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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS

THORSTEN SELLIN [Ed.]

DIE STRAFZUMESSUNG. (The Assessment of the Penalty.) By *Roland Grassberger*. (Kriminologische Abhandlungen, herausgegeben von W. Gleispach. Heft, 7.) 105 pp. Julius Springer, Vienna, 1932. M. 6.90.

What we call criminal law is in German *Strafrecht*, the "law of punishment," and it is intelligible therefore that the nature and the method of punishment should loom large in German discussion. There is further the fact that under existing codes and in the preparatory drafts that are being so vigorously and widely discussed, a large measure of discretion is permitted the judge in fixing the penalty. This is of course part of that movement to individualize punishment which has in a measure reversed the eighteenth century's demand for generalizing it, but reversed it on different grounds and with different pre-suppositions.

Dr. Grassberger seeks to arrive at general principles of measuring punishment, principles which may thereafter be applied to all special cases. To do so he examines first the elements of the wrongful act itself, the extent to which it has departed from the established norms, its effectiveness, and the number and nature of the social interests it violates. He then briefly discusses culpability itself and in the later chapters the personality, responsibility and susceptibility of the criminal. He closes with a

statement of the principles he would like to see applied by judges and legislators in determining what punishment is to be inflicted.

It will be well to note that Dr. Grassberger deals wholly with the question of what punishment and how much punishment is to be inflicted, and not whether punishment is to be inflicted at all. The net result of his earlier chapters is to establish a more or less abstract theory of crime in which the factors that deal with the personality of the offender are treated as secondary. For crimes so considered, a "normal" punishment is arrived at by the application of the Weber-Fechner law of psychological stimulus, and this normal punishment turns out to be thirteen months. Other punishments are therefore to be scaled to this norm and will be less than this or greater than this, in accordance with the relation which the constitutive elements of the crime punished bear to an assumed average of delinquency.

That a scheme of mathematical relations arrived at in this fashion will prove valuable in practice is more than doubtful. Dr. Grassberger is aware of some of these difficulties, but not, I should say, all of them. The chief difficulty lies in the fact that the association of crime and punishment is bound to be arbitrary unless we have a more definite notion of what punishment is meant to accomplish. Dr. Grassberger's whole computa-

tion runs contra to the principle of the indeterminate sentence, which despite the vindictive lusts of newspapers and agitated burghers is still the most demonstrable advance that recent penology can offer. It is rather astonishing that the doctrine that the punishment should fit the crime still finds serious defenders and it is doubly astonishing that Dr. Grassberger does not see that the personality factors in the constitution of crime are not capable of being multiplied into or divided by or added to, the objective acts which the criminal commits.

A little greater realism in such matters is certainly highly desirable. What value in any numerical scale can the list of "mitigating circumstances" have, if there is no test as to extent to which they operate? Merely to cite them is merely to note what has been clearly understood for thousands of years that, there are cases in which the same external act should be differently treated. We shall certainly need a more fully examined penological basis, before a calculus of penalties, based on months of seclusion, may be attempted. And when we have found our basis, it may be that we shall know other things to do for criminals than lock them up.

MAX RADIN.

University of California.

CONSTITUTION TYPES IN DELINQUENCY. By *W. A. Willemsse*. viii+266 pp. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York, 1932.

The author, Lecturer in Psychology at the University of Pretoria, gathered his material under the auspices of the Union Department of Education. He states in his pre-

face the purpose of the book: "First, to apply the clinically originated constitution-psychological typology of Kretschmer—to male juvenile delinquents" and "Secondly, to coordinate—as far as it was possible within the specialized framework—the bio-typologies of Kretschmer, Jaensch, Pende, Berman, Wiersma, etc."

He emphasizes that criminality is not connected with a definite unitary type, in the Lombrosian sense, and his abstracts of material which he studied (177 cases of male delinquents between the ages of 16.6 and 21.6 years) bears out this statement. His method consisted of giving the boys "a series of psychotechnical tests, comprising mechanical aptitude, finger and manual skill, drawing, memory for forms and instructions, insight into concrete spatial relations, etc." It also included gaining their confidence, and observing them daily in "their house-committee meetings, their swimming, their sport-pavilion, their work," with the object of getting "an all-round and intimate knowledge of their temperament and characters," and to foster the necessary good-will and rapport. He also studied their case-histories, and every boy was measured according to Kretschmer's psychobiogram. Each boy was then photographed, front and side view. The functional stigmata of Jaensch, such as shine of eyes, velvety skin, tetanoid stern face, were also noted. On two of the reformatory groups, additional tests were also made: a Mosso ergogram, a Rohrschach test, the Bourdon concentration test, and the production by the boy of an original drawing.

After presenting the essential features of the Kretschmerian types, and commenting on the pre-

ponderating type in the Nordic, Alpinic, and Dinaric race, he begins his discussion of the Mental side of the "schizo-type," the athletic, the pyknic, and finally the dysplastic modifications of these three types, such as extreme asthenicism, feminism, infantilism, etc. In these discussions, the author presents his material; not all of it, but summaries of selected cases which he considers typical.

In Chapter Eight he discusses the relations between the typologies of Kretschmer and other workers. The ninth (final) chapter is given up largely to speculations on the similarity between certain types and corresponding stages in the normal development of the individual. This is accompanied by his "Triangle of Temperaments," a graphic representation of the flowing, quantitative relations between the three extreme types. He also quotes the literature on the functions and failures of the various endocrines, and, dipping into histology, he considers the cerebral architecture and speculates upon the possibility of a relative dominance of the pyramidal or the granular layer in the athletic or the pyknic.

If the author seems too easily convinced by the various writers he quotes, especially in the endocrinological field, one must remember the newness and difficulty of the latter, and also its appeal to a great number of not always critical enthusiasts, in which respect it is equalled only by that other *terra nova*, psycho-analysis. The book is a useful one, and deserves careful study. It brings together a wide array of observations, hypotheses, theories, and assertions from all parts of the literature. The reader cannot fail to be stimulated toward a further study of this grow-

ing problem, the final answer to which is still beyond the horizon.

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HOMICIDE IN THE UNITED STATES.
By *H. C. Brearly*. x+249 pp.
University of North Carolina
Press, Chapel Hill, 1932. \$2.50.

This book consists of a series of discussions of the homicide problem, some of which have already appeared in various periodicals, while some, it may be assumed, originated in the author's classroom.

The topics covered are of popular interest and are treated in a somewhat popular way. The list of subjects proposed for consideration is very long; the book is very short, in comparison. Only two hundred and fifty pages are allowed for the discussion of such questions as: Do the people of the United States really live in the most lawless of civilized nations? Is the high rate of homicide in the South due to the warm climate, the presence of the Negro or to other causes? Is the practice of carrying revolvers likely to result in more homicides? Is the cause of crime individual or social? What personality traits in the slayer are favorable to the commission of homicide? What explanations can be given of the high rate of homicide in the United States? Can we attribute this to a great increase of wealth, to the effects of the world war, to the motion picture, to the newspapers and other publications, to the immigrant, to an increase of mental disorder, to the prevalent type of education, to family disorganization, to prohibition, to historical background and culture patterns? And others.

The sources drawn upon for the

basic material of these studies are mostly secondary—the opinions and conclusions of other students in the general field. Some primary material has been gathered, but has been used in only one or two of the studies, and is not very extensive or very significant.

It is not surprising then that these studies add little to our previous knowledge of the crime question. The author has a pretty keen sense of the statistical material available for the study of crime, and of the fallacies likely to crop up in reasoning on this topic. And so he manfully refuses to give positive answers to most of the questions he proposes, and punctures with a firm hand most of the current popular hypotheses as to causation.

But at times he forgets his own cautions and lets some pet ideas go through without the accompaniment of adequate evidence, as for instance in his discussions of historical backgrounds as a social factor, and certain personality traits as an individual factor tending to produce homicide.

His conclusions along these lines are arrived at mainly by a process of free choice among the opinions of authorities, and in addition do not themselves hang together.

In considering personality traits he says: "one who commits homicide is . . . characteristically a weakling in conflict"—an infantile type, a person of low sociological age.

On the other hand the "culture patterns" which he thinks important factors in favoring homicide are "survivals of more barbarous days when human life was little esteemed." Were the numerous homicides of these more barbarous days committed by "weaklings"?

Could our hardy frontiersmen who are now called upon to father the tradition of lawlessness in this country be branded by that epithet?

This book performs a service in arousing popular interest in the crime problem and in calling attention to the limitations of primary sources, and to common or garden fallacies that tend to spring up weedlike whenever anyone undertakes to study crime.

This was not its primary purpose, however. The intention of the book was to answer questions. Its discussion of statistical inadequacies and statistical fallacies is only brought in as an explanation for not doing so.

Altogether too much of this sort of thing is now being done. Is it not time to stop trying for results until we can find out by what methods and within what limits trustworthy results can be obtained?

We ought to know by this time the principal limitations of the available statistical data. We have already gleaned from them about all there is to glean. Certain very general correlations have been tentatively established as well as they ever can be from the material we now have. We ought to see by this time that the successive hypotheses of causation of crime raised by the physiologists, the psychiatrists, the pedagogues, the sociologists, the geographers, the historians, the economists, are in desperate need of analysis and verification, before we can accept conclusions founded on them.

Shouldn't our next step in the study of crime and criminality be to undertake seriously the task of critical analysis, and follow along into a general study of methods of research, analyzing and criticizing those now in use, throwing out of

consideration those that prove to be unsound, no matter how many beguiling hypotheses have to be rejected in consequence, but trying all the time to develop new methods that will open doors still closed to us, and so building up, little by little, a constantly broadening, but constantly reliable system of principles which may be trusted to give sound results.

When we have reached some solid ground in the way of method we can begin again to look for results. It seems foolish to be always compiling and recompiling the same inadequate material and apologizing for our failures on the general ground of that inadequacy.

KATE HOLLADAY CLAGHORN.
New York City.

PRISONERS IN STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES 1929 AND 1930. iv+181 pp. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, 1932. Free.

This is the fifth publication of data obtained from the annual censuses which began with the year 1926, but differs from preceding editions in that two years are included thereby adding to its value. Tabulations under fifty-four subject heads are presented, the first fifty pages being devoted to those more or less general in nature accompanied by comment, while the detailed tables are assembled in the remaining section. Additional information relative to the death penalty and tabulation on executions are new features of interest.

From these census results it appears that reported prisoners in custody December 31, 1930, numbered 127,495, an increase of 6,999 or 5.80% as compared with one year

previous, and 35,796 or 39.03% during the six-year period. Court commitments during the year averaged 5,501 monthly, the year's total being 66,013 an increase of 7,107 or 12.06% over the record for 1929. Regarding only those 15 years of age and above, the ratios per 100,000 general population were: On total basis 148.7, Federal institutions 21.4 and for State institutions 127.9. Among the male population age 19 contributed the largest number relatively.

Of the court commitments, approximately 25% of the total in each of the two years were charged with larceny and related offenses, those of 1930 showing an increase of 13.22% over those of 1929. Cases of homicide numbered 3,547 of whom 3,300 were males and the increase over the previous year for this crime was 7.51%. The State committing the largest number for homicide was Kentucky with 272. Definite (including death) sentences numbered 33,396 and indeterminate 32,617 with increases over the record for 1926 of 76.00% and 36.59% respectively. Although the commitments of California and Illinois combined constituted less than 1 (.07)% of the total commitments, their contribution of indeterminate sentences with life as the maximum exceeded 90% of all such sentences.

Those who ascribe much of the large increase in prison population to the infraction of comparatively recent legislative enactments, may be interested to note that in the Federal group where approximately half (49.29%) of the commitments were sentenced for violation of liquor laws, the year's increase was less than 1 (.678) % but in the State group where commitments increased 14.31%, those committed

for such violations constituted only 5.39% of the total.

The year's increase in commitments of the Negro race was 19.48% as compared with 11.09% for all other races. From 1926 to 1930 the percentage of commitments reported as recidivists increased for males from 45.1 to 55.5 and for females from 31.8 to 32.7.

The data herein contained are not to be taken as an index to the crime situation nor even a complete one to the volume of punishment which fact is clearly stated in the introduction: "Statistics for State and Federal prisons for adults do not cover the entire field of imprisonment used as a form of punishment in the United States. Other prisoners are confined in county and municipal jails and workhouses, in Army and Navy prisons, in institutions for juvenile delinquents, etc.

* * * furthermore, even if they were obtained from all classes of penal institutions, cannot be taken as a complete index of the punishment of crime. Other forms of punishment, and other methods of treating convicted criminals, furnish alternatives which may be employed in place of imprisonment. Suspension of sentence, the fine, probation, etc., are not uniformly employed in different States at a given time, or in the same State at different times. When they are infrequently used for serious crimes a larger proportion of the cases will be punished by imprisonment; when they are frequently used the number of prison commitments will be thereby reduced even though the number of persons convicted of crime may be on the increase."

It is disappointing to note that such painstaking efforts as are evidenced by these excellent publications, have not succeeded in obtain-

ing complete returns for any one of the five years. Let us who appreciate the well advanced progress made thus far toward completeness and uniformity hope that future issues may be favored with representation for each institution in every State.

A statistical compilation may be valued by the degree of satisfaction with which it answers a large number of significant questions. On such a basis this volume merits a place in the archives of the most meticulous. It contains in concise form a mass of information on well chosen subjects. The tabulations are logically arranged, the text well written and the composition and press work are high grade.

E. R. AMICK.

Bureau of Statistics,
Illinois State Department
of Public Welfare.

LEHRBUCH DES STRAFRECHTS. [Text-book in Penal Law.] By *Robert von Hippel*. xl+440 pp. Verlag Julius Springer, Berlin, 1932. M. 17.50.

DEUTSCHES REICHSSTRAFRECHT. [The Penal Law of the Reich.] By *Heinrich B. Gerland*. xx+732 pp. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin and Leipzig, 1932.

"Criminal law," remarks Dean Pound in his "Criminal Justice in America," "is the only branch of American law which has not been affected powerfully and affected for the better by some text book written by a great teacher of law and embodying the results of his teaching and of his study in preparation of teaching. The standard work on criminal law in the United States is still Bishop. It is the only nineteenth century book which has con-

spicuously influenced our criminal law. Now in its ninth edition (1925), it still speaks essentially from the date of its first edition (1856)."

Such a reproach certainly cannot be brought against the enterprise of German scholars. German textbooks of criminal law are remarkable examples of scholarship. That of Liszt is without doubt the best text book of criminal law in any language. The German criminal law texts in general follow a fairly uniform pattern. They are divided into a "general part" dealing with the general doctrines of the criminal law and a "special part" devoted to specific crimes although there are a few that treat only the general doctrines. Within this general framework, there is, surprisingly, room for great individual variation.

Professor Hippel's present work is partly an abridged edition of his "Deutsches Strafrecht" published in two volumes from 1925 to 1930. The feature of this work, which particularly distinguishes it from others of its kind, is its elaborate and admirable account of the historical development of the criminal law and criminal theory under the leading systems of Western law from the earliest times to the present day. In this respect it is superior even to the work of Liszt in which the historical material is mainly given in connection with particular doctrines or crimes. The rest of Hippel's "Deutsches Strafrecht" deals with the general doctrines of the criminal law such as attempt, complicity, and intent. In the treatment of these Hippel also, perhaps, shows to advantage over Liszt. The opinions of the latter, as the acknowledged leader of the modern or sociological school are often ex-

treme while those of the former, who is an exponent of the reconciliation of the classical and modernist points of view, are characterized by a moderation and common sense that has much to recommend it. The virtues of Hippel's work have been very skillfully retained in the present abridgment to which has now been added a proportionately brief treatment of the specific crimes, thus making available in one volume a German general view of the criminal law. It must be admitted, however, that in his exposition of the specific crimes Hippel, who is often very terse, is not always as satisfactory as Liszt.

Professor Gerland's textbook of criminal law is an expanded edition of an earlier one published in 1922. As an adherent of the classical school, he disdains theory, controversy, history and the comparative point of view. He thus confines himself almost exclusively to a meticulous exposition of the general and special parts of the present German penal code. For the German practitioner and student his text will no doubt have a special value. To the foreign scholar its interest must necessarily be small.

WILLIAM SEAGLE.

Encyclopedia of the
Social Sciences.

REPORT OF THE CRIME COMMISSION
1931. 374 pp. [Legislative Document (1931), No. 114.] Albany, 1932.

The report of the New York Crime Commission takes its place among the outstanding crime surveys of recent years. The first part of the report contains several practical considerations for re-adjusting the legal machinery to meet modern crime conditions. Contrary to the

all too popular "pooh-poohing" of the efforts of experts to study crime and to make recommendations to overcome lags in methods of handling offenders, it is gratifying to note that many of the New York Crime Commission's recommendations already have been translated into actual changes in laws and policies.

Undoubtedly the part of the report devoted to the findings of the Sub-Commission on *Causes and Effects of Crime* will command much attention from criminologists, sociologists and interested laymen. The Sub-Commission's report, which comprises about three-fourths of the total report, represents a very significant statistical study by Dr. Harry Shulman of crime among youths of the 16-20 year age group in New York City.

In view of the fact that so many of the adult offenders in our society are graduates from the school of adolescent delinquency, the Sub-Commission's study is to be commended highly for attempting to penetrate the problem of youthful crime.

Unfortunately too little space is given to interpretations and explanations of the vast amount of significant statistical information. The interested layman and the untrained practical worker in the field are apt to get confused from the very sketchy handling of involved findings.

Contrasted with the comparable parts of recent surveys like the *Illinois Crime Survey* and the Wickersham Commission's report, it is my opinion that the facts in the New York Crime Commission's report are not handled as effectively as those in the other surveys.

The "area approach" for testing out differentials in the amount of

crime according to various urban localities is not made as well or as convincingly as it was by Shaw in the Wickersham and Illinois reports. Too much is taken for granted in the efficacy of rating schedules of background factors in the cases of 110 youthful offenders selected for intensive study. The short comings of the schedule-rating technique lie principally in its use to manipulate in many instances superficial facts and in its use by persons entirely too unskilled in statistical methods and sociological research.

WALTER C. RECKLESS.

Vanderbilt University.

LYING AND ITS DETECTION. By John A. Larson, in collaboration with George W. Haney and Leonarde Keeler. xxii+451 pp. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1932. \$5.00.

Approximately one-third of Dr. Larson's book is devoted to the history of the problem and a discussion of ancient and modern forensic methods for the detection of the innocence or guilt of a person suspected of a crime. The second third of the book presents accounts of early scientific attempts to detect deception in persons being questioned concerning crimes with which they are accused of being implicated. These include such studies as the following: Lombroso's experiments with the heart beat, Jung's, Münsterberg's, and others' work on the reaction time and the word association tests, Benussi's breathing test for deception, Marston's work with blood-pressure, House's work with injection of scopolamin, popularly known as the "truth serum," and the numerous experiments with the psycho-gal-

vanic reflex. The last part of the book contains reports of the author's own experiments in the detection of deception on the part of actual criminals. He reports a large number of police cases in which the lie detector has been used, accompanied by plates of the actual polygraph curves obtained from the individual being questioned concerning a particular crime of which he has been accused. The author is continuously emphasizing the fact that this method has not been sufficiently tested from all angles to be relied upon unquestionably. On the other hand he presents evidence which seems to justify his conviction that the lie detector is of great value, especially in the early stages of police investigation as an additional and important tool for eliminating the innocent person from the list of suspects, and thus permitting the police to concentrate their efforts on more promising leads. In spite of rather weak organization and poor composition, this book brings together some very interesting and important facts on the subject, and most valuable of all, presents in an unbiased manner, the results of the author's many and diverse experiments with the lie detector.

LOUIS D. GOODFELLOW.

Northwestern University.

CRIMINALS AND POLITICIANS. By *Denis Tilden Lynch*. 256 pp. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1932. \$2.00.

This is a study of the alliance of organized crime and corrupt politics. It is the work of a staff man of the New York Herald Tribune and much, if not all, as appeared in the columns of that newspaper. The story is simply and convinc-

ingly told by a competent newspaper man who knew where to find his facts and then assembled them in an interesting and workmanlike manner. It is as readable and informative as any book on the subject which has come from the press in recent times. The work of a good reporter, it is a plain recitation of facts showing the rise of the racketeers from the brothels and the prisons to the incredible wealth coming from the failure of prohibition enforcement. It illumines the invasion of the racketeer into every line of endeavor, including religion. It is a book which should be read by those who wish to know the reasons for the breakdown in the administration of criminal justice.

It is a concise story of a strongly entrenched criminal group that has arisen in the United States in the last ten years. Its leaders are largely the spawn of the brothels, the gambling dens, and the corrupt political machines of the big cities with followers drawn from all walks of life. Its law is that of the club, the torch, the bomb, and the machine gun. Its wealth comes from many sources, the amount being beyond definite calculation. Its protectors are unfaithful politicians and its supporters big and little business men who prefer to pay tribute rather than gird themselves to battle. And the public pays the bill.

Two errors may be mentioned. One on page twenty-three where Mr. Lynch states that William Hale Thompson, former Mayor of Chicago, is "a university graduate, learned and socially prominent." He is none of these things. And on page one hundred twenty-six where he writes of the so-called "Secret-six" as an undercover division of the Chicago Crime Commission.

There never was such an affiliation.
 HENRY BARRETT CHAMBERLIN.
 Chicago Crime Commission.

MARTYRDOM IN OUR TIMES. By *A. Mitchell Innes*. 119 pp. Williams & Norgate, Ltd., London, 1932. 3/6.

The two contrasting systems of Eastern and Western criminal justice are presented in this volume. Mr. Innes, lived in the East for seventeen years; on his return to England he became a visitor to one of H. M.'s prisons.

The comparison between the two systems is not flattering to the West. He traces the origin of English criminal justice to the need for revenue by European monarchs; hence the present day lack of interest displayed, as in the income tax system, by the law in human psychology and morality. Life in English prisons is far worse than human slavery.

In Eastern countries, there is no doctrine that an offense entails a penalty. Punishment is not the duty of the state but the right of the injured party. Justice is local and the decision, molded by religious precepts, seems to be based on a procedure not far different from what prevails in a good juvenile court.

LOUIS N. ROBINSON.
 Swarthmore, Pa.

BORSTALIANS. By *J. W. Gordon*. 284 pp. Martin Hopkinson, London, 1932. 7/6.

Everyone who has to do either directly or indirectly with a children's institution should read at least a part of this book. The reviewer has never seen a better account of personal experiences in

an institution or a better description or delineation of youthful attitudes and expressions, concerning institution training. The entire book gives one a fine impression of the personality of the author. When a person has been through the experiences which Mr. Gordon describes, he is very likely to emerge with either a bitter or cynical attitude. It must be that Mr. Gordon has essentially a well poised and well integrated personality, for one gains the impression that he gives throughout an objective and well-rounded picture of the situations as he saw and experienced them.

To my mind, the book tends to bring to our attention in an emphatic way the following six points: 1. The need for small groups and better classification within the institution. 2. The need for wholesome, stable personalities among the staff. 3. The removal from the ordinary institution for delinquents and dependents of those children who possess homosexual tendencies. 4. The need for a more informal and constructive approach in the children's court. 5. The need for more complete plans by which children in the institution can receive individual attention—not only on the treatment level, but also on the basis of informal personal contacts with staff members. 6. The need for some methods by which we can inject legitimate "thrills" into our institution program. Thrills which perhaps sublimate the desire for adventure and activity which many children now seek through runaway experiences.

As the book is studied one cannot help but think seriously about these and other problems. The significant thing about them is that they are not discussed by a staff mem-

ber or administrator, but by one who has gone through an institution as an inmate.

LEON C. FAULKNER.

The Children's Village,
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

GENIUS AND CRIMINALS A STUDY
IN REBELLION. By Henry T. F.
Rhodes. x+318 pp. John Mur-
ray, London, 1932. 7/6.

This is a rather rambling and superficial book which need not seriously concern the student of crime. It is written by one who has evidently read considerably among the writings of Lombroso, Nietzsche and Freud. There are biographical "interpretations" of such diverse characters as Villon, Strindberg, Richelieu, Poe and Wilde.

Aside from being a plea for the individual study of the offender, it seems hard to justify; it certainly is not well organized or especially instructive as a treatise.

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of Mental Diseases.

ARON'S NOTES ON PROOF—THE PRO-
BATIVE LAW. By Harold G.
Aron. xxiv+561 pp. Georgic
Press, New York, 1932.

This book may be described as a commentary on the law of evi-

dence, but it is, in effect, a plea for the simplification of the present technical rules and principles of judicial proof.

Eleven chapters comprise the text: *The Probative Law; Judicial Procedure; Classification and Attributes of Proof; The Declaration of Independence as Judicial Proof; Proof in Actions ex Delicto; Proof in Actions ex Contractu; Proof in Actions Affecting Real Property; Proof in Actions Against Decedent's Estates; Proof in Suits in Equity; Crimes and Their Proof; Proof Where Police Power Is Involved.*

As regards probative law affecting criminal prosecution, the author makes the statement that an adequate study in this field, taking cognizance of scientific knowledge, might cause as radical a revision of our ideas of proof of crime as those which took place at the time of the abolition of trial by ordeal.

A rather unique feature in physical appearance is the arrangement for footnote annotations. There are no footnotes at the bottom of each page; a back cover pocket is available for this purpose, thereby affording a means for keeping the material up to date.

NEWMAN F. BAKER.
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