toward a life without parole option; reasons supporters and opponents give for their views; and how specific factors might change the level of support for, or opposition to, capital punishment. Data derived from a 1997 mail survey of Tennessee households ($N=390$) that measured attitudes on crime and criminal justice issues.

Findings were mixed. Although both genders favor the death penalty, females tend to be somewhat less supportive than are men. Women were also less supportive of the life without parole option. Support for the death penalty would erode, however, if female supporters were convinced of the racial disparities or brutalization hypothesis. The most important reasons, for both male and female support of the death penalty, were deterrence, followed by a just deserts justification. Opponents were also similar in their opposition, pointing to the Biblical injunction against killing and the possibility of executing an innocent person as the primary reasons against the death penalty. Respondents also were asked to re-evaluate their positions based on a series of statements providing information about the death penalty (for example, information on the fairness of application of the death penalty). Support or opposition dropped for every item presented, suggesting that knowledge may reduce support for the death penalty.

1533-33 Romolo, Francesco Saverio; Margot, Pierre. "Identification of gunshot residue: A critical review." *Forensic Science International* (ISSN: 0379-0738), 119(2):195-211, 2001. [R 82869]

This review examines scientific papers published on inorganic gunshot residue (GSR) to determine how the particle analysis has shown its capability in detection and identification of gunshot residue. The scanning electron microscope can be the most powerful tool for forensic scientists to determine the proximity to a discharging firearm and/or the contact with a surface exposed to GSR. Particle analysis can identify individual gunshot residue particles through both morphological and elemental characteristics. When particles are detected on the collected sample, the analytical results can be interpreted following rules of a formal general interpretative system, to determine whether they come from the explosion of a primer or from other possible sources. The particles on the sample are compared with an abstract idea of "unique" GSR particle produced by the sole source of the explosion of a primer.

With "not-unique" particles, interpretation of results is extremely important. The evidential strength of "not-unique" particles can increase with a more fruitful interpretative framework based on Bayes rule. To assess the value of a GSR in linking a suspect and a crime, 2 hypotheses must be considered: the first can be that of the evidence if the suspect has been shooting in a specific situation, the second that of the evidence if the suspect was not involved in this shooting. This case specific approach is closer to what interests courts, and should be followed whenever possible.

1534-33 van Zyl Smit, Dirk. "The place of criminal law in contemporary crime control strategies." *European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 0928-9569), 8(4):361-376, 2000. [R 82998]

This essay traces the role of criminal law in controlling crime in first world and third world countries. It examines how criminal law has reacted to crime control strategies in the past and questions what should be the appropriate response of Nation States to crime.

In first world countries the response to changed crime patterns is diverse if not incoherent. It emphasizes both repressive measures and preventive strategies, accompanied by the exclusion from civil society of persons perceived as a threat. In third world countries the emphasis is largely on repressive measures, sometimes combined with authority exercised by informal customary courts. In both regions it is postulated that the primary reason for these responses is the decline of State authority. Criminal law should not accept these responses as inevitable. The criminal law is itself an important source of values. It can influence the types of interventions that are deemed acceptable.

1535-33 Petrovec, Dragan. "Poverty and reaction to crime: Freedom without responsibility." *European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice* (ISSN: 0928-9569), 8(4):377-389, 2000. [R 82999]

This essay discusses contemporary crime control strategies in the West and their implications for countries in transition, such as Slovenia. Rich countries, by conventional criteria, react to crime in a much less civilized manner than so-called poor countries. The West usually perceives the poor as part of an inevitable side effect of a liberal economy and progress in general. Furthermore, the number of prisoners per population strongly correlates with prevalent wealth or poverty. Countries in transition will have to decide whether to blindly follow the Western experience of becoming rich at a cost of a high number of prisoners, or to support equitable growth and sustainable development, and by this, keep down the prison population.

1536-33 Painter, Kate A.; Farrington, David P. "Evaluating situational crime prevention using a young people's survey." *British Journal of Criminology* (ISSN: 0007-0955), 41(2):266-284, 2001. [R 83003]

This study evaluates the effect of improved street lighting on crime in a local authority housing estate in Dudley, West Midlands (U.K.). A prior household victimization survey indicated that crime decreased after street lighting was improved. This study compared victimization surveys with self-report surveys of young people. Data were obtained from face-to-face interviews with adult and juvenile residents (age 12-17) in experimental and control areas before (February-March 1992) and after the improved street lighting (February-March 1993). In the before survey, 431 interviews with adult residents and 140 with young people were achieved in the experimental area and 448 and 167, respectively, in the control area. For the after survey 372 adult respondents and 170 juveniles were interviewed in the experimental area and 371 and 164, respectively, in the control area.

On most variables the experimental and control areas seemed closely comparable. The prevalence of victimization (percentage of household victimized) decreased in the experimental area but did not change in the control area. Crime committed in the daylight decreased just as much as crime committed after dark. The number of people (especially women) on the street after dark increased in the experimental area but not in the control area. The experimental sample noticed that the lighting had improved, became more satisfied with their estate and had less fear of crime.

The juveniles reported a decrease in offending in the experimental area compared to the control area. The biggest decreases were in violent acts after dark and in non-violent acts in daylight. However, victimization of young people did not decrease more in the experimental area than in the control area. The qualitative data suggest that, whereas crimes by young people decreased, pestering of young people by older people did not decrease.

Street lighting benefits the whole community, not just particular individuals or households. Improved street lighting fosters social inclusion by encouraging use of neighborhood streets at night.

1537-33 Brimicombe, Allan J.; Ralphy, Martin P.; Sampson, Alice; and others. "An analysis of the role of neighborhood ethnic composition in the geographical distribution of racially motivated incidents." *British Journal of Criminology* (ISSN: 0007-0955), 41(2):293-308, 2001. [R 83005]

This study explores the use of statistical and Geographical Information Systems mapping techniques in producing a preliminary assessment of geographical patterns of racially motivated crimes and harassment in a given area. Police records were obtained on 620 allegations of racially motivated incidents reported to the police in the London Borough of Newham between July 1996 and June 1997. Demographic data on ethnic composition and socio-economic standing were taken from the 1991 UK Census of Population Small Area Statistics and mapped using digitized boundaries for 1991 wards.

The ethnic composition of an area appears to have a significant effect on the rate of incidents. Correlation and regression analyses support the preliminary finding that rates of incidence are significantly higher where there is a large white majority and smaller groups of other ethnicities. The use of GIS technology to visualize and explore patterns of distribution can produce interesting and valuable results that provide the basis for further investigation.

1538-33 Murray, Alan T.; McGuffog, Ingrid; Western, John S.; and others. "Exploratory spatial data analysis techniques for examining urban crime." *British Journal of Criminology* (ISSN: 0007-0955), 41(2):309-329, 2001. [R 83006]

This study details approaches for better understanding relationships of crime occurrence using geographic information systems (GIS) and quantitative techniques. It explores the spatial distribution of crime in 178 south-east Queensland, Australia, and discusses different spatial analysis approaches. Data were obtained from the Queensland Police Service on crime occurrence in 1996.

GIS is more than a mapping tool in the analysis of crime. The ability to internalize information, such as relationships to the physical environment, is essential in studying patterns of criminal activity. Further, visualizing crime occurrence in relation to various selected spatial layers of information (e.g. socio-demographic and economic profiles, road network, public transport stops) using adjustable spatial scales is indispensable.

Journals Abstracted in Volume 33 of *Criminal Justice Abstracts*

A bullet (•) indicates virtually complete coverage of criminology articles in the journal. Other journals are abstracted selectively, based on the quality, originality and timeliness of the article, and the availability of literature on the topic. The 8-digit numbers in parentheses after the journal titles are International Standard Serial Numbers.

- Acta Sociologica* (0001-6993)
Accident Analysis and Prevention (0001-4575)
Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica
Addiction (0965-2140)
Addiction Research (1058-6989)
•*Adolescence* (0001-8449)
Affilia: Journal of Women and Social Work
Aggression and Violent Behavior (1359-1789)
Aggressive Behavior (0096-140X)
Albany Law Review
Alcohol, Drugs and Driving (0891-7086)
Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly (0734-7324)
American Anthropologist
American Bar Association Journal (0002-7596)
•*American Behavioral Scientist* (0002-7642)
American Criminal Law Review (0164-0364)
American Indian Culture and Research Journal
American Jails (1056-0319)
American Journal of Community Psychology (0091-0562)
•*American Journal of Criminal Justice* (1066-2316)
American Journal of Criminal Law (0092-2315)
American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse
American Journal of Economics and Sociology (0002-9246)
American Journal of Emergency Medicine
American Journal of Epidemiology
American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology (0195-7910)
American Journal of Forensic Psychology (0733-1290)
American Journal of Health and Behavior
American Journal of Industrial Medicine
American Journal of Legal History (0002-9319)
American Journal of Orthopsychiatry (0002-9432)
•*American Journal of Police* (see "Policing")
American Journal of Political Science (0092-5853)
American Journal of Preventive Medicine (0749-3797)
•*American Journal of Psychiatry* (0002-953X)
American Journal of Public Health (0090-0036)
•*American Journal of Sociology* (0002-9602)
American Journal on Addictions
American Politics Quarterly
American Probation and Parole Association Perspectives (0821-1507)
American Psychologist (0003-066X)
•*American Sociological Review* (0003-1224)
American Sociologist (0003-1232)

- Anglo-American Law Review*
(0308-6569)
- Annales Internationales de Criminologie* (0003-4452)
- Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*
- Annals of Emergency Medicine*
- Annals of Tourism Research*
- Annual Review of Psychology*
- Annual Review of Public Health*
- Annual Review of Sex Research*
(1053-2528)
- Annual Review of Sociology*
(0360-0572)
- Applied & Preventing Psychology*
- Applied Economics* (0003-6846)
- Archiv fuer Kriminologie*
(0003-9225)
- Archives of European Sociology*
- Archives of General Psychiatry*
(0003-990X)
- Archives of Internal Medicine*
(0003-9926)
- Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine*
- Archives of Sexual Behavior*
Area (0004-0894)
- Assessment*
- Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* (0004-8658)
- Australia and New Zealand Journal of Sociology* (0004-8690)
- Australian Police Journal*
(0005-0024)
- Behavioral Disorders*
- Behavior Therapy* (0005-7894)
- Behavioral Sciences & the Law*
(0735-3936)
- Belugyi Szemle* (Hungary)
- Biological Psychiatry*
- BJA Bulletin*
- British Journal of Criminology*
(0007-0955)
- British Journal of Psychiatry*
(0007-1250)
- British Journal of Psychology*
(0007-1269)
- British Journal of Social Psychology*
(0144-6665)
- British Journal of Social Work*
(0045-3102)
- British Journal of Sociology*
(0007-1315)
- Buffalo Criminal Law Review*
- Buffalo Law Review*
- Bulletin of Economic Research*
(0307-3378)
- Bulletin of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*
(0091-634X)
- Bulletin on Narcotics* (0007-523X)
- Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin*
- Burgerrechte & Polizei CILIP*
- Cahiers de Defense Sociale*
- Canadian Journal of Criminology*
(0704-9722)
- Canadian Journal of Family Law*
- Canadian Journal of Law and Society* (0829-3201)
- Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*
- Canadian Journal of Sociology*
(0318-6431)
- Canadian Review of Social Policy*
- Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology* (0008-4948)
- Canadian Social Work Review*
(0820-909X)
- Caribbean Journal of Criminology and Social Psychology*
- Caseload Highlights*
- Child Abuse & Neglect* (0145-2134)
- Child Abuse Review* (0952-9136)
- Child Development* (0009-3920)
- Child & Family Behavior Therapy*
(0731-7107)
- Child Maltreatment*
- Child Welfare* (0009-4021)
- Children & Society*
- Children and Youth Services Review*
(0190-7409)
- China Quarterly* (0009-4439)
- Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems*

- Compensation and Working Conditions*
Comprehensive Psychiatry
Community Alternatives (1052-7656)
Conflict Studies
Contemporary Economic Policy
Contemporary Drug Problems (0091-4509)
Contemporary Issues in Crime and Justice
Contemporary Justice Review
Contemporary Policy Issues (0735-0007)
Cornell Law Review
Corrections Compendium (0738-8144)
Corrections Management Quarterly
Corrections Today (0190-2563)
Corrective and Social Psychiatry and Journal of Behavior Technology Methods and Therapy (0093-1551)
Court Management Journal
Court Review (0011-0647)
 •*Crime & Delinquency* (0011-1287)
Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research (0192-3234)
Crime and Justice Bulletin (Australia) (0192-3234)
Crime and Justice International
Crime, History & Societies
 •*Crime, Law and Social Change* (0925-4994)
 •*Crime Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal*
 •*Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health* (0957-9664)
Criminal Justice (American Bar Association)
 •*Criminal Justice Abstracts* (0146-9177)
 •*Criminal Justice and Behavior* (0093-8548)
Criminal Justice Ethics (0731-129X)
Criminal Justice Journal (1043-7436)
 •*Criminal Justice Policy Review*
Criminal Justice Research Bulletin
 •*Criminal Justice Review* (0734-0168)
Criminal Law Bulletin (0011-1317)
Criminal Law Forum (1046-8374)
Criminal Law Review (0192-3323)
Criminal Organizations
 •*Criminologie* (0316-0041)
 •*Criminology* (0011-1384)
Crisis
Crisis Intervention and Time-Limited Treatment (1064-5136)
Critical Criminology (formerly "Journal of Human Justice")
Critical Sociology (0896-9205)
Croatian Annual of Criminal Law and Practice
Cross-Cultural Research
Cuadernos de Criminologia
Current Issues in Criminal Justice (Australia) (1034-5329)
Demography
Developmental Psychology (0012-1630)
Déviante et Société (0378-7931)
 •*Deviant Behavior* (0163-9625)
Die Kriminalpraevention (Germany)
Die Polizei
Drug and Alcohol Dependence (0376-8716)
Drug and Alcohol Review
Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy
Drugs & Society 8756-8233)
DWI Journal (0889-0234)
Eastern and Central European Journal on Crime and Criminal Law
Economic Inquiry (0095-2583)
Economy and Society (0308-5147)
Education and Urban Society
Environment and Behavior (0013-9165)
Environment and Planning
Environmental Psychology
Epidemiology (1044-3983)
Ethnic and Racial Studies

- EuroCriminology* (0860-3723)
Europe-Asia Studies (0966-8136)
European Journal of Communication
European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice (0928-9569)
European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research
European Sociological Review (0266-7215)
Evaluation Review (0193-841X)
Exceptional Children
Expert Evidence: International Journal of Behavioural Sciences in Legal Context
- Families in Society: The Journal of Contemporary Human Services*
Family and Community Health (0160-6379)
Family and Conciliation Courts Review (1047-5699)
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin (0014-5688)
Federal Prisons Journal
•*Federal Probation* (0014-9128)
Fire and Arson Investigator (1059-7298)
Fordham Law Review (0015-704X)
Forensic Reports (0888-692X)
Forensic Science International (0379-0738)
Forum on Corrections Research
- Gender and Society* (0891-2432)
Gender Issues
Geoforum (0016-7185)
Georgetown Law Journal
Global Governance
Global Journal on Crime and Criminal Law (0928-9313)
- Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review* (0017-8039)
Harvard Law Review
Hastings Law Journal (0017-8322)
Health Education and Behavior
- Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* (0739-9863)
Home Office Research and Statistics Department Research Bulletin
•*Homicide Studies* (1088-7679)
Hospital and Community Psychiatry (0022-1597)
Howard Journal of Criminal Justice (0265-5527)
Human Nature (1045-6767)
Human Organization (0018-7259)
Human Relations (0018-7267)
- Indian Journal of Criminology* (0376-9844)
International Annals of Criminology (see *Annales Internationales de Criminologie*)
ICCA Journal on Community Corrections
ICMA MIS Report
•*International Criminal Justice Review*
International Criminal Police Review
International Journal of Behavioural Development
•*International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice* (0192-4036)
International Journal of Comparative Sociology (0020-7152)
International Journal of Group Psychotherapy
International Journal of Health Services
International Journal of Law and Psychiatry (0160-2527)
International Journal of Epidemiology (0300-5771)
International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology (0306-624X)
International Journal of Police Science & Management (1461-3557)
International Journal of Risk Security and Crime Prevention (1359-1886)

- International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy* (0144-333X)
International Journal of the Addictions (0020-773X)
•*International Journal of the Sociology of Law* (0194-6595)
International Journal on Drug Policy (0955-3959)
International Review of Criminal Policy (0074-7688)
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