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I. POLICE
   A. Practitioners


   Conti documents the means by which police academy staff generated an interaction process that socializes recruits to the importance of obedience to authority before they can embrace the larger occupational culture.


   Vera Sanchez and Rosenbaum examine how police officers socially construct race within Latino and African American neighborhoods.


   Stenross and Kleinman analyze how detectives cope with the emotional labor of their jobs. They show that detectives had harder times dealing with the emotional displays of victims than they did with criminals.


   Pogrebin and Poole explore the consequences of working undercover for police officers. They show that working undercover has a significant impact on how police interact with informants, criminals, other officers, and their families.


   Pogrebin, Chatman, and Dodge analyze the social-organizational relationships and interactions that relegate African-American police women as outsiders within their own police department.

B. Outsiders

Gau and Brunson explore the tension between procedural justice and order maintenance policing as it affects the self-reported experiences with police by young inner-city minority youth.


Duran concentrates on the relationship between police and gangs in two cities where suspected gang members perceive being stopped by police as racial and ethnic profiling.


Stretesky, Shelley, Hogan, and Unnithan examine the perceptions of the families of cold-case homicide victims to determine their interactions and relationship with law enforcement detectives assigned to their case.


Stephens and Sinden present the voices of domestic assault victims by eliciting their perspectives about and experiences with the mandatory arrest policy and police demeanor.


Buchbinder and Eisikovits describe the perpetrators’ subjective perceptions of police intervention in domestic violence cases.

II. JUDICIAL

A. Practitioners


In this article, Rowen focuses on new types of plea-bargaining models as compared to the more traditional models in the past.

Harris’ study examines the court’s organizational decision-making process which determines the subsequent disposition that youth receive. The criteria for keeping a case in the juvenile justice system or transferring it to an adult criminal court are observed.


Frohman analyzes the prosecutorial discretion involved in preventing a case from continuing beyond the arrest stage of the legal process, focusing specifically on the district attorney’s reasons for case rejections.


McIntyre observes public defenders and the court setting in which they practice their trade. She discusses the difficulties in practicing legal defense work and the moral conflicts faced by public defenders who represent guilty clients.


In this article, Rosecrance argues that probation pre-sentence reports emphasize some offender characteristics more than others. He explains how a stereotyping process is used by officers who write these reports and how current offense and prior criminal history determine a pre-scripted sentencing recommendation.

B. Outsiders


Konradi focuses on how victims of sexual assault prepare themselves for court appearances. She also discusses survivors’ views of the criminal justice process.


Guzik examines the arrest and prosecution of domestic violence abusers and focuses his research by exploring how intimate abusers respond to prosecution.

Goodrum explores, through an interactionist perspective, the families of homicide victims’ experiences with prosecutors and the criminal court system.


Fischer, Geiger, and Hughes study woman drug-court program participants’ perceptions and evaluations of their current and past experiences while in the program.


Hans and Sweigert’s selection focuses on the decision-making process of jurors serving on civil court trials and their opinions of trial lawyers’ courtroom behavior and communication skills.

**CORRECTIONS**

**A. Practitioners**


   In his field study of prison correctional officers and their working environments, Stojkovic explores the accounts provided by officers when discussing their relations with prisoners, administrators and their officer peers.


   Riley’s study observes the ways correctional officers in a maximum security prison formulate, communicate, and justify a shared understanding of the identity of inmates under their supervision.


   Poole and Pogrebin offer a female perspective of sheriffs’ deputy corrections work in county jails. They discuss the various work-related issues that woman jailers face in their occupational role in a male dominated organization.

In this study, the authors analyze the perceptions on female juveniles held by professionals involved in the juvenile court decision-making process.


Crank examines the ideological changes in the training environment of probation and parole officers when a more punitive model of treatment for offenders was instituted in a peace officer training program in one state.

B. Outsiders


Schmid and Jones analyze short-term incarcerated offenders’ marginal social status within the corrections facility and their survival strategies.


West-Smith, Pogrebin, and Poole examine parole decision-making from the point of view of those inmates who have been denied an early release by the parole board.


Tewksbury and Lees assess the perceptions of sex offender registrants regarding the value of having these registries as a method of deterring future sex offense and maintaining public safety.


Christian explores family management of prison visitation with a loved one and the collateral consequences of having a family member serving time in prison.


Snyder’s research examines incarcerated mothers’ attempts at maintaining relationships with their children through a visitation program.