

148559



Youth Gang Bibliography

148559

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this ~~copyrighted~~ material has been granted by
Public Domain/U.S. Dept. of
Health and Human Services

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the ~~copyright~~ owner.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Family and Youth Services Bureau

Introduction

This Family and Youth Services Bureau's bibliography on youth gangs is a resource for individuals or organizations interested in research or program development designed to positively redirect youth at-risk of involvement in illegal gang activity.

In preparing the bibliography, an extensive subject search and author search for articles, reports, and books related to juvenile gangs was conducted. Articles are in quotes, and books and reports are in italics. For your convenience, we have included an index at the end of the bibliography that allows you to cross-reference subject areas by author. In addition, we included a list of youth professional resource organizations that deal with at-risk youth. This document is intended to help you easily access resource material that will assist your local efforts.

If you have an article or report that you would like to see included in the bibliography, please feel free to send a copy to: COSMOS Corporation, 1735 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 613, Washington, D.C. 20006, Attention: Youth Gang Project.

The bibliography was published for the Family and Youth Services Bureau by COSMOS Corporation under Contract #105-90-1701 from the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Points of view or opinions expressed in the bibliography do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, nor does inclusion of materials in the bibliography constitute endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

**Youth Gang Bibliography
Addendum
10/92**

- Altschuler, David M., and Brounstein, Paul J. "Patterns of Drug Use, Drug Trafficking, and Other Delinquency Among Inner-City Adolescent Males in Washington, D.C." *Criminology* 29: 589-622, 1991.
- Bing, Léon. *Do or Die*. New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 1991.
- Cervantes, Richard C., ed. *Substance Abuse and Gang Violence*. Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications, 1992.
- Garbarino, James, Dubrow, Nancy, Kostelny, Kathleen, and Pardo, Carole. *Children in Danger: Coping with the Consequences of Community Violence*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 1992.
- Garbarino, James, Kostelny, Kathleen, and Dubrow, Nancy. *No Place to be a Child: Growing up in a War Zone*. New York: Lexington Press, 1991.
- Goldstein, Arnold P. and Huff, C.Ronald, Editors. *The Gang Intervention Handbook*. Champaign, IL: Research Press, 1992.
- Goldstein, Arnold P. *Delinquent Gangs: A Psychological Perspective*. Champagne, IL: Research Press, 1991.
- Knox, George W. *An Introduction to Gangs*. Barren Springs, MI: Vande Vere Publishing, 1991.
- Moore, Joan W. *Going Down to the Barrio: Homeboys and Homegirls in Change*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1991.
- Rebach, Howard M., Bolek, Catharine S., Williams, Katherine L., and Russell, Robert. *Substance Abuse Among Ethnic Minorities A Critical Annotated Bibliography*. Hamden, CT: Garland Publishing, 1992.

Literature

Ackley, Ethel and Beverly Fliegel, "A Social Work Approach to Street Corner Girls," *Social Work*, 5:29-31, 1960.

This article discusses the Greater Boston Council for Youth's Special Youth Program experiment with the method of street-corner social work to reach girls as well as boys. The Special Youth Program, established in 1954, was a three-year demonstration project in delinquency prevention using a three-pronged approach of casework, group work, and community organization.

Badey, J.R., *Dragons and Tigers*, Palmer Enterprises, Loomis, California, 1988.

This book provides an overview of Asian crime and discusses procedures for bridging the cultural gap between western justice systems and refugees from Vietnam, Laos, China, Japan, Korea, Cambodia, and other Asian countries.

Benson, B., V. Stapelton, N. Cipriani, and A.N. Hamilton, "Controlling Youth Gangs," National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, 1982.

This is an audio cassette tape presentation by criminal justice professionals familiar with juvenile gang-related problems in Flint, Michigan; Los Angeles, California; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The speakers discuss approaches for dealing with gang problems.

Bloch, H.A., and A. Niederhoffer, *The Gang: A Study in Adolescent Behavior*, Philosophical Library, New York, 1958.

This book is a joint effort of a sociologist with considerable experience in the field of corrections and penology, and a sociologically trained police officer. The authors look at why youth become involved in gangs and the preconceived notions society has about these gangs.

Bowker, Lee H., and M.W. Klein, "The Etiology of Female Juvenile Delinquency and Gang Membership: A Test of Psychological and Social Structural Explanations," *Adolescence*, 8:739-51, 1983.

The authors discuss a social structural explanation of both female juvenile delinquency and female gang membership, and then test these two alternative explanations for juvenile delinquency using data on black, female juveniles collected in Los Angeles during the mid-1960's.

Bowker, Leè H., H.S. Gross, and M. W. Klein, "Female Participation in Delinquent Gang Activities," *Adolescence*, 14:509-519, 1980.

This article presents a study conducted on 229 black female juveniles in the Los Angeles area during the mid-1960's. The study focuses on factors that cause females in urban ghettos to become involved in gangs and delinquent behavior.

Boyle, J. and A. Gonzales, "Using Proactive Programs to Impact Gangs and Drugs," *Law and Order*, August 1989, 37(8):62-64.

This article presents information on the Sacramento Police Department's Partners in Prevention (PIP), which facilitates partnerships between police officers and school teachers to teach students about substance abuse.

Breen, Lawrence, and Martin M. Allen, "Gang Behavior: Psychological and Law Enforcement Implications," *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, 52:19-24, February, 1983.

This article provides an overview of the gang culture in the United States, details the basic features of Hispanic, Black, Asian, and motorcycle gangs, and suggests ways that police officers can handle gang behavior.

Bryant, Dan, *Communitywide Responses Crucial for Dealing with Youth Gangs*, Juvenile Justice Bulletin, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Washington, D.C., September 1989.

Proceedings from a national meeting sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The event brought together policymakers from 19 cities to learn about the extent of youth gang violence and the steps necessary to develop community responses to the violence.

Burns, Edward, and Thomas J. Deakin, "A New Investigative Approach to Youth Gangs," *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, 58:20-24, 1989.

This article discusses the difficulty in using standard law enforcement investigative techniques with Baltimore youth gangs due to their structure, objectives, and methods of operation, coupled with the increase in drug involvement.

California State Task Force on Gangs and Drugs, *Final Report*, California Council on Criminal Justice, Sacramento, California, 1989.

This final report from the California Council on Criminal Justice State Task Force on Gangs and Drugs analyzes the problems of gangs and drugs in the State and recommends statewide policy and legislative solutions.

California Legislature Joint Committee on Organized Crime and Gang Violence, "Peer Counseling: A Proposal to Counter Street Gang and Drug Influence," *Joint Publications*, State Capitol, Box 942849, Sacramento, California, March 27, 1989.

The report of a 1989 hearing before a California legislative committee presents testimony from committee members and youth members, and representatives of youth regarding the nature and impact of peer counseling as a means for reducing the influence of gangs and drugs among California youth.

Campbell, Anne, *Girls in the Gang: A Report From New York City*, Raytheon Company, Lexington, Massachusetts, 1984.

Based on 2 years (1979-1981) of participant observation, this book examines the positions and attitudes of girl members within New York City gangs and profiles individual girls from three different gangs.

Campbell, Anne, "Girls' Talk: The Social Representation of Aggression by Female Gang Members," *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, June 1984, 11(2):139-156.

This study analyzes 64 tape recorded accounts of fights given by female gang members (aged 15-30 yrs) of 3 New York Street gangs to fellow members to determine the way aggression is socially represented to peers and constrained by gang norms about the propriety of aggressive behavior.

Campbell, Anne, "Self Definition by Rejection: The Case of Gang Girls," *Social Problems*, December 1987, 34 (5):451-466.

This report is based on a two-year participant observational study of female gang members to examine how their structural position as poor, Puerto Rican, and female affected their self-presentation in social talk and their use of put downs.

Campbell, Anne, "Self Report of Fighting By Females," *British Journal of Criminology*, 26:28-46, 1986.

This study examines the experiences, attitudes and perceived limits of aggressive behavior in a British sample of females from schools, a youth correctional facility, and a prison. The aim of the study was to gather preliminary information about females' experience of aggression in real-world situations.

Center for Child Protection and Family Support, Inc., *Final Report: Youth Gang Drug Revenues: A Possible Hidden Source of Family Financial Support: An Exploratory Investigation*, Washington, D.C., 1989.

This study explores the concern that monies generated by youth gang drug trafficking were used as a base of financial support to urban inner-city families. The study represents a preliminary and exploratory effort to gather information from knowledgeable professionals and paraprofessionals, as well as youth gang members and their families, regarding the use of proceeds from youth gang drug trafficking.

Chin, Ko-lin, *Chinese Subculture and Criminality—Non-traditional Crime Groups in America*, Greenwood Press, Connecticut, 1990.

This sociological study of the culture of the Triads (originally, Chinese secret societies), Tong (self-help associations established by Chinese immigrants), and Chinese street gangs examines where, how, and why these groups were formed, developed, and transformed. The author presents a detailed history of Chinese gangs in the United States.

Citizens Committee of the Juvenile Court of Cook County, *Gangs, What Has Been Done?* Chicago, Illinois, 1986.

Chicago Mayor Harold Washington, youth workers, and various experts on gang issues discuss the effectiveness of efforts to counter gang crime in Chicago. The panel also discusses the need to help deter school dropouts and educate parents about gangs and the supervision of their children.

Cohen, Albert K., *Delinquent Boys: The Cultures of the Gang*, Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1955.

The author explores different theories of delinquency, focusing on the issue of psychogenic versus cultural-transmission theories.

Cohen, B., "The Delinquency of Gangs and Spontaneous Groups," in T. Sellin and M.E. Wolfgang (eds.) *Delinquency: Selected Studies*, John Wiley, New York, 1969.

This report identifies and compares patterns of delinquency exhibited by organized gangs and spontaneously formed groups, based on reports collected by the Gang Control Unit of the Philadelphia Police from July 1965 through June 1966. The Gang Control Unit investigated 217 gang incidents and 95 events attributed to groups.

Cotton, M., and Fein, D., "Effectiveness of a Community Based Treatment Program in Modifying Aggressiveness of Delinquent Behavior," *Corrective and Social Psychiatry and Journal of Behavior Technology Methods and Therapy*, 22:35-38.

This study explores an inner city, community based delinquency treatment program designed as an alternative to incarceration. The goal of the program is to provide a means of removing adjudicated delinquents from the juvenile justice system and to give them a chance to be reintegrated into the social structure.

Community Reclamation Project, *Rising Above Gangs and Drugs, How to Start a Community Reclamation Project*, Lomita, California, 1990.

This how-to manual details the steps the Community Reclamation Project took to create the project, from locating an office to hiring staff, and from making community assessments to creating a newsletter. Over fifty forms, flyers and letters are included to assist others in creating or expanding their program.

Curry, G. David and Irving A. Spergel, "Gang Homicide, Delinquency and Community," *Criminology*, 1988, 26:3.

This article reports on an analysis of community-level data from Chicago that focused on two conceptual differences: (1) between gang crime and delinquency as community-level phenomena; and (2) between theoretical associations of gang crime and delinquency.

Curry, G. David and Irving A. Spergel, "Measuring Gang Involvement Among Hispanic and Black Adolescent Males," Paper Presentation, Southern Sociological Society Annual Meeting, Louisville, Kentucky, March 23, 1990.

This paper presents results on the relationship between involvement in youth gangs and delinquency among inner-city minority, adolescent males. The authors use official records and self-reports to measure delinquency.

Dawley, David, *A Nation of Lords, The Autobiography of the Vice Lords*, 1st edition, Doubleday Anchor Books, 1973; 2nd edition, Waveland Press, Illinois, November 1991.

This book details the evolution of the Vice Lords from street fighting to street coporation, an organizational form of an emerging nation of black youth. The Vice Lords speak for themselves about where they have been and where they are going.

Dolan, Edward F. and Shan Finney, *Youth Gangs*, Simon and Schuster, New York, New York, 1984.

The authors examine all aspects of youth gangs, beginning with the origin of gangs in this country. Efforts to solve the gang problem in this country also are explored.

Fagan, J., "Social Organization of Drug Use and Drug Dealing Among Urban Gangs," *Criminology*, November 1989, 27(4):633-667.

Interviews with 151 youth gang members in Los Angeles, San Diego, and Chicago in 1984 formed the basis of this analysis of the relationships among drug dealing, violence, and organizational and social aspects of the gangs.

Fattah, David, "House of Umoja as a Case Study for Social Change," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, November 1987, 494:37-41.

The House of Umoja is a program model that has successfully responded to individual and gang violence in Philadelphia by providing black gang youths a set of altruistic, extended family values based on African culture.

Feinstein, Mervin D., "Youth Gangs: the Problem and the Approach," *Crime Prevention Review*, 1976, 4:21-25.

This article explores problems caused by youth gangs in the inland empire area of California and describes the tracking system developed to provide for a statistical accounting of gang activities.

Fox, Jerry R., "Mission Impossible? Social Work Practice with Black Urban Youth Gangs," *Social Work*, January/February, 1985, 30:25-31.

This article describes how social work practice skills can be adapted to serve black urban youth gangs. The author sets forth a model for practice that incorporates both the youth's right to self-determination and the needs of their community.

Friedman, C.J., and F. Mann, and A.S. Friedman, "A Profile of Juvenile Street Gang Members," *Adolescence*, 1975, 10:563-607.

This study was designed to generate a profile of Philadelphia gang youth. Extensive tests and questionnaires were used to obtain psychological, sociological, demographic, and family background information. The study established a hierarchical structure of the factors most highly associated with gang membership.

Galea, J., "Youth Gangs of New York," in P. Marsh and A. Campbell (eds.) *Aggression and Violence*, Basil Blackell, Oxford, 1982, 215-228.

This narrative is an overview of the growth of gangs in New York City since the end of the Korean War, as experienced by the author who is a New York City Police officer. The author also describes his work with the Inner City Round Table (ICRT), an organization of former youth gang members who are committed to community service.

Gardner, Sandra, *Street Gangs*, F. Watts, New York, 1983.

The author documents the lifestyles of young people, mostly young men, who band together in gangs. It examines their reasons for joining gangs; their codes of conduct; their loyalty to the gang; the role of their leaders; and their criminal activities.

Garrison, R.W., "Gangsters: Back to the Future," *School Safety*, National School Safety Center, Pepperdine University, Malibu, California, Fall 1989.

The article discusses how the history of youth gangs can improve today's efforts in the intervention and prevention of youth gangs, change our perceptions of gangs, and change our response to gang members and the violence they perpetuate.

Gaustad, Joan, *Gangs*, Eric Clearinghouse on Educational Management, Eugene, Oregon, 1990.

In this article, the author defines "Gangs," and discusses why they form and how they spread. The article discusses how schools and communities can jointly respond to gang activity.

Hagedorn, John, *People and Folks: Gangs, Crime and the Underclass in a Rustbelt City*, Lake View Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1988.

The author profiles Milwaukee's gangs, their origins and structure, the adult status of gang founders, the effect of race and ethnicity on gang formation, and the public response to the gang problem. Forty-seven gang members were interviewed from 19 of Milwaukee's gangs.

Haire, Thomas D., "Street Gangs: Some Suggested Remedies for Violence and Vandalism," *The Police Chief*, July 1979, 46(7):54-55.

This article highlights a study by the Rampart Support Division of the Los Angeles Police Department. The two primary objectives of the study were to explore gang activity in the Los Angeles area, and to seek new remedies to the problems of violence and vandalism.

Harper, Suzanne, "LA's Gang-Busters—Lessons Learned," *School Safety*, Fall 1989, National School Safety Center, Pepperdine University, Malibu, California.

This article examines the history of gangs in Los Angeles, California. The author discusses the prevention and intervention strategies law enforcement professionals, schools, and communities are using to deter gang violence.

Harris, M.G., *Cholas, Latino Girls in Gangs*, AMS Press, New York, 1978.

This study focuses on Latino gang girls as they act within the Latino gang milieu in the San Fernando Valley of Los Angeles. It presents their social world and describes in some detail the organization and operation of the Latino female cliques which are an integral part of Latino gangs.

Haskins, James, *Street Gangs: Yesterday and Today*, Hastings House, New York, 1974.

This book details a historical overview of gangs from the colonial period to the present that discusses the reasons for their development and examines several typical gangs and their activities.

Horowitz, Ruth, "Community Tolerance of Gang Violence," *Social Problems*, December, 1987, 34:437-450.

This paper explores community tolerance of gang activities in a Chicago Chicano community. The author focuses on the way violent acts and their meaning are interactionally negotiated and mutually understood among gang members, non-gang youths, and adult community members.

Huff, C. Ronald, *Gangs in America*, Criminal Justice Research Center, Sage Publications, Inc., Newberry Park, California, 1990.

This book contains a collection of papers related to juvenile gangs covering the following topic areas: Sociological and Anthropological Perspectives; Defining and Measuring Gang Violence; Diffusion, Diversity, and Drugs; Assessing the Changing Knowledge Base; and Public Policy Issues.

Huff, C. Ronald, "Youth Gangs and Public Policy," *Crime and Delinquency*, 1989, 34(4):524-537.

This study focuses on the emergence and re-emergence of youth gangs in the United States. Findings are based on a two-year study of youth gangs in Ohio, focusing primarily on in-depth case studies of Cleveland and Columbus gangs.

Jackson, Robert K. and Wesley D. McBride, *Understanding Street Gangs*, Custom Publishing Co., Costa Mesa, California, 1985.

This book considers the attraction of criminal gangs, the impact of street gangs on society, the seriousness and scope of gang problems, and ways of addressing those problems. Descriptions of gang structure and organization focus on specific types of gangs: Hispanic, Asian, Black, prison, stoner, and car clubs.

Jankowski, Martin Sanchez, *Islands in the Street: Gangs and American Urban Society*, University of California Press, Berkeley, California, 1991.

The author provides an understanding of the underworlds of violence, deviance, and criminal activities. The author examines the reasons why gangs outlast the suppression efforts of law enforcement agencies, and why some gangs rise and thrive while others decline and die.

Joe, D. and N. Robinson, "Chinatown's Immigrant Gangs—The New Young Warrior Class," *Criminology*, 1980, 18(3):337-345.

This study examines the characteristics and processes of four gangs operating in the Chinatown of Vancouver, Canada, over a three-year period (1975-1978). The gangs were composed entirely of teenaged immigrants, recently arrived from Hong Kong, who were engaged in a wide variety of antisocial and criminal behaviors.

Johnstone, J.C., "Youth Gangs and Black Suburbs," *Pacific Sociological Review*, 1981, 24(3):355-375.

This study focuses on gang activity among black youth living in the suburbs and suburban fringe communities of Chicago.

Klein, Malcolm, and C.L. Maxson, *Street Gang Violence*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Washington, D.C., 1989.

This analysis of gang research and its implications for policy and program decisions emphasizes the change from street workers to police as the main information source over the last 20 years, and the development of intervention programs that have been based only vaguely on the accumulated knowledge of gang structure and functions.

Klein, Malcolm, et. al., *Gang Involvement in Cocaine 'Rock' Trafficking*, University of Southern California: Center of Research on Crime and Social Control, May, 1988.

An analysis of data from law enforcement sources concerning the correlation between the sale of rock cocaine or crack in Los Angeles between 1983 and 1985, and the involvement of street gangs.

Klein, Malcolm, Margaret A. Gordon, and Cheryl L. Maxson, "The Impact of Police Investigations on Police-reported Rates of Gang and Nongang Homicides," *Criminology*, August, 1986, 24:489-512.

This paper reports on the utility of police-reported rates of gang violence. The base question is whether police investigation procedures have a major impact in the police designations of homicides as gang related.

Klein, Malcolm, *Street Gangs and Street Workers*, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1971.

The author focuses on existing knowledge about gangs—what is known, what has been reported, and what are the sources of this knowledge. The book also looks at youth gang workers and the nature of gang problems.

Klein, Malcolm, *Juvenile Gangs in Context: Theory, Research, and Action*, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1967.

This volume contains fifteen papers pertinent to juvenile gang delinquency and the contexts within which gang behavior must be understood.

Ley, David, "The Street Gang in Its Milieu," in G. Gappert and H.M. Rose (eds.), *The Social Economy of Cities*, Sage Publications, Inc., Newberry Park, California, 1975.

The author examines the environmental factors that add to the existence of gangs. The major theme of this article is that there is a spatial ecology that leads to the formation of gangs.

Lozes, Jewell, and Robert Thompson, "Female Gang Delinquency," *Corrective and Social Psychiatry and Journal of Behavior Technology Methods and Therapy*, 22:1-5.

This study examines the personality traits of female gang members, and whether there is a female trend toward more violent, traditionally male crimes.

Lyman, Michael D., *Street Youth Gangs*, Sage Publications, Inc., Newbury Park, California, 1989.

This chapter, taken from the book, *Gangland: Drug Trafficking by Organized Criminals*, discusses the history, structure, and activities of major youth gangs in the United States, notably the Los Angeles-based CRIPS, and suggests police techniques for investigating such gangs.

Maxson, Cheryl L., Margaret A. Gordon, and Malcolm Klein, "Differences Between Gang and Non-Gang Homicides," *Criminology*, 1985, 23:209-222.

The purpose of this paper is twofold. The first is to fill the gap in the criminological literature on how gang-related homicides differ from other homicides. The second is to address whether gang-related homicide warrants distinctive public concern as well as specialized law enforcement responses.

Maxson, Cheryl L., and Malcolm Klein, *Gangs—Why We Couldn't Stay Away*, Sage Publications, Inc., Newberry Park, California, 1983.

The deterrence model approach to preventing gang violence is discussed, citing the Community Youth Gang Services Project (YGS) in Los Angeles. The social reform and treatment approach is also discussed.

McKinney, Kay C., "Juvenile Gangs: Crime and Drug Trafficking," *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Washington, D.C., September, 1988.

This bulletin reports on the conclusion and suggestions offered by 12 experts to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention regarding the nature of, and ways to prevent and address, juvenile gang activities.

Miller, Walter B., "Gangs, Groups, and Serious Youth Crime," in D. Shichor and D. Kelly (eds), *Critical Issues in Juvenile Delinquency*, Lexington, MA, 115-138.

A federally sponsored survey of collective youth crime in 24 major U.S. cities provided the basic data for this study of serious crime committed by youth in gangs and in nongang groups. Interviews were conducted with police, judges, educators, ex-prisoners and gang members.

Miller, Walter B., "The Rumble This Time," *Psychology Today*, March, 1977, 10:52-59.

The study characterizes youth gang activities in the United States. Interviews were conducted with police, school, and municipal officials, and social welfare and service workers in New York, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, and San Francisco.

Miller, Walter B., *Violence by Youth Gangs and Young Groups As a Crime Problem in Major American Cities*. Report to the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., 1975.

The aim of this study is to define the severity of gang violence in 15 of the nation's largest metropolitan areas, and explore the growth of gang activity in elementary, junior, and senior high schools.

Miller, Walter B., "Violent Crimes in City Gangs," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 1966, 364:96-112.

The study presents information on the assault-oriented behavior of gangs, the frequency and character of violent crime, and gang fighting. Also investigated is the relationship between the age of gang members and their propensity to engage in violence.

Miller, Walter B., "Lower Class Culture as a Generating Milieu of Gang Delinquency," *Journal of Social Issues*, 1958, 14:5-19.

This study examines "gang delinquency"—law-violating acts committed by members of adolescent street corner groups in lower class communities. The author attempts to show that the dominant component of motivation underlying these acts consists in a directed attempt by the youth to adhere to forms of behavior, and to achieve standards of value as they are defined within that community.

Moore, Joan, "Gangs, Drugs, and Violence," in Mario De La Posa, Elizabeth Y. Lambert, and Bernard Gropper, (eds.), *Drugs and Violence: Causes, Correlates, and Consequences*, National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIDA Research Monograph 103, Rockville, Maryland, 1990.

This paper is an analysis of research on the relationships among youth gangs, drugs, and violence and the stereotypes reflected by the media and the police.

Moore, Joan, *Homeboys*, Temple University Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1978.

This book used a unique research collaboration between academicians and Chicano ex-convicts and gang members to examine gangs and drugs in Chicano neighborhoods of Los Angeles and to study how the barrios' norms are reflected in the California prison culture.

Moore, Joan, "Isolation and Stigmatization in the Development of an Underclass: The Case of Chicano Gangs in East Los Angeles," *Social Problems*, October 1985, 33(1):1-11.

This study examines the emergence of a predominately urban underclass in American Society, and the development of Chicano gangs. The author identifies some trends that can reverse the growth of these gangs.

Moore, Joan, "Residence and Territoriality in Chicano Gangs," *Social Problems*, 1985, 31:2, 182-194.

This paper examines the social and cultural factors which bind gang members together and looks at ways in which nonresidents join gangs. Research on Chicano gangs in East Los Angeles is presented.

Moore, Joan, *Mexican-Americans; Problems and Prospects*, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1967.

Despite their large numbers and long residence in the United States, Mexican-Americans have generally been ignored in both national and state-level policy considerations. This study presents background information and perspective relevant to the new policy-oriented look at the Mexican-American minority.

Morash, M., "Gangs, Groups, and Delinquency," *British Journal of Criminology*, 1983, 23:309-331.

The focus of this article is the relationship between gang membership and delinquency. The author explores if the popular image commonly held of gangs strongly relates to members' involvement in delinquent behavior.

Moriarty, Anthony, and Thomas W. Fleming, "Youth Gangs Aren't Just a Big-City Problem Anymore," *Executive-Educator Journal*, July 1990, 12(7):13,15-16.

This article discusses the growth of youth gangs in rural and suburban communities. The author explores strategies for addressing this problem.

Muehlbauer, Gene, *The Losers: Gang Delinquency in an American Suburb*, Praeger, New York, 1983.

This book describes the origin of a suburban gang in an affluent large midwestern city whose members call themselves, ironically, The Losers. The author explains how in the midst of a community that is modeled after the original American dream, class conflict and cultural alienation can lead to the nearly complete disaffection of a large segment of youth from their peers, parents, and established authority.

Munks, Jeffrey J., "Troubled Asian Youth: The Deafening Silence," *School Safety*, National School Safety Center, Pepperdine University, Malibu, California, Fall 1989.

This article addresses the need for educators, administrators, and law enforcement officials to learn more about Asian immigrant students and to recognize that many of these youths are vulnerable to crime and other problems.

National Institute of Justice, *Drugs: Youth Gangs, Crime File Series, Videotape*, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., no date.

The video presents a portrayal of juvenile gangs in Los Angeles and a panel discussion of gang involvement in drug trafficking, sociological explanations of gangs, and strategies for countering gangs.

National School Safety Center, *Gangs in Schools, Breaking Up is Hard to Do*, Pepperdine University, Malibu, California, 1988.

Written for youth workers, educators, and law enforcement personnel, this handbook provides information on the nature of gangs and advice on preventing or reducing gang activity in schools.

Needle, Jerome A., and William V. Stapleton, *Police Handling of Youth Gangs*, National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 1983.

This report discusses the response strategies of police departments to youth gang activity in the United States based on a representative sample of 60 cities.

Pennell, Susan and Christine Curtis, *Juvenile Violence and Gang-Related Crime*, San Diego Association of Governments, San Diego, California, 1982.

This report presents findings from research conducted on juvenile violence and gang-related crime in the San Diego area from 1977-1981. It addresses developing realistic and measurable objectives for prevention programs.

Perkins, Useni Eugene, *Explosion of Chicago's Black Street Gangs*, Third World Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1987.

This book looks at the emergence of black street gangs from 1900 to present. The author examines the definitions of, and theories on, gangs, and discusses their application to black street gangs.

Rosenbaum, D.P., and J.A. Grant, *Gangs and Youth Problems in Evanston, Research Findings and Policy Options*, Northwest University, Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Evanston, Illinois, 1983.

This study evaluated the extent and nature of the response to gangs and youth problems in Evanston, IL, using data from neighborhood meetings, surveys, agency records, and personal interviews.

Savitz, L.D., M. Lalli, and L. Rosen, *City Life and Delinquency—Victimization, Fear of Crime, and Gang Membership*, National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 1977.

This report presents findings and conclusions of a study on the relationship of delinquency to victimization, fear of crime, and altered behavior as a result of crime, as well as to gang membership.

Short, James F., *Gang Delinquency and Delinquent Subcultures*, Harper & Row, New York, 1969.

This book contains a collection of papers on juvenile youth gangs including the following articles: "Why Gangs Fight," by J.F. Short, "Groups, Gangs, and Cohesiveness," by M.W. Klein, "Criteria Status Among Street Gangs," by S. Kobrin, and "Leadership and the Power Situation," by H.A. Bloch.

Short, James F., and F.L. Strodbeck, *Group Process and Gang Delinquency*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1965.

A study of behavior patterns and attitudes among juvenile gang members and non-gang members in Metropolitan Chicago from 1959-1962. Also studied were group norms and values within gang delinquency, and racial differentials in gang behavior.

Spergel, Irving A., "Executive Summary—Stage I: Assessment," National Youth Gang Suppression and Intervention Research and Development Program, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, 1990a.

This paper explores the scope and nature of the youth gang problem, and discusses successful prevention and intervention strategies.

Spergel, Irving A., "Prototypes/Models: Executive Summary," National Youth Gang Suppression and Intervention Research and Development Program, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, 1990b.

This paper proposes a set of policies and practices for the design and mobilization of community efforts to deal with the youth gang problems.

Spergel, Irving A., "Youth Gangs: Continuity and Change," in Michael Tonry and Norval Morris, (eds.), *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research*, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, Vol. 12., 1990c.

This essay describes what is known about youth gangs in the United States; explains gang phenomena, mainly within social disorganization and poverty perspectives; and discusses the effectiveness of organized responses to the problem.

Spergel, Irving A., David Curry, Ron Chance, Candice Kane, Ruth Ross, Alba Alexander, Edwina Simmons, and Sandra Oh, *Youth Gangs: Problem and Response*, unpublished, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, 1991.

This paper has three objectives: to describe what is known about youth gangs in the United States; to explain gang phenomena, mainly within social disorganization and poverty perspectives; and to describe and assess, where possible, organized responses to the problem.

Spergel, Irving, A., G. David Curry, Ruth Ross, and Ronald Chance, "Survey of Youth Gang Problems and Programs in 45 Cities and 6 Sites," University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, 1990.

The purpose of this national survey of 254 respondents in 45 cities and six institutional sites, mainly correctional schools, was to discover promising approaches to dealing with the youth gang problem.

Spergel, Irving A., "Violent Gang Problem in Chicago—A Local Community Approach," *Social Science Review*, March 1986, 60(1):94-131.

The author examines the Crisis Intervention Services Project (CRISP), a pilot project to reduce violence in one of Chicago's most violent communities. The emphasis of CRISP is on crisis intervention, particularly surveillance and street mediation of gang conflicts, within a community development framework.

Spergel, Irving A., *Youth Gang Activity and the Chicago Public Schools*, University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration, Chicago, Illinois, 1985.

The study examines the problem of youth gang activity in Chicago schools. The objectives of this study were to: establish an appropriate and feasible definition of the school-related gang problem; determine causes of the problem relevant to the Chicago situation; identify perspectives and practices of significant school personnel; and recommend a set of principles and policies for dealing with the problem.

Spergel, Irving A., "Violent Gangs in Chicago: In Search of Social Policy," *Social Science Review*, June 1984.

A model of the development of two types of violent gangs is presented. Data on the scope and seriousness of the gang problem in Chicago, community characteristics associated with the issue, and the integrative and segmentative nature of violent gangs are provided.

Stafford, M., *Gang Delinquency*, Sage Publications, Inc., Newbury Park, California, 1984.

This article analyzes the definitional criteria for defining adolescent gangs, and discusses the various theories on why youth become involved in violent gang behavior.

Stapleton, W.V., and J.A. Needle, *Response Strategies to Youth Gang Activity*, National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 1983.

This study diagnoses fragmentation and an absence of accountability among community programs targeting youth gang activity. It presents a comprehensive community gang control program model, along with suggestions for evaluating gang control efforts.

Stark, Evan, *Everything You Need to Know About Street Gangs*, Rosen Publications, New York, 1991.

This book examines the phenomenon of street gangs, the reasons people join them, the danger they can hold, and ways of preventing youth from becoming involved in them.

Sweeney, Terrance A., *Streets of Anger, Streets of Hope: Youth Gangs in East Los Angeles*, Great Western Publishers, Glendale, California, 1980.

This book presents a philosophy of Chicano youth gang violence, and proposes a plan for eradicating gang violence in East Los Angeles, which is considered the most violent area in Los Angeles due to the rapid growth of violent youth gangs.

Takata, Susan R., and Richard G. Zevitz, "Divergent Perceptions of Group Delinquency in a Midwestern Community: Racine's Gang Problem," *Youth and Society*, March 1990, 21(3):13-15.

This article reports on an assessment of the difference between adult and youth perceptions of delinquent youth gangs in Racine, Wisconsin, using data collected from interviews and surveys.

Taylor, Carl S., *Dangerous Society*, Michigan State University Press, East Lansing, Michigan, 1990.

Based on interviews with gang members in Detroit, Michigan, this study portrays the subculture of juvenile gangs involved in drug trafficking and suggests ways to reform this subculture.

Taylor, Carl S., "Youth Gangs Organize Quest for Power, Money," *School Safety*, National School Safety Center, Pepperdine University, Malibu, California, Spring 1988, 26-27.

This study, conducted from 1980 through 1985, examined the characteristics of black, urban juvenile gangs and their impact on schools and the community.

Thompson, David W., and Leonard A. Jason, "Street Gangs and Preventative Interventions," *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, September, 1988, 15:323-333.

This study attempts to determine the effectiveness of intervention and prevention strategies aimed at youth at-risk of joining street gangs.

Thrasher, Frederick M., *The Gang - A Study of 1,313 Gangs in Chicago*, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1927.

This publication presents the sociology of the gang as a type of human group as revealed in a study of 1,313 gangs in Chicago. It deals with the relationship between gangs and the problems of juvenile demoralization, crime, and politics in a great city.

Tursman, Cindy, "Safeguarding Schools Against Gang Warfare," *School Administrator*, May, 1989, 46(5):13-15.

This article discusses the spread of street gangs and describes innovative intervention and prevention programs, such as Chicago's counseling/support project using ex-gang members.

Vigil, James D., *Barrio Gangs, Street Life and Identity in Southern California*, University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas, 1990.

This book examines the history of Chicano gangs in Los Angeles. The author offers descriptive accounts of the commonalities of gang members' backgrounds, and the dynamic conditions that facilitate gang forms and gang membership.

Vigil, James D., "Group Processes and Street Identity: Adolescent Chicano Gang Members," *Ethos*, 16(4):421-445.

Information regarding the attitudes and activities of Hispanic youth in urban, suburban, and rural barrios of Southern California, between 1976 and 1981, formed the basis of this analysis of the roles of gangs in the lives of these adolescents.

Vigil, James D., "Chicano Gangs: One Response to Mexican Adaptation in the Los Angeles Area," *Urban Anthropology*, Spring, 1983, 12:45-75.

A report on Mexican adaptation to urban areas in the United States and the resulting rise of youth street groups and gangs. Chicano groups/gangs are assessed within a framework that examines ecological, economic, cultural, and psychological aspects of adaptation.

Webb, Margot, *Coping With Street Gangs*, Rosen Publications Group, New York, 1990.

This book discusses why gangs exist, why males and females join them and, the inner workings of gangs. The author also discusses how to cope with the ever-present threat gangs pose to teens and their families.

Weisfeld, G.E., and R. Feldman, "Former Street Gang Leader Reinterviewed Eight Years Later," *Crime and Delinquency*, October 1982, 28(4):567-581.

A white, twenty-four-year-old former Chicago street gang leader is interviewed at the age of thirty-four to see whether his views on street crime had changed and to learn the fate of his fellow gang members.

Wolfgang, Marvin, Terrence P. Thornberry, and Robert Figlio (eds.), *From Boy to Man, From Delinquency to Crime*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1988.

This study describes and analyzes the official delinquent careers of the Philadelphia birth cohort of 1945. The article focuses on the age of onset of delinquency, the age distribution of delinquent events, and changes in the type and seriousness of delinquent acts committed across the offenders' adolescent years.

Xu, J., "Brief Discussion of New Trends in the Development of Juvenile Delinquent Gangs," *Chinese Education*, Summer 1986, 19(2):92-102.

The author traces the growth of juvenile delinquent gangs in China, and the efforts used by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to curb that growth.

Yablonsky, Lewis, *The Violent Gang*, Macmillan, New York, New York, 1962.

A five year study of violent gangs is the basis for this book. The author interviewed over 100 violent gang youths in New York City, Los Angeles, and Chicago for this study.

Yablonsky, Lewis, *The Violent Gang*, Penguin Books, Baltimore, Maryland, 1973.

This is a reexamination of Yablonsky's original five-year study (1953-58) of violent gangs in New York City. Yablonsky discusses the parallels between post-World War II urban violent gangs and later youth gangs. The parallel patterns include a clear sense of alienation from the larger society, similarities in group and personality structure, and a strong sense of distrust of the establishment.

Zatz, Marjorie, S., "Los Cholos: Legal Processing of Chicano Gang Members," *Social Problems*, October 1985, 33(1):13-29.

This study examines how court-processing time and outcomes differ for Chicano gang members and nongang Chicano youth. The author focuses on the perceptions of Chicano gang members held by social control agents and outlines the significance of this deviant identity for juvenile court processing time and outcomes.

Topics by Author

Adolescent Female Gang Members

Ackley, Ethel
Bowker, Lee H.
Campbell, Anne
Harris, M.G.
Jackson, Robert K.
Lozes, Jewell

State/Local Reports or Research

California Council of Criminal Justice
California Legislature Joint Committee
on Organized Crime and Gang Violence
Citizens Committee of the Juvenile Court
of Cook County
Friedman, C.J.
Hagedorn, John
Rosenbaum, D.P.
Short, James F.
Spergel, Irving A.
Takata, Susan R.
Thrasher, Frederick

Gangs/Delinquency

Bloch, H.A.
Cohen, Albert K.
Cohen, B.
Curry, G. David
Klein, Malcolm
Miller, Walter B.
Morash, M.
Savitz, L.D.
Short, James F.
Wolfgang, Marvin

Ethnic/Racial Gangs

Badey, J.R.
Chin, Ko-Lin
Curry, G. David
Dawley, David
Fox, Jerry R.
Joe, D.
Johnston, J.C.
Moore, Joan
Morales, M.
Munks, Jeffrey J.
Perkins, Useni Eugene
Schwartz, A.
Sweeney, Terrance A.
Taylor, Carl
Vigil, James D.
Xu, J.
Zatz, Marjorie

Gang Intervention/Community Responses

Arthur, Richard F.
Boyle, J.
Bryant, Dan
Cotton, M.
Community Reclamation Project
Fattah, F.
Feinstein, Mervin D.
Galea, J.
Garrison, R.W.
Gaustad, Joan
Harper, Suzanne
Maxson, Cheryl
National School Safety Center
Spergel, Irving
Stapleton, W.V.
Thompson, David W.
Tursman, Cindy

Criminal Justice Response

Benson, B.
Burns, Edward
Haire, Thomas D.
Klein, Malcolm
Lyman, Michael D.
Needle, Jerome A.

Drugs and Gangs

Center for Child Protection
Fagan, J.
Klein, Malcolm
McKinney, Kay C.
Moore, Joan
National Institute of Justice
Taylor, Carl

Gangs and Violence

Horowitz, Ruth
Jankowski, Martin Sanchez
Klein, Malcolm
Maxson, Cheryl L.
Miller, Walter B.
Pennell, Susan
Spergel, Irving A.
Yablonsky, Lewis

General

Breen, Lawrence
Dolan, Edward
Gardner, Sandra
Haskins, James
Huff, C. Ronald
Jackson, Robert K.
Klein, Malcolm
Ley, David
Miller, Walter B.
Moriarty, Anthony
Meuhlbauer, Gene
Spergel, Irving A.
Stafford, M.
Stark, Evan
Weisfeld, G.E.

Resource Organizations

Child Welfare League of America

440 1st Street, N.W., Suite 310
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 638-2952

The Child Welfare League of America (CWLA) is a national, non-profit organization dedicated to advocacy on behalf of children and youth. CWLA monitors national initiatives that effect children, publishes reports on topics ranging from foster care to youth suicide, distributes pre-packaged bibliographies, offers trainings, and sponsors an annual national conference. CWLA's journal and four newsletters provide in-depth information on federal social legislation and federal agency activities and programs, as well as a national overview of current children's issues.

Cities In Schools

401 Wythe Street, Suite 200
Alexandria, VA 22314-1963
(703) 519-8999

Cities In Schools, Inc. (CIS) is the nation's largest non-profit organization devoted to dropout prevention. Using a coordinated, cooperative approach to service delivery, CIS works with local communities to bring services for youth at-risk into the schools. The National Office of CIS provides training and support to local programs, as well as a growing number of independent state-level CIS programs.

Community leaders interested in implementing the CIS approach to dropout prevention attend trainings at the National Center for Partnership Development, a CIS collaboration with the College of Education and the Iacocca Institute of Lehigh University, and spend time with operational CIS programs for grass-roots instruction in day-to-day operations. They receive on-going training from one of the Regional Training and Technical Assistance Centers that serve as extensions of the National Center.

National Asian Pacific American Families Against Substance Abuse

420 East Third Street, Suite 909
Los Angeles, CA 90013-1602
(213) 617-8277

The National Asian Pacific American Families Against Substance Abuse, Inc. (NAPAFASA), is a private non-profit membership, educational, and service organization dedicated to promoting culturally-specific prevention and treatment for Asian and Pacific Islanders. Founded in 1987, NAPAFASA is a grassroots coalition with a thirty-member Board of Directors led by an eleven-member Executive Committee with a national office in Los Angeles. NAPAFASA's Programs of National Significance Project studies and evaluates model Asian and Pacific Islander youth substance abuse prevention programs across the United States. In addition, NAPAFASA holds an annual national conference and plays an advocacy role on behalf of Asian and Pacific Islanders with federal drug prevention and treatment agencies.

National Center for Gang Policy

8109 Rayburn Road
Bethesda, MD 20817
(301) 320-5231

The National Center for Gang Policy is an interdisciplinary forum where policymakers, community organizers, and researchers from law enforcement, education and social services discuss issues, evaluate existing resources, and plan for the future. Through this collective analysis, the Center promotes policies that offer constructive opportunities to gang members and young people at risk of becoming gang members.

A non-profit organization, the Center conducts briefings; and provides counsel and technical assistance to government, private foundations, and community organizations.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency

685 Market Street, Suite 620
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 896-6223

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) is a non-profit organization committed to promoting fair, humane, and economically sound criminal justice strategies. NCCD's research provides policymakers and the public with up-to-date information on what works to reduce crime. NCCD also provides technical assistance to criminal and juvenile justice administrators and their staff on program implementation, hosts conferences, and publishes policy papers and special reports.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

P.O. Box 8970
Reno, NV 89507
(702) 784-6012

The National Council is one of the nation's oldest and largest judicial membership organizations. Founded in 1937, the Council focuses attention on the special role of juvenile and family courts, provides training and technical assistance to its members, and serves as a clearinghouse of juvenile information and statistics.

The Council has two primary divisions: the National College of Juvenile Justice, the educational arm of the Council, based at its Reno headquarters; and the National Center for Juvenile Justice, a juvenile delinquency research facility located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The Council sponsors over 60 educational programs annually on topics such as delinquency, alcohol and substance abuse, and child abuse and neglect, and publishes resource materials, such as monographs, textbooks, and cassettes, on specialized topics each year.

The National Crime Prevention Council

1700 K Street, N.W., Second Floor
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 466-6272

The National Crime Prevention Council has a two-fold mission: 1) to teach individuals of all ages how to reduce their risk of being victimized; and (2) to energize citizens to look beyond self-protection and involve themselves in neighborhood and community-wide actions that attack the causes of crime. The Council promotes formal and informal connections between law enforcement and community residents, children and parents, schools and civic groups, and the elderly and youth to achieve its goal of "reducing crime and victimization and restoring the social contract that helps create communities in which people can flourish."

The Council maintains an extensive database of crime prevention activities and standard computer searches are free. The Council also produces publications, posters, crime prevention campaign kits and videos.

The National Network of Runaway and Youth Services

1400 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 330
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 682-4114

The National Network's mission is to "challenge the nation and ourselves to provide positive alternatives to youth in high-risk situations and to their families." Network activities include conducting advocacy and public education; developing and disseminating educational materials and model programs; providing training and technical assistance, and hosting an annual symposium. The National Network represents over 900 agencies that serve runaway, homeless, and other at-risk youth and their families.

The Network operates YOUTHNET, an electronic communication services that connects youth-service professionals via computer and provides them access to statistics, funding alerts, and federal legislative initiatives. The Network also currently manages several projects on substance abuse and HIV prevention.

Other Network resource materials include Network News, a quarterly newsletter highlighting Network activities, member accomplishments, and current perspectives on youth; and the Policy Reporter, the Network's newsletter containing the latest policy, legislative, and news affecting youth and youth-service provider.

National Resource Center for Youth Services

202 West Eighth
Tulsa, OK 74119-1419
(918) 585-2986

The National Resource Center for Youth Services is a national clearinghouse on family and youth issues. The Resource Center, a program of the University of Oklahoma, conducts trainings, provides technical consultation and professional conference planning, offers technical publications/tapes, instructional models, and computer programs, and sponsors a national training conference for children and youth service professionals. The Center's mission is to enhance the quality of life of the nation's at-risk youth and their families by improving the effectiveness of human services.
