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Book Reviews

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this purpose. In addition, the Secretariat will prepare and submit a statement on each of the agenda items which will set forth certain views and raise a series of questions for consideration by the Congress. Several specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations will also submit papers on different agenda items for the documentation of the Congress.

It is intended that all documents will be distributed well in advance of the Congress, so as to allow for a thorough preparation of the discussions.

Only one set of documents will be distributed to participants; documents mailed to them in advance of the Congress will not be distributed again in London.

REGISTRATION

Persons interested in attending the Congress should apply for registration cards to the Chief of the Section of Social Defence, United Nations Headquarters, New York. Applications should be made not later than 29 February 1960. There is no registration fee.

NEW MODEL JUVENILE COURT ACT PUBLISHED—WANTED: Qualified judges for the juvenile court! No hacks with political I.O.U.'s in their pockets need apply.

This is the most important recommendation made by the National Probation and Parole Association in its 1959 Standard Juvenile Court Act, published in the October issue of its JOURNAL.

It is one of several proposals worked out by

NPPA with the help of the U. S. Children's Bureau and the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, both of which agencies have endorsed the Act. The publication is the sixth edition, the first in ten years, of the model law which has, since its first appearance in 1925, helped to mold juvenile courts all over the country.

Most juvenile court judges are inferior court or ex-officio judges. The committee that drafted the revised Standard Act maintains that that is the main reason why juvenile courts generally have not secured the corrective services they need if they are to do the job assigned by law. The Act provides that the juvenile court shall be a division of a state's court of highest general trial jurisdiction, with judges specially selected and serving full time.

Another new provision calls for statewide organization of probation and detention services, thus eliminating the possibility of only token services or none at all in some counties while other counties in the same state have well-developed services.

A third change from the previous edition of the Act requires the juvenile court to inform persons before it that they have a right to representation by counsel; if they want to exercise this right but don't have the means, the court must provide counsel. This, says the drafting committee, is only one illustration of several procedural safeguards in the Act for sound judicial process.—

MATTHEW MATLIN

N.P.P.A., New York

BOOK REVIEWS

ALEXANDER MACONOCHE OF NORFOLK ISLAND. By *Justice John Vincent Barry*. Melbourne and New York: Oxford University Press, 1958, xxi, 277 pp. \$6.50.

Few great contributors to a worthy field have been so shabbily neglected as this astute, courageous and scholarly pioneer in corrections. For this reason we owe a debt to Justice John Barry of the Supreme Court of Victoria, Australia, for this noble book.

The word Norfolk is redolent of the pioneering spirit. First there was Sir Thomas Beavor of Nor-

folk County, England, who built a jail in Wymondham where the separate system of penal discipline was anticipated in 1785; second, was Norfolk Island a thousand miles off Australia, where Maconochie, between 1840 and 1843, developed his new concept of the "Mark System" which was diametrically opposed to the "flat time" sentence then so violently defended; and third, there is Norfolk Colony Prison, in Massachusetts, a pioneer venture closely associated with the contemporary correctional authority, Howard B. Gill. Truly, the word has become a symbol of correctional progress.

The story of Maconochie is a tragedy. He who invented what became known in this country as parole, and as conditional release, had confidence in his fellow men, regardless of their depravity. He was so cruelly slighted in his native country that it took Sir Walter Crofton (of Irish System fame) and the American Reformatory Movement following the conception and development of the Elmira institution in 1876 to bring his ideas into partial fruition in the correctional process. Yet even today the gold content of his ideas has scarcely been tapped.

As for his eclipse in England, we quote from the chaplain, the Rev. C. L. Clay: "He (Maconochie) was a noble hearted old man, who passed from maleficent neglect to beneficent death." And Beatrice and Sidney Webb wrote, "He spent too much time promulgating his theories and demonstrating them to committees, and too little in administration of the prison (the Birmingham jail) where he was Governor following his ouster from Norfolk Island." These statements are true.

Would that the Webbs and Pastor Gray could read this brilliant, carefully documented work by Justice Barry! It is the work of a past-master of historical objectivity: of dispassionate, yet biting invective. The author grew weary of the innuendo hurled at the memory and integrity of Maconochie and his system in Norfolk Island which was often (before Maconochie) called a "hell on earth." The Justice has set the record straight.

The author, who is no penologist, went to the original sources. He had heard of Maconochie, but knew little of either his achievements or persecution. He did know that some contemporary historians belittled his system and eulogized those who occasioned his downfall as Governor of Norfolk Island Penal Colony, after less than four years of command. Justice Barry has not minimized Maconochie's frailties. He has given us a book which should be on the shelf of every person who is identified with the field of corrections.

Who was Alexander Maconochie? Strangely enough he was a scientist; a geographer; a Captain in the British Navy. His world had been far removed from penology. He was Secretary of the Royal Geographic Society and the first professor of geography in University College, London. He was a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Born of Scotch ancestry in 1787, he was over 50 years of age when he sailed off to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) as Secretary of the newly-ap-

pointed governor, Sir John Franklin, his warm personal friend and fellow geographer.

It so happened that the English Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline asked Maconochie to make an appraisal of the British Convict system, then flourishing in the several penal colonies of Australia (since 1787.) Thus he became enmeshed in the field of corrections. He maintained that his ideas were derived from the Quaker missionaries to the "land down under." These were James Backhouse and George Washington Walker, and were not original with him. He went off with no knowledge of penology and with no preconceived notions of scuttling the philosophy of the convict system. Yet he will always be given praise or blame for his "Mark System" as he promulgated and unfolded it on this Island.

Some of his writings were taken bodily by American penal reformers in 1870 and integrated into the famous Declaration of Principles. Maconochie contended that "time sentences" are the principal root of demoralization in prison. A man under time sentence thinks only of whiling away his time; he "evades labor because he has no interest in it. . . . These evils could be remedied by a system of task sentences."

The prisoners on Norfolk Island were twice and thrice condemned men and were so hopeless and depraved that they committed every conceivable kind of unnatural crime—even cannibalism. Murder was almost casual. But by simply introducing the optional "Mark System", whereby each man could pull himself up "by his bootstraps," stage after stage, each stage with increased privileges and responsibilities, this man developed a concept of penal reform that has not yet been equaled—nor seriously tried, unfortunately. Maconochie's enlightenment was only a fleeting and momentary gleam in the long night of savagery that fits the Australian penal system.

This is a fascinating tale and Justice Barry has permeated it with warmth and understanding. It tells of Maconochie's downfall, including the tragic break with Sir John Franklin and the undermining of his career by little men around him. Later episodes in his life are unfolded. After returning to England he was appointed governor of Birmingham gaol in 1849. There, once again, he and his progressive ideas were undermined by professionally unbending and jealous men. He resigned under pressure in 1851 and lived on, disappointed and almost broken, but still campaigning for his cor-

rectional concepts. He died in 1860—seemingly a failure. Yet he was far from that, as Sheldon Glueck aptly puts it in the introduction to Justice Barry's book:

"... he foreshadowed modern ideas of the indeterminate sentence; he prepared prisoners for return to society by means of progressive stages of discipline and self-discipline; he used group-influence to good effect in the reformatory process; he contributed to modern ideas of classification of prisoners; he recognized the merit of inmate-participation in the conduct of a penal institution; he realized the value of evidencing a personal interest in the problems of the individual offender; he permitted direct contact with the superintendent rather than through intermediaries; he established meaningful religious services; he took account of the 'softening influence' of music; he established a school programme with 'marks' for efficiency, and he employed prisoner-teachers; he permitted prisoners to cultivate small gardens of their own and to sell the produce; he suggested the term of the public defender idea; he sought to make the regime resemble free life in order to counteract the inherent dilemma of trying to socialize human beings by means of an abnormal social matrix such as a prison. In a word, he regarded the true function of a prison to be a 'moral hospital'."

Maconochie's ideas cannot be brushed aside. Today we have his concept of conditional release and his "ticket-of-leave" which we call parole. And we all share his skepticism toward flat or time sentences, insisting as did he, that some form of indefinite or indeterminate sentence is the answer for the future in the field of corrections. His name will survive more lustrous than the names of his enemies and detractors, thanks in no small degree to Justice John Barry of Melbourne.

NEGLEY K. TEETERS

Temple University

PSYCHOTHERAPY AND SOCIETY. By *Wladimir G. Eliasberg, M.D., Ph.D.* Philosophical Library, 1959, 223 pp. \$6.00.

Dr. Eliasberg is a practicing psychiatrist and psychologist. He writes for a lay audience about psychotherapy which, in his opinion "has become esoteric, being practiced by in-groups which try to impose their Weltanschauung." His aim is to instruct lawyers, educators, and others as to the relationships between personal symptomatology like

pain, confusion, absenteeism, or poor motivation and the social matrix within which this symptomatology finds expression. To accomplish this aim he draws upon his rich experience in the field of social science, making pertinent observations about propaganda, mythology, legislation, and other social forces.

Psychotherapy and Society is filled with references, quotations, and illustrative clinical examples. The author cites 35 case histories, and provides anecdotes, cartoons, and illustrations to demonstrate his points. The emphasis is on vividness and variety of presentation rather than a coherent, organized overview. This leaves the reader somewhat at a loss as to the precise application of the author's arguments. It would have been helpful—and the value of the book as a reference work would have been increased—had Dr. Eliasberg defined more clearly what he means by the terms "intelligence," "psychology," "group," etc.

The function of psychotherapy in our society is unquestionably of interest for lawyers, judges, and other nonmedical persons who must make decisions about rehabilitation of criminals. Dr. Eliasberg deserves credit for, as he puts it, taking psychotherapy "from its elevated support" to "carry it to the market place of day by day life." He succeeds in broadening its base by sketching its role in the historical and philosophical perspective. The next step is to build, from this broader basis, a concept of psychotherapy that is useful in terms of existing judicial procedure. Unfortunately whenever psychotherapy is taken out of the context of legal medical practice, it becomes an ill-defined activity which often leaves the patient and the court wondering who is responsible to whom. One waits expectantly for Dr. Eliasberg's more precise formulations as to relationships between medical and social techniques in the management of law-breakers.

PETER F. OSTWALD, M.D.

University of California School of Medicine

SOURCEBOOK ON PROBATION, PAROLE AND PARDONS. By *Charles L. Newman.* Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1958. xiii. 334 pp. \$7.50.

In eleven chapters containing thirty-nine previously published items (articles, and excerpts from official documents) plus two original articles, Mr. Newman,* who is Assistant Professor of Social

* Since the book reviewed above was written, its author has transferred from Florida State University to the University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky. (Ed.)

Welfare at Florida State University, has edited the first book of readings dealing exclusively with pardons, probation and parole. While this volume does not fit the reviewer's concept of a sourcebook, it is a useful compendium on the origins and application of extra-institutional treatment procedures. Treated in the eleven chapters are historical backgrounds; the training and education of probation and parole officers; supervision and treatment; administrative problems; parole prediction methods; pre-release parole preparation; and a "glimpse" at the international aspects of parole.

A book of readings intended (as this is) to be a text for college students usually suffers from at least two kinds of shortcomings: one is the absence of students' aids in the form of review questions, summary sections and special bibliographies; the other is the lack of the continuity of thought usually imparted by single authorship. To counter partially this second shortcoming, Mr. Newman selected items in accordance with his convictions that (a) probation and parole success is dependent in considerable degree upon the "quality of services rendered and attitudes maintained" by related police, judicial and correctional agencies; (b) probation and parole must serve the dual aims of social protection and rehabilitation, rather than mainly one or the other; (c) today's selection of offenders for probation and parole produce supervisory and guidance problems of such similarity that "the techniques of treatment in both are basically the same." Further unity is contributed by Mr. Newman's succinct introductory comments heading each chapter.

The readings, drawn heavily from *FEDERAL PROBATION* and the publications of the National Probation and Parole Association, emphasize the practical aspects of treating offenders, and most of the writers represented are field workers rather than theoreticians. The omission of the original items' footnotes seems to this reviewer an unfortunate feature in a book intended as a text; particularly effected by this are the excellent and scholarly articles by Karl Schuessler (parole prediction history), Paul Tappan (prisoners' legal rights), Edmond Fitzgerald (statutory roots of probation), and two official documents on the origins of parole and probation. This deficiency, however, finds partial compensation in the inclusion of a two-hundred item bibliography.

In a nation with fifty-two criminal law jurisdictions and several thousand probation and parole

officers working under a wide variety of administrative circumstances, the presentation by Mr. Newman of more materials aimed at giving a comprehensive picture of the relevant statutes and legal decisions, recruitment standards, conditions required of probationers, and available statistics on the use of probation and parole would have made his volume more of a sourcebook than it is now (the dust-jacket incorrectly calls it a "reference book"—it is even less this than a sourcebook). It does contain detailed data on parole regulations in the several states, as well as the Pennsylvania Board of Parole's 1957 study of salaries, case loads and supervisory duties of parole officers.

The book's practical emphasis, however, and the balanced and authoritative materials subserving this emphasis commend it to those persons giving instruction in the field techniques of probation and parole, in either a collegiate or an in-service setting.

RALPH W. ENGLAND, JR.

University of Illinois

GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY: THEORY AND PRACTICE. (2nd ed.) By *J. W. Klapman*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1959, pp. x + 301, \$6.75.

GROUP PSYCHOANALYSIS. By *B. Bohdan Wasswell*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1959, pp. xiii + 306, \$3.75.

If quantity were a yardstick for evaluations, Dr. Wasswell's "Psychoanalysis" of groups would be the bargain; if quality were the choice, the late Dr. Klapman's text on group psychotherapy (the second to appear in this country) would win "hands down." Dr. Klapman published his first edition in 1946, and his book, now published posthumously in its second edition, is the second text on group psychotherapy (Slavson's "Introduction to Group Therapy" being the first one) to live through a second edition. This appears to be significant.

Dr. Klapman combines scholarship (275 references of bibliography) with a variety of settings and case material. His organization of the material will be particularly useful to practitioners engaged in group work, group dynamics or group "therapy" outside clinical settings, such as intra- and extra-mural group formations in corrections (probation and parole). Since the material describes methods "optimally applicable" to "minimally disorganized personality states," to "moderately" and to "severely" disorganized personality states, and since the author fairly adequately defines these

terms, the less structured or supervised non-medical practitioner will be able to find this text as an excellent source of reference. (The more sophisticated group therapist, however, will not gain as much today as he was able to gain in 1946.)

Dr. Wasswell's text on the other hand, makes apologies for psychoanalysts who increase their respectability by publishing a book on the subject of group "psychoanalysis." His notes and references are scanty, and not enough credit is given to Alexander Wolf and Emanuel Schwartz for their pioneer-work in this direction. Trigand Burrow's name is not even mentioned. The author relies heavily on Karen Horney's theories (which do not encompass group therapy or group psychoanalysis!) and on the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOANALYSIS* (which rarely publishes articles on group psychotherapy). It can be doubted whether the lay or the professional will profit from this book. For the layman the book, in part, makes for too heavy reading. The professional practitioner, however, if he is not analytically "oriented," will not accept the author's theory; if he is so oriented, he can find other books which offer a more comprehensive survey of the field; and if he is a "loyal" psychoanalyst, he will outrightly reject this book.

HANS A. ILLING

Los Angeles

THE ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE: "Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency," edited by *Helen L. Wilmer*, March, 1959, Vol. 322. Pp. 213.

This issue of the ANNALS comprises sixteen articles devoted to the prevention of delinquency by improving the environment and treatment of individuals by means of a number of different procedures ranging from a high degree of specialization to community based plans. The several articles constitute a reassessment of delinquency prevention programs during the past few years in various parts of the nation. In some respects the articles are a follow up of the reports published by the United States Children's Bureau in 1954. The editor points out that the most striking change in the present articles in comparison to the earlier reports "lies in the level of sophistication exhibited" (p. vii).

The first article by I. R. Perlman points to the fact that delinquency has been increasing in spite of claims to the contrary and that "the prospect for the future looks even worse" (p. 8).

E. N. Rexford reviews the work of the D. A. Thom Clinic for Children in Boston during the past eleven years and explains the importance of aggression in anti-social behavior by the use of case histories. The author concludes that delinquency is a result of the failures of the society and the community.

S. Kobrin makes "A 25 Year Assessment of the Chicago Area Project." After reviewing the work of the Area Project Kobrin concludes by stating that "In all probability these achievements have reduced delinquency. . . . However, the extent of the reduction is not subject to precise measurement" (p. 28).

G. Konopka evaluates the South Central Youth Project in Minneapolis, Minnesota, which approached the problem from a total community plan. The report explains how local institutions, "schools, law enforcement and social agencies have at times become so separate and specialized that they stand in the way of a concerted effort to help the child". The respective individuals in the community "were too polite" to approach the problem collectively. The "reaching out method" employed, while having some merit, falls back on the idea that "delinquency is a child rearing problem" (p. 36).

A. Fried examines the plan of the Work Camp Program for Teenagers established by the Fuld Neighborhood House and the Essex County Park Commission in Newark, New Jersey. The Day Work Camp has been in operation for two summers on a Monday through Friday basis. The administrators have been confronted with serious problems of management and the deep seated "dishonesty and struggle for powers" in "every level of national and international life" and how "sensitive boys are to the discrepancies between ideals preached in churches and schools and the actual experience in their families" (p. 44). The authors maintain that year round camps in agriculture or forestry would be more satisfactory if certain requirements could be met.

R. C. Brown and D. W. Dodson summarize the effectiveness of Boys' Clubs in Louisville, Kentucky, by comparing delinquency rates in areas with and those without clubs. They found that delinquency tended to increase in those areas without clubs but "Boys' Clubs add little to the basic knowledge on the prevention of delinquency" (p. 52).

P. H. Bowman evaluates the effectiveness of "A

Revised School Program on Potential Delinquents" in the seventh year of operation in Quincy, Illinois. The results show some appreciable improvement but "the experiences of this project indicates the need for further experimentation" (p. 61).

A. Franklin reviews the work being done in the "All-Day Neighborhood Schools" of the New York City Board of Education which were established to meet the problem of truancy and vandalism. The program constitutes an over-all total school, family and community coordinated plan which attempted to reach "the unreached child." Dr. J. E. Allen, Jr., New York Commissioner of Education maintains that the programs have succeeded to a large extent in making up for the inadequate home.

R. S. Tefferteller explains the "Prevention Through Revitalizing Parent-Child Relations" implemented in the Henry Street Settlement in New York City. The author maintains that "the key to checking pre-delinquency in pre-adolescent groups lies in helping to reinstate parental influences . . . between the children and their parents" (p. 78).

G. L. Penner recounts how "An Experiment in Police and Social Agency Cooperation" in Englewood, Illinois, has attempted to deal with delinquency by coordinating police officers with community facilities. As a result of the program the author recommends the creation of certain "Treatment Centers" to work in cooperation with the Juvenile Bureau of the Police.

Joan and William McCord evaluate the work of the well known Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study. After a well planned and executed program of treatment the authors conclude that ". . . The Study was largely a failure. Some individuals undoubtedly benefited from the program; but the group, as a whole, did not. Yet even in its failure, the program must be regarded as a magnificent experiment" (p. 96).

W. B. Miller examines "Prevention Work with Street-Corner Groups" in Boston and J. M. Gandy evaluates a similar program in Hyde Park, Chicago. W. B. Miller points out that unless street-corner gang programs are well planned they make "at best, a negligible impact, and, at worst, a severe damage and an aggravation of the situation" (p. 106). J. Gandy indicates that in Chicago the plan did help those not involved in anti-social behavior but there was a minimum of success with those already involved in delinquency.

M. Stranahan and C. Schwartzman present a report on "An Experiment in Reaching Asocial

Adolescents Through Group Therapy" which was a part of the Girl's Service League under the supervision of the New York City Youth Board. The primary purpose of the program was the development of techniques to be used on adolescents. The program effected changes in the behavior of the subjects "but no matter how much healthier and better functioning they are, (subjects) still need individual therapy of a special character. . . ." (p. 125).

J. D. and M. Q. Grant evaluate "A Group Dynamics Approach to the Treatment of Nonconformists in the Navy" which centered about small groups of men confined with supervisors at Camp Elliott. The degree of success with the men varied according to the degree of maturity of the men and the supervisory procedures employed. The authors conclude by stating that "It now appears likely that, in many of our correctional studies, the classification and situation effects have been masking each other" (p. 135).

E. Rosenfeld in the final article takes up "A Research-Based Proposal for a Community Program of Delinquency Prevention" and explains how all types of maladjustment should be treated on a total community and "saturation" program.

In reviewing these several programs for the prevention of delinquency the reader is struck by the frank and unbiased analysis of each of the programs. At the same time they in turn express the lack of hope for success in dealing with the problem. Except for two of the programs all were more or less short lived attacks on delinquency. "Few of them report scientifically established results" (p. viii). Ultimately they "hold the hope that the problem of delinquency can be reduced if communities are willing to put the effort required into the work." It, therefore, appears that to date no program has been developed to meet effectively the anti-social behavior of juveniles in America. In a nation so rich in technical skills in a variety of fields and an abundance of resources it is to be regretted that no program has been devised to deal adequately with delinquency.

Perhaps the failures of these and other prevention plans have been due to a lack of understanding of social reality. Delinquency cannot be dealt with on a community basis when there is no social substance as a community. Today, people live in mechanized, segmented and shattered geographic areas without any cohesive force. The Atomic Age has "Atomized" society into "a disorganized

dust," or Anomie. Secondly, these programs fail to realize that present day psychology or psychiatry cannot reconstruct disorganized personalities. Finally, it appears that no one of the plans has taken into account the principles of ethical compulsion or "reverence for life." It is possible that "ethical compulsion" is as dead as Marley's Ghost but some time in the near future this "Ghost" may return to haunt us. It may well be that the social situation today is too critical to attempt a superficial cure for the problem of delinquency and that we shall have to wait until our Machiavellian-Relativistic culture has given way to another and different value system.

WALTER A. LUNDEN

Iowa State University

WHO ARE THE GUILTY? A STUDY OF EDUCATION AND CRIME. By *David Abrahamsen, M.D.* Grove Press, New York, 1958; 340 pp. \$1.95, (Evergreen Press).

From the earliest days of mankind, we have had crime and punishment; our major historical concern has been with the punishment of the criminal, not with understanding him. The guilt for an individual's crime, the author says, must be shared with the offender by all the institutions of the social order: family, school, community and governmental agencies. If we recognize this, we come close to a re-orientation of community thought in dealing with crime.

Emphasis upon symptoms is giving way to research into causation; scientific inquiries to place a medical eye upon human behavior. This reviewer believes that progress in the control of human behavior must come if our approach veers away from either determinate or indeterminate sentences, and from moral valuations toward investigating human behavior scientifically. Just as we have seen progress in dealing with psychosis, so too we may hope for progress in dealing with antisocial behavior if and when we ask two basic questions: Why do people act this way? What can we do about it?

The public is always aroused when the papers and radio report a brutal crime, as when a youngster murders his parents or commits a brutal or atrocious sex offense and when an adult is discovered in his peculations. Too often these people are outwardly compliant in the social circle; they work; they go to school, they go to church, etc., etc. Suddenly they are discovered in crime. It is this

reviewer's conviction that recognizably deviant behavior has been present long before the actual crime, had competent persons interpreted that behavior or had parents, teachers and/or colleagues not conspired to gloss over this behavior.

Dr. Abrahamsen supports this thesis: anti-social behavior does not suddenly spring up. To treat the deviant person alone is usually unavailing unless those closely connected with him also receive professional treatment: family, parents, children.

While working in the Illinois Prison system in the 1930's, the reviewer had a series of experiences similar to those described by the author. I had asked the Deputy Warden to transfer to the psychiatric division a very young new prisoner whose appearance etc., made him particularly subject to passive sex usage by older prisoners. I waited weeks and weeks for the transfer and when I pressed for it, the big Teutonic deputy, with his loaded cane and his 220 pounds, told me: "I vill put him mit de bug doctor ven I get ready."

I learned, during my ten years as prison visitor that progress is slow and often seems non-existent. When the guards and prisoners both learned that we carried contraband neither in nor out, that we promised to undertake nothing outside our scope and always carried out our promises, when they saw results and ease of handling other prisoners when the unstable and the psychotic were removed from their areas, then progress was made. Then we were able to go a little faster in our plan for treatment of prisoners.

Dr. Abrahamsen indicts, as guilty, people in the community, including the legislators who "short-change" efforts at helping offenders in these ways:

1. By an unwillingness to see the ineffectiveness of the present judicial program; by maintaining, blindly, the current system, by going through the motions of the past rather than being in step with whatever knowledge we have today of those who commit criminal offenses;
2. By niggardly public appropriations;
3. By emphasizing a huge physical plant rather than a minimal plant with generous appropriations for numbers and quality of staff.

The author recommends a National Behavior Institute to investigate means of dealing with offenders and their families—"... an observation center for the study and diagnosis of delinquents and the recommendation of special types of treatment to the courts—under whose jurisdiction the offenders would remain."

We are mindful of the efforts of Fritz Redl and others gifted in observation and analysis of delinquent behavior and who are drawing from their work principles of understanding the very aggressive behavior of some children. We are mindful of steps taken by federal correctional and state authorities. But much as they have done, they fail and must continue to fail, according to Dr. Abrahamson, because:

1. A youthful offender cannot be "treated" apart from his family even by the best professional help. The youth is a part of his family; they must be seen, understood and, if necessary, treated also.

2. If we treat the youthful offender, there will be few adult offenders; only those about whom we know nothing; whose behavior we admit we cannot control and make socially acceptable.

3. There is no treatment, per se, embraced within prison walls merely because it is a prison; a prison is the place for our failures until we learn more about them.

The author urges more psychiatric help of all kinds long before a child becomes delinquent. He wants this help for research into behavior. Why do some children, exposed to emotional stress, family disruption and disharmony express themselves delinquently while others, with equal exposure, do not. The money we spend to build and staff prison units could be better spent and for constructive purposes: to help children who are in difficulty.

In summary, he says we need an open mind toward delinquency while we still imprison those considered "hopeless;" the offender is only one facet in eradicating crime—the others include social behavior, ethical and cultural standards—all governed by our motivations; the psychological processes responsible for antisocial acts are in a person long before he actually commits a crime; criminal behavior is far from being something evil, developing in an intrinsically evil heart. Delinquent inclinations are symptoms of a deep and often devastating distortion or sickness of the mind; one which requires as a remedy understanding, skill and patience, without which recovery is impossible; there are multiple causes for criminal behavior.

"The guilty" are people in our social order who refuse to deviate from age-old ideas of fruitless imprisonment, who refuse to use present-day knowledge of behavior (whatever its inadequacy to supply all the answers) causation, who refuse to spend the money for trained staff and programs to

use their knowledge, to gain more knowledge, to help more people with pre-delinquent and delinquent behavior.

W. A. GOLDBERG

Shreveport, La.

SYMPOSIA ON CHILD AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

Presented at the American Orthopsychiatric Association. Edited by *Benjamin Karpman, M.D.* Illustrations by *Wesley R. Wilken*. Washington, D. C.: Psychodynamics Monograph Series, 1959, pp. 364, \$10.00.

Dr. Karpman's many books as well as his contributions to this JOURNAL and his editorship of the ARCHIVES OF CRIMINAL PSYCHODYNAMICS have come to constitute authority with many readers and with many criminologists, the present reviewer included. It was, therefore, with great anticipation that the present book on the various symposia of the AOA was received.

The array of authorities, other than Dr. Karpman, undoubtedly constitutes a stellar combination of names: Drs. Frederick H. Allen, Leo Kanner, David M. Levy, Hyman S. Lippman, Reginal S. Lourie, Lawson G. Lowrey, Louis A. Lurie, Harris B. Peck, Melitta Schmiedeburg, René A. Spitz, Laretta Bender, Wilfred C. Hulse, David Wechsler, or John A. Rose, to name but a few. Everyone an expert in his or her field, everyone known for his many writings and books of lasting value. The reader, therefore, may receive the impression that the "last" word can be obtained about juvenile delinquency by reading this book, and that it should be possible, as Dr. Karpman put it, "to elicit more of dynamic material . . . so that the public at large may get the benefit of it." How and in which ways can the public "benefit" by reading these symposia?

Not the five Round Tables, entitled: "The Psychopathic Delinquent Child," "Psychopathic Behavior," "A Differential Study of Psychopathic Behavior," "Psychodynamics of Child Delinquency," and "Basic Emotional Factors in Delinquency," but the appended "Synthesis" held the greatest attraction for this reviewer. There are the questions of definition, of characteristics, types, etiology and antecedents of delinquency. For example, Dr. Kanner suggests three types of delinquency, namely one "founded primarily on the pathology of brain structure", another "founded primarily on the pathology of relationships within the family unit," and one "founded