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C.M. Renzetti. 2013. *Feminist criminology*. London: Routledge. 143 pages. ISBN: 978-0-415-38142-0 The book is available from Book Promotions – a division of Jonathan Ball Publishers.

Renzetti is a well-known and respected feminist theorist with a passion for theoretical approaches and positions pertaining to feminist criminology. She specialises in, and teaches, sociology of gender, violence in intimate relationships, sociology of law and criminology, and marriage, families and intimate relationships. Professor of Sociology at the University of Kentucky and Chair of the Centre for Research on Violence Against Women, she is, amongst others, co-editor of the *Interpersonal violence* book series for Oxford University Press, and the editor of the *Gender*, *crime and law* book series for Northeastern University Press.

In a few broad strokes, Renzetti sums up the historical development of feminist criminology starting from the 1970s to the present, taking into consideration the influence of feminist criminology in various disciplines, skillfully defining and describing what feminist criminology encompasses.

In chapters two to four a variety of feminist criminologies are briefly discussed. Renzetti touches on liberal feminist criminology, liberty, equality, sorority, Marxist, radical and socialist criminology, structured action theory, left realism, postmodern feminism, and black/multiracial feminist criminology. In her opinion, these are 'the major feminist perspectives' (p. 13) from the point of view of feminist criminologists. Renzetti shows how these diverse and varying perspectives – each with its strong points and limitations – have impacted social feminist criminologies.

Renzetti offers several future directions for the development of feminist criminologies, such as gender-specific criminal justice programming, restorative justice options, state crime and globalisation. To my mind, this is a challenge to the field of feminist criminology to further investigate injustice and crime not only in the Western world, but worldwide. This can establish a process whereby feminist criminology will have to question its own (and other cultures') values, assumptions and principles.

In a comprehensive yet concise way, Renzetti explores, captures and challenges feminist criminology successfully. I recommend the book to students – not only to those interested in feminist criminology, but also in other disciplines. For scholars, students and practitioners who are serious about how women were/are disadvantaged and subordinated, how women suffered in the course of history, how issues such as gender, race, sexuality and class link with crime, violence and inequality, this little book is a must!