TUNI 250 – HONORS ADVANCED TOPICS (SIMULATION IN EXTERNAL ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION)

SPRING 2018 – My Family's Always Been in Whiskey Study Guide, Unit 3: Dixie Mafias—Gangstas, Southern Style

Material from the reading by Cressey

1. Know whether or not it is true that, until the development of coal mining Harlan County was an extremely isolated area. Know whether or not prostitution and venereal disease were rampant in the pre-industrial period. Know whether or not, with the disruption of the older community and family controls, crime and vice increased greatly. Know whether or not, in the post-Depression era, people who had always lived in primary groups were thrown together with masses of other uprooted individuals. Know whether or not, in comparison with other mining counties in the Kentucky mountains, Harlan experienced a less rapid invasion of mining and expansion of population. Know whether or not, apart from the attempts of labor and capital to control the county government, there were bitter rivalries between individual politicians and cliques. Know whether or not, before 1911, there was some nepotism in the operation of the county government but apparently no serious cases of graft or dishonesty. Know whether or not a climax in the stealing of elections seems to have been reached in 1942 when dishonesty was so extensive in the election of a United States senator that federal indictments were returned against 99 persons. Know whether or not the development of coal mining and the enormous increase in population destroyed the stabilized frontier culture. Know whether or not, during the first World War, labor unions practically disappeared, but afterwards they gained a temporary foothold, or the other way around. (Entire article)

Material from the reading by Potter et al.

- 1. Know whether or not there is a distinct rural bias in the study of corruption and crime. Know whether or not the largest police departments are obviously urban and tend to draw the greatest attention in the criminal justice literature. Know whether or not corruption is not as critical a determinant of rural law enforcement and politics as it is to social control in our big cities. Know whether or not studies have tended to downplay the symbiotic relationship between official power and organized crime. Know whether or not rural organized crime is usually presented in terms of disorganized bands of fences, conmen, strip-joint owners, and auto thieves. Know whether or not the great quantity of research on rural organized crime makes it relatively easy to evaluate the utility of the negative stereotypical view of rural organized criminals. Know whether or not published evaluations of the "Dixie Mafia" tend to emphasize their sophistication and worldliness. Know whether or not, for the purposes of this study, organized crime is defined as the management and coordination of illegal enterprises connected with vice but not racketeering. (p. 037-038)
- 2. Know whether or not marijuana is the sole wholesale drug business in Eastern Kentucky. Know whether or not it is true that none of the counties in the study have exercised their option to keep the counties legally "dry." Know whether or not Jenny barns are small establishments in which liquor is sold in bulk. Know whether or not, much like the liquor trade, illegal gambling occurs in several formats in eastern Kentucky counties. Know whether or not the most profitable aspect of the rural crime industry is retail sales and service. Know whether or not rural organized crime's retail market is centered on basic human vices that are different from those of their urban counterparts. Know whether or not the interstate trade is the most sophisticated of the prostitution services. Know whether or not the prostitution services in roadhouses are quite variable. (p. 040-042)
- 3. Know whether or not the majority of rural organized crime networks engage in multiple criminal enterprises as primary income generators. Know whether or not the nature of multiple enterprise crime networks has any effect on the likelihood that the network will make use of official corruption. Know whether or not fencing and auto theft, often thought of as being intimately connected to rural criminal organizations, are the most frequent types of criminal enterprise. Know whether or not it is true that none of

the **nine crime networks** that engaged in bootlegging was a **beneficiary of a nonenforcement policy**. (p. 048-054)

Material from the reading by Weisheidt et al.

- 1. Know whether or not **gun ownership** is far more **prevalent** in rural than in urban areas. Know whether or not there is evidence that **drug use rates** are comparable across **urban and rural settings**, although the **types of drugs** used may be **different**. Know whether or not there is evidence that in **rural areas guns** are **more likely** to be used in the **commission of a crime**. Know whether or not, generalizing from urban results, the three factors (**guns**, **drugs**, and **poverty**) should lead to **high levels of crime**; yet most forms of crime are **less frequent in rural areas**. Know whether or not there is **abundant direct and indirect evidence** that the concept of rural has **increased in its relevance** to modern American society. Know whether or not, in the 1994 edition of the **"Dictionary of Sociology,"** the term "rural" is **clearly separated** from the term "urban." Know whether or not, although the rural dweller may be **surrounded by others**, those persons are **unlikely to know (or care) much** about the whole of that individual's social world. Know whether or not **approximately one quarter** of the United States population live in **nonmetropolitan areas**. (p. 379-384)
- 2. Know whether or not the earliest theories in American criminology were characterized by a distinctly urban perspective. Know whether or not criminologists have been persistently certain about how the concept "rural" should be operationalized. Know whether or not, in person-centered, decontextualized models, locational variation and rural-urban differences represent analytical "noise" rather than theoretically meaningful patterns. Know whether or not, to date, explication of and research on ecological perspective models have been restricted to rural settings and populations. Know whether or not one reason that field research on rural drug users has not been carried out is that such research is inconvenient and expensive for the researcher. Know whether or not one example of a crime that may go undetected in rural areas is arson. Know whether or not national surveys are good tools to reveal local variations. Know whether or not, in some cases, incidents that would be reported as crimes in urban areas may not even be discovered or considered as crimes in rural areas. (p. 384-394)
- 3. Know whether or not it is true that neither theory nor method in the study of crime and justice has adequately considered the rural setting. Know whether or not, in view of a continuing tendency to "federalize" crime control by creating new categories of federal crime, the paucity of research and theory on rural crime and justice is a serious limitation. Know whether or not theories of crime that purport to be general theories are too often theories of urban crime. Know whether or not the utility of the rural for theoretical purposes lies in the size of the rural population. (p. 394-395)

Material from the reading by Williams

- 1. Know whether or not, from early Prohibition through the early 1980s, Newport was Cincinnati's "adult playground," the "Sin City" of the Midwest. Know whether or not, because of gaming's illegality and the presence of an organized crime syndicate that controlled the industry, local society perceived gambling as "real crime." Know whether or not bust-out gambling was usually fixed. Know whether or not Newport's upscale gaming years ended in 1961. Know whether or not the author disagrees with the common perception that 1961 reforms brought a "cleanup of Newport." Know whether or not gaming's exit meant significant population drops, losses of mainstream businesses, and substantial revenue losses for city government and the private sector alike. Know whether or not illegal vice forced itself onto the Newport landscape. Know whether or not, for most of Newport's citizens, and whether they liked or disliked them, the adult industries had always been part of the community landscape. (p. 001-016)
- 2. Know whether or not Newport became the "envy of the region" through normal political processes of elections and reform legislation. Know whether or not there is evidence that the majority of Newport's citizens supported illegal vices and that the majority of Newport police were corrupt. Know whether or not there is evidence that, for over sixty years, Newport's rank and file police, when permitted to do their jobs, proved effective against illegal vice and in the eventual dismantling of Sin City. Know whether or not laws, not men, had governed Sin City, or the other way around. Know whether or not, of the two, the liberals and the reformers, the liberals wanted a community not dependent on illegal vice and attractive to mainstream businesses. Know whether or not the author intends his work to be taken as a criticism of reformers' remarkable efforts during the latter 1950s and the early 1960s. (p. 001-016)

- 3. Know whether or not Newport's acceptance applied to all forms of vice. Know whether or not, no matter how offensive mainstream society found adult entertainment during the decades between 1920 through 2000, adult businesses generally enjoyed constitutional protections to operate. Know whether or not it is true that Newport's strip bars were neither legitimate enterprises nor legally entrenched. Know whether or not the City Commission's majorities had long favored and protected vice, both legal and illegal. (p. 001-016)
- 4. Know whether or not Newport's evolution into lawlessness was discreet. Know whether or not Kentucky's prohibitions of gambling and the presence of the Cleveland Syndicate deterred crowds from visiting Sin City's casinos, brothels, and strip bars. Know whether or not, by the mid-1940s, the Syndicate was driven out of Newport's gaming. Know whether or not everyone in Newport or Campbell County approved Newport's circumstances of open lawlessness. (p. 017-039)
- 5. Know whether or not the 1960's reform efforts concentrated on the less conspicuous bust-out joints. Know whether or not, despite the industry's illegal nature, gaming put money into the local economy. Know whether or not reformers' hopes for Newport's transformation from Sin City to "mainstream U.S.A." were realistic. Know whether or not liberals were opposed to adult entertainment, despite its effect as an important source of needed revenues. Know whether or not, during the 1960s, local institutions played any important role in the evolution of Newport's sexually oriented adult entertainment industry. Know whether or not the law forbade regulation of businesses, provided the regulations needed to be reasonable, not arbitrary. Know whether or not prostitution in adult bars was no secret, but knowledge of an unlawful activity was not enough to make arrests or to close down businesses. Know whether or not, during the latter half of the 1960s, newpapers reported on downtown prostitution and the ease in finding it, but the Newport Police Department's command did not order sustained anti-vice efforts. (p. 040-045)

Material from reading from Zoellner

- 1. Know whether or not the single most-used line of dialogue in Hollywood history is, "Are you all right?"

 Know whether or not any police chase must happen or must be broadcast. Know whether or not a striking number of drivers who used evasive driving techniques to avoid arresting officers were fleeing merely a ticket for a routine traffic violation. Know whether or not we see the quarry not just as an extension of our own illicit desires but also as an object of flagellation, held at a comfortable remove. Know whether or not Wade-Everett is seen in human form during the chase drama. Know whether or not, though Junior Johnson's story (recorded in the article by Wolfe, from your readings) was more sanitized, both he and O.J. anticipated Wade-Everett by four and three decades respectively, as surrogates for the restless wants and discontents of the viewing public. Know whether or not the documenting of the flight of Christopher Jones led to the crash of the helicopter covering the incident. Know whether or not NASCAR is a stadium version of the televised chase. (Entire article)
- 2. Know whether or not, in that brief live broadcast, Wade-Everett was in a state of "homo sacer" (sacred man). Know whether or not the PIT technique involves slowing another vehicle by maneuvering one's own vehicle in front of it and then braking. Know whether or not, in the Victor Harris case, Justice Scalia, after watching the videotape of the chase, agreed with Harris that his driving had not posed a danger to other motorists. Know whether or not, according to Girard (as interpreted by Zoellner), it would not be appropriate to consider Wade-Everett a "sacrificable victim." Know whether or not the ability of Junior Johnson and others to dodge Alcohol Tax agents inspires the balletic precision of NASCAR and creates a harmonious order out of the mayhem that would otherwise spill over into the public byways. Know whether or not it is any accident that some of the NASCAR divers happen to come from something of an outlaw heritage, or at least have the aroma of "homo sacer" about them. Know whether or not police chases and their attendant liveness are gripping only to certain, limited segments of the product-buying public. Know whether or not the author thinks it possible that Wade-Everett would have gotten a more lenient sentence had his chase not been recorded. (Entire article)
- 3. Know whether or not Wade-Everett bragged about being famous because of the car chase. Know whether or not, in the heat of televised pursuit, the eyes of the news helicopter become the eyes of the state pursuing an impurity, and the eyes of the viewer forced to assume the same role. Know whether or not the taxonomy of a police chase ends with the postpursuit phase. Know whether or not southern California police suspect that the media coverage of chases was fueling the existence of the chases themselves. (Entire article)