

*Behaviorological Rehabilitation
and the
Criminal Justice System*

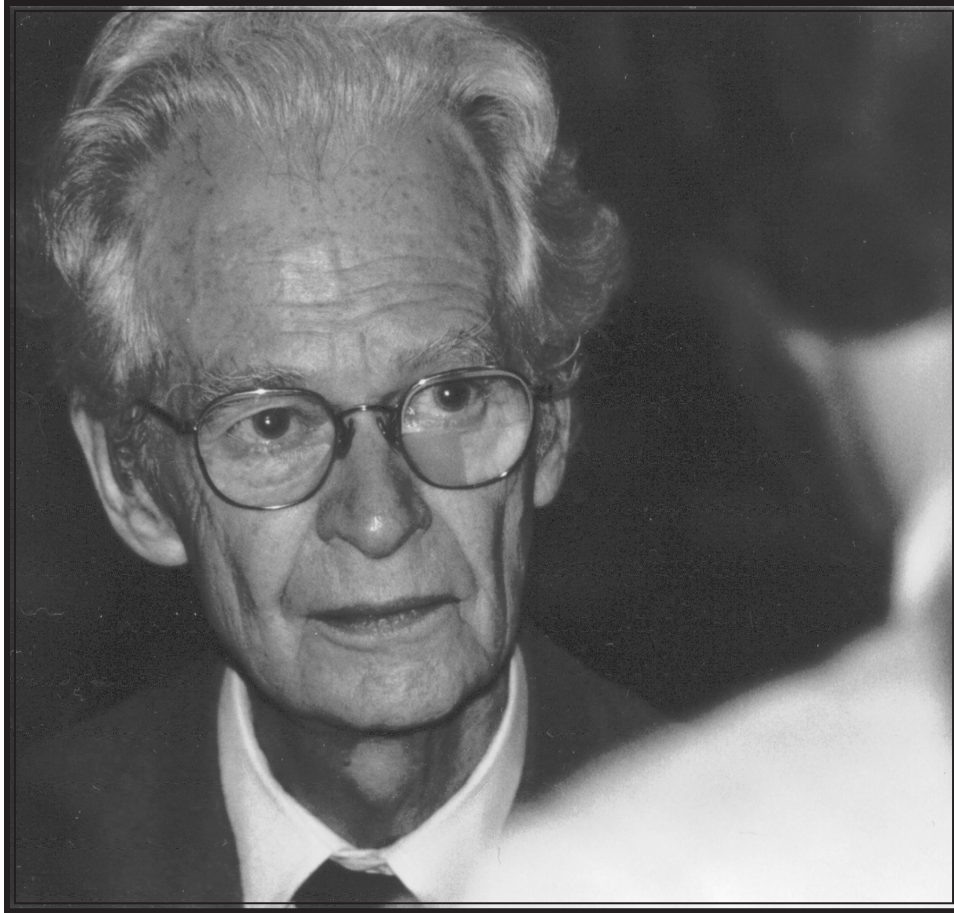


Photo by Stephen F. Ledoux

Burrhus Frederic Skinner

(1904–1990) conversing at a convention in 1982.

Upon his foundational contributions behaviorology is established.

*Behaviorological Rehabilitation
and the
Criminal Justice System*

Lawrence E. Fraley

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Behaviorological Rehabilitation and the Criminal Justice System

Lawrence E. Fraley, Ed.D.

This softcover edition, which is published by **BehaveTech Publishing** of Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA, in 2019, is nearly unchanged from the original 2013 hardcover edition that ABCs published; the handful of changes only involved the correction of typos and the addition of an occasional clarifying word or two. (While references in the Bibliography *have been* updated, end-of-chapter references were not updated, although to some chapters, the author added a couple of additional references.) Book editing, design, and layout by Stephen F. Ledoux, Ph.D.

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On Typography, Author Contact, & Other Resources

This book is set in the Adobe Garamond, Adobe Garamond Expert, and Tekton collections of typefaces. In addition, a valuable basis for the typographic decisions followed in this work (for which the publisher takes full responsibility) deserves acknowledgment. As much as possible, this book follows the practices described in two highly recommended volumes by Ms. Robin Williams (both published in Berkeley, CA, USA, by Peachpit Press). One is the 1990 edition of *The Mac is Not a Typewriter*. The other is the 1996 edition of *Beyond the Mac is Not a Typewriter*. (For example, on page 16 of the 1990 book, Williams specifies practices regarding the placement of punctuation used with quotation marks, an area in which some ambiguity has existed with respect to what is “proper.”)

Author contact. Address correspondence regarding this book to the author at 5754 Kingwood Pike, Reedsville WV 26547 USA (phone: 304-864-6888). Also, see the pages of *Journal of Behaviorology* (ISSN 2331-0774; previously *Behaviorology Today*) the journal of TIBI (The International Behaviorology Institute) and visit www.behaviorology.org which is the TIBI website. Both contain additional material and works by this author.

Other resources. The publisher of this book recommends, or offers, related volumes that may interest the reader. One recommended book is *General Behaviorology—The Natural Science of Human Behavior* (2008), a book from ABCs of Canton, NY. This is the 30-chapter, 1,600-page, three-course graduate (doctoral-level) textbook by Lawrence E. Fraley, the author of the present book. An offered volume is the book of readings, *Origins and Components of Behaviorology—Third Edition* (2015), by Stephen F. Ledoux; it includes an extensive contribution by Lawrence E. Fraley. A third volume is *Dignified Dying—A Behaviorological Thanatology* (2012), a hardcover ABCs book that **BehaveTech Publishing** hopes to offer for softcover release in 2020. This book, also by Lawrence E. Fraley, scientifically analyzes the unnecessary mistreatment of the terminally ill in our society, and their survivors, and develops new cultural practices to avoid abuse and increase dignity.

Other books also from **BehaveTech Publishing** include these three: (a) *Running Out of Time—Introducing Behaviorology to Help Solve Global Problems* (2014), a 24-chapter, 600-page textbook by Stephen F. Ledoux for majors and masters-degree students on the *basic* natural science of human behavior; (b) *What Causes Human Behavior—Stars, Selves, or Contingencies?* (2017), a 27-chapter, 400-page, general-audience primer also on the *basic* natural science of human behavior, by Stephen F. Ledoux; and (c) *Science Works on Human Behavior* (2018), another book of readings by Stephen F. Ledoux (look under BOOKS at www.behaviorology.org for details, and more).☪

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Further Reading

The books listed here can extend your behaviorological repertoire. You can find more complete descriptions of all of these books, and many other behaviorology books, on the website of The International Behaviorology Institute (TIBI, at www.behaviorology.org). Each of the general science books listed here covers the principles, methods, and concepts of the *basic* natural science of human behavior, including its extensions, implications, interpretations, and applications, along with some scientific answers to several of humanity's ancient questions about, for example, values, rights, ethics, morals, language, consciousness, life, personhood, death, and reality. In this annotated list, general science books of increasing depth precede contingency–engineering books (of which you can find dozens more through the websites of the B. F. Skinner Foundation [www.bfskinner.org] and the Cambridge Center for Behavioral Studies [www.behavior.org]):

Ledoux, S. F. (2020). *Exploring Mysteries of Living*. Canton, NY: ABCs. This 400–page book contains 72 newspaper columns describing the natural science of behavior, along with half a dozen papers supporting the column topics. (A second volume, *Science is Lovable...*, is in press for 2021.)

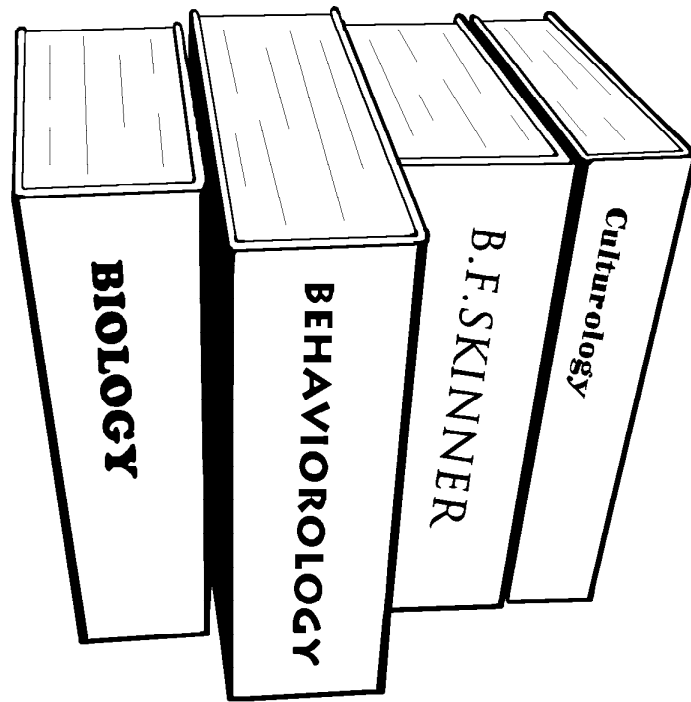
Ledoux, S. F. (2017). *What Causes Human Behavior—Stars, Selves, or Contingencies?* Ottawa, Canada: BehaveTech Publishing. This is a 27–chapter, 450–page general–audience primer about behaviorology. While it is less comprehensive than the next two books, it is also less technical, and more fun to read.

Ledoux, S. F. (2014). *Running Out of Time—Introducing Behaviorology to Help Solve Global Problems*. Ottawa, Canada: BehaveTech Publishing. This is a 24–chapter, 600–page, textbook for behaviorology majors and master's degree students.

Fraley, L. E. (2008). *General Behaviorology—The Natural Science of Human Behavior*. Canton, NY: ABCs. This is a 30–chapter, 1,600–page, three–course graduate (doctoral level) textbook by the author of the present book.

Fraley, L. E. (2020). *Dignified Dying—A Behaviorological Thanatology*. Ottawa, Canada: BehaveTech Publishing. This is another contingency–engineering book by the author of the present book. (ABCs, of Canton, NY, published the hardcover edition of this book in 2012.)☺

*Behaviorological Rehabilitation
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Behaviorology in its immediate
scientific neighborhood

Chapter 1

Behaviorology and its Cultural Mission

*I*n this chapter the discipline of behaviorology (Fraley, 2008) is focused on rehabilitation under the criminal justice system. The practical applications of behaviorology to rehabilitation within the criminal justice system introduce the basic natural science perspective to a cultural agency that, from its inception, has accepted invalid cultural lore about human behavior while constructing a major cultural agency on the basis of those fictions. Accordingly, this chapter begins this address of rehabilitation by the criminal justice system with a brief review of the natural science alternative, known as behaviorology, including its origins, status, and mission, as well as its interrelations with other disciplines (for details, see Fraley & Ledoux, 2002/2015).

In the phrase *natural science*, the term *natural* has often been construed as a reference to nature in the sense of outdoors, perhaps limited to plants and animals. Other definitions expand the concept to all things nonbehavioral. However, *natural science* appears here in a broader philosophical connotation—a reference to the study of the entire universe, including all behavioral phenomena in accordance with objective laws and principles and with no reliance on mysticism.

Understanding Cross–Disciplinary Issues

The members of organized scientific fields promulgate scientific verbal behavior and generate scientific products of various kinds. Nevertheless, although scientific fields are organized in behalf of science, those organizations function largely in response to social and political contingencies that have implications for the scientific work of their members. Within those organizational structures, individuals or teams may do good science, but considered from a more fundamental perspective, scientists, in protection of their interests, organize to cope sociopolitically at the cultural level. Typically those organizations exist to foster and protect a particular discipline or way of thinking, but they also serve to protect the career interests of their members.

Understanding the concerns in the previous paragraph is easier after distinguishing between *field* and *discipline*. Basically, a field is a broad but interrelated set of natural phenomena to which one applies a basic science discipline. That is, “field” is a term of thematic reference and pertains to the subject matter under study. Chemistry is the *field* in which chemicals are studied. On the other hand, “discipline” is a term of intellectual approach

and pertains to the nature and organization of the thinking about the subject matter being addressed in a field.

In the field of chemistry chemical phenomena can be addressed in various ways (i.e., there are various disciplinary approaches to the study of chemicals), but not all are equally respectable. Cultural respect for the organized field of chemistry is attributable to the extent that chemists hew to the natural science discipline. The natural science discipline of most chemists qualifies chemistry as one of the basic fields of natural science along with physics, biology, and behaviorology. The practitioners in those subject–matter fields generally adhere to a common natural science discipline in the conduct of their studies. Because of the relation of those fields to the natural science discipline of most of their constituent practitioners, people refer to those fields as natural sciences.

Organized fields, defined largely by networks of political, economic, and social contingencies, control the professional lives of member practitioners especially at their interface with the culture at large. Jonathan Turner (1985) took authors of books about the field of sociology and the discipline of its practitioners to task for ignoring the fact that academic scholarship is also a political process: “Such processes need not be conspicuously implemented or particularly Machiavellian, but to ignore them is to miss much of what makes science a sociologically interesting phenomenon” (p. 151). Those who seek to bring internal change to their fields through the introduction of more powerful scientific and philosophical ideas often gain quick introductions to the realities of that political aspect, because colleagues who might suffer unfavorable comparisons during such disciplinary upheavals may interfere preemptively with the promulgation of those threatening new ideas. Usually such countermeasures are mounted politically, because in most cases resisting politically is easier than mounting objective scientific resistance. The politicized nature of organized disciplines creates abundant political opportunities to thwart the installation of threatening new ideas, especially if those ideas bring new and unfamiliar disciplinary features to the field.

Consider traditional psychologists being confronted with scientific challenges that inhere in the work of modern behaviorologists. The behaviorologists bring a strictly natural science perspective to the behavioral subject matter that both disciplines address, and theoretically no real phenomena exist beyond the reach of natural science. But to the traditional psychologists this represents a new and different approach relative to the perspective from which they were trained and from which most continue to operate. Transposition to a behaviorological context typically becomes quite difficult for them to manage. Furthermore, should they be superficially successful in glimpsing the new natural science approach, they are usually ill-prepared to appreciate it. An extensive foray into the unfamiliar domain of strict naturalism would be required.

Without the cohesive logic of naturalism to inform the assumptions of traditional psychologists, varieties of superstition intrude easily to fill that gap.