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## Abstracts and Notes

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Petitioner later proceeded under the Illinois Post-Conviction Act, alleging that the loss of the trial notes deprived him of his constitutional rights in that he was denied a "full and complete review of the trial court proceedings." The Post-Conviction petition was denied by the trial court. This denial was affirmed by the Illinois Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court denied certiorari. Having thus exhausted his state remedies, the petitioner filed a petition for habeas corpus in a United States District Court. That court granted his petition and released him unconditionally. The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit reversed, one judge dissenting, on the ground that the district court should have remanded petitioner to the state trial court with directions to give him a new trial or release him. *United States ex rel Westbrook v. Randolph*, Civil No. 12109, (7th Cir.) July 8, 1958.

The district court applied the case of *Griffin v. Illinois*, 351 U.S. 12 (1956) to the facts of the instant case without any discussion. The court of appeals similarly held *Griffin* to be applicable and proceeded to a discussion of whether the appropriate relief was outright release or a new trial.

The court held that a new trial should have been ordered, fearing that outright release would encourage a flood of habeas corpus petitions from prisoners whose stenographic trial notes were lost or destroyed.

In a ringing dissent, one judge denounced the "artificial theory" of the majority opinion and concluded that the court's disposition of a habeas corpus case by remanding to a state court and ordering that court to award the petitioner a new trial was "dubious, dangerous and novel." He feared that the "Great Writ" would now become known as "the rule of conditional release from illegal detention or perhaps more appropriate, quasi-enjoyment of semi-rights under the Fourteenth Amendment."

The dissenting judge also concluded that *Griffin* applied to the instant case, noting that the petitioner was denied review through no fault of his own because the "official court reporter, a state employee" had lost the notes.

(For other recent case abstracts see "*Police Science Legal Abstracts and Notes*", *infra* pp. 291-293).

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## ABSTRACTS AND NOTES

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**Review of Research on Narcotic Addiction in the Chicago Area\***—Professional members of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry, Northwestern University Medical School, have since 1953 been engaged in a number of cross-sectional and longitudinal studies of the narcotic addict and narcotic addiction. Primarily we have endeavored to perform a much needed service in the form of screening and diagnosis, and individual and group therapy with both the narcotic addict on the street and the incarcerated addict at Cook County Jail. Our investigations research-wise have developed as concomitant aspects of these needs.

We, first of all, have been taking a look at addiction from an epidemiological point of view. Epidemiology is, "The science which (1) gives the picture of occurrence, distribution, and types of diseases of mankind in distinct epochs of time, and

at various points on the earth's surface, and (2) . . . renders an account of the relation of these diseases to the external conditions surrounding the individual and determining his manner of life."

Epidemiology has been called the basic science of preventive medicine. In a way then our research is intended to shed light on prevention of addiction. Our focus has been on narcotic addiction in the Chicago area and our source of rates has been statistics of either apprehension or conviction.

This aspect of our work is very time consuming and can be done only when the main job of diagnosis and therapy permits us to do so. Pilot studies demonstrate a key focus of infection in several community areas of the city.

We expect to be able to discern the socio-economic background, ethnic, familial, crime history, etc. by similar methods. In so doing we will be able to compare the narcotic addict group with the population in the same vicinity, and to discern what significant differences, if any, on this broad

\* Paper presented at the Illinois Academy of Criminology, at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, April 19, 1958.

base, exist between the addict and the general population from which he stems. Since arrest figures impose an a priori bias, we can do nothing but keep this in mind.

In our treatment facility at the jail our main concern has been to reach the largest common denominator possible. For this reason we have chosen group therapy as our prime means of treatment. In approximately two years over sixty individuals have been treated. Of these a little over twenty have been released from jail. A small but significant few continue treatment with us on the outside on both a group and individual basis.

Psychological testing and psychiatric interviews give us certain key insights into the addict population. We see reflected on an intrapsychic basis the counterpart of objective conditions. Our findings to date indicate that there are social, as well as personality problems, of narcotic addiction. The excessive drive for vertical mobility along with a lack of positive group identification are common characteristics of the addict population. We have tentatively concluded that social alienation, disfunction, and even social disintegration are qualities which appear in the narcotic addict group and characterize them as individual. The *modus vivendi* of the addict is selfdestructive as well as destructive to others. The resultant ethos is one of hopelessness. Incarceration becomes a stopgap in this cycle of social suicide.

Incarceration certainly makes for physical withdrawal, but it does nothing for psychological withdrawal. Many men report as crucial the need to beat the habit on the street. We know of instances where mild withdrawal symptoms appear the day before release from jail even after a year or more after physical withdrawal. Perhaps the prospect of being able to get a "fix" the next day reawakens the previously conditioned neural pathways. Of course, the precondition for this is availability of drugs.

Therapy in a sense attempts to recondition, or decondition the individual. There is a need to unlearn, relearn and learn anew on an affective as well as on a cognitive level a vast number of things that impinge upon addiction. Life in jail itself tends to reinforce old modes of behavior, but it also presents opportunities to deal with certain realities.

Consider, for a moment, that in the last seven years 58,000 apprehensions for narcotic addiction have been made in the Chicago area. A large percentage of these are repeaters. For the most part

these men constitute the "harvest" of the epidemic period 1947-51.

In bringing to bear sociological, psychiatric, and psychological techniques on a small but significant sample of drug addicts, we have been able to shed some light on the extent and nature of addiction, the personality of the addict, and other problems. Cook County Jail has served as a laboratory for this work and this setting has enabled us also to bring a service to a group very much in need of help.

At present we are dealing with the substantive aspects of our data. Our results and interpretations will be presented from time to time as they are compiled and interpreted.—Arnold Abrams, Ph.D., Northwestern University School of Medicine.

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**"Doing Time with the Timeless": The Great Books Program at Menard Penitentiary**—Our educational system is guilty of criminal neglect of the superior student. We spend approximately ten times more money for the education of the sub-standard student than we spend for the education of the above average student. The situation is even worse in most prisons. Educational facilities and programs are provided for the sub-standard and the average students but very little is provided for prisoners who are of college level and above.

In most prisons, the people who have had educational opportunities are used as teachers. This is fine, but unless there is additional challenge and educational opportunities, the prisoners who are teaching tend to find their job boring. What is needed is an eclectic type of adult educational program that is broadening and interesting. This can be found in the Great Books program.

The Great Books program as it is being conducted at Menard Prison at the present time is set up to provide general education for the prisoner with above average educational interests and capabilities. From the outset it has been organized and conducted like any other Great Books program. We follow the reading list and use the sets of books provided by the Great Books Foundation. The books for the first year have been Declaration of Independence; Plato: *Apology*; *Crito*; Sophocles: *Antigone*; Aristotle: *Politics*, Bk. I.; Plutarch: *Lycurgus & Numa*; The Gospel According to St. Matthew; Epictetus: *Discourses*, Bk. I.; Machiavelli: *The Prince*; Shakespeare: *Macbeth*; Milton: *Areopagitica*; Adam Smith: *The Wealth of Nations*; The Federalist, Constitution of the United

States; de Tocqueville: Democracy in America; Marx & Engels: Communist Manifesto; Thoreau: Civil Disobedience: Walden; Tolstoy: The Death of Ivan Ilych.

We meet every two weeks for a two hour discussion. A group of "oldtimers" from the Carbondale Great Books group meet with the prisoners. This outside group usually numbers five or six and includes some of the women who have been active in the Great Books program who have a special interest in the book being discussed. Having the women present seems to have certain therapeutic effects on the group. It is essential to have the women in most discussions since the "woman's point of view" is necessary for a complete consideration of the problems implicit in the literature. There are always two leaders in a Great Books discussion. A prisoner and an experienced member of the local groups share the responsibility for leading. This in itself has a good effect on the group.

At the end of the two hour period the discussion is terminated by a brief announcement of the book for next time. There is never a summation by the leaders, although it is customary in our group to go around the circle and ask some key question to give everyone a chance for a final expression of opinion. This manner of concluding the discussion confuses some people who regard the Great Books program as a method of social reform. It has never been intended as such a program. Great Books is an exposure device. We are exposed to the best thinking of the past as found in these books and the most current thinking of our contemporaries as they react to the book and to one another. For this reason freedom of thought and expression is of utmost importance.

There has never been in the experience of the group at Menard a feeling of restraint in expression of ideas and feelings because of the prison environment. This is a healthy situation. True, the guards are present, but they are often not even within hearing distance. When this program was initiated the prisoners expressed their opinion in this manner; they asked to be given the opportunity of disciplining themselves and when the discussion reaches the boiling point—and it does every time—the prisoners quiet the boisterous ones themselves.

It is virtually impossible to discuss the changes that have taken place in each of the members of the group in a specific way. Such change is too difficult to determine with any degree of accuracy.

However it is possible to make some observations of general changes in the attitude of the group and in certain individuals.

The first most obvious general change in the group is that of an increase in interest and enthusiasm for the program. There were some in the group who were not greatly interested in reading the books. Now these people show, not only from their discussion, but from notes they have taken on the book that they bring to class, that they have read the book and have read it well. (This practice of bringing notes is discouraged in most groups, but we only have half enough books to go around.)

Another noticeable change is in the increased desire to participate on the part of some members of the group who were at the first reluctant to speak. Most of the people who seemed shy and inhibited at first were men who had not had much formal education. They expressed this sense of a lack of formal education by prefacing their statements with apologies and often by making some snide remarks about the college men in the group. The college trained men had intimidated the others at the outset, and these men felt they did not have the ability to read and discuss the books. Now these men have proved to themselves that they have as much brain power as the college men and it is delightful to see them grow and even blossom as they burst into the discussion.

There is a constant change in attitude that accompanies any really thought provoking discussion. A person who comes to the discussion with a set idea and leaves with the same set idea has not actually got into the discussion. These men have very little opportunity to discuss problems such as are found in the Great Books. Often they do not know what they think until they are pushed by questions from another person in the group or by one of the leaders. (Sometimes I'm sure they do not know what they think until they hear what they have to say.) In several instances the individuals found themselves disagreeing with something they had said previously, much to the delight of the ones who pointed this out. There are a few who have the one virtue of consistency and stick to their points no matter what arguments are leveled against them.

A change in attitude comes after the discussion often. As they have time to mull over what has been said they find that they did not make their point clear to the group and they often acknowledge this in succeeding discussions. There seems to

be more of this in the prison group than in other groups—maybe they have more time to think things through.

The most therapeutic aspect of the program seems to be in the release of hostility toward society and institutions that comes as a natural part of the discussion. If one glances over the books in the first year program it is obvious that there are no "pollyannas" here. These authors have voiced their criticism of society and institutions in a challenging and classical manner, and the prisoners find kindred spirits. Often they jump on the authors for being too radical in their views. As one prisoner put it, "Marx made me so mad I wanted to slam the book against the bars." The release of their hostilities is good. They are able to consider society in retrospect and they voice the attitude that may have got them into their present predicament. Then with a group of their peers, they are able to study and discuss their personal problems in a more objective manner.—Paul Hunsinger, lately, Professor of Speech in Southern Illinois University. Now, Occidental College, Los Angeles.

**Apto—a New Periodical**—"Apto" is the name of the organ of the American Association for the Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders (APTO). It has just passed its first anniversary. The editors are: Dr. Melitta Schmideberg, a well known practicing psychiatrist in New York City and Jack Sokol, the Executive Director of APTO. Besides these two, the Editorial Board consists of Edward Glover, M.D., psychoanalyst of London, England; Richard H. Orr, M.D., psychiatrist and Medical Editor, and C. V. Ramana, psychoanalyst and Editor of *Samiksa*.

Apto will feature short articles, usually fewer than 1,000 words, on developing techniques of treating delinquents and criminals, and on the results of scientific research, from whatever angle, that is aimed at understanding violators of the law.

Dr. Schmideberg took the lead in launching the new *Journal* as she had already done in relation to APTO which it represents.

The organization may be described as a lineal descendant of The Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency (ISTD) which was organized in London in 1933 by a group of public spirited psychiatrists who pioneered in the effort to treat delinquents by psychiatric techniques, but *outside of institutions*. Can older and younger of-

fenders be induced to visit a clinic to obtain treatment, just as some of them might go voluntarily to a clinic in the college of medicine to obtain a prescription for lenses to correct their visual defect?

The answer is "yes" on the basis of a respectable proportion of cases, both in London and in New York. The free cooperation of representatives of a variety of professions is the secret behind the affirmative answer. The history of APTO, since its inception in 1950, is encouraging on this point. Dr. Schmideberg, then practicing in London, served ISTD as psychiatrist from 1933 to 1945 when she came to this country. She brought the APTO idea with her, and it materialized in New York City, as already indicated, in 1950.

The following titles appear in No. 2, Vol. I of Apto:

Treating the Anti-Social Privately. By William H. Rubin, M.D., psychiatrist, Clinical Instructor, University of the State of New York.

Social Orientation and the Young Delinquent. By Ernst Papanek, Director of Wiltwyck School for Boys, New York.

Imaginative Application of Available Knowledge is Needed. By C. V. Ramana, M.D., Psychiatrist, Editor of *Samiksa*.

The Changing Pre-Sentence Role of the Criminal Lawyer. By Morris Levy and Earle Warren Zaidini, members of the New York Bar.

The Unstable Check Forger Needs Help. By Maurice Floch, Clinical Psychologist, Detroit House of Correction.

Teen-Age Marriage at a Girls' School. By Joseph D. Noshpitz, M.D., National Institute of Mental Health.

Insensitization in Psychopathic Personality. By Melitta Schmideberg, M.D., practicing psychoanalyst, Chairman of Executive Committee of APTO, Editor of Apto, and Jack Sokol, Executive Director of APTO.

APTO and its official organ have a common address: 9 East 97th St., New York 29.

**Criminology and American Association for the Advancement of Science**—Criminology will be represented in the Washington, D. C. sessions of A.A.A.S., Dec. 27-28.

*Theme*: "Controversial Areas in 20th. Century Criminology."

*Tentative Program*: "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science." . . . Robert H. Gault.