

reluctance to trust anyone; difficulties in giving or receiving affection. At a later age it might engage in anti-social acts. Where bonding had not occurred early on, and certainly by the age of three, "it is difficult, or maybe impossible, to do anything over the lifespan of that individual to make up for it."⁸

84. The child must develop a concept of self before it can develop a basic set of controls over its behaviour. This concept is one of the most simple and primitive controls over human behaviour and must come from the emotional impact in the child's life. If the child lives in a secure and emotionally-fulfilling environment with adults who skilfully apply the rules of the culture, the individual will gradually develop a more sophisticated set of controls based on consideration of others. Instinctive aggressive drives — which if unresolved and uncontrolled could become antisocial or even criminal — are curbed because their potential effect on the receiver is appreciated and rejected. This second level of control is learned, it is achieved through the parenting process:

"This finding that the developmental environment of the child with its sensory and emotional security are the factors that create the capacity for control over basic impulsive behaviour is not debatable. These are not philosophical statements; these are justified and verified scientific facts."⁹

85. The child which endures early emotional privation misses the opportunity to develop a satisfactory system of controls over its behaviour. Failing genetic and/or future environmental safeguards, it may grow up to be antisocial or psychopathic: "There are a number of terms for the psychopath: personality disorder, character disorder, sociopath, antisocial personality. I think they can safely be used interchangeably."¹⁰

A particularly severe type of psychopath, referred to as 'affectionless', is "unable to form meaningful interpersonal relationships with others. . . . The critical factor responsible for affectionless psychopathy is probably deprivation of emotional ties with any significant person rather than specifically maternal or even paternal deprivation."¹¹ This would occur in extreme circumstances of deprivation.

86. An affectional bond is essential for the normal development of a healthy personality:

"The issue before us is, how do we develop compassionate behaviour in individuals, because the violent person, the exploitive person, is not a compassionate person.

The ability to develop compassion and empathy for the suffering of others is rooted in the development of these affectional relationships which begins at birth."¹²

87. It is important for an infant to have early sensory stimulation — to be touched, picked up, carried or rocked. A reason for this is that the