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## **CRIME AND THE MIND. By Walter Bromberg. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1948.**

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requiring permission for admission to the class. However, this might well result in excluding those with an adequate accounting background who could profit most from the course. This certainly is no criticism of the book, although it would seem that the course built upon it would tend to exaggerate the differences between the students with accounting and those with non-accounting backgrounds if both are admitted to the same class.

Accordingly, it is submitted that the introductory accounting material should be omitted from this book and that an adequate prerequisite knowledge be required for admission to the Legal Accounting course offered by the law school. It is also suggested that the chapter on Accounting in Public Utility Regulation could be eliminated as being of a relatively narrow and specialized field. These recommendations would then result in having more uniformly qualified students in the course, room in the books, and time in the class, for additional legal applications and accounting concepts in the more ordinary business relationships with which the average general practitioner may be involved.

This book is timely as it assists in directing attention to the importance of an accounting and general business preparation for the prospective lawyer. Increasing emphasis must be placed upon this type of preparation for law students, if they are to be qualified to adequately advise their clients in the business relationships which are becoming geometrically more complex with the pressures of a partially controlled economy. *CASES AND MATERIALS ON LAW AND ACCOUNTING* is unique in that there is no similar work with which to compare it; but it is a landmark in, as yet, an insufficiently chartered field.

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*CRIME AND THE MIND*. By Walter Bromberg. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1948. Pp. 199. \$4.50.

Dr. Bromberg, out of a background of experience as a court psychiatrist views the criminal and the delinquent from the psychological perspective. Abrogating the tenacious concept of criminality as innate, or correlated with physiognomic stigmata, the author exhibits nature psychological comprehension by explaining anti-social behavior as a reaction of the human organism to external and internal pressures disconcerting to the ego. The "criminal" is a human being caught in the rip tide of personal conflict. In his efforts to resolve this conflict, his behavior and reactions are often expressive of impulses beyond his consciousness and even beyond his control. It was Sigmund Freud who first recognized and investigated in a systematic way the unconscious forces in human behavior. The influence of Freud is apparent in Dr. Bromberg's conceptual constructs and phraseology.

The major hypothesis of this survey is that the solution of the problem of crime lies in the consideration of the individual offender as a human being to be studied. The misconception of the criminal as a peculiar species of man; unique in manner of speech, dress and living; exhibiting physical marks of his moral degeneration; and even describable in terms of a specific criminal psychology, has gone without scientific substantiation. More constructive has been the psychological approach which seeks to understand the *why* of anti-social behavior in terms of the emotional and intellectual attitudes which are the resultants of dynamics created by the interplay of the offender's life space with the universe of his society.

The criminal act is a matter of social definition. The author reveals that a vertical or horizontal analysis of society's attitude toward the criminal shows variety and metamorphosis, running the range from rage and revenge, to pity and humanitarianism. Evidence is cited that "there is a little larceny in everyone's heart"; and this undoubtedly colors, by way of projection and feelings of guilt, society's attitudes toward and treatment of the criminal.

The author complains with justification that psychological appraisal of offenders before the court is being exploited for purposes of expediency and in support of contesting interest, rather than being accepted as impartial scientific effort toward understanding. This reviewer, however, being formerly the psychologist for the Behavior Clinic of Cook County Criminal Court in Chicago, can inject a more optimistic note by citing the function of this Behavior Clinic as that of impartial appraisal of alleged offenders before the court.

The problem of the "criminal" is not only extra-mural. The frustration and monotony of prison life give rise to tensions resulting in rages, emotional excitement, riots, psychotic episodes, suicidal attempts, and homosexuality. The after-effects of these experiences in the post-prison social adjustment of the individual complicate the total problem even further.

As further evidence that the personality structure of the "criminal" is far from homogeneous, the author indicates by extended discussion that the offender may be classified as psychopathic, neurotic, immature, or occasional. To consider but one of these, research does not reveal any one specific defect basic to all types of psychopaths. Thus, we can distinguish between the paranoid psychopath, the schizoid psychopath, the aggressive psychopath, the sexual psychopath, etc. Of course, the inclusion of any number under a label implies certain commonalities. For the psychopath this is his tendency to act out upon his environment his disharmonies and conflicts, in an impulsive and undisciplined attack. Society is the major victim of the psychopath's maladjustment. By contrast, the greatest sufferer from the neurotic's inner disturbances is himself.

Society's treatment of the psychopath offender should begin in the

home. His constant rebelliousness against society has been shown through psychological study to result from earlier emotional deprivation. His impulsive aggression against the authority and restriction of his social group (symbolic of his early denying parents) may be an unconscious plea for affection and help.

Coupled with this impulsive behavior, so typical of the psychopathic personality, Dr. Bromberg views emotional immaturity as one of the major contributors to anti-social acts. The capacity to accept the realities of life, the disappointments and frustrations, the postponement of satisfactions, limitations, the abandonment of fantasy aims—these constitute some of the marks of the mature personality. Again, society's attempt to solve the problem of the offender, who so often is lacking in the above, should be directed toward the training and education of the child.

Dr. Bromberg reflects a considered optimism in his suggestions for treatment and psychotherapy. The difficulties which he recognizes do not detract from the cogency of his suggestions for attacking this social disease. One does not wipe out malaria by swatting mosquitoes.

Although the author does not always distinguish between opinion and experimental evidence, the survey seems to this reviewer to be worthy of the attention of all those seeking a deeper understanding of the etiology and psychodynamics of anti-social acts.

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A CHARTER FOR WORLD TRADE. By Clair Wilcox. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1949. Pp. 333. \$4.50.

THE Havana Charter for the International Trade Organization accomplished two concomitant purposes: it laid down a detailed code of rules to govern trade relationships, and it set up a very specialized agency of the United Nations to serve as an instrument of continuous international cooperation.

To summarize the Charter merely attenuates the difficulties which obtained at Havana. Suffice it to say that if carried out, it will be the first time that a possibility of international economic peace could prevail. But for all its problems, behind the Charter lies a simple fact of truth; the world will be a better place to live in if all signatory nations would adopt the collective bargaining principle of labor negotiation instead of, as in the past, taking unilateral action.

Clair Wilcox, Joseph Warton Professor of Political Economy at Swarthmore College, has a background above most writers which enables him to