

1969

## Book Reviews

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/jclc>

 Part of the [Criminal Law Commons](#), [Criminology Commons](#), and the [Criminology and Criminal Justice Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Book Reviews, 59 J. Crim. L. Criminology & Police Sci. 411 (1968)

This Book Review is brought to you for free and open access by Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology by an authorized editor of Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons.

Woods was not cross-examined by petitioner's attorney, although given the opportunity to do so. When petitioner was brought to trial seven months later, Woods was incarcerated in a federal penitentiary in Texas about 225 miles from the Oklahoma trial court. The state, over petitioner's objections, was allowed to introduce as its principal evidence the transcript of Woods' testimony at the preliminary hearing on the ground that Woods was unavailable to testify because he was outside the court's jurisdiction. Petitioner was found guilty and his conviction was affirmed on appeal. Petitioner then sought federal habeas corpus, claiming that the use of the transcript in his state trial deprived him of his federal constitutional right to be confronted with the witnesses against him in violation of the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments. This contention was rejected by a federal district court and by the court of appeals.

In reversing this judgment, the Supreme Court said that an exception to the confrontation requirement exists "where a witness is unavailable and has given testimony in a previous judicial proceeding against the same defendant which was subject to cross-examination by the defendant", but the Court held that in this case the state made no effort to obtain the presence of Woods, and therefore, even though the court had no power to compel attendance, a witness is not "unavailable" for purposes of the exception to the confrontation requirement unless the prosecutorial authorities have made a good-faith effort to obtain that witness' presence at trial.

The court concluded by saying it would reach the same result on the facts of this case even if the petitioner's counsel actually had cross-examined Woods at the preliminary hearing because of the limited function of such a hearing as compared to a trial.

---

## BOOK REVIEWS

---

THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHTS UNDER ENGLISH LAW. By *David Fellman*, The University of Wisconsin Press, 1966. Pp. x, 137. \$4.00.

This is a lawyer-like presentation, within a modest frame of reference, of the organization of the English criminal courts, the jurisdiction of each, and of the ways in which English procedural and substantive law handles those problems which in America fall under the ample rubric of "due process of law". The English rules concerning arrest, bail, interrogation, confessions, searches and seizures, fair and public trial, the right to counsel and the role of the judge and the jury are all presented in neat and summary form. For the American student, adjusted to American legal classifications, it is the most convenient available introduction to English criminal law and practice in these areas.

Professor Fellman makes no pretense that his statements on English due process delve far into the operative realities. In his own words, "I suppose I cast a small net; but then this is a small book." On the other hand, his concluding chapter, "An Evaluation", goes further and does give something of the flavor of analysis, conflict and

criticism which happily now characterize criminological scholarship and public commentary in England to nearly the same extent as in this country.

Professor Fellman did not essay a study in comparative criminal law, but applying American classifications to English legal processes pushes him inexorably towards a degree of comparative analysis. Occasionally, however, this analysis fails to reveal the subtleties of the contrasts between the two systems. Thus, on pages 25 and 26, the sharp difference between English practice and American rhetoric in relation to bail does not sufficiently emerge. In England the judge may refuse bail not only on the ground of the unlikelihood of the accused appearing for trial but also if it is his view that there is a serious danger of the accused interfering with witnesses if he is at large or if it is his view that the accused is likely to be involved in criminal activities if he is not confined. The American theory is that these last two reasons lie outside the judicial discretion; but every one who has any acquaintance with practice knows that in fact they are frequently taken into account in this country too. The difference thus comes to be between a

system which articulates and endeavors to regulate the grounds for the exercise of judicial discretions and one which ostrich-like pretends that no such discretions are being exercised.

Likewise, Professor Fellman misses some of the dynamic inter-relationships in the operation of the English criminal law system concerning the introduction of evidence of the prior convictions of the accused. He notes, on pages 68 and 69, that the accused's criminal record may not be introduced merely to show that he is a person likely, judged on his prior criminal conduct, to have committed the offence for which he is now being tried. Further, on pages 113 and 114, he notes that the judge may, but the prosecution may not, comment on the failure of the accused to testify at trial. In this proposition, as elsewhere in his book, Professor Fellman is accurate and concise; but the relationship between the two propositions and their connection with problems of interrogation and confession is not even hinted at. Let me, briefly, try to make this point. In *Griffin v California* (380 U.S. 609 (1965)), the U.S. Supreme Court held that a state trial judge violated due process of law if he instructed the jury that the silence of the defendant at trial could be considered as evidence of guilt. Does this mean that on precisely the same issue the Federal Supreme Court and the English law stand in diametric disagreement? I think not. It is my view that the English rule is appropriate in England and the American rule in America, and not because of any cultural differences or diversities in the problems of crime that confront the two countries, though such certainly do exist. The operative difference lies on a third area of criminal procedure and evidence, in the rules concerning cross-examination as to credit. In the United States, if the accused testifies, the general rule is that his previous convictions can be put to him to impugn his credibility as a witness, not to suggest that he is a man of bad character who would therefore probably have committed the crime—oh dear no! This is an impossible distinction. In England the previous record of the accused who gives evidence on his own behalf cannot be used in his cross-examination unless he has attacked (or his counsel has attacked) the credibility of prosecution witnesses by alleging their bad character. In other words, if he keeps the whole question of bad character relevant to credibility out of the trial, his previous convictions may not be put to him and will not be known to the jury. One may have doubts about this rule—that one who lives in a

glass house should not throw stones—but at least it gives a totally different perspective for the legislator and the courts when considering the question of judicial comment on the silence of the accused. Its comprehension is essential to understanding the two rules to which Professor Fellman refers—that prior convictions are not admissible to establish guilt and that the judge may comment to the jury on the accused's silence in the courtroom.

It is a dynamic interacting system that we are considering and the bald presentation of rules of law, even when balanced by the careful concluding evaluation which David Fellman offers, tends to give a misleading, almost "law-day", uplifting panegyric view of the virtues of English law and practice. Nevertheless, the *Defendant's Rights Under English Law* can be confidently recommended to any American interested in English "due process of law". It may lead him to the view, which I have long held, that here, as in so many other ways, the United States suffers from a premature independence. American procedural and substantive rules of law grievously lack many of the English legal reforms of the 19th century. Any reasonably competent student of the history of English criminal law has no great difficulty with American criminal practice, but to one not steeped in history it comes as rather a shock.

NORVAL MORRIS

Professor of Law and Criminology,  
University of Chicago

---

THE TRIALS OF DR. COPPOLINO. By *Paul Holmes*.

New American Library, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019. 1968. pp. 305. \$5.50.

Since Cain slew Abel the course of homicidal conduct has run a consistent pattern—either by blood, marriage, or friendship, the majority of murderers have been related to their victims. This was true in 75% of the 510 murders in Chicago in 1966. Chillingly enough, in 30% of the nearly 11,000 murders in the United States that year the killer and his victim were members of the same family. Most fatal blood-letting is reported by the news media with brevity, if at all, because of the presence of ennui and the absence of space. These numerous but unnoticed murders occur within the lower socio-economic strata, or to be more direct, poor people kill other poor people for very poor reasons, and the frequency and drabness with which they do it renders this vio-

lence of no great interest to the average media consumer.

The glaring exception to the public's general apathy toward homicide is the *cause celebre* whose magical and main ingredients are illicit sex, big money, and a cunningly premeditated murder. A fourth component of the *cause celebre* has recently arisen: the accused uses the big money to hire F. Lee Bailey to defend him. Dr. Carl Coppolino achieved the dubious distinction of defending two *cause celebres* combining all four ingredients—the 1966 New Jersey acquittal of strangling his mistress's husband and the 1967 Florida conviction of murdering his wife with an injection of succinylcholine. By adding the dark arts of hypnosis and a nearly undetectable curare-like poison, Coppolino shattered all quantitative and qualitative precedents for the *cause celebre*.

Paul Holmes, a former Chicago *Tribune* reporter, who is educated in the law and a meticulous writer, covered both Coppolino trials for New American Library. The result: *The Trials of Dr. Coppolino*, a highly readable and carefully organized account of Coppolino's life in and out of court which repeatedly, regrettably, and often annoyingly suffers from Holmes' admitted and staunch pro-Coppolino bias. Holmes has had close ties with F. Lee Bailey and Coppolino. He wrote two books on Dr. Sam Shepperd and attended the Osteopath's last trial with a pass designating him as an investigator for Bailey. During Coppolino's Florida trial, he quartered himself with the Bailey-Coppolino contingent in the same motel and obviously developed an affinity for Coppolino and his second wife. "I personally think it is unlikely that Carl is guilty," Holmes concluded after a careful but militantly sympathetic study of the man and the evidence. *The Trials of Dr. Coppolino* is objective only to the extent that Holmes' frequent use of the actual trial testimony allows the reader a factual basis for rebutting the author's often subtle advocacy of Coppolino's innocence.

The bizarre decline and fall of Carl Coppolino, a medical doctor who specialized in anesthesiology and hypnosis in a New Jersey hospital, and the author of medical papers and three books, had its peculiar beginning in 1962 when Dr. Coppolino wrote anonymous threats to a nurse anesthetist on the hospital staff to frighten her into resigning because she was cutting into his income. Coppolino was not re-appointed to the hospital staff and his career in medicine was over at the age of

30. Shortly thereafter, he was diagnosed as having a coronary insufficiency and he began collecting \$1800 a month disability insurance. His wife, Carmela Coppolino, was a licensed New Jersey physician who supported the family as a medical director for a pharmaceutical company. The disabled Dr. Coppolino did not have a great deal to do, and in the Spring of 1963 he commenced an affair with 48-year-old Marjorie Farber, the wife of retired Army Colonel William E. Farber and a Middletown neighbor of the Coppolinos. Colonel Farber died suddenly a few months later on July 30, 1963. Carl Coppolino attended him on the night of his last illness but the death certificate was signed by Carmela Coppolino after she consulted with her husband. The stated cause of death: coronary thrombosis. No suspicions were harbored, no autopsy was performed and the Colonel was buried with full military honors in a wooden casket near the grave of the unknown soldier in Arlington National Cemetery.

In the Winter of 1964, Marjorie Farber and Carl Coppolino went to Florida together—he was now managing her business matters because she received a sizeable inheritance—and they purchased adjoining lots in Sarasota upon which each later built a home. The Coppolinos moved to Sarasota in the Spring of 1965 so Carl could regain his health in the warmer climate. Financial difficulties occurred when Carmela failed to pass the Florida medical boards and Carl lost over \$15,000 in real estate ventures. In July, 1965, Coppolino, who was passing the time by playing duplicate bridge, met Mrs. Mary Gibson, a divorcee, who became his constant bridge partner.

On August 27, 1965, 32-year-old Carmela Coppolino, the healthy mother of two children, suddenly died during the night in her bed. After consultation with Carl Coppolino, a physician who was a friend of Carmela's signed a death certificate stating that she died from a coronary occlusion. Again, no suspicions were harbored, no autopsy was performed. Twenty-two days after his wife's death, Dr. Coppolino and Mary Gibson applied for a marriage license.

Hell truly hath no fury like a woman scorned. Marjorie Farber, who had moved next door to the Coppolino's home in Sarasota a short time before Carmela's death, told the Florida authorities in December 1965 that Dr. Coppolino had murdered her husband 2½ years before. Dr. Coppolino had given her a drug called succinylcholine to inject into Colonel Farber while he

slept and when that failed to kill him, Coppolino smothered him with a pillow. She had no first hand knowledge of Carmela's death but suspected Carl murdered her so he could marry Mrs. Gibson.

After Mrs. Farber's belated disclosures, Carmela's body was exhumed and an autopsy performed by Dr. Milton Halpern, the highly experienced Chief Medical Examiner for the City of New York who determined that Carmela had not suffered a coronary occlusion. Rather, he discovered a needle puncture in her left buttock and based upon the subsequent chemical findings of Dr. C. Joseph Umberger, the Chief Toxicologist in the New York Medical Examiner's office, Halpern rendered the opinion that Carmela had died from a toxic injection of succinylcholine, a dangerous muscle relaxant well known to anesthesiologists and commonly used under strict surgical safeguards.

After Marjorie Farber's suspicions as to the cause of Carmela Coppolino's death were substantiated by the autopsy, Vincent Keuper, the Monmouth County prosecutor, received a court order to exhume Colonel Farber's remains. Dr. Halpern performed this autopsy and found no evidence that heart disease had caused Farber's death, but he discovered a fracture in two places of the larynx, an injury consistent with Mrs. Farber's description of the manner in which Carl had smothered her husband. In July 1966 both New Jersey and Florida indicted Carl Coppolino for murder. In both trials each State was to seek the death penalty.

Coppolino was imprisoned on the charges in Florida on July 23, 1966. He immediately started to keep a jail diary. Holmes chose not to reveal how the diary was smuggled out of the jail, but we can be certain Dr. Coppolino had no desire to halt its publication. The most objectionable part of *The Trials of Dr. Coppolino* is the reproduction of this jail diary, a masterpiece of calculating self-serving self-pity. For a man awaiting trial for the murder of his first wife Coppolino makes the macabre observation that "marriage is like wine—not properly judged of till the second glass."

In December, 1966, the State of New Jersey put Coppolino on trial for the murder of Colonel Farber, F. Lee Bailey defended him, and a jury acquitted him. As could be expected, Bailey emerges from the book as a lawyer of nearly miraculous ability. The view of his fellow lawyers is substantially different. Bailey's pretentious and often frenetic out-of-court episodes, such as

his short lived television series, his conspicuous consumption—four planes, including a \$650,000 Lear jet, an ocean-racing sloop, a \$150,000 home, motorcycles, and fast cars—his expertise in lie detection, hypnotism, electronic equipment, and the deployment of fetching female investigators, all have combined to give him an unsavory reputation among members of the Bar as an opportunist, more entertainer than lawyer. This fairly universal dislike of Bailey is perhaps based in part on subconscious jealousy over his fast-paced jet-set life by men in an inherently conservative and somewhat dull profession. But it is also based upon the fact that Bailey's manipulation of the mass media to minimize his losses and maximize his victories is deserving of the severest professional censure.

Bailey's self-produced flamboyant public image tends to obscure the fact that he is an eminently competent trial lawyer. To survive the very technical, sophisticated and trap-laden combat of trial, a lawyer—like any other evolutionary creature who adapts to a hostile environment—must be born with certain skills and acquire others. Bailey works hard, has brains and guts. The Farber trial amply demonstrated these skills, particularly Bailey's imaginative and detailed pre-trial investigation and preparation.

In essence, the prosecution consisted of Marjorie Farber's testimony that Coppolino smothered her husband to death with a pillow and Dr. Halpern's autopsic finding that Colonel Farber died from manual strangulation. Mrs. Farber was the type of witness over whom a defense lawyer dreams and a prosecutor has nightmares. It was not that she waited two and a half years after witnessing the murder of her husband to report it, and then only after her paramour had killed his wife and married another woman. What harmed her testimony was the woman's adamant insistence that she did not want her husband murdered but she was in a continuous hypnotic-love trance engendered by Dr. Coppolino without overt hypnosis. To rebut this weird tale, Bailey produced two physicians, specializing in hypnotism, who testified that it is impossible for a hypnotised person to perform a morally reprehensible act and that there is no such thing as a continuing trance. Mrs. Farber testified that she was physically present in her home and assisted Coppolino in killing her husband but she sought refuge from responsibility by saying she could not help herself because of a mysterious "pull" Dr. Coppolino exercised over

her. We cannot say that the murder did not happen in precisely the manner to which she testified; only that her attempt to escape personal responsibility for a hideous crime did not add to her stature in the eyes of the jury.

To blunt the force of Dr. Halpern's testimony, Bailey offered two medical examiners who testified that the fracture of Colonel Farber's larynx was post-mortem and the cause of his death was heart disease. The funeral director was placed on the stand by Bailey to imply that the Colonel's larynx may have been fractured during the exhumation of his wooden casket. However, the evidence was clear that Colonel Farber's collar was not disturbed in any manner when Dr. Halpern received the disinterred body. Bailey's *coup de grace* was the forthright and convincing denial of the crime by Dr. Coppolino himself who took the stand and stated that he tried to save Colonel Farber's life but withdrew from the case when the Colonel refused to go to a hospital.

The prosecution in a criminal case must prove a defendant guilty beyond all reasonable doubt, a standard that is as difficult as it is necessary. All that can be said of the Coppolino acquittal is that Bailey was able to engender a reasonable doubt as to his guilt.

Dr. Coppolino was released on bail after the acquittal in New Jersey and he and his wife rested in Florida until the murder prosecution commenced against him in April 1967. The Florida prosecutors, Frank Schaub and William Strode, were charged with proving the murder of Carmela Coppolino by means of a homicidal agent never before shown in any criminal prosecution—succinylcholine. Five medical experts testified for the State and four for the defense on the issue of whether or not Carmela Coppolino's body evidenced the presence of a fatal extrinsic dosage of succinylcholine.

The State's case consisted of much more than sound medical testimony which was more convincing to the jury than the defense expert testimony. One month before Carmela's death, Carl procured six vials of succinylcholine, ostensibly to do research on the volume of the drug found in a person's blood during surgery. Coincidentally, the only other time the non-practicing anesthesiologist procured the lethal substance was a short time before Colonel Farber's death. Coppolino did not take the stand in his own defense in Florida. Why the defense made the decision not to have him testify is a matter to which we

are not privy, but nowhere in the defense case was there any evidence of what Coppolino did with the six vials of succinylcholine. The doctor was the beneficiary of sixty five thousand dollars of his wife's life insurance. He told his father-in-law and a Sarasota neighbor immediately after Carmela's death that the autopsy showed a massive coronary, yet no autopsy was performed until Dr. Halpern's examination four months later.

The motive for murder, money and Mary Gibson, the means for murder—succinylcholine—and the scientific evidence of its use, were all present. Holmes' theory is that neither Colonel Farber nor Carmela Coppolino were murdered. His opinion is that someday "the whole business will be recognized as the Coppolino delusion." Holmes believes the Florida jury found the crime "imagined" by Marjorie Farber took place just as she "imagined" it. Dr. Milton Halpern is subtly but brutally made the chief architect of this delusion. No objection can be made to a writer pursuing the cause of a convicted murderer, but the reader must recognize Holmes' opinions are those of an earnest advocate and not a detached observer. We cannot ignore the fact that 12 reasonable men heard everything Mr. Bailey had to offer and nonetheless believed Dr. Coppolino was proven guilty beyond all reasonable doubt. And an informed trial judge immediately imposed a sentence of life imprisonment and, because of the defendant's previous bad character denied him bail pending an appeal of the conviction. Considering the evidence, even as presented by Paul Holmes, it is difficult to see how any other just conclusion could have been reached.

WILLIAM J. MARTIN

Assistant State's Attorney

Cook County (Chicago), Illinois

---

TRUBLEMAKERS: REBELLIOUS YOUTH IN AN AFFLUENT SOCIETY. By T. R. Fyvel. New York: Schocken Books, 1966. Pp. 347. \$1.95.

*Troublemakers*, with its colorful description of English delinquents—especially the Teddy Boys, provides a needed antidote to the provincialism of American theory in the field of delinquency. We ought to use more cross-cultural material even though it may be journalistic. The title contains the thesis: contemporary forms of delinquency in the Western world are a product of the affluent society. There is here a promise of some sweeping significant new approach. But when the author gets down to cases, he relies upon the traditional

stereotypes such as: the breakdown of authority, the crisis of identity in the adolescent generation, the weakening of family bonds lumped together with the problems of working mothers and loss of status of fathers, the baneful influence of advertising and the mass media, and finally, the insidious Americanization of the formerly gentle English youth.

The excursions from England to other parts of the world by the author tend to be recapitulations of newspaper reports and are not as valuable as the English data. The most interesting feature of the book is that, without intending to do so, the author raises several provocative questions to which definitive answers are overdue. For example, he finds that when the upwardly-mobile English working-class families move from slums to suburbs, an increase in delinquency is likely to result (pp. 203, 213). Why is it that in America the same type of mobility has been glorified as the path of escape from lower-class delinquency to middle-class respectability?

The contrast is more striking because the book reveals a nostalgic idealization of the traditional middle-class society that somehow managed to achieve social control and an acceptable level of delinquency, not only in England but also in Germany, France, and Switzerland. Why then should the *embourgeoisement* (Mr. Fyvel's term) of the working class increase delinquency? The author suggests that this new class identification weakens the family by reducing the patriarchal authoritarian control (pp. 217-218). But is the more democratic family really weaker?

If American mass media have brainwashed English youth, how can we explain the dramatic reversal in which America has been infiltrated by the Beatles, Carnaby Street, long hair styles for men, and miniskirts for girls?

The strong connection between delinquency and the culture of poverty is unquestioned. The equally universal solution is to provide well paying jobs for the young people caught in this social trap. But English working-class adolescents now have such jobs (pp. 219-220) and they are precisely the ones who seem to drift into the delinquent subculture. Does this mean that social scientists ought to reexamine and revise their theories?

The final section of *Troublemakers* covers prevention and control and develops the following proposals: to create a sense of national purpose, to improve technology, to transform education so

that it is relevant for youth in the contemporary society of affluence, to raise by several years the age of compulsory school attendance, to provide better social services for youth, to build centres of animation—youth clubs for acting, dancing, photography, as well as boat building, and to cap it all, the author strongly implies (p. 316, *The Need for Intervention*) that there ought to be state control and censorship of the newspapers.

There are some of us who look quizzically at this last suggestion and think that if we were forced to make a choice, we would prefer the "condition" to the remedy.

ARTHUR NIEDERHOFFER

John Jay College of Criminal Justice,  
City University of New York

---

ORGANIZATION FOR TREATMENT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENTS.

By *David Street, Robert D. Vinter, and Charles Perrow*, New York: The Free Press, New York, 1966. Pp. xx, 330. \$7.95.

Here is a test which deals with a three year research study involving the organizational analysis of six different correctional institutions for juvenile delinquents, or "people changing institutions" as the author refers to them. There will be no doubt in any reader's mind that this is one of the outstanding pieces of research on the institutional phase of juvenile corrections to date.

The six institution sample was non-random, and included both public and private institutions for boys. The institutions selected represented both the northern and southern regions of the country, and involved a three-year span of time in which data was collected at two different time periods, i.e., one year apart.

The methodology included participant observation, interviews, and questionnaires of both a projective and non-projective nature. Both staff and boys were interviewed, and the formal organizational structure was carefully analyzed.

This study clearly delineates the purely disciplinary type institution at one extreme, and goes on to establish that the other institutions range from the mixed goals type to the strictly individual-therapeutic type of facility for the resocialization of juvenile delinquents. The research design as stated above is excellent, and certainly the sampling of the varied types of juvenile facilities represents the different approaches currently in use in this country, and includes institutions of varying size, orientation, as well as those which are

privately supported and those which receive public funds.

The author's major hypothesis is to determine the effects that total institutions of various types have in changing the antisocial personalities of juvenile delinquents. The study is interdisciplinary in nature and includes a political scientist, a sociologist and a social worker.

The most interesting and pertinent section of this excellent study for correctional administrators is Part II entitled *The Executive and Organization* which discusses in depth the varying types of organization structures and their effectiveness in implementing the goals established by a given institution. This chapter should be carefully reviewed by both juvenile and adult correctional administrators, as it examines the results of the most simply structured custodial-type institution with the greatest compartmentalization of function and the greatest amount of executive control, to that treatment-type institution in which the "dual departmental" structures are found wherein all major power and programs are integrated in one division under the supervision of professional treatment personnel.

It will be no surprise to experienced correctional administrators, and experienced employees in correctional work, that the authors found that the administrative head sets the tone and determines the climate, to a large extent, in a given facility, i.e., whether it be custodially oriented or purely treatment oriented. Part III further analyzes, in a most excellent and detailed manner, the various tables of organization and points to the creation of varying types of problems of executive control in such facilities. The researchers found that in the purely custodial type facility there was a clear line of authority and chain-of-command involving relatively little conflict between staff performing diverse functions. However, in the purely treatment oriented institution, the reader notes the great need for increased communication and coordination as increased staff-inmate tension was noted due to vaguely defined responsibilities.

It should be emphasized that the treatment oriented institution is the most desirable in order to achieve the desired goals, but the problem as to the proper kind of organizational structure, span of control and personnel necessary to achieve such goals is left unanswered. In this reviewer's opinion, this is one of the critical questions of contemporary corrections, i.e., how do we estab-

lish a purely treatment oriented institution involving people representing various types of behavioral disciplines, and yet achieve in an appropriate manner the rehabilitative objective.

It is this reviewer's feeling that the reason for the greater amount of chaos involving the lack of clearly defined methods of communication and distribution of power in the purely treatment oriented type of facility is due primarily to professional staff who represent many different types of academic training and experience. Such personnel are primarily particularistically oriented, and thus their involvement with the total institution, and with the inmates, is in terms of a particular behavioral viewpoint which differs with that of other professional staff representing the same or different disciplines. It is also this reviewer's opinion that this study pointed out, in a most appropriate manner, that the great majority of professional treatment staff involved in the executive leadership of correctional facilities fail to grasp the total problem of the general socio-culture milieu in which they are treating an offender, and the requirement that the offender be dealt with in a total manner rather than in a particularistic way.

This reviewer would suspect that one of the most appropriate ways to meet this difficult problem in all types of people-changing institutions is to have trained public administrators to administer, but require them to have the basic knowledge concerning contemporary correctional thinking including courses in the behavioral and clinical field, so that such administrators will support the treatment staff who should have the primary care and responsibility for coordinating and developing an interdisciplinary treatment program for the inmates.

There is no question that this study points out the need for clearly defined goals, but most important, this study points out the need to clearly delineate how contemporary correctional goals can be met in a correctional facility with the least amount of inter-staff and inmate conflict.

One of the greatest disappointments with this study, as with practically all studies that have been conducted in the field of correctional effectiveness, is the complete absence of valid and reliable information on what actually is the success of various types of "people-changing institutions" on the persons committed to their care. Nowhere in this study is there any information to indicate that the purely custodial type institution is more

or less successful than the purely treatment oriented institution. It seems to this reviewer that this is one of the great questions of our time, and most definitely, it is the question that must deal with in a socially scientific manner now.

This study is a very excellent study of the institutional phase of the correctional process, and was a rare approach to the complete analysis of the effective goal achievement of the varying types of juvenile correctional institutional structures.

WILLIAM NARDINI

Department of Correction,  
State of Delaware

---

IMAGINATIVE PROGRAMMING IN PROBATION AND PAROLE. By *Paul W. Keve*. University of Minnesota Press, 1967. Pp. 292. \$6.75.

Paul Keve is sharing a considerable store of wisdom and knowledge accumulated over a rich and successful career as a practical probation administrator, and takes a positive, encouraging and hopeful stance in describing and analyzing a number of exciting new programs in probation and parole. He reviews a number of special case-work approaches, such as intensive supervision and the use of psychodrama, group work programs, special purpose programs such as after-school club activities for delinquents, controlled culture programs including Highfields and Essex-fields, methods such as Synanon for handling narcotic addicts, the use of client as staff, halfway houses and volunteer programs, and other methods of involving the community. His discussion of casework and group work philosophy is especially sensitive and balanced.

Yet there is an underlying tone of concern, also, as he frankly acknowledges repeatedly the paucity of imaginative programs, the limited number of probationers and parolees reached, the bureaucratic resistances to change, the difficulties in attracting and holding competent and dedicated staff, the lack of effectiveness studies, the omnipresent public apathy, the gulf between value systems of clients and staff.

Keve writes from several explicit value positions. As an administrator, he takes a pragmatic approach to innovative treatment proposals. For example, in discussing the treatment of narcotic addicts, he notes that the effective majority of the nation supports the present prohibition of narcotics and hence he sees little reason to devote time to such proposals as the one that doctors be allowed

to supply legal dosages to addicts. He questions treatment goals that aim too broadly and ambitiously, preferring specific and concrete goals like committing no new offenses for one year.

His preference for professional education in social work for probation and parole officers is clear and unequivocal, on the basis that "the social work curriculum is ordinarily the only one that provides training in the techniques of directly helping individuals." (p. 37).

Unfortunately, the imaginative programs cited by Keve only touch a small fraction of probationers and parolees. For instance, he writes glowingly and in detail about the Weekend Ranch Program in Minneapolis and the specially planned culture at the heart of the Highfields-type programs. But both are admittedly useful with extremely selective groups.

Keve favors programs like Synanon and guided group interaction that involve treatment by peers and peer groups, with a stress on honesty, "gut level" discussions, tearing away of rationalizations, the facing of responsibility.

However, he also emphasizes the vital role of firm, fair, consistent probation and parole officers, who can talk in language understood by offenders and can serve as a mature role model for them.

As might be expected, Keve's pragmatism leads to an eclecticism that can be sometimes confusing. For example, he talks at points about the usefulness of the casework relationship between worker and client as a major rehabilitative tool, but at other points, he stresses that real internal change will come only if we bring disadvantaged offenders into contact with individuals who can demonstrate the desired behavior change. Actually, two quite different theories of human behavior are involved here, the former ultimately relating to the worker's assumption of a parental-type role to help the offender reorient his perception of adults and himself in relation to adults, and the latter relating to the offender's learning directly from other offenders with the worker being a skilled coordinator. Keve is aware of the differences here and points repeatedly to the fact that some offenders may need one kind of treatment and others may need the other, and that many offenders may even need both at some point or another. Yet the reader may feel caught, at times, between a number of different unintegrated behavior theories.

A careful reading of the book indicates, above all, that Paul Keve himself possesses the honesty and forthrightness which he advocates for the

treatment of offenders along with clear goals, concrete services, use of rewards, and the therapeutic use of controls. This honesty leads him to repeatedly stress the lack of systematic evaluation of program effectiveness, the dead hand of bureaucracy, and the American love of gadgetry involved in many of the programs described. Indeed, the integrity and power of this highly important book is dramatically shown by its sharp and vivid portrayal of the problems, weaknesses and occasional breakthroughs of the probation and parole field. One can clearly see how much has been done here and there, but also how very far we have to go, through a reading of Keve's pioneering volume.

Among the many recommendations he makes are for more attention to employment counseling and job finding, including paying offenders for research-oriented treatment activity; more intensive work with families; better integration of institutional and aftercare treatment; differentiation of caseloads coupled with careful selection and intensive service; combined group work-casework services; use of role-playing; and attention to the structuring of special cultures.

This is a very valuable source book for administration and practitioners in probation, parole and related fields, and it fills a serious gap in the literature. More attention to programs in other nations—only the use of volunteers in other nations was discussed—would have been a real improvement, and subsequent books might well attempt to structure a theoretical base that can serve to tie together the many fugitive and often unrelated programs. Researchers and academicians will be disappointed by the lack of an integrated theory, the repeated stress on practicality, and the consequent omission of much research-oriented material.

The formulation of broad social policy, as well as the planning of broad-scale research, demands more than a scattering of discrete innovative programs, but the development and understanding of these programs is a vital step and it is to Paul Keve's credit that he has been the first to move toward some synthesis of these fragmentary activities.

CHARLES S. PRIGMORE

School of Social Work,  
University of Alabama

CRIMINAL TYPOLOGY. By *Julian B. Roebuck*.  
Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1967.  
Pp. xiv, 320, \$13.50.

If the growing interest of criminologists is any criterion, typologies have recently come into their own as conceptual tools for the analysis of criminal and delinquent behavior. Roebuck's monograph is the third in as many years to attempt an ordering of deviant behavior within a typological framework, and we have yet to hear from Clinard and Quinney in this same regard. Criminologists are finally beginning to realize that the typological approach offers the flexibility and range of the multiple-factor approach without the burden of its atheoretical eclecticism.

Roebuck's monograph represents a significant contribution to the growing typological literature in that, unlike Gibbons and Ferdinand, he focuses upon adult criminality, and unlike Clinard and Quinney, he uses legal categories in delineating his typology. Roebuck himself has had extensive experience with adult criminals in the institutions of Washington, D. C., and he has turned this experience to good use by developing a detailed and authoritative typology of adult criminality. He opens his monograph with a short defense of typologies as analytic tools, depending quite heavily upon the arguments of Tappan in the process. Although there are a number of other authorities to whom he might have turned (cf. Carl Hempel, Burkart Holzner, or John C. McKinney), his purpose at this point was not to examine exhaustively the properties of typologies, and accordingly he limited himself to a brief but focused examination of their utility in criminological research.

As a basis for his own analysis he undertakes to summarize (1) the physical-constitutional-hereditary approach, (2) the psychological-psychiatric approach, and (3) the sociological approach as each bears upon criminal and delinquent behavior. Roebuck clearly recognizes the defects that have marred many of the studies using the constitutional approach, but he is not ready to abandon it altogether in the study of criminality. Instead of an unthinking rejection of the constitutional approach, he counsels an open-minded appraisal of the evidence as it comes along in this area. His discussion of the psychological-psychiatric approach focuses almost exclusively upon the work of institutional psychiatrists like Abrahamsen, Guttmacher, and Jenkins at the expense of such theoretical psychiatrias as Friedland or Erikson. But his discussion, nonetheless, reflects a sensitive under-

standing of the real contributions of personality theory to the explanation of criminality.

The summary of the sociological approach is devoted largely to an appraisal of the efforts of Cohen, Cloward and Ohlin, Miller, Yablonsky, and Gibbons to explain delinquency, and although his remarks are informed, it is difficult to see why this discussion was included in a monograph dealing essentially with *adult* criminality. Gibbons also presents a typology of adult criminal behavior in his work, *Changing the Lawbreaker*, and Roebuck devotes most of the rest of this chapter to an approving exposition of Gibbons' typology. I find this chapter the least satisfying of the work. The growing body of literature on organized crime is not reviewed at all, and Sutherland for all his Quixotic prejudices cannot yet be ignored in a discussion of criminality from the sociological viewpoint. Moreover, no attempt is made in this chapter to order the spectrum of social forces relevant to adult criminality into anything like a coherent structure. In short this chapter was not closely linked to the overall objectives of the work, and it suffers accordingly.

When Roebuck presents his own typology of criminal behavior, however, immediately his prose comes alive with a vigorous tone and a sure ordering of detail. Roebuck's strength certainly lies in his ability to capture the essence of each criminal type in a convincing and authentic portrait. On the basis of carefully standardized procedures he was able to identify thirteen distinct types of criminal behavior: eight single patterns; two double patterns; a triple pattern, a mixed pattern, and one type with no pattern, in a population of 400 Negro felons. Curiously enough, however, he deals in this work with only ten of the thirteen types, omitting three of the patterns—sex offenses, auto theft, and forgery and counterfeiting—with no explanation.

Each of the ten types is described in terms of its (1) criminal pattern, (2) the complexity of its *modus operandi* (a most significant dimension), (3) its social and psychological characteristics, and (4) certain clinical impressions gathered by Roebuck in the course of his work. Although these portraits are not guided by any particular theoretical viewpoint, they do give a full and interesting picture of the offender in question. The single patterns described by Roebuck include the armed robber, the drug addict, the numbers man, the confidence man, and the burglar; the double patterns include the drinker and assaulter, and

larceny and burglary; and the triple pattern consists of drunkenness, assault and larceny. The detailed information that Roebuck provides for each type is just the sort of evidence that situational and developmental explanations both depend upon, and for this reason Roebuck's typology should prove invaluable to those who are interested in explaining the long-term changes that specific crimes have shown in our society.

Some criminologists may harbor reservations about a typology based upon legal categories, but Roebuck deftly sidesteps this issue by defining his typology in terms of arrest *patterns*, i.e., in terms of behavioral themes, instead of single arrests. Thus, he finds that while some offenders definitely specialize in a single offense during most of their criminal careers, others show a distinct tendency to move among several closely related offenses. In effect, then, Roebuck gives us an empirical typology of criminal behavior that is delineated in terms of legal concepts—a perfectly defensible course that avoids the monotonic limitations of a typology based solely and strictly on legal categories.

The final chapter is devoted to an account of recent research trends. Actually, however, we are presented with a detailed discussion of H. J. Eysenck's recent excursion into criminology, *Crime and Personality*. By Eysenck's own admission, he is no criminologist, and although his suggestions regarding the role of conditioning (or the lack of it) in the etiology of criminal behavior are certainly provocative, they are by no means conclusive. Hence, it is difficult for this reviewer to see what purpose a recounting of Eysenck's views at this point serves. They might have been reviewed at an earlier point in the discussion of the constitutional approach, but Eysenck's work is not the happiest example of "recent research trends" in criminology. Perhaps a better choice would have been Wolfgang's investigations into criminal homicide or Gebhard and Gagnon's study of sex offenders.

In sum, then, Roebuck develops an empirical typology of criminal behavior based upon his extensive experience with Negro felons in Washington, D. C. correctional institutions. He provides detailed and informative descriptions of ten criminal types that should prove of value both to those who are teaching criminology and to those who are doing research in the area. Certainly there has been a dearth of detailed and authoritative descriptions of offender types, and Roebuck

goes a long way in filling this gap. For this contribution, I for one am grateful.

THEODORE FERDINAND

Department of Sociology,  
Northeastern University,  
Boston, Mass.

**CULTURAL FACTORS IN DELINQUENCY.** By T. C. N. Gibbens and R. H. Ahrenfeldt, Eds. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1966. Pp. 201, \$6.00.

Born Criminal has long since been repulsed; Culture and his friends gather (at Topeka, Kansas) for one last nostalgic ceremony. With him from the good fight are Uninterpreted Anecdote (still uninterpreted) and Meaningless Cross-Cultural Statistic (as meaningless as ever). With him too are Psychiatrist and Social Control (politely pretending there is room for incompatible ideas in the new regime). Conspicuously absent is Social Structure (brooding over the cross-system differences for which he is given no credit). Culture, alas, has reached an advanced stage of senility, and can only mutter, again and again, "I am very important". Given that the Topeka Conference on Cultural Factors in Delinquency was called in his honor, those chosen to report the proceedings face a formidable task.

The book which results, basically a review of the literature on selected topics in crime and delinquency (observations and opinions expressed at the conference are not identified as such), is marred by but better than its theme. The stated purpose is to "provide the reader who has neither the time nor the specialized knowledge to study the vast literature with a deeper insight into the complex and important problems involved". Perhaps by design, perhaps as a reflection of the state of criminology, the book does emphasize problems rather than solutions. Many questions are raised; few are answered.

The outline, which follows the program of the conference, goes like this:

*I. Definitions: Adult Crime; Juvenile Delinquency.* This book begins (and ends) with that infamous question: "What are delinquency and crime?" Examples of "cultural" variations in definition and treatment of crime follow. Since culture is nowhere defined, one wonders whether the variations are as great as alleged, and whether even these should be attributed to culture.

*II. Selected Topics: Sex; Age; Social Class; The Police.* The many-unsolved-problems orien-

tation reaches a high point when Barbara Wootton again concludes we don't know whether social class and *official* delinquency are related. The only specific evidence brought against her is the Gluecks' Boston study, restricted as it was to underprivileged areas.

*III. Subcultures: Social Theory.* Evidence of the dependence of sociological theories on concepts of culture and subculture follows an introduction unlikely to disarm the reader. Durkheim's most important contribution is *anomie*, defined by MacIver as "the fulfilment of the process of desocialization . . . the state of mind of one who has been pulled up from his moral roots, who has no longer any standards but only disconnected urges." When, on the next page, we come upon the "common ground" of the Topeka Conference, the idea that man absorbs and adapts ideas from his culture (following Sellin), are we forced to ask: Does he? Or, as Durkheim's concept suggests, is such absorption variable? And, if variable, just how does culture explain criminality?

*IV. Internal and External Controls.* Since both psychiatric and social control explanations of delinquency accept some variant of *anomie*, we would expect uneasiness in a chapter written by psychiatrists juxtaposing cultural and control explanations of crime. We find very little. Walter B. Miller and Lewis Yablonsky are fondling the same elephant.

*V. Comparability of Statistics.* The theme introduced in the first chapter is taken up again, with the bulk of the brief discussion devoted to the possibility and desirability of using Sellin and Wolfgang's technique of measuring crime to facilitate cross-cultural comparisons, comparisons again shown to be difficult under present conditions.

*VI. Learning and Unlearning.* A second or corollary "common ground" of the Topeka Conference is that crime is learned. The chapter deals mainly with correctional institutions as learning settings and with their possible use as places in which crime and delinquency may be unlearned.

*VII. Aspects of the World Situation.* This, the largest single portion of the book, is devoted to "first hand reports" on delinquency in nineteen countries. Again the reporters are not identified and the original documents have been supplemented by extractions from the literature. The reports range in length from one paragraph (Australia) to ten pages (United Kingdom). The hypothesis that a country's delinquency problem

is largely determined by the disciplinary persuasion (culture?) of its social scientists finds provisional support.

The book ends with a brief chapter on "Research" and an equally brief "Overview" by the chairman of the conference, Otto Klineberg. Klineberg's summary is important in understanding the focus on, the alternatives to (as perceived by conference participants), and the limitations of cultural explanations of delinquency.

Although many issues were raised and few settled, participants in the Topeka Conference developed little interest in interdisciplinary research. They conclude that each discipline should work its own garden. Perhaps they might have added that each discipline should continue to point with glee to the weeds in the gardens of its neighbors, otherwise we may lose the ability to distinguish roses from crab grass.

TRABIS HIRSCHI

University of Washington  
Seattle, Wash.

---

RECIDIVISM: A DEFICIENCY DISEASE. By A. W. MacLeod. University of Pennsylvania Press: Philadelphia, 1965. \$4.50.

The subtitle of this book, *A Deficiency Disease*, is a concise statement of the author's thesis: that the one characteristic common to every recidivist is that at some point in his life he has suffered emotional deprivation. His recidivistic behavior is a direct result of this deprivation, a deficiency of love from others.

Dr. MacLeod, a psychiatrist, reached this conclusion from personal experience gained while conducting a therapy group at the Vincent de Paul Penitentiary near Montreal in 1955. He correctly noted that the minority of offenders appear to commit the majority of offenses.

He refers to these chronic offenders as men with "disruptive personalities." These are persons who, because they have never experienced emotional satisfaction during the formative years of childhood, are incapable of identifying themselves as part of society and as being obligated to observe its rules. They also have difficulty forming the close ties with smaller groups that could provide them with emotional support in times of crisis, and neutralize the temptations that arise in stressful situations.

Recidivism thus is considered by Dr. MacLeod to be the result of a psychological maladjustment

of the individual, a maladjustment that is amenable to correction if the recidivist's isolation from others can be overcome.

In a discussion of the factors that inhibit the treatment of offenders, Dr. MacLeod points out that the function of the prison, removing the offender from society, only increases the offender's sense of rejection and social isolation, and unwittingly increases the probability of recidivism. The social isolation is likely to continue after release as well, since society is inclined to shun the ex-offender rather than permit him to forget his past.

Dr. MacLeod also devotes a section to the differing views of personal responsibility and social determinism held by psychiatry and the law. The author is understandably biased in favor of the psychiatric view of diminished personal responsibility, but his discussion is a clear statement of a complex legal and moral issue that has yet to be resolved.

The final section of the book, entitled *Prevention, Treatment, Research*, contains recommendations for reducing recidivism by reducing the individual's isolation from others. Dr. MacLeod wisely stresses preventive programs designed to give emotionally disturbed children who may become criminals the necessary love denied them in their home environment. He thus advocates the establishment of many community services to give guidance to the problem families that presumably produce recidivists. Through use of psychological testing, counseling, and program for the entire problem family, the children's reaction and emotional deprivations can be overcome before their antisocial behavior pattern develops.

While stressing prevention, the author also makes recommendations for institutional treatment programs. He again emphasizes the need for treatment to break down the isolation from society experienced by the offender, and the need to integrate them into society rather than separating them from it. He concludes the book with a series of recommendations directed toward the courts and law enforcement agencies.

Dr. MacLeod's insight into the ruinous effect that emotional deprivation can have on some individuals remains valid. The advance of knowledge has qualified some of his assumptions, however, such as his tendency to view all recidivists as being psychologically maladjusted or that all have indeed suffered from emotional deficiency. The premise that recidivism can be reduced to a

single cause is also a point of contemporary debate, and his optimism that mental health techniques would be effective in treating recidivists was perhaps more warranted in 1955 than it is today.

These deficiencies should not overshadow his recommendations for treatment and prevention. Many of the programs he advocated are now accepted as tools to prevent delinquency, and the current movement of corrections is to treat the

offender in the community instead of isolating him.

There is thought provoking material in this book for everyone, but its exceptionally clear writing style would make it particularly useful for those not working in the field.

MYRL E. ALEXANDER

Director, U.S. Bureau of Prisons  
Washington, D.C.

## Book Notes

**PROGRESS AND REVOLUTION.** by *Robert Waelder*. International Universities Press, Inc., New York, 1967. Pp. *iv*, 348. Hardcover \$7.00.

Dr. Robert Waelder, a Freudian psychoanalyst and sociologist, examines the past two hundred years of man's progress scientifically and technologically in relation with shift of power between nature and man—and man's development of new coercive tools and weapons which pose as a threat to society. He also discusses the rest of the lower orders in social-political hierarchy—nationally and internationally—leading to revolutionary explosion. He exposes the position and conflict between the communist, western democracies, and the emerging new nations.

**PRISONS AND PRISON DISCIPLINE IN THE UNITED STATES.** By *D. L. Dix* (Reprint of second edition originally published by Joseph Kite and Co. (1945)). Republished, with an introduction by Leonard D. Savitz, by Patterson Smith, Montclair, N. J., 1967. Pp. *iv*, 108. Hardcover \$4.75.

The following quote from the book (p. 65) is still valid today: "We promise, through all reformed prison systems, too much, even under the most favorable modes of administering them."

A description is given of prisons in U. S. including houses of refuge for juvenile offenders and proposed reforms. Also, a description of prison discipline, religious and moral instructions in prison, circa 1845.

**REFORMATORY PRISON DISCIPLINE.** By *Mary Carpenter*. (A reprint from 1872 edition, originally published by Longmans, Green, Reader Dyer, London, 1872.) Republished by Patterson Smith, Montclair, N. J., 1967. Pp. *XV*, 143. \$6.00 Hardcover.

"Object of book is to transform offenders into honest self-supporting men and women." This

is still a modern day problem in penology. The theme was developed by Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Croftin in the Irish Convict Prisons. There are chapters on descriptions of prisons, their workings, supervision, and reformation measures.

**DILEMMAS IN CRIMINOLOGY.** By *Leonard Savitz*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, N. Y., 1967. Pp. *ix*, 130. \$5.95 (Hardcover); \$3.50 (paperback).

Savitz concerns himself with what he calls the "dilemmas" in criminology: definitions of crime and criminals, statistical data on crimes, theories of delinquent behavior, law enforcement, criminal justice, and punishment, prevention, treatment, and imprisonment.

**THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.** By *Luther A. Huston*. Foreword by William P. Rogers, former U.S. Attorney General. Frederick A. Praeger, New York, 1967. Pp. *iv*, 258, \$5.95 (hardcover).

The book contains a history of the Department. The various departments in the Attorney General's Office are described and their functions defined.

**UNDERSTANDING AND PREVENTING SUICIDE.** By *Calist V. Leonard*. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1967. Pp. *vii*, 328. \$11.50 (Hardcover).

Three major suicidal types: the dependent-dissatisfied, the satisfied-symbiotic, and the un-accepting are described and contrasted with the normal person. Crisis treatment for each type is discussed. Theories of suicide are discussed, including the developmental theory.

**PSYCHIATRY, THE LAW AND MENTAL HEALTH.** By *Stanley Pearlstein*. Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, New York, 1967. Pp. 3, 120. \$3.00 (Hardcover). Legal Almanac Series No. 30.

A layman's book in non-technical language of the procedural and substantive law of forensic medicine; and a short explanation of psychiatric theories and schools of thought; and a short description of various psychiatric disorders.

**ISRAELI CRIMINAL LAW PROCEDURE—YEAR 1965.**

The American series of Foreign Penal Code No. 13. Fred B. Rothman and Co. South Hackensack, New Jersey. Sweet and Maxwell, Ltd., London, 1967. Pp. ix, 66. Hardcover \$4.95. Introduction by Professor V. Yadin of Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Part of Comparative Criminal Law Project of NYU School of Law.

The new Israeli Criminal Procedure codifies a body of rules of English origin. The new code is continental in form and in much of its sophistication.

**JUVENILE GANGS IN CONTEXT—THEORY, RESEARCH AND ACTION.** Edited by *Malcolm W. Klein*. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. 1967. Pp. xii, 195. Paperback \$3.50.

This is a series of papers dealing with juvenile gangs, both delinquent and normal. The editor groups them under four headings—Patterns of Gang Behavior; Patterns of Perception and Behavior; Sociological Contexts; and Action Programs.

Fifteen papers are edited.

**DELINQUENCY AND CHILD GUIDANCE.** By *August Aichhorn*. International Universities Press, Inc., New York, 1964. Pp. v, 190. Hardcover \$5.00. Edited by Otto Fleischmann, Paul Kramer and Helen Ross. Menninger Clinic Monograph Series, No. 15.

A psychoanalytical approach to delinquency with a detailed description of the technique of child guidance, through a psychiatrist's eyes. The author covers the problems of the wayward youth through juvenile courts to the training schools. He treats of the education of the unsocial, and discusses delinquency in a new light.

**FRONTIERS OF CRIMINOLOGY.** Edited by *Hugh J. Klare* and *David Haxby*. Pergamon Press, New York, London and Toronto, 1967. Pp. iv, 124. Hardcover \$7.25.

This is a summary of proceedings of the British Congress on Crime of September 5-9, 1966, at University College, London.

First paper is by Nigel Walker, who gives a history and some theories about crime. The second paper is by T. S. Lodge, who treats on research and research methods and problems about crime. The third paper is written by R. L. Morrison, who wrote about prevention and treatment.

## Books Received

**OMBUDSMEN FOR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT?** Edited by *Stanley V. Anderson*. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. 1968. pp. vii, 181. \$1.95 (paperbound), \$4.95 clothbound

**STANDARDS RELATING TO SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES AND PROCEDURES.** Tentative Draft by the American Bar Association Project on Minimum Standards for Criminal Justice. Office of Criminal Justice Project, Institute of Judicial Administration, New York, New York. 1967. pp. xiii, 344.

**STATE COMMISSION OF CORRECTION FOR THE YEAR 1965. THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.** (State of New York). pp. 451.

**SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES AND PROCEDURES—RECOMMENDED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SENTENCING AND REVIEW.** Criminal Justice

Project, New York, New York. 1967. pp. xiii, 345.

**5TH RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON DELINQUENCY AND CRIMINALITY.** Centre de Psychologie et de Pedagogie, Montreal, Quebec. 1967. pp. 196.

**WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW FOR JURY DUTY.** By *Godfrey Lehman*. Cowles Education Corporation, New York, New York 10022. pp. xvii, 131. \$4.95.

**THE UNITED NATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS—EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE.** By *Clark M. Eichelberger*, Chairman. Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, New York 10522. 1966. pp. xi, 239. \$7.00.

**KRITERIJI ZA ODMJERAVANJE KAZNE OD STRANE SUDOVA U SLOVENIJI.** By *Dr. Magda Bayer*.

- (Criteria in the Sentencing Practice of the Slovene Courts). Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia. 1967. pp. 260.
- RECHERCHES SUR L'INFANTICIDE (1955-1965). Introduction and Conclusion by *Jacques Leaute*. Librairie Dalloz, 11, rue Soufflat, Paris. 1968. pp. 417.
- DER ENTWURF DES WESTDEUTSCHEN STRAFGESETZBUCHES MISSACHTET DIE GRUNDRECHTE DER BÜRGER. By *H. Hinderer, U. Lehmann and W. Orsckowski*. Wissenschaftliche Beiträge Der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg. 1967. pp. 55.
- WHAT DO ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL STAFFS THINK ABOUT THEIR CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS? Prepared by *Albert Morris*. Massachusetts Correctional Association. pp. 35, \$2.00.
- THE ROLE AND METHODOLOGY OF CLASSIFICATION IN PSYCHIATRY AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. Edited by *Martin M. Katz, Jonathan O. Cole and Walter E. Barton*. U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institute of Mental Health, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20203. 1968. pp. ix, 590. \$4.50
- THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF PAROLE OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR JANUARY 1, 1966 TO DECEMBER 31, 1966. Legislative Document 1967 Number 100.
- HANDWORTERBUCH DER KRIMINOLOGIE (Handbook of Criminology). Installments three through seven. Walter de Gruyter & Co. Berlin. 1965. Pp. 161-519. Dm. 24,—each installment.
- COMPREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH PLANNING IN SIX STATES. By *Dr. Harold P. Halpert*. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- PROCES SPOŁECZNEGO WYKOLEJENIA MŁODOCIANYCH DZIEWCZĄT. (The Process of Social Delinquency of Young Girls). By *Magdalena Jasinska*. Wydawnictwo Prawnicze, Warsaw, Poland. 1967. Pp. 195. zł. 25.
- COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND RIOT PREVENTION. By *Raymond M. Monboisse*. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois. 1967. Pp. xiii, 257. \$9.50.
- MANUEL DE MEDECINE LEGALE. By *J. J. Desmarrez*. Universitaires de Bruxelles and Universitaires de France. 1967. Pp. 717.
- MODERN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND POLICE SCIENCE. By *E. W. Williams and Consulting Editor Samuel J. Saden, Ph.D.* Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois. pp. xi, 392. \$15.50.
- NARCOTICS AND THE LAW. (A critique of the American Experiment in Narcotic Drug Control) By *William Butler Eldridge*. (Second Edition) The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637. pp. ix, 243. \$7.50.
- ANGLO-AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE. By *Delmar Karlen in Collaboration with Geoffrey Sauer and Edward M. Wise*. Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016, pp. xviii, 233. \$6.00.
- THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE. By *Aaron V. Cicourel*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York-London-Sydney. pp. xi, 345. \$8.95.
- MINORITY GROUP ADOLESCENTS IN THE UNITED STATES. By *Eugene B. Brody, M.D.* Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, p. vii, 243. \$8.25.
- EHRE UND BELEIDIGUNG. By *Hans J. Hirsch*, Verlag C. F. Muller Publisher, 75 Karlsruhe, Rheinstraße 122—Postfach 4329, p. xii, 243.
- A CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND THE INDIGENT. By *Dallin H. Oaks and Warren Lehman*, University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637, p. 196. \$7.50.
- CONFESSIONS AND STATEMENTS. By *William J. Schafer*. Charles C Thomas Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, p. xi, 91. \$5.75.
- THE DRUG SCENE IN GREAT BRITAIN. By *Max M. Glatt*. Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, p. viii, 117. \$4.75 paperbound.
- SUICIDE. Edited by *Jack P. Gibbs*. Harper and Row Publishers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York, p. ix, 329. Paperbound, \$3.75.
- LAW AND THE COMMON MAN. By *C. H. Rolph*. Charles C Thomas Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, p. xiii, 276. \$9.75.
- CLASSIFICATION IN PSYCHIATRY AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. *Martin M. Katz*, Editor, U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Mental Health, Chevy Chase, Md. 20203, p. ix, 561.
- UNIFORM OF THE WORLD'S POLICE. By *James Cramer*. Charles C Thomas Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, p. xiii, 199.
- ESSAYS ON MENTAL INCAPACITY AND CRIMINAL CONDUCT. By *Helen Silving*. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois. pp. xvi, 379. \$15.50.
- RESEARCH IN CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION.

Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, Washington, D. C. 20005. pp. 71.

THE DEATH PENALTY IN AMERICA. An Anthology edited by *Hugo Adam Bedau*. Anchor Books, Garden City, New York. 1967. pp. xiv, 584, \$2.45 (paperback).

DIVORCE AND CUSTODY FOR MEN. By *Charles V. Metz*. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York. 1968. pp. xvi, 147. \$4.95.

CONTROLLING DELINQUENTS. Edited by *Stanton Wheeler*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney. 1968. pp. xx, 332. \$8.50.

# POLICE LEGAL ADVISOR FELLOWSHIPS

---

## NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

---

Fellowships are available at Northwestern University School of Law for recent law graduates who are interested in careers as police legal advisors.

The period of training under a fellowship grant is ten months. The first four months will be spent in residence at Northwestern University School of Law. During this period the trainee will engage in specially designed studies and also serve as intern legal advisor in the Chicago and suburban police departments. Thereafter he will be assigned for six months as a legal advisor to a metropolitan police department which has committed itself to the establishment of a permanent position of police legal advisor.

Resident fellowships range up to \$4,000 and field fellowships up to \$4,500.

For further information regarding the fellowships, which were made possible by a Ford Foundation grant, write to:

Police Legal Advisor Program  
Northwestern University School of Law  
357 East Chicago Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60611