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Reviews and Criticisms

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REVIEWS AND CRITICISMS

HUMAN WELFARE WORK IN CHICAGO. By *Harvey C. Carbaugh*. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1917. Pp. 262 Illustrated, 12 mo., \$1.50.

A current narrative of the educational, recreational, and philanthropic resources of Chicago. Col. Carbaugh, Judge Advocate of the U. S. Army, retired, and now secretary of the Civil Service Board of the South Park Commissioners, is editor rather than author.

Chapters compiled by him describe the work of the Art Institute, charitable and religious work, as well as neighborhood and settlement centers. Other chapters, written by experts in each field, give an account of Chicago's Public School System, the Public Library; its famous Park Systems, Musical Facilities, Public Recreational Equipment, etc., etc.

This volume, containing a great deal of information more or less familiar to the average Chicago resident, will be of real service as a compendium of knowledge to the stranger and the newcomer.

To the reader who is acquainted with the field covered, the sense of proportion in the book might well have been better. In some articles, unimportant details are given at length, while such a popular organization as the Chicago Band, for instance, is passed over with a few lines. Again, in a description of Lincoln Park, certain pieces of statuary are described, while others are omitted. The same inconsistency is observed in an otherwise valuable index list of charitable organizations. One is listed which has been out of existence for at least two years, while such well known institutions as the Parting of the Ways Home, The Central Howard Association, and the Chicago Boy's Club have been overlooked.

On the whole, however, a comprehensive idea is obtained of the diversified and extensive "Human Welfare Work" being carried on throughout the year.

The necessarily brief stories of these activities invite further study of such great preventive movements as the Juvenile Court, the Y. M. C. A., Social Settlements, Religious and Relief Agencies.

The volume is liberally illustrated and furnishes a ready reference.

F. EMORY LYON.

REPORT OF THE MINNESOTA CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION, MINNESOTA, 1917. By *William W. Hobson, et. al.* St. Paul; Office of the Commission. Room 27, State Capitol.

This report is the work of a Commission appointed by the Governor in August, 1916, to revise and codify the laws of the State relating to children. The Commission was composed of the following people: Otto W. Davis, Minneapolis; Mrs. Robbins Gilman, Minneapolis; Mr. Galen A. Merrill, Owatonna; Judge Thomas O. O'Brien, St. Paul; Judge Grier B. Orr, St. Paul; Miss Agnes L. Peterson, St. Paul; Rabbi Issac L. Rypans, St. Paul; John B. Sanborn, St. Paul; Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Minneapolis; Charles E. Vasely, St. Paul; Judge

Edward F. Waite, Minneapolis, and Senator Albert L. Ward, Fairmont. Of this Commission, Edward F. Waite was elected Chairman, and Otto W. Davis, Secretary. The Commission appointed appropriate sub-committees and secured William W. Hobson as Executive Secretary. The work of the Commission was confined to five months. Because of the shortness of the time the Commission decided that it would be impossible to cover the entire body of laws relating to children and therefore it selected certain matters for attention which seemed to be of greatest importance.

The Report is made up of two parts, the Report itself consisting of fourteen pages and the remainder of the Report of 121 pages, consisting of forty-three bills to be presented to the Legislature. The Commission endeavored to take the laws in existence and by such amendments as they thought necessary, bring the laws relating to child welfare into a fairly unified whole. The bills that were prepared relate to five different classes of children—the defective, the illegitimate, the dependent, and neglected, and the delinquent.

Proceeding upon the fundamental idea that the State is the ultimate guardian of all children who need what they cannot provide for themselves, and what natural or legal guardians are not providing, the Commission recommended such change in the laws as would centralize responsibility for these children in the State Board of Control, and make it the duty of that Board to care for the needs of such children. The bill also provided for the organization of county child welfare boards to assist the State Board of Control in carrying out its plans. In the interest of this unification of control, one of the bills offered provided for the transfer of the management of the State Public School and the State School for the Deaf and the Blind to the State Board of Control. In the provisions for the care of defectives, the committee framed a bill for the compulsory commitment of girls and women of child-bearing age to the Board of Control for proper treatment or detention; classed as defectives are the feeble-minded, inebriates, and the insane. The bill providing for the examination of these defectives, especially the feeble-minded, states that the Board of Control may provide a person skilled in mental diagnosis to assist in the examination. The responsibility is put upon the Board for the proper care of these classes of defectives so as to secure the public welfare.

In the case of illegitimate children, the attempt is made in the bill offered by the Commission to give the illegitimate child as nearly as possible the care that a child born in wedlock receives by the simple expedient of making desertion of child or wife a felony. The bill provides for easy extradition of the man who is proved to be the father of the illegitimate child. By another bill the Commission makes a single illicit act a misdemeanor and provides that where fornication is followed by birth of issue and the absconding of the father even before birth, the offense is a felony and is extraditable. Provisions are made for safeguarding the records concerning illegitimate children.

In the case of dependent and neglected children the Commission revised the Juvenile Court Law by distinguishing between dependent

and neglected children in such a way that a child may be adjudged dependent without reflection upon a worthy parent. Another bill provides for efficient supervision over maternity hospitals, homes for children, and placing-out agencies. Still another bill was offered revising the procedure whereby a child is adopted. Under the bill offered the child must be six months actually in the care of those who desire to adopt it before the final decree may issue. It also provides for permanent annulment of a decree of adoption within five years when feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, insanity, or venereal infection develops by reason of conditions existing prior to the adoption and unknown to the adopting parents. The laws concerning desertion and non-support were changed so that the age of the child to be protected was raised enough to cover the period of compulsory school attendance. They were also made to apply to divorced fathers who had not been relieved by the court of the obligation to support their families.

The old Mothers' Pension Law, which was a system of county aid to mothers, the Commission rewrote so as to more fully enable the State and the counties to co-operate with worthy mothers in rearing future citizens. The amount which may be given was raised from \$10 to \$15 per month for one child and not exceeding \$10 for each additional child. The county boards of child welfare, which the Commission proposes, are to advise with the court concerning the granting of mothers' pensions. The Board of Control is given the responsibility of promoting efficiency and uniformity by advising and co-operating with courts and supervising and directing the county boards of child welfare with respect to methods of investigation, oversight of children, and record keeping, devising and distributing blank forms, visiting and inspecting families to whom pensions have been allowed, and in requiring such reports from clerks of courts, county boards of child welfare, and probate officers, as it deems necessary.

The Commission also made suggestions for change in the Juvenile Court Law. The purpose of the changes was to provide uniform procedure so far as practicable and to co-ordinate the Juvenile Court work with the care of other children by the State Board of Control. The Board of Control, according to the suggestions of the Commission, was to have the privilege of holding conferences with officials responsible for the enforcement of the various child welfare laws to promote economy and efficiency in the enforcement of these laws.

In short, the recommendations of the Commission and the bills submitted by them to carry out the recommendations had in view the unifying of the laws concerning children and co-ordinating them in a constructive scheme of State guidance and control. The other salient features of the report are:

1. An effort to centralize the administration of these laws in the State Board of Control.
2. The establishment of county boards of child welfare to provide such watchful care and interest in children in the county as would assist the State Board in making the administration effective.

University of Wisconsin.

J. L. GILLIN.

THE NORWEGIAN LAW CONCERNING CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK, AND ABSTRACT OF REPORT TO THE STORTHING. By the Councillor of State, *Castberg*. Trans. by *H. Sundby-Hansen* for the Legislative Committee of the Chicago Woman's Club, Woman's City Club, Chicago Woman's Aid, and the Eugenics Education Society. 1917. Pp. 37.

At this time when the mind of America is perhaps more than ever directed towards the problem of the unmarried mother and her child, any material which gives us access to foreign experience in this field is valued. Students of social conditions are thus indebted to the Legislative Committees of the Chicago Woman's Club, the Woman's City Club, the Chicago Woman's Aid and the Eugenics Education Society for a translation of the Norwegian law made by *H. Sundby-Hansen* and published by them. The pamphlet contains an abstract of the report to the Storting by Councillor of State *Castberg* in January, 1914, and the law as finally adopted by the Storting in April, 1915, to become effective January 1st, 1916.

The introduction to this important piece of legislation states the case of the unmarried mother and her child. Special emphasis is placed upon facts with which students of the problem are everywhere familiar, and attention is drawn to the weakening of the rising generation through the economic pressure brought to bear upon the homes in which the illegitimate child matures. Particularly important for the health of the child is the mother's physical condition just before and after confinement. The illegitimate child has a mother but legally no father and thus the responsibility and care of this child falls disproportionately upon the mother. It is well known that the mortality rate among children born out of wedlock is extremely high, a Norwegian report stating that for the period from 1896 to 1900 eighty-nine children to every one thousand legitimate births died during the first year of their life, whereas one hundred and seventy-seven children of every one thousand illegitimate births died during their first year. The maximum death rate among the illegitimate is reached in the third month, which is the time when a child most needs the care and nursing of its mother. Inadequate legal provision is undoubtedly responsible for much of this neglect.

After submitting the various questions involved in the prospective legislation to the higher local authorities and to the members of the poor commission of each parish in 1913, the well known law was introduced into the Storting in 1915. Among its main provisions are the following:

Children born out of wedlock have the same legal status in relation to the father as to the mother.

The child is entitled to support, care and education, both from its father and its mother. In the rearing of the child the economic condition of the most favorably situated of the parents is taken into account.

The child may be placed either in the care of the mother or the father. The parent who has the custody assuming the same duty as

though the child were born in wedlock. The duty of the other parent is to contribute financially.

If neither of the parents has the custody of the child a guardian is appointed, whereupon both parents contribute to its support. A guardian can be appointed at any time at the request of the mother, who sees to it that the child receives proper care.

In regard to the determination of parenthood and of obligation to support we find the following provisions:

The unmarried woman should make a statement in regard to the parenthood of her unborn child three months before she expects to be confined. The making of a false declaration concerning the identity of the father is punishable by fine or imprisonment for not more than two years. Upon receipt of this declaration the Sheriff shall immediately inform the Governor, who issues a summons for the father. Settlement out of court is prohibited. If the man admits access to the mother during the given period he may be declared the father of her child. If the court be unable to decide the question of fatherhood, the man becomes liable for the support of the child if it can be shown that he had intercourse with the mother during the given time.

The old conception of "nise plurium concubentium" is abolished and if several men have had intercourse with the woman they become collectively responsible for the support of the child. This support must be paid until the child reaches its sixteenth year, and if one of the parents is economically unable to bear any part of the expense the other can be required to pay for the entire support.

The final act of this legislation in regard to the child born out of wedlock is to give it the same right of inheritance as the legitimate child possesses.

Our opinion in regard to this legislation will indicate whether we are more concerned in our thinking with the condition of the mother or with the condition of the child. Regardless of the experience of various communities there will be many who are of the opinion that to lighten the burden which weighs upon the illegitimate child will tend merely to the increase of illegitimacy. To them it will seem that any alleviation of such a child's condition will be followed by the lowering of standards in regard to feminine chastity with its normal consequences. Such legislation when it concerns itself with inheritance will be looked upon as a direct attack upon the family in that it deprives the legitimate child of what is his by right. It is certainly open to question as to whether the hardship which an illegitimate child endures, acts as a deterrent upon any woman in a moment of passion. There may be various opinions in regard to this point. The question which greater number of social workers, however, are now coming to consider important concerns itself not so much with the sexual morality of the mother, for they feel that such a quality is difficult to define, or with the supposed danger to the home, for they believe that the family is more deeply rooted in human nature than has been recognized, but with the all important future of the child. To the writer

that social policy is good which while minimizing the cost to the State is yet of greatest benefit to the child.

One should remember that the illegitimate child is born with the same chances of mental and physical development as is the legitimate child of its own social stratum. The large percentage of criminals and prostitutes who were born out of wedlock is due more to society's attitude towards them than to any congenital weakness. Again illegitimate children when removed from their environment show developmental histories no better and no worse than the legitimate children with whom they are placed. With these things in mind, it would appear that such legislation as Norway has adopted might safely tend towards alleviating the condition of the illegitimate child, towards removing a stigma for which the child is in no way responsible, and towards a saner attitude in regard to sex ethics. Surely the mother does not benefit by any of the legislation cited above, and the child far from depriving other children of their due, is thus just beginning to secure its birthright.

Grace Church, Providence.

PERCY G. KAMMERER.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS INFORMATION SERVICE. Bulletin. Third annual cumulation, Oct. 1916-Oct. 1917; edited by *Lillian Henley*, assisted by *Katherine J. Middleton*. Pp. 490. N. Y.: The H. W. Wilson Co., 1917. Price on application.

A comparison of this issue with the previous Annuals shows a great increase in the amount of material indexed. Statistics compiled from the order department of the service show that 69 per cent more publications have been listed during the third year of the service than during the second.

The special mission of the service is to list by subject the more elusive material in print. A partial impression only of what the service attempts to index is, perhaps, obtained by a cursory glance at the key to periodical references, and list of books indexed. Although these are valuable features of the service, the fugitive material, including special reports, investigations, brochures, etc. represent more accurately where the staff expends the greatest effort.

All entries do not represent printed material. Notes, announcements and digests show the trend of public thought and action, but do not refer directly to printed matter.

Special mention should be made of how the trend of public opinion, in various States during the past year, is shown chronologically:

1. By a subject digest of the vote at the 1916 election in various States on constitutional amendments and other measures referred to the people.
2. By a digest of the inaugural messages of the governors to the Legislatures of all the States that had legislative sessions.
3. By a partial digest of the laws enacted by the 1917 Legislatures on social and economic topics.

Each of the 490 pages of this third annual cumulation contains from 35-45 references, approximately 20,000 entries in all. The subject-

headings are non-technical and fully cross-referenced so that the volume is very usable. Altogether the cumulation is a rich mine of information on every imaginable phase of social, economic and governmental affairs. As an extremely large proportion of the material is not indexed elsewhere, no research worker or reference librarian should be without this volume.

Northwestern University.

ROBERT H. GAULT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S COURT OF NEW YORK CITY, 1916.
Pp. 252.

The 1916 report of the Children's Court of New York City is the first report of a complete year's work of the Children's Court after its organization as a separate court from the adult courts. Presiding Justice Hoyt reviews the history of the Children's Court of the city from the time when Judge Deuel in 1895 first attempted to hear cases of children separate and apart from adult cases in the Magistrates' Courts. He follows the development through the establishment of the Children's Court for the County of New York, in the year 1902, and the Children's Court for Brooklyn in 1903, to the establishment of the court as at present constituted.

The history and description of the new Manhattan Children's Court building is also given. Two judges sit here daily.

The plan of dual hearings provided for in this building is interesting. The first hearing is held in the larger and more formal Court Room, with the judge wearing his robe. If further hearings are required, there are held in the small room, in which the judge sits without his robe. The judges alternate, sitting one day in one room and the next day in the other. The first hearing in the main room impresses upon the child and his parents the importance of the law and their responsibility to the community. The second hearing is informal and only the probation officer, the judge and parents are present.

One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars has been appropriated for the construction of a new court in Brooklyn.

Since the establishment of the Probation Bureau, the court has succeeded in actually reducing the number of commitments from 3,682 in 1912, to 2,893 in 1916. Because of this decrease of the number of commitments, \$238,680 have been saved the city in money paid for the maintenance of children in institutions committed from the Children's Court. Last year this amount was \$102,570 less than in 1912. It is recommended that the staff of the Probation Bureau be increased to take care of the present excessive amount of work and to provide for the extension of the work to a larger number of dependency cases.

Judge Hoyt points out the need of giving the Court chancery and equity powers provided by the Constitutional Amendment fathered by the Committee on Criminal Courts which was passed for the first time in the last legislature. The 16-year age limit of the Children's

Court should be extended to include children up to the 18th year of age.

A certain number of the cases absolutely require institutional treatment and better and larger facilities of all kinds should be provided for such delinquent children. Private homes should be retained to take care of neglected children.

Observation stations for those who require detailed study before final commitment should be provided. There is a great need for institutions to take care of all grades of the feeble-minded from idiocy to the high grade moron. There are exceptional children requiring special treatment. Training schools should be established for these classes.

Finally Judge Hoyt outlines the broader aspects of the necessity for greater recreational facilities, more preventive work on the part of the churches, schools and other agencies particularly concerned with children.

There has been an actual decrease in the number of arraignments from 14,135 in 1915 to 12,425 in 1916. There has been a decrease in the arraignment on the charge of juvenile delinquency alone in all the boroughs excepting Richmond, making a net decrease since 1915 of 1,957 or 24.18%. However, there has been a net increase of 247 of dependency cases of 1916 over 1915. Despite the actual decrease in the number of arraignments, there has been an increase in the number of hearings since 1915, when 46,955 were held, and in 1916, when 47,006 were held, showing that the court is giving more careful attention to the individual case.

Of the 12,944 children arraigned in the Children's Court in 1916, 9,822 or 76% were boys and 3,122 or 24% were girls. Of the 6,079 children arraigned on the charge of juvenile delinquency, 5,929 or 97% were boys, and 150 or 2.5% were girls.

It is interesting to know that 2,738 or 45% were arraigned on charges of offense against property.

Three thousand six hundred and seventy-five children were adjudged delinquent. Three thousand five hundred and ninety-nine or 98% were boys and 76 or 2% were girls. Two thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven or 78% of the children adjudged delinquent, admitted their offenses and only 808 or 22% had to have the complaints sustained by trial.

Of the 3,675 children adjudged juvenile delinquents, 467 or 12.7% received suspended sentences; 2,417 or 65.8% were placed on probation; 424 or only 11.5% were committed to institutions, while 367 or 10% were fined.

In the case of dependency and waywardness of which there were a total of 4,907 complaints sustained, 1,790 or 36.4% were committed to institutions, and 3,117 or 63.6% were placed on probation. It is gratifying to note the large percentage which were placed under probation.

Of the 5,970 arraigned for juvenile delinquency, 2,727 were arraigned singly, 1,476 were arraigned in groups of two, while 1,767

were arraigned in groups of three or more. It is interesting to note that in offenses against property, 1,673 or 62% were arraigned in groups of two and three. This very probably means that stealing is largely a gang delinquency. Of the 507 offenses against persons, 412 or 81% were arraigned in groups of one, 62 or 12.5% in groups of two, and only 33 or 6.5% in groups of three.

It is very gratifying to note the fact that of the 12,425 children arraigned, 10,439 or 84% were arraigned for the first time, and only 1,419 or 11.4% for the second time, that 380 or 3.1% for the third time, and only 187 or 1.5% for the fourth time or more.

Of the 5,834 boy juvenile delinquents, 4,507 or 77% were from the ages of 12 to 15 inclusive, and of the 136 girl delinquents, 102 or 75% were from the ages of 12 to 15 inclusive. The older children are present in a larger majority than the younger.

PROBATION.

During the year the Probation Bureau has been established on an independent basis and a complete set of rules of instruction and guidance for the Probation Bureau have been prepared and adopted. A central statistical bureau has been established to compile the data for reports of the work.

The children on probation are now allowed to report to their officers at the schools throughout the City.

A system of indeterminate probation period has been started so that a child is discharged from probation only when the conditions have improved enough to warrant it.

The newly installed vocational and placing office has placed 157 children and 78 parents in positions during the five months in which it has been in operation.

A great number of private societies have co-operated very effectively with the Probation Bureau.

The probation officers have organized into an association, which has its committees to discuss various probation problems and to make inspections and visits to institutions whose work is closely allied with that of the children's courts.

Too many cases are assigned to the probation officers for them to handle effectively. More officers are required to maintain a good standard of work and provide for future increase of work.

At the beginning of 1916, there were 1,729 persons on probation. Four thousand two hundred and seventy-nine cases were placed on probation during the year. Of these, 3,542 were discharged during the year, leaving a total number of 2,466 remaining on probation at the end of the year. Of the cases discharged, 2,879 or 81% were discharged with improvement, 129 or 3.6% were discharged without improvement, 526 or 15% were committed to institutions, 8 or .2% absconded or were lost from oversight.

Of the 5,474 children investigated by the Probation Department, 4,034 or 74% had no previous court or institutional record. Nine hundred and eighty-one or 18% had been arrested before and dis-

charged or fined. Four hundred and fifty-nine or 8% had institutional records.

In addition to this record, 543 or 9.9% had previously been on probation. One hundred and ninety-eight were rearrested while on probation.

Seventy-three and six-tenths per cent of the children investigated were of foreign-born parents, while only 26.4% had native-born parents. A large proportion of offenders were children of Italian parents, of whom there were 1,589 or 25% of the total, or 38% of the total number of foreign-born parentage. Children of Russian, Irish, Austrian and German birth contribute respectively the next larger groups of offenders.

In 3,580 or 65% of the cases investigated, the parents were living together. In 783 or 14% the father was dead. In 548 cases or 10% the mother was dead. In 142 cases both parents were dead. In 223 cases the parents were separated.

The table showing the size of the families and the family income discloses the fact that the families of the 5,474 cases investigated included about 25,500 children.

Three thousand six hundred and fourteen or 67.1% of the cases were from families having 4 or more children.

Eight hundred and ten or 14.8% of the families had an income of \$10.00 per week or under. Two thousand four hundred and forty-two or 40.8% had from \$11.00 to \$19.00 income per week and 2,422 or 44.4% had \$20.00 and over income a week.

Of the 517 cases examined for mental deficiency, 251 were found to be mentally defective. Of the 1,056 cases examined for physical defects, 393 or 38% were found with defects. The number of mentally defective children comprised 4.6% of the total number of children investigated by the Probation Department, which does not prove that most delinquent children are feeble-minded.

Four thousand four hundred and twenty-nine or 80% of all children investigated were attending school. Five hundred and forty-five or 10% were employed and 500 or 9% were idle.

The table showing the age and grade of children in school gives the percentage of children in normal grades, the number of children retarded in school progress and the number ahead of grade. Of the 4,259 who registered in regular classes, 553 or 12.9% were accelerated, 2,147 or 50.4% were normal, whereas 1,559 or 36.7% were retarded. The Public School statistics show that the usual percentage of retarded children is about 25%. As a class therefore, delinquent children have a greater percentage of children retarded in school progress.

The total number of 76,949 contacts in way of visits and reports were made by the probation officers with the probationers discharged from oversight during the year. This is an average of 14 personal contacts between the officer and each charge. This does not include letters written to the children, parents or other people, but including these we may conclude that a great deal of splendid individual work must have been done by the officers.

In 71.3% of the cases the officers received co-operation from various social agencies, while 28.7% received no co-operation.

It is interesting to note that of the 3,532 cases concluded during the year, 970 or 27.5% were on probation three months or under. This percentage is so large because it includes most all cases terminated by commitments in institutions. One thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven or 48.9% were on probation 4 to 7 months inclusive, while 835 or 23.6% were on probation 8 months and over. It still appears that the probation periods are generally too short.

Of the 157 children registered for employment, 51 or 32% left school because of economic pressure at home, 11 or 7% because they did not pass in school, 15 or 9.6% because they wished to learn a trade, 39 or 24.8% because they preferred to work, 23 or 14.7% because the parents requested them to.

The chief probation officer hopes that as the work continues and statistical material is gathered year after year that a comparison of these yearly results will bring forth valuable sociological facts.

Committee on Criminal Courts, N. Y. City.

GEORGE EVERSON.

THE LAW OF HUMAN LIFE; THE SCRIPTURES IN THE LIGHT OF THE SCIENCE OF PSYCHOLOGY, By *Elijah V. Brookshire*. J. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 1916. Pp. 471. \$2.50.

This book bears the marks of careful workmanship. It is prepared not by a theologian but by a member of the legal profession. It aims at a psychological interpretation of the Scriptures as opposed to the philosophical and the historical interpretations. Throughout the text, the author is dealing with a concept that is becoming, in this generation, more and more familiar to the readers of psychological literature, namely, symbolism. This concept has been developed chiefly in the hands of psychiatrists and it has become of great practical usefulness to them in the practice of their profession. Perhaps most of them are not aware that the same concept is, or is destined to be, of no little moment to the student of art and literature, to the student of Criminology and of human behavior in general; the student of Social Psychology will find this concept to be one of increasing usefulness. This last, it seems to the reviewer, is the connection that Mr. Brookshire is making in the volume under review. The symbolisms of the Scriptures point to unconscious motives which are the common possession of humankind and which, therefore, lie at the root of the development of ethics, law and religion. This book, therefore, should appeal to students of a great variety of human interests.

Norwestern University.

ROBERT H. GAULT.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Medical Problems of Legislation, Being the Papers and Discussion Presented at the 41st Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Medicine, held at Detroit, Michigan, June 9th to 12th, 1916. Pp. 234. \$5.00.

- Himself—Talks with Men Concerning Themselves. By *Dr. E. B. Lowry* and *Dr. Richard J. Lambert*. Chicago: Forbes & Company, 1917. Pp. 215. \$1.00.
- Report of the Philadelphia County Probation Department for Adult Offenders Brought Before the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and Quarterly Sessions of Philadelphia County for Three Years Ending November 1st, 1917. Pp. 28.
- The Mechanics of Intelligence. By *Howard C. Warren*. Reprinted from the *Philosophical Review*, Volume 2, No. 26, November, 1917. Pp. 602-621.
- Causes of Truancy Among Boys. By *Ernest J. Lickley*. *Studies in Sociology*. Volume 2, Number 2, November, 1917. Los Angeles: University of Southern California Press. Pp. 12.
- Mental Tests and the Immigrant. By *Henry H. Goddard*. Reprinted from the *Journal of Delinquency*. Volume 2, Number 5, September, 1917. Pp. 243-277.
- The City Manager Plan for Chicago; Draft of a Bill for the Reorganization of the Municipal Government with Explanatory Statement by the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, October, 1917. Pp. 137.
- Nineteen Epileptic Families: A Study. *Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletin No. 9*, New York State Board of Charities, 1917. Pp. 94—with several charts.
- Performance Norms for 13 Tests. *Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletin No. 8*, New York State Board of Charities, 1917. Pp. 141.
- Field Work Manual. *Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletin No. 10*, New York State Board of Charities, 1917. Pp. 187.
- Mental Examinations. *Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletin No. 11*, New York State Board of Charities, 1917. Pp. 73.
- Family History. *Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletin No. 12*, New York State Board of Charities, 1917. Pp. 53.
- Biennial Report of the Whittier State School, covering the two years ending June 30th, 1916. Pages 245.
- Tenth Report of the Proceedings of the New York State Probation Commission, 1916. Pages 452.
- Play Things, Bulletin Number 1, Bureau of Educational Experiments, New York City, 1917. Pages 13, 10c.
- Study of Animal Families. By *Laura B. Garrett*. Bulletin Number 2, Bureau of Educational Experiments, New York City, 1917. Pages 19, 10c.
- The Play School, Bulletin Number 3, Bureau of Educational Experiments. Pages 31, price 10c.
- The Stoney Ford School and the Home School, Sparkill, New York; Bulletin Number 5, Bureau of Educational Experiments, New York City, 1917. Pages 26, 10c.