

ty of the village women in disciplining this “bad mother” by advising her on being a good mother and their reprimand of the husband for his violence. There is no critique of the gendered discourses of motherhood and fatherhood, especially in the context of this case when the husband was also said to be a “bad father.” Another village woman was praised for her hard labor to raise her son and serve her mother-in-law single-handedly after her husband left the family with another woman. At the time of the study, this woman lived alone in her old age, missing her sole son. She took care of the household property for her son who had been away in England for over thirty-five years living with two English wives and three children. This is a typical example of the woman being highly regarded for her performing “proper womanhood” as a good daughter-in-law and mother. Ironically, Cheung would see her so-called “matriarchal authority” in her taking up the responsibility of representing her son in village affairs and in taking care of their household property.

Despite Cheung’s best intention in bringing to light the agency and self-empowerment of village women in challenging Chinese patriarchal practices and British colonial rule, his gender analysis in this book in general and in his telling of “The Story of Village Women” and “The Story of Deng Amei” in particular is lacking in depth and sophistication. In the story of Deng Amei, for example, Cheung misses the chance to analyze the contradictory agency in the woman named Ajin as well as among other village women who fought to maintain patriarchal power against Deng Amei in the historic overturn of the British colonial legislation granting male “indigenous inhabitants” the privilege of land entitlement.

SOCIAL CONTROL, DEVIANCE, AND LAW

Terrorism as Crime: From Oklahoma City to Al-Qaeda and Beyond, by **Mark S. Hamm**. New York, NY: New York University Press, 2007. 256pp. \$75.00 cloth. ISBN: 0814736955. \$23.00 paper. ISBN: 0814736963.

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This book is introduced as a study of crimes related to terrorist activities. Terrorism-associated crimes are instrumental in aiding terrorist causes by providing logistical support in the form of money, weapons and other materials, training and personnel, and safe havens and transportation for terrorists. Among the relevant crimes are drug trafficking, weapons procurement, passport forgery, immigration violations, and terrorist training programs. Relying on insights from routine activity and learning theories, author Mark Hamm looks at the opportunities for and skills involved with these crimes of terrorism. The author applies the approach to six case studies of terrorist incidents and groups, which were selected because of the extent of their criminal involvement. Methodologically, the book relies on trial transcripts, interviews, and documentary sources. The author’s perspective is explicitly oriented toward contributing to formulating adequate policy responses to terrorism by means of the study of past failures and successes in terrorism activities and their prosecution. The book thereby seeks to defend the argument that strategies of counter-terrorism should focus on the criminal dimensions of terrorist activities.

Briefly reviewing the case studies, the first chapter of the book concerns the World Trade Center bombing of 1993. Hamm provides information on the background of the perpetrators and how they garnered the means to commit the attack. Because the ultimate goal of bringing the towers down was not successful, Hamm argues the case to be one of “criminal stupidity.” The second chap-

ter details the background, organization, and strategy of the two related cases of the U.S. embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998.

Turning to domestic terrorist organizations, Hamm next tells of the background, conditions, and participants of the rise of "The Covenant, the Sword, and the Arm of the Lord," an early 1980s survivalist group that planned various attacks against the U.S. government and that was eventually involved in a stand-off with the FBI. The topic of the fourth chapter is the "The Order," a neo-Nazi group whose members were convicted on racketeering charges in 1985. Subsequently detailed is the history of the Aryan Republican Army, a supremacist group involved in bank robberies in the early 1990s. Hamm suggests that the group was involved with providing logistical support in the Oklahoma City bombing of 1995. In the book's final chapter, Hamm returns to the international scene to detail some of the post-9/11 adventures of al-Qaeda and that group's diffusion into self-starter cells on a global scale.

The title of the book is misleading because it is meant to deal with crimes related to terrorism, not terrorism as crime. Thus, the attention of this book is shifted away from terrorism itself and prevents a theoretically sustained treatment of terrorism in terms of the conceptual tools of criminological sociology and other perspectives in the domain of criminology. A more accurate title of this book, on the basis of its own ambitions, would have been, *Crimes of Terrorism*. Yet, despite this ambiguity, it is a matter of scholarly license to focus attention towards a dimension of terrorism that, indeed, is often neglected.

However, turning to the book's case studies, it is clear that this work does not deliver on what its author set out to do. This book is not a criminological investigation of crimes associated with terrorist acts and organizations, but, instead, is a mere descriptive account of the background and conditions of a number of terrorist groups. The descriptions are very detailed, and one may also assume them to be accurate, as accurate as the investigative case files upon which they are based. But restricted to a chronicle of events, the book does not contain any theoretically sustained analysis of the cases. Instead, the author merely recounts the conditions and

skills involved in the selected cases and then argues that counter-terrorism experts should take these elements into account.

The approach of this book is lacking on two basic grounds. One, it does not involve a sociologically or otherwise criminologically relevant analysis of the causes and dynamics of criminal activities associated with terrorism. Rather than testing or applying routine activity and learning theories of criminal conduct, this book merely identifies the opportunities and skills involved in selected criminal cases, without making a case for the relevance and dynamics thereof. To argue that some level of skill and some degree of opportunity is needed for a crime to take place is to argue nothing at all. Two, the identification of opportunities and skills in criminal activity can indeed shape policy, and improve responses to terrorism, but such identification can be—and is—conducted by investigators and prosecutors much better and more usefully than by any sociologist or criminologist. As such, this book provides a manual of counter-terrorism based on a summarization of criminal files, instead of a scholarly contribution from which other researchers can learn how to study terrorism and terrorism-related issues. Identifying the most and least successful methods of planning and executing a crime is a matter of criminalistics, not criminology. To the otherwise valuable argument that U.S. counter-terrorism is dominated by a military model, this book offers no foundation. Besides, such an argument would require an analysis of counter-terrorism, not terrorism. Lacking in analysis, this book has little if any relevance to criminological sociologists and other criminologists interested in studying and understanding the many dimensions of terrorism.

Police and Community in Chicago: A Tale of Three Cities, by **Wesley G. Skogan**. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2006. 344pp. \$35.00 cloth. ISBN: 0195154584.

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Extensive urban rioting in the United States in the 1960s and 1970s led to considerable scrutiny of the police, particularly of their