

DR. CORAMAE RICHEY-MANN (1931-2004)

by **ROBERT L. BING III**

The University of Texas at Arlington

Dr. Coramae Richey-Mann was a very proud woman; a beacon of light and inspiration for everyone she encountered. She was known not only for her scholarship in the areas of women and crime and race and the criminal justice system, but for her honesty and integrity. She was a role model for students and colleagues, especially women and students of color. Suffice it to say, she enabled many students to "light candles in the dark," that is, to see their way through difficult situations.

Dr. Coramae Richey-Mann was born in Chicago, Illinois on January 25, 1931. After completion of high school, she pursued/received undergraduate (1956) and graduate (1961) degrees in Clinical Psychology from Roosevelt University; she earned the Ph.D. in Sociology (with an emphasis in Criminology) from the University of Illinois-Chicago in 1976.

After serving as the Director of Chicago's Planned Parenthood Organization, Dr. Coramae Richey-Mann launched a new career at Florida State University (FSU) in Tallahassee, Florida. While at FSU, she was an active researcher and scholar. In a discipline, dominated by men, she excelled at one of the top institutions in the country. She was tenured and became a full professor (within 11 years). Dr. Coramae Richey-Mann's tenure at FSU was characterized by success and struggle; and as a lesson for her students, she embraced the stigma of being the only African American female on the faculty.

Dr. Mann's attention to the details was always evident; she was a great listener and was always an advocate for women and minority group members. While at FSU, she was a mentor for almost every African American doctoral student. Many students

(regardless of color) would seek her out for advice and words of encouragement.

As one of many experiences that almost anyone can share: I met Dr. Coramae Richey-Mann as a student pursuing an M.A. in criminology from Florida State University. Two years later, our paths crossed at a state wide conference sponsored by the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency. At the time, I was an Assistant Superintendent of the Hillsborough Halfway House (a residential program for juvenile offenders). While at the conference, Dr. Coramae Richey-Mann encouraged me to return to FSU to pursue the Ph.D. in Criminology. Within twelve months, I had taken a leave of absence with the state agency – and was beginning doctoral study at FSU. While a student, her support was always steadfast, she never wavered. She always had words of support. Over the years, my relationship with Dr. Coramae Richey-Mann continued until her death in October of 2004. Like so many graduate students, especially students of color, I credit Dr. Mann for my success in the discipline of criminology and criminal justice. I literally would not be here, if it were not for her.

Dr. Coramae Richey-Mann was recruited by Indiana University (IU) to help establish a Ph.D. program in Criminology and to add stature to criminology studies at Indiana University. While at IU, she met Dr. Charisse Coston, who became a close friend and colleague. As she (Dr. Mann) had done with so many students, she mentored Dr. Charisse Coston. Later in life, Dr. Coramae Richey-Mann indicated that Charisse Coston (currently at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte), Dorothy Taylor (retired, formerly of the University of Miami), Carolyn Watson (formerly of FSU) and

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This is already the third of my four messages to you as ACJS President. As promised in my last message, I want to share with you good news on a number of developments. Beginning with my top priority, the proposed new standards for the certification of criminal justice programs have been posted on the ACJS website for just over two months as of this writing. Frankly, there has not been a lot of reaction and comment. I don't know if this is because members do not know about them (although anyone who has visited the website cannot miss them), because they believe that any criticism or dissent would be futile (I can assure you that is not the case), or because they like them so much that they have nothing to add. In any event, if you have not done so, please review what are going to become "our" standards for the future of criminal justice education, and let us have your reactions.

Second, as a complement to and preparation for actually implementing the standards, we will be offering a number of professional development workshops at the ACJS annual meeting in Chicago in March. These will be of three types: (1) a workshop to train new program reviewers on how to do the necessary program reviews for certification; (2) a workshop on how to do a self-study to prepare your program to be reviewed for certification; and (3) a workshop on how to do an assessment plan and the assessments of program outcomes that will be a critical part of receiving certification. Look for more information about these workshops in the preliminary program.

With respect to the March 2005 ACJS meeting, in addition to the workshops, we will be trying several other new innovations. These include stand-alone plenarys that will feature the Bruce Smith, Jr. Award winner, and a Presidential Address, among other offerings. We will also be offering a poster session and a number of receptions. Several events will be sponsored by Taylor & Francis, the new publishers with whom we have contracted to publish *Justice Quarterly* and the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*. Information about Taylor & Francis and the journals is available on the website. For all annual meeting developments, stay tuned and watch for the preliminary program.

On other fronts, the ACJS Board has elected to hire a half-time Executive Director, and we are currently advertis-

ing for that position (see the website). The principal argument for this decision is that it is necessary to keep ACJS moving ahead as a professional and international organization. Continuity of experience and knowledge are becoming increasingly critical, and an Executive Director will bring us both. We have also accepted an invitation from the American Correctional Association to nominate a representative to the ACA Research Council. After consultation with the ACJS Corrections Section, I have nominated Brandon Applegate of the University of Central Florida, and his nomination has been approved by the ACA. In addition, we have signed hotel contracts for the ACJS annual meeting through 2012; thus members can plan their attendance well in advance. We will be meeting in San Diego in 2010, in Toronto in 2011, and in New York City in 2012.

Finally, in the international area, ACJS co-sponsored the first key issues criminological conference in Paris in May of 2004, and mounted several panels there. We have also agreed to be a member of a consortium of criminological associations from around the world that has been organized by Chris Eskridge of the American Society of Criminology. ACJS is maintaining its NGO (non-governmental organization) status with the United Nations – with a representative attending meetings in New York and Vienna this past year. For the quintennial United Nations Crime Congress to be held in Bangkok, Thailand in April 2005, ACJS is sponsoring a panel on criminal justice reform in countries torn by war and civil strife. Papers were solicited from the ACJS membership, and three have been chosen through a peer-review process. Both the international consortium and the NGO role with the United Nations are important forums for ACJS to exercise influence and to have our voices heard on major global crime and justice issues.

So far, it has been an exciting and fruitful year for me and I am looking forward to its culmination at the annual meeting in Chicago. I hope to see all of you there!

Jim Finckenauer, President
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

BOOK REVIEW SUBMISSION GUIDELINES FOR *ACJS TODAY*

- Provide a review that will help the readership determine how useful the book will be for teaching of particular courses.
- Identify how the book is applicable to criminal justice, criminology, sociology, and other related curriculums.
- Identify the courses for which the book will be useful and why.
- Identify the level of students most likely to find the book useful.
- Identify the teaching style most consistent with the book's approach.
- **Send reviews to Alex del Carmen, the *ACJS Today* Editor, at adelcarmen@uta.edu.**
- Book review should be limited to no more than three (3) single-spaced pages with references in APA style.
- Reviews sent as e-mail attachments in Word are acceptable.
- Submission of a review to *ACJS Today* implies that the review has not been published elsewhere nor is it currently under submission to another publication.

ACJS EDITOR POSITION

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences is seeking applications for the position of **Editor** of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*: An official publication of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

The Editor Selection Committee of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences is accepting applications for the position of Editor of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*. The Editor will be responsible for administering a high quality academic journal for the ACJS membership. The Editor will set editorial policy, select deputy and associate editors, create a peer review system, and manage the journal. Applications must meet the following criteria:

- Demonstrated record of scholarly activity as measured by such indicators as publications in refereed journals, book publication, and research;
- Prior editorial experience as measured by such indicators as editorial responsibilities for other scholarly publications and past experience as a referee, associate, or deputy editor of an academic journal, or other demonstrated editorial experience;
- Earned doctorate or terminal degree in criminal justice or related field;
- Senior (associate professor or above) academic rank at host institution;
- ACJS membership;
- Formal declaration of support from host institution, including release time, space, and other support services the institution will commit to editorship.

Those interested in being considered should provide a formal proposal to the Editor Selection Committee no later than **January 7, 2005**. The proposal should include:

- Statement of editorial philosophy for the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*;
- Statement of applicant's qualifications, including vita;
- Formal declaration of institutional support;
- A budget including a breakdown of the expenses that will be provided by the host institution and those expected for the Academy.

The Executive Board of the Academy will appoint the Editor for a three-year term. Applications and requests for further information should be directed to:

Jeffery T. Walker
Department of Criminal Justice
University of Arkansas, Little Rock
Little Rock, AR 72204-1099
(501) 569-3083

The Editor's first issue will be March, 2006 (Vol. 17, No. 1). The ACJS Executive Board recently approved a \$5,000 stipend for the Editor.

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Jane Gray (formerly of FSU) were sources of support and encouragement in overcoming the challenges of “a male dominated profession.” Dr. Mann developed a working relationship and friendship with far too many people to include in this vignette. And she is remembered in different ways as well. For example, I received an email from a friend, William Oliver (Indiana University); Dr. Oliver wrote, “Dr. Mann was no punk...” Restated, Dr. Coramae Richey-Mann was not afraid to speak out on the issues of gender, inequality and race.

With respect to her scholarship; she authored over 30 articles and book chapters. She was also the author of *Female, Crime and Delinquency* (1984); *Unequal Justice: A Question of Color* (1993), *When Women Kill* (1996) and *Images of Color, Images of Crime, 2nd edition* (2002) (co-edited with Marjorie Zatz). In addition to these accomplishments, Dr. Coramae Richey-Mann was active in the community. She served on several boards (at the state and federal level) and has been recognized by both the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and the American Society of Criminology.

At retirement in 1996, Dr. Coramae Richey-Mann relocated to Ft. Myers, Florida; she remained active (even as she fought a macular degenerative disease of the eye). She painted, wrote a novel, and loved her dog: Holmes. Dr. Coramae Richey-Mann lived a richly rewarding life; in some respects, she created art in the life that she lived.

In the spring of 2004, Dr. Coramae Richey Mann was diagnosed with lung cancer; she fought the disease with courage. Before she passed, I went to visit my dear friend Dr. Coramae Richey-Mann at Hope Hospice (near Ft. Myers); she was tenacious as she confronted death.

On October 24, 2004, Dr. Coramae Richey Mann departed the world as we know it, but she left behind friends, former students and colleagues, who were touched in many similar and different ways; she lives on in the gift and memories passed along to those she mentored – and the many she came in contact with as colleagues.

Dr. Coramae Richey-Mann empowered and informed. She is no longer here, but the books, articles and fond memories remain. I remind myself that she “lit the candle” with her advocacy and scholarship.... I am guided by her struggles and triumphs.

Additional information provided by Drs. Charisse Coston and Dorothy Taylor.

PROMOTING EVIDENCE-GENERATING POLICIES: A ROLE FOR ACJS

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While *evidence-based policy* has become a popular goal among researchers and policy-makers, the evidence is insufficient to inform many policy questions (e.g., Sherman et al., 1997). Within both ACJS and ASC, one result is an ongoing debate over whether and when to take policy positions, a debate that shown no signs of resolution. I believe that a more constructive role for our societies would be to advocate *evidence-generating policy*.

The Problem of Premature Evidence-Based Policy

In response to insufficient evidence, some researchers have mobilized to advocate stronger methods both in primary research and evaluation (e.g., randomized control trials) and in secondary research (e.g., meta-analysis), (e.g., the Campbell Collaboration; the Center for Evidence-Based Policy; U. S. Dept. of Education’s Institute for Education Sciences). Stronger methods, when appropriate, promise to strengthen the future evidence base.

But what role can we collectively, through our professional societies, play in the present, when “evidence-based policy” is premature, when definitive evidence is not available? The conundrum was well illustrated in a presidential plenary on research and policy at the 2003 ASC Annual Meeting, which seemed to leave researchers on the horns of a dilemma: Absent definitive evidence, researchers might either advocate that policy-makers wait until a definitive study is done, or they might provide policy-makers with their best judgment, however speculative. The former is naive; the latter seems risky for scientific organizations.

Opportunities for Evidence-Generating Policy

Looked at differently, however, the absence of sufficient evidence regarding a policy proposal offers a research opportunity. When a policy is changed, we have the possibility of a natural experiment. But will the policy be implemented in such a way that anything can be learned? By default, generally not. However, as social scientists, we can collectively advocate that policy innovation and implementation be used to *generate* much better evidence. This approach, broadly laid out by Donald Campbell (1969, 1988/1971) in essays on *Reforms as Experiments* and *The Experimenting Society*, involves using policy implementation to conduct natural experiments.

Of course, many of these natural experiments will be of limited methodological quality, but they can certainly be much improved. A particular policy can often be implemented in ways that make it more conducive to comparisons with alternative policies, using techniques such as staggered policy implementation over time and place, sunset provisions, and the gathering of pre-implementation data. The goal should be to improve the counterfactual comparisons that are always implicit in causal reasoning about the effects of particular policies.

Methodological rigor serves to reduce the range of alternative explanations for observed outcomes, and methodological improvements lead to stronger inferences. The gold standard in biomedical research of double-blind randomized trials is designed to eliminate all alternative explanations but chance, but is essentially unavailable for criminal justice policy. Non-blinded randomized trials eliminate most alternative explanations, but are only occasionally available. Still, weaker methods can also eliminate important alternative explanations.

For example, absent random assignment, pre-post designs with comparison groups—even non-equivalent comparison groups—are much stronger than either post-only designs with comparison groups (threatened by unmeasured pre-experimental differences) or than pre-post designs without a comparison group (threatened by history effects). Most researchers understand this, but few policy-makers do. For many new policies, a modest investment to identify reasonable comparison groups in advance, and to check that comparable pre-measures are available for both groups, would greatly strengthen later inferences about the policy's effects. In some cases, a slight delay in program implementation to allow collection of some pre-measures might have a large inferential payoff.

The goal advocated here is modest; it is not the alchemist's attempt to turn dross into gold. Rather, it is to push for policy implementation that generates *better* evidence. If we can incrementally improve the evidentiary possibilities that result from policy implementation, we may also incrementally increase the receptiveness of policy audiences to stronger methods.

Advocating Evidence-Generating Policy

Advocating particular policies has been problematic for our scientific organizations. Many criminal justice researchers believe that we risk our scientific and non-partisan credibility if our organizations advocate policies supported by anything less than unambiguous evidence and virtual unanimity. Many social scientists also feel that issue-advocacy pushes for categorical statements at odds with the social scientist's respect for the limitations of current knowledge.

In contrast, advocating evidence-generating policy draws on the skills and predilections of our research community. It involves advocating the common values that underlie policy-relevant research: an appreciation of both the benefits and limitations of research, along with a constructive agenda to incrementally improve the formulation, implementation, and ultimately the content of criminal justice policy. Of course, in many respects, such an approach runs counter to currents of political decision-making which can push fast, relatively uninformed, and even faddish policy-making.

Yet that is precisely why societies such as ACJS and ASC need to advocate the role of research. Promoting evidence-generating policy implementation should be part of our general advocacy of informed policy, and part of our attempt to educate policymakers and practitioners about the usefulness of research.

Feasibility

Some policy changes can more easily be used to generate policy-relevant evidence than others. As we know, some police practices can be experimented with in some precincts but not others. In contrast, policies that involve legislative change seem much less amenable to such experimentation. One would be hard-pressed to implement state sentencing policies in a staggered way or in only some jurisdictions. Nonetheless, even in such cases, by thinking about counterfactual comparisons while designing policies and before they are implemented, much better comparisons may often be generated.

Much work needs to be done before we could effectively advocate for evidence-generating policy implementation. What types of criminal justice policies and policy arenas are more versus less amenable to evidence-generating policy implementation? Which methodological strategies and tactics are more feasible or more useful for different sorts of criminal justice policies? Advance work on these issues within our scientific organizations would position us to collectively advocate using policy changes to generate evidence when particular policy proposals are being considered.

Conclusion

The perennial debate within ACJS and ASC over whether to advocate specific policies reflects the continual tension between our desire for more-informed criminal justice policy and our high standards for evidence. Given that tension, we may ultimately take very few policy positions. To date, ACJS has not taken policy positions, while ASC has taken one, in 1989, against the death penalty. A more useful advocacy role for our scientific organizations, I believe, would stress the limitations of existing knowledge, question easy generalizations, and distinguish the decision to try a policy from an *a priori* commitment to its effects, so that we would advocate treating policy

changes as experimental and as opportunities to generate knowledge.

As Campbell (1988/1971, p. 293) describes in *The Experimenting Society*: "Faced with a choice between innovating a new program or commissioning a thorough study of the problem as a prelude to action, the bias would be toward innovating." The basic difference between an experimenting versus non-experimenting society is not whether policy is made in advance of unambiguous evidence. The basic difference is in whether policy innovations themselves are used to generate evidence. Collectively via our scientific organizations, we can press to transform today's policy changes into those which generate evidence to better inform tomorrow's.

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Views expressed here are solely those of the author; and do not represent official positions or policies of the National Institute of Justice or the Department of Justice.

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UPCOMING ACJS MEETINGS

**Chicago,
Illinois
March 15-19, 2005**

**Baltimore,
Maryland
February 28-March 4, 2006**

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE AMONG KOREAN AMERICANS

Yeok-il Cho

Sam Houston State University

Introduction

Korean immigrant merchants have faced problems with African Americans all over the country. According to Min (1996), African Americans have launched protests and boycotts against Korean merchants in major U.S. cities. More seriously, three days of Los Angeles riots took place in 1992 resulting in fifty-two deaths and property loss of \$785 million. However, most "attitudes towards the police" (ATP) studies have focused on African Americans, paying little attention to other ethnic groups (Taylor, Turner, Esbensen, & Winfree, 2001). Therefore, this study focuses on Korean Americans in an attempt to address this gap in the literature.

This particular study is based on the hypothesis that community context is the most important factor in determining favorable attitudes toward the police among Korean Americans. Recently, some studies reported that citizens' attitudes toward the police are explained best by the community context rather than race, gender, age, etc. For example, Cao and associates (1996) concluded citizen perceptions of community context (e.g., neighborhood disorder and informal collective security) became the two most significant factors among the predictor variables. In addition, most recently, Sampson and Bartusch (1999) compared Latinos, Blacks, and Whites and reported that the satisfaction level of residents was better accounted for by neighborhood situation than race.

These research findings led the present author to examine whether contextual variables are the most important determinant factors among Korean Americans with regard to their trust level with the police. In order to accomplish this purpose, the study will concentrate on the processes affecting Korean Americans' perceptions of police; a literature review will be presented to further inform readers as to ATP studies. How the sample and data were collected, and how independent variables and a dependent variable were constructed will be shown in a brief methodology section, and finally, implications of the findings will be discussed.

Literature Review

Previous studies have reported different research results in terms of the extent to which independent variables (e.g., age, gender, and race) explain the difference in the attitudes toward the police. With regard to age, Cheurprakobkit (2000) concluded that people are more likely to be satisfied with the police as they get older. This finding is consistent with several studies (Cao & Hou, 2001; Hurst & Frank, 2000; Kusow, Wilson, Leon, & Martin, 1997; Priest & Carter, 1999; Reisig & Giacomazzi, 1998; Reisig & Parks, 2000). Also, Reisig and Giacomazzi (1998) explain this finding in terms of the "different values structures between age groups" (p. 549).

On the other hand, several studies assumed that gender is not statistically significant in deciding attitudes toward the police (Kusow, Wilson, Leon, & Martin, 1997; Reisig & Parks, 2000; Priest & Carter, 1999), but Hurst and Frank (2000) reported that gender has a statistically significant impact on satisfaction level and that females are less likely to view police favorably. On the contrary, some authors contend that females are more likely to be satisfied with the police (Cao, Frank, & Cullen, 1996; Cheurprakobkit, 2000; Reisig & Giacomazzi, 1998; Taylor, Turner, Esbensen, & Winfree, 2001).

Finally, although race was omitted as an independent variable because the present study pertains only to Korean Americans, race has been regarded as the most frequently used demographic variable in the ATP studies (Decker, 1981; Taylor, Turner, Esbensen, & Winfree, 2001). Reisig and Parks (2000) reported that African Americans registered a lower level of satisfaction with the police than Whites; this finding is consistent with other previous studies (Brandl, Frank, Worden, & Bynum, 1994; Carter, 1985; Cheurprakobkit, 2000; Hurst & Frank, 2000; Leiber, Nalla, & Farnworth, 1998; Taylor, Turner, Esbensen, & Winfree, 2001). Most recently, Eschholz, Blackwell, Gertz, and Chiricos (2002) concluded that watching "reality" TV programs with regard to police

activity, with other factors controlled, improves only Caucasian respondents' satisfaction and that contacts with the police make Whites feel more satisfied with the police but African Americans less satisfied.

Methods

The sample and data collection

Three Korean ethnic newspapers in Houston, Texas, were reviewed in order to determine the total number of Korean ethnic churches in Harris County, Texas, the most populated county in the metropolitan Houston area. According to the U.S. Census Bureau (2004a), there are 8,764 Korean Americans as of 2000, and this number amounts to 0.3% of the County's total population. In contrast, there are 1,076,872 Korean Americans nation-wide which constitutes 0.4% of the total U.S. population (U.S. Census Bureau, 2004b).

Two churches were chosen randomly from 43 Korean ethnic churches. The author called the pastors of the sampled churches 3 weeks before the distribution of questionnaires while explaining the outline of the research, obtaining the permission to research, and asking them to explain the research to future participants. On September 26, 2003, survey questionnaires were distributed to 70 participants in the churches by the author, who presented a clearer explanation about this study to the respondents and heard the reasons why the subjects had come to be satisfied with the police. The final sample consisted of 42 Korean Americans (60% response rate). As Table 1 indicates, women (N=25, 59.5%) were more represented than men (N=17, 40.5%); most respondents were graduates from high school or above (71.5%), primarily more than 40 years old (71.4%), and married (71.4%).

Table 1
Sample Characteristics (N=42)

Independent variable	N	%
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	17	40.5
Female	25	59.5
<i>Education level</i>		
Lower than high school	5	11.9
High school	12	28.6
College	11	26.2
College or above	7	16.7
<i>Age</i>		
20 to 39	10	23.8
40 to 59	24	57.1
60 or older	6	14.3
<i>Marital status</i>		
Unmarried	9	21.4
Married	30	71.4
Other	3	7.1

Table 2
Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Mean	SD	Minimum	Maximum
<i>Outcome variable</i>				
Satisfaction with the police	3.73	0.51	2.5	4.75
<i>Independent variable</i>				
Gender	0.4	0.5	0	1
Education level	0.51	0.51	0	1
Marital status	0.77	0.43	0	1
Age	47.4	13.55	20	83
Length of U.S. residence	15.01	9.91	0.3	30
Length of current address residence	5.71	5.83	0.16	21
Informal collective security	3.81	0.62	2.67	5
Community disorder	2.33	0.85	1	4

Dependent variable and independent variables

In order to measure the construct, satisfaction level with the police, four attitudinal questions were constructed: (a) In general, I trust the police; (b) In general, I am satisfied with the police in my neighborhood; (c) In general, police officers are honest; and (d) In general, police officers are friendly. The first and second items were chosen from the survey instrument used by Hurst and Frank (2000), and the rest from Taylor, Turner, Esbensen, and Winfree (2001). Respondents were asked to use a five-point Likert scale and responses to the four items were totaled and divided by four in order to create their scores on attitudes toward the police, with high scores showing more favorable attitudes.

Six demographic variables were collected: gender, education level, age, length of U.S. residence, length of current address residence, and marital status. Also, two community contextual variables were used in this study: (a) the concept of "informal collective security," and (b) the concept of "community disorder." These two variables were drawn from Cao, Frank, and Cullen (1996).

Results and Discussion

As indicated by Table 3, most Korean Americans had relatively high level of attitudes toward the police; the percentage that respondents "agree," or "strongly agree" in four items ranged from 61.9% to 73.8%, and especially, nobody "strongly disagreed" to three items. This finding is contrary to Peak and Glensor's (2002) warning that most minority groups regard the police as an occupying force which limits their liberties.

As shown in Table 4, an OLS regression was conducted and 57.3% of the variance in the satisfaction level with the police was explained by a set of independent variables (see the value of R-square). Contrary to the hypothesis, two context variables did not influence significantly the dependent variable at the 0.05 level; community disorder was 0.232 and informal collective security 0.27. On the other hand, gender showed the highest beta score (0.419), and length of U.S. residence the second (0.408); also, the two variables were significant at the conventional 0.05 level.

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ACA SEEKS ARTICLES

Have you just completed a research study or scholarly essay that you think would be of interest to those in corrections? ***Corrections Compendium***, the research journal of the American Correctional Association, is seeking submissions for upcoming issues. Its international readership includes individuals involved in various sectors of the corrections and criminal justice fields, including individuals employed in academia, correctional institutions and community corrections. A leading peer-reviewed publication in the corrections field, ***Compendium*** welcomes you to submit your research-based papers for possible publication. We are open to submissions on all subjects — provided that they relate to corrections and adhere to standards of quality scholarship. A typical article is approximately 3,000 to 6,000 words, excluding references, endnotes, tables, charts, etc. All submissions are reviewed by members of our editorial advisory board. Articles must not have been published elsewhere or be under consideration by another publication. A complete list of our guidelines is available on our Web site at www.aca.org. Do you think you may have just what we are looking for? If so, please send your unformatted article on an IBM-compatible disk in WordPerfect or Microsoft Word, double spaced, with any tables or charts at the end of the copy, and accompanied by a hard copy to:

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Academy of Criminal Justice

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Table 3
Satisfaction Level with the Police (%)

	Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither Disagree nor Agree		Strongly Agree (5)
			Agree (3)	Agree (4)	
1. In general, I trust the police (mean = 3.8; std = 0.8).	0	7.1	19.0	61.9	11.9
2. In general, I am satisfied with the police in my neighborhood (mean = 3.7; std = 0.8).	0	4.8	33.3	45.2	16.7
3. In general, police officers are honest (mean = 3.8; std = 0.6).	0	2.4	26.2	61.9	9.5
4. In general, police officers are friendly (mean = 3.6; std = 0.9).	2.4	9.5	21.4	59.5	7.1

Table 4
OLS Regression of Confidence in the Police

Independent Variable	Beta	Sig.
Gender	0.419*	0.013
Education level	-0.083	0.634
Age	0.287	0.096
Marital status	0.021	0.883
Length of U.S. residence	0.408*	0.038
Length of current address residence	-0.166	0.408
Informal collective security	0.197	0.27
Community disorder	-0.229	0.232
R-square = 0.573		
F = 4.026		
Significance = 0.004		

*P < 0.05; ** P < 0.01; N = 42

With regards to gender, the mean of male Korean Americans' trust level was higher than that of their female counterparts (male was 3.9 and female 3.7), but this finding may seem strange to some researchers in the U.S. who have reported, in the past, that females are more likely to be satisfied with the police (Cao, Frank, & Cullen, 1996; Cheurprakobkit, 2000; Reisig & Giacomazzi, 1998; Taylor, Turner, Esbensen, & Winfree, 2001). With regard to the reason why the two contextual variables did not show any statistical significance in affecting the confidence level in the police as opposed to gender and length of U.S. residence, several conclusions could be drawn.

First, male Korean Americans had been very dissatisfied, even disappointed with the police when they resided in Korea (Poole and Pogrebin, 1990). After immigrating to America and drawing comparisons to the Korean police force, male Korean Americans seem to have a higher level of confidence in the American police. As Figure 1 shows, there were only 25,000 Korean Americans in 1960, but their number significantly increased into more than one million in 2000; from 1980 to 1990, the number increased by 125%.

Also, the mean length of U.S. residence of male respondents was 12 years; thus, given them plenty of time to compare the American police with their counterparts in Korea. This finding may reflect the fact that males are more likely than females to face situations where the police take hostile action against them (Cao, Frank, & Cullen, 1996).

Male Korean immigrants may have been treated worse by the Korean police, than their female counterparts. However, after interacting with the American police, Male Korean immigrants seem to perceive American policing more favorably than female Korean Americans.

Moreover, consistent with a common Korean proverb: "time is a medicine," Korean immigrants gradually get used to American life and seem to become more satisfied with the police; to the author, this is the reason why length of U.S. residence is statistically significant in affecting their satisfaction level.

continued on page 12

BOOK REVIEWS

Reiman, Jeffery. (2004). *The Rich Get Richer, The Poor Get Prison: Ideology, Class, and Criminal Justice* (37th ed.). Boston: Pearson.

REVIEWER: SCOTT SANTIAGO
University of Texas–Arlington

It is a wonder in today's society of "Get Tough on Crime" programs and the "Three Strikes and Your Out" rule that any member of the U.S. population would fear crime at any level. Despite an increase in funding to fight crime and punish criminals, the United States has experienced a steady increase in crime rates in comparison to other countries. In addition, the public has also been "assaulted" by an increase in corporate, white-collar crime, most notably with the Enron scandal.

To borrow from the additive "where there's smoke there's fire," perhaps the problem lies not with the programs implemented to aid the criminal justice system in combating crime, but in the criminal justice system itself. This is the general theme addressed in Jeffrey Reiman's *The Rich Get Richer, The Poor Get Prison: Ideology, Class, and Criminal Justice*. Reiman examines the sources of crime, how and/or why crime is a necessity in American culture, and what can be done to remedy this quandary.

Reiman begins with a review of the increasing crime trends in the United States. He contends that certain diminutive decreases in the crime rate in the United States were not associated with the implementation of programs designed to reduce the crime rate. The author also discussed on the formation of the criminal justice system as a profit business as opposed to a punishment and rehabilitative mechanism. Reiman focuses on the "excuses" often provided by practitioners in the criminal justice system for its inadequate progress (being too soft, modern life, youth, and the reactive nature of the system).

In chapter two, the author scrutinizes the "distortion" of the contemporary status of crime and how it is perceived by the population. Reiman refers to this distortion as

the "carnival mirror" of the criminal justice system. It is stated that the emblematic criminal, who is young, poor, and a minority, is a result of this "carnival mirror" and that this view was formulated in an attempt to conceal more harmful crimes and criminals. It is in this chapter that the excessive, yet virtually undetected contraventions undertaken by corporate executives are viewed as having equal, if not supplementary harmful effects on society. He expands on his carnival mirror theory by presenting crimes committed by executives misrepresented as to limit their significance. Further he addresses how these "misrepresentations" are more frequent than typical street crime.

In chapters three and four, Reiman amplifies the avoidances allotted to the affluent members of society, in comparison to the less fortunate. He details the protocol of each phase of the criminal justice process including arrest and charging, conviction, and sentencing. Further he describes how a "weeding out" system begins at each level to provide benefits for those with financial stability. The basic premise Reiman tires to convey is that money and influence can alter the system, putting those unable to participate at that level at a tremendous disadvantage; in essence, generating inequality. This inequality is also represented in a lack of legitimate means in order to achieve one's goals. Due to the abundance of insufficient lawful opportunities in order to achieve financial success, the less fortunate obtain these resources through criminal activity.

In conclusion, Reiman affirms that in order to begin to rectify current injustices facing many individuals in American culture, society, and more specifically the criminal justice system, should focus on quality education and employment training. He also states that within the criminal justice system "the punishment should fit the crime," which is to say that sentencing disparities between races and economic classes should be leveled and benefits should not be prearranged based on fiscal standing. It is also mentioned that the correctional system

should provide accountability, but more specifically adequate preparation for re-entry to society.

It is the contention of the reviewer that this book presents a unique perspective on the criminal justice system, with legitimate and intriguing points too factual to disregard. Reiman provides a glimpse of the system from beyond the proverbial "carnival mirror." This is definitely a book that should be place in the "must read" category. ■

Miller, John & Stone, Michael (2002). *The Cell: Inside the 9/11 Plot, and Why the FBI and CIA Failed to Stop It*. New York: Simon and Schuster.

REVIEWER: BRITTANY SMITH
University of Texas–Arlington

The Cell is a remarkable and sometimes frightening book about how a terrorist cell can function and expand for ten years, culminating in the events of September 11, 2001, and not be stopped by the government intelligence agencies. Journalists John Miller, Michael Stone, and Chris Mitchell capture the inner workings and evolution of the al-Qaeda cell from the first World Trade Center bombing in 1993 to the present day. The book follows members of the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) as they pursue leads and information starting in 1987 that take them to Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda operating with full force in New York.

The book begins with the assassination of Rabbi Meir Kahane in 1990 by an Islamist militant. This event leads agents of the JTTF to the home of a cell member where they find 16 boxes of information on bomb-making and special warfare. The task force then turns everything over to the Manhattan District Attorney's office where the documents sit for three years without ever being looked over. This is the first event in a long string of mishaps that allows the cell to continue to grow and amass money and power. The FBI and the CIA, although aware of many members of the cell and their activities, do nothing to stop the sinister series

of events which tragically culminates in New York City, Washington, D.C., and western Pennsylvania eleven years later.

One of the most obvious gaffs the authors bring to light is how the CIA allowed the immigration of known terrorist Sheikh Abdel-Rahman, who would later become one of the main leaders of the cell. The only plausible explanation is that his immigration application got caught up in bureaucratic red tape and was overlooked. The book compiles many details to illustrate how investigations into the cell became stagnated due to infighting and turf wars among different agencies. What might have previously been looked at as isolated incidents are clearly proven to be an interrelated campaign of violence directed at America by these Islamic terrorists.

The book continues to catalog al-Qaeda bombings in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998, and the bombing of the U.S.S. Cole in Yemen in 2000. These incidents were among the more prominent of the many signs and warnings that intelligence officials could have put together that led up to the events of September 11, 2001. *The Cell* gives a wonderfully detailed account of these "clues" and warnings, sometimes overwhelming the reader in a web of facts and names. Despite this, this book serves admirably as a comprehensive introduction to Islamic terrorism beginning in the 1990s and leading up to the present day. It is highly recommended for anyone interested in cataloging the evolution of this particular terrorist network and its devastating effects on the United States.

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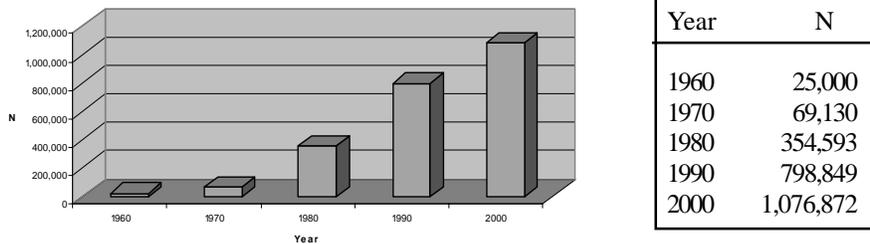


Figure 1. The Growth of Korean Americans in the U.S. from 1960 to 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Population Census 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Conclusion

The current study has determined that (a) a great majority of respondents are satisfied with the American police, (b) male Korean Americans have more favorable attitudes than female counterparts, and (c) Korean Americans become more satisfied with the police as their length of stay in the U.S. increases. It is significant that this study detected "gender" as the most determinant variable in affecting their trust level. If law enforcement agencies in America tried to understand some of the peculiarities of Korean Americans, as outlined in this study, these findings would be helpful in increasing the satisfaction level of Korean Americans towards American policing.

Finally, it should be noted, as a recommendation for future research that this study focused on only 42 subjects; the small size of the sample of the current study could account for the lack of significance among contextual variables; therefore, the results may not be generalized to Korean Americans in different counties and cultural climates. It is recommended that the findings discussed here serve to inspire other authors to replicate the study while utilizing larger samples in geographic locations that benefit from large Korean American populations.

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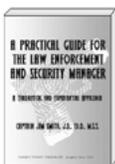
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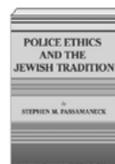
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