

# Contents

## PART ONE Backgrounds: The Traditional Schools of Criminology

### 1 Introduction, 3

Demonological explanations—Naturalistic explanations—Classical criminology—Positive criminology—Critical criminology—The explanation of crime as a function of the frame of reference

### 2 The Classical School: Questions of Administration and Law, 18

Pre-classical writers and ideas—~~Becarria~~ and the classical school—The neo-classical school—Implications and limitations

### 3 The Positive School: Search for the Causes of Crime, 35

Cesare Lombroso—~~Enrico~~ Enrico Ferri—Raffaele Garofalo—~~Contemporary~~ Contemporary positivism

## PART TWO Positivist Theories Centering on Peculiarities or Abnormalities of the Individual

4 Theories Related to Physical Appearance, 51  
 Forerunners of physical type theories: Physiognomy and phrenology—Criminal anthropology: Lombroso to Hooton—Body type theories: Kretschmer to Cortés—Summary

5 Theories of Mental Deficiency and Feeble-mindedness, 75  
 Background and related terminology—Intelligence testing and crime—Later studies: Delinquency, race, and IQ—Implications and conclusions

6 Hereditary and Biological Defectiveness, 99  
 The general theory of heredity and hereditary defects—Crime as a hereditary defect—The study of twins and adoptees—Endocrine imbalance and criminality—Learning disabilities—XYY chromosomal complement—Autonomic nervous system functioning—Implications

7 Psychiatric Theories in the Explanation of Crime, 124  
 Historical background: The distinction between insanity and criminality—Conventional psychiatry as a springboard for psychoanalytic theory—Freudian theory and the explanation of crime—Crime as substitute, symbolic behavior—Delinquency and measured personality deviation—Psychopathy, sociopathy, and the antisocial personality—The prediction of future dangerousness—Yochelson and Samenow's study of the criminal personality—Implications and limitations

PART THREE Positivist Theories Centering on Group or Cultural Influences

8 Economic Conditions and Criminality, 161  
 Ideological background—The effect of changes in economic conditions on crime rates—Sources of

confusion—Implications and limitations of economic explanations

9 The Ecology of Crime, 181

The theory of human ecology—Research in the “Delinquency areas” of Chicago—Implications and limitations

10 The Anomie Tradition, 201

Emile Durkheim—Crime as normal in mechanical societies—Anomie as a pathological state in organic societies—Robert K. Merton and anomie in American society—Anomie as the explanation of gang delinquency—Implications and limitations

11 Criminal Behavior as Normal Learned Behavior, 229

Basic psychological assumptions—Explanations in terms of environmental influence—Sutherland's differential association theory—The problem of “differential response”—Some implications and limitations

PART FOUR Critical Criminology: The Study of the Criminalization Process

12 The Interactionist Perspective, 253

Symbolic interactionism—The meaning of crime to the criminal—The meaning of crime to criminal justice personnel—The meaning of crime to society and to particular groups within society

13 Group Conflict Theory as an Explanation of Crime, 282

Basic considerations in conflict theory—Crime and the conflict process—Crime as minority group behavior—The political nature of much criminal behavior—Implications and limitations

## 14 Contemporary Conflict Theory, 298

Conflict versus consensus—Conflict theory as the explanation of crime—Conflict theory and the criminal justice system—"Marxist" criminology—Implications and conclusions

## PART FIVE Criminological Theory Applied to Specific Types of Crime

## 15 Victimless Crimes, 327

Police statistics and other statistics on frequency—Explanations and Contradictions—Economic and cultural considerations—Implications and conclusions

## 16 The Organization of Criminals for Profit and Power, 341

The profit motive in crime—Descriptive terminology—Crime as business: Syndicates, rackets, and political graft and corruption—Underworld competition and gang wars—Interrelation of the underworld and the upperworld—Implications for theory and for control


 White Collar Crime, 359

What does the term mean?—The controversy: Is it crime?—The problem: How to explain white collar crime?—Implications and prospects

## PART SIX Criminological Theory in Relation to Research and to Correctional Practice

## 18 Theory as the Basis for Research, 381

Semantics and theory: How define the terms?—What should be studied in criminological research?—Problems of incomplete observation: Particularism versus eclecticism—Consequences: The theory held determines research design—Implications

19 Criminological Theory in Relation to Prevailing  
Correctional Practice, 394

Terminology and the historical setting—The  
justification of current practice—Corrections: Theory  
and practice—Why do rehabilitation programs fail to  
affect recidivism?—Implications

20 Conclusion, 415

Demonism versus naturalism—Classical  
theories—Positivist theories—Critical  
theories—General eclecticism as a  
theoretical approach—Research as reflection of  
underlying theory—Correctional practice as reflec-  
tion of theory—Prospects for the future

Index, 423