

Interdependency: micro level social relationships

Communitarianism: individuals think of the community as a whole. Urban: people are far away from each other, less community.

Both inter and comm. will foster shaming rather than punishment

Punishment occurs outside this model. Punishment is the prime way of how crime is dealt in the society.

Different forms that shaming takes: Reintegrative shaming/ Stigmatization

Stigmatizing communitarian societies: most often, a society that stigmatizes offenders will have a high crime rate. Offers opportunities to participate in crime.

Stigmatization produces strain. He is unable to get a job. All such individuals will form criminal subcultures. They form their own criminal subcultures.

Learning: reinforcement of criminal behavior, criminal values are acquired. A person will learn techniques of neutralizations.

The person will condemn those who excluded him from the society—not guilty anymore, he learned that!

Jeff's story: after prison, people ignore him, his old buddy won't associate with him. Father: you leave! He was stigmatized, he was excluded from this society.

Drug people: took him in, he was involved in a criminal subculture. Jeff has no intention to kill anyone.

Three people were killed, Jeff was sent to prison again. This man was stigmatized by his community, involve in the criminal subculture, in a situation that he was out of control. Affects of stigmatization.

Such criminal subculture was formed because of strain.

IF a person has no place to go, he will make efforts in repentant.

People in a state of dependency, they know a lot about one another, they know a lot about the criminal.

In an interdependent context: they are less likely to label the offender, stigmatize the offender, less likely to impose "criminal" as a master status. One instance, they fucked up a little bit.

The criminal behavior: not the typical character of the individual.

Japan: practices the reintegrated shaming: We see this in how police treat juvenile offenders: parental role: rather than condemning the kid, the officer try to remorse, shame the young person. When a person does something wrong, not just himself shame. Parents embarrassed and remorseful. If an employee commits a crime, the boss feels regret. A lot of people are involved in

this experience of shame. Not only the individual was failed, but also the community was failed.

RS: when someone does something wrong, that bad behavior is also attributed to a little worm making them behave in the certain way. The rest of him is OK. The behavior seems to be exceptional.

Fairy tale: Wolf dressed up in grandma's dress. Japanese version: the wolf begged for forgiveness. Big wolf: interdependence with others in the society, according to the Japanese version. RS occurs, crime rate will be low.

Our own society: indi, not comm.. Our society: not shame, but punish.

American society: an individualistic society with punitive state.

Punishing societies will always have higher crime rates than shaming societies. The punishment in this society: release them from moral bonds. That's why our crime rate is so much higher. Compare robbery and murder rates (many times higher) with Japan.

Movement in this country: try to practice some shaming. Drug court movement: attempts to restrain and delay punishment. The judge will provide some counsel to the person. If he continues, he will be punished.

We see a small movement away from our own justice system. Shaming and punishment are not consistent: parenting style: children are authoritatively trained to develop shame. Everything changes at school: kids in school, solely punishment. Worse in juvenile justice system: police punish without moral sensibilities. In delinquent rebellion, they resent the fact that institutions only punish them.

The child is kept in the fam, RS takes place there. Fam provides moral, that criminal justice system will have developed.

Variety of models are combined in this model. You have to make your decision about which theory has most convinced you.