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RECENT BOOKS

CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY: A SURVEY OF RECENT BOOKS

JULIET M. CASPER*

CRIME—UNITED STATES

CRIME (James Q. Wilson and Joan Petersilia, eds.) (San Francisco: Institute for Contemporary Studies Press, 1995) 631 pp.

Twenty-eight experts, representing a number of different fields and a variety of viewpoints, evaluate crime prevention and control strategies for predatory or street crimes, and they offer reality-based alternatives. Some of the particular problems discussed are chronic criminals, gangs, prison crowding, and gun control laws. This book is intended for students of criminology, community leaders, policy makers, members of the media, and interdisciplinary scholars.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE, ADMINISTRATION OF—UNITED STATES—HISTORY

NANCY E. MARION, A HISTORY OF FEDERAL CRIME CONTROL INITIATIVES, 1960-1993 (Westport, CT: Praeger, 1994) 278 pp.

The author chronicles the presidential agendas and congressional activities from the Johnson administration through the first part of President Clinton's administration. While crime is primarily an issue for each individual state, it has increasingly become a part of the national agenda. The author makes comparisons between agendas of various presidents over time and between presidential actions and congressional activities. She concludes that the initiatives

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are more symbolic than realistic.

CRIMINALS—REHABILITATION—UNITED STATES

COMBINING SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT WITH INTERMEDIATE SANCTIONS FOR ADULTS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 1994) 101 pp.

In addition to acting as a source of information about the management and treatment of criminal offenders with alcohol and other drug addictions, this book is intended to foster cooperation and collaboration between those in the criminal justice system and those in the addiction treatment field. Intermediate sanction programs, such as community service and halfway houses, are suggested as methods from which both the community and the offender can benefit. The crime is punished, and its cause is treated at the same time. The practical, ethical, and legal concerns surrounding such programs are examined in this book.

EXECUTIONS AND EXECUTIONERS—UNITED STATES

DAVID VON DREHLE, *AMONG THE LOWEST OF THE DEAD: THE CULTURE OF DEATH ROW* (New York: Times Books, 1995) 469 pp.

The author, a journalist and editor with *The Washington Post*, probes the dark world of death row inmates with his colorful, often biographical, prose. He begins with the story of John Spenkelink, the first man to be executed after *Furman v. Georgia*, and he ends with the story of Ted Bundy, a serial killer considered the modern death penalty's greatest success. The author does not believe capital punishment works in America.

FIREARMS—LAW AND LEGISLATION

DAVID McDOWALL, ET AL., *EASING CONCEALED FIREARM LAWS: EFFECTS ON HOMICIDE IN THREE STATES* (College Park, MD: University of Maryland, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 1995) 16 leaves.

There are two common approaches to laws that restrict the carrying of concealed firearms: discretionary or "may issue" licenses and non-discretionary or "shall issue" licenses. The

National Rifle Association (NRA) supports and lobbies for non-discretionary licenses, arguing that crime will be prevented and the number of homicides will be reduced with this type of license. Florida, Mississippi, and Oregon are three states that changed their approach to concealed weapon laws from discretionary to non-discretionary. The authors examine the frequency of homicides in these states before and after the switch, reaching a conclusion opposite of the NRA's position.

HOMICIDE—UNITED STATES

ANN GOETTING, *HOMICIDE IN FAMILIES AND OTHER SPECIAL POPULATIONS* (New York; Springer Publishing Company, 1995) 201 pp.

A professor of sociology, Goetting presents a public health perspective on violence. Her unique perspective is illustrated in the discussion of nine profiles of homicide in special populations (women, children, and the elderly). She believes that public policies and preventive strategies involving homicide need to be based upon scientific research and need to involve the community.

LAW TEACHERS—WISCONSIN—BIOGRAPHY

EDWARD L. KIMBALL, FRANK J. REMINGTON: *CONTRIBUTIONS TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE* (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Law School, Continuing Education and Outreach, 1994) 150 pp.

Frank J. Remington, a professor at University of Wisconsin Law School, taught and wrote in the fields of criminal law, criminal procedure, and criminal justice administration. He is said to have been one of the few to successfully bridge the gap between academics and practitioners. This biography focuses on his professional activities that related to criminal justice, such as his work in helping define crime in Wisconsin and his contributions to projects supported by the American Bar Foundation and the American Law Institute.

LEGAL ETHICS—UNITED STATES

THOMAS L. SHAFFER AND ROBERT F. COCHRAN, JR., *LAWYERS, CLIENTS, AND MORAL RESPONSIBILITY* (St. Paul, MN: West Pub. Co., 1994) 138 pp.

Watergate was an event that triggered a reform movement in

the political and legal arena. Classes in professional responsibility became mandatory for law students, and courts began administering examinations on ethics as part of the licensing process. Most states adopted some form of the American Bar Association's *Model Rules of Professional Conduct*. The authors argue that the model rules have become not just the minimum ethical standards, but the only standards. They examine the moral standards that clients and lawyers bring into the law office, and they seek ways to apply these standards, these individual values, to the practice of law. Four approaches to moral choices in legal representation are discussed.

LYNCHING—SOUTHERN STATES—HISTORY

STEWART EMORY TOLNAY AND E.M. BECK, *A FESTIVAL OF VIOLENCE: AN ANALYSIS OF SOUTHERN LYNCHINGS, 1882-1930* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1995) 297 pp.

Approximately 2805 people were the victims of lynch mobs in ten southern states between 1882 and 1930. The majority of the victims were African American. These authors have compiled a vast amount of information about lynchings during this time period to establish patterns of behavior. They search for the underlying social forces that were at work in the South. Mob violence was not the result of a weak and inefficient criminal justice system, according to these authors.

POLICE PROFESSIONALIZATION—UNITED STATES

BERNADETTE JONES PALOMBO, *ACADEMIC PROFESSIONALISM IN LAW ENFORCEMENT* (New York: Garland Pub., 1995) 279 pp.

Palombo begins with the history of police education and professionalization, then she turns to an analysis of a study conducted in the Los Angeles Police Department. This study indicates a definite link between the officers' level of education and their degree of professionalism. Higher education seems to provide the officers with an enhanced critical analysis ability and more astute observation skills. Palombo advocates an upgrade in the minimum educational requirements and an aggressive recruitment strategy to attract more college-educated applicants.

POLITICAL CRIMES AND OFFENSES

CONTROLLING STATE CRIME: AN INTRODUCTION (Jeffrey Ian Ross, ed.)
(New York: Garland Pub., 1995) 430 pp.

The fourteen essays in this work illustrate a point made in the preface, "even those that make, defend, and enforce the laws can break them." The essayists find that state crime poses definitional problems, as well as prevention and control problems. They discuss particular state crimes by national security agencies, the military, the police, and state-supported educational institutions, and suggest some methods or means for controlling state crime through the use of the media, international organizations, and United Nations resolutions.

PRISONERS—MENTAL HEALTH

HANS TOCH AND KENNETH ADAMS, THE DISTURBED VIOLENT OFFENDER
(Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association, revised ed., 1994) 252 pp.

Originally published in 1989, the American Psychological Association has released this revised edition in the hope of drawing more attention to the relationship between emotional disorders and violence. Toch and Adams study violent offenders with mental health problems or substance abuse problems or both in the New York state prison system. Should such offenders be in prison or in an institution? How should they be rehabilitated or reintegrated into the community? Addressing these questions and others, the authors conclude that the criminal justice system is poorly equipped to deal with offenders that are "bad but mad," "bad and mad," and "mad but bad."

UNITED STATES. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DIARMUID JEFFREYS, THE BUREAU: INSIDE THE MODERN FBI (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1995) 359 pp.

Jeffreys, an investigative journalist and executive producer of one of Britain's largest independent production companies, conducted hundreds of interviews, both on and off camera, with present and former FBI agents, citizens whose lives were affected by the FBI, politicians, police officers, lawyers, and judges. The result was a Public Television series "Inside the

FBI" and this companion book. Jeffreys explores the post-J. Edgar Hoover FBI and finds an institution with a "reputation as the greatest law enforcement body in the world." FBI bugging devices, drug raids, counterespionage missions, and the intense training at Quantico are all described in eyewitness detail.

VIOLENT CRIMES—UNITED STATES—PREVENTION

PARTNERSHIPS AGAINST VIOLENCE: RESOURCE GUIDE (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994) 2 v.

Over six hundred specific programs to combat or prevent violence are the subject of volume one of this work. The project type, target population, setting, and contact persons are given for each program. Volume two provides sources for information, technical assistance, and available funding.