Deviance

Emile Durkheim ( 1857-1917), a French sociologist, and the first academic sociologist, argued that the basis of society was neither economic, nor rationalization, but shared norms and values.

I. Durkheim's society

A. the basis of society is shared norms and values,

what he calls the conscience collective

B. he conceives of society as an organism, institutions

have a function in relation to the overall working of

the organism, like the human body

C. it is of essential importance that individuals be

integrated into society, so that they internalize the

norms, values, social roles, and expectations of society

D. This socialization is necessary, it is the way society

establishes control and order -- it regulates and integrates behavior

E. Family, Peer groups, and the educational system, as

well as other institutions are traditionally the main

agents of socialization

F. Rituals and rewards to reinforce socialization on emotional

level

F. The goal is to construct a socially acceptable self

1. actions and behaviors are appropriate

2. thoughts and emotions

II. Deviance

A. Deviance is the violation of social norms

1. accepted ways of behaving, feeling, and thinking

2. social rules or guidelines

a. social interactions rule governed

3. violation of "shoulds" and "should nots"

4. deviance is threat to social control and social order

5. deviance needs to be sanctioned or punished

a. informal

b. formal

6. Total Institutions (Culture, Technology, and Society)

III. Deviance and Power

I. Drugs, power and deviance

A. The drug problem

1. social construction of drug deviance

a. why alcohol and not marijuana

b. Canada

i. mj legal for medical use

ii. illegal but possession is not a crime

c. US drug czar John Walters: should be getting

tough

i. 1.4 million arrested each yr on drug charges

ii. 460,000 in prison

2. just say no, unless

i. you are getting high on alcohol

ii. doing mood alering prescription drugs, 2.9 billion prescriptions in 2000

iii. drugging your hyperactive, attention deficit

child

3. consumption pattern by class and race

i.

ii.

iii.

B. drugs are any substance tht directly affects the brain or nervous system chemicals, every society some legal others

illegal

C. Normal/Legal drugs

1. nicotine 47 million,

a. heart disease and stroke

b. highly addictive

c. through cigarettes cancer, emphysema, bronchitis

d. pushers large corps campaign financing and lobbying

i. avoid liability

ii. avoid FDA regulation

iii. sell through vending machines

iv. advertising

e. 400,000 lives a year in US, 3 million globally

2. alcohol 2/3rds

a. physiologically addictive

b. physical harm

a. brain cells

b. sclerosis of the liver

c. low resistance to bacteia

b. socially dangerours

i. traffic fatalities

ii. suicide, drowning, and fire related deaths

iii. most correlated with crime

iv. spousal and child abuse

c. claims 100,000 lives a year

3.caffeine 80%,

4. mood enhancers

a. breakthrough in 50s incl tranquilizers, mainly

for women

b. 90s psychopharmacology

i. American life style

ii. pharmeceutical companies

iii. advertising

5. social control of youth

a. 20.6 million prescription AdHD

b. affects body similar to cocaine

c. 80% US, 5:1boys, 3% to 5% of school children, one study: 13% students w/0 prescription used

d. ADHD or classroom control and better academics, and makes children easier to manage for parents

e. advertising DTC and managed care

f. black market in Ritalin

D. Deviant/illegal drugs

1. mj

a. most widely used illicit drug

i. 1/3 adults have used only 3% current

ii. lung damage, danger to people with

heart disease,

b. not physiologically addictive

c. medical pluses

d. no lethal dose

e. doesn't lead to harder drugs 83% never try

so-called harder drug

f. US Supreme Ct in 2001: no exceptions for ill patients

2. psychedelics or hallucinogens: peyote, mushrooms, LSD, PCP

a. ecstasy is fastest growing illegal drug, serious

negative physical reactions

b. PCP is most dangerous, psychotic reactions and

serious physical reactions

3. Narcotic (0piates: opium and derivatives morphine,

heroin,

a. medical uses: pain killing, codeine for coughing

b. highly addictive

c. dangerous because of its illegal status

4. Cocaine

a. both negative psyche and physio side effects

b. not addictive, but psychological dependence

c. lead to use of sedatives

D. No definitive medical reason

1. addictive

a. nicotine is highly addictive

b. alcohol is addictive

c. some mood enhancers, pain killers are addictive

2. health

a. nicotine and the other impurities are

worst, heart disease, stroke, cancer, and

lung disease

b. alcohol causes brain damage, cirrhosis of the

liver

3. social costs

a. medicaid and medicare to treat illnesses

b. alcohol and crime and violence

c. underage 50% of 8th graders, 70% of tenth

graders, 80% of twelfth graders

D. Powerful and deviant drugs

1. power and moral elites ban certain drugs because of

their asociation with minority groups and "deviant

religious practices

a. opiates

i. were legal and sold over the counter and

through the mail and were widely advertised

ii. began to be labeled deviant as the Chinese

in America were targeted as undesirable

iii. violence and exclusionary acts against

Asians, especially Chinese

b. mj

i. was associated with Mexican culture,

ii. extremely punitive laws, change when white college students began using it

c. psychedils like peyote and mushrooms used

by Native Americans in religion which was outlawed (deviant) until 70s.

d. alcohol 1919 to 1933 illegal

i. WASPs targeting new immigrants

2. Harrison Act of 1914 transformed social definition of

drug use from sick to crime

a. to control and regulate and tax

b. Bureau of Narcotics

c. harass, propaganda that demonized drug

users

d. change from sick to criminal

e. threat to personal safety and moral well being

of "good citizens"

E. Power and legal drugs

1. alcohol

a. integral part of transition to adulthood and

adult social life

b. process demands large financial resources therefore can be controlled by large corps

c. advertising creates desire

i. part of the American experience

ii. tied to sex

c. ads avoid deviant label: showing responsible drinking is not deviant and their civic responsibilty

i. friends don't let friends drive drunk

ii. Spuds Mackensie

2. Cigarettes

a. demands and is controlled by large

corporations

b. advertising that smoking is cool, sophisicated,

rugged individualism, beautiful, thin

c. huge political contributions and lobbyists

i exempt from hazardous products reg

ii. lessen liability

d. avoid deviant label

i. Philip Morris anti-smoking ads

ii. Philip Morris feeds the elderly, refugees,

and brings bottled water to thirsty

iii. kin of like Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount

e. susidized globally by government

i. US govt threaten trade sanction on Thailand,SK and Taiwan if they did'nt open markets to US cigarettes

ii. Helms, Dole, Gore letter to SK demanding

distribution, advertisment, and promotion

iv. SK one year after teenage boys +2x, girls+5x

v. BAT global black market in cigarettes

3. Psychoactive prescription drugs

a. huge powerful corporations

b. advertising

i. DTC

ii. limits of FDA

c. political contributions and lobbyists

d. not deviant: progress advertising defines drug taking as okay even necessary in today's world

e. no proof of long term effects

II. The War on Drugs

A. goal: stop flow, punish those who sell and use

B. Cost: $40 billion plus state and local for law enforcement

and prisons

1.

2.

C. The results:

1. losing 1990-95 3x the users

2. huge sourc of reveneue

a. black market

i. corrupt governments and

ii. law enforcement

b. Government sponsored

i. Pakistan

ii. Afghanistasn

3. unregulated

a. impure

b. high cost

c. infectious diseases

4. large bureaucracy with huge budgets $40billion

a. different organizations

5. support for human rights violators

a. Taliban

b. Colombia

6. prison industrial complex

a. cost per cell $80,000

b. cost per year $25,000

c. mandatory sentencing

d. 2 million 30% drug offenses

7. bias and drug use

a. crack cocaine 5 grams 5 years

b. power 500 grams

c. whites the users, blacks only 13%, and blacks disproportionately arrested and sentenced 60%+ in federal court (96% of crack defendants)

D. Netherlands

1. less adult use

2. less young adult use

3. less older teen use

4. less younger teen use

III. Against the War on Drugs

A. Redefine drugs as a public health problem, in other words

decrimminalized drug use

1. cost of prison construction and incarceration is eliminated

2. eliminate drug bureaucracy

B. Govt regulates drug use and distribute

1. regulates price

2. clean needles and purity

3. eliminate social costs of disease

C. Money to health care

1. every $1 spent on health care is worth $7 of law

enforcement

D. No advertisements for drugs

E. Educate young on affects of drugs

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

b. law reflects reflects societies deepest values

and labels the lawbreaker as a criminal

c. laws are general codes that apply equally

to everyone

d. the criminal justice system enforces the laws

e. from police to prosecutors to judges to prison

guards to

2. Power and the law

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

3. Explanation

a. crime

i. street crime crimes against property and

person, burglary, larceny, rape, robbery,

auto theft, assault, and murder

ii. reported in FBI Uniform Crime Reports

reports of 17,000 local police agencies

iii. also crime victimization surveys

b. these types of crimes

i.

ii. committed by young males under 25

iii. lower class

iv. people of color

c. crimes against the moral order

i. prostitution, gambling, rec drug use, sex

between consenting adults

ii. 80% of police work and half the arrests

b. crimes omitted, crimes of the wealthy and

powerful

i. white collar crime

ii. corporate crime

iii. political crime

B. Unjust system

1. Law

a. powerful write the laws

b. legal and illegal drugs

c. mandatory sentencing for drugs

d. homelessness

2. Judges

a. appointed by politicians who run on crime

b. elected for being "tough on crime"

c. mandatory and determinate sentencing

d. "seminars" on corporate crime

e. power of discretion

i. setting bail, as long as 18 mos, not

wealthy

ii. evidence

iii. witnesses

2. Prosecutors

a. political office

b. run on crime

c. reelected on their success

d. stepping stone to political office, better have a

tough on crime record

d. pressure to "plea bargain"

i. 9 out of 10 plea bargained

ii. in interests of poor to plea bargain

iii. if not high bail, more serious crime

e. "doctrine of finality"

3. Police

a. target street crimes

i. more police in lower class areas

ii. more police in minority areas, racial

profiling

b. pressure to close cases from superiors and media

c. people in the force are conservative

d. police and politcal protests

III. The bias of the system and the death penalty

A. 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 retarded (nation 7/22,02)

a. Sandra Day O'Connor who wrote 1989 decision

supporting execution of mentally retarded said

she had doubts about credibility and quality of

capital cases and was concerned 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 retarded is

overwhelmingly disapproved"

c. footnote 25 “We cannot ignore the fact that within recent years a disturbing number of inmates on death row have been exonerated.”

d. death penalty cases being overturned at rate

of 2 out of 3

2. Federal Judge ruled Federal Death Penalty Act

unconstitutional "undue risk of executing innocent

people."

3. Since 1976 over 100 persons waiting execution have proven their innocence, been exonerated

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

Maryland's Governor (2002 IL governor commuted to life all death penalty sentences)

4. not the system working, extra judicial

a. NW journalism class and the Chicago Tribune

b. Innocence Project

5. Justice Dept findings

a. 2 out of 3 appeals overturned conviction

b. serious errors, incompetent lawyers, police or

prosecutor misconduct

A. Consequences: the politicization of the criminal justice

System

1. Politicians

a. pressure: media, constituency, own promises

b. pass laws

i. harsh penalties

ii. resources for enforcement

c. examples

i. drug laws

ii. teenagers as adults

d. case: Central Park Jogger

2. Judges

a. pressure: same as politician

b. power of descretion

i. bail

ii. evidence and testimony

iii. except plea bargain

A. Bias of the system

1. Central Park Jogger

2. Introduction of DNA into the cj system

a. embraced as prosecutorial device

b. revealed the biases of the system

3. Two studies

a. one of first 70 DNA exonerations done

by the Innocence Project

b. summary of 110 exonerations by the

Center for Wrongful Convictions

3. Revealed: main reason for convicting the innocent

a. police and prosecutorial misconduct

38 and 34 out of 70 respectively

i. suborning perjury

ii. manufacture or falsify evidence

iii. exclude exculpatory evidence or testimony

b. False confessions 15/70 and 27/110

i. coerced

ii. mentally retarded

iii. juveniles

c. False testimony 16/70

i. alleged admissions

ii. cell mates, snitches, informants

d. Inadequate and/or incompetent defense 16/70

4. Eyewitness: third study of 67 exoneration

a. 51 whole or part of evidence

b. 32convicted only on testimony of one

eyewitness

B. Cases

1. Ford Heights Four

a. four men and women convicted of rape and

murder of a couple

b. evidence

i. cell mate/informant: alleged jailhouse admission

ii. forensic evidence

iii. confession

c. biases

i. prosecutor suborned perjury of cell mate

ii. forensic evidence was falsified

iii. confession was coerced

iv. police withheld exculpatory evidence

d. guilty discovered by journalism class

i. eyewitness

ii. corroborated by DNA evidence

iii. and physical evidence

e. $36 million settlement

2. Eddie Joe Lloyd convicted of murder and rape

a. evidence: confession

b. biases

i. confessed while on therapeutic drugs

ii. while in a mental health institution

c. DNA exonerated

3. Brent Butler “Murder on a Sunday Morning”

a. crime

b. evidence:

i. eyewitness

ii. confession

d. biases

i. eyewitness

ii. coerced confession

e. similar to Clyde Charles who was convicted of

rape

i. evidence: eyewitness

ii. bias: police misconduct

4. Central Park Jogger convicted five black teenagers

of brutal assault and rape

a. evidence: confessions

b. coerced confessions

i. 24 hours straight of interrogation

ii. lied to

iii. differing accounts

c. DNA exoneration of the five and conviction of another through DNA

d. “Wilding”

5. Corethian Bell convicted of killing in mother

a. evidence: confession

b. bias: confession coerced

i. 50 hours

ii. threatened

iii. lied to about lie detector test

c. DNA exoneration

6. Roy Criner

a. crime:

i. rape and murder of Diana Ogg 1986

ii. convicted of rape sentenced to 99 years

b. evidence:

i. alleged admission to friends

ii. matching blood type

c. biases

i. exculpatory evidence

ii. DNA

iii. DA: no new trial

iv. Texas Court of Criminal Appeals: only proved he might be innocent

C. Inadequate defense

1. Sixth Amendment, attorney, but 80-90% to poor to

hire their own attorney

2. Attorneys in Death row convictions

a. sleeping

b. high

c. disbarred

3. In some states judges appoint attorneys

a. campaign contributions

b. keep trial moving

4. public defender systems

A. AL, MISS, VI, GA no public defenders, as Gov of

TX George Bush vetoed PD system

B. limited time

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

capital case, and MISS just $1000

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

(NYTimes March 1, 2000)

E. lawyers refuse capital cases too little funding

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

5. 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

D. 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 after 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. witin 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. Sex, power, and social change

A. End of Nineteenth century

1. Norm

a. heterosexual sex within marriage

2. Deviance

a. extramarital and premarital sex

b. homosexuality

c. masturbation is both "immoral and unhealthy"

"testicles in a bowl of ice water"

3. Norms/deviance and power

a. government and churches

i. concerned to socialize immigrants into norms and values of American

society

ii. obscenity laws Comstock Act can't end or receive in the mail anything that might insight thoughts of sex

b. patriarchy

i. double-standard

c. economy

i. class and prostitution

ii. sex becomes commodity for market exchange

B. 1920s and the Jazz Age social change and sex

1. Technology

a. Car

i. dating rather than courting

ii. peer groups have power defining sexual

norms

b. movies

i. Niclelodeons - The Kiss

ii. Movie palaces

iii. 1915 first pornographic movie - A Free Ride

2. Cultural space - Jazz Age

a. movie theaters

b. music halls

c. amusement parks

d. flappers

e. first birth control clinic 1916

f. Freud

3. weakened norms

a. "petting parties" and premarital sex 51% for women

b. men not having first sexual encounter with prostitute

b. cultural idea of sex as recreation autonomous

and natural sphere of human activity

c. gay and lesbian culture emerges in public

4. Reaction

a. government and Catholic League of Decency

b. Motion Picture Production Code Will Hays and

the Hays Office

i. twin beds in movies

ii. no toilets in the bathroom

iii. limit of 4 seconds to kisses

c. ban books

i. Lady Chatterly's Lover

d. real end to 20s revolution was the depression,

killed America's sex drive

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

1. goal of powerful institutions

a. create a passive and acquiesent citizenry

b. preoccupied with consumption and narrow

self-interest

c. centered around the nuclear family

2. reemphasize the idea of heterosexual sex within

marriage and tied to family

3. sexual deviance a threat to American society, and

probably anti-communist

a. 75% of American women said that premarital

sex was "morally" wrong

4. powerful forces of reaction at work

a. religious groups pressured the mass media

i. TV sitcoms no one has sex

ii. movies - Biblical epics, musical, Doris Day

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

b. political/legal

i. Sodomy Laws in all states

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

was felony, 5 years and $10,000

5. Hypocrisy - Kinsey report - reality

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

premarital sex

b. over 10% stated they were homosexual

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

had premarital sex got pregnant

C. Social change in 60s and 70s

1. young rebelling again against the hypocrisy and

contradictions of 50s

2. women rebelling against status as second class sexual

citizens against patriarchy

3. Gay rights movement begins Jun 28, 1969

Stonewall Inn

4. Technology

a. "the pill", 8,000,000 women

5. Mass Media

a. The Joys of Sex

b. Masters and Johnson Human Sexual Response

c. Pornography

6. weakens sexual norms

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

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

women is 16

b. coed dorms

c. cohabitation

d. main stream media begins frank discussions

i. mens and women's magazines

ii. movies and TV aknowledge sex

Masters and Johnson

E. Sex and Culture in the 90s

1. Its everywhere

a. movies

b. TV - Buffy

c. pornography

d. sex shops

e. advertising

f. magazines

g. internet

2. norm

a. heterosexual sex premarital is not deviant

i. 25% deviant

ii. 75% okay in relationship or any time

iii. 80% of those 19 both boys and

girls have had premarital sex

b. extramarital sex is wrong

i. 85% of women and 75% of men say they

have never been unfaithful

c. homosexuality

i. smaller % but concentrated in certain urban

areas

ii. Sodomy laws in 20 states

iii. no protection under federal civil rights laws against discrimmination

iv. no protection under federal hate crime

laws

2. is everyone having a lot of sex?

a. 1/3 2x a week

b. 1/3 2x month

c. 1/3 2x a year

3. is it still tied to sin

a. power of moral elite to define sex as sin

b. part of its attractiveness in American culture

is its deviance - not natural

4. sex and violence: patriarchy

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