

develop basic science as well as treatment. The integration of diverse forms and levels of knowledge in “consilience” with each other, rather than a hegemony of any one approach, is within our grasp. It awaits only a generation of broadly educated criminologists prepared to do many things, or at least prepared to work in collaboration with other people who bring diverse talents to science.

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REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. According to Sherman, what part did Henry Fielding's research play in the early stages of research on crime and the influence it had on stopping robberies in London? Explain in detail. What implications can be drawn about using resources (i.e., money) to stop a given crime in a certain location?
2. According to Sherman, what impact did the “Bow Street Runners” have?
3. What does Sherman have to say about what Beccaria and Bentham contributed to policies regarding crime? Do you agree with Sherman's assessment?
4. What does Sherman have to say about Martinson's review of rehabilitation programs and its impact on policy?
5. What does Sherman have to say about criminological research regarding schools, drug courts, boot camps, and child raising? Which recent programs does he claim had success? Which recent programs or designs does he suggest do not work?