

consistently ignores him when he is bad, the troublesome youngster's behavior will change"(Stuart, 1972, p.12). One does not need repressive methods like those in Forehand and Peed's (1979) training program for parents: After warning, spanking the child if he leaves his chair again and this to modify noncompliant behavior:

...heavy emphasis and great resources have been applied to reducing negative emotional behavior, such as fear, anger, and aggression, whereas little attention has been paid to the development of positive affective behaviors, such as kindness, fairness, and love. (Strain, Cooke & Apolloni, 1976, p.8)

Behavior modification procedures can be a help to parents but used alone they hardly solve the whole problem of an emotionally disturbed child.

Though useful in general classroom management and for modification of a particular behavior, a system of rewards or reinforcers cannot replace a child's need to feel loved and cared for without the requirement that he earn this response by appropriate behavior. He must first be accepted as he is, if he is to feel willing to put forth the effort necessary to work through his difficulties. In addition, without insight and understanding there is little chance for transfer or generalization of change within the individual. (Anderson & Marrone, 1977, p.99)