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The Pivotal Role of Criminology in Addressing Global Crime Challenges*

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Introduction – A Medical Analogy

The field of criminology seeks to understand and explain crime, with the subsequent goal of reducing the severity of its negative impacts. Like the field of medicine, this necessitates the need to develop both preventative and curative strategies, and to implement them widely, across virtually every aspect and dimension of society's public and private sectors. We face a host of interactive and compounding challenges in these efforts, and there seem to be few definitive answers at present. As I consider this daunting task, I think of myself at times, not as a criminologist, but rather as a physician from the early 19th century, addressing the medical problems of that era.

There are seemingly insurmountable crime problems today, just as there were seemingly insurmountable health issues at the turn of the 19th century...smallpox, bubonic plague, polio, consumption, scurvy. There was a significant amount of guesswork in medicine in that era, as there was very limited epistemological understanding, and an accompanying negligible body of knowledge regarding cause, consequence and cure. There

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were few valid diagnostic instruments or methodologies. There was a dearth of sound diagnostic assessment capability or understanding, and consequently a paucity of effective medical treatment modalities. This allowed society to respond to illness and accident using crude, homespun, untested remedies, rather than effective, evidence-based options. In addition, even when new medical developments and procedures were found, they often ran afoul of political winds and public sentiment and were cast aside. That is largely not the case today.

So, what did medicine do to move from where it was then, when life, as Hobbes noted, "was nasty, brutish and short," to where it is now? Death has not and of course never will be eliminated, and yes, there is still guesswork in the field of medicine, but there is a substantial body of contemporary medical knowledge, much epistemological understanding, and a general communal embrace and acceptance of new medical developments and breakthroughs.

As a result, many of life's serious diseases have been eradicated, and the negative impacts of illness and accident have been significantly mitigated in the aggregate. Life expectancy has more than doubled since 1800, and it is a markedly improved longevity. What accounts for this progress? A public health specialist would likely churn out half-a-dozen reasons, and yes, it's more than just advances in the field of medicine, of course. The field of medicine, however, has contributed significantly to contemporary human longevity and vitality. So, I ask yet again, what did the field of medicine do to move forward as it has, and what can we in criminology learn from the strategic model medicine utilized to achieve those results?

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The Strategic Medical Model

The field of medicine, I propose, embraced a five-point strategy over the course of the last two centuries:

1. It adopted a cross-national, ubiquitous academic model. Schools of medicine have sprouted up in quality institutions of higher education, the world over in the last 200 years, and there are now scores of professional medical associations scattered all across the globe.
2. It embraced the principle of connectivity in every context. The medical field has moved to the point where there are immeasurable levels of interaction, collaboration, and exchange in every possible milieu, aided, of course, by the ease of contemporary travel and electronic communication.
3. It embraced an interdisciplinary perspective and sought intellectual "consilience," conjoining diverse academic fields and areas of exploration in an attempt to seek etiological understanding and subsequently craft effective responses. It is not unusual today to see an article in a medical journal co-authored by researchers from a number of different disciplines from a number of different institutions and even from a number of different countries (per point #2).
4. It moved to an evidence-based evaluation standard.
5. It undertook forward-leaning marketing efforts to integrate science within the public sector. By tailoring both the message content and the communication strategy to "match and then catch" the divergent audiences that make up the body politic, medicine succeeded in generally

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establishing policies and practices based on evidence rather than on public clamour.

We in criminology cannot and never will eliminate crime (Durkheim, 1971), any more than physicians will ever eliminate death. We can, however, reduce the severity of our contemporary crime challenges (just as medicine has mitigated the impacts of illness and accident) by adopting the same 5-point strategic orientation as did medicine some two centuries ago.

Criminology and the Strategic Medical Model

There was little understanding at the dawn of the 19th century of what today is considered fundamental medical knowledge – the difference between a bacteria-based and a virus-based disease for example. But, once the five basic stratagems were implemented in a macro context (and in my simplistic micro-perspective, once Louis Pasteur came along), the field of medicine exploded. I wish to again stress this theme – physicians cannot and never will eliminate death, just as criminologists cannot and never will eliminate crime, but we both can reduce the severity of the impacts of illness and crime respectively, and improve the quality of life in our respective spheres by deeply embedding these five strategic principles within our respective disciplines. I wish to address all five strategies which medicine embraced and apply them to criminology.

A Cross-National, Ubiquitous Academic Orientation

We need to embrace a cross-national, ubiquitous academic model by further growing and developing justice education/criminology

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programs in universities throughout the world. Three major societal benefits will be derived from this:

1. These programs will educate large numbers of student-citizens as to the proper role of justice officials and who will, in part because of their educational exposure, subsequently hold justice officials more accountable, and demand transparency and a high standard of performance from those officials. In this context, former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis once noted that the most important political office in a democracy was that of a private citizen, and in discharging that office, there was no place for the mere spectator. Criminology/justice education programs contribute to that end.
2. Justice education programs will graduate thousands of individuals who will subsequently pursue careers in the justice arena, and who will then have the academic background to be able to respond more professionally to the heightened public demand for justice and equity.
3. Justice officials will be able to turn to locally developed and locally relevant research undertaken by local criminology students and faculty to help them better perform their duties. We will not only see a growth in this indigenous body of criminological knowledge, but when adding in the connectivity component, the aggregate body of criminological knowledge in a national and cross-national context will literally explode, for the betterment of the world. The research component of justice education programs may, in the long run, be its greatest asset to society.

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In sum, criminology research helps develop and improve justice-based processes and institutional structures, classroom course content helps prepare the individuals who will eventually work in the justice system, and ingrains the concept of justice and the rule of law into the body politic at large. I defer to the thoughts of H. G. Wells in this matter, who noted that "human history is a race between education and catastrophe." Under that premise, a cross-national, ubiquitous criminology/justice education model must be adopted. Nations that do so will enhance their level of collective communal peace and equality, and overall social justice.

I would add that developing and transitional nations in particular need to establish justice education programs. These nations typically have weak rule of law traditions and publicly disparaged legal infrastructures. This greatly diminishes their ability to attract external investment, to say nothing of the injustices perpetrated upon the citizenry. As to the former, external investment has the ability to further stabilize and grow the economy, raise the standard of living across all social classes, and allow those countries to eventually participate to a greater degree in the global economy. The establishment of professional, stable institutions of public order is a precursor to attracting external yen/euros/dollars. Few wish to invest in settings where there is no legal recourse for investments gone sour due to misconduct and intrigue. By vigorously embracing justice education, a more rational, transparent, accountable legal system will emerge in time, which will both increase the level of external investment (so crucial for any nation's growth and socio-political stability) as well as enhance the measure of communal equity, justice and social peace. This model

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carries a significant degree of reciprocal/compounding causality – stabilized, professional public institutions yield a great sense of social justice, which together attract external investments, which contribute to further stabilization which in turn attracts more external investments, which contribute to greater levels of stabilization, etc., etc. How do we get started on this cycle – grow and develop criminology/justice education programs?

An Emphasis on Connectivity

We need to continue to ramp up our levels of connectivity, interaction, and exchange on the national and international stage. We have had some success in developing professional associations and establishing journals, newsletters and web pages. I pause and note that there are some 40 societies of criminology around the world today, and nearly all boast of a multi-national membership list, and that is just tremendous. The somewhat misnamed *American* Society of Criminology, for example, has members from more than 60 countries.[1] There is now a mini-Nobel prize in our field, the Stockholm Prize in Criminology, established just a dozen years ago.[2] This prize recognizes contributions made throughout the world. To date, that award has been given to individuals who claim residence in 11 different countries.[3]

Progress has certainly been made in enhancing the level of interaction and connectivity in our field. We have successfully reached out across many regions and borders, but we need to see

[1] *See*, www.asc41.com
[2] *See*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stockholm_Prize_in_Criminology
[3] A number of the recipients reside in multiple countries, which further emphases this point

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vibrant and dynamic societies of criminology grow and develop in every country. We need to further enlarge the body of indigenous knowledge and actively promote its exchange. We need to continue to grow the aggregate body of knowledge in the national and cross-national contexts. We need to do a better job not just with our electronic exchanges, not just with attending international professional meetings, but with enhancing the level and scope of our personal contacts and personal interactions at our home institutions. We need to see more guest lecture programs as well as faculty and student exchanges in our field. The Europeans have moved forward in the context of student exchanges with their Erasmus Program. We need to develop a similar model in the US and add faculty exchanges and guest lecture programs to that paradigm. The international criminological community is keenly interested in exchanges with American academic institutions, and I now sense a growing international awareness on our side of "the pond" as well. American programs are typically willing partners, but the cost factors loom large (there are pitifully few dollars available for such exchanges within university budgets). American criminology programs need to engage in some measure of creative financing to facilitate a greater level of national and cross-national interaction.

Our field, which experienced significant growth in the latter half of the 20th century, will be stunted in its 21st-century development until we can ramp up our interpersonal interactions, until we can enhance the national and cross-national connectivity coefficient at every level and in every context. Intelligence, neurologists tell us, is not so much the size or number of neurons in the brain, but rather the connectivity quotient – the depth and

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breadth and scope of interconnectivity between the neurons. Our field of study has now reached a point where growth and development will come, not so much by merely adding more faculty members to our respective departments, but by enhancing the level of interpersonal connectivity of our faculty members, nationally and cross-nationally. The effervescence that would flow from such a ubiquitous orientation would be immeasurable, to say nothing of the further growth and development of our field.

An Interdisciplinary Perspective

The hard sciences and medicine were two of the great success stories of the 20th Century. Conspicuously absent in this great leap, however, were the social and behavioural sciences. Some forty years ago, the American author Allan Bloom (1987) criticized the academic social and behavioural sciences for being scholastically stagnant. He argued that there have been no new groundbreaking perspectives, no new paradigms, no theories of value or impact proffered for decades. Compared with the hard sciences and medicine, the traditional disciplines of sociology, psychology, anthropology, economics, history, and political science are comatose, if not altogether dead. The primary reason he argues is intellectual incest, particularly an unwillingness to engage in cross-disciplinary and cross-national fertilization and exchange; topics we just talked about.

Criminology, I would argue, is a definitive outlier to the Bloom treatise. Criminology has emerged as an extraordinarily vibrant field of study in the last half-century, and is poised to further explode as we move further into the 21st century. A marginal field of study in the l960s and l970s, it burst onto the

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academic scene in the 1980s and l990s. This was due in part to political timing, the zeitgeist, the emergence of crime as a fundamental topic of interest to the American body politic, but also in large part due to criminology's stimulating intellectual diversity (i.e., its interdisciplinary character) and its cross-national applications. As to the former, it is not unusual to see criminology program faculty members with degrees in history, psychology, sociology, biology, political science and public policy, law, and urban studies, as well as criminology and criminal justice, of course. Interestingly, criminology through the ages has been looking for a home, so to speak. What began in a philosophic mode (Beccaria, Bentham) moved into the medical genre (Lombroso) and eventually into law (German and Russian tradition). Sociology emerged as dominant for a season (Durkheim, Sutherland), but all of these once-dominant paradigms have now faded, blurred over time, and criminology has become a model interdisciplinary field of study, with a social science orientation or emphasis (see generally Siegel, 2016).

We must continue to cling to this multidisciplinary orientation. I am personally familiar with the history department at a major American university. The faculty possesses, in the aggregate, 23 advanced degrees. All but one are in history. We must eschew such a model, for it promotes intellectual incest. We must emulate medicine and reach out to all fields and disciplines, and invite them to join us in our quest. We must steal from our academic neighbours. All have much to offer, and in this interdisciplinary context, we must collectively seek to address crime and justice issues and grow the body of knowledge.

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An Evidence-based Focus

What do we know about reducing the severity of crime, and how do we go about doing it? Some programs and policies seem successful, others are clearly dismal failures, but we are not sure why, on either count. We have not been able to crack the cause-and-effect barrier with any degree of surety, and medicine 200 years ago was certainly no different. Let me use a story and a medical analogy from that era to further highlight this point.

In 1799, the former president of the United States, George Washington, lay in bed with a bad case of strep throat. The finest physicians of the day concluded that he needed to be bled, a common treatment modality of the day that was used for virtually every ailment. Bleeding, among other impacts, contributes to dehydration. In the end, Washington died not due to the strep throat infection per se, but primarily due to the complications brought on by the bleeding-induced dehydration. We know today that when a patient contracts a case of strep throat, they need to be hydrated, not dehydrated. Yet ironically, the well-meaning physicians of the day, using the popular mode of treatment, did exactly the opposite of what they needed to do and, of course, made the situation worse.

Had George Washington's health improved (and there was a chance it could have for he was a vibrant man of large stature), the physicians likely would have suggested it was due to the bleeding, and perhaps touted his case as yet another example of the value of that treatment modality. But of course, such treatment is de-habilitating, and any improvement in Washington's health subsequent to the bleeding would have been *despite*, not because of the treatment received. A properly conducted systematic

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analysis would have revealed this to be the case, of course, but there were few such analyses undertaken within the field of medicine prior to the 1800s, as in crime response and prevention programs of today.

By in large, the crime response and prevention programs that we utilize in the United States have not been systematically evaluated. We need a criminological FDA. No crime response or prevention program should be implemented until it has been adequately tested, until it has been subjected to repeated, thorough, systematic quantitative evaluation, just as a new drug needs to be scrutinized before going on the market.

The knowledge base in the field of criminology is somewhat thin as compared with the hard sciences. As a consequence, justice policies and programs that are adopted are generally implemented due more to political consideration rather than scientific merit. In the final analysis, academic criminology is generally polluted by political criminology, for in the absence of sound knowledge, public policy tends to be a pinch of science (and often bad science at that), and a pound of ideology.

Forward-leaning Marketing Efforts

There is a need to engage in forward-leaning marketing efforts to integrate science within the public sector. There has long been a rift between scientific criminology and public criminology. While many programs are implemented that have no sound empirical basis, some programs have been shown via systematic evaluation to be viable, but are not implemented because of a low political palatability quotient. Public sentiment does occasionally raise an ugly head and supersede science, and that scenario is not limited

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to the field of criminology. Consider, for example, the case of Dr Joseph Goldberger (and in so doing, we go back to the medical analogy; see Morabia, 2008). Dr Goldberger was sent by the United States government to the southern American states in 1914 in an attempt to discover the cause and cure for pellagra, a disease that was ravaging that area of our nation at that time. He discovered that the disease was due to dietary issues and was not infectious, as was widely believed at the time. Dr Goldberger, a Jewish immigrant then residing in the northern United States, subsequently began to relay his findings to the southern community populace and leadership. His work was summarily rejected by them, due in part to the fact that he was a Jew (the American Ku Klux Klan held strong resentments toward not just Blacks but also Jews), in part due to the fact that he was an immigrant, in part because he was from the North (there was still very palpable Civil War bitterness in the South at that time), and in part because of a general fear of change, xenophobia amongst the body politic of the South in that era. The findings were socially and politically unacceptable, as was the messenger. Dr Goldberger was eventually recalled by the United States government due to the animosity spreading throughout the American South on this matter. He died, definitively knowing he had found the cause and cure of pellagra, but surely frustrated in that he had been unable to reach the body politic with those findings.

In contrast to the case of Joseph Goldberger, consider the case of James Brussel, the father of criminal profiling (Turvey, 2015). Even though he achieved very public success in the 1950s in the case of the Mad Bomber of New York, the general idea of

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criminal profiling still had to be sold to the public and the police, and that science had to be sold by a public-sector-oriented performer. Brussel knew how to perform, how to reach the crowd, how to sell. He obviously had a handle on the science, but more importantly, he had a showman's touch, and that showman's touch subsequently helped the science of criminal profiling infiltrate the mainstream.

These accounts highlight the need for scientific criminologists to recognize that there are actually two fields that need to be surmounted if impact is to be achieved...scientific criminology and public criminology. As quantitatively sound as it is, for example, removing handguns from the American public is just not going to happen, even though a successfully implemented policy of this nature would result in a significant drop in the murder rate. As quantitatively sounds as it is, the horribly unbalanced social inequality quotient is not going to be addressed in America, despite the fact that this is clearly a precipitating factor when it comes to crime issues. There is no political capital for seriously addressing either notion in the United States. They are not politically palatable themes. There are times when factors and forces hold science hostage.

Political officials of every ilk depend upon and gravitate to political truths for survival. Scientific truths might be absorbed, but only if they are in-line with contemporary political winds, and those positions will quickly be abandoned by the political elites when those winds change. In a somewhat simplistic sense, there are political or public truths, and there are scientific truths. There is some measure of overlap, of course, but political "leaders," by their very nature, must cling more to the former to stay in office,

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to maintain their positions of influence and power in the public domain. Some have suggested that politicos operate in information-free zones. I reject that perspective utterly and completely. Political officials (at least the successful ones) are keenly attuned to and actively seek out "information," but it is political information that they seek, the political/public truths. They continually measure the political winds like sailors on the high seas. They are on constant lookout for the politically palatable, for the breeze that will transport them to the political promised land.

In contrast, academics generally operate in the inverse, with a focus on scientific truths and not the political. By ignoring the public sentiment, however, science is all too often ignored and sits, gathering dust on the bookshelf, its impacts pragmatically moot. But rather than criticize political leaders for "sinning" differently than we do, with their focus on those very real political winds vs. the analytical, and subsequently walking away in disgust and retreating into our comfortable little journals and professional societies, we need to recognize that this is the nature of life. We need to adjust to this reality if we wish to have a pragmatic impact and recognize that the politicos WILL listen, but only to the political. In this context, I would suggest that our role as criminologists is to not only uncover empirical truths and grow the body of knowledge (continue in our traditional role as "scientific criminologists") but to also become public criminologists. We need to engage in activities that will yield a greater public policy implementation coefficient for our work. If we don't, we will continue to simply enjoy each other's "music"

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in the comfort and security of our office cubicles, and our much too provincial professional meetings.

Before proceeding, there is a very important clarification needed here. Science does impact public policy, most definitely, but it is in a time-lagged context. Science is proverbially ahead of culture. There is a science-to-culture time lag, a time fissure if you would. Max Planck noted nearly a century ago that the implementation of new truths must invariably await the passing of the older generation.

> "A new scientific truth does not triumph by convincing its opponents and making them see the light, but rather because its opponents eventually die, and a new generation grows up that is familiar with it."

Kuhn (1962) made much the same argument specifically with respect to science. A scientific paradigm topples, he noted, only when the last of its powerful adherents die. Yes, the time fissure exists even in the "enlightened" scientific community. Why would we expect anything different in the public sector? It is no wonder then, that social scientists' greatest impact on public policy to date has been realized by teaching the youth. The young, in time, take the place of the old as the new rulers and regents, and subsequently impact policy, drawing upon that which they absorbed in their youth. That cycle continues ad infinitum. In other words, truth is not victorious per se, rather its opponents simply die. In this paradigm, scientists' impact on public policy is an embryonic, bottom-up, time-lagged phenomenon. Indeed, shifts in social policy have historically been realized only in human geologic time, in large part, because of the science-to-culture time fissure (i.e. the Catholic Church refused to accept the

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heliocentric nature of the solar system for nearly 200 years after it had been definitively documented). My position is that we need to engage in activities that overcome the time lag barrier now, strategies that will yield a greater public policy implementation coefficient for our work now.

Medicine realized long ago that if it were ever to achieve effectual and timely preventative and curative progress, it needed to reach both its own scientific community as well as the public sector with its new knowledge, and that new information needed to be communicated with a high level of clarity and palatability. Medicine succeeded in this effort by tailoring the message content and utilizing various communication strategies designed to match and then catch the divergent audiences that make up the body politic. We need to do the same in criminology, as we too deal with the time-lag quandary.

Scientific criminology is polluted by politics and power and custom and tradition, and since public sentiment does often rear its head and supersede the scientific, we must become effective public criminologists as well as scientific criminologists. In the aggregate, we know how to publish and present our work in the scientific community. But how do we become effective public criminologists? How do we move our facts and findings into the mainstream, communal marketplace? That is the topic of another day, but it is a crucial role that we need to fulfil as a field in the 21st century if we wish for a more permeating presence of justice in our world.

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Conclusions

There are a host of interactive forces at work in our contemporary world, pushing and pulling at the boundaries and borders of peace and civility. Criminology today, like medicine some 200 years ago, is faced with a literal plethora of concerns. We cannot eliminate crime any more than physicians can eliminate death. We can, however, reduce the severity of our contemporary crime challenges by adopting the same strategic academic model as did medicine two centuries ago – a cross-national, ubiquitous, interconnected, interdisciplinary evidence-based orientation, with knowledge dissemination efforts undertaken within both the public and the scientific sectors (utilizing communication methodologies that are effective within each of those two very divergent communities).

So where do we start? The first step, to me, is to embrace the ubiquitous stratagem – to markedly increase the presence of criminology in the colleges and universities of the world. If we wish to enhance social justice, heighten the sense of communal peace and security, and improve socio-economic stability, we start by growing and developing justice education programs in our higher education systems worldwide, and at home. It may take another generation or two to see justice education establish itself in some of the far reaches of the globe, and even longer to ultimately realize the complete impacts of this overall strategy, but I am convinced that it will work.

Great challenges lay ahead as we mutually respond to the inequities and injustices in the world around us. There are people to be fed, reefs and forests to be protected, life in all forms to be preserved, and wrongs to be righted in many spheres. By clinging

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to this proposed 5-point strategic model, we can improve the environments in which we live, and as a result, peace, justice and equity will be more frequent visitors to our homes, our neighbourhoods, our nations, and our world.

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* This essay was drawn from a number of previously published works, including primarily Chris Eskridge, "State of the Field of Criminology," *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, November 2005, pp. 296-308; Chris Eskridge, "Criminal Justice Education and its Potential Impact on the Socio-Economic Climate of Central European Nations: A Short Essay," *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, March 2003, 105-118; Chris Eskridge, "The Role of Criminology on the Global State: A Brief Essay," *The Criminologist*, November/December 2017, pp. 8-9. Slightly modified versions have also been translated and republished in a number of international outlets.

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კრის ესკრიჯი
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ნებრასკას უნივერსიტეტი

კრიმინოლოგიის გადამწყვეტი როლი გლობალური დანაშაულის გამოწვევებთან გამკლავებაში

(ანოტაცია)

საკვანძო სიტყვები: მრავალეროვნული, ყველგანმყოფი, ურთიერთდამოკიდებული, მტკიცებულებებზე დაფუძნებული, ინტერდისციპლინური, გლობალური დანაშაული, კრიმინოლოგია

კრიმინოლოგია, როგორც მეცნიერება, დანაშაულის გაგებასა და მის ახსნას ცდილობს, რის საფუძველზეც განზრახული აქვს დანაშაულის ზემოქმედების მძიმე შედეგების შემცირება ან თავიდან აცილება. კრიმინოლოგია ძალიან წააგავს მედიცინას, რადგან ორივე სფეროში ერთნაირად მნიშვნელოვანია როგორც პრევენციული, ისე სამკურნალო სტრატეგიათა შემუშავება და მათი ფართოდ დანერგვა საზოგადოების საჯარო თუ კერძო სექტორის, პრაქტიკულად, ყველა ასპექტსა და განზომილებაში. ამ პროცესში უამრავ ინტერაქტიულ და კომპლექსურ გამოწვევას ვაწყდებით ხოლმე მაშინ, როცა ქმედითი პასუხების სიმცირეა დღემდე. ამ ურთულეს საკითხზე ფიქრისას, კრიმინოლოგი კი არა, საკუთარი თავი XIX საუკუნის გარიჟრაჟის პერიოდის მედიკოსი მგონია, სამედიცინო პრობლემების გადაჭრის გზებს რომ პირველად ეძებდა.

დღეს, ერთი შეხედვით, სრულიად დაუძლეველი კრიმინოლოგიური პრობლემები გვაქვს. ანალოგიურად, XIX და XX საუკუნეების მიჯნაზე, თითქოსდა, განუკურ-

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ნებელი დაავადებების (ჩუტყვავილა, მუცლის ტიფი, პოლიომიელიტი, ტუბერკულოზი და სურავანდი) წინაშე იდგა მედიცინა. იმ შორეულ ეპოქაში მკურნალობა უმეტესწილად ვარაუდსა და გამოცნობას ემყარებოდა, რადგან ძალზე მცირე რაოდენობის ეპისტემოლოგიური (შემეცნების თეორიული) ცოდნა გააჩნდათ მაშინდელ ეპიდემიურ სნეულებებთან დაკავშირებით. შესაბამისად, არ არსებობდა მიზეზ-შედეგობრივი თეორიული ცოდნა, რასაც მკურნალობის სტრატეგია შეიძლებოდა დაყრდნობოდა. სულ რამდენიმე სწორი დიაგნოსტიკური საშუალება ან მეთოდი ჰქონდათ ექიმებს. მეთოდოლოგიის სიმცირე და შედეგად, სუსტი დიაგნოსტირება ლოგიკურ შედეგად იძლეოდა ნაკლებეფექტურ სამედიცინო დახმარებას, რაც ხან ართულებდა, ხანაც შეუძლებელს ხდიდა სნეულის გამოჯანმრთელებისთვის პროფესიულად ხელშეწყობას. სერიოზული, სტაციონარული მკურნალობის ნაცვლად, საზოგადოების უდიდესი ნაწილი ავადმყოფობასა თუ უბედური შემთხვევის შედეგად მიღებულ სხეულის დაზიანებასთან გამკლავებას შინაური მეთოდებით, შეუმოწმებელი საშუალებების გამოყენებით ცდილობდა. ეს მათი თავისუფალი არჩევანიც კი არ იყო, რადგან ეფექტური, გამოცდილი სამედიცინო საშუალებები, უბრალოდ, არ არსებობდა. ამას ისიც ერთვოდა, რომ პროგრესული სამედიცინო საშუალებების აღმოჩენისა თუ გამოგონების შემთხვევაში, სიახლის წინააღმდეგ პოლიტიკური და საზოგადოებრივი განწყობა ილაშქრებდა, რადგან არ ენდობოდა და უკუაგდებდა, უარს ამბობდა. თანამედროვე რეალობაში, წინასწარ ასეთი უარყოფითი განწყობა ძალზე იშვიათია.

თანამედროვე კრიმინოლოგიის განვითარებისთვის უაღრესად მნიშვნელოვანია იმის გააზრება, თუ როგორ მოახერხა მედიცინამ საზოგადოებრივი ცრურწმენისა და პოლიტიკური ცილისწამების წარმატებით დაძლევა და ჰობსის თქმის არ იყოს, „საზიზღარი, უხეში და ხანმოკ-

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ლე“ ცხოვრების დონიდან დღევანდელ სიმაღლემდე ასვლა. სიკვდილი არ გამქრალა და, რა თქმა უნდა, ეს ვერასოდეს მოხდება. უფრო მეტიც, დღევანდელი მედიცინა ძველებურად უსუსურია მრავალ სნეულებასთან გამკლავების მცდელობისას. თუმცა, ამჟამად უკვე არსებობს თანამედროვე სამედიცინო პრაქტიკულ-თეორიული ცოდნა და გამოცდილება, რაც ეფექტური მკურნალობის მნიშვნელოვანი გარანტია. საზოგადოების დიდი ნაწილიც აღარ არის წინასწარ უარყოფითად განწყობილი სამედიცინო მიღწევების, გამოგონებებისა თუ სიახლეების პრაქტიკულად მოსინჯვაში და ახალ სამედიცინო მეთოდებსა და აღმოჩენებს ნაკლებად აპროტესტებს.

ამ ყოველივეს შედეგად მოჰყვა მრავალი სერიოზული დაავადებისთვის ეფექტური მკურნალობის მეთოდის დადგენა, ზოგიერთი ოდესღაც ლეტალური სნეულების სრული დაძლევა-დამარცხებაც კი მოხერხდა. მნიშვნელოვნად შემცირდა საფრთხე საუკუნისწინანდელი ავადმყოფობისგან. 1800 წელთან შედარებით, ადამიანის სიცოცხლის ხანგრძლივობა გაორმაგდა და მნიშვნელოვნად გაუმჯობესდა თავად სიცოცხლის ხარისხიც. საზოგადოებრივი ჯანდაცვის სპეციალისტი, სავარაუდოდ ათობით მიზეზს დაგვისახელებს, რამაც ასეთი პროგრესი მოგვიტანა, მაგრამ სამედიცინო სფეროში განხორციელებულ მიღწევებზე გაცილებით მეტი იყო საჭირო ამ ყველაფრისათვის. თუმცა, სწორედ მედიცინის სფერომ შეიტანა გადამწყვეტი წვლილი თანამედროვე ადამიანის სიცოცხლის გახანგრძლივებისა და სიცოცხლისუნარიანობის გაზრდა-გამყარებაში. ამიტომ ღრმად მწამს, რომ კრიმინოლოგიამ აუცილებლად უნდა გამოიყენოს მედიცინის სფეროს მიღწევების განმაპირობებელი მიდგომები და მეთოდები. ვერც კრიმინოლოგია შეძლებს დანაშაულის გაქრობას ოდესმე; მაგრამ მედიცინის სტრატეგიული მოდელისგან კრიმინოლოგია უცილობლად შეიძენს ქმედით ხერხებს, რაც წარმატებული შედეგების მომტანი

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გახდება. ორივე დარგში შესაძლებელია ცხოვრების ხარისხის გაუმჯობესება, ავადმყოფობისა თუ დანაშაულის მიუხედავად. ამისათვის, მედიცინაში აპრობირებული ხუთი სტრატეგიული პრინციპის დანერგვა მსურს კრიმინოლოგიაშიც.

თანამედროვე კრიმინოლოგია, 200 წლის წინანდელი მედიცინის დარად, უამრავი საზრუნავის წინაშე დგას. პროგრესისკენ გადასადგმელი პირველი ნაბიჯია ყოვლისმომცველი სტრატეგია – მკვეთრად უნდა გავზარდოთ კრიმინოლოგიის დარგი მსოფლიოს კოლეჯებსა და უნივერსიტეტებში. სოციალური სამართლიანობის გასამყარებლად, საზოგადოებრივი სიმშვიდისა და უსაფრთხოების შეგრძნება უნდა გავაძლიეროთ. უმაღლეს სასწავლებლებში მართლმსაჯულების საგანმანათლებლო პროგრამების რაოდენობის გაზრდითა და მათი დახვეწით გავაუმჯობესებთ სოციალურ და ეკონომიკურ სტაბილურობას. სამართლიანობის ასპექტით რეალური განათლების დამკვიდრებას და წარმატებული შედეგის მიღწევას, შესაძლოა, კიდევ ერთი ან ორი თაობა დასჭირდეს მსოფლიოს ზოგიერთ რეგიონში, მაგრამ დარწმუნებული ვარ, რომ ეს სტრატეგია აუცილებლად გაამართლებს.

ახლო მომავალში დიდ გამოწვევებს შევეჯახებით, როდესაც ჩვენს გარშემო არსებულ უთანასწორობასა და უსამართლობას დავუპირისპირდებით. უამრავი ადამიანი გვყავს დასაპურებელი, რიფები და ტყეები დასაცავი, სიცოცხლე გადასარჩენი ნებისმიერ ფასად და მრავალ სფეროში დაშვებული შეცდომები გამოსასწორებელი. ჩემს მიერ შემოთავაზებული 5-პუნქტიანი სტრატეგიული მოდელის ჯიუტად ცხოვრებაში დანერგვის შემთხვევაში, შევძლებთ იმ გარემოს გაუმჯობესებას, სადაც ვცხოვრობთ. შედეგად, მშვიდობა, სამართლიანობა და თანასწორობა უფრო ხშირად დაისადგურებს ჩვენს სახლებში, სამეზობლოში, ერსა და სამყაროში.

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