

outlines the potential consequences of removing status offenders from the juvenile court: it can mean that no services at all are provided for these children, that traditional child welfare and mental health services are offered although there is little evidence that these are either effective or appropriate, or that status offenders re-enter the system under different labels (for example, as delinquent or dependent children). Much the same point is made in McKelvy's case-study of the effects of the removal of runaways from the juvenile justice system in Washington State. The authors of the four articles on diversion highlight the problems there: inconsistent information about whether it affects recidivism, the possibility of net-widening, the juvenile court's retention of jurisdiction over some minor matters and the relevance of extra legal characteristics to decision-making.

Research on juvenile justice policy has consistently demonstrated that reality can be different from rhetoric. I'm not sure this emerges clearly enough in *Western Systems of Juvenile Justice*. The merit of *Juvenile Justice Policy* is that it seeks to examine the reality of practice.

*Allison Morris*

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND SEX RINGS. Edited by ANN WOLBERT BURGESS with MARIEANNE LINDEQVIST CLARK. [Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books, D. C. Heath. 1984. 221 pp. \$17.50.]

THE past decade has moved very quickly from one moral panic to another: from child abuse to rape, from kiddie porn to child sexual abuse. Step by step, England has discovered these problems—hot on the heels of the United States. None of course are new problems and all recently have become media products and objects of law and order campaigns. All, too, are hopefully bringing about progressive changes in this murky area. Several curious alignments have grown from this—"child welfare professionals", conservative moral crusaders and radical feminists have been brought together through their common concern to bring to public attention the widespread abuse of children, particularly, but not exclusively, young girls.

Ann Burgess has been a leading researcher and campaigner in these areas, with a string of books to her name. This study falls into two main parts. The first, and longest, provides in some detail the background to the "kiddieporn" scare in the 1970s, resulting in 1977 Federal legislation, and goes on to describe a major study set up by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect and funded by the D.H.S.S. in the United States. It examines the characteristics of the participants; the levels of operation of sex rings (55 are studied and they are divided into three types: solo, transition and syndicated); the links between child porn and related problems like delinquency and runaways; and the processes of entry and recruitment. The second half of the book describes a range of responses, from art therapy to victim advocacy on behalf of the child through the entire welfare-legal bureaucracy; from the creation of an Exploited Child Unit in Jefferson County, Kentucky to the multidisciplinary teams at work in community mental health centres. This part of the book could provide useful case studies for practitioners.

The bulk of the book, however, provides considerable detail about the offences—some morbidly fascinating, as in the case of Dr. Bill (p. 28) who seemed to make a fetish of collecting children's teeth. All the paedophiles studied, we are told, "maintained files and inventories no matter what amount of material they possessed" (p. 30). Sometimes this was as large as two truckfuls, sometimes as detailed as 400 sexual histories of boys and girls lodged in a computer system (*cf.* p. 89)! Typologies of different sorts of collectors and levels of sex-ring abound, as does the case-study material. Without wishing to be unduly facetious, the first part of the book contains just the kind of details which make fascinating reading to many of the collectors described in its pages. Whilst the book is not pornographic in intent, it will clearly be seen as such by many readers. But that is a risk that serious sexual science has always had to take, from Krafft-Ebing, with his latin phrases, onwards.

This is the first book treating the topic of child pornography of which I am aware (though Rossman's *Sexual experience between men and boys* does discuss sex-rings in some detail). But since it is concerned mainly with the United States situation, it may have little relevance directly to the United Kingdom. (There is no mention of Mrs. Whitehouse's parallel concern in the 1970s, our own Protection of Children Act, and the prosecutions of the Paedophile Information Exchange.)

Whilst there is a great deal that can be learnt from this book, it is nevertheless a very irritating one. Not least, this is because it isn't really a book at all, but a collation of the observations of no less than 43 contributors! As such, and as one could expect, it lacks any really clear, coherent analysis or perspective. Burgess herself says it is from "the child's perspective" (p. 4); yet a reading of the book soon shows that we have the perspectives of moral crusaders, legislators, therapists, typologists and the pornography collectors themselves: but the actual voice of the child is nearly always screened through these adult interpreters. It is the child's perspective as seen by adults.

But not only is the child's voice missing: so too is any depth analysis of the issues. What the book does is assume, probably quite correctly, a deep moral outrage against the abuse of children; but surely there are good grounds for analysing the nature and sources of this outrage? Likewise, it further assumes that legal change and therapy hold the main solutions to the problem; but surely the issues are much, much wider than this. The deeper problems are ignored: race and class seem to be a subtext of the book but nowhere are they taken up. Do rich kids get victimised as much as poor ones, and in the same ways? More significantly, the gender issues lack any analysis—the question of the differences in being a boy-victim or a girl-victim are never addressed but merged throughout the book.

Most importantly, the issue of why it is overwhelmingly men, and rarely women, who are the paedophiles, the molesters, the collectors and the organisers of sex rings is not touched upon. It is time this question was seriously posed and put to the forefront of any analysis. Any hope of dealing with the problems of pornography or paedophilia have to come to terms with the common features of both: that they are centrally the province of men and may well say something strong and clear about the nature of male desire and masculinity. Any hope of effective change which ignores such issues is likely to be in error. Lacking such an analysis, it is tempting to see this study as being a part of the problem it seeks so

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seriously to describe. Feeding on moral outrage rather than political analysis, it can only be a starting-point in thinking about the issues.

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A CENTURY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. By MARTIN L. FRIEDLAND. [Toronto: The Carswell Co. Ltd. 1984. pp. xxii + 245. \$32.50 Canadian.]

THIS volume brings together eight essays of which all but the second, dealing with criminal justice and the constitutional division of power, have previously been published. All respond to the theme of development of the law.

The topics covered are diverse: R. S. Wright's draft Criminal Code (which on the evidence of this essay languishes most unjustly in the shade of Stephen's draft), the role of pressure groups in the criminal law, gun control, national security, controlling entrapment, criminal justice and the Canadian Charter, "A Century of Criminal Justice", and the constitutional division of powers (a workmanlike essay).

I suspect that, of these, three will be of greatest interest here. The essay on pressure groups and their operation is a classic account. It deals with Canada only, but its description of the limits, techniques and effectiveness of pressure-group action at a Parliamentary level is of wider relevance. One has only to look to the debates on the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 to be convinced of this. Some of the discussion of pressure groups in the courts will, by contrast, be found relevant rather to North America. The essay on national security evokes themes which apply here. "A Century of Criminal Justice" is a nice survey, the conclusion to which, that most changes in the past century have taken place outside the formal structure of the trial, would probably be conceded in England as well. For a Canadian reader, the account of Criminal Justice and the Charter will have equal interest.

There are points of detail in these essays with which I would disagree. I do not think that wire-tapping violates the rule of *Entick v. Carrington*. I would not support a defence of entrapment and I regard the American notion of predisposition to commit crime as a threadbare fiction. Sometimes, the author is too uncritical. I would have expected forthright condemnation of the use of leg-shackles when transporting prisoners. The essay on Gun Control rambles, a consequence, perhaps, of its origin as a seminar paper.

These are not, however, points of much significance. All these essays are good; some are outstanding; and the book deserves a warm welcome.

*L. H. Leigh*

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, POLITICS AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST. By JOHN L.L. J. EDWARDS. [London: Sweet and Maxwell. 1984. xxxi + 533 pp. £30.00.]

PROFESSOR Edwards has long been fascinated by the Law Officers of the Crown and this authoritative study complements his earlier work published in 1964. For lawyers in particular, the two books will for a long time to come provide the