Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology

Volume 51
Issue 5 January-February

Winter 1961

Bibliography

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walks of life”? For instance, may the psychiatrist “serve not only as an outlet for the prisoners, but also as an arbiter in fights between prisoners and as a mediating factor, so to speak, between the prison authorities and the prisoner when the latter commits some infraction of the prison rules”? (p. 282) Does a psychiatrist usually practice “psychoanalysis” in prison (pp. 283-285), as contrasted with psychotherapy, which is “less likely to bring about a change of feelings and attitudes than psychoanalysis”? (p. 286) (The 1960 Directory of the American Psychoanalytic Association does not list Dr. Abrahamsen’s name, the Directory listing being, in this reviewer’s opinion, the prerequisite for practicing psychoanalysis.) The author certainly errs when he states that he was the first therapist who used group therapy in prison. (p. 287) Bixby, McCorkle, Rosow, Moreno (as early as 1932), and many others, including this reviewer, practiced group therapy in prisons before 1948, the date given by the author. Dr. Abrahamsen’s theories about a program of castrating criminal sex psychopaths (pp. 291–2) as a “remedy” and to bring about an “inner tranquillity in the sex offender which he did not possess before” is contraindicated by most authorities, including Dr. Karpman, who has dynamically explained the uselessness of such “remedy.”

The bibliography, outside of Dr. Abrahamsen’s own writings, contains mostly such classics as Aichorn, Healy, von Liszt, Hall, Blackstone, and Aschaffenburg, some of which have passed the half century mark and some of which are close to it. Of recent literature there is very little.

While the title “Psychology” could, in the case of this book, be used interchangeably with “Sociology,” neither psychology nor sociology is treated fairly and squarely here. After reading the book, the question arises again, for whom is the book intended and why would a university press issue a text which, in many respects, is not up-to-date in its information and which oversimplifies answers to questions about crime which to most criminologists are still a puzzle.

HANS A. ILLING
Los Angeles, California

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PERIODICALS AND ARTICLES OF INTEREST
IN THE FIELD OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY*

Compiled by KURT SCHWERIN**

BEWÄHRUNGSHILFE. Bonn. Vol. 6, no. 4, October, 1959.

CRIMINALIA. Mexico. 26th Year, no. 3, March 31, 1960.
Memorial issue (pp. 119–254) for Dr. Constancio Bernaldo de Quiros (1873-1959), outstanding Mexican criminologist, whose work “Las nuevas teorias de la criminalidad” (Madrid, 1898) appeared in an English translation in The Modern Criminal Science Series.

LA GIUSTIZIA PENALE. Rome. 65th Year, no. 3, March, 1960.
Giuseppe Sabatini, Il principio di solidarietá nel diritto e nella procedura penale (The principle of solidarity in criminal law and procedure) (Section I, pp. 65-76).

GOLDMAMER’S ARCHIV FÜR STRAFRECHT. Hamburg. 1959, no. 12, December.
Shigemitsu Dando, Die Strafrechts- und Strafprozessrechts-Wissenschaft in Japan (The science of criminal law and criminal procedure in Japan) (pp. 357-67).

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF CRIMINAL POLICY.
Section I: V. N. Pillai, Problems of prison labour in under-developed countries (pp. 3–12).—Systems of prison labour in selected countries of Asia and the Far East (by the Secretariat of the U.N.) (pp. 25–40).—B. H. Sayed, The implementation in Pakistan of the “Standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners” (pp. 41–55).—(The three articles have summaries in French and Spanish).—Hans Kellerhals, L’intégration du travail pénitentiaire dans l’économie nationale (The integration of prison labour with the national economy) (pp. 3–24) (with summaries
in English and Spanish).—Section II: United Nations activities in the field of crime and the treatment of offenders.

**NORDISK TIDSSKRIFT FOR KRIMINALVIDENSKAB. Copenhagen. Vol. 47, no. 4, 1959.**


**REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE. Brussels. 40th Year, nos. 3–4, Dec., 1959–January, 1960; no. 7, April, 1960.**


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**TIJDSCHRIFT VOOR STRAFRECHT. Leiden. Vol. 69, nos. 1, 5, 1960.**

