

correctional setting. For such a prisoner, the role of  
tionalized inmate who has been victimized while in the  
pressures are believed to be manifested within an institu-  
As was previously mentioned, certain adverse

#### General Theories on Prisoner Victimization

research effort.

familiar with such works and their relation to the current  
will be illustrated so that the reviewer may become  
tionally, definitive relations and corroborative influences  
who have explored the specific areas of concern. Addi-  
past works and theoretical postulates by various authors  
dentified earlier, providing appropriate references to  
sections and subareas which relate to the major variables  
to accomplish this goal, the chapter is divided into  
rational utilize within the preceding theory section.  
the general hypotheses, and to expand and clarify the  
previous theoretical and empirical works which relate to  
undertaken, to provide a more comprehensive profile of  
theoretical foundations which support the research effort  
this chapter is designed to elaborate on the

#### REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

##### CHAPTER II

victim is probably in direct conflict with his past experiences in social environments and consequently influences his outlook toward the social structure he is now within. Victimization can be said to be an illustration of his vulnerability to others and to the prisoner, of his vulnerability to others and to fear and self-doubt. As described by Touch, it is a discovery he must face sooner or later. The syllabism is built link between self-doubt and fear, it is a discovery he although a person may not be able to verbalize the into the definition of maleness, from the perspective seen as afraid, other men are deemed to produce fear in him. If others can inspire fear, they are seen as strong. To display fear is thus to admit weakness or submissiveness, and to inspire fear is to proclaim power and dominance.<sup>2</sup>

As applied to the recent victim of institutional crime, he may well have encountered his first experience of vulnerability to stronger, more dominant adversaries. Such a realization can be seen to force the individual to confront his own view of himself as a dominant, threatening whether displayed or not, he is forced toward the reality of his own fragility. This internal realization can subsequently cause a prisoner to perceive himself in a less than tolerable image of manliness and can perhaps instigate thoughts of self-isolation, and perhaps even self- destruction.

Touch provides an elaboration of the stressfulness associated with the prison environment and the ongoing

the extreme form of this syndrome (referring to the acquired institutional attempt at dominance and power) is the interaction between bullies and targets of violence. This interaction may be idiosyncratic (as with schoolyard terror) or institutionalized. A milier form of the game is played among all-male groups, where initiates of status are hard to come by and the group must feed on itsself to supply self-esteem to some of its members. Pecking orders in such groups are often established by determining who can immediately regard initiate status as shared by those who are depressed in it. Such juggling for dominance is more visible in the prison than in any other social setting because the creation of a patricularly acute need for initiates of relative status. The juggling process can become almost ritualized, and the game can be played with uncanny skill.<sup>4</sup>

The key element described by Tocch, as it applies to this manifesterstination of fear within the victimized inmate, is his reference to the potential traumatisat<sup>ion</sup> such action may invoke on the part of the weaker and more submissiv prisoner. One may conclude that since the penal environment is a relatively closed social setting, it is doubtful that a weaker inmate is likely to radically alter his newly established social role (that of victim) and consequently counteract the adversity of the situation by reassessing his male prowess over others who are less domineant than he. Although some situations may lend themselves to this particular recourse, or self-ridementification, the prison environment is a much more difficult place to accomplish this task. The result of this reidementification, the prison environment is a much more difficult place to accomplish this task.

an interview conducted by Touch with a prisoner concerning source of the trauma. This is supported by reference to disorders and strengthened desires for escape from the traumatization may well result in severe psychological distress, be too much for some individuals. Such cases, in of personal freedoms, and victimization may, in with the hardships of incarceration, isolation, restriction, however, the combination of continued physical alteration institutionalization and somehow still manage to survive. degree of physical suffering during the ordeals of logical survival as well. One may endure a tremendous is not related to mere physical survival, but to psychotherapy believed that the reference to survival here

hope. <sup>5</sup> can make survival a matter of walking a long tightrope. cross-pressure and a serialism games-sequences which assailants. This is especially true because of perfective victimism, even if he fails to submit to his process can cause considerable strain for the process, forceful attempts to secure physical completeness. The this, testing, can range from subtle interrogations to generalized susceptibility to intimidation or dominance. 'testing', experiencing, in which the newcomer is or otherwise vulnerable, men, often features a formal entry into prison, particularly among young, slight,

wherein he states that supportive mention to this thought in later paragraphs levels of institutional tolerance. Touch provides some unusually high levels of self-doubt and abnormality low within the less assertive inmate, consequently manifesting this could be then an abnormality prolonged sense of trauma

As applied to the current study, it can be demonstrated that certain characteristics maintained by a new inmate may prompt attempts at aggression by the prisoner population. These characteristics, probably physically oriented for the most part, are seen as indicators of weakness and vulnerability. Consequently, the potential aggressors feel no fear of the forthcoming confrontation and engage in such attempts at dominance eagerly. For the victim, however, his relative small stature, unmentionable height, lack of demonstrable institutional experience, and youthful appearance are all factors which will work against him in such a confrontation. The result of the aggression will depend on the facility in which it is carried out.

tolerance and psychological stability. During the course of the conversation, the prisoner indicated that "you get to a point where a person is capable of withstand only so much and after a while even the little bit of defense that you have is broke down."<sup>6</sup> Toch concluded from this and other interviews, and a postulate that appears entirely in tune with similar interviews conducted by other academics and practitioners, that prisoners reach a point in their institutional experience at which they declare themselves unable to cope with some continuing feature of the prison living environment. For the inmates, and is most probably, sooner than for other inmates

is all that changes from the standpoint of the offender. and consequently achieving the desired degree of dominance the vehicle through which one is successful at intimidat<sup>ing</sup> oneself over another can be found in both thoughts; and elements which are associated with the desire to assert general victimization. Many of the underlying motivational relates to the previous illustrationsly illustrated theories concerning and the acquisitional attempt of power closely inter- As can be seen, this relation of sexuality to dominance beings.

order to show power and dominance over other human oriented males for political reasons--that is, in rather they are often assailants made by heterosexually cannot be categorized solely as homosexual attacks, sexual assaults that occur within prisons and jails situational frustration. He further expressed that rather than an expression of pathological personality or Scacco suggests that sex is a vehicle for exploitation occurs among men within the correctional institution, In an extensive research study of aggression which

#### Sexual Victimization in the Prison

victim could become psychologically catastrophic.<sup>7</sup> dominant role, then the traumatized effects upon the he uses sexual aggression as the vehicle for attacking his dominance on the part of the aggressor is so strong that encounter deteriorate to the point where the desire for upon the psychological outlook of the victim. Should the intention of the aggressor), can have a devastating impact confrontation, depending upon the level of severity (and

realization surfaces that persons who have suffered such of the frequency of this type of victimization, the In attempting to establish a quantitative profile (3) escapes from confinement.

custody section, (2) is released from the institution, or he either (1) voluntarily locks-up in the protective victimized by other members of the prison setting until This can and usually does mean that he will continue to be remainder of his confinement period.

he becomes marked as a "Sexual Victim" for the defiled, his manhood degraded, and his will broken, of their bodies. Once a young man's body has been custody) for their own protection, escape penetration immediately locked up (referring to protective those who are so obviously frail that they are only the toughest and more hardened young men, and Wolfgang,

As portrayed by the writings of Radzinowicz and created from a strong-arm robbery.

timization would be much more severe than would the trauma individual, the degradation associated with sexual violence, the practical that for most newly incarcerated would appear affect his outlook, but nevertheless it tolerance will affect his past experiences and degree of granted, the prisoner's past experiences and degree of be suffered from a sodomy or forced oral copulation. inmate would be substantially less than that which would of trauma associated with a crime of robbery for a prison generally speaking, it seems safe to assume that the amount timized is most certainly of considerable importance. For the victim, however, the manner in which he is vic-

such assumption, which he has previously taken for granted average young male on a number of basic premises. One experience of being targeted as a victim challenges the sexual victimization lead toward the thought that the further contemplations concerning the effects of percentage rate.

appear to be a feasible causation of the relatively low reluctance to voluntarily admit such victimization does the previously related contention that most persons are tion is rampant within the correctional setting; however, findings hardly support the thought that sexual victimiza- sexual confrontation and subsequent assault. These indicated that they had been a victim of some form of sexual victimization. Only 28 percent of the respondents institutions and asked them about their experiences with randomly sampled a group of inmates in two separate "at best suggestive." In this particular study, Tocch inmate), the supporting quantitative evidence was only aggressors.<sup>10</sup> (referring to the physical stature of the characteristics of a potential victim is approached by reference point that "virtually every person having the that although it was clearly illustrated from a qualitative in 1977. In his evaluations of this study, Tocch related shed some light on this subject was undertaken by Hans Tocch to the authorities. One particular study that attempted to trauma are not often willing to disclose such information

and which he has probably assumed that others would stipulate to, is that of his own sex role. In late to, you get to your cell sometimes, you get in there and look at yourself and you say, "Why is this guy saying these things?", I had never thought that I was a good-looking man and myself. I always thought I was a good-looking man and myself. I never thought of myself as a girl. When they first started saying things to me like, "Hey baby", I would expect to see a secretly walking by or something. I could just not believe that a male would be saying those kinds of things to me. In prisoner to be stunned by the reality of the situation he has encountered. The implications of the gestures and actions of the surrounding prisoners may cause the inmate to develop tremendous degrees of personal anxiety about the situation and the forthcoming possibilities. If the prisoner is repeatedly confronted in such a sexual manner, it seems likely that his internal level of fear will accelerate, along with his imagined expectations.

The experience of prison also may raise questions of an inmate's own status of autonomy. As a person usually deals reciprocally with others within his environment, he perceives his fate to hinge upon his capacity to keep himself from being used or men as important, and that others feel free to question his definition may make it clear that he is seen by other in prison the way one is verbally addressed and regarded as an object available for the asking. Yet encounter juncures where he is matter-of-factly prepared to part, or to a great extent, on one's own action. However, he may not be psychologically prepared to regard another as an object available for the asking. Yet

of an inmate's own status of autonomy.

In interview with Toch, one prisoner related that when you get to your cell sometimes, you get in there and look at yourself and you say, "Why is this guy saying these things?", I had never thought that I was a good-looking man and myself. I always thought I was a good-looking man and myself. I never thought of myself as a girl. When they first started saying things to me like, "Hey baby", I would expect to see a secretly walking by or something. I could just not believe that a male would be saying those kinds of things to me. In prisoner to be stunned by the reality of the situation he has encountered. The implications of the gestures and actions of the surrounding prisoners may cause the inmate to develop tremendous degrees of personal anxiety about the situation and the forthcoming possibilities. If the prisoner is repeatedly confronted in such a sexual manner, it seems likely that his internal level of fear will

such abrupt stimuli, it appears, cause an unsuspecting prisoner to be stunned by the reality of the situation he has encountered. The implications of the gestures and actions of the surrounding prisoners may cause the inmate to develop tremendous degrees of personal anxiety about the situation and the forthcoming possibilities. If the prisoner is repeatedly confronted in such a sexual manner, it seems likely that his internal level of fear will

are within or toward the surroundings which contain them. Levels of personal frustration toward the situation they it is not difficult to see how prisoners develop high from which they came. However, from such a vantage point come a vengeful outlook toward the social structure probably justifiable only in the mind of those who per- said to portray a rather one-sided view of society and is avoiding apprehension. This illustration can no doubt be society that is itself busily at work bending its laws and satisfy the vindictive and retributive cravings of a sive setting into which persons are involuntarily cast to As described, prison can be perceived as an abra-

Institutional Generated Frustration  
and the Ability to Copy

setting. This type of trauma, perhaps, may lead toward the acceleration, subsequent magnifying the impact of other confinement, forms of discomfort brought about by the institutional feelings, a panic state and sense of resourcellessness. retreat and produces an unfamiliar, "back to the wall", pressure, because it seems to cut off physical dealing with fear.<sup>14</sup> It seems almost that one discovers not only one's sense of fear but one's lack of preparedness for retreat and generates an impact of social surroundings. Confinement adds to the implications of the setting is impacted by the interpretations of the physical environment produced by the interpersonal

Torch adds to this thought by relating that

frustration is the result of something blocking the attainment of a particular goal. Because of this, stress, that frustration comes in all intensities and from things the fish are, or the soldier's discovery in a war zone that his escape route has been blocked by the blowing up of a bridge--both of these are sources of frustration, though they differ in their impact on the victim's life. Vary between those who experience it, so do the abilities just as the intensity and forms of frustration vary by situation to tolerate such frustration. What may appear as an intolerable situation to one man, another man may not find frustrating at all. Wicks illustrates this premise by stating that "tolerance of frustration can also be affected by certain conditions such as debility and dependence."<sup>16</sup> Comments by former POWs in Korea and Vietnam bear out the fact that these conditions can affect the individual's capacity to deal with frustrations effectively. Debility and dependence in POW camps were produced in the men by extremely demanding work, little effectivity.

As illustrated by Wicks in his text addressing the various emotional conditions of man such as frustration, anxiety, and conflict, he points out that Wicks postulates, concerning the topic of frustration and inability to cast far enough to put his lure where he all directions. He provides the example of a fisherman's inability to catch fish enough to put his lure where he though they differ in their impact on the victim's life. Vary between those who experience it, so do the abilities just as the intensity and forms of frustration vary by situation to tolerate such frustration. What may appear as an intolerable situation to one man, another man may not find frustrating at all. Wicks illustrates this premise by stating that "tolerance of frustration can also be affected by certain conditions such as debility and dependence."<sup>16</sup> Comments by former POWs in Korea and Vietnam bear out the fact that these conditions can affect the individual's capacity to deal with frustrations effectively. Debility and dependence in POW camps were produced in the men by extremely demanding work, little effectivity.

prison environment, it appears that all but one are these methods, and their specific applicability to the (4) withdrawal from the source of tension.<sup>18</sup> In examining the situation, (3) inlexibility or fixation, and toward the source of the frustration, (2) regression from These methods are described as (1) hostile aggression which a person may relieve his feelings of frustration. Which critics there are four basic methods by of influences.

relieving the stress or frustration caused by these types limited, the prisoner must find an acceptable method for and the alternatives to reducing these annoyances are the pressures of the situation continue to be an annoyance tolerance a particular inmate is able to withstand. When continued company), no doubt influence the level of limiting idle time and to reduce loneliness by insuring designed for just the opposite effect (to reduce stress by privacy and autonomy. Such factors, although probably national officers, and (4) the continued depression of physical and psychological control by insensitive corrective measures between aggressors and victims, (3) extreme to boring and routine tasks, (2) continual dominance about by such factors as (1) involuntary work assignments varying degrees of debility and dependence are brought modern-day correctional settings, it seems probable that sleep, and the lack of sufficient food.<sup>17</sup> As applied to

regression.

setting severely limits that possibility of a successful that no other previous form ever existed within the current or manner in which something is accomplished, the reality the reversal to a previous form of behavioral experience and impossible course of action. Since regression involves source of the stress, in this case seems an impractical that of regression from the situation and consequently the second alternative to dealing with frustration,

victimization.

opposite effect and stimulate increased harassment and of hostile aggression will probably have a directly will cease future confrontations. In all reality, an act will be so taken back by this displaced behavior that he source of frustration (i.e., the guard or the aggressor) and most probably will not, be achieved. That is, theoundingly, the desired effect from such a display may, severely limit his ability to ward off aggressors. Com- continually victimized inmate whose physical capacities officer, or an impossible alternative, as in the case of a prisoner attempting to relieve stress from an insensitive may be either an unpromising move, as in the case of a observed that the first alternative (hostile aggression) the source of frustration. More specifically, it can be limited in the degree of relief they might provide toward

The third alternative to stress reduction, that described as inflexibility or fixation, again in this case seems to be an inadequate defense mechanism because of functional limitations. More specificity, the act of fixation or the stance of inflexibility mandates that an alternative style of existence exists within the correctional setting. The absence of this alternative consequently negates any satisfaction which might be achieved by assuming an inflexible posture or mental withdrawal could be in the form of mental withdrawal (the prisoner may free himself from the stressors which are potentiality effective. By withdrawing from the situation, within the prison inmate seems to be the most viable and act of denying that a threat or frustrating experience exists) or perhaps by physical withdrawal (the removal of more comfortable surroundings). The latter of these two methods appears to harbor the greatest degree of applicability and efficiency in dealing with the frustration manifested by a hostile or potentially dangerous institutional setting. By escaping from the source of one's frustration, he can remove the anxiety and anguish associated with incarceration and perhaps justify the act of frustration, that is, if he can remove the source of one's frustration.

The fourth alternative to reducing frustration is outlook. Within the prison inmate seems to be the most viable and potentiality effective to reduce frustration within the prison setting. By withdrawing from the situation, the prisoner may free himself from the stressors which are aversive to his tolerance for frustration. Such withdrawal could be in the form of mental withdrawal (the prisoner may free himself from the stressors which are aversive to his tolerance for frustration). The alternative to reducing frustration within the prison setting seems to be an inadequate defense mechanism because of functional limitations. More specificity, the act of fixation or the stance of inflexibility mandates that an alternative style of existence exists within the correctional setting. The absence of this alternative consequently negates any satisfaction which might be achieved by assuming an inflexible posture or mental withdrawal could be in the form of mental withdrawal (the prisoner may free himself from the stressors which are aversive to his tolerance for frustration).

and removal from the social setting.<sup>19</sup> Such hardships are

have been brought about by the prisoner's incarceration family's inability to cope with economic problems that stimulate to prisoner frustration levels is that of the One of the major influences that can be found as a

### FAMILY ECONOMIC STABILITY

through those methods previously illustrated.

the effect of dealing with these "outside stressors" the prisoner. Further, this section will attempt to examine tripartitive impact on the psychological outlook of the of the prison environment will be examined for their potential frustration. In this particular section, sources of frustration. In this particular section, alternatives to reducing institutional generated were cited regarding the inmate's course of action or fested reference point. Additionally, four general views were examined from an internal or institutional man- forces which are contributive to a prisoner's frustration In the preceding section of this study, those

### COMMUNITY/SOCIAL STABILITY: EXTERNAL

overcome to accomplish such a needed release. realization that only a minimal security setting must be no longer endure the torment of restricted living and the alternative may appear as a viable option to a man who can of escape as self-preservation. In any case, such an

normally brought to the attention of the prisoner through visitation or through correspondence with the inmate's spouse or other family members. Such stimulus can create within the inmate tremendous feelings of helplessness, subsequent causin

increases or become exaggerated with the contemplation of the family's eventual fate, should he be unable to return to the social setting and resume his "provider" role.

One specific research study which provides supporting data to the assumption that prisoners are adversely affected by the stress brought on through worries of the family's economic situation after incarceration was conducted by Andry in 1963.<sup>20</sup> As part of a research effort designed to examine certain characteristics and attitudes of concerns of prisoners incarcerated for short periods of time, Andry probed the level of concern that inmates openly displayed as to family survival while they were incarcerated. Andry randomly sampled 100 short-term prisoners who were first offenders and 100 short-term prisoners who were recidivists. When questioned regarding their concerns for family stability or survival, the higher response in the area of financial survival as compared to those prisoners who were part of the recidivist sample offered a dispalyed a disproportionately first-time offender sample displayed a

for its welfare while the inmate is in custody.

also seen that the family is able to adequately provide related to the economics of their incarceration, they have recidivists have been previously exposed to the worries appears a feasible assumption, or extension, that since based on Andry's findings and conclusions, it

degrees of concern because of the unfamiliarity.

such contemplations, they subsequently manifest higher first-term inmates have not been previously exposed to related to the family's economic survival. However, since corresponds amazingly been previously incarcerated, they have visitors have been previously incarcerated, they have this occurrence, Andry postulates, is that since recidi-

economic survival than are recidivists. The causation for time inmates, are more vulnerable to worries of family indicate that first offenders, or more specifically first-

As interpreted by Andry, these findings tend to welfare.

ing 14 were primarily concerned with the children's

a primary interest in spousal activity, while the remain-

survival was their primary concern. Seventy-two displayed

recidivists sample, 14 expressed that economic family

was of primary interest. Contrasting, of the 100

activity, and 3 demonstrated that their children's welfare

sixty-nine displayed a higher degree of concern for spousal

family's ability to endure the incarceration period.

sense of helplessness which the inmate feels because of  
Latent by Toch, "This degree of concern is manifested by a  
activities while the inmate is in confinement. As postu-  
high degree of concern for their spouses, potential  
cluded that a large number of prisoners tend to harbor a  
Toch's particular contemplations of this subject, he con-  
reviving the theories of Toch in Men in Crisis.<sup>21</sup> In  
and subsequently his stress level, can be supported by  
possible proposal adultery may impact the prisoner's outlook  
This particular thought, that spousal activity or  
predominant source of anxiety.

Identified that concern for spousal activity was also a  
significantly large number of inmates in both samples  
tion. More specifically, Andry discovered that a  
apparently applies to another cause of stress manifested  
apprehensions of family survivability was that which  
responses by the inmates when questioned concerning their  
One interesting point that was described in the  
spousal activity

activity.

Lesser concern to the inmate than other areas of family  
anxiety may be manifested, only that it is sometimes a  
anxiety. In either case, it seems that some level of  
ability and consequently is moved toward a higher degree of  
experience or previous knowledge of the family's surviv-  
Conversely, the first-term inmate does not enjoy the

his confinement and restriction of freedom." 22 Further, the inmate may believe that his spouse's desires for continued intimacy and sexual activity will dramatically increase during his absence and subsequently force the spouse to seek pacification from other sources. This thought is supported by several interviews touch conducted with prison inmates wherein they related that they strongly felt that their spouses would seek sexual pleasure from other males and that such adultery would eventually lead toward the disintegration of the marriage. From the perspective of the inmate, it is relatively easy to understand that such an occurrence would have a traumatic effect because of surviving the incarceration ordeal. Further, since concern about their children's welfare are also a predominant concern about their children's welfare in their absence would be thought, then the contemplation that another man would be compounding the stress brought on by the adulterous behavior because of his confinement within a correctional setting, frustration concerning this area is the realization that tributing factor to the inmate's feelings of stress and frustration probably the greatest additional concern of the spouse. Probably the most frustrating levels of frustration and anxiety.

hatred of past behavioral traits. These types of adjudicaments of guilt, condemnation, and in some cases as parents. This perception subsequently prompts self-feel as though they have not lived up to their obligations not, obviously, one of choice, some prisoners nevertheless abandoned their children.<sup>24</sup> Although the abandonment was on a daily basis by feelings that they have, in a sense, the topic of their children, too, discovered that most during interviews with prison inmates concerning daily concerns are those which relate to their children. The family setting often find that a large degree of their are present. Prisoners who have been hastily removed from average parent it seems plausible that intense attachments for some persons such bonds never exist, but for the in daily activities and throughout their growth. Granted, these children and instill a strong desire to be near them a high degree of concern for the general well-being of between themselves and their children. Such bonds dictate seems safe to say, there exists an extraordinary bond frustration and stress he endures.<sup>23</sup> For most people, it because of incarceration may weigh heavily on the level of or the mere fact that he must be separated from them potential impact of harmful experiences to those children for inmates who have suffered offspring, the

### Children's Welfare

tolerance for confinement can be found within the writings  
can't contributions to the evaluation of inmate stress and  
In approaching this problem, we find that significant  
postulated theoretical causal influences.

provides a more elaborate illustration of previously  
psychological trauma of such a situation and additinally  
those within the custody environment to cope with the  
of the study examines the customary methods employed by  
within the correctional setting. This particular segment  
degrees of tolerance for confinement and isolation while  
tion of this study, certain persons possess varying  
As previously identified in the theoretical sec-

#### Tolerance for Confinement

by their incarceration.

their children's welfare and for the absence brought about  
that they possessed almost daily concern for the state of  
recidivists, there was a number of prisoners who declared  
frequency was severely diminished for inmates who were  
children's welfare was of primary concern. Although this  
cantly large number of respondents identified that their  
In that particular study, Andry noticed that a significant  
found in the previous cited study conducted by Andry. 25  
A supporting postulate to this contention can be  
inmate which can lead toward extreme self-punishment.  
cause an accelerated degree of frustration within the  
adjudgements most certainly, as postulated by Tocch, can

confusion. Though try as he may, previously insinuated  
such problems may lend themselves to intense internal  
of his immobility, and the unfamiliality of dealing with  
securities, the contemplations of his fate, the realizations  
stresses of his isolation, the remaining thoughts of family  
as applied to the recently incarcerated inmate, the

it, or release it. 27  
terminate their internal ordeal, to diffuse it, dispel  
feeling confused, overwhelmed, helpless. They try to  
on them. They end up with psychological, overload,  
may react to unoward events in their lives by dwelling  
unable for once to escape painful stimuli, such men  
anesthetized existences, or extroverted caretakers.  
departure for prison can represent a dramatic  
this impact of prison during long hours of solitude and inactivity.  
problems which forces a person to live with and face his  
difficulties can be prolonged by a barren environment  
inattention to and suppression or de-emphasizes of  
the context of more immediate demands on resources,  
immobilized; assimilating a problem can become more  
harder to achieve because the inmate is physically  
modes of adjustment. Alternative goals can become  
can present extraordinary obstacles to all of these  
feelings, or of obtaining social support. Impersonal  
changing frames of reference, of reducing negative  
working out alternative behavioral strategies, of  
assimilating or de-emphasizing disappointments, of  
for all of us, life is a continuing process of  
disappointment, disheartening, or difficult to accept.  
their lives are faced with events which they find  
we presuppose that all people at given junctures in

As described by Tocch,

"classification," and "aid seeking."  
"self-victimization," "isolation panic," "self-  
stress. These themes are identified as "sanctuary search,"  
themes related to coping with isolation or incarceration  
stress. These themes are identified as "sanctuary search,"  
of Hans Tocch. 26 Tocch postulated that there are five basic  
"self-victimization," "isolation panic," "self-

tolerate corrective incarceration.

perhaps resulting in the diminished capacity to endure or may then manifest corresponding frustration and tension, create intense confusion. Such confusion, sequentially, perceiving largely insurmountable problems may, and is likely to, of adequate information sources, the preoccupation with stances finds himself in an isolative environment devoid his problems, or who simply because of situational circumstances, for the man who is unaccustomed to rationalizing

his own mind. 28  
engulf him, he must attack their remaining source; painful and confused feelings and thoughts that able to bypass, may conclude that to shut off the faced with a state of mind he has previously been faced with social setting). In such conditions, a man encases (referring to the prison environment as opposed individuals customarily grasp negative experience not offer the coping tools with which certain mental is fairly clear. The environmental setting does the intimate relationship between person and environment is fairly clearly

Touch expands this definition by relating that and concerns by seeking answers and achieving peace of inmate tries to avoid the unpleasantness of his thoughts describes as the "sanctuary search." In essence, the and internal situational difficulties is what Touch redundant preoccupations of stressors related to external such an attempt by the prisoner to evade the tions arise.

a multitude of questions, he finds that only other questions may become a preoccupation. In his search for answers to problems assume the foreground of his mental processes and

Such perceptions of self-victimization, for the most part, allow for one's capacity to accept the

Prisons punishment, under the assumption that the punishment may share the same punishment. But many inmates find grounds for questioning the equity of their treatment. Some even react out of a preexisting tendency to see them-selves as perennials victims. They react not so much to individual acts of injustice as to existential inequalities. For them, incidents coping problems become foreordained strokes of fate. They view their lives as chronicles of victimization and even see themselves as victims of the violence of incidents which they themselves provoked. 30

This reference, to the second theme of copying postulated by Tocch, implies that a prisoner when confronted by the reality of an adverse situation salvages his internal or psychological self by perceiving himself as the victim. Such "self-victimization" reflections assist the prisoner in dealing with his feelings of guilt or justify- ing his perceptions that nothing he does can contribute to tolerating confinement, or altering fate.

The tree world possesses its complexities, multitudinous problems. But the free world offers an illustration of options even for those who do not really cope, who suffer from temporal initial impediments, or whose access to opportunities is limited. The prison is experiencing as qualityatively different, as presenting insoluble problems, rather than difficulties which can be attacked, dealt with, or avoided. One self-saving formula which often emerges is that the world is formulated dealing with its strengths by defining the start. This particularly the immediate world, the prison grossly unfaire, and dooms one's struggle from the start. This stacked. It permits disenchantment or self-exoneration. But it forces a man to live in a world he has defined as overpowering, and as malvolently arbitrary. 29 Ultimately, the perspective can prove uninviting.

As concluded by touch,

adapting to the hostile environment, to reconciling himself

Such a prisoner may experience difficulties in

expectations of his environment.<sup>31</sup> Violated, the inmate who holds uncompromising whose norms about the way one must be treated are most treated inmate who breaks down, but rather the inmate but assimilable adversity. It is not the most mal-adapted integrity as violation within the realm of unwellcome fact of inequality remains within the realm of unwellcome his integrity as violation as arbitrary, or dispropionate, his classification as arbitrary, or inmate may see his arrest as unfair, his sentence as themselves as untouched by injustice. The average channels of appeal are lacking. Few convicts see between theory and expectations are violated; and different punishments for the same crimes, and gaps little is unfair to the inmate. Disparate dispositions, system have built-in features that feed the view that perspective. The prison and the criminal justice pushed beyond the level of tolerance. However, self-victimization need not be a function of distorted provokes new harassments. Ultimatum, he may feel states his objectives, he creates new problems and countermasures as gratuitous harassments. As he situations that backfire on him, he predefines when a man fails to see his own contribution to

explosion.

buidup of internal stress which culminates in a violent situation and stress may lend itself directly to the eventual prisoner. In fact, such a method of coping with frustration growing tension which builds within the mind of the justificaiton may appear to be, it may not remove the able. However immediately salient such manners of and the acceptance of immediate hardships as nonprevent- culpability comes the justification of one's past behaviors removing personal culpability. With this removal of rationalize the situation as uncontrollable, consequently allowing the person to invariability of the situation. They allow the person to

to the certainties of the situations, and even to the level of personal restraint and flexibility he must exert in order to survive. This unbending rigidity can overcome the tolerant outlook one possesses for his surroundings and drastically diminish the degree of restraint he displays. When this occurs, a vulnerability to temptation can arise, resulting in a survivalistic attempt to reduce the internal trauma and anguish he has experienced. He may display this desire in the form of mental removal from the source of anguish (psychological breakdown) or may attempt to physically escape the tortures of confinement.

The immediate impact of isolation is sensory deprivation, a feeling of immobilization, a sense of resourcelessness. Quite often, there is also a buildup of physical and circumscripted tension. There is boredom, such settings as a refugee from specific dangers, such as figths; most inmates can survive these occasions, though with some difficulty from such occasions, such settings seek psychological and psychiatric tensions. Some inmates seek control, break down, and regress. 34  
There are certain inmates, however, whose tolerance for isolation is low. These men feel caged rather than rather than isolated, abandoned rather than alone, suffocated with surges of panic, despair, or rage. They lose control, break down, and regress.  
One can see that strong manifestations of fear, stress, and intolerance for confinement are generated. Although the particular application here is to that of inner-restrictive isolation, it is not difficult to see that a logical extension of this problem is directly relative to general incarceration experiences. Hasty and abrupt removal from the social setting, unfamiliar and limitative of personal freedom and mobility, the traumatic realization of potential events which could prompt similar contemplations and the conscious deliberations that one may have about future all events which his own fate from this point forward but only no control over his own future to all reactions within prisoners who are relatively new to structural confinement.

discomfort, and on his inability to engage in activities and social life. 33

Institu<sup>t</sup>tional tolerance levels, it can be seen that Touch which certain inmates cope with stress and display In examining the fourth postulated approach by virtue an overt action of escape. possibilities, the anguish may seem intolerable and motivate because of parole, probation, or other redistributive settling awaiting notification of release or extension applied to an inmate who is within a minimum security worries about the indefiniteness of the sentence. When concerns for the arbitrariness of confinement and by to experienced trauma and stress is often brought about by of isolation panic by expressing that tremendous escalation within the current study, Touch adds to his clarification As applied directly to the variables explored escape from the institutional setting.

probable that one form of effective response might be effective results. In the case of the latter, it seems hopes that situational occurrences will allow for more visible agitation, or he may suppress such expressions in the case of authority defiance, uncooperativeness, or experience. He may display his response openly, as with prisoner's voluntary tolerance for the correctional diminishes him, and no doubt sometimes does, influence adapt to new, rather depreciational surroundings. This limit the capability one maintains to psychologically further, such stimuli and reactions can severely

It would appear a logical extension, based on this hypothesis, that in order to diminish the likelihood of prison friction and instability, a primary administrative goal would be to effectively classify inmates according to needs, desires, and preferences. Such action, from a proactive premise, may well decrease the probability of

To acquire or perform this self-classification, many such prisoners attempt manipulation of the correctional system. This may be accomplished by displays of agitation, aggression, incobherence, irrational expressionism, or self-injury. Whatever the method employed, the common goal is to manipulate the system in such a way that personal needs and living requirements are attained. Without the acquisition of these living requirements, within the confinement setting and probably a higher degree of intolerance for confinement than he would if pacified by change.

Prison coping problems are partly determined by extra-institutional relationships, self-appraisals, temperament, dependency needs, and other qualities of self. These factors create specific preferences and aversions. One man's meat may be another man's poison. Some men require contact while in prison, others cases, however, these are not simply favored options. They are environmental qualities needed to maintain stability and pursue the routine of living. 35

believers that in response to incarceration pressures, prisoners attempt to "self-classify" themselves. As

incarceration, is nothing but compound agony. The mere comfort in concert with the emotional trauma of from the perspective of the inmate, physical dis-

respond to direct requests. 38  
and upset about staff failure to completely with or  
obsessed with the need for attention to his complaint  
focus of the inmate's discontent, and he becomes  
a demand occurs when a physical problem becomes the  
the inmate sees it, cannot be ignored by staff. Such  
. . . an inmate's demands for staff services which, as  
described as "aid seeking." Toch illustrates this as:  
incarceration and secure their level of tolerance is that  
The final manner by which inmates cope with  
accordance with formal rules." 37  
requests made within the framework of the system, in  
which cannot be ignored when staff do not respond to  
"They claim they are forced to engage in demonstrative acts  
means by which to attain staff responsiveness to demands.  
self-injury as the only viable, illustrative, or effective  
tion that prisoners often perceive the recourse of  
should be a flexible area, gains support by the considera-  
this contention, the thought that reclassification  
considerable period. 36

once an inmate has been within the institution for a  
to classification, or more specifically reclassification,  
be well served by assuming a flexible posture with regard  
are in a constant state of alteration, administrators would  
ively, since needs, desires, expectations, and attitudes  
institutional violence and inmate aggression. Support-

and acts which violate social expectations.  
(Incarceration) will effectively deter criminal misbehavior  
responsesibility and the presumption that sufficient pain  
logie of these statutes, is geared toward individual  
sons, our present criminal statutes, and the supporting  
conduct.<sup>40</sup> Except in the case of mental illness disturbed per-  
and, as such, are deemed responsible for their actions and  
pleasures of behavior prior to engaging in such behavior  
within our society that people calculate the pains and  
as described previously, it is a general conclusion

#### Accountability/Responsibility

Seeking.<sup>39</sup>  
example them from the social norm relating to 'aid  
ently; he may attribute magical powers to them and  
he may assesses psychiatric and medical staff differ-  
them as incapable of providing assistance. However,  
them as unsympathetic to his requests for aid, or sees  
cannot satisfy because he doesn't trust them, views  
standing, or help which peers and custodial personnel  
The inmate may feel an acute need for support, under-

As concluded:

brought about by this form of tolerance supporting action.  
ever the case, it is likely that additional trauma will be  
sheer disconcern for the welfare of the prisoner. What-  
of past attempts by prisoners to gain unnecessary help or by  
prisoners. The reason for this reluctance may be because  
provide assistance and attend to the concerns of the  
out by Touch, more often than not the staff is reluctant to  
is cause alone for staff interest. However, as pointed  
fact that the discomfort exists, in the prisoner's eyes,

Once an offence is committed, however, the person who has engaged in this unacceptable social behavior may not be readily amenable to the thought that he has violated a socially applicable law and may perceive the social consequences of his actions in a totally negative light. Such an offender may be entirely adverse to the mandates of society. A social code of ethics in a situation of social conflict, or in this case prisoners, may justify their study, it will be important to examine certain methods by which people within the application of the current events rather than calculated misbehavior. 41

Within the application of the current which people, or in this case prisoners, may justify their study, it will be important to examine certain methods by which people within the application of the current events rather than from such mental processes, add-  
criminal behavior and from such mental processes, ad-  
quate bolster their self-image and psychological qualities  
which people, or in this case prisoners, may justify their study, it will be important to examine certain methods by which people within the application of the current events rather than from such mental processes, ad-

As described by Wicks, there are various methods by which people salvage their inner selves from traumatic and potentially damaging circumstances. As applied to the incarcerated prisoner, such methods must be employed adequately between action and psychological stability, and sometimes excessively, so as to maintain an quickly, and sometimes excessively, so as to maintain an

prisoners to defend themselves against self-persecution is a technique known as "rationalization." 42

"regression." Utilizing this form of internal defense, by incarceration is through the technique identified as can mentally defend himself against the trauma brought on an additional form or method by which an inmate

#### Regression

restriction is not justified.

stand his motivations for action, then future or continued and wrongfully imprisoned by the society who failed to understand his confinement. Since he has been mistreated to remain within confinement, then he possesses no obligation justified in committing, then he was forced to commit, and confinement for an act which he was being held in escape, he may conclude that since he is being held in prisoner who is calculating or rationalizing the cause for self-persecutional contemplations. As applied to the justification for his actions, consequently reflecting "rationalizations" provide the offender an inner sense of victim because he refused to relinquish his wallet. Such example would be the murderer who was forced to shoot the concurred to the wishes of the offender. Another such forced him into such violent behavior by refusing to an assault, relates that his adversary (or the victim) in his explanations of the sequence of events which lead to of this type of defense mechanism may be the prisoner who, individual's behavior to himself and others.<sup>43</sup> An example "Rationalization is used to justify and excuse an

#### Rationalization

who exhibit that they have been life-long targets of form of internal/mental technique is displayed by inmates described as "persecutional delusions." This particular actions which will be examined by this section is that technique utilized by prisoners to justify their behavioral The third and final form of psychological salvation

#### Persecutional Delusions

tag of the situation.

situation), then the inmate may be prone to taking advantage of the situation. However, when combined with the rationalization for his criminal actions, consequently maintaining strong desires for escape from the correctional institution for his past and at another moment justify the experiences of the past and at another moment reflect to pleasant method, the prisoner may at one moment reflect to pleasant experiences to avoid the harshness of the current to past experiences to those which were previously experienced. 43 In most cases, inmates only marginally regress those which were previously experienced. 43

regress that he develops delusions of present activities as some cases, a prisoner may so strongly concentrate or maintained an acceptable image to those around him. In experiences which were more pleasant and during which he shuns he is presently suffering. He may recall past the inmate mentally dissociates himself with the hard-

tors which will alert staff personnel to the impending attempt, is that there are few obviously displayed indications specifically in detecting the potentiality of such an escape. The difficulty with this type of inmate, or more precisely, the difficulty with this type of inmate, is that other, energetic, emancipated attempt at can lead to an overt, minimum security facility, administration. Such contemplations, when combined with the to regaining his sense of self-fulfillment and societal and may feel that other times and other places are the key be locked up was brought on by their attitude toward him, whatever he has done which makes other feel that he should nothing which warrants his incarceration, may believe that this type of person may rationalize that he has done marginality, can become an extremely serious escape threat, that draws upon these techniques in concert, even effect can be, and sometimes is, very severe. An inmate when combined with the previously mentioned methods has been cast within throughout his life. 44 confinement, and to the unfairness of the situations he in institutional setting, to the courts that sentenced him to open hostility toward authority figures within the as a whole. This particular type of prisoner may display forced maladjustment, and arbitrary condemnation by society the causal force for the action to social noninclusion, unique allows the inmate to justify any action by relating social nonacceptance and defamation. This type of tech-

approach which was used to explore and analyze these areas. The following chapter will present the methodological specific theories put forth were identified and examined. This chapter has provided an illustrative review of the various literary works related to the topics under analysis. Further, relative postulates pertaining to the analysis.

#### Summary

This is inclusive of the initial intake, classification period. This behavior throughout the entire course of the incarceration tune to potential indicators and characteristics of such threat. Consequently, correctional personnel must be in adaptation, pre-trial phase of confinement, post-trial fixation, pre-trial phase of sentence-serving period.

- 1 Hans Touch, Men in Crisis (New York: Aldine Publishing Company, 1975).
- 2 Ibid., p. 63. 3 Ibid. 4 Ibid., p. 64.
- 5 Ibid., pp. 64-65. 6 Ibid., p. 65. 7 Ibid.
- 8 Leon Radzinowicz and Marvin Wolfgang, The Criminal Under Restraint, Crime and Justice Series, Vol. 3, 2nd ed. (New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1977), p. 223.
- 9 Ibid.
- 10 Hans Touch, Living in Prison (New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1977), p. 144.
- 11 Ibid. 12 Ibid., p. 148. 13 Ibid.
- 14 Ibid., p. 149.
- 15 Robert J. Wicks, Applied Psychology for Law Enforcement and Corrections (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1974), p. 31.
- 16 Ibid., p. 32. 17 Ibid. 18 Ibid., pp. 33-34.
- 19 Stanley Cohen and Lauré Taylor, Psychological Survival (Boston: Random House, Inc., 1972).
- 20 Robert G. Andry, The Short-Term Prisoner (New York: Stevens and Sons, 1963).
- 21 Touch, Men in Crisis.
- 22 Ibid., p. 148.
- 23 Cohen and Taylор.
- 24 Touch, Men in Crisis.
- 25 Andry.
- 26 Touch, Men in Crisis.
- 27 Ibid., p. 33. 28 Ibid. 29 Ibid., p. 34.
- 30 Ibid., p. 35. 31 Ibid., p. 37. 32 Ibid., p. 38.
- 33 Ibid. 34 Ibid. 35 Ibid., p. 44. 36 Ibid.

#### Footnotes

41 Ibid. 42 wicks. 43 Ibid., p. 42. 44 Ibid.

40 Edwin Sutherland and Donald Cressey,  
Criminology, 9th ed. (New York: J. B. Lippincott Company,  
1977).

37 Ibid. 38 Ibid., pp. 47-49. 39 Ibid., p. 49.