1997

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RECENT BOOKS

CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY: A SURVEY OF RECENT BOOKS

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AFRO-AMERICAN WOMEN—ABUSE OF—NEW YORK (STATE)—NEW YORK—CASE STUDIES


Based upon interviews with thirty-seven African American women imprisoned at the Rose M. Singer Center on Rikers Island, this work sets forth the theory of gender entrapment as an explanation for the illegal behavior of abused women. The author believes gender, race, ethnicity, and violence intersect in such a way that women are trapped by violence and that criminal activity is often a response to the threat of violence or coercion by male partners.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT


An abolitionist, this author first critiques the arguments commonly set forth by death penalty supporters, and then explores various theories of punishment and alternatives to capital punishment. Davis finds that the notion that the punishment for crimes adheres to a scale of increasingly

harsher penalties forces the criminal justice system towards the death penalty. Therefore, arguments against the death penalty need to address this system of justice.


The first edition of this book was published six years ago. Since that time there has been an increase in the number of countries abolishing the death penalty. In this second edition of the book, Hood examines United Nations surveys and reports of various international bodies since 1989. Changes in attitude seem to account for the abolition of the death penalty in some countries. He also finds that cultural and religious values play a role in the existence of the death penalty and that the abolition of the death penalty is not always permanent.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS


Focusing upon the "slippery subject of the sources, status, and use of criminological data," Coleman finds that the unreported, unrecorded crimes and offenders are the dark figure obscuring the implications and reliability of that criminological data. Qualitative data, gathered from small scale studies, should not be viewed as second-best or suspect. And quantitative data, gathered by official sources and survey methods, can be manipulated by political forces. Coleman uses British reporting sources as his examples, but his conclusions are applicable to the United States.

CRIMINOLOGY


The readings in this work are grouped together according to the type of theory espoused: rational choice theories; biosocial and psychological theories; sociological theories; integrated theories; and conflict theories. Some of the topics
addressed include situational crime, shame and reintegration, arousal theory, the ecology of crimes, interactional theory of delinquency, and feminist perspectives upon crime.

**Death Row Inmates—United States—Case Studies**


Lou Jones, famed photographer, has penetrated the inner sanctum of death row and captured the eyes of various condemned prisoners. He believes that his photos illustrate the humanity of the prisoners society prefers to view as inhuman monsters. His goal is “not to argue for the release from prison of condemned criminals. . . . Rather it is to suggest that even they should be understood as part of the human community.” Along with the photographs, Jones provides information about the prisoner’s childhood, life history, and criminal record, including citations to court cases.

**Discrimination in Criminal Justice Administration—United States**


Acting as a supplement to an earlier work entitled *Race and Criminal Justice* (1991), this book examines the racial bias present in the criminal justice system. The essays explore such topics as moral panic as ideology, the image of black women in criminology, race and popular culture, the nature of juvenile court proceedings, and the employment of minorities by the criminal justice system.

**Forensic Genetics**


Viewing developments in forensic science since 1992, when the National Research Council first issued a report dealing with DNA evidence, this report specifically addresses the
question of errors in forensic laboratories, the chain of custody procedures, and the statistical interpretation of the evidence by the courts. The report offers numerous recommendations to insure the accuracy of the data collected. The ceiling principle, which caused controversy in the 1992 report, is found to be unnecessary in 1996.

**Gangs—New York (State)—New York**


Providing a chilling portrait of the underworld of New York City’s Chinatown, Chin offers valuable insight into gang formation, gang enterprises, and gang violence. His book draws upon surveys gang members, local law enforcement officers, leaders of community associations, and Chinese business owners. He traces the history of Chinese gangs and their affiliations and territories. Chinese gangs are integrally connected to the social, cultural, political, and economic environment of Chinatowns across the country. In conclusion, Chin proposes changes to law enforcement policies to decrease gang violence in Chinatown.

**Police Misconduct—United States**


The fifteen essays in this work seek to illuminate what is currently known about police violence and what still needs to be studied and researched. Practical and theoretical perspectives are offered regarding the impact of such force upon the citizens and the criminal justice system itself. The causes of police brutality, the prevalence of police use of force, characteristics of the violence-prone officer, law enforcement culture, and the administrative review of instances of police abuse are some of the topics addressed by the essays.
RECENT BOOKS

RECIDIVISM—UNITED STATES—PREVENTION


California was the first state to pass legislation regulating recidivism, commonly known as the “three strikes and you’re out” law. Thirty-six other states now have similar laws which seek to insure that the habitual offender stays behind bars. This book, evolving from a 1994 conference held by the California Association for Criminal Justice Research, contains chapters that examine constitutional issues, implementation problems, and crime control effects of the recidivist statutes.

STEUER, MAX, 1871-1940


The legal career of famed attorney Max Steuer is the subject of this work, written by Steuer’s son Aron. Biographical information is presented in the first chapter, with the chapters that follow focusing on particular cases handled by Max Steuer. Excerpts from case transcripts and trial testimony as recorded by the court reporters are included for these cases: People v. Gardner; People v. Harris & Blanck; People v. Rickard; Oppenheim v. Metropolitan Street Railways; and Sherman v. International Publications.

TRIALS (MURDER)—CALIFORNIA—LOS ANGELES


The facts and evidence surrounding the murders of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald Goldman are presented in such a way as to engage the reader as a juror for the case. The authors describe the book as a sort of virtual reality experiment in which the reader-juror organizes the various facts and evidence into a timeline for the period in which the murders occurred. Establishing this timeline involves the acceptance and rejection of various scenarios. At the conclusion of the book, the reader makes his or her own judg-

**VICTIMS OF CRIMES—UNITED STATES**


How are victims of crimes compensated? How should they be compensated? These questions and related ones are addressed by Sarnoff, the founder and former director of the Adelphi Resource Center for Crime Victim Advocates at Adelphi University. Sarnoff describes the various state victim compensation programs, private insurance benefits, and federal welfare programs that currently exist to aid the victims of crimes. She also lists the types of expenses commonly incurred by victims. The agencies providing victim benefits need to contain their costs, while increasing the pool of resources and number of victims served. Often the neediest victims are unaware of their rights and the benefits available.