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Title Page Format Design

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Format Subtitle

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EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD**James J. Carberry, Professor of Chemical Engineering, University of Notre Dame****Max S. Peters, Dean of Engineering, University of Colorado****William R. Schowalter, Professor of Chemical Engineering, Princeton University with a run-over sample**Anderson and Wenzel: *Introduction to Chemical Engineering*Aries and Newton: *Chemical Engineering Cost Estimation*Badger and Banchero: *Introduction to Chemical Engineering*Clarke and Davidson: *Manual for Process Engineering Calculations*Dodge: *Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics*

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Harriott: *Process Control*Henley and Bieber: *Chemical Engineering Calculations*Johnson: *Automatic Process Control*Johnstone and Thring: *Pilot Plants, Models, and Scale-up Methods in Chemical Engineering with a Very Long Title to Show the Runover*Katz, Cornell, Kobayashi, Poettmann, Very, Elenbaas, and Weinaug: *Handbook of Natural Gas Engineering*King: *Separation Processes*Knudsen and Katz: *Fluid Dynamics and Heat Transfer*Lewis, Radasch, and Lewis: *Industrial Stoichiometry*Mantrell: *Electrochemical Engineering*

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Sixth Edition

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Author M. Regoli

University of Colorado

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Author D. Hewitt

Grand Valley State University



Higher Education

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fdd_tt

Dedication Title

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To the men and women who preserve freedom,
making it possible for us to follow more trivial pursuits.

RMR

JDH

faa_au

Author M. Name is professor of sociology at the University of Colorado in Boulder. In 1975, he received his Ph.D. in sociology from Washington State University, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Professor Regoli is the author of more than 100 journal publications and books and is past-president and fellow of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and is a Fulbright scholar.

faa_tx

Author M. Name is professor of criminal justice at Grand Valley State University in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He received his Ph.D. in sociology from Washington State University in 1975. Professor Hewitt is the author or co-author of four books and more than 30 articles. His writings have been published in journals such as *Justice Quarterly*, *Crime and Delinquency*, *Law and Human Behavior*, *Social Forces*, *Journal of Social Research*, and *Law and Policy Quarterly*.

faa_tt

Author M. faa_af Professor of sociology, University of Colorado in Boulder. In 1975, he received his Ph.D. in sociology from Washington State University, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Professor Regoli is the author of more than 100 journal publications and books and is past-president and fellow of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and is a Fulbright scholar.

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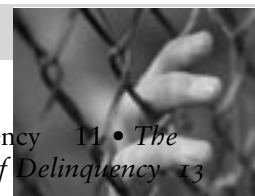
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Poetry

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE	Young Goodman Brown	1835
EDGAR ALLEN POE	The Black Cat	1835

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THIS IS AN A HEAD

Unity and Diversity, Illustrated by “Star Trek,” An American Myth Really Long
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“United We Stand”--11

From Mass Culture to Affinity Groups 30

Icarians in America 44

“How Ethnic!” 63

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THIS IS ANOTHER HEAD

Unity and Diversity, Illustrated by “Star Trek,” An American Myth Really Long
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If it is true that in teaching we learn, we have had the good fortune to do quite a bit of both since the first edition of *Delinquency in Society* was published in 1991. Its continued success is a reflection of what we learn from the comments and suggestions of our students, our professional colleagues, and their students around the country who read the book. We do enjoy hearing compliments, but we pay very • How would you define and describe lifespan development?

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- What are the different views of lifespan development?
- *Multidirectional*. Constant changes take place in the dynam Between biology and culture during a person’s lifespan. *Society* was published. We do enjoy hearing compliments, but we pay very • How would you define and

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THE A HEAD A HEAD

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Limitations of NCVS Data

Since 1929 the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has collected crime data from local law enforcement agencies. The data are published in an annual report entitled *Crime in the United States*, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). The data are published in an annual report entitled *Crime in the United States*, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

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fpr_hc

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NOTES

1. This was a course at the University of Massachusetts Boston, a public urban university with about 12,000 students, all of whom commute.
2. The class had read an excerpt from C. Wright Mills, *The Sociological Imagination* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1959), in which Mills discusses personal troubles and public issues.

C. Warren Hollister
University of California, Berkeley

ffm_tx_a

This book is designed to assist readers who want to make the most of these opportunities. Writing for Print and Digital Media helps students develop the superb writing skills they'll need to succeed as media professionals. We're not talking only about a writer's knowledge of grammar, spelling, punctuation and style, although these fundamentals are critical.

Our vision of writing is much broader and much deeper than that. Stated most simply, good writers produce copy that is accurate, compelling, fair, balanced, complete, clear and concise—and they do that within laws, professional standards and ethical codes of conduct that inform all of their work. They have mastered a complex array of skills and know how to apply them, often under difficult circumstances. Here are some of the characteristics that we hope readers of this book will develop as they study and apply the concepts outlined here and by their teachers.

fto_lb_a

- Good writers are critical thinkers who can effectively use the research tools discussed in this book to analyze problems and find solutions. If they want to know, for example, whether a community's police department is unfairly targeting minorities in a traffic control program, they know how to do a systematic study of records.
- Good writers try to adopt the objective approach and all that entails. They are, for example, skeptical of authority; dedicated to accuracy, completeness, precision and clarity; creative; consistent in making strategic decisions; fair and impartial; unwilling to support any political, social, cultural or economic interests that conflict with public or professional interests; ethical in their professional and personal lives;

ffm_ha_a

THIS IS AN A HEAD

Mass media are among the most exciting, important and dynamic institutions in communities around the globe. Careers in mass communication provide opportunities for those so inclined to have positive, profound impacts on social, political, cultural and economic conditions wherever they live. The responsibilities of journalists and public relations practitioners are great, but the rewards are, too.

ffm_au_a

Pamela J. Ferris
Distinguished Teaching Professor
Northern Illinois University

ffm_af_a

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“Mass media are among the most exciting, important and dynamic institutions in communities around the globe. Careers in mass communication provide opportunities for those so inclined to have positive, profound impacts on social, political, cultural and economic conditions wherever they live.”

—Bob Hope

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fpl_et

Good writers are critical thinkers who can effectively use the research tools discussed in this book to analyze problems and find solutions. Good writers try to adopt the objective approach and all that entails. Good writers understand the social, political, legal, economic and cultural contexts within which they work. When the researchers did include girls in their samples, it was typically to see how girls fit into boys’ equations. That is, rather than include in the study a means of and culture during a person’s lifespan, assessing how girls’ lives might be differen

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fak_tx

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fak_lu

Roy L. Austin, *Pennsylvania State University*
 James J. Chriss, *Cleveland State University*
 Matt DeLisi, *Iowa State University*
 Mary Jackson, *East Carolina University*
 David F. Machell, *Western Connecticut State University*

fak_au

While this edition continues to provide a comprehensive theoretical framework for understanding the evolving phenomenon of delinquency and society's response to the problem, it has been thoroughly updated to reflect the most current trends

fak_ur

Bob Regoli
regoli@spot.colorado.edu

John D. Hewitt
hewittj@gvsu.edu

faknt_tx

As a full-service publisher of quality educational products, McGraw-Hill does much more than just sell textbooks to your students. We create and publish an extensive array of print, video and digital supplements to support instruction on your campus. Orders of new (versus used) textbooks help us to defray the cost of developing such supplements.

part **1**

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***Nature and Extent
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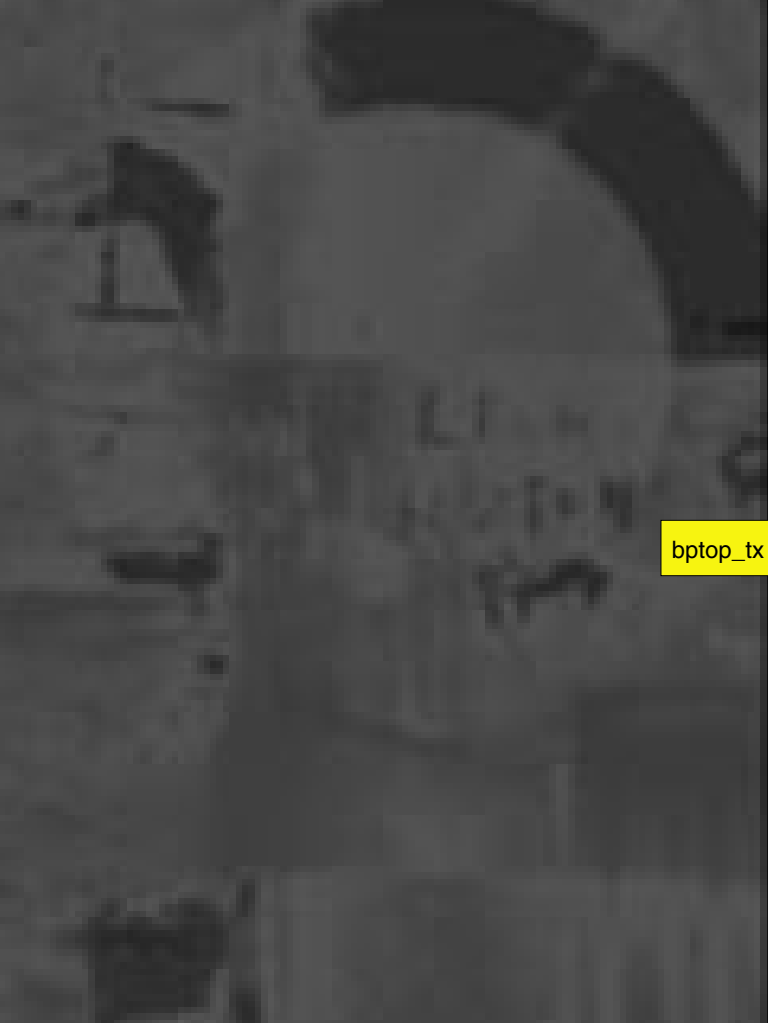
outline

Defining Delinquency 00

Measuring Delinquency 00

Violent Youth Crime 00

Illegal Drug Use and Delinquency 00



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IN SECTION 1 you are introduced to the problem of defining and measuring delinquency. Delinquency is not a simple problem that is easy to describe or measure. Just what delinquency is and how to measure it has been problematic for hundreds of years. This opening section will also introduce two specific problem areas of delinquency: youth violence and illegal drug use. Chapter 1 reports on the status of children. Past and present definitions of delinquency also are reviewed. Legal definitions of delinquency that regulated the behavior of children in the American colonies, legal reforms of the child-saving movement at the end of the 19th century, and recent changes in state and federal laws are also discussed.

The focus of Chapter 2 is on the prevalence and incidence of delinquency. A student recently asked, “What difference does it make whether I know how much delinquency there is?” Knowing how much and what kind of delinquency is committed by juveniles with what characteristics, living in which neighborhoods, having what kinds of social networks, and leading what kinds of lives is vital to understanding where the problem of juvenile crime exists in U.S. society. Such knowledge helps us to understand the problem more completely. Is delinquency only a problem of lower-class males who attend quality schools, troubled children from good families, and “nice” children experimenting with drugs, alcohol, and sex? Chapter 2 reports on how delinquency is measured and what those measures tell us about the extent and nature of the problem.

NOTES

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bptnt_ln

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part

10

Nature and Extent of Design Title Format Subtitle

Once we acknowledge that all women are affected by the racial order of society, then it becomes clear that the insights of multiracial feminism provide an analytical framework, not solely for understanding the experiences of women of color but for understanding all women, and men, as well.

—Maxine Baca Zinn and Bonnie Thornton Dill

bpt_qd

bpt_qdau

The gender system is socially constructed. Political, educational, occupational, and religious institutions, along with the family, create and enforce expectations for how women and men should behave in all know societies. Although the gender rules vary from one cultural setting to another, all settings have such rules, and most of these rules area rooted in patriarchy—the control or dominance of women by men, and the controle of less empowered men by men with more power. Within these institutions, people are systematically socialized to become women or men via comples processes of learning and are frequently bombarded with gender rules from many sources simultaneously.

bptop_tx



bpt_tx

TWENTIETH-CENTURY RENAISSANCE

bpt_ha

By 1915, fifty years after the end of the Civil War, a new age of literary expression had begun. In the 1920s, the volume of American literary activity, the large number of new authors, the high level of their powers, the originality, daring, and general success of new forms of expression, and the absorbed response of a reading public larger and more critical than ever before produced a new national literature that rivaled in brilliance the regional flowering of New England a century earlier. The basis for this twentieth-century renaissance was established during the second decade of the century; the First World War barely interrupted the tide of innovation, although it provided fresh themes and focused even more sharply on the spiritual problems and disillusionments of this critical

generation of writers.

Chapter 3 examines the current crisis of youth violence. The nature and extent of violent crimes committed by adolescents, the rise in violence, the role of firearms, and approaches to preventing juvenile violence are all discussed.

bptop_lu

- Jeff Jacoby, “Who’s White? Who’s Hispanic? Who Cares”
- Ellen Ullman, “Needed: Techies Who Know Shakespeare
- Chuck D, “‘Free’ Music Can Free the Artist”
- Joanne Jacobs, “End the War on Drugs”
- Dick Boland, “Serving Time the Old-Fashioned Way”
- Cathy Young, “Women, Sex and Rape”
- James Barszcz, “Can You Be Educated from a Distance?”
- Mona Charen, “Living Together: Test Run for Loneliness”

Chapter 3 examines the current crisis of youth violence. The nature and extent of violent crimes committed by adolescents, the rise in violence, the role of

bpt_tx

firearms, and approaches to preventing juvenile violence are all discussed.

In an interesting and moving account of what it's like to be the only black person in a group of white lesbians, writer Paula Ross reports,

bptop_et

There is rarely a time when I can attend to my self as lesbian apart from my self as black, a diasporic offspring, one of the millions of Africa's daughters dispersed by imperialism, greed, and an overweening appetite for colonization. I stand around this campfire with fifteen other lesbians. We are all erotically and sexually connected to other women. My lover's butch and my femme identities are not questioned for an instant. But even here, I cannot forget about race. They can forget—perhaps at their own peril, but they do have the option.

The last chapter in this section (Chapter 4) probes into illegal drug use by juveniles. Several factors are identified that help to explain why many people believe there is a drug crisis in the United States. Drawing on arrest data from the Uniform Crime Reports and self-report surveys of youth, however, we find adolescent drug use actually decreased during the late 1980s and only started to increase again in the mid-1990s. After a discussion of sociological theories of adolescent drug use, the relationship between drugs and delinquency is examined ●

GINO: I think the chapter objectives elements were not set up correctly. These elements don't look anything like the sample manuscript. I have reset all these elements to match the style of the manuscript. Please let me know which page's elements to use in the specs.

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Chapter Title goes here and Design

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chapter objectives

PATTERNS OF ADOLESCENT DRUG USE

Measuring Adolescent Drug Use
Current Adolescent Drug Use
Trends in Drug Use
Changes in Adolescent Attitudes Toward Drugs

CAUSES OF ADOLESCENT DRUG USE

Double Failure b the Individual
Learning to Use Drugs
Weakening of Social Controls
This is a B-head
This is a C-head
Socialization into Drug Use by the Subculture

DRUG USE AND DELINQUENCY

Drugs and Delinquency
Drugs, Delinquent Friends, and Delinquency

RESPONDING TO ADOLESCENT DRUG USE

Punitive, or Law Enforcement, Response
Education, Prevention, and Treatment
Decriminalization

Changing Lives bchob_st/ bchob_ha

CONCLUSIONS

KEY TERMS

GETTING CONNECTED

CAUSES OF ADOLESCENT DRUG USE

Double Failure b the Individual
Learning to Use Drugs
Weakening of Social Controls
Socialization into Drug Use by the Subculture

DRUG USE AND DELINQUENCY

Drugs and Delinquency
Drugs, Delinquent Friends, and Delinquency

RESPONDING TO ADOLESCENT DRUG USE

Punitive, or Law Enforcement, Response
Education, Prevention, and Treatment
Decriminalization
Changing Lives and Environments

CONCLUSIONS



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4

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Chapter Title

L. Ruth Struyk and Lisa M. Mehlig
Northern Illinois University

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chapter outline

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INTRODUCTION

The Role of History in the Social Studies Curriculum

The Role of the Historian

Perspectives in Hiistory

Primary Source Documents

ANOTHER FIRST LEVEL OUTLINE HEAD

WebQuests

Artifacts

Place in History

Time in History

Science, Technology, and History

Biographies

Historical Fiction

Non-fiction

ANOTHER FIRST LEVEL OUTLINE HEAD WITH A RUNOVER

The Role of History in the Social Studies Curriculum

The Role of the Historian

Perspectives in Hiistory

Primary Source Documents

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How Does Change Happen?
Women and Political Activism
Building Alliances for the
Twenty-First Century

Questions for Reflection
Finding Out More on the Web
Taking Action
Readings

bopob_lu

Readers will:

bopob_st

- appreciate the importance of history in teaching social studies.
- understand the role of historians in preserving history
- learn a variety of methods and materials to stimulate children’s interest in history.

bopob_lb

Introduction

bopob_ha

Teaching social studies as an interdisciplinary approach has resulted in increased instructional time at the elementary level as teachers integrate social studies into art, language arts, math, music, physical education, and science. Rather than “running out of time” to fit social studies in during the school day, many teachers have viewed social studies as a content area in which the other content areas can be extended and taught.

bopob_tx

Over the past several years, social studies has become a more visible school subject, and the conception of learning social studies has evolved from doing and knowing to experiencing and making meaning.

bopob_tx_a

Students may then check the World Wide Web for sites. Patricia gives the students a list with which they must start.

bopob_hb

Web Sites for World War II

bopob_hc

Holocaust Sites

bopob_ur

<http://www.altavista.ggital.com/cgbin/query?pg=q&what=web&fmtz&q=RESCUERS>

This site gives information on individuals who helped save Jews from the Holocaust.

<http://yvs.shani.net/>

This is the location for the United States Holocaust Museum.

<http://www.channels.no/AnneFran.html>

This is the location of the Anne Frank House in Amsterdam.

The English economist Sir Josiah Stamp cautions us about relying too heavily on crime statistics. This is because some juveniles are **falsely accused** (believed to have committed a crime when they did not) and others are **secret delinquents** (their crimes are not known to the police). To alleviate these problems, criminologists estimate the **prevalence** (number of juveniles committing delinquency) and **incidence** (number of delinquent acts committed) of delinquency using three sources of data: the Uniform Crime Reports, National Crime Victimization Survey, and self-report studies.

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Crimes known to the police. These are crimes police know about. They may be crimes reported to police or crimes police discovered on their own. These are crimes police know about. They may be crimes reported to police or crimes police discovered on their own.

Number of arrests. These are crimes police know about. They may be crimes reported to police or crimes police discovered on their own. These are crimes police know about. They may be crimes reported to police or crimes police discovered on their own.

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bch_es

In previous centuries the term “Stigma” was used to describe a distinguishing mark burned or cut into the flesh (as was often used with slaves and criminals). Nowadays, a stigma is any mark of disgrace or inferiority.

bch_eset

The day that Brown denies any student freedom of speech is the day I give up my presidency of the university.

As the readings in this section show, many groups are stigmatized in American society, including people with physical disabilities, dwarfs, fat people, and racial minorities. In some cases, these groups have been stigmatized for millennia. For example, Leviticus (from the Old Testament) explicitly forbids anyone who is blind, lame, too short, too tall, or physically deformed from approaching an altar. In other cases, the stigma is a product of contemporary culture. For instance, overweight people suffer from severe stigmatization as a result of current societal norms favoring thinness (a change from the plumpness that was considered ideal a few generations ago).

Beginning in 1973, the federal government started to generate crime victimization data by surveying citizens. Each year interviews are conducted with persons age

bch_fn_a

**Editor’s Note:* Footnote variation example Richard Lerner, s. The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). The data are pub-

4

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Chapter Title

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bchba_nm

box 4-2 RACISM THEN

bchba_tx

Individuals and societies have little hope of solving their problems and achieving meaningful change if they don't have accurate, complete and unbiased information on which to base their tough decisions. Knowledge is critical as societies decide which pollution control plans to adopt, whose taxes to cut or which wars to fight. And information is crucial as an individual decides which candidate to support, what doctor to visit, which movie to attend or what car to buy.

"Someday, my son will be called a spic for the first time; this is as much a part of the Puerto Rican experience as the music he gleefully dances to. I hope he will tell me. I hope that I can help him handle the glowing toxic waste of his rage. I hope that I can explain clearly why there are those waiting for him to explode, to confirm their stereotypes of the hot-blooded, bad-tempered Latino male."

—Martin Espada

bchba_qd

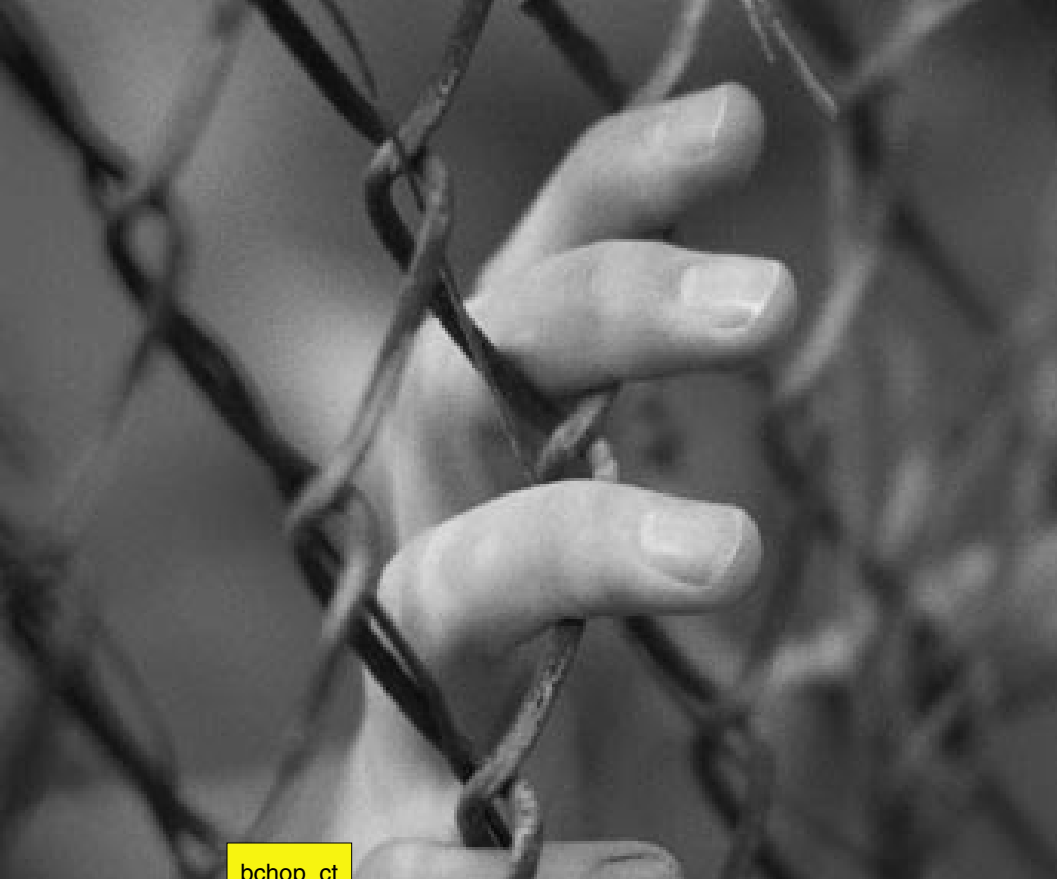
bchba_qdau

bchba_tx

Individuals and societies have little hope of solving their problems and achieving meaningful change if they don't have accurate, complete and unbiased information on which to base their tough decisions. Knowledge is critical as societies decide which pollution control plans to adopt, whose taxes to cut or which wars to fight. And information is crucial as an individual decides which candidate to support, what doctor to visit, which movie to attend or what car to buy.

bchba_la

1. Audiences tend to avoid confused, obscure writing, and to seek more easily understood material.
2. Writers often can create feelings of immediacy and drama through the effective use of short sentences and paragraphs, particularly for television or radio.



bchop_ct

This is a chapter opening photo captions, sets in sans serif font.

Source: Richard Lerner, *Human Development, 2d ed.* (New York: Random House, 1986).

bchop_ctfn

Chapter Title goes here and second line

Chapter Format Subtitle goes here

bchop_qd

“When the researchers did include girls in their samples, it was typically to see how girls fit into boys’ equations. That is, rather than include in the study a means of assessing how girls’ lives might be different from boys’ lives, girls’ delinquency has typically been viewed as peripheral and unnecessary to understanding juvenile offending and processing.”

—Quote A. Author

bchop_qdau

IN CHAPTER 4 you are introduced to the problem of defining and measuring delinquency. Delinquency is not a simple problem that is easy to describe or measure. Just what delinquency is and how to measure it has been problematic for hundreds of years. This opening section will also introduce two specific problem areas of delinquency: youth violence and illegal drug use.

bchob_tx

The focus of Chapter 2 is on the prevalence and incidence of delinquency. A student recently asked, "What difference does it make between the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and the FBI Crime Reports (UCR)?"

- How would you define and describe lifespan development?
- What are the different views of lifespan development?
- Multidirectional. Constant changes take place in the dynamic between biology and culture during a person's lifespan.

Chapter 1 reports on the status of children. Past and present definitions of delinquency also are reviewed. Legal definitions of delinquency that regulated the behavior of children in the American colonies, legal reforms of the child-saving movement at the end of the 19th century, and recent changes in state and federal laws are also discussed.

bchob_lb

Past and present make whether I know how much delinquency there is?" Knowing how much and what kind of delinquency is committed by juveniles with what characteristics, living in which neighborhoods, having what kinds of social networks, and leading what kinds of lives is vital to understanding where the problem of juvenile crime exists in U.S. society. Such knowledge helps us to understand the problem more completely. Is delinquency only a problem of lower-class males who attend quality schools, troubled children from good families, and "nice" children experimenting with drugs, alcohol, and sex?

--Extract Author Name

Chapter 1 reports on the status of children. Past and present definitions of delinquency also are reviewed. Legal definitions of delinquency that regulated the behavior of children in the American colonies, legal reforms of the child-saving movement at the end of the 19th century, and recent changes in state and federal laws are also discussed.

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bchob_et

bchob_la

bchop_tx

The English economist Sir Josiah Stamp cautions us about relying too heavily on crime statistics. This is because some juveniles are **falsely accused** (believed to have committed a crime when they did not) and others are **secret delinquents** (their crimes are not known to the police). To alleviate these problems, criminologists estimate the **prevalence** (number of juveniles committing delinquency) and **incidence** (number of delinquent acts committed) of delinquency using three sources of data: the Uniform Crime Reports, National Crime Victimization Survey, and self-report studies.

bch_ettt

EXTRACT TITLE

bch_et

When the researchers did include girls in their samples, it was typically to see how girls fit into boys' equations. That is, rather than include in the study a means of and culture during a person's lifespan, assessing how girls' lives might be different

bch_etlb

- What are the different views of lifespan development?
- Multidirectional. Constant changes take place in the dynamic between biology

bch_etha

Extract A-head

bch_etlu

What are the different views of lifespan development?
Multidirectional. Constant changes take place in the dynamic between biology

—Extract Author

Source: Richard Lerner, Human Development, 2d ed. (New York: Random House, 1986).

bch_etau

bch_etso

bch_ha

A LONGER A HEAD A HEAD A HEAD AA

marginal note title

For certain social phenomena, there is a difference between empirical reality and people's perceived reality. How do empirical and perceived realities differ when evaluating the prevalence of school crime or mass killings in high schools? Is the public foolish for believing that schools are endlessly dangerous or justified in their fears?

Since 1929 the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has collected crime data from local law enforcement agencies. The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

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Trends in Youth Violence

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www.mhhe.com

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bch_hc

C-Level Heads Since 1929 the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has collected crime data from local law enforcement agencies. The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

bch_lb

- How would you define and describe lifespan development?
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A LONGER A HEAD A HEAD A HEAD A HEAD

Beginning in 1973, the federal government started to generate crime victimization data by surveying citizens. Each year interviews are conducted with persons age 12 and older in a nationally representative sample of about 49,000 households (about 101,000 persons). They are asked whether they have been the victim of any of seven crimes of interest.

Limitations of NCVS Data

Since 1929 the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has collected crime data from local law enforcement agencies. The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

bch_la

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bch_hd

D-Level Heads Since 1929 the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has collected

icon

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www.mhhe.com

bfant_ur

Because of lethal school violence involving the use of guns, many schools have installed metal detectors. Do you agree with such a policy? what is more important: community safety or individual civil liberty?

bch_ct

Source: The Image Bank

bch_ctfn



The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

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$$A + B = C$$

bch_eq

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bch_fn

¹Footnote example Richard Lerner, s. The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Rep. A Poetry footnote

bfbnt_tt_a marginal note title

bfbnt_tx_a Visit the Online Learning Center for Sociology Matters to access quizzes, review activities, and other learning tools.

bfbnt_ur_a www.mhhe.com

table 4-1 Percent Change in Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes
% CHANGE

OFFENSE	1991-2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
This is a Table Side Head			
Murder	-64.6	-54.0	-54.0
Rape	-26.4	-17.3	-17.3
Robbery	-28.8	-38.1	-38.1
Aggravated assault	- 6.7	-14.7	-14.7
Total violent crime	-16.7	-23.1	-23.1

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States 2000 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), pp. 220, 222, 224.

Box 2.12 Theory in a nutshell

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels

Marx and Engels believed that the ruling class in capitalist societies is responsible for the creation and application of criminal law. Acts threatening interests of the bourgeoisie will be handled by criminal law. In addition, they believed that crime reflected the

Joe: This is an example of a dialogue. Since 1929 the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has collected crime data from local law enforcement agencies.

Jane: The names set flush right in dialogue. demoralization of the surplus population. Acts threatening interests of the bourgeoisie will be handled by crim

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The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). Since 1929

bchbb_nm

bchbb_tt

Box 2.12 Theory in a nutshell

This is the Box Subtitle

Marx and Engels believed that the ruling class in capitalist societies is responsible for the creation and application of criminal law. Acts threatening interests of the bourgeoisie will be handled by criminal law. In addition, they believed that crime reflected the demoralization of the surplus population, which consists of unemployed and underemployed workers.

- Are built on contaminated land or near
- Spray toxic pesticides to kill pests that threaten the surplus population, which consists of unemployed and underemployed workers.

Marx and Engels believed that the ruling class in capitalist societies is responsible for the creation and application of criminal law. Acts threatening interests of the bourgeoisie will be handled by criminal law. In addition, they believed that crime reflected the demoralization of the surplus population, which consists of unemployed and underemployed workers.

bchbb_lb

bchbb_tx

bchbb_tbt

This is a Boxed Table Title

bchbb_tbcn

OFFENSE	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS
1. Murder				
2. Manslaughter				
3. Kidnapping				
4. Robbery				
5. Forcible rape				
6. Forgery				
7. Arson				
8. Burglary				
9. Shoplifting				
10. Used fake ID				

bchbb_tbt

bchbb_tbs

Source: Richard Lerner, *Human Development, 2d ed.* (New York: Random House, 1986).

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bch_lu

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D-Level Heads Since 1929 the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has collected

bchbc_nm

THIS IS ANOTHER BOX TITLE

bchbc_tt

This is the Box Subtitle

bchbc_st

The United States is not the only country facing increases in juvenile violence. Research on recent trends in juvenile crime and violence in European Union countries suggests that the rate of juvenile violence rose sharply in the mid-1980s or early 1990s in every country studied. In some countries, the crime figures increased between 50 and 100 percent. In England and Wales in 1986, for example, approximately 360 of every 100,00 youths ages 14 to 16 were “convicted or cautioned by the police” for violent crimes; in 1994 that figure had climbed to approximately 580 per 100,000. According to Fleisher:

Girls think about relationships as moral contracts; boys don't. Beyond the street rhetoric of the gang, girls' implicit construction of relationships, especially with boys, includes fairness, reciprocity, and equality. . . In what they perceive to be long-term relationships.

In England and Wales in 1986, for example, approximately 360 of every 100,00 youths ages 14 to 16 were “convicted or cautioned by the police” for violent crimes; in 1994 that

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- a. Are built on contaminated land or near an industrial, commercial, or municipal site (e.g., chemical plant, airport, freeway, or landfill) that daily releases toxic chemicals into the air and surrounding community.
- b. Spray toxic pesticides to kill pests that subsequently contaminate carpets and floors and leave pesticide residue behind in the sprayed areas.

In England and Wales in 1986, for example, approximately 360 of every 100,00 youths ages 14 to 16 were “convicted or cautioned by

Sources: Poisoned Schools (Falls Church, VA: Center for Health, Environment and Justice, 2001) (The full report is available at www.childproofing@chej.org or by telephoning 703-237-2249);

Sources: Poisoned Schools (Falls Church, VA: Center for Health, Environment and Justice, 2001) (The full report is available at

bchbc_tx

bchbc_la

bchbc_et

bc

box 4-5 **BOX TITLE**

This is the Box Subtitle

Michael Alavarado, a 17-year-old boy, participated in an attempted truck-jacking with a friend, Paul Soto. Soto pulled out a gun and approached Francisco Castaneda who was standing near his truck in the parking lot of a shopping mall in Santa Fe Springs, California. Soto demanded money and the ignition keys from Castaneda, and when Castaneda refused to comply, Soto shot him.

bchbc_In

bchbc_ha

PART I OFFENSES (THE INDEX CRIMES)

In England and Wales in 1986, for example, approximately 360 of every 100,00 youths ages 14 to 16 were “convicted or cautioned by the police” for violent crimes; in 1994 that fig.

bchbc_lb

- *Burglary*—Are built on contaminated land or near an industrial, commercial, or municipal site (e.g., chemical plant, airport, freeway, or landfill) that daily releases toxic chemicals into the air and surrounding community.
- *Arson*—Are built on contaminated land or near an industrial, commercial, or municipal site (e.g., chemical plant, airport, freeway, or landfill) that daily releases toxic chemicals into the air and surrounding community.

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In England and Wales in 1986, for example, approximately 360 of every 100,00 youths ages 14 to 16 were “convicted or cautioned.

Burglary—Of those arrested, 87 percent are prosecuted.

Arson—Average period of confinement in prison for arson is 13 months.

bchbc_lu

PART I OFFENSES (THE INDEX CRIMES)

1. *Burglary*—Are built on contaminated land or near an industrial, commercial, or municipal site (e.g., chemical plant, airport, freeway, or landfill) that daily releases toxic chemicals into the air and surrounding com-

bchbb_Infi

bchbc_ct
bchbb_ct

Because of lethal school violence involving the use of guns, many schools have installed metal detectors. Do you agree with such a policy? What is more important: community safety or individual civil liberty?



table 4-1 Percent Change in Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes

(Table Subtitle)

OFFENSE	1991-2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
Murder	-64.6	-54.0	-54.0
Rape	-26.4	-17.3	-17.3
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Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States 2000 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), pp. 220, 222, 224.

bch_qd “Since 1929 the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has collected crime data from local law enforcement agencies.” —Quote Author bch_qdau

The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

bch_ea P₁: This is an example of an example. Since 1929 the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has collected crime data from local law enforcement agencies.

P₂: Another line of an example.

Thanatopsis¹

bch_pott To him who in ove of Nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language; for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and smile
And eloquence of beauty, she glides

bch_potx To him who in ove of Nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language; for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and smile
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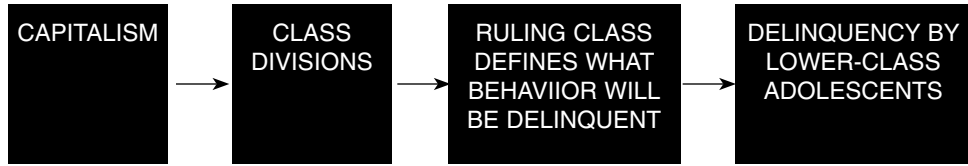
—Poetry author bch_poau

bch_pofn 1. A Poetry footnote example Richard Lerner, s. The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Rep. A Poetry footnote example Richard Lerner, s. The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Rep. A Poetry footnote example Richard Lerner, s. The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). The data are published in an annual report entitled

bch_fgnm

figure 4-1 Mapping Delinquency Theory: Conflict Theory

bch_fggt



bch_fgct

Because of lethal school violence involving the use of guns, many schools have installed metal detectors.

bch_fgso

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States 2000 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice,

Thorsten Sellin

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bch_lr

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Drugs are widely used, and while most drug use is legal, many adolescents are involved in the use of illicit drugs. Adolescent drug use is one of the most important problems facing children today, according to recent opinion polls. In spite of declines in reported drug use during much of the 1980s, juvenile drug use has increased since the early 1990s especially among younger adolescents.

bcesu_ha

Thorsten Sellin

bcesu_tx

Sociological theories suggest that the causes of adolescent drug use are varied. Strain theory posits that drug use is the result of a youth's failure to make it either in the legitimate or the illegitimate world. Drugs are widely used, and while most drug use is legal, many adolescents are involved in the use of illicit drugs. Adolescent drug use is one of the most important problems facing children today, according to recent opinion polls. In spite of declines in reported drug use during much of the 1980s, juvenile drug use has increased since the early 1990s especially among younger adolescents.

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bcekt_tm

aging-out phenomenon The gradual decline of participation in crime after the teenage years.

bond The glue that connects a child to society.

cultural transmission The process by which criminal values are transmitted from one generation to the next.

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aging-out phenomenon The gradual decline of participation in crime after the teenage years.

summary

bcesu_tt

key terms

bcekt_tt

bchsc_tt

bchsc_nm

SECTION TITLE GOES HERE

SECTION 4

bchsc_ha

A LONGER A HEAD A HEAD A HEAD AA

bchsc_tx / bscop_tx

English economist Sir Josiah Stamp cautions us about relying too heavily on crime statistics. This is because some juveniles are falsely accused (believed to have committed a crime when they did not) and others are secret delinquents (their crimes are not know to the police).

“Since 1929 the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has collected crime data from local law enforcement agencies.”

—Quote Author

bchsc_qd

bchsc_qdau

bchsc_lb

- How would you define and describe lifespan development?
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bscba_tt

This is a Boxed Title

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Box A-level head

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bscba_lu

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Persons arrested. These are crimes police know about. They may be

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bchsc_et

Since 1929 the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has collected crime data from local law enforcement agencies. The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States

Case Study

Case Study Title Introduction to Clinical Materials and Learning

bcs_tt

Case Study Subtitle

bcs_st

bcsop_tx

IS PROFESSOR OS SOCIOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF IN Boulder. In 1975, he received his Ph.D. in sociology from Washington State Unsources of data: the Uniform Crime Reports, National Crime Victimization Survey, and self-report studies.

bcs_ettt

CASE EXTRACT TITLE

Ernal publications and books and is past-president and fellow of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and is a Fulbright scholar. This professor of criminal justice at Grand Valley State University in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He received his Ph.D. in sociology from Washington State University in 1975. Professor gists estimate the prevalence (number of juveniles committing delinquency) and incidence.

—Case Extract Author

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Crime and Delinquency, Law and Human Behavior, Social Forces, Journal of Social Research, and Law and Policy

bcsac_tt

Activity #1

bcsac_tx

Quarterly. is professor of criminal justice at Grand Valley State University in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He received his Ph.D. in sociology from Washington State University in 1975. Professor gists estimate the prevalence.

bcsac_au

Activity Author

He Is professor of criminal justice at Grand Valley State University in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He received his Ph.D. in

bcsfa_tt

CASE EXHIBIT AMENDMENT

Name: _____

Date: _____

bcsfa_fi

A-head of the Exhibit

bcsfa_ha

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Professor of criminal justice at Grand Valley State University in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He received his Ph.D. in sociology from Washington State University in 1975. Professor gists estimate the prevalence (number of juveniles committing delin writings have been published in journals such as Justice Quarterly, Crime and Delinquency, Law and Human Behavior, Social Forces, Journal of Social Research, and Law and Policy.

bcsfa_lc

Check Only 2:

- _____ Stress Management
- _____ Time Management
- _____ Career Alternatives for Teachers

bcsba_nm

bcsba_tt

Box 0.0 East Side School Referral Form Case Study Box Subtitle

His writings have been published in journals such as Justice Quarterly, Crime and Delinquency, Law and Human Behavior, Social Forces, Journal of Social Research, and Law and Policy Quarterly. Grand Rapids, Michigan. He received his Ph.D. in sociology from Washington State.

bcsba_st

bcsba_tx

CASE STUDY BOX TABLE TITLE

bcsba_tbt

bcsba_tbcn

Column Head	Column Head
Table entry	Table entry
This is a longer table entry	Table entry

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1. For Additional seources of clinical materials and leearning exerinces, see Carl D. Arsborough's and Katherine L. Kasten, *Educational Leadership: Case Stiuidees* Ed. 288-877.

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Web Explorations

bczt

www.statenews.org

A website by the Council of State Governments. Three or four state politics news stories are highlighted and, so you can read the whole story yourself, a link to the newspaper is provided; it is updated every day. Also, click on "Think Tanks," an excellent list of research organizations that focus on politics, government, and policy.

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www.statenews.org

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SECOND AMENDMENT

bcshb

B-head of the Case

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Subtitle Variation

In sociology from Washington State University in 1975. ccts committed) les. His writings have been published in journals In sociology from Washington State University in 1975. ccts committed) les. His writings have been published in journals

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bchrd_tt

READING TITLE

bchrd_au

bchrd_st

Reading Subtitle

—C . Warren Hollister

bchrd_autx

English economist Sir Josiah Stamp cautions us about relying too heavily on crime statistics. This is because some juveniles are falsely accused (believed to have committed a crime when they did not) and others are secret delinquents (their crimes are not know to the police). Since 1929 the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has collected crime data from local law enforcement agencies. The data are published in an annual report entitled *Crime in the United States*, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). Since 1929 the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has collected crime data from.

bchrd_nm

Reading 5.5

bchrd_ha

A LONGER A HEAD A HEAD A HEAD AA

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bchrd_et

When the researchers did include girls in their samples, it was typically to see how girls fit into boys' equations. That is, rather than include in the study a

bchrd_lb

- How would you define and describe lifespan development?
- What are the different views of lifespan development?
- Multidirectional. Constant changes take place in the dynamic between biology and culture during a person's lifespan

English economist Sir Josiah Stamp cautions us about relying too heavily on crime statistics. This is because some juveniles are falsely accused (believed to have committed a crime when they did not) and others are secret delinquents (their crimes are not know to the police). Since 1929 the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has collected crime data from local law enforcement agencies. The data are published in an annual repTo him who in ove of Nature holds

bchrd_potx

Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language; for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and smile
And eloquence of beauty, she glides

—Poetry author

bchrd_poau

bchrd_estt

bchrd_esau

bchrd_estx

brdnt_tt

bchrd_in / brdnt_in

bchrd_fn

LOVE AND LOSS IN “SLIPPING”

Catherine Hupel

Joan Aleshire’s poem demonstrates the strong emotions the speaker feels for her father. She describes with kind understanding the symptoms of his aging and indicates her pleasure at feeling closer to her father than she has in the past. Nevertheless, although the speaker clearly loves her father, some of the figurative language in the poem suggests a darker side to their new closeness.

NOTES

1. This was a course at the University of Massachusetts Boston, a public urban university with about 12,000 students, all of whom commute.
2. The class had read an excerpt from C. Wright Mills, *The Sociological Imagination* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1959), in which Mills discusses personal troubles and public issues.

¹Footnote example Richard Lerner, s. The data are published in an annual report entitled Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). Crime in the United States, which is frequently referred to as the Uniform Crime Rep.

bchrd_tt

READING TITLE

bchrd_st_a

Reading Subtitle

—C . Warren Hollister
Reading Author Affiliation

bchrd_au_a

bchrd_af

Reading 5.5

brdop_tx_a

In previous centuries the term “Stigma” was used to describe a distinguishing mark burned or cut into the flesh (as was often used with slaves and criminals). Nowadays, a stigma is any mark of disgrace or inferiority. In previous centuries the term “Stigma” was used to describe a distinguishing mark burned or cut into the flesh (as was often used with slaves and criminals). Nowadays, a stigma is any mark of disgrace or inferiority.

As the readings in this section show, many groups are stigmatized in American society, including people with physical disabilities, dwarfs, fat people, and racial minorities. In some cases, these groups have been stigmatized for millennia. For example, *Leviticus* (from the Old Testament) explicitly forbids anyone who is blind, lame, too short, too tall, or physically deformed from approaching an altar. In other cases, the stigma is a product of contemporary culture. For instance, overweight people suffer from severe stigmatization as a result of current societal norms favoring thinness (a change from the plumpness that was considered ideal a few generations ago).

Reading A Head Variation

As you read this section’s articles, ask yourself whether you stigmatize any groups. If, after thinking about it, you realized that you would not date certain people because of their height, weight, or other physical characteristics over which they have no control, consider whether this is different from excluding people on the basis of their race.

bchrd_nm

bchrd_ha_a

bchrd_tx_a

bchrd_hb_a

Rough Outline

As you read this section's articles, ask yourself whether you stigmatize any groups. If, after thinking about it, you realized that you would not date certain people because of their height, weight, or other physical characteristics over which they have no control, consider whether this is different from excluding people on the basis of their race.

bchrd_ln_a

1. Introduction

Thesis-like idea--the nature of time seems to be his main argument, but her really claims that women have no worth outside of their value to men.

The speaker devalues the lady's desires, frightens her with his language.

2. Speaker thinks the mistress's values and decisions are fantastic

What he presents as her idea of time and the world (the dreamland).

His world (and desires) as the opposed reality.

3. Mistress (and all women) only valuable to him based on their sexual allure and ability to please him.

bchrd_lu_a

THE TEMPEST

bchrd_tt_b

—William Shakespeare

bchrd_au

bchrd_ha_b

Names of the Actors

ALONSO, *King of Naples*

SEBASTIAN, *his brother*

PROSPERO, *the right Duke of Milan*

ANTONIO, *his brother, the usurping Duke of Milan*

FERDINAND, *son to the King of Naples*

GONZALO, *an honest old councillor*

The scene: *An uninhabited island*

[ACT 1, SCENE 1]

[On board ship, off the island's coast.]

(A tempestuous noise of thunder and lightning heard. Enter a SHIPMASTER and a BOATSWAIN.)

MASTER: *Boatswain!*

BOATSWAIN: *Here, Master. What cheer?*

MASTER: *Good, speak to the mariners. Fall to 't yarely, or we run ourselves aground. Bestir, bestir!* *(Exit.)*

(Enter MARINERS.)

BOATSWAIN: *Heigh my hearts! Cheerly, cheerly, my hearts! Yare, yare! Take in the topsail. Tend to the Master's whistle.—Blow till thou burst thy wind, if room enough!*

bchrd_lu_b

bchrd_hb_b

bchrd_tx_b

bceex_tt /
bcent_tt /
bcepq_tt

end of chapter notes
additional readings

National statistics on drug and alcohol abuse are available at a number of websites. Two excellent sites for current data based on national surveys are:

National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse

<http://www.casacolumbia.org>

bceex_ur

1. In the FYI section of the site, take the “tweens and teens” CASA quiz.
2. In the FYI section of the site, read the checklist for parents which asks them “How good are your Parent Power skills?”
3. In the FYI section of the site, read the checklist for parents which asks them “How good are your Parent Power skills?”

This is an Exercise B Head

bceex_hb

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bceex_tx /
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bceex_in /
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bcear_tt

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Suggested Readings and Works Cited

bcear_ha / bceex_ha

Ahmad, Nashiah. “*Strikes Hit Two Washington State Districts.*” Education Week (18 September 2002). www.edweek.org. Review of teacher strikes at the opening of the 2002–2003 school year.

American Federation of Teachers. “*Good News/Bad News for Teacher Salaries, AFT Releases Latest State-by-State Teacher Salary Survey.*” (16 July 2002). <http://www.aft.org>.

Berube, Maurice. *Teacher Politics: The Influence of Unions*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1988. This is a very good introduction to the contemporary politics of teachers’ unions.

bcear_tx

bcear_lu / bsurf_lu

erf_ha

REFERENCES A-HEAD GOES HERE

Sociological theories suggest that the causes of adolescent drug use are varied. Strain theory posits that drug use is the result of a youth's failure to make it either in the legitimate or the illegitimate world. Drugs are widely used, and while most drug use is legal, many adolescents are involved in the use of illicit drugs. Adolescent drug use is one of the most important problems facing children today, according to recent opinion polls. In spite of declines in reported drug use during much of the 1980s, juvenile drug use has increased since the early 1990s especially among younger adolescents.

Number of arrests. These are crimes police know about. They may be crimes reported to police or crimes police discovered on their own.

erf_tx

erf_lu

Persons arrested. These are crimes police know about. They may be crimes reported to police or crimes police discovered on

erf_ln

1. Travis Hirschi, *Causes of Delinquency* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969).
2. Clifford Shad and Henry McKay, *Juvenile Delinquency in Urban Areas* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1942); Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay, *Juvenile Delinquency in Urban Areas: Revised Edition* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1969).
3. Travis Hirschi, *Causes of Delinquency* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969).
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Amendments to the U.S. Constsitution

FIRST AMENDMENT

is professor of sociology at University of Colorado in Boulder. In 1975, he received his Ph.D. in sociology from Washington State University. Sources of data: the Uniform Crime Reports, National Crime Victimization Survey, and self-report studies. Publications and books and is past-president and fellow of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and is a Fulbright scholar. This professor of criminal justice at Grand Valley State University in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He received his Ph.D. in sociology from Washington State University in 1975. Professor gists estimate the prevalence (number of juveniles committing delinquency) and incidence (number of delinquent acts committed) les. His writings have been published in journals such as Justice Quarterly, Crime and Delinquency, Law and Human Behavior, Social Forces, Journal of Social Research, and Law and Policy Quarterly.

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SECOND AMENDMENT

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Limitations of NCVS Data

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D-Level Heads In 1975, he received his Ph.D. in sociology from Washington State University, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Umeni jesen je, mada kazu svi da sad je proljece.

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A

achieved status A status that is earned. (1)

adjudication hearing A hearing held to determine whether the child committed the offense of which he or she is accused. (14)

adolescent-limited offenders Juveniles whose law-breaking behavior is restricted to their teenage years. (2)

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Child Savers A status that is earned. (1)

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ein_ha

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