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## **THEORIES OF DELINQUENCY, BY DONALD J. SHOEMAKER**

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Donald J. Shoemaker's book *Theories of Delinquency* consists of the following twelve chapters:

- 1) Explanations of Delinquency
- 2) The Classical School: Issues of Choice and Reasoning
- 3) Biological and Biosocial Explanation
- 4) Psychological Theories
- 5) Social Disorganization and Anomie
- 6) Lower-Class-Based Theories of Delinquency
- 7) Interpersonal and Situational Explanations
- 8) Control Theories
- 9) Labeling Theory
- 10) The Radical Theory of Delinquency
- 11) Female Delinquency
- 12) Delinquency Theory: An Integrative Approach

### **Explanations of Delinquency**

Shoemaker starts the first chapter by telling the story of delinquency, crime rates committed by youth. He makes a comparison between 1980s and 1990s. Even though delinquency rates higher in 1980s, it is still a significant problem with its high rates in 1990s and now. The criminal behaviors committed by juveniles diverse. That is, it includes all kinds of activity accepted as crime by juveniles.

He also differentiates between delinquency and status offenses. Status offenses are the crimes applied only to juveniles. All kinds of illegal acts, both criminal and status offenses, committed by youth under the age of 18 are delinquent behavior, and the youths committing this kind of acts are called juvenile delinquents. "This terminology officially developed in 1899, when the first code of juvenile delinquency was enacted in Chicago, Illinois"(p. 3). As it is seen in the work of Wiley Sander, juvenile crime problem has existed for centuries. However, the concern started after eighteenth and nineteenth century in Europe and America. This is a very important problem because "today's delinquent is tomorrow's criminal" (p. 4).

Furthermore, Shoemaker talks about the proposals for preventing and decreasing delinquency. Additionally, he tells demonology which assumes that demonic possession causes criminal and delinquent behavior. Although delinquency, criminals, youths and adults handled together up to nineteenth century, then it has changed. Besides these, he mentions the theories regarding delinquency expanded and told in the next chapters.

In the United States, legal system is based on free will and individual responsibility. For 150 year, adults and juveniles are separated in Juvenile system in terms of courts and confinements facilities because it is widely accepted that juveniles are less responsible than adults. Therefore, prevention and punishment methods must be different.

In this book, the main goal of Shoemaker is to present the major theories of delinquency. He also talks about the issue of causality. According to positivistic school, criminal acts or behaviors are determined or caused by something. He shows the ability of the positive school to elevate the question of causation in regards to crime and delinquency. Shoemaker's example is broken homes which is a critical and key variable to explain the state of crime and delinquency. Moreover, he tells the inclusion of the temporal order of causality and the cautions of underestimating spurious relationships between variables.

Shoemaker differentiates the definitions of theory as understood and used by laypersons, scientists, and philosophers of science. Additionally, He distinguishes between theories used to explain individual behavior (micro theories) and theories used to explain the collective behavior of persons (macro theories).

He tells the importance of testing the validity of a theory's concepts and propositions in the verification of theories section. Scientific disciplines aim to test their theories and refine their notions. He adds that internal logic and consistency in more important than empirical accuracy in terms of evaluations of theories. Lastly, he explains the aim and the plan of this book in the first chapter.

### **The Classical School: Issues of Choice and Reasoning**

Shoemaker tells the classical school of criminology in this chapter which is divided into two main sections: Historical Overview and Rational Choice Theory. In the first section, historical overview, Shoemaker evaluates both key assumptions (hedonistic, pleasure vs. pain) and key concepts (free will, rational choice) that are essential in any discussion of the classical school. Legal constructs of free will and reasoning capacity are the products of classical school. Age reduces the criminal responsibility for juveniles; therefore, punishment must be different in criminal justice system as it is different now.

There are two assumptions; first, free will and reasoning determines the acts of people, and the second, people behave according to rational considerations of the results of their behaviors. Behaviors can be both beneficial and harmful. Free will is related to the individual responsibility for acts and conscious is important here. Rational choice is a method to decide to commit behavior. People are awareness of

potential results whether they are positive or negative. Moreover, Shoemaker argues the main scholars in the field of criminology, most notably Cesare Beccaria accepted classical and Jeremy Bentham accepted neoclassical. He also distinguishes between them and their research. According to Beccaria, people derive pleasure when they do what they want to do. That is, they voluntarily choose to commit them and this situation is same for both criminal and not criminal acts. Nevertheless, laws limit and determine the type of them. According to neoclassical school, even though people behave according to free will and pleasure, behaviors are modified according to mitigating conditions of a wide range.

In the second section, rational choice theory, Shoemaker presents a more recent explanation of criminality, rational choice theory, which is a modified version of classical theory. According to this theory, criminal act is predicated on the use of calculations, reasoning, and rational considerations of choices. Rational choices are based on self interest or pleasure-pain principles. Shoemaker also distinguishes the works of rational choice theorists Cornish and Clarke to earlier classical theory developers such as Cesare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham. Furthermore, he gives an imposing list of the contemporary literature on this theory.

#### **Biological and Biosocial Explanations**

When Shoemaker is telling biological and biosocial explanations of crime, he divides the third chapter into the following five sections: Historical Overview, Generic Assumptions, Somatotypes and Delinquency, Inheritance and Delinquency, and Emerging Trends in Biological Explanations of Delinquency.

In the first section, Historical Overview, Shoemaker clearly summaries the main aspects of biological theory. He argues the fundamental elements of biological explanations of crime, arguments among early theorists in explaining the precise internal mechanism causing delinquency, and the drawbacks of distinction made by 18th and 19th century biological theorists between biological and psychological characteristics.

In the second section, Generic Assumptions, Shoemaker explains biological theorists' main assumptions such as delinquency as a by-product of internal, physical properties, properties predisposing people to crime, the environment-influencing behavior when interacting with predispositions, and characteristics which are argued prior to and during the 20th century.

In the third section, Somatotypes and Delinquency, Shoemaker argues the research and studies of Cesare Lombroso, William Sheldon, Glueck and Glueck, and Cortes and Gatti. Somatotype is the shape of the body. According to somatotype explanations of delinquency, the characters and behaviors of individuals can be correlated with the shape and structure of their bodies. That is, there is a relationship between body shape and behavior. Shoemaker elaborates the ideas of them by starting from Lombroso. Then he mentions the elements of three basic body types which are

endomorph, mesomorph, and ectomorph. In addition, Shoemaker differentiates the works of each of the researchers and their research results.

In the fourth section, *Inheritance and Delinquency*, Shoemaker argues the main studies, research findings, and assumptions related to inheritance and delinquency that include the works of Richard Dugdale (the Jukes), Henry Goddard (feeble-mindedness), Aaron Rosanoff and colleagues (twins and crime), Odd Dalgard and Einer Kringlen (twins and crime), and Rowe (twins and crime). According to assumption about the relationship between inheritance and delinquency, some behaviors are biologically transmitted from parent to child.

In the last section, *Emerging Trends in Biological Explanations of Delinquency*, Shoemaker examines some of the most important research and research findings of the last several decades regarding biological factors in criminality. Shoemaker explains learning disabilities which is thought about to be a disorder or deficiency relating speech, hearing, writing, reading, or arithmetic. The most common types of learning disabilities are dyslexia, aphasia, and hyperkinesia. There are two theoretical links between learning disability and delinquency. First, learning disability is the organic cause of delinquency and it is a precondition. Second, cognitive development and process are affected by learning disabilities. Other issue told by Shoemaker is the connection between organic or physiological factors and conditionability for crime and delinquency. The relationship between conditionability and criminality is argued by Hans J. Eysenck. He states that, personality, which is largely determined by physiological and inherited characteristics, influences behavior.

### **Psychological Theories**

In chapter 4, crime and delinquency is explained with psychological theories by Shoemaker. It comprises the following sections: *Historical Overview*, *Generic Assumptions*, *Intelligence and Delinquency*, *The Psychiatric-Psychoanalytic Approach*, and *General Personality Characteristics*.

Shoemaker starts the first section, *Historical Overview*, by summarizing the psychological theories. He seeks the causes of youth's delinquency in the differences of individual in intelligence and personality. He presents the major building blocks making up the psychological perspective of criminology. He also discusses the impact of Sigmund Freud and other influential members of this perspective at the end of the 19th century. They argued the internal workings of the mind and personality configurations, and how they behavior and criminality. Furthermore, he states the establishment of juvenile court concept in 1899. He discusses contribution of this perspective to criminology and the difference from other criminological viewpoints.

In the second section, *Generic Assumptions*, Shoemaker explains the most common three assumptions associated with the theory which include (1) the basic cause of delinquency lies within an individual's patterns and developments (2) psychological disturbances and/ or delinquent behavior patterns begin in early childhood; and (3) even though allowance is given for the potential modifying effects of external, environmental factors, it is the individual who has the problem, and one

must focus on the individual if the problem is to be resolved and the consequent delinquent behavior changed.

In the third section, *Intelligence and Delinquency*, specific assumptions, key concepts, and a discussion on H. H. Goddard's research on the Kallikak family are told. The research contributions of Robert Gordon and Hirschi and Hindelang are also mentioned in this section. According to first assumption, lack of intelligence directly causes to criminal behavior and it is said for second assumption that those of low intelligence are less able to control their emotions and desires; thus, they are more likely to commit a crime. The key concept is intelligence based on logic.

In the fourth section, *The Psychiatric-Psychoanalytic Approach*, the inception of the theory, the diverse approaches used to explain crime and delinquency within this perspective, and its basic assumptions and key concepts are discussed by Shoemaker. Key concepts are Unconsciousness, Id, Ego, Superego, and Oedipus complex. There are five assumptions. These are; (1) each human being grows and develops, here sexual development is more important, (2) abnormalities creating conflict within a person's developing personality, occur, (3) these conflicts arise from the interplay between instinctual drives and societal restraints, (4) they (conflicts) harm the individual awareness and cause pain, (5) defense mechanism may lead to abnormal personality patterns. Moreover, he argues the research contributions of Alexander and Healy, August Aichhorn, Friedlander, Healy and Bronner, and Hewitt and Jenkins.

In the fifth and final section, *General Personality Characteristics*, Shoemaker tells the specific assumptions of the general personality approach and similarities between those of psychoanalysis. He mentions the following four assumption; (1) "Delinquency is a manifestation of underlying conflicts within the individual's psychological framework", (2) "the genesis of one's personality is in childhood", (3) "A specific trait, or a coherent set of traits, characterizes a person's general outlook on life and consequently his or her overall behavior, and the last one" (4) "negative consequence, such as delinquency, must be preceded by a negative cause" (p. 61). After introduced the key concepts as core personality which is the delinquent is viewed as possessing a dominant values and attitude that guide that individual's behavior, Shoemaker argues research contributions to the general personality approach by telling the works of Glueck and Glueck, Healy and Bronner, Bromberg, Waldo and Dinitz, and Robbins. He also defines psychopath as criminals acting impulsively without obvious reason or aim.

### **Social Disorganization and Anomie**

The fifth chapter of this book covers the social disorganization and anomie perspectives of criminological theory. This chapter comprises the following sections: Historical Overview, Generic Assumptions, Social Disorganization, and Anomie and Delinquency: Discontinuities in Society.

In the first section, *Historical Overview*, Shoemaker explains the theoretical explanations of crime and delinquency. Furthermore, he discusses some of the 19th

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century European studies demonstrating a correlation between delinquency and some environmental factors such as population density, age, sex composition, poverty, and education. Poverty, ignorance, and the population density were the three dominant hypotheses explaining the causes of crime in nineteenth century. Shoemaker also introduces the pioneering research of Guerry and Quetelet who used maps and charts to demonstrate the quantitative distribution of crime and delinquency. In addition, he mentions Durkheim coining the term anomie, Shaw and McKay as pioneers and contributors of this theoretical perspective. Atheoretical environmental ecological studies of criminality were the first studies about this perspective.

In the second section, Generic Assumptions, Shoemaker talks about the following four assumptions shared by social disorganization and anomie: (1) delinquency and criminality are caused by social factors, (2) structures and institutions of society are in disarray and disorganized, (3) the uncertainty and confusion that accompany social disorganization and anomie leave one vulnerable to delinquent behavior, and (4) the erosion of stability in social structure is most talked among the lower classes.

The major assumptions associated with this theory are discussed in the third section, Social Disorganization. According to first assumption, delinquency is the breakdown of institutional, community based controls. For second assumption it is stated that disorganization is community based institution is generally caused by rapid industrialization, immigration process and urbanization. Third assumption is regarding competition and dominance. They affect the performance of social institutions attractiveness of residential and business locations correspond closely to natural, ecological principles. The last assumption is that this kind of areas causes the development of criminal values and traditions. For social disorganization key concepts are social disorganization, growth zones, ecological approach, and delinquency area. Shoemaker also explains and elaborates the research of Shaw and McKay, Robert Park, Ernest Burgess, and Sampson and Groves.

In the last section, Anomie and Delinquency: Discontinuities in Society, Shoemaker differentiates social disorganization and anomie by showing the differences and discusses the major assumptions of Durkheim's anomie theory. Anomie is a sociological construct that although it is related to social disorganization, it is conceptually separate from it. In addition, Shoemaker discusses Durkheim's impact, research, findings, and the limitations of his research. Anomie generally refers to larger, societal conditions; on the other hand, social disorganization usually applies to localized institutional conditions. The main assumption of anomie to explain delinquency and crime is that "large number of people finding themselves at a disadvantage relative to legitimate economic activities are seen as being motivated to engage in illegitimate, delinquent activities" (p. 96). Although this kind of people can be willing to work or be a productive person, the lack of opportunities causes them to turn in criminality and delinquency.

Key concepts of this section are anomie and opportunity structure. Anomie is remembered with French sociologist Emile Durkheim. Shoemaker mentions Durkheim's book *The Division of Labor in Society* and by citing this book he explains the development of society, mechanical solidarity, organic solidarity, division of labor, and pathological state. For mechanical solidarity it is stated by Durkheim that societies are held together, by forces of similarities. In terms of roles in life people are almost equal and it is seen in primitive communities. Organic solidarity is seen in modern societies. Here, society is held together through a system of functional interdependence. Individuals need the others for their survival because roles and positions are divided and specialized. Therefore, one individual can not do or make everything whatever he/she needs in a modern society. If the development of division of labor is abnormal that society is in a pathological state. According to Durkheim, the following three situations cause an abnormal division of labor. (1) Financial crisis, failures, industrial conflicts and disputes, (2) unnatural caste and class divisions, and (3) duplication and lack of coordination within and among businesses result in a breakdown of social cohesion. Citing from Durkheim, Shoemaker explains anomic suicide which is a result of lack of societal regulation regarding individuals' aspirations and desires.

There is a relationship between the works of Durkheim and Merton in terms of anomie. Shoemakers also tells the contributions of Merton about anomie and the works of Durkheim. According to Merton's theory, "there often exists within a society a discrepancy, or disjunction, between its goal and its system of legitimate means for achieving those goals"(p. 98). Thereby, Merton's theory is also known as the means-end theory of deviance. Merton terms four reactions to anomy as innovation, ritualism, retreatism, and rebellion. Additionally, Shoemaker discusses the works or research of some scholars such as Shaw, McKay, Lander, Chilton, Rosen, Turner, Messner, Kaplan, Agnew (especially general strain theory), Paternoster and Mazerolle.

#### **Lower-Class-Based Theories of Delinquency**

Chapter 6, "Lower-Class-Based Theories of Delinquency," comprises the following four sections: Historical Overview and Generic Assumptions, Cohen and the Middle Class Measuring Rod, Cloward and Ohlin's Theory of Differential Opportunity Structure, and Miller's Theory of Lower-Class Culture and Delinquency.

In the first section, Historical Overview-Generic Assumptions, beginning 1950s, Shoemaker discusses the inception of the causal theories that tried to explain juvenile delinquency, especially among lower class males. These explanations concentrated on the social nature of delinquency. To him, these theories can be viewed as extensions of the sociological perspectives of the 1920s. Juvenile gang is generally described as a subculture. In addition, two major assumptions associated with the theory are discussed: (1) the most of delinquent behavior occurs within gang or group setting and (2) delinquency is a lower-class male phenomenon. According to Shoemaker, there are three main concepts and ideas explaining lower class delinquency. These are Cohen's

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the middle class measuring rod, Cloward and Ohlin's opportunity theory, and Miller's lower-class value system explanation.

In the second section, Cohen and the Middle-Class Measuring Rod, Shoemaker discusses and elaborates the research of Albert Cohen. There are four major assumptions of his theory. (1) A relatively high number of lower class youth (especially male) do poorly in school, (2) this situation, poor performance, related to delinquency, (3) this bad performance is generally ascribable to a conflict between the values of middle class and lower class youth, and (4) lower class delinquency is mostly committed in a gang context.

Key concepts are reaction formation and middle class measuring rod. Reaction formation is a process that although a person rejects what he wants he/she can not obtain or succeed. The middle class measuring rod is the evaluation of the poor performance or acts by predicating middle class. Cohen sums up the middle class values in the following nine concepts: drive and ambition, individual responsibility, achievement and success, the willingness to postpone immediate satisfaction of wants and desires for future profit or gain, rationality in the form of long range planning and budgeting, exercise of courtesy and self control in association with others, control of violence and aggression, wholesome recreation, and respect for the property of others. After discussing Cohen's assumptions and research, Shoemaker argues and explains the research contributions of Elliot and Voss and Thornberry and colleagues.

In the third section, Cloward and Ohlin's Theory of Differential Opportunity Structure, Shoemaker starts by stating two major assumptions which are (1) blocked economic aspirations cause poor self concepts and general feelings of frustrations, and (2) these frustrations lead to delinquency in specialized gang context. Key concepts which are differential opportunity structure, criminal gang, conflict gang, and retreatist gang, associated with their research. Unlike Cohen, Richard Cloward and Lloyd Ohlin claim that lower class male delinquents are goal oriented individuals. According to Cloward and Ohlin, lower class gang delinquency occurs in the following three dimensions: criminal, conflict, and drug oriented or retreatist. In addition, Shoemaker elaborates Cloward and Ohlin's theory and compares with Cohen's theory. He also discusses the contributions of Elliot and Voss, Farnworth and Leiber, Hirschi, Spergel, Short and colleagues, Allan and Steffensmeier, and La Free and colleagues, and Han.

In the last section, Miller's Theory of Lower-Class Culture and Delinquency, Shoemaker argues the research of Walter Miller. The major assumptions associated with Miller's theory are (1) clear cut lower class focal concerns or values exist, and (2) female dominant households constitute an integral feature of lower class life styles. Key concepts are focal concerns and one-sex peer unit. Main values and norm guiding the day to day behavior of individuals are referred to as focal concerns. One sex peer unit is a social unit serving as an optional resource of companionship and male role model improvement outside. According to Miller thesis, lower class gangs are both male oriented and street oriented groups. The characteristics of lower class gangs are related to lower class cultural system. Trouble, toughness, smartness, excitement, fate,



and autonomy are the key concepts of lower class or focal concerns. Furthermore, Shoemaker discusses Miller's influences and the research contributions of Oscar Lewis, Edward Banfield, and Wolfgang and Ferracuti.

### **Interpersonal and Situational Explanations**

This chapter contains four sections: Historical Overview, Generic Assumptions, Differential Association, Drift and Delinquency.

In the first section, Historical Overview, Shoemaker argues the developmental time period of these theories, which occurred between the development of individualistic theories and labeling and radical theories. According to Shoemaker, Sutherland was developed differential association theory during the 1920s. He was both aware of the deficiencies of ecological studies and well informed about the ethnographic studies of Shaw and McKay; thereby, differential association tries to bridge the gap between individualistic explanations and the environmental theories of delinquency of the 1920s and 1930s. The situational explanation of delinquency associated with David Matza's "drift" representing an effort to stress on the connection between societally and internally based theories of delinquency.

In the second section, Generic Assumptions, Shoemaker discusses the major three assumptions associated with interpersonal and situational theories of delinquency which include (1) human behavior is flexible and not fixed; (2) neither the delinquent or the society where individual comes from is deviant or bad and (3) the majority of delinquent behaviors are committed in a gang or group context.

In the third section, Differential Association, Shoemaker discusses the most known three assumptions made by Sutherland. (1) Even though all behaviors are learned delinquent behaviors or acts are learned, (2) this learning process regarding delinquent behavior in small, informal groups, and (3) the learning of delinquent behavior develops from both collective experiences and specific situational current events. Moreover, Shoemaker discusses the two key concepts which are differential association are differential social disorganization. Differential social organization is an alternative to social disorganization. Delinquent associations affect young people's delinquent act. Additionally, he argues the research work of Sutherland, differential association's strengths and weaknesses, and the research contributions of Glaser, Cressey, Haynie Thompson and colleagues, Burgess and Akers, Johnson and colleagues, Dembo and colleagues, and Jeffery.

In the last section, Drift and Delinquency, Shoemaker discusses the research and impact of David Matza. He also argues the two main assumptions of drift theory: According to first assumption, the concept of drift supposes delinquency to be based mostly on the exercise of juvenile choices. To the second assumption, delinquents are fairly psychologically alienated from society. Shoemaker also tells the differences and similarities between the theories of Matza, and Edwin Sutherland. Drift and neutralization are key concepts associated with the theory. Drift declares that not only delinquent behavior but also law abiding behavior is the characteristics of delinquents.

Juvenile's ability to neutralize the act is a critical factor in the decision to commit a delinquent act. In addition, Shoemaker argues the research contributions of Goodman, Giordano, Agnew, Landsheer and colleagues, and Hindelang.

### **Control Theories**

Chapter 8 is made up of four sections: Historical Overview, Generic Assumptions, Personal Controls, and Social Controls—The Social Bond.

In the first section, Historical Overview, Shoemaker summarizes the control theories discussing the era in which control theories were developed and what they involve. Shoemaker places their inception around the 1950s and early 1960s with the development of Walter Reckless's containment explanation of delinquency. According to this idea, juvenile commit delinquency because of the absence or defectiveness of some controlling forces.

In the second section, Generic Assumptions, the major four assumptions of the theory are presented: (1) people must be held in check, or somehow controlled if criminal or delinquent tendencies are to be repressed; (2) delinquency is expected considering the pressures and inducements toward delinquency to which juveniles are exposed; (3) delinquency is the result of a deficiency in something—the absence of a working control mechanism; and (4) a social consensus concerning conventional beliefs and norms.

The third section, Personal Controls, argues psychoanalysis and containment perspectives, specific assumptions associated with the theory, key concepts which are containment and self-concept, and a comprehensive discussion on the research of Walter Reckless and why he believed that containment theory was better suited to explain delinquency than any other criminological theory at the time. Both psychoanalysis and containment theories are control theories. One of the assumptions of containment theory is that delinquency is a result of poor self concepts. Second is that a boy's positive view of himself provides an insulation against the pressures and the pulls toward delinquency. The last one is that people are conceptualized as being composed of several layers of drives, pressures, pulls, and insulators or buffers. Moreover, He argues the research contributions of Schwartz and Tangri, Reckless and Dinitz, Kaplan and colleagues, Wells, Leung and Lau, and Ross,

In the last section, Social Control—The Social Bond, Shoemaker discusses the impact and work of Travis Hirschi, specific assumptions posed by his theory, and key concepts. According to the assumption of social control theory, social bond and attachments are stronger protection against delinquency than are personality characteristics. Social bond referring to the connection between the individual and society is the key concept. For Hirschi, the following four elements of the social bond together explain the social control theory of delinquency. These are attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. Additionally, Shoemaker discusses the research contributions of Hirschi and Stark, Glueck and Glueck, F. Ivan Nye, Higgins and Albrecht, Burkett and White, Hindelang, Yablonsky and Haskell, Rankin and Kern, Loeber and Stouthemer-Loeber, and Cernkovich and Giordano.

### **Labeling and Radical Theory**

In chapter 9, Shoemaker discusses labeling theory in two sections: Historical Overview and Generic Assumptions.

In the first section, Historical Overview, Shoemaker discusses labeling theory and the research contributions of some scholars such as Frederick Thrasher, Frank Tannenbaum, Cooley and Mead Edwin Lemert, and Howard Becker. He also mentions that official labels of delinquency recognized as potentially negative in the past.

In the second section, Generic Assumptions, Shoemaker argues the most important assumptions posed by labeling theory, key concepts which are primary deviance, and secondary deviance, the importance of the theory, and the research of Edwin Lemert.

The following four assumptions are the assumptions of labeling theory; (1) initial acts of delinquency are caused by a wide variety of factors, (2) the primary factor in the repetition of delinquency is the fact of having been formally labeled as a delinquent, (3) repeated acts of delinquency are affected by formal labels because labels alters an individual's self image, and (4) the official application of the label of delinquent is dependent on a host of criteria.

Primary deviance is thought about to be undetected, or not recognized, as deviant by others. Secondary deviance is the deviance that is committed as a result of the problems of self identity and social interaction. Furthermore, Shoemaker investigates the research contributions of Howard Becker, William Chambliss, Foster and colleagues, Hepburn, Gibbs, Jensen, Ageton and Elliot, Matsueda, Heimer and Matsueda, and Wolfgang.

#### **The Radical Theory of Delinquency**

Similar to the previous chapter, in this chapter, Shoemaker argues radical theoretical explanations of delinquency into two main sections: Historical Overview and Beyond "Radical" Theory.

In the first section, Historical Overview, Shoemaker states the radical theory argument that criminal behavior is a product of the repressive efforts of the ruling class to control the subject class. Moreover he compares this theory with the other theories which he tells in his book. He also states that the economic emphasis of radical theory is associated with Karl Marx when he differentiates radical theory from other conflict theory.

In addition, he discusses the main assumptions including the following: (1) most behavior is the product of a struggle among the classes within society, particularly between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, (2) the economic system of capitalism is primarily responsible for the class divisions of society, (3) the bourgeoisie, either directly or through its agents such as the State, controls the proletariat, economically, institutionally, or legally; and (4) most official crime and delinquency is committed by the lower and working classes as a form of accommodation to the restraints placed on them by the ruling class.

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Class conflict and surplus labor are the two key concepts of this theory. Furthermore, Shoemaker elaborates the arguments on radical theory, including where it draws heavily from Karl Marx on the subject of crime and delinquency. He also explains and discusses the research contributions of William Chambliss, Richard Quinney, Gordon, Oliver, Irvine, West, Spitzer, Akers, Greenberg, Platt, Lamar, and Duster.

In the second section, Beyond “Radical” Theory, Shoemaker argues the different positions emerged from radical theory, some of which have moved beyond the Marxist influence. He also talks about the two new positions which are left realism and left idealism. Moreover, he tells the differences of them. According to left realist perspective, crime and delinquency can not be resolved by supporting the dismantling of capitalism. Left idealism is placed in a kind of traditional, rather naive mold in which crime control is to be accomplished by quixotic, idealist calls for the elimination of capitalism. Radical approach to delinquency is based on broad conceptualization of juvenile behavior and societal responses.

#### **Female Delinquency**

In the eleventh chapter, Shoemaker discusses explanations accounting for female crime and delinquency. This chapter is made up of seven sections: Historical Overview, Basic Biological and Psychological Approaches, Gender Roles and Delinquency, Women’s Emancipation, Evaluation, Power Control Theory, and Feminist Explanations of Female Delinquency.

In the first section, Historical Overview, Shoemaker argues female delinquency which has been viewed less important than male delinquency. Therefore it is a deficiency in the history of criminological theory research. With the exception of the following scholars such as Lombroso and Ferrero, W. I. Thomas, Glueck and Glueck, and Otto Pollack, female delinquency received very little attention up until the past 30 years. Shoemaker also adds the new focus on the female delinquency can be attributed to the likes of Freda Adler and Rita Simon among others. According to Shoemaker, there are five major categories used to explain female crime and delinquency: (1) innate, or basic, sexual characteristics, (2) gender roles, (3) women’s movement, or female emancipation, (4) power control theory and (5) feminist views.

In the second section, Basic Biological and Psychological Approaches, Shoemaker explains and discusses the research conducted by Lombroso and Ferrero in 1895. Shoemaker included their assumptions regarding women, crime, and delinquency. According to Lombroso, in terms of criminality and delinquency, female were lacking in sensitivity, more childlike, morally deficient, jealous, and vengeful. Lombroso also stated that most of female delinquents could be classified as occasional criminals who have no different physical features like normal females. A second discussion in this section is Sigmund Freud’s 1933 research, which included his explanations of women, crime, and delinquency. To Freud, penis envy does not lead the problems of adjustment and deviant behavior. Shoemaker concludes the section by

discussing W. I. Thomas's 1925 research that also included his explanations on women, crime, and delinquency.

The third section, *Gender Roles and Delinquency*, discusses the primary explanation (Freudian) of female delinquency up to 1960s and the influence of gender roles that was used as an explanation in the 1950s. According to Freudian perspective, women are expected to be passive, orderly, motherly, sometimes wily and cunning. Additionally, the research contributions of Otto Pollack, Ruth Cavan and Theodore Ferdinand, and Albert J. Reiss are discussed in this section.

In the fourth section, *Women's Emancipation*, Shoemaker argues the influence of the series of articles and books appearing in the 1970s that attributed the increase in female crime and delinquency to the increased participation of women in the labor force, as well as the liberation of women from traditional domestic and sexual behavior roles. This section additionally discusses the women's movement in the 1960s and the research of Freda Adler. Female delinquency will be greater in more industrialized societies and those increases can be traced to the rise of the women's liberation movement.

In the fifth section, *Evaluation*, Shoemaker discusses some of the major research on female delinquency that includes the works of Rachelle Canter, Nancy Wise, Karen Heimer, Ruth Morris, Mears and colleagues, and Chesney-Lind and Shelden. Wayward girl syndrome is explained as that in which the delinquent girl is characterized as having difficulties at home. Furthermore, this section includes a discussion refuting the claims that the increase in female crime and delinquency is attributed to the women's movement.

In the sixth section, *Power Control Theory*, Shoemaker argues the research conducted by John Hagan and his colleagues, including arguments and assumptions. According to this theory, mothers are the primary socializing agent of children. Power and control are considered to be directly related to social class. Moreover, Shoemaker discussed the 1988 replication study by Singer and Levine, which supported the research of Hagan and colleagues, and the research contributions of Hill and Atkinson, Morash and Chesney-Lind, Leiber and Walker, and modifications made by Hagan and colleagues to their original research.

In the last section, *Feminist Explanations of Female Delinquency*, Shoemaker argues feminist theories and how they have contributed immensely to a greater understanding of female delinquency. In this section it is told that the different types of feminist theories, how they are related, how they differ, and the research contributions of feminist theorists.

### **Delinquency Theory: An Integrative Approach**

Chapter 12, the last chapter of the book, covers integrative approaches to explain crime and delinquency. The chapter comprises one section, *Integrated Theories: Some Considerations and A Proposed Model*, which discusses efforts by the criminological community to integrate theories to find the so-called right answer to the

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crime problem. The aim of this chapter is to elaborate this approach to understand delinquent behavior. In the previous chapters, to understand the delinquent behavior some comparisons are made between two or three theories. In this chapter, there is a comprehensive approach to an understanding of delinquent behavior. "First, there is a discussion of some theoretical and methodological concerns with respect to theory integration. Then, one example of an integrated theory of delinquency is presented, based largely on the conclusions and interpretations presented throughout the other chapters in the book" (p. 276).

Shoemaker argues the research contributions of Elliot and colleagues, Matsueda and Heimer, Coie and Dodge, Thornberry and colleagues, and Hagan and Foster. Shoemaker concludes the book by proposing an integrative model that incorporates three levels of conceptualization: structural (societal conditions), individual (biological, psychological, and social-psychological (social controls, self-esteem, and peer associations) to explain delinquent behavior. Delinquency leads to the formation of delinquent behavior. Three pathways to serious form of delinquency are presented by Loeber et al in this chapter. These are 'authority conflict pathway which is associated with defiance and challenges to authority; covert pathway, which includes lying, vandalism, and theft; and overt pathway, the most aggressive and violent of the three" (p. 289).

#### REFERENCES

Shoemaker, D. J.(2005). *Theories of Delinquency*. New York: Oxford University Press.