New Officers Elected
Dr. Walter C. Reckless, Professor of Sociology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, was elected president at the annual meeting of the Society in Cleveland. Serving with Dr. Reckless as vice-presidents for 1964 are: Dr. Jacob Chwast, New York University; Dr. Bruno M. Cormier, McGill University, Montreal; Dr. Clyde Vedder, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb; and Dr. Marvin E. Wolfgang, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Professor Charles L. Newman, Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville, was re-elected for a second term as secretary-treasurer.

Papers Requested For 1964 Meeting
Members and friends of the American Society of Criminology desiring to present scholarly papers at the annual meeting of the Society in Montreal, Canada should let their intentions be known no later than May 15, 1964. Please address A.S.C. president, Dr. Walter C. Reckless, Department of Sociology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, indicating the general topic area and a brief statement as to content.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE 1963 ANNUAL MEETING
PREDICTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AMONG NEGROES
Samuel A. Kramer, Ph.D.,
U.S. National Institutes of Health

In a low class Negro district of Washington, D.C., the male youth delinquency rate is seven times as large as in similar white areas. In this study, institutionalized serious and mild delinquents, and officially non-delinquent boys in this low class residential tract, provided data that established:
1. Negro non-delinquents develop poorer socialization than white non-delinquents;
2. Negro delinquents show poorer socialization than white delinquents; and
3. Among non-delinquent, mildly delinquent, and seriously delinquent Negro boys, significant differences are found only in items related to the family. No other form of outer containment is currently available in such disorganized Negro communities. Therefore, variations in family cohesiveness, parental affection, parental discipline, and parental interest may be effective predictors of delinquency among Negro boys.

(Continued on page 3)

President Johnson Sends Congratulations
The President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, sent the following message to the American Society of Criminology:

"It is a pleasure to send greetings to the American Society of Criminology on the occasion of its annual meeting.

Your society has played a significant role in stimulating fresh thinking and innovation in the fundamental fields of crime and correction. It is a particular pleasure to join in your tribute to three outstanding figures in criminology, Austin MacCormick, Walter Reckless, and Herbert Wechsler. Mr. MacCormick, of course, once served with distinction as assistant director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, and all three men have made major contributions to our national progress in the prevention and control of crime.

Best wishes for a successful meeting and continued good work in 1964."

Lyndon B. Johnson

University of Montreal Announces Awards
A grant was awarded to the Department of Criminology by the Quebec Ministry of Health. Professor Marcel Fréchette, who is in charge of the group project, will study the psycho-physiological components as well as stress reactivity and conditioning among normal and criminal groups. The theory of manifest and non-specific anxiety will be investigated. The project will provide data in the diagnosis and treatment of anti-social pathology.

A research grant from the Quebec Ministry of Family and Social Welfare was awarded to Professor J. Beausoleil, Ph.D., to carry out a descriptive study of adjudicated juvenile delinquents who appeared before Juvenile and Magistrates' Courts in 1962. The purpose is to evaluate the delinquent population and court dispositions during that year, so that the administrators may develop a more explicit policy in dealing with juvenile delinquents.

Two appointments in the Department of Criminology, 1963. Miss Marie Andrée Bertrand, M.S.S. (Social Worker), M.A. (Criminology) and Miss Francine Goyer, L.P.H (Psychology) joined the staff bringing the number of full time lecturers to eight in the Department of Criminology.
FROM THE EDITOR’S CORNER

Current plans call for the expansion of CRIMINOLOGICA into a larger journal effective with the May issue, 1964. To be included are papers which have been presented at the annual conference, as well as original contributions from researchers and teachers in criminology. An Editorial Board, consisting of the president and vice-presidents of the Society, has been established. Charles L. Newman will continue to act as editor.

Persons having papers to be considered for inclusion in forthcoming issues should submit them in duplicate, double-spaced, to the editor at the executive office, University of Louisville.

We shall, of course, continue to print News of Criminology, and the activity of criminologists in their professional functions. Your contributions in that regard are always welcome.

C. L. N.

Membership Dues Increase

It was decided at the annual meeting that membership dues for Fellows, Active, and Associate members of the Society be raised to $10 per year in order to underwrite the cost of an expanded CRIMINOLOGICA. Although the decision was to raise dues effective January 1, 1964, there was general agreement that those members whose dues were in good standing for 1964 before July would be charged the $5 rate. There is no change in the dues for student members, which continue at $5 per year.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Dr. Alexander Bassin (Director of Research, Probation Department, Supreme Court of the State of New York) is participating in a combined educational and training course in probation methods and procedures under a grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, sponsored by the President’s Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. In July Dr. Bassin was a guest lecturer at the 4th Annual Institute on Probation and Parole Supervision held at the University of Louisville.

Dr. Clark H. Bouwman (Florida Presbyterian College) is taking 15 undergraduate students on a five-week visit to London, England, in a comparative study of the treatment of crime in Great Britain. Each student will prepare a specialized paper using field experiences and London library resources. The trip includes visits to Scotland Yard, the Home Office, penal institutions, After Care Associations, Drug Addiction centers and lectures to be presented by British specialists.

The trip is part of the Winter Term program at Florida Presbyterian College, in which all students pursue intensive work in a particular field with a considerable measure of independence. The Criminology group, under the leadership of Dr. Bouwman, is one of six study projects being carried out in London simultaneously. Comparable projects are now being organized for the summer months.

Dr. Sanford Bates received a distinguished alumni award from the Law School, Northeastern University, citing him as a noted author and lecturer in the field of criminology and penology, and calling attention to his pioneer efforts in the advocacy of rehabilitation of the offender by adequate probation supervision and for his contribution to national and worldwide prison reform. Dr. Bates was also cited by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency for his distinguished leadership in correctional advances.

Dr. Vernon Fox (Florida State University) will direct the 9th Annual Southern Conference on Corrections, February 27-28, 1964.

Arthur L. Beeley of the University of Utah and John S. Boyden, formerly United States District Attorney, both of Salt Lake City, read a paper at the 93rd Annual Congress of Correction in Portland recently on the subject, “The Pound-Carozzo Concept of a Ministry of Justice as Embodied in the Utah State Council.” Dean Beeley is a member of the Utah State Council on Criminal Justice Administration, an advisory board of 15, created by the Legislature of 1961. It is empowered “to observe the criminal law in action; to promote, through research, consultation, and recommendation, more effective law enforcement, prosecution, trial, probation, incarceration, parole, and treatment of offenders; and the coordination of all the agencies involved in the total process.”

(Continued on page 10)
1963 PAPERS . . .
SPARE THE ROD: The Case Against Corporal Punishment in America’s Schools.

Donal E. J. MacNamara, Dean, New York Institute of Criminology

Most students of psychiatry and penology oppose corporal punishment as a regression to the barbarous and brutal disciplinary practices of less enlightened days. It will be useful to consider a short summation of the arguments against the use of corporal punishment in the school disciplinary system.

1. Corporal punishment is no new technique—no panacea for disciplinary or delinquency problems. It has been tried for centuries without success and has been abandoned by every civilized penal system.

2. Corporal punishment can sometimes exact temporary conformity with classroom rules, but only at the expense of psychological trauma with the ultimate consequence.

3. Comparative studies among delinquents and nondelinquents demonstrate that the former are no strangers to the rod but have in fact suffered far more than their fair share of physical abuse from parents, teachers, the police, and other adults in authority over them.

4. Children have as great a moral right to the inviolability of their persons as do adults.

ROBERT BRUCE HOUSE: An Experimental Program

Harvey W. Trimmer, Jr., Assistant Resident Director, Robert Bruce House, N.J.

An analysis of 30 men who have passed through the Bruce House program in the past 17 months of its operation shows a success rate of 66.7%, as compared to the success rate of 15% to 20% of the same group of individuals without such a facility. Expressing the results somewhat differently, the "halfway house" facility has been able to reduce the recidivism rate for the group of men which utilized its services by some 300%.

Generally speaking, the tentative findings to date have identified four major categories of individuals as not finding success in a "halfway house" program. Three of these categories exhibit such characteristics as extreme dependency needs, together with withdrawing, immature, non-responsible behavior. It appears that a more rigid, structured environment, together with more intensive treatment procedures, might offer a more adequate program for adjustment for this type of individual.

The resident staff has learned that this program is no place for intensive psychotherapy or vocational guidance of a long-term nature. The emphasis has instead been on identifying such needs and then referring to appropriate community agencies for long-range help.

In addition to the above, the staff is constantly involved with research, evaluation, and the development of new programs. The goal is constantly to identify needs and then to provide for those needs. In this way it is hoped that the many ramifications of a "halfway house" program may be explored and evaluated, so that our final research may be both meaningful and comprehensive.

SOME INTER-RELATIONSHIPS AMONG SOCIAL CONTROL STRUCTURES

John P. Clark, University of Illinois

Data suggest that the manner in which social control structures inter-relate may be the most important factor in the determination of delinquency and crime rates, as well as for other forms of behavior requiring control. The social control systems in three urban communities were examined to determine the quality of interaction and its relation to action in control situations.

All control components consistently rated their own agency better on its general characteristics and operations than they rated others.

The lower the rankings of an agency, the more likely individuals in other agencies were to avoid or ignore situations which could result in interaction with it, or the more likely they resolved the situation without resort to the other agency, or the greater the probability they turned to somebody not in the low-ranked agency.

TIME LAPSE IN CRIMINAL LITIGATION

Walter A. Lund, Iowa State University

In spite of the constitutional guarantee that the "accused shall enjoy the rights to a speedy and public trial," speedy justice is rare in many parts of the nation.

In Chicago, Illinois, cases are coming to court after a delay of four to five years. In the rural state of Iowa 26 percent of all criminal cases were more than two years old in 1961. With very few exceptions every metropolitan area has a large back-log of cases waiting to be tried.

The time lapse between the commission of a crime and the actual arrest of the offender varies according to the type of crime and the co-operation of the public with the law enforcement officers.

MCNABB-MALLORY: AN UNEASY ACCOMMODATION

Laurence Herman, Ohio State University Law School

The rule barring coerced confessions was created to avoid untrustworthy evidence. However with the use of subtle psychological methods, the rule proved ineffective both in assessing coercion on undisputed facts and in proving coercion. Accordingly, emphasis was changed from untrustworthiness to the police conduct, itself, and a rationale for exclusion was found either in the position that the conduct was intolerable or in the position that the conduct created a risk of untrustworthiness. Consonant with either position, the Supreme Court prescribed, for federal courts only, the McNabb-Mallory rule barring confessions obtained during unreasonable delay in arrainment. But the reasonableness of delay varies from case to case and the rule achieves both too much (exclusion of confession obtained during short period of unreasonable delay) and too little (no exclu-

(Continued on page 5)
MacCORMICK CITIED

The 1963 August Vollmer Award was granted to Austin MacCormick, Executive Director, The Osborne Association, New York City. In acknowledging the award, Dr. MacCormick presented a paper entitled, "A Straight Look at Narcotic Addiction":

"In addition to narcotic addiction, the United States is faced today with an alarming increase in the excessive use of the so-called "dangerous drugs": barbiturates, amphetamines, and tranquilizers. Complete control of the illicit traffic in these drugs is impossible.

Attempts to control the narcotic traffic by international conventions, by the efforts of the U. S. Customs Bureau and Bureau of Narcotics, and by the passage of laws imposing severe mandatory penalties on petty, as well as major, traffickers have met with little success.

Increasing interest in extending and improving treatment programs is now being shown. The federal hospitals for addicts have a low success rate, largely because most patients are not under supervision after release. New state programs in California and New York include civil commitment procedures and controlled aftercare. In our larger cities, various rehabilitation programs, both governmental and non-governmental, are being carried on. Proposals of "ambulatory clinics" receive little support."

Delinquency Measurement Book Planned

Professors Thorsten Sellin and Marvin Wolfgang have submitted a manuscript entitled The Measurement of Delinquency to John Wiley and Sons, Publishers, and expect publication of the book early in 1964. The study has been the result of three years of research under the sponsorship of the Ford Foundation and is an attempt to construct a model system for reporting of delinquency and the tabulation of delinquency statistics. The book will trace the history of criminal statistics with special emphasis given to juvenile delinquency. It describes the selection of a ten per cent sample for intensive analysis, the introduction of criminality to psychophysical scaling analysis, and the use of the results of magnitude estimation scale scores to the weighing of delinquent offenses useful in the construction of an index.

Prior to publication of the book, Sellin and Wolfgang have distributed from their office, The Center of Criminological Research at the University of Pennsylvania, a Manual which describes in uncomplicated terms the actual scoring system which their model suggests for weighing and counting delinquency events. The Manual, which is in a form that makes possible the collection of delinquency (and even adult) statistics beginning in January 1964 should certainly whet the appetite of all criminologists and police departments interested in further details which will be found in the book. The Manual is being sent to nearly 6000 police departments, agencies and criminologists in this country and abroad.

TWO RECEIVE SUTHERLAND AWARDS

A lawyer and a sociologist were jointly recognized for their contributions to American criminology at the 1963 annual meeting, Professor Herbert Wechsler, Columbia University Law School, and Dr. Walter C. Reckless, Ohio State, were cited for their contributions.

Professor Wechsler was unable to receive the award personally, but sent a message which said, in part:

"Appreciative as I am of the Society's recognition, I have wit enough to know in what large measure I am honored as a symbol of the group that worked together for a decade on the Model Penal Code. That group included, as you know, judges, lawyers and law teachers, students and practitioners of the arts of correction, psychiatrists and academic sociologists. Their joint effort thus drew strength from all the disciplines concerned with crime and its prevention, seeking to marshal these diverse insights to improve the legal framework of our social action in this field. If the work accomplished nothing else, it surely showed that in the house of criminology are many mansions. Am I not right in thinking that in this—above all else—it exemplified the aspirations that give meaning to the Sutherland Award?"

Dr. Walter Reckless acknowledged his award with a paper entitled, "Winning The Battle Against Crime and Delinquency":

"In most countries of the world, it appears, at present, that we are actually losing the battle against crime and delinquency. The reason is that crime and delinquency are very responsive to social, psychological, economic, and political changes, no matter whether these are taking place in developing countries or in advanced countries. Our methods of prevention, control, and treatment cannot be put into effect as quickly as changes come about. Nevertheless, there are definite signs that the experts in the multi-disciplinary field of Criminology are developing the knowledge and the methods to prevent, control, and treat. The problem is one of translating knowledge and experience into practice. Here, we meet the factor of administrative, governmental, and public resistance to new methods and measures. It appears as if the control, treatment, and prevention of crime and delinquency have the lowest priority of all problems in any country. They stand at the bottom of consideration. Defense stands high, industry and trade stand high, health stands high, roads stand high, education stands high. Juvenile courts, institutions for delinquents, jails, prisons, probation, aftercare service, modernization of police, modernization of courts stand very low."

Halfway House for Addicts—With the help of a $390,000 grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, the Kings County (Brooklyn) Probation Department is beginning a pilot project in which twenty-five narcotics addicts will be placed in a kind of halfway house—a building containing work and recreational facilities, surrounded by tillable land, and staffed by social work oriented personnel.
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sion of confession obtained during long period of reasonable delay). Consequently, there is need for a new rule in which there is a more reasonable accommodation between the need for police interrogation and the avoidance of abusive, risk-producing conduct.

FINDINGS OF AN INVESTIGATION INTO HABITUAL OFFENDERS

Dr. H. van Booy, Prof. of Criminology and Dean of the Institute of Criminology at the State University, Groningen-Holland

The Dutch Penal Code allows the judge to put at the government’s disposal those offenders who at the time of their offense showed a morbid disturbance of their mental faculties. This “disposal” (an indeterminate sentence) implies that such individuals after having served their imprisonment term can be placed in a state approved institution in order to get adapted care and treatment as long as they are to be considered as a danger to society.

Some Dutch psychiatrists maintained that all habitual offenders are mentally disturbed and therefore ought to be put at “disposal.” To assess the correctness of this view the Criminological Institute of Groningen conducted, at the request of the Minister of Justice, an examination of the personality structure of 2 groups of habitual offenders, one group having put at disposal at a certain moment of their criminal career, the other having got only prison sentences.

To obtain as detailed an insight as possible into their mental structure for each habitual offender examined all available criminological, sociological, psychological and psychiatric data were gathered by experts in these fields. These extensive multi-disciplinary case-studies and a statistical evaluation of the data gathered have not confirmed the view that all habitual offenders constitute the same group as regards their mental disturbance.

The result of the psychiatric examination was that neurological-psychiatric alterations and defects were twice as frequent among the disposal-group than among the not-disposal group. The psychological tests brought to light that the disposal-offenders were more deviant from the ordinary behavioural pattern than the not-disposal offenders. The criminological investigation showed that the crime pattern of the disposal-group differed more from the “common” pattern than that of the not-disposal-group. Therefore, even if we assumed that all our habitual criminals examined were mentally disturbed, there was at least this difference that the one group was more severely disturbed.

Studies on the internal composition of both groups led to the conclusion that in certain individual cases the decision “disposal” or “not-disposal” was taken rather haphazardly and that there existed no sharp boundary between the 2 categories as regards their mental structure. Certain members of the one group and certain members of the other group formed a gradual transition or boundary group. So instead of one group the habitual offenders finally revealed to be three groups: one extreme group of evidently mentally disturbed, an other extreme group of offenders whose mental disturbance was not at all evident and a third group of doubtful cases. These results have accentuated that for a justifiable application of “disposal” there is a need of more clear and specified criteria as regards to the mental make-up of these offenders.

The diagnosis “mentally disturbed” does not mean much in itself. A mental disturbance as such is not necessarily relevant for criminal behaviour, let alone for a certain form of crime. There are many mentally disturbed people who live in society and never commit any illegal act. It must be made clear that there is a relationship between the degree and the nature of the existing mental disturbance and the criminal behaviour under review. The results of the psychological and criminological part of our investigation have illustrated that it is possible to make such relationship more clear.

Indications were found that in doubtful cases the juridical authorities are rather inclined not to apply “disposal.” This attitude of serious caution toward “disposal” appeared to be also related to the vague and inadequate terminology of psychiatric reports with regard to the mental make up of these offenders. But the main reason of this cautious attitude from the judicature is without doubt the circumstance that the Netherlands actually do not yet have sufficiently trained specialists and sufficiently equipped institutions to afford therapeutic treatment and a genuine hospitalization to all habitual offenders in the last years already placed at the government’s disposal.

It was found that the percentage of success in re-adaptation was significantly higher in the disposal-group. The data of our investigation showed that the institution and after-care authorities had made more intensive efforts to re-socialize the members of the disposal-group. In this respect the disposal-measure appeared to have had a good result.

STATUS DIFFERENCES AND THE FRUSTRATION-AGGRESSION HYPOTHESIS

Gerhard Falk, State University of N.Y., Buffalo

Homicide rates are a good indicator of aggression, because they are more often listed and known than other forms of aggression. A study of homicide rates also reveals that homicide is a sociological phenomenon, following situational, rather than psychiatric, patterns. Thus, an investigation of homicide according to life insurance, geography, urban zones, race, occupation, sex, age, relationship and religion all indicate that homicide is the consequence of frustrations developed in low-status positions.

Homicide occurs more often among rural Southerners than among urban Northerners; among Negroes than whites; among unskilled persons than skilled persons; among young adults than middle-aged adults; among (Continued on page 6)
THE AUDIO-VISUAL CORNER

AGE OF TURMOIL

26 minutes — date of release unspecified
Produced by: Crawley Films, Ltd.
Distributed by: McGraw-Hill

The age referred to in this film is the period of early adolescence, when teen-agers show all the various symptoms of the turmoil they are experiencing in making the transition to adulthood. The film is a panorama of adolescent adjustment problems, with scenes of a number of typical adolescents interacting with their chums and parents. The problems are presented vividly and with a good sense of realism. The emphasis is on parental understanding and patience.

A consultant might use this film with a group of parents to help them understand the problems of their adolescent children and to reassure them that not all adolescent adjustment difficulties are of the delinquency type. But the film is not substantial enough to be used in any other than an adjunctive capacity.

ANGRY BOY

32 minutes — 1950
Produced by: Affiliated Film Producers, Inc.
Distributed by: International Film Bureau

This is a rather good film that can be used to illustrate some of the more subtle issues involved in juvenile delinquency. It is primarily a film which illustrates diagnosis and psychotherapy with a child and mother and, as such, is rather effective. It attempts to get at what a child is, the complexity within him, and how his behavior may hide as much as it reveals. It highlights the fact that a child's stealing is not a moral crime but a symptom of disturbance, and it demonstrates the severe difficulty a parent has in accepting a referral for professional help. The bulk of the film attempts to explain and demonstrate family dynamics and some of the consequent effects on the child as revealed through the subsequent psychotherapeutic treatment of the child.

Its main use for juvenile delinquency consultation would be an adjunct in getting at the etiology of anger, kleptomania, family dynamics and how therapy works with a child. However, the broader social aspects usually dealt with in juvenile delinquency are not treated in this film.

HEAD OF THE HOUSE

27 minutes — date of release unspecified
Produced by: Mental Health Film Board, Inc.
Distributed by: United World Films

This is an excellent film and can be used on many levels with many groups. Through the use of one family, it is directed at community resources. It is narrated with sensitivity and empathy and is better technically than content-wise. The film is organized around a conference between a social worker, a policeman and a reverand, who concern themselves with a boy who has been a successful manipulator and suffers from kleptomania. It attempts to shed insight into intra-family dynamics with particular emphasis on father. The father in this family is a driven, perfectionistic person who has a faculty for marring the pleasure of a shared experience with the

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family members than strangers.

Evidence concerning the influence of religion on homicide is inconclusive. Studies of homicide reveal a high participation of females in homicide situations.

The present study supports the frustration-aggression hypothesis.

EVALUATION OF FILMS FOR MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

J. B. Gould, Post-Graduate Center for Mental Health

Twenty-two films dealing with juvenile delinquency were studied with the double purpose of evaluating content and use in the consultation process.

The over-all conclusion was that the consultant, in relying on catalogue descriptions of films, would be seriously misled into believing he had an extensive addition available for his work. By and large the films, with few exceptions, were superficial, frankly erroneous in many conclusions drawn, and certainly with regard to illustrative incidents.

POTENTIALITIES IN A SUGGESTED CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS

Albert Morris, Boston University

"Criminal" is a term so broad and imprecise as to be valueless for scientific purposes. Criminology, as a science, requires a comprehensive and natural classification of offenders based upon contemporary empirical evidence.

Suggested is that offenders be classified on the basis of the degree of their apparent maximum commitment to the violation of the norms represented by the criminal law.

INDUSTRY SPONSORED CRIME PREVENTION EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Michael Foerner, Association for Applied Psychoanalysis

Re-education of the victim, more than rehabilitation of the criminal, appears to offer the most immediate productive approach to control over the growth of crime. The objective: reduction of crime against property.

Property crimes comprise more than 90% of all crime in America today. Counter-measures against every form of crime is necessary, but it is larceny and burglary that make up the bulk of offenses in this country and paces the expansion of criminality.

This report describes a crime prevention program which is, in effect, a mass application of psychological and educational principles. The vehicles are television, radio, the press and other mass media. The goal is (a) to reduce the financial resources of criminal society, (b) to gain more community support for the efforts of law enforcement agencies, and (c) to help dispel the "climate of criminal incentives" that has been observed enveloping our "affluent society."

The rationale for the program derives from research observations that in the growth of crime the victim is
AUDIO VISUAL . . .

son. The son finds it impossible to satisfy him and experiences chronic humiliation. The boy suffers inner turmoil, conflict, fear and the need to have a place to go. He escapes into fantasy to compensate his experienced deprivation and finally gets into trouble with the law. One of the important messages is a boy who is led to believe he is not good, and always bad, cannot be anything else but bad.

In summary, the film does a workmanlike job on the understanding of the child and the vital force that can be played by the cooperation and integration of community resources. Its two weaknesses are the failure to include a significant treatment person and a rather poor basis and exposition of the child's dynamics. However, it remains one of the better films available to the consultant in juvenile delinquency and could be used adjunctively.

HIGH WALL, THE

30 minutes — 1952
Produced by: The Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith
Distributed by: McGraw-Hill

This is a very important film because it deals with the relationship between delinquency and prejudice. It is a dramatic case history of race prejudice which traces the causes of teen-age gang fights to home attitudes and conditions. Thus, it sees delinquency as a product of social dynamics as opposed to the expression of the more uniquely intrapsychic conflicts of the individual. In making this contribution, THE HIGH WALL brings into focus this significant dimension in the overall etiology of juvenile delinquency. The film has many potential uses for the consultant and is both technically and theoretically effective. It has audience appeal and stimulus potential. Its main messages are the view of prejudice as a communicable and crippling disease; the effects of stifled aggression; and the social expression of family-transmitted attitudes. This film can be used substantively in the consultation process.

BOY WITH A KNIFE

15 minutes — 1957
Produced by: Community Chest of Los Angeles Area
Distributed by: International Film Bureau

The stated purpose of this film was to show how a group worker reaches a gang of boys who are headed for delinquency. In comparison with the general run of juvenile delinquency films, BOY WITH A KNIFE is rather good. The acting was effective, the group dynamics well articulated and the group leader role was effective. However, there are many criticisms to be made of this film. Two outstanding difficulties were in the script and what the film-maker felt he ought to supply. The trouble with the script was that it had to resort to the hackneyed explanation of the rejecting, dominating mother and the impotent, overwhelmed father. The subject matter and character development were too amorphous and both the beginning and the end of the film were bad in that they were transparent, oversimplified and inconsistent.

Essentially, this film like most of its nature, reinforces the very attitude the consultant is trying to overcome through the use of such films, namely that here are simple, direct explanations or solutions for juvenile delinquency. It could be noted, however, that in view of the limited material available this could be usefully integrated into the consultative process in an adjunctive fashion.

MIKE MAKES HIS MARK

26 minutes — 1955
Produced by: National Education Association
Distributed by: National Education Association

The “mark” referred to in the title of this film is a mark made with paint on the front of a shiny new suburban school by Mike, who is rebelling against his parents and becoming sullen and bored. He is in danger of following in the footsteps of an older friend who is a confirmed juvenile delinquent and who tempts him to become equally delinquent. He is saved by the intervention of the school guidance counselor and several teachers, who take a personal interest in Mike and steer him in a healthy direction.

The film is interesting to watch and has a good deal of charm. Its use is limited, however, to an audience of teachers or school guidance counselors, particularly those in comfortable school settings and with an opportunity to cultivate the warm, patient approach depicted here. For such a group, the film can play a substantive role in discussion.

QUIET ONE, THE

67 minutes — 1948
Produced by: Film Documents, Inc.
Distributed by: Athena Films

THE QUIET ONE makes a direct connection between mental disturbance and juvenile delinquency. This film is the story of a 10-year-old negro boy whose difficulties lead to his institutionalization at the Willwyn School for treatment and rehabilitation.

The story is told with a unique mixture of sympathy and objectivity. You are taken into his world through excellent photographic documentation of the neighborhood and people who surround him. The narration is eloquent in its economy and simplicity as witnessed by the following quotes: “He's so ashamed of being stupid—he's failed so often—he's afraid to try anymore,” “Before they know they're liked they can't like you”; “Donald's freedom is solitary confinement—home is no refuge”; and finally, “There wasn't much we could do for him until he made some move for himself.” Consistent with the title, there is little dialogue or narration in the film and at its conclusion the viewer is left with an emotional impact, a searching question, significant information and, most important, a desire to discuss and explore.

The consultant can use THE QUIET ONE to substantively illustrate etiology, psychodynamics, treatment and rehabilitation.

Please advise the Secretary of your change of address.
Book Reviews


This publication not only offers an excellent glance at a service that "has been recognized, time and time again, as one of the leading probation and parole agencies of the nation," but it also provides insight as to how those involved in corrections view themselves.

Even though the Wisconsin service employs a higher percentage of social work school graduates than any other similar agency, (36.2% as compared with a national average of 10%), the Wisconsin agent does not identify with professional social work. He considers himself a probation and parole agent rather than a social worker in a correction setting.

Some of the reasons proposed for this attitude are that the individual agent has an esprit de corps that makes him proud to be associated with his specific agency. Also in experience gained from handling a correctional caseload, the agent has resolved the "dilemma" between social work's emphasis on treatment of the individual and correction's emphasis on the protection of society in favor of the latter. In using authority to fulfill the responsibility to this community, the Wisconsin agent has come to feel that offenders are responsible for their own actions and that they are not "sick" or "maladjusted." With treatment of the offender as a secondary goal, the agent assists the offender by primarily providing such "practical" methods as securing employment and counseling on financial matters.

The Wisconsin agent considers himself a real "he-man"... Hunting and fishing are his hobbies and these sports are followed with more ardor than the developments in psychotherapy. Apparently the masculine image the agent has of himself has contributed to his inclination not to identify with the field of social work which has traditionally had a majority of female workers.

One weak spot in Dr. Miles' report was his failure to designate specifically which questionnaire responses came from those agents who have degrees in social work.

On the whole, however, the report is a good study and will be of interest to any person concerned with corrections.

Paul Lehman, Student
Kent School of Social Work
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky


The author of this book has a long past and history in the theory and practice of socially minded medicine (not necessarily socialized medicine) and psychiatry.

In her present book she deals with psychotherapeutic endeavors for educationally underprivileged, ill-sheltered, rejected children and adolescents, living with their virtually migratory, poor, colored parents. These families belong to the hard-core of poverty in America, which was recently discussed, in its outward aspects, by Kenneth Galbraith, Gunnar Myrdal, Michael Harrington and others. Hertha Riese gives us, in detail, the psychological insight into what the economists approach from the socio-economic angle. She describes the orientations and motivations of children who live in one room with 10 or more other persons of different age groups, grandmother, mother's companion, her lover, assorted aunts and daddies, non-related men and girls, related and non-related other children.

The Educational Therapy Center in Richmond, Virginia, which owes its existence and functioning to the author, has developed specific psychologically and educationally oriented therapies, destined to help this group of children. An important treatment method, the Day Care, has the purpose to take the hurt child out of his environment, away from his often hostile, inept, frequently unfit mother and all the other unemployed "inmates" of that one-room "home".

The cases reported by the author are impressive. She incidentally does not forget to mention those who, on intake, were considered not amenable to any treatment and were therefore not admitted. The reviewer must express his admiration for the courage and persistence Hertha Riese has shown in her attempts to bring psychotherapy to these children. He can imagine that the author must often have had the feeling she can contribute only drops where buckets full are needed.

The book is full of excellent interpretations, based on psychoanalysis, of inter-family and human, often all-too-human, relations as they develop in the one-room milieu.

W. G. Eliasberg, New York

The Treasurer Reports

For the first time in many years, a cash balance was reported in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year closing December 1963. This was made possible by a subsidy for postage, clerical services, and telephone charges from the University of Louisville estimated to be $500. A resolution at the annual meeting gratefully acknowledged the contribution of the University of Louisville and expressed appreciation to President Phillip Davidson and to Dean Kenneth W. Kindelsperger, Kent School of Social Work, for their support and cooperation.

Publications Received

The limitations of space in this issue make it necessary to exclude publications received. A complete list will be included in Vol. 2, No. 1, May 1964.

Have you paid your dues for 1964?
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The following communications relate to the editorial "What is a Criminologist" in the last issue.)

To the Editor:

According to Webster's Dictionary, criminology is "the scientific study of crime as a social phenomenon, of criminals and of penal treatment." Presumably, then, according to the dictionary, a criminologist is a person who engages in such scientific study. Yet it must be recognized that this definition is inadequate simply because it emphasizes a particular set of factors—the social—as being primary to the exclusion of others. As Marshall B. Clinard states: "Criminologists are by no means confined to the field of sociology, although the fact that sociologists have written nearly all the textbooks in this area might give this impression."

A criminologist, it seems, may more properly be defined as a professionally trained person engaged in the scientific study of crime and criminals—such study allowing for the exogenous factors—environmental, social, cultural, as well as such endogenous causative factors as temperament, character and intelligence and including a third element, resistance, which may be related to personality. Criminologists properly may be engaged in the field of criminology and penology at the level of diagnosis, classification and intramural and extramural treatment; at the level of rehabilitation and at the teaching, writing and research levels. Those engaged in criminalistics and criminal correction at the level of detection, apprehension, conviction, etc., are technicians skilled in technical details and while they should be looked upon as technical experts, they do not appear to be qualified to be termed criminologists.

Arthur V. Huffman, State Criminologist Illinois Dept. of Public Safety

To the Editor:

Assuming that a criminologist is a person performing a professional role having to do with a discipline called Criminology, I checked a number of leading textbooks in the field for definitions of criminology. In two of these no definition was offered. One author described criminology as a behavior science, an applied science, and a synthetic science drawing contributions from diverse disciplines in the social, psychological, political and biological sciences. Another author described criminology as a body of knowledge focusing upon crime as a social phenomenon having as its objective the development of a body of general and verified principles regarding the process of law, crime, and treatment or prevention. Still another author straddled the fence and defined criminology in both a "broad" and a "narrow" sense. All of these writers (basically sociologists) agreed in excluding crime detection, criminalistics, or police science.

It is evident that if criminology is to be a professional and scientific field, clarification is needed and standards established. Since criminal behavior is a phase of social-psychological behavior, and crime is an integral part of the culture complex, the discipline of criminology would appear to be basically a social and psychological science. As such it is based upon and interrelated with other behavior disciplines, but focuses upon the phenomena of crime and criminal behavior. As a science it is concerned with the development of a body of verified knowledge both in regard to etiology and control. As a profession it should develop standards of training and performance consistent with those in older, recognized professions.

In the thinking of this writer a psychiatrist is not a criminologist simply because he examines criminals, neither is a psychologist a criminologist merely because his patients are law breakers, or a sociologist a criminologist because he is conducting a research project having to do with delinquency or crime. A practitioner in corrections is not a criminologist merely because he is dealing with criminals, but may be regarded as a technician who may or may not be applying principles of criminology.

In summary, I feel that the term "Criminologist," if it is to have professional and scientific meaning, should be applied only to persons trained in a science of criminal behavior, who meet standards of professional competence, and whose major focus of occupational interest is the phenomenon of crime.

Harold S. Frum, Ph.D., Sociologist Illinois Dept. of Public Safety

To the Editor:

The term "Criminologist" is a general term, in my opinion, that falls in the same category as "rehabilitation", an often bandied about term of which few people seem to understand and frequently use to mean different things. Despite the fact "Criminology" is often thought of in a sociological framework does not necessarily mean that either the theoretical or practicing sociologist is more entitled to such a term than other disciplines. One might judiciously avoid use of the term where frames of reference differ or some misunderstanding might result. In any event, it is felt that those persons who are engaged in the scientific application of principles relating to the study of crime or criminals within the framework of a professional discipline could logically be termed "Criminologists". To me, there is no incongruity in this despite the fact the person may be from sociology, psychology, psychiatry, social work, law or crime detection. All have something to contribute toward the protection of people and the insistence that individuals conform to the rules of society.

Donald E. Hood, Sociologist Illinois Dept. of Public Safety

Glueck Report Is Guide To Delinquency

A little over a decade ago the New York City Youth Board, with the aid of a Ford Foundation grant, embarked upon a study geared to finding a scientific basis for selecting at an early age those children in need of help from a delinquency prevention agency. The project was based on a testing of the Social Prediction Table designed by Drs. Sheldon and Eleanor T. Glueck of Harvard University. It is the Gluecks' belief, that as early as the age of six it is possible to distinguish potentially delinquent boys from pseudo-delinquents and non-delinquents. If it were possible through an accurate diagnosis of specific family patterns to predict a boy's chances of becoming delinquent by the time he reaches school age, then suitable therapeutic intervention might be applied to forestall the development of antisocial behavior.

A total of 303 boys which consisted of all the boys from the incoming classes of two elementary schools in New York were enrolled in the high delinquency areas became the subject of this investigation. Caseworkers interviewed the mother of each of the boys and secured sufficient background information to enable scoring on the five social factors which comprise the Glueck Social Prediction Table. These factors are: Discipline of Boy by Father, Supervision of Boy by Mother, Affection of Father for Boy, Affection of Mother for Boy and Cohesiveness of Family. Two independent raters scored all cases and noted the boys' chances for becoming delinquent. For the next ten years each of the boys was followed up through the schools, police and social agencies.

Five Factor Table

Application of the Glueck five factor table indicated that except for these boys given the highest and lowest possibilities for becoming delinquent, the table over-predicted.

Experimentation with various factors and combinations of factors led to the construction of a revised three factor table. These include: Supervision of Boy by Mother, Discipline of Boy by Mother and Cohesiveness of the family. Application of this prediction table yielded an 85 percent accuracy in identifying delinquents and 96.4 percent accuracy in identifying non-delinquents.

Changes in Table

The Glueck Social Prediction Table has undergone many changes since its original construction, all aimed at refining it and making it a better instrument for examining the family backgrounds of boys, and for sensitizing us to certain specific factors in family life which, if allowed to persist, will tend to produce delinquency. The revised three factor table appears to be an important guide in highlighting these factors.


Criminologica is published in February, May, August and November. Members receive this Newsletter as part of their annual membership dues.

Names...

Prof. John B. Williams (Los Angeles State College) has edited a new manual, "Narcotics." According to his findings, "The addict is a criminal first, before any criminal arrest for narcotics." Another is the revelation that "withdrawals are no worse than a mild case of the flu, except with respect to the abrupt withdrawal from Barbiturate addiction."


The President's Advisory Commission on Narcotics and Drug Abuse has called for lighter federal penalties against small peddlers and narcotics users and for a "massive attack" on importers and large distributors of illegal drugs. Penalties should be made to fit the offense, the group recommended in a report released on April 4, and rehabilitation rather than imprisonment should be emphasized for those users who do not intend to peddle drugs.

From The Journals

Crime and Delinquency (October 1963)


The prisons of this country are filled to overflowing because of the minimum-maximum terms imposed on offenders by our courts. Such sentencing procedure does not protect the public because the dangerousness of the offender is not considered, nor does it protect the offender because his needs are not reviewed.

The Advisory Council of Judges of the N.C.C.D. has proposed a Model Sentencing Act to meet the needs of both the public and the offender. The act distinguishes dangerous from non-dangerous offenders and recommends that non-dangerous offenders be handled through probation and short term imprisonment; thus, focusing attention on the offender, not the offense.

Greater use of community treatment facilities through casework agencies and hospitals is recommended. The act proposes that reports concerning offenders be required before commitment rather than afterwards. It would also require that offenders with severe personality disorders be identified for special treatment.

Non-dangerous offenders would be subject to a casework approach and program in minimum security institutions or placed on probation through better screening facilities than are generally available now.

The act would eliminate the need for specific laws pertaining to specific offenses. Instead, the judge would be asked only to decide the degree of dangerousness of an offender.

Abstracted by: Gerard Folk
State University College at Buffalo.
1963 PAPERS . . .

as much of a factor as the criminal. It is of basic importance to become aware not only of the quantity but also of the special role that crimes against property play—(i.e. the victims of these crimes play) in criminality.

SUICIDE: COMMENTS BY A PHARMACOLOGIST-TOXICOLOGIST

Mark M. Luckens, Ph.D., University of Kentucky

The toxicologist has always been associated with bizarre crimes and exotic modes of death, in the eyes of the layman as well as in the eyes of the legal and medical professions. The toxicologist (as a forensic scientist) has little to offer in the delineation of suicide from accident or murder. Analytically, a poison behaves no differently after accidental ingestion than after administration by an individual with murderous intent, or when taken by the victim with knowledge and afterthought. Present-day instrumentation coupled with refined techniques make the determination of a poison in a tissue or body-fluid a comparatively simple procedure. The problem lies in proper sampling as well as the isolation and purification of the toxicant. The ever-increasing variety of biologically potent materials and their availability create a "nightmare" for the analytic toxicologist. The basic problem in determining whether or not a particular death was a suicide is an exercise in history and logic rather than toxicology.

Though of limited usefulness in assisting the coroner in rendering a verdict whether or not a death was in fact a suicide, the toxicologist-pharmacologist can serve most effectively as a participant in the badly needed research efforts to understand the dynamics of suicide and the recognition of suicide-prone individuals.

Toxicologic and pharmacologic methods and research are providing a new understanding of the biochemical, pharmacodynamic, and neurologic bases of behavior and response to stress. Evidence strongly suggests that many aberrant behavioral responses as well as mental illnesses and deficiencies may be the result of biochemical lesions. It is becoming evident that there is no such thing as a "twisted mind." The depressed, the neurotic, the psychotic, and the mentally retarded may be suffering from the presence of a "twisted molecule."

SELF CONCEPTS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

Dorothy Miller, Calif. Dept. of Mental Hygiene

Juvenile delinquents define themselves and their problems in a variety of ways; some deny any guilt or feelings of concern, some feel victimized and project their problems upon society in general, while others feel responsible for their own behavior and define their problems as open to their own efforts to solve them.

This study tends to point out the importance of knowing how the juvenile delinquent sees himself and others before predicting a course of treatment or care which would lead to a successful adjustment following release from a training school.

THE CONTROL OF BEHAVIOR BY PUNISHMENT

James B. Appel, Ph.D., Yale University School of Medicine

Recent experiments with pigeons, rats, and monkeys show that brief, painful shocks presented immediately after behavior suppress that behavior for a time; the amount of this suppression depends in part on the intensity of the punishing stimulus.

Punishment, by itself, is severely limited as a technique for therapeutically modifying behavior even in animals. Suppressed behavior usually returns to normal, i.e., pre-punishment levels, as soon as punishment is withdrawn. It is necessary to continue to punish an act in order to maintain a given amount of suppression. There is some evidence that when mild punishment follows each response, concurrently rewarded behavior may begin to reappear more and more frequently. There remains little, if any, experimental support for the notion that punishment can facilitate the elimination of a previously acquired but no longer effective habit.

(Continued on page 12)

To the Editor:

Since I retired from the Editorship of the Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science I have been compiling a General Index, Volume I-50, inclusive. Citations have been prepared, 50,000 for the index of names and of subjects combined.

There's no fool-proof plan for making an index. Conceptions of the same subject differ widely enough among scholars to make a classified index rather questionable. We are using the straight alphabetic type. But there can be confusion here, too, in the subject index, for not all agree upon the key—the word which determines a subject's alphabetic order. Double entry resolves an occasional doubt, but not all of them.

I believe that users will welcome knowing that tabulations, bibliography, etc. are included in a cited contribution, if that is the fact. They suggest a meticulous author and give a "feel" of his composition. Signs in the citations show what to expect. In no instance does the indexer inject his personal bias toward a contribution.

When two or more contributions on the same subject are cited, we recognize the reader's preference among authors, and probably economize his time, for we include the author's surname, at least, in the citation following the statement of the subject.

Naturally, one who is writing a book may ignore all our signs. He will read all that's cited. An inconspicuous note may express an indispensable idea. But one who is refreshing his memory only, or "cramping" for a particular situation, or just satisfying his appetite, is outside the book writer's category. He is probably in the majority, however.

Robert H. Caulk
504 Lee St.
Evanston, Ill.
THE USE OF ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING IN CORRECTIONS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
Paul Emil Bemta and Charles Philip Smith, System Development Corp.

The demands upon law enforcement and correctional agencies increase daily. Current techniques seem to barely stem the tide of criminal acts and recidivism rates remain too high despite expanded rehabilitative programs. Improvements in detection, apprehension, adjudication and treatment of offenders is imperative. The mass of information available and necessary for meaningful handling of cases is not being effectively used and a new approach appears necessary.

The trend towards automation of information processing also grows more pronounced each day. Preliminary investigation has shown that electronic data processing can be effectively applied to corrections and law enforcement. These fields should not delay an exploration into what modern computer technology has to offer.

Please let us know what you want in Criminologia. Its effectiveness is your responsibility too!

THE PROFESSIONAL CORNER

... the meeting ground for criminologists seeking positions and employers seeking criminologists. There is no fee for this service. Persons seeking professional staff are encouraged to list their personnel needs with the American Society of Criminology. Listings will run "blind," with correspondence forwarded to the prospective employer or employee upon inquiry, unless the person listing the vacancy indicates otherwise. Similarly, persons seeking new professional criminological affiliation are asked to list their availability with the Society.

VACANCIES (Address inquiries to American Society of Criminology, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky., indicating "V" number.)

V64-1 Teaching Position — Department of Sociology and Anthropology—mid-western, state-supported university of 12,000 plus students. Available September, 1964. Specialization in criminology and juvenile delinquency with opportunities for research. Located in community of about 100,000 population. Candidates with Ph.D., and with strong qualifications and recommendations for both teaching and research desired.

AVAILABLE (Address inquiries to American Society of Criminology, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky., indicating "AV" number.)

AV64-1 Will undertake research and/or writing projects and assignments in our technical laboratory and extensive library. Fourteen years as lecturer in Legal Medicine and Forensic Science, major university, twenty-five years heavy professional experience medical and scientific evidence. Major law and medical school libraries available. Other facilities.

Planning Ahead?

Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology are tentatively scheduled for the last week of December as follows:

1965 Berkeley, Calif.
1966 Washington, D.C.
1967 Dallas, Texas
1968 New York, N.Y.

The 1964 meetings of the Society will be held in Montreal December 28, 29, and 30, with Dr. Bruno Cormier serving as local arrangements chairman.

THE 1963 PAPERS...
CONFRONTING THE ANONYMOUS LETTER WRITER

Martin Tylor and Pearl Tylor, Examiners of Questioned Documents, N.Y.C.

The writers of anonymous "poison pen" letters present interesting subjects for study. Valuable insights into an important aspect of anti-social behavior are gained when the authors of unsigned denunciatory missives are identified and confronted.

The questioned document examiner, who participates frequently in cases involving anonymous denunciations, is often in an enviable position to observe the "poison pen" correspondents as he attends their confrontation.

Some background on anonymous letter writers may be helpful in comprehending their bizarre and socially harmful behavior. Although prominent public figures are a frequent target of anonymous letters, their victim may be anyone in a position to arouse envy or ill will. In today's society, the nameless letter writer is more active than ever.

Psychologically, the authorship of anonymous correspondence is usually associated with what are known as "paranoid traits." The writer suffers from extreme suspiciousness, persecutory ideas, and deep feelings of inadequacy. His self-dissatisfaction is projected outward, however, upon others.

Anonymous letter writers are frequently middle-aged men or women—often "quiet types"—who have failed to achieve their own expectations. They ascribe their failures to a widespread plot against themselves, and hate those who have become esteemed members of the community. Only by destroying those whom they inwardly envy can they secure some small satisfaction.

The document examiner does not act as judge or executioner. In cases of anonymous document identification, he merely presents the evidence indicating authorship. But his experience at the confrontation allows him opportunities to glimpse facets of the aberrant personality seldom available to other students of human behavior.

The 41st Annual Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association will meet at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago, March 18-21, 1964.

February, 1964