

Chapter 24--crime, violence, and disorder--aimed at showing ethnic specialization in kinds of violence: rage, vengeance, and feuding in the South, for instance. The assumption was that each culture has its own patterns of disorder and that these can tell us a great deal about those cultures' patterns of order. Woods arson in the South, for example, relates in several subtle ways to Southerners' concepts of order, both in society and the landscape. Idle speculation has claimed special highway mystiques for Texas and California and for certain cities; are there any means of assessing and depicting local specialties in these matters? What of cock fighting? Incidence of gambling? Is it unreasonable to expect ethnic differences in rates of certain crimes? Rape seems less frequent in the South and among Mexicans. Could detailed studies, with an eye to the backgrounds of principals, have a likelihood of showing ethnic differences? We have, it is assumed, little doubt about feuding. Still less about moonshining. When is an illegal act merely an unapproved custom, such as polygamy? Are there anywhere rural equivalents of urban gang turfs?

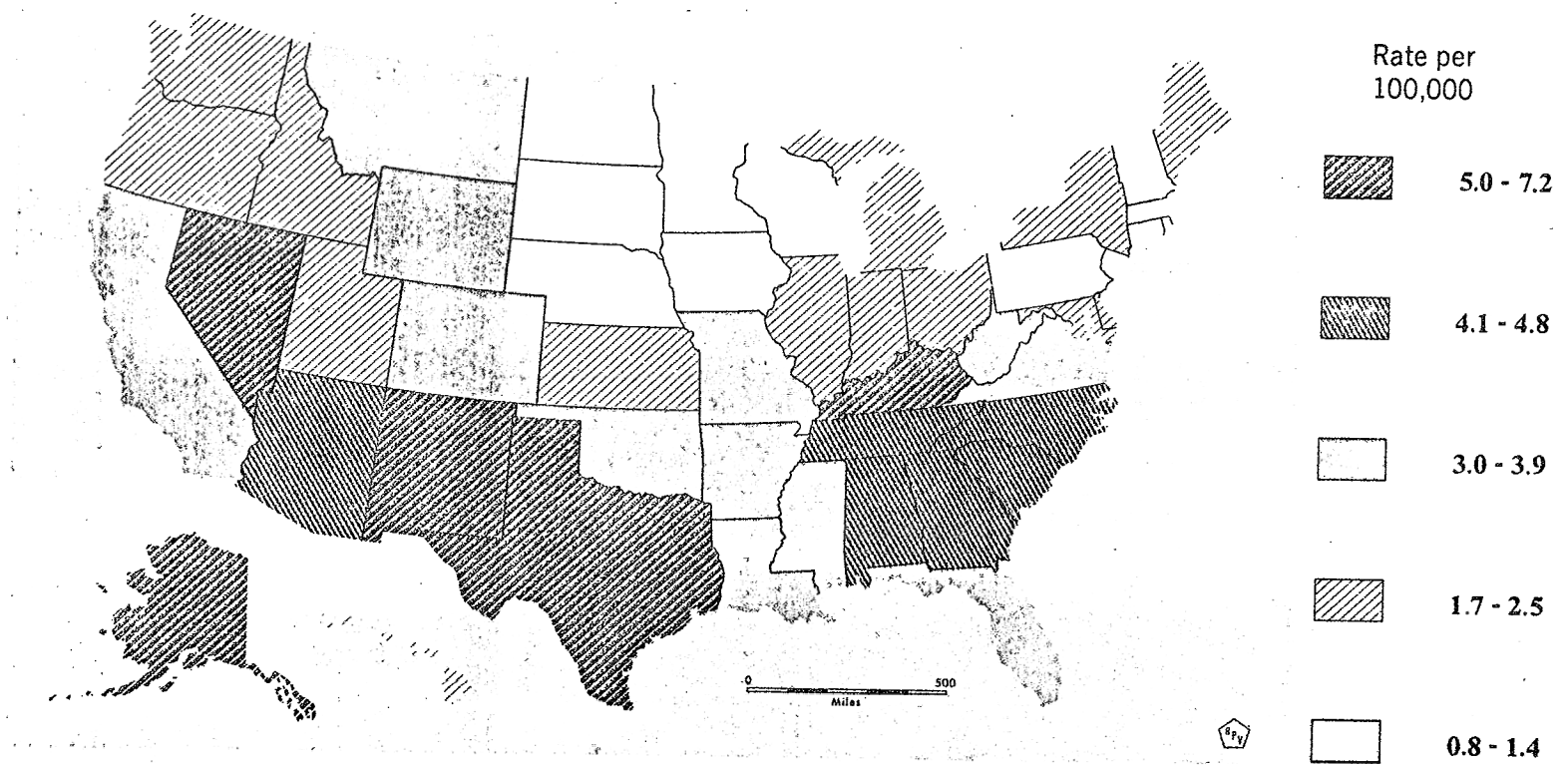


FIG. 3.4. Age-adjusted homicide rate, white population, three-year average, 1959-1961. (Adapted from: National Center for Health Statistics, Homicide in the United States, 1950-1964, Public Health Service Publication No. 1000, Series 20, No. 6 [Washington, D.C., 1967], Table 2, pp. 16-17.)

Zelinsky 1973

FIGURE 2 AVERAGE SENTENCE WEIGHTS

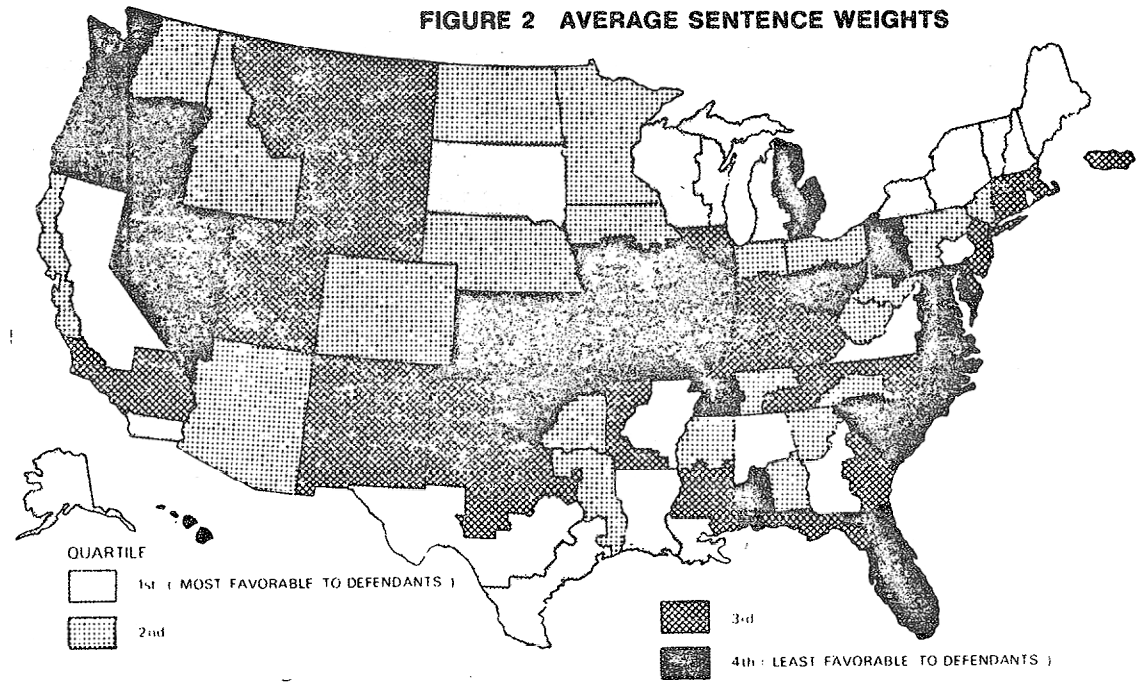


FIGURE 4 PERCENTAGE PLACED ON PROBATION

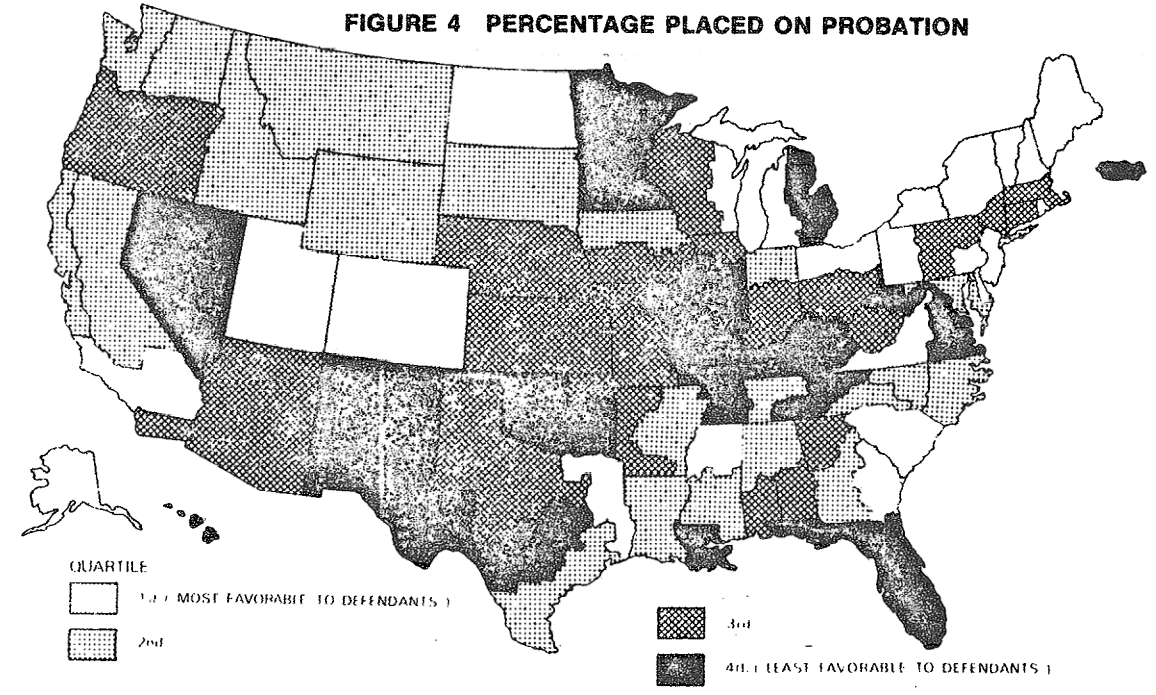


FIGURE 3 RELATIVE SENTENCE WEIGHTS

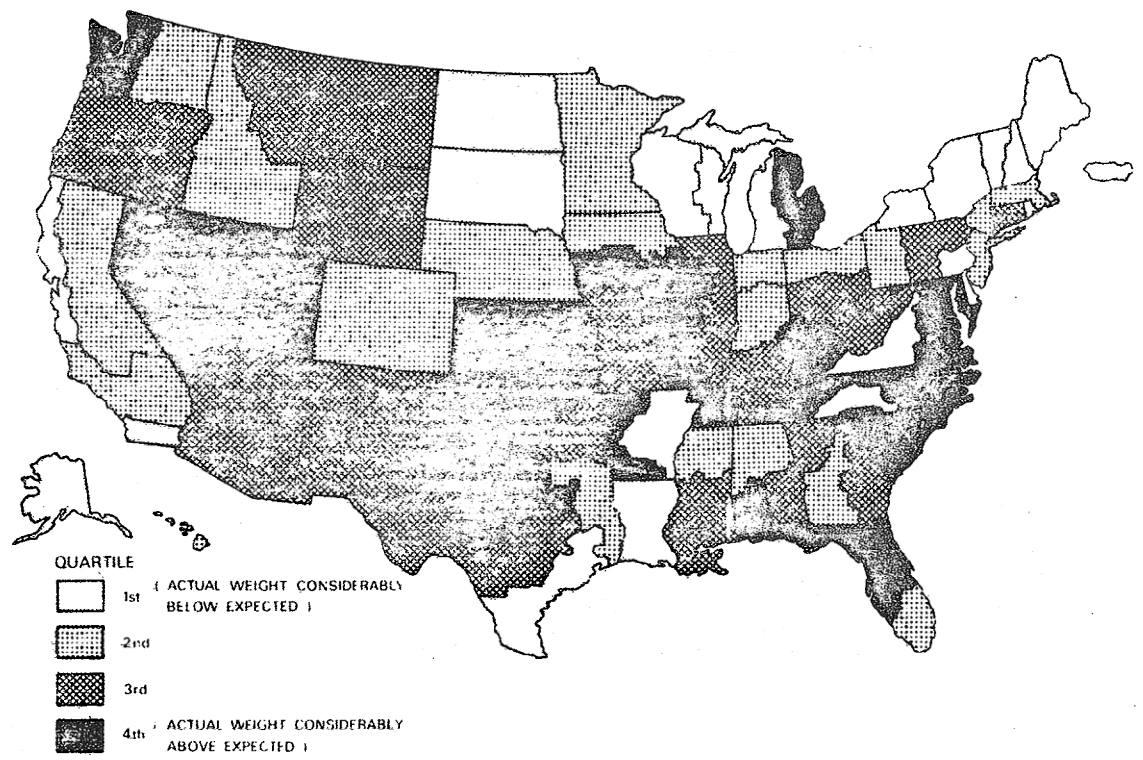
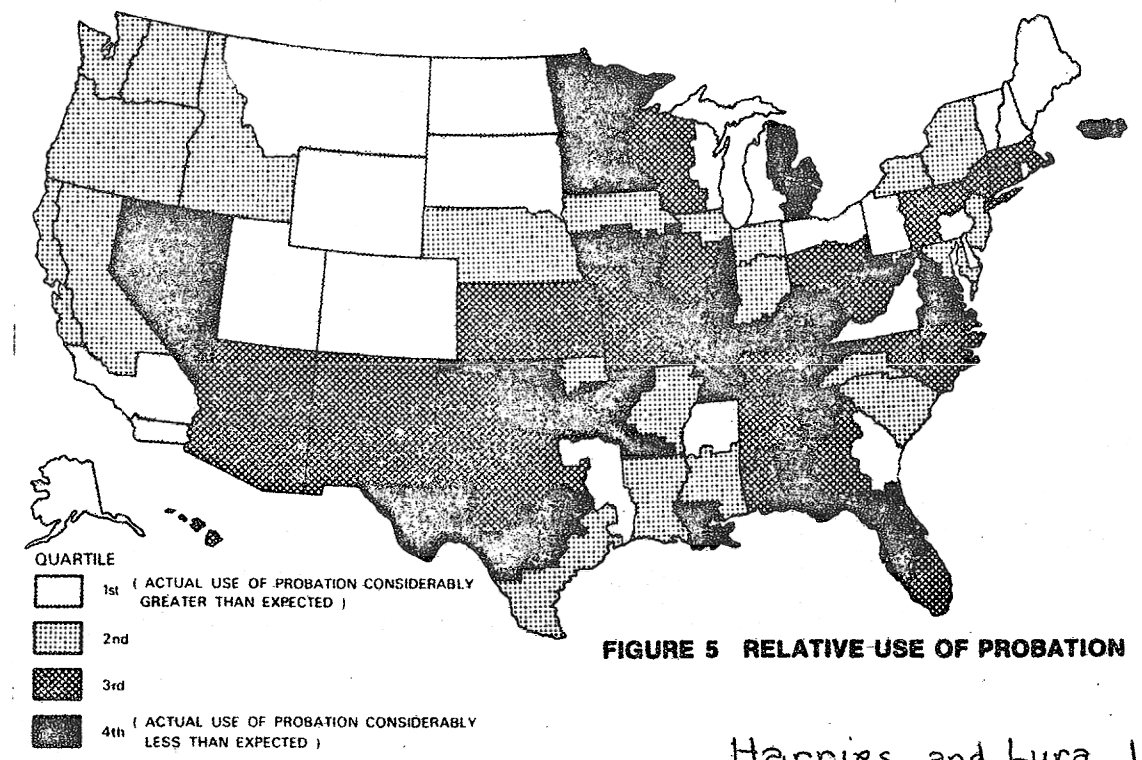


FIGURE 5 RELATIVE USE OF PROBATION



Harries and Lura, 1974

