

Sociologie criminelle : SO10EM42/SO50EM12

Sutherland E., Cressey D., Principles of Criminology, Philadelphia/NC, Lippincott, 1960, p.8.:

« Criminal behavior is behavior in violation of the criminal law. (...) [I]t is not a crime unless it is prohibited by the criminal law [which] is defined conventionally as a body of specific rules regarding human conduct which have been promulgated by political authority, which apply uniformly to all members of the classes to which the rules refer, and which are enforced by punishment administered by the state »

Siegel L. J., Criminology, Minneapolis/NC, West Publishing Company, 1995, p. 20.:

« Crime is a violation of societal rules of behavior as interpreted and expressed by a criminal legal code created by people holding social and political power. Individuals who violate these rules are subject to sanctions by state authority, social stigma, and loss of status. »

Shaw C. R., McKay H. D., Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas. A Study of Delinquents in Relation to Differential Characteristics of Local Communities in American Cities, Chicago, Chicago University Press, 1942, p. 168.:

« The importance of the concentration of delinquents is seen most clearly when the effect is viewed in a temporal perspective. The maps representing distribution of delinquents at successive periods indicate that, year after year, decade after decade, the same areas have been characterized by these concentrations. This means that delinquent boys in these areas have contact not only with other delinquents who are their contemporaries but also with older offenders, who in turn had contact with delinquents preceding them, and so on back to the earliest history of the neighborhood. This contact means that the traditions of delinquency can be and are transmitted down through successive generations of boys, in much the same way that language and other social forms are transmitted. »

Cloward R., Ohlin L., Delinquency and Opportunity, Glencoe, Free Press, 1960, p.7.:

« A delinquent subculture is one in which certain forms of delinquent activity are essential requirements for the performance of the dominant roles supported by the subculture »

Hirschi T., Causes of Delinquency, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1969, p. 10.:

« In control theories, (this) question has never been adequately answered. The question remains, why do men obey the rules of society? Deviance is taken for granted; conformity must be explained »

Lemert E. M., Social Pathology, New York, McGraw-Hill, 1951, p. 77.:

« Social control leads to deviance »

1. primary deviation
2. societal penalties
3. further primary deviation
4. stronger penalties and rejections
5. further deviation, perhaps with hostilities and resentments beginning to focus upon those doing the penalizing
6. crises reached in the tolerance quotient, expressed in a formal action by the community stigmatizing of the deviant
7. strengthening of the deviant conduct as a reaction to the stigmatizing and penalties
8. ultimate acceptance of the deviant status and efforts of adjustment on the basis of the associated role