

21A.218  
Anthropology  
Identity and Difference  
Class #2

Handouts

article about measuring bodies at Yale  
articles on medicalization of deviance  
this outline

I. Pathological Theories of Deviance, continued

A, Recap on Cesare Lombroso, Italian (1835-1909)

B. William Sheldon, American (1899-1963)

Relationship between body type, personality, delinquency  
quality of data, methodological errors  
criticisms of data, absence of explanation

C. Other examples of pathological explanations:

Francis Galton, British (1822-1911) fingerprinting, created movement  
to regulate quality of population: eugenics  
U.S. sterilization of the unfit  
pellagra scandal 1912  
IQ testing:  
Binet in France, Terman in U.S., army recruits WWI;  
data reinterpreted for immigration policies to limit influx of unfit

D. Strategy of explanation?

How is science used for public policy?  
What is the relationship between testing, science and deviance?  
What is the relationship between knowledge and control?  
How does each explanation make or deny room for human action and  
responsibility?  
What is the role of expert knowledge?  
Where does authority and power lie in each theory/ explanation?  
Where are the sources of support for competing explanations?

## II. Pathological theories: Medicalization of Deviance

### A. What do people believe causes deviance?

What have been the dominant beliefs about the nature of deviance?

How can we account for these beliefs? Why did they believe what they did?

What are the consequences of these beliefs for social control?

TIME PERIOD	DEFINITION OF DEVIANCE	DOMINANT INSTITUTION	FORMS OF SOCIAL CONTROL	SOURCE OF AUTHORITY
up to 15thC.	sin	church	punish,pain retribution	God, faith
15-19thC.	crime	state	deterrence calculus of pleasure and pain, utility	force/reason
~17th C. -----> present "The Enlightenment"				
late 19th-21st C.	illness	professions	rehabilitate, heal	reason/science expertise

### B. . Consequences of Medicalization

### C.. Challenges to Medicalization

## III. Structural Explanations for/ theories of Deviance

focus on social location or situation (position in social structure, not on individual)

emphasize group responses

retain notion of deviance as harmful, product of something wrong; here something is wrong with social structure rather than with individual

Examples of Structural theories:

a. Culture conflict (Thorstein Sellin, 1938)

adhering to the norms of one culture, people automatically violate the norms of another culture

conditions under which conflict occurs; migration, frontiers, colonialism/imperialism

b. Culture conflict (Walter Miller, 1958)

conflict can arise within a society, not only between societies and cultures; adhering to the norms of one social class can cause conflict with the norms of another social class

argued that delinquent boys "focal concerns" (trouble, toughness, smartness, excitement, fate, autonomy) expressed efforts to adhere to the norms of their "lower" class