I. Sociology of Deviance

A. Socialization = social order

1. individual internalizes norms and values

2. integrated into society

3. behavior is regulated (without force)

B. Institutions of socialization

1. mass media

2. family

3. education

4. peer groups

C. Deviance is

1. violation of norms

a. folkways

b.mores

2. threat to society

3. punish

a. folkways

b. mores

4. ritual of punishment is positive for social order

a. moral boundaries

b. emotional solidarity

4. institutions for deviants

a. prisons: punishment

b. mental health: resocialization

c. total insitutions

D. Relativity of deviance

1. no act universally deviant

2. deviance socially constructed

3. Deviance is relative to culture, time, and situation

a. cross cultural

i. sex - adult-child sexuality

ii. drugs - Native Americans

iii. crime - female infanticide

iv. mential illness - spirits

b. time

i. sex -premarital sex

ii. drugs - sickness not crime pre 1914

iii. crime - child and spousal abuse

iv. mental illness - homosexuality

c. situation

i. sex - prison

ii. drugs - MJ and Heroin

iii. crime - killing in self-defense, war

iv. mental illness -

E. The power to label

1. mass medi

2. political leaders

3. moral elite: churches, religious groups

3. knowledge elite: universities, think tanks

F. The power to avoid the label

1. corporations: cigarette, drug, and alcohol

a. advertising

b. think tanks

II. Drugs, deviance, and power

A. Why some drugs and not others?

1. addictive vs non-addictive

2. personally harmful vs not harmful

3. social costs

B. Power and drug deviance

1. pre-1914

2. Harrison Act: regulate and control

3. Minorities and drugs

a. Chinese and opium

b. Mexican-Americans and mj

c. Black Americans and crack cocaine

d. Native Americans and hallucinogens

e. Irish Americans and alcohol

4. White middle class college students and mj

5. large corporations: alcohol and cigarettes

6. War on drugs: class and race

C. Decriminalizing drug use

1. eliminate black market

2. save $44 billion

3. end racist practice

4. health costs

5. public health problem

a. education

b. rehab

c. regulate and control supply

Corporate Crime

I. Corporate crime involves planned and deliberte illegal acts committed by corpoate officials or employees for the benefit of the corporation.

A. cost of buglaries, robberies, muggings $4 billion

B. cost of corporate crime $200 billion

C. other costs of corporate crime

1. environment

2. human costs, death, injury, disease

3. social costs

II. Types of corporate crime

A. knowingly selling dangerous and defective products

1. 28,000 deaths, 130,000 injuries

2. Examples

a. Ford Pinto

b. Corvair

c. GM pick-up

d. Ford-Firestone

e. cigarettes

f. BAT and the black market

B. knowingly polluting the environment with toxic or

hazardous waste that causes illness or death

1. environmental costs

a. Superfund sites

b. $100 billion to $200 billion

2. Human costs

a. cancer, birth defects, immune system

b.

3. social costs

a. health costs

b.

4. examples

a. Love Canal - Hooker Chemical

b. GE -Hudson 200 miles 100 million tons

c.Texaco Orient

d. Shell and Mobil - Nigeria

e. GE and Westinghouse - Washington

f. PG&E - hexavalent chromium

g. Monsanto PCBs

h. Dupont and GM leaded gasoline

i. BP/Amoco

i. illegally disposed of hazardous waste in

Alaska's Northe Slope

ii. violate both Clean Air and Clean Water Act

C. knowingly exposing workers to dangerous and hazardous conditions

1. human costs

a. disease, injury and death

b.

2. environmental costs

a.

b.

3. social costs

a. health expenses

b.

4. examples

a. John Mansville - asbestos

1. 1920s knew effects

2. company documents 1930s

3. kept knowledge from workers

can get into everything

b. meat packing

c. black lung

d. white lung

e. clean rooms

f. Philips Petroleum

i. 26 peopel killed in 10 years

ii. last accident 1999 one dead 23 injured

iii. OSHA $2.5 million fine

D. corporate fraud, price gouging, collusion, tax evasion

1. human cost

2. environmental costs

3. social costs

4. examples

a. GE 14 x since 1990

b. 60% of top 600 corporations

c. Lockheed falsifying tests

d. Raytheon falsifying tests for MDS

e. Columbia/HCA false billing, defrauding health care

f. Blue Cross/Blue Shield false claims to medicare

g. ADM price fixing

h. BP Amoco $32 million

i. False Claims Act underpaid royalties

ii. oil on federal and Indian lands

E. Violation of labor laws, hours, wage, etc

1. human costs

a. illness and disease

b.

2. environmental costs

a.

b.

3. social costs

4. examples

a. Nike, Gap, Disney sweatshops

i. no overtime pay, mandatory ot

ii. anti-union activities

iii. forced and slave labor

iv. harassment

v. exposure

II. Reasons and justification

A. People acting within an institution which is rule governed

1. values

2. norms

3. goals

B. institutional culture of capitalism

1. profit and market share

2. performance goals

a. production

b. sales quotas

3. cost-benefit vs social responsibility

4. flexible morality

a. denial of responsibility

fragmentation

b. depersonalization

c. denial

d. intention

e. more research

f. users fault

5. higher loyalty

a. free market

b. no social contract

c. progress

III. Corporate crime and punishment

A. legal system

1. regulatory agencies

a. fines

2. civil court

B. legal resources

C. political resources

D. mass media

The other half - Criminal Injustice System

I. Street crimes - bias of the system

"Equal justice cannot be achieved in an unequal society. The justice system in American society merely reinforces those inequalities."

A. Law

1. Durkheim and the law

a. basis of society is shared norms and values:

conscience collective

b. law is system of codes that reflect society's

conscience collective

i. prescribe behavior

ii. procribe behavior

c. those whose behavior falls outside the norm

are labeled deviant: criminal

d. criminal justice system enforces the system of

law

i. arrest

ii. prosecution

iii. incarceration

iv. resocialization

2. Constellation of Power and the CJ system

a. powerful write the laws

i. what is illegal

ii. penalties

b. institutions of the criminal justice system

is an institution to maintain social order

i. status quo

ii. act on behalf of powerful

II. Constellation of Power and the Criminal Justice system

A. Law: politicization of criminal

1. Americans are afraid

2. all politicians campaign "tough(er) on crime"

3. politicians write the laws

a. label some behavior as deviant

i. street crimes

ii. crimes of poor and powerless

b. allocate resources

c. determine sentencing

d. some behavior that is harmful to persons,

property and environment is excluded, unenforced

or enforced differently

i. corporate crime

ii. political crime

B. Judges: politicization

1. appointed by politicians who campaign on being tough on crime

2. elected for being "tough on crime"

3. laws force mandatory and determinate sentencing

4. media flak

5. power of discretion

a. setting bail, as long as 18 mos, not wealthy

b. evidence

c. witnesses

6. Judges and corporate crime

a. judges to "seminars"

b. corporate campaign funding

C. District Attorney

1. political office

2. campaign on being tough on crime

3. appoint subordinates who will be tough on crime

4. reelected on their success

5. stepping stone to political office, better have a

tough on crime record

6. power of discretion

a. 9 out of 10 plea bargained

b. interests of poor to plea bargain

c. if not high bail, more serious crime

7. power of discretion: grand jury

a. evidence

b. immunity

C. Police

1. pressure to close cases

a. politicians

b. prosecutors

c. mass media

2. target street crimes

a. definition of crime from police point of view

b. more police in lower class areas

c. more police in minority areas

d. racial profiling

3. discretion

D. Jury

D. Police (II)

1. Police and WTO protests

2. Police and Vietnam protests

3. Police and labor protests

III. Powerless and the CJ system

A. Sixth Amendment

1. 10%-20% can afford attorney

2. 80-90% attorney is appointed

a. sleeping: TX attorney represented 12 defendants who were sentenced to death

b. drunk: 1989 Judy Haney's attorney was so drunk he passed out, back the next day

c. Il 33 on death row were represented by attorney's who were subsequently disbarred, or suspended

d. TX Of 131 executed on Bush's watch one third

represented by lawyer sanctioned for misconduct

e. GA Black defendant assigned for Imperial

Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan

d. political supporters, move trial quickly

B. Few states, counties, or cities have funded public

defender systems

1. TX, AL, MISS, VI, GA no public defenders, only

appointed attorneys

a. limited time

b. limited funds, AL $1000 out of court for

capital case, and MISS just $1000

c. AL capital case $4.98 per hour, another $5.05

(NYTimes March 1, 2000

d. lawyers refuse capital cases too little funding

e. no funding for appeals, DNA, no money for investigation

2. public defenders

a. heavy case load

b. little time

c. limited funds

3. now 20% of largest counties have "contract" systems

a. privatize defense to cheapest bid

b. one county $75.00 per case

c. one county 1455 cases to one lawyer, everyone

but 1% plea bargained

d. in one day pleaded 48 people, "a uniquely productive way to do business

4. in some counties no representation

a. one third in one county represented themselves

b. judge speed reads rights

c. wave hearing , if hearing calls witnesses, no lawyer

III. DNA and the CJ system

A. Prosecuctors embrace DNA as prosecutorial tool

B. Prosecutors resist DNA as a tool for exonerating the

innocent

IV. Social Problems: crime, fear, bias of the system

A. Crime

1. causes of crime

a. deviant individuals

b. system of stratification: poverty

2. costs to society:

a. enforcement

b. incarceration: 2 million (200,000) in 1980

c. treat non-violent drug offenders as health

problem

B. mass media: crime as entertainment

1. FCC licenses stations

2. FCC ruling: in the public interest

a. creates fear

b. doesn’t look at causes

C. The bias of the criminal justice system

1. fully fund poor defendants- competent attorneys-

investigation-appeals

2. fully fund DNA

D. Redirect resources

1. away from crimes against the moral order

a. legalize gambling, prostitution

b. sex

2. away from drugs

3. concentrate on crimes against persons

4. solve main social problem increasing stratification

C. UN, ABA, and AI have all asked that US adopt a moratorium on the death penalty, and EU will not

extradite

1. US Supreme Court: Atkins vs Virginia, no longer can

execute mentally retarted (nation 7/22,02)

a. Sandra Day O'Connor who wrote 1989 decision

supporting execution of mentally retarted said

she had doubts about credibility and quality of

capital cases and that innocent people had been

executed

b. footnote 21 "Within the world community the

imposition of the dealt-penalty for crimes

committed by the mentally retarted is

overwhelmingly disapproved"

c. footnote 25 We cannot ignore the fact that within

recent years a distrubing number of inmates on

death row have been exonerated.

d. death penalty cases being overturned at rate

of 2 out of 3

2. However, 1993 Herrera vs Collins US Supreme Ct

a. compelling argument for innocence is not enough

b. habeus corpus is not for errors of fact

3. Federal Judge ruled Federal Death Penalty Act

unconstintutional "undue risk of executing innocent

people."

3. Since 1976 100 persons waiting execution have proven

their innocence

4. 14 of 288 in Il which now has a moratorium on the death penalty pro-death republican governor, same with

Maryland's Governor

5. not the system working, extra judicial

a. NW journalism class and the Chicago Tribune

b. Innocence Project

4. Justice Dept findings

a. 2 out of 3 appeals overturned conviction

b. seriours errors, incompetent lawyers, police or

prosecutor misconduct

5. EU will not extradite terrorists to the US

D. Revelations

1. police ignore and/or prosecutores withhold

exculpatory evidence

2. police use extra-legal means to gain confessions that

fail to hold up in court

a. mentally retarded wrote his confession and signed, illiterate

b. beaten up and threatened at gun point

c. confessed to stabbing women, didn't die of

stab wounds

d. confession of mentally retarted

3. police manufacture evidence

4. prosecutor makes deals with convicted felons for

cell mate testimony, no discipline

5. accept contradictory eyewitness testimony, or clearly

prejudicial circumstances for eyewitnes testimony

a. 3/4 of first 67 cases of death row innocence

overturned by DNA involve eyewitness

6. refuse either new trial or to let person out when

others have admitted guilt and it has been corroborated

7. sleeping through trials is okay Texas Court of Crimial

Appeals 3x Constitution just says represented "doesn't

say that the lawyer has to be awake

C. Response of our politicians and some judges

1. Anti-terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act

a. limit habeus corpus

i. review facts as determined by state court,

ii. decision must be "unreasonable" not just

"incorrect" Supreme Ct

iii. violation of constitution

b. after that only technical legal or procedural

2. limit time that new exculpatory evidence can be

admitted

a. 12 months

b. some states 30 days

c. some states closed discovery, prevents journalists

and defense attorneys from reviewong the evidence

afte a conviction

3. Michael Mccormick, presiding judge of Texas Ct of

Criminal Appeals: states shouldn't have to provide legal

aid to poor

4. Judges from 11th Circuit; lets speed up these executions

IV. Homeless as trash

How many? 4.95 million to 9.32 million in five year period between 1985 and 1990. ( same for '90 to '95) estimated 19 million by 2003.

A. Homeless are stigmatized, social refuse, lazy, won't work, this violated major norm "work ethic" -- based on myth that there is opportunity for all if they work hard to enjoy the American dream.

B. This ignores everything that I spoke about in the previous lecture. loss of jobs due to globalization, **low paying jobs** -- part-time without benefits or security, temporary, unemployment/underemployment, and **lack of affordable housing.**

**C. Who are the homeless?** Families make up 1/5 and increasing, many working at low paying jobs, mentally ill (500,000), over 8 million more at risk because of the high cost of housing -- they pay more than 50% of their income on rent.

D. LOSS OF JOBS AND LOSS OF GOOD JOBS

globalization and job loss, two tiered economy, fastest growing jobs, janitor, maid, cashier, retail sales, part-time no benefits

E. LOSS OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

1973-1990 1.3 million low rent units lost, rents incresed 3x, increase in low wage renters 3.2 million renters

**F. government subsidizes only 1/5th of poor in public housing,** 5.3 million worst case housing needs, no help

G. POLICIES FOR PROFIT THAT CREATE HOMELESSNESS

Gentrification, wharehousing, slumlording, destruction of low cost housing for spread of wealth urban

OUR ANSWER:

criminalize homelessness -- its against the law to be on the streets, blame the victim rather than the social structurs that cause the problem.

**In Latin American - social cleansing**

**IV. The Myth of Mental Illness**

A. Behavior is not inherently deviant, it needs to be labeled

as deviant

B. Mental illness is the label that our society places on certain

types of behavior

C. The social ritual that we employ to define the limits of our

society and reinforce our own sanity is therapy and sometimes

incarceration

D. **How widespread is the problem of mental illness?** Different studies approaching the problem diffeently have come up with wide ranging estimates, but queite alarming. Midtown Manhattan Study 25% impaired, 58% mild, or moderate,only 18.5% okay. Others 15-19% suffering from mental disorder. Estimate that **29 million people** suffer from one or more mental health disorder, but only one-fifthseek treatment.

E. The myths of mental illness, most not violent, those classified as mentally ill are predominantly drug and alcohol users, and affective disorders -- anxiety, depression--

F. Not that cuckoo, drug users have difficulty coping, many

people are anxious about life in this society, and frequently

people become depressed about life chances and failed

expectations

V. Mental Illnes and power: how do I tie this to power and the norms of the system

A. **"medical model"** for mental illness, although our society and other cultures have viewed it differently, scinetific rationlity and its emphasis on the individual's "mind" are the dominant way our society views mental illness--\

1) ideology is psychotherapy, scientific analysis of

sick minds

- mental illness shows itself in symptons that

can be observed, DSM allows classification

2) **the mind is sick and requires medical treatment**, it is an individual problem, lots of individuals

2) the person must assume the role of **patient** and **depend** upon the **expertise** of the psychiatric and psychological community who have the powe to label.

3)**medical treatment,** therapy (psychoanalysis -- group), medicine, Thorazine to Prozac, and EST

B. What might be wrong with the medical model? How does so- called scientific knowledge work to legitimate social inequality?

1) the medical model doesn't look at society but at getting people through therapy or drugs to function within that society -- legitimates pattersn of social organizations and power arrangements

2) psychotherapy functions to maintain status quo

to confine "bad feelings" to the self and not the conditions

Pauline Kaplan on DSM committe, DSM labesl as mental disorder the effects of poverty, racism, sexism and ageism, making it sem as thour these arise from problems in the individual psyche"

3) Benefits society by containing deviance through

drug therapy, works well for pharmeceutical corporations

**C. But isn't it science? The politics of the scientific model**

1) it doesn't work that well, while there might be agreement on the labeling of mental illnesses, **diagnoses are frequently different based on non medical criteria, situation, family**

2) the line between normal and abnormal is not so clear,

**Rosenhan** experiments

5) How does medical model ignore its own biases, class, gender, race? It isn't scientifically neutral, unscientific

science

6) In the 1800s therapy for women was doing the

laundry, by 1940s therapy for women was lobotomy,

they didn't really need their brains, in 1950s

tranquilizers were developed for women to help them

cope with their limited roles

7)But it is more scientific now?

8) Poverty

The **poor** are more liely to have a high % of mental illness and they suffer more severe forms -- at

least, the poor are diagnosed as more sevely ill and more violenct when in fact they have the same symptoms as more upper class patients

**9)Minorities** have a disproportionately higher rate of mental illness and severe mental illness, partly because they are disproportionately represented in the poor population

10) MMPI misdiagnosis of blacks because tests were

normed on white population

11)Gender

**Model for mental health i**s based on stereotypical male traits, independence, assertiveness, love of adventure.

Mental health survey, a mature woman, is dependent, submissive, and preoccupied with her looks, traits that would make a man mentally ill, or at least gay.

**Women are blamed for their mental problems by male psychiatrists,** they are "at fault".

Have high incidence of depression, esp over marriage. Could it be, entrapped in domestic sphere and low paying non-satisfying jobs.

they are abusers of presciption drugs, 50% of women on prescription drugs,

anorexia -- unrealistic exptectations on beauty.

IGNORES ECONOMIC DISRUPTIONE WHICH exacerbates functional disorders., downturn in economy is upturn in mental illness.

V. consequences of medical model for perpetuating the status quo and unfreedom

A.decontextualizes the person, what is their situation, their

context, job loss, unemployment, expectations/failures

Ignores economic disruption which exacerbates functional disorders, downturn in economy is upturn in mental illness

( you all have this ideal life that you are shooting for, what if you don't get it, you get divorced -- youv'e got it all but your not happy

B.medical model legitimates society as normaL and good, and

those who deviate as sick, THEIR PERSONAL PROBLEM

construct a socially approved self

C. Channels what might turn out to be experiences that would

lead to criticism of the status quo into personal problems

Bhopal, India and Union Carbide 25,000 killed, 100,000 + seriously

injured

1. Dec 3, 1984 release of deadly gas, methly isocyanate from

pesticide plant

2. Union Carbide home in Danbury, CT

3. Corporate Crime

A. town 800,000 never told of manufacture and storage

of deadly poison

B. refrigeration unit out of order, necessary to keep

chemical stable

C. scrubber system was down

D. monitoring instruments a joke prop

E. Personnel not trained

F. previous minor leaks about which the towns people

were not informed

G. There own visiting team: "serious potential for sizeable

release of toxic material

H. company chose not to make any changes

I. on evening of leak didn't notify people right away

J. company sent $1 million dollars in aid and one shipment of medicine (300-400 people)

K. Co spokesperson: "Proud of the way the corporation

responded"

L. Gov of India and people sued in Ct court, judge waited

one year to render decision, meanwhile UC divested itself

capital value from $5 billion to $700 million- not liable

M. State would not investigate to see if criminal charges

should be filed

N. UC - toxic releases in Indonesia have caused brain

cancer and kidney diseases

O. UC - in Institution, W. Virginia 221 safety violations and site of another leak

Pinto - Lee Iacocca - "Safety doesn't sell"

1. Iaccoca was "father of the Pinto" and he was at a time an American hero - I for President

2. I. wanter to rsh a low priced car into production to compete with the VW Beetle

A. Rush - from planning to production 25 mos, usually 4 yrs

B. Requ - under 2000lbs and under $2000

C. anything that added to these 3 requirement were not cost effective

3. By 1971 there were 400,000 Pintos on the road

4. As early as 1968 Ford knew there was a problem, a fuel tank

that would rupture at speeds as low as 25mph on rear end impact

A. Ford had test film of rupture and explosion at the speed of20 mph

B. At 25-30 it would rupture and start on fire

C. at 40 mph it the doors would lock

D. hundreds killed and many more burned and injured

5. Before production Ford knew how to solve the proble

A. a different type of gas tank which they had the patent

B. a $10 rubber bladder inserted into the tank

6. Ford decided not to fix it based on cost-benefit analysis

A. weight the cost of recalling the car and fixing the problem vs paying the families of those killed or injured either in court or settlements

B. cheaper to pay $200,000 per death and $40,000 per injury

7. In one civil suit the jury awarded a badly burned victim who had had multiple operations and was permanently disfigured and in pain125 million the cost of the recall, the judge reduced it to 3.5 million

8. eight years later a recall, sort of, was ordered, but didn't tell the public, 3 girls were burned to death in an accident witnessed by highway patrolman

9. Indiana prosecuted under Federal Corporate Homicide Law and lost, Ford got change of venue to friendly town

Dalkon Shield Oct 1970

1. IUD from A.H. Robins which claimed "lowest pregnancy

rate" 'safe" "modern" "superior"

2. 4.5 million distributed to 80 countries,

3. in US killed 18 women, thousands with pelvic infection,

60, 000+ miscarriages, still births, and birth defects

4. inventor named David believed pregnancy was social ill

a. tested it on black and hispanic women

b. claimed a 98.9%

c. owned 35% of Dalkon Corp.

5. Dalkon marketed through A. H. Robins

a. profit

b. higher pregnancy rate

c. Obgyn at Robins - not safe

d. study on baboons, killed 1 out 8 and 30% had uterine

perforation

6. Profit up and stock up

a. threatened own quality control supervisor for speaking

up

b. "stonewalled, deceived, cover-up"

7. FDA finally suspended distribution in June 1974

8. 15,000 cases filed against Robins

a. 6900 settled with gag order

b. Robins won cases

i. woman's sex life caused the damage

ii. lied and destroyed documents

iii. their own lawyer testified that he had been

asked to destroy documents

9. Robins filed bankruptcy to avoid paying and CEO was given

$10,000 fine

10. continued sending them overseas, Carter delayed action

Sex and Deviance

I. According to sociologists, no behavior is inherently deviant, this is the case with sex

A. If one looks at cross-cultural sexual practices one cannot

find a sexual practice that is consistently labeled deviant

1. Is it a good thing?

a. "best thing in the world" Chukchee of Siberia

b. "a little like work" Caypa of Ecuador

c. "men afraid of sex with women" Mae Enga

of Highland New Guinea

d. Trobriand islanders "purely a source of pleasure"

2. child sex

a. Aymara of Peru -

i. "normal, natural, and pleasurable"

ii. sex play among children

iii. masturbation

b. Cubeo Indians - same sex sex play

c. Truk - sex between elders and young children ok

3. incest

a. ancient Egypt, pharohs, but also commercial class,

and landowners

b. royalty in Hawaii

c. many societies, incl, early western, first cousin,

only with Christianity 6th

4. premarital sex

a. Aymara of Peru - premarital sex for both men

and women, virginity no special value

b. Masai - both men and women

c. Kikuyu of Kenya premarital sex was encouraged

without intercourse

i. adolescents practiced ngweko "platonic

love with fondling"

ii. girls wore an apron over their genitals and

parents taught them how to intertwine legs to

enjoy sex without intercourse

d. Trobriund islanders girls were permitted to have

premarital sex with boys visiting from other villages and could have as many lovers as they

wished

e. not all societies

i. Muslim society display blood-stained sheets

f. Kimam of New Guinea woman may have premarital and extramarital sex and take the

initiative

5. homosexuality

a. parts of Melanesia - mandatory homosexuality

i. rite of passage

ii. male dominated society

b. Keraki of New Guinea

c. adolescent experimentation, already noted

6. Tranvestite

a. Native Americans and others - Berdaches

b. both male and female though almost 4 to 1

7. sexual act - not just sex

a. social rite of passage

b. religious ceremony

8. what constitutes the sex act

a. foreplay is necessary, no foreplay

b. oral sex

c. anal sex

d. masturbation

e. fetishized objects - feet, high heels

f. bestiality

B. societies do define norms and deviance regarding sexual behavior

C. Defining sexual behavior is one of the main ways in which

society is organized, ordered, and controlled.

D. What is normal/deviant in our society?

1. remember within society changes over time

2. early western society

3. 1920s, 50s, 60s,90s

II. Social and Cultural Influences

A. Greco-Roman

1. Patriarchal society

2. Dominant males were bisexual

a. partner of choice was preadolescent boy

b. but also women and slaves

3. sex act tied to power - active and passive - not

sin

B. Judeo-Christian tradition - early Christianity to early

Protestantism to Victorian America - sex is sin

1. male dominated and patriarchal

2. Christianity

a. separation of body and soul (spirit)

b. body (flesh) fallen, soul resurrected

c. sex was sin outside of procreation

d. early Christian theologians

i. "passion between marrieds was sin"

ii. St. Jerome "all sex is immoral except

procreation"

iii. Origen emmasculate himself

iv. monasteries and celibacy

e. normal sexuality

i. within marriage

ii. therefore heterosexual

iii. for procreation

iv. by late middle ages sex was "debt"

wife owed husband

f. sex was deviant, sin, outside

g. homosexuality was not identified as a separate

and more deviant sin

h. homosexuality was identified as a separate form

of deviance in western society until the 19th

century

III. Sexual norms and deviance

A. End of Nineteenth century/Early Twentieth Century America

1. Norm

a. heterosexual sex within marriage

b. for procreation?

c. conventional wisdom: sex from point of view

of men

2. Deviance

a. extramarital and premarital sex

b. homosexuality

c. masturbation

i. "immoral and unhealthy"

ii. manual on masturbation:

"testicles in a bowl of ice water"

d. prostitution was illegal

3. Double-standard: gender norms

a. women expected to be virgins

b. men had first sexual experience with prostitutes

i. poor women working in sweatshops and

ii. or as prostitutes

iii. class and prostitution

4. social factors: labeling

a. fear of immigrants

b. obscenity laws Comstock Act including birth

control

c. patriarchy

B. The sexual revolution of the 1920s

1. Norms and technology

a. contraceptives

i. spermacides

ii. latex condoms

iii. Birth Control Clinics

b. car

i. social ritual: dating

ii. peer groups have power defining sexual

norms

c. movies

i. Niclelodeons - The Kiss

ii. Movie palaces

iii. 1915 first pornographic movie - A Free Ride

iv. influence of mass media

2. War and social change WWI

a. experiencing other cultures

b. STD vs casualties of war

3. social norms are weakened

a. 50% of women admit having premarital

sex

b. new custom: "petting parties"

c. gay and lesbian culture emerges in public

d. less of a double standard

4. Fear and labeling

a. Religious groups blame the film industry

b. Motion Picture Production Code Will Hays and

the Hays Office (1934-1960s)

i. G rated movies

ii. twin beds in movies

ii. adultery must be punished in the movie

iii. limit of 4 seconds to kisses

C. 50s as a counter revolution, at least on the surface

1. norm: heterosexual sex within marriage

2. deviance;

a. pre marital and extramarital

b. homosexuality

c. masturbation

3. social factors: sexual deviance a threat to American society

a. threat to nuclear family

b. sexual deviance esp homosexuality was

communist

c. woman asserting her sexual independence from the norm

4. labeling

a. mass media

i. TV sitcoms no one has sex ( I Love Lucy)

ii. movies - Biblical epics, musical, Doris Day

iii. Breen - kiss down to 1 and 1/2 seconds

b. political/legal system

i. Sodomy Laws in all states

ii. laws against adultery (14), some states it

was felony, 5 years and $10,000

5. Hypocrisy: Kinsey reports, men ‘48, women ‘54

a. 85% of men and over half of women were having

premarital sex

b. over 10% stated they were homosexual or had

had a homosexual experienc

c. highest rate of teenage pregnancy, 1 in 5 who

had premarital sex got pregnant

d. drive-ins, the back seat, and Playboy

D. Revolution of the 60s and 70s

1. Norms and deviance

a. norms: heterosexual sex within marriage, premarital sex, masturbation

b. deviance: homosexuality, extra-marital sex

2. technology and norms

a. birth control pill: 8,000,000 women

b. Masters and Johnson Human Sexual Response

3. Film Industry

a. sexually explicit material goes main stream

b. Deep Throat and Behind the Green Door in top

15 most popular films

c. X rated movie with male homosexual prostitution wins academy award

6. weakens sexual norms

a. homosexuality begins to become more accepted

b. teen sex both male and female is up - 60% male

and 53% female between 15-19, median age for

women is 16

c. coed dorms

d. cohabitation

e. main stream media begins frank discussions

E. Sex and Culture in the 90s

1. no norms anything goes

1. technology and sexual norms

a. movies

b. TV

c. adult films

d. sex shops

e. advertising

f. magazines

g. internet

2. 1994 Sex survey

a. most extensive

b. scientific standards

3. norms

a. heterosexual sex premarital is not deviant

i. 25% deviant

ii. 75% okay in relationship or any time

iii. 80% of both boys and girls have had premarital sex by 19

b. extramarital sex is wrong

i. 85% of women

ii. 75% of men say they have never been unfaithful

c. homosexuality

i. smaller % but concentrated in certain urban areas

ii. Sodomy laws

4. Frequency

a. 1/3 2x a week

b. 1/3 2x month

c. 1/3 2x a year

5. Partners

a. median for women is 2

b. median for men is 6

6. Types of sex

7. Problems

a. teen sex

b. teen pregnancy

c. STDs

8. Solutions-New norms

a. abstinence only sex education

b. virginity pledges

One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest

I. Novel written by Ken Kesey

A. Narrator is Chief Broom or Bromden

1. in beginning he is clearly psychotic or clearly

sane

a. has been made insane by contact with

white man

b. father destroyed

c. pretends to be mute and deaf

2. sees the "combine"

3. and the nurse working the wires

B. R.P. McMurphy

1. In jail for statutory rape, made it worse by fighting,

and not wanting to work

2. getting put in institution is scam to get it easy for the

remainder of his sentence

3. first for self-interests guerilla warfare

4. then to save friends, redemptive hero

II. The Movie

A. 1975 the top 5 academy awards, Milos Forman director,

Michael Douglas producer

B. Kesey sued

C. Can be view on many different levels

1. just as entertaining story

2. example and criticism of total institutions and

their dehumanizing effects on the inmates

3. criticism of psychology

a. based on scientific knowledge of the mind

b. experts and institutions

c. drugs and therapies

d. "normalize" people, create an acquiesent person,

doesn't question the status quo or society

4. criticism of American society

a. movie is a metaphor

b. conformist society vs anti-conformist individual

III. Movie as metaphor

A. The mental institution is an authoritarian structure

1. conformity

2. standardization

B. its goal is social order,

1. a well-ordered society

2. maintain the status quo

C. the means is socialization

1. get the inmates to think the right thoughts (there is

something wrong with them)

2. obedient behavior

3. manipulate feelings

D. Nurse Ratchet is the emobidment of this conformist society

aka the combine

1. totally committed to goals and means

a. enforces rules

b. arbitrarily

2. uses techniques of manipulation

a. therapy just enhances dependence

b. drugs

c. EST and lobotomies

3. works on fear and weakness of inmates who have

been broken down by society

a. afraid of freedom

b. powerless

c. docile

E. R. P. McMurphy

1. Anti-authority and violator of social norms

a. work

b. sex

c. fighting

2. undertakes guerilla warfare

a. crosses every boundary

b. violates rules

c. challenges authority

3. begins to give people the idea that they are huma

a. cures Billy Bibbit

4. threat to institution