much still needs to be done to protect women, married or not, from heterosexual lethal intimate violence.

The debunking of the most popular myths about serial killers by J. A. Fox and J. Levin, in "Serial Murder: Myths and Realities," fits well in this section. Fox and Levin clearly explain the "serial killer panic of 1983-1985," psychological personality profiles and legal sanity issues of the serial killer, and the ability of serial killers to avoid detection. A reliable estimate of serial killers and their victims would have been a welcome addition here. "Drugs, Alcohol, and Homicide," by K. Auerhahn and R. N. Parker, thoroughly reviews the associations between drugs, alcohol, and homicide and briefly discusses Parker's theory of selective disinhibition. In "Homicide: Cross-National Perspectives," G. LaFree examines homicide internationally and identifies factors that predict the incidence of homicide. LaFree summarizes the major findings of cross-national homicide research, including the associations of economic development and inequality, unemployment, population density, and heterogeneity. Further, he outlines the basic data constraints for researchers using cross-national data and describes implications for future international homicide research.

The third section of the book, "Issues Involving Homicide Among Different Social Groups," discusses some of the most important topics about homicides among African-Americans, Latinos, adolescents, and gangs. These topics have generated quite a bit of controversy. D. F. Hawkins addresses the importance of disaggregating homicide data and focuses on African-American offending and victimization rates in "African-Americans and Homicide." Hawkins advocates integrating dimensions of race, class, and place (e.g., county-level analysis) in order to fully comprehend patterns and correlates of homicide. "Latinos and Homicide," by R. Martinez and M. T. Lee, expands on the argument for disaggregating data by ethnicity and points to the fact that Latinos have largely been ignored in homicide research. Many problems in treating Latinos as a distinct ethnic group stem from the lack of available data and the complication of the identification process, particularly by the U.S. Census Bureau. The chapter by K. M. Heide is a timely, thought-provoking article on the controversial topic of juvenile murders. Heide reviews the psychological and sociological literature, as well as socio-biological research, which she argues cannot be wholly discounted. Risk factors that account for the recent increase in juvenile homicide include situational factors (e.g., child abuse and neglect), social influences (e.g., exposure to violence), personality characteristics (e.g., prejudice), and access to guns, drugs, and alcohol. C. L. Maxson's chapter on "Gang Homicide" explores gang-related homicide, which is widely dominated by juveniles.

The concluding section, "Preventing Homicide: Proposed Strategies," contains chapters exploring possible homicide prevention techniques. W. C. Baily and R. D. Peterson begin with a discussion of the effects of the death penalty in "Capital Punishment, Homicide, and Deterrence." Baily and Peterson review the literature on the deterrence and brutalization effects of the death penalty. Overall, the deterrent effects of capital punishment have been generally negative and the results of brutalization effects are hampered by methodological issues. Homicide prevention by the restriction of firearm possession and sale is reviewed by P. J. Cook and M. H. Moore in "Guns, Gun Control, and Homicide." These authors do an excellent job of making a rather complicated body of research easily understood. The concluding chapter, "Preventing Homicide: A Public Health Perspective" by J. A. Mercy and W. R. Hammond, asserts that a public health perspective toward homicide includes the utilization of health care, education, and research program resources.

This volume provides a valuable reference point, and the book's brevity, format, and content make it suitable for undergraduate students. The number and length of the articles are appropriate for inclusion as a required textbook in a course on violence or homicide and the criminal justice system or for use by lay readers and practitioners interested in the latest homicide research.

Michelle L. Hussong
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Crime Control and Women: Feminist Implications of Criminal Justice Policy. By Susan L. Miller. (Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1998. Pp. 199)

The 1990s ushered in an unprecedented national commitment to wage a war on crime. A full-scale incarceration campaign operationalized the get-tough attitude towards drugs. Like prohibition, drug policies were a large-

from the SAGE Social Science Collections. All Rights Reserved.

scale natural experiment for which the outcomes were largely unknown or unforeseeable. Now that sufficient time has passed for unintended consequences to surface, criminologists are documenting them in hopes that the careful accumulation of empirical information will eventually contribute to the public dialogue and to policy change. Already a significant literature has documented the array of negative consequences on communities where prison disproportionately decimates the male population.

Susan Miller's book opens the focus a little further by examining the unintended consequences of the war on crime for women and children. The 10 chapters that she has brought together grew from presentations at the American Society of Criminology. The chapters flesh out the impact of contemporary crime control initiatives when viewed from the vantage point of women and children, erecting the following take-home messages.

Three-strikes laws, intended to keep the most dangerous criminals locked up for long periods, actually strike out at women in three different ways, according to Mona J. E. Danner. First, money that was formerly used to provide educational opportunities and a safety net for vulnerable women and children have been used to pay for the war on crime. Between 1976 and 1989, state correction budgets increased 95 percent while expenditures for education dropped 2 percent (for kindergarten through 12th grade) and 6 percent (for higher education) and support for welfare dropped 41 percent. Second, the economic boom generated by the crime war has bypassed women because women are more likely to work in the areas that are losing resources and to hold few jobs in the criminal justice sector that is growing. Women constitute only 9 percent of police officers and 18 percent of correctional officers. Third, there are 1.5 million children of prisoners and 3.5 million children of probationers or parolees, whose parental attachments have been broken by long-term incarceration. Not only do mothers and grandmothers end up shouldering the parenting responsibilities, but these children are five to six times more likely than their peers to end up incarcerated themselves.

The number of black females incarcerated for drug offenses increased 828 percent between 1986 and 1991, a rate two times that of black males and three times the rate for white females. Stephanie Bush-Baskette criticizes generalizations that the war on drugs is a war on women, because they ignore the disproportionate impact on black women. Drug offenses are the primary offense for which women are incarcerated, followed by theft, forgery, and fraud. These are economic crimes, suggesting a dark side to reductions in the welfare rolls.

Civil forfeiture victimizes innocent women because traditional notions of relationships stymie their defense that they are innocent bystanders. According to James Massey, Susan Miller, and Anna Wilhelm, judges hold assumptions of symmetry of resources and power within marriage that are fallacious and use these notions to assert that women knew or should have known of the criminal activity of their partners.

Boot camps designed to prepare men for war, when used within a correctional setting, not only fail to decrease recidivism but promote a climate of masculinity that emphasizes aggressiveness, power abuses, and insensitivity to others' pain. Merry Morash and Lila Rucker suggest that these approaches are ultimately counterproductive for the prisoner and may increase subsequent risks of violence for women partners and children.

Elizabeth Stanko's qualitative analysis of brochure content reveals that personal safety advice in Britain continues to pursue misguided and factually ungrounded attempts to arouse perceptions of stranger danger.

Media coverage of crime is shaped by the confluence of race (of the perpetrator and the victim), class status of the parties, and the response of the ethnic communities from which they come to their media portrayals. Lynn S. Chancer concludes that the media, perhaps reflexively, feed stereotypes of crime.

Effective community policing requires personal assets and behaviors that have long been devalued as "tit-jobs" in the masculinist culture of the police. Susan Miller questions how the organizations will reshape these attitudes.

Two thirds of women incarcerated in state prisons are mothers, and most (72 percent) were living with their children prior to incarceration. Zoann K. Snyder-Joy and Teresa A. Carlo present empirical data evaluating a mother-child visitation program designed to better maintain attachments.

The traditional justice response to men's violence against women fails in three ways, according to John Braithwaite and Kathleen Daly. First, men are not made accountable for rape or physical assault against intimates.

Second, men who are arrested have multiple unpunished prior acts and may be too entrenched in their behavior to change. Third, there are inherent features of the adversarial system of criminal justice that revictimize women. Braithwaite and Daly suggest a communitarian model that is currently in use for juvenile offenses in New Zealand and Australia and is more broadly available as an alternative to Western justice in native groups such as the Maori, Australia Aboriginal, Inuit, and Navajo. Traditional criminal justice responses to domestic violence frame the problem between the perpetrator and the state, whereas communitarian approaches focus on the battered woman and negotiate for changes in the perpetrator that will enhance her safety and increase her material resources, thereby reducing her vulnerability to future violence.

Get-tough rhetoric disproportionately appeals to women because it plays on their fears of personal safety, leading feminists to openly or covertly support punitive crime control legislation. Claire Renzetti concludes the book with the caution that such affinity must not preclude careful feminist analysis.

This book accomplishes two important intellectual feats at once. First, it vividly illustrates and carefully documents that criminal justice policy has had unintended consequences. In the future, policy would be strengthened by anticipating the effects of changes from the vantage points used in this text. Second, the work demonstrates the breadth and importance of the questions raised by the gender/class/culture analysis that is the hallmark of feminist theory. This is an excellent book that I strongly urge policy makers and practitioners of criminal justice to read. As an educational tool, it merits inclusion into syllabi in sociology, criminology, women's studies, and public administration and policy.

Mary Koss
University of Arizona

Criminal Women. By Jocelyn M. Pollock. (Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Publishing Company, 1999. Pp. 299)

This is not your ordinary criminology theory book, though theories are covered, from the earliest to the most recent, from classic to controversial. Pollock's single-minded focus is to examine these theories and to see which better explain crime rates and crime types by sex. She uses a feminist framework that acknowledges that truth is relative and knowledge is personal. The book format is highly readable, with boxed chapter objectives and definitions and frequent use of bulleted lists.

Acknowledging the bias in all social science research, Pollock tells the reader up front about the biases that influence her work. These include a distrust of quantitative methods to the exclusion of qualitative methods to understand criminality, a belief that sex differences go beyond reproductive differences, and a belief that social and cultural pressures add to biological differences to create gender differences. Recognizing research issues such as that one theory cannot account for all the types of a certain crime such as murder, or the problematic nature of operationalizing variables like poverty, Pollock looks to include alternative methods of knowing, such as narrative and storytelling. One example of the difficulty in measuring "truth" is found in looking at scales developed to measure violence in domestic-violence situations. If a husband batters his wife and she hits him in self-defense, is this the same violence? How can we account for the different motivations of these acts of hitting? Have both parties broken the law? Should they receive the same punishment?

The number one reason to focus on explaining the sex differential in crime rates is that criminological study has avoided the study of women and crime. Of all the facts that are known about crime and about who commits crime, age and sex are the strongest predictors, with race coming in third. Men commit not only the vast majority of crimes but also most of the violent crimes. Each chapter of *Criminal Women* reviews the literature of that chapter's topic, examining what we know and critiquing method and utility. For example, an early chapter reviews the methodological difficulties of gathering and interpreting the data on violent and property crimes committed by women. After Pollock's intensive review, she concludes that men and women seem to have different motivations for and methods of committing crimes. A review of the literature on drugs and delinquency again reveals gender differences. Females have higher rates of drug addiction but their motivations for drug use appear to be more for self-medication than for thrills, as in males. Measuring rates alone does not tell us what is going on or why. To know that boys and girls are arrested for different offenses as juveniles and treated