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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS

THORSTEN SELLIN [ED.]

PRIVATE POLICE. By *J. P. Shaloo*. ix+224 pp. American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1933. \$2.50. (Monograph No. 1.)

Private Police is a good summary of the organization, functions, and problems of the four types of private protective agencies usually found in this country today. The author, Dr. J. P. Shaloo, of the University of Pennsylvania, traces the evolutionary development of each of the four types of private police—railroad, coal and iron (especially in Pennsylvania), private detectives and private watchmen. He presents the salient problems confronting them, and gives detailed information regarding the organization and administration of these agencies, including entrance qualifications and methods used in selecting, training, equipping, distributing, and promoting the members of the force. Since most of this material was obtained from personal interviews, company files, and the reports of the proceedings of various specialized associations, this book should be of great interest in supplying reference data to both the general reader and to those more specifically concerned with a study of police.

Of more interest, however, in view of the generally controversial nature of the subject are the author's conclusions concerning these various police agencies. If a general conclusion may be drawn from the study, it is that the existence

of such agencies proves that certain private industrial and commercial organizations and citizens have little or no faith in the adequacy of modern public police service in meeting their police needs. Dr. Shaloo does not consistently disapprove of this view on the part of private organizations, for it is his opinion that private police are necessary for the protection of the property of railroads, although quite unnecessary and wholly undesirable in the three other fields where they exist. In his support of private railroad police he takes sharp issue with the view held by many railroad officials that they should not have to maintain a private police organization, for he is convinced that publicly paid police cannot under any circumstances be expected to protect freight shipments on the private property of these companies, or to patrol property which extends thousands of miles.

With reference to the three other types of private police the opposite view is maintained, as evidenced in his conclusions concerning the coal and iron police in Pennsylvania. "First, coal and iron police, as at present organized, supervised, controlled, and compensated, are unsatisfactory. Second, thus far all legislative attempts to improve methods of industrial policing have met with failure. Third, organized labor must assume much of the responsibility for industrial chaos during emergencies. Fourth, mine owners and industrial groups are not

entitled to special protection by the State, involving a delegation of the police power for such a specific purpose. Fifth, and perhaps most important, the difficulty which lies across the path to satisfactory solution is the antagonism between owners and union labor, and the fear that reasonable concession by either amounts to abdication. When owners and labor forget their struggle for triumph over each other, and honestly face the reality of the situation, the coal and iron police problem will be on the high road to solution."

In the author's discussion of private detectives no bouquets are presented to these individuals. In fact, he believes "That *any* type of investigation and *any* type of information will be secured by *any* method necessary, by some of the blackmailing rackets currently known as detective agencies. These latter agencies, together with the stool-pigeon ethics of industrial undercover work, have produced an aversion to private detective agencies on the part of the public. Undoubtedly there are many agencies that are definitely crooked; perhaps a majority are; but the fact remains that a few agencies enjoy public confidence, at least for certain kinds of detective work." His final conclusions on the subject of private detectives cannot be misunderstood by anyone. He writes "Private detective agencies should either be abolished or placed under the control of the proper department of the State (as in the case of New York) and regular certified reports should be furnished the proper authorities describing the nature of the accounts investigated, and whatever other data the State required."

Neither are private watchmen and private patrolmen held in high

esteem by the author. He does not condemn the persons who serve in this capacity, rather is his criticism directed toward the system that makes them possible. In the concluding paragraph of his book, the author comments upon the subject as follows:

"There are few conclusions to be drawn with respect to watchmen beyond the observation that the diversity of the empowering agencies in the State of Pennsylvania makes for chaos and lack of uniformity. It is painfully evident that even in cities, private citizens do not place too great confidence in the public police as they function in our present system. It is a sad commentary on contemporary police work and the general conduct of contemporary society that more than \$3,000,000 must be expended annually for private protection in a city the size of Philadelphia. It might be suggested that in the interest of efficiency all watchmen and other private police discussed be placed under a department of the State, as suggested for the control of private detectives. Such an arrangement would go far toward restricting the jurisdictional atomism which appears to have been characteristic of private police legislation thus far. It would mean a unified and continuous police organization for the State, and would eliminate the decentralized and independent police units of the present time."

AUGUST VOLLMER.

University of California.

THE POLICEWOMAN'S HANDBOOK. By *Eleanor Hutzel*. vi+303 pp. Columbia University Press, New York, 1933. \$2.00.

Eleanor Hutzel in the preface of this notable book states that "this

first effort to standardize the work of policewomen has presented many difficulties, chief among them lack of uniformity, not only in the duties of policewomen in different cities, but in the statutes and ordinances with which their work is concerned," and in her introduction "what is of basic importance is that the organization of policewomen's activities in any city be fitted carefully to the existing pattern of police organization." If she had attempted to give a history of the so-called "police woman's movement" she would undoubtedly have stated other significant facts that lend to confusion and misunderstanding, that all efforts to integrate women in police departments have originated and been promoted from without rather than within police organization, that this with a failure to recognize their usefulness by policemen has resulted in slow development and many failures and that the Women's Bureau of Detroit stands out as the most significant example of the acceptance and continuance of policewomen and a real integration of their bureau in a department.

With this demonstration for which Miss Hutzel is so largely responsible it is easy to understand how she could produce this book which has already proven itself of such great value not only to police women and to police departments generally, but as a professional and practical guide to students of the political and social sciences.

The chapter on Field Work, Patrol and Inspection—Investigation of Complaints, Criminal Law, Procedure and Preparation of Care for Court, Evidence, Detention of Women and Children, Case Work and Cooperation with Other Agencies,

will be equally helpful to lone policewomen in a small town and to the woman who is a member of a bureau in a large city.

Miss Hutzel's clear understanding of police organization and its field of service and her socialized approach to the duties of a police officer will give to all such officers, men as well as women, a new conception of what their qualifications should be, and an appreciation of the possibilities of their office that will give them new interest and emphasize the protective preventive factors for more than mere detection of criminals and law enforcement.

Civic and religious leaders as well as social workers will gain from the book a new conception of "our police" and learn to accept their departments as one of our social agencies and coordinate them with all other agencies and efforts for social betterment.

Police departments generally have such traditional conceptions and attitudes that they have failed to contribute to the understanding and treatment of crime and delinquency as we have a right to expect. The book is not merely a text book for the few women who now have a place in this great field of public service, it is a prophecy of the socialization of police departments, with new attitudes and new methods not only in the detection, arrest, detention, and prosecution of those accused of crime but in the protection of society from crime and delinquency through a recognition of the responsibility of the police for conditions which contribute to one of the greatest problems which modern society faces.

The preparation of the Handbook

was made possible by a grant from the Bureau of Social Hygiene.

JESSIE F. BINFORD.

Juvenile Protective Association
of Chicago.

THE JAILS OF VIRGINIA. By *F. W. Hoffer, D. M. Mann, and F. N. House.* xvi+453 pp. D. Appleton-Century Co., New York, 1933. \$5.00.

I think one might safely say that this book represents the most complete and comprehensive study of jails in any one State in the country which has been published. Having defined the jail as a public problem the study begins with the historical background of the Virginia jail system (apparently the first in America, its establishment having been authorized in 1606) and continues to relate the various changes and amendments to the Virginia system through the year 1930.

The research has not been restricted to the phase of the problem which includes only type of construction, equipment, sanitation, feeding of prisoners, and the much talked of need for segregation, but attempts to examine into the previous training of the personnel, and explains the obstacles to a progressive system which are bound to exist under the present method for compensating those responsible for jail management. It is apparent that too much cannot be expected in the way of modern penological treatment from persons selected from a group ranging in previous occupations from lumberman to teacher, and who have had no previous experience in any kind of penal work.

The chapter on the police and magistrates' courts, including a

stenographic transcript of one complete session of each court, shows the relation and effect of the courts' procedure on the jail system. Quoting from the final chapter in the book, "Through the development of adequate administrative machinery in the courts many of those now sent to jail could be placed on probation."

The statistical data are presented in 81 tables, 52 of which cover the study of 45,095 original commitments during the year 1930 to 116 jails. It would be interesting if these figures could be compared with those for previous years. Tables 47 and 48 of the number and percentage distribution of commitments and releases to and from the jails show that a little less than fifty per cent of the population was held awaiting trial and of those released from the jails during the year only eleven per cent had actually served term sentences. The need, therefore, for numerous jails to take care of sentenced prisoners might well be questioned.

The last chapter, "The Future of the Jail," in a few pages gives a very clear picture of the present situation and directs attention to the important phases of the problem which need consideration in making plans for a better system, and commends the establishment of centralized State control through which a unified plan of organization could be adopted.

The entire study and presentation of facts is a valuable contribution in the penological field. It might well be used as a basis for similar studies in some of the other states.

NINA KINSELLA.

Bureau of Prisons,
U. S. Department of Justice.

A JUDGE TAKES THE STAND. By *Joseph N. Ulman*. 272 pp. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1933.

This is an altogether delightful book on the law, interesting to the layman and easily comprehended, but at the same time it is a book which should be carefully studied by the practicing lawyer. Such books are all too rare and while Judge Ulman's book may not be rated along with Jerome Frank's "Law and the Modern Mind" still it is an important contribution to the growing literature devoted to the twilight zone between technical legal topics and problems of society. The author gives the keynote of his study in the Preface: "The text that follows is extremely informal and perhaps unduly personal. It is so by design. I contend that principles of law are of little consequence except as they are translated into action. To be translated into action they must first find human expression." The author writes as a human being and therein lies the value of his contribution. He frankly presents his problems to the reader—we can really feel them—and then, admitting certain failures and mistakes, he tells how those problems were met. The reviewer was not irritated in the least by the constant use of the first person by the author. How else could he tell his story? Some reviews of this book were seen before we had opportunity to read the book and the criticism was made that the book was too light, too hastily written, or "thrown together." It is submitted that it is time for lawyers to write more light literature of this type. It is readable, it interests, and it reaches far more of the audience than a heavy and scholarly tome attempting to cover the same field.

We do not mean that "law books" as such should be cheapened in quality, but when a lawyer has a message for the layman he should use the layman's terms and write for the layman.

Judge Ulman in simple terms states what a judge thinks and feels as he presides at trial—listening to the lawyers, ruling on evidence, charging juries and pronouncing sentences. He writes his book directly from his "note books" of trial observations and he paints a picture as he sees it of the law actually functioning. He says, "The law must grow and it must change; that is true of all life. Let our case be, not to stifle its growth but to direct it wisely. This we should be prepared to do, even if, in respect of some kinds of cases, the path of orderly progress leads to change so drastic as to mean the abandonment, in its present form, of the whole conventional mode of trial, and the substitution for both judge and jury of some new mechanism better adapted to present social needs." Two chapters, "Murder" and "A Day in the Criminal Court," will be especially interesting to the readers of this Journal but his comments upon common and statute law, law and equity, and unconstitutional laws, etc., while not designed to be an elementary law book may be read easily and with profit by all.

NEWMAN F. BAKER.

Northwestern Univ. Law School.

CRIMES ET CHATIMENTS AU XVIII^e SIECLE (Crimes and Punishments During the 18th Century). By *Robert Anchel*. vii+237 pp. Libr. Academique Perrin, Paris, 1933. Fr. 12.00.

Among the papers of the National Archives in Paris, the au-

thor, a member of the Archive staff, has pursued his researches into the administration of criminal justice in Eighteenth-Century France. His chief source of information proved to be the unpublished notes of a substitute "procureur de roi" who from about 1725 to 1760 kept a diary of his experiences. On this basis Mr. Anchel has woven a well-written and most interesting story of an age which formed the threshold to a new era in criminal law.

"To understand properly," he says, "a criminal case of other days, one must recall to life the epoch in which it occurred, know all its institutions, the multiple details of its daily life in the different levels of society and, if possible, penetrate to the minds of the people, magistrates, defendants, witnesses, know their ideas, their view of things, their prejudices; in a word, all that made them beings so completely different from us in spite of the fundamental phenomena of human nature." The epoch he evokes is indeed one with dark aspects. In spite of certain honest judges, the judiciary is pictured as generally venal; every imaginable dishonesty existed, even to actual combinations between judges and thieves. The police were inefficient. Gangs of criminals made roads and inns insecure to travellers. Even the churches were the scene of their activities. He notes that in 1785 over 70 members of one gang were broken on the wheel or hanged in Lower Brittany. In 1753, another gang of 300 operated in Flanders and one of 250 near Bordeaux. About 1730 a large gang of 16-18 year old boys, commanded by a young ruffian of 16, infested Paris, committing burglaries and robberies in company with "molls" who carried the tools concealed on

their persons. In spite of grave penalties, crime flourished.

After a discussion of various categories of criminals, the author describes the prisons of the day. Although they were used almost exclusively as mere detention houses, he notes that, through forgetfulness or design, prisoners were sometimes detained for long periods. In 1722 one was hanged after a detention period lasting 25 years; another, a woman, was released after 41 years, after all the witnesses and aggrieved parties of her offense had died. In contrast he refers to the speedy justice in cases where arrest and conviction occurred within two days. Prison conditions were generally bad; the prisoners were exploited by jailers and frequently rioted in protest.

Judicial torture, it is noted, was becoming more and more infrequent. While the question by water and by the boot were the customary means employed in Paris, he observes that the question by water was disappearing, the examining physicians always finding some reason why it should not be used. The boot was, therefore, resorted to but apparently with little success as "in most cases, no confessions were made."

Chapters are devoted to "the march to the place of execution," "hanging" (at a sign from the executioner the populace intoned *Salve Regina*), "the wheel" (which was often used and which, contrary to common belief, did not always result in the immediate death of the criminal, who sometimes lived as long as 21 hours), and "the stake." A quotation from Montesquieu is worth repeating at this point. "Highway robberies were common in some states; one wished to stop them; the wheel was invented, which for a time proved effective. Afterwards,

highway robbery continued as frequent as before."

The criminal law reformers of this age had to struggle against a public opinion hardened to suffering, and a judiciary steeped in traditions and unable to foresee the imminent dawn of a new epoch.

THORSTEN SELLIN.

University of Pennsylvania.

INSANITY AS A DEFENSE IN CRIMINAL LAW. By *Henry Weihofen*. x+524 pp. The Commonwealth Fund, New York, 1933. \$3.75.

That this volume was prepared by a careful student of the law under the auspices of the Legal Research Committee of the Commonwealth Fund (a committee which includes such names as Benjamin Cardozo, Learned Hand, and Roscoe Pound) is sufficient guarantee of its soundness. It is essentially a book of fact, and an extremely valuable one.

Such topics as the Legal Tests of Irresponsibility, rules as to Burden of Proof, Witnesses and Their Testimony, Pleading and Procedure, and Present Insanity are dealt with first in a summary chapter and then (at the end of each topic) in a digest of the statutes and decisions for each of the forty-nine jurisdictions. The volume thus becomes a treatise on the law of insanity as a defense to crime as it exists in the Federal Courts and in each of the State Courts, from Alabama to Wyoming. In each instance there is traced the development of the law of that jurisdiction, statutory and judicial.

The author has not made the error of assuming that all progress is to be found in the pronouncements of courts of last resort. There are

copious references to the literature, legal and non-legal, both with relation to the actual functioning of the law and to proposed improvements in substantive law and procedure.

There is frequent reference to Professor Sheldon Glueck, whose masterly "Mental Disorder and the Criminal Law" was clearly the inspiration for the present volume, and notably for its chapter on "Suggested Reforms."

The usefulness of the book is greatly enhanced by the copious bibliography of books and periodicals on penal philosophy, law, medico-legal studies and other related topics; by a table of cases cited (40 pages in length); and by a table of statutes, together with a general subject-index.

The volume is a welcome addition to the literature, and is one which should be read by students in law-schools, by lawyers, judges, and psychiatrists: it might be read with profit even by those editorial writers who enjoy the sport of fulminating against the defense of insanity!

WINFRED OVERHOLSER.

Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases.

ON THE SIDE OF MERCY: PROBLEMS IN SOCIAL READJUSTMENT. By *Alice Davis Menken*. x+224 pp. Covici Friede, Inc., New York, 1933.

In her recently published book "On the Side of Mercy," Mrs. Alice D. Menken vividly shows how, over the past thirty years, New York City has accomplished a complete change in attitude toward its social problems. Ably equipped by virtue of her various experiences—for ten years a member of the Visiting Board of the New York State

Reformatory; since 1908, representing the Jewish Board of Guardians in its cooperation with the Magistrates' Court of New York City and, since 1917, in its work with the City Parole Commission, and recently appointed the official visitor for the State Parole Board—Mrs. Menken describes the developments in social progress with an intimate knowledge and understanding aglow with faith in the potentialities of mankind.

As a member of a group of forward-looking individuals, the author worked steadily and ardently to bring about many reforms and changes in welfare activities in New York City, both public and private. The establishment of a separate court for women (the first in the United States); the establishment of a Policewomen's Bureau and a Crime Prevention Bureau, as separate functions of the Police Department; the abolition of the Women's Night Court, with its many pernicious influences; the establishment of a probation service in connection with the Magistrates' Court; the setting up of a Children's Court for dealing with young offenders; the development of a parole system; the creation of social organizations supplementing the Police and Court procedure; and the building of the new model House of Detention for Women, supplanting wretched and sordid quarters, are pointed to as some of the striking and outstanding achievements of this period.

Through the citing of many case studies, Mrs. Menken has shown the advantageous results of scientific and sympathetic treatment of the problems of adolescents and young women who have slipped into delinquencies. She makes clear that only through the analysis of the individual and his or her social back-

ground, followed by careful and adequate treatment at the hands of professionally trained social workers, can the work of individual reclamation be successfully carried on.

Mrs. Menken appropriately notes that: "Poverty, disease and crime are by no means vanquished, but we are effectively appraising these problems and stimulating ways of meeting the changing order of our governmental and social institutions." The reader who is inclined to be disheartened with the present day methods of coping with social maladjustment can not but be encouraged by reading her inspiring and authentic account of the sane, constructive developments in the organization and technique of community social service.

RUTH E. COLLINS.

House of Detention for Women,
New York City.

ADULT PROBATION. By *Justin Miller and Associates*. Ed. by *Christopher S. Ruess*. 70 pp. lithogr. Adult Probation Proceedings Publ. Comm., Los Angeles, 1933. \$1.25.

This is the complete Proceedings, well edited and arranged, of an institute consisting of practical lectures and discussions on the methods and technique of probation work, with special reference to the adult criminal courts of California. There is a full and very practical discussion of all the problems encountered in developing good adult probation service.

Among the topics covered are the history of probation, preliminary investigation, cooperation with peace officers, use of Identification Bureau records, probation officers' reports to judges, case work supervision, co-

operation with clinics and institutions.

The course was ably conducted by Justin Miller, Dean of the Law School of Duke University. He was assisted by Judge Herbert G. Cochran of the Juvenile Court of Norfolk, Virginia, Dr. Jesse F. Williams of Columbia, John P. Plover, State Supervisor of Probation, Kenyon J. Scudder, Chief Probation Officer, and other representatives of the courts in Los Angeles.

For those who would know how probation works and how to develop and improve it, this publication is of unique value. It contains seventy pages and may be secured from the University of Southern California, address—3551 University Avenue, Los Angeles.

CHARLES L. CHUTE.

National Probation Association.

NOT GUILTY. By *Fred D. Pasley*. 281 pp. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1933.

The author of "Al Capone—The Biography of a Self-made Man" and "Muscling In," a story of the rackets, now presents a biographical sketch of Samuel S. Leibowitz, criminal lawyer. Mr. Pasley has an exaggerated "journalistic" style but he is interesting, nevertheless, and the reader is carried along the mileposts of Mr. Leibowitz's career surely and swiftly to the final subject, the Scottsboro Case, where the story ends. Mr. Pasley's method of writing may be seen from the chapter headings, Chapter XIV, introducing the Scottsboro Case being entitled "Nigger," others being listed as "Little Red Riding Hood," "Let Freedom Ring," and "And Leibowitz Fainted," etc. Mr. Pasley certainly writes with the idea of making his work surprise, horrify and

astound the reader. But, it is easy to read and not such a waste of time as may be expected. Mr. Leibowitz is presented as an able and accomplished criminal lawyer, who wins most of his cases by being better prepared than his opponents—politically-minded state's attorneys. Of course, he is not the "Little Amby" type of lawyer portrayed in the Saturday Evening Post by Thomas McMorrow. Mr. Leibowitz is a graduate of Cornell Law School, he knows his law as well as the short cuts which may be taken in its administration, and he is no grasping, rapacious "criminal" lawyer. He is an extraordinarily partisan defender who practices his law as a game, who enters each case as a contest of wits, and who is out to win by hook or (we fear) crook, if it is necessary as a last resort.

We wonder if there is anything to be gained by singing the praises of the criminal lawyer's cleverness and presenting the "hero" as a man of super-smartness? We have been inclined to doubt the wisdom and the ethics of Mr. Pasley's literary efforts, but when all is said and done he does write about interesting things and interesting people, cheapened somewhat, of course, but provocative and fascinating.

NEWMAN F. BAKER.

Northwestern Univ. Law School.

THERE OUGHT TO BE A LAW. By *William Seagle*. 158 pp. The Macaulay Company, New York, 1933. \$1.25.

Mr. Seagle presents a collection of one hundred examples of legislative lunacy selected from the Session Laws and Compiled Statutes of the various states. It would appear that every time a legislator was inconvenienced or outraged he settled

the matter by passing a law. Thus, one state prescribes the length of sheets on hotel beds, while another forbids sale of theater tickets after all seats are occupied. Excellent caricatures illustrate the statutes cited.

J. P. SHALLOO.
University of Pennsylvania.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, 1933. xii+751 pp. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1933. \$3.00.

More than sixty-five papers are presented in this volume of the proceedings of the Sixtieth Annual Conference held in Detroit last June. The Conference was addressed by outstanding authorities from a great many different fields including such well known students as Justin Miller, Charles L. Chute, Edward R. Cass, Winthrop D. Lane, Grace Abbott, Jerome N. Frank, Neva R. Deardorff, and Ralph G. Hurlin. It may be confidently stated that the United States during the past three years has furnished excellent laboratory material for social workers, and it may be further added that the social workers have not been slow to realize their opportunities to improve upon the methods and techniques of relief and rehabilitation. Such a volume as this will prove of inestimable value to those interested in removing some of the causes of human suffering and ineffectiveness.

J. P. SHALLOO.
University of Pennsylvania.

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION. By *Ma-bel A. Elliott* and *Francis E. Merrill*. xv+827 pp. Harper, New York, 1934. \$3.50.

This ambitious volume treats most of the familiar topics of "applied"

sociology. The juvenile delinquent and adult criminal are treated as aspects of "personal disorganization" while the costs and treatment of crime fall under "community disorganization." In addition to these chapters, totaling nearly 100 pages, numerous related problems of conduct are discussed under other captions. The judicious use of statistics and case histories is to be commended. An appendix citing French contributions to our knowledge of social problems is a unique feature.

W. WALLACE WEAVER.
University of Pennsylvania.

RECENT SOCIAL TRENDS IN THE UNITED STATES. *Report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends*. With a Foreword by *Herbert Hoover*. 2 vol., 1568 pp. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York and London, 1933. \$10.00. 1-vol. edition, \$5.00.

In the fall of 1929, President Hoover asked a group of eminent scientists to consider the possibility of a study of social trends in the United States, and in December of that year he named a committee, with Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell as chairman, to conduct researches and present a report. A generous grant from the Rockefeller Foundation made the work possible. The voluminous report (twenty-nine separate chapters by different experts) is a storehouse of information on every phase of social life of this country.

The second volume will be of interest to those concerned with problems of crime. The main discussion of trends in crime and punishment may be found in an excellent, compact, and informative chapter prepared by Professors E. H. Sutherland and C. E. Gehlke. Trends in

the criminal law, the amount and nature of crime, the administration of police, court, and penal agencies are all treated with critical judgment. Toward the end of their chapter, certain forecasts are made. The authors doubt, for instance, that there will be any great increase in criminality. They expect organized crime to continue and to take new forms but they regard prospects for increased efficiency in the administration of justice and penal treatment as discouraging.

There are other chapters in the volume which in part treat of various aspects of the crime problem. A brief discussion of the delinquent child may be found in chapter 15 on "Childhood and Youth," written by Lawrence K. Frank. Chapters 24, 27, 28, and 29, which deal with Public Welfare Activities, Public Administration, Law, and Legal Institutions and Government also discuss trends in the law, in state and federal administration of correctional work and in the administration of criminal justice.

T. S.

RIFORMA PENALE NEL MESSICO E DOTTRINE GIURIDICA ITALIANA (Penal Reform in Mexico and the Juridical Doctrines of Italy). By *Gerardo Daniel*. With preface by *Eugenio Florian*. x+116 pp. Paolo Cremonese, Rome, 1933. L. 6.00.

The author of this work, favorably known through a previous study of Penal Treatment and the Social Danger of the Offender (*Gefährlichkeit und Strafmass*, Leipzig, 1927) has undertaken to present an analysis of penal law reform in Mexico. Beginning with a brief historical introduction which sketches

the most significant steps in that country's legislation prior to the last decade, he relates in some detail the work of those who produced the interesting penal code of 1929. Elaborated by a commission with Jose Alvaraz as chairman and deeply influenced by Ferri's ill-fated Italian code project of 1921, the positivistic foundation and the empirical attitude of the code toward offenders and their treatment placed it definitely among the most advanced codes of our day. With fine discrimination, Dr. Daniel examines its various provisions, particularly in the light of Italian juridical doctrines. His readers will share with him his disappointment in seeing such a distinguished program displaced by a code (1931) which represents a return to traditionalism.

T. S.

DAS ITALIENISCHE STRAFGESETZBUCH VON 19 OKTOBER, 1930 (The Italian Penal Code of Oct. 19, 1930). Translated into German by *K. Bunge*. 227 pp. W. de Gruyter & Co., Berlin, 1933. RM 7.00.

This volume is the most recent published in the Collection of Foreign Penal Codes issued by the staff of the *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft* and the Proceedings of the International Criminalistic Society. The translator, in a brief introduction, expresses regret that the Code in question, in force since July, 1931, has not sooner been made available in the German language but believes nevertheless that its appearance at this moment may prove of value, since recent political changes of Germany have increased the understanding of the principles underlying the regulations of Fascist Italy.

THE YEAR BOOK OF THE NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION, 1932 AND 1933. vi+325 pp. The Association, New York, 1933.

Economic necessity has forced the National Probation Association to issue the proceedings of its 1932 and 1933 annual sessions in this combination volume, which contains thirty-nine articles on the approach to crime treatment; community responsibility for causation and treatment of delinquency and crime; probation in smaller communities; psychiatry and the courts; the school and the juvenile court; the court and the family; the state and probation; probation today and tomorrow; the federal offender and special problems in the field of delinquency. A summary of 1932 and 1933 statutes and court decisions affecting probation and juvenile courts is included.

LEÇONS PENITENTIAIRES (Prison Lectures). By *Ernest Bertrand*. 216-414 pp., 2d series. L'Écrou, Louvain, 1933. Fr. 15.00.

The former director of the Louvain Central Prison presents here a commentary on the resolutions of the International Prison Congresses since 1846, reviewing the progress of penology in the light of these resolutions.

PRINCIPIOS DE DERECHO CRIMINAL (Principles of Criminal Law). By *Enrique Ferri*. Translated by *J. A. Rodriguez Muñoz*. 820 pp. Edit. Reus, Madrid, 1933. Pes. 25.00.

The Spanish edition of the late Professor Enrico Ferri's summation

of the principles of the so-called positivistic school of criminal law.

TRAITÉ DE CRIMINALISTIQUE (Treatise on Criminalistics). Vols. III and IV; LES PREUVES DE L'IDENTITÉ (Proof of Personal Identity). By *Edmond Locard*. 870 pp. Joannés Desvigne et ses fils, Lyon, 1932-1933. Fr. 200.

Dr. Edmond Locard's monographic work on the evaluation of clues in criminal investigation with the aid of the resources of the scientific laboratory has been brought by him in these two volumes to a full exposition of the varied information of which use is made and records are kept in modern police science by the police to establish the identity of an individual, living or dead. As Locard states his case the aim of the methods detailed is to enable peace officers to learn and discriminatingly to utilize accurate descriptive information of visible bodily details to establish identification under all conditions of search in active police service. It is more useful and unerring for him to know the exact color of an eye than its expression; the true shape of certain facial features than their complex play in emotional mimicry; and so on.

Volume III deals particularly with the method of picking a person out of a crowd using the so-called "Oral Portrait". With this there is given a new and valuable lexicon of terms equivalent in French, Italian, German, English, Spanish, Danish and Swedish. A chapter is given on colors of the eye, skin and hair. A full discussion of tattooing and its importance completes the volume.

In Volume IV the author deals

with scars and markings; observable veins such as those in the hands and forehead; the utilization of photographs; habitual actions and mannerisms; anthropometric measurements and reference tables; and certain applications of intelligence tests.

A full description is given of record bureaus of France and other countries and the application of the various methods of approach in the identification of criminal repeaters. Volume IV contains the index for the two volumes.

The high standard set by Locard in Volume I and II of this work is well maintained throughout Volume III and IV in spite of the handicap of the statistical character of the material.

Enough case histories and practical applications are given informatively to enliven the work.

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LE PALME PARLÉ (Identification by the Palmar Surface). By *William Stirling*. 22 pp. Joannés Desvigne et ses Fils, Lyon, 1932.

The author does not suggest that identification by the palmar surface be used in substitution for any of the existing systems, more particularly, dactyloscopy and poroscopy. However, palmar impressions, if properly studied and classified, may become a valuable auxiliary means of identifying the criminal. Stirling observes that, notwithstanding the variety of the palmar patterns, there appear invariably three main lines, which, as a rule, assume some definite structural shape. These three lines may be picturesquely described as flow-

ing across the palm like three rivers on the map of a country. The important point is that these lines have never been found to either alter their direction or undergo substantial changes in their construction, while frequently showing certain definite peculiarities, such as breaks, islands, chains and ladder-like formations.

Recently, a collection of several thousands of palmar impressions has been submitted to Dr. Edmond Locard, and these records seem to demonstrate the fact that no two palms are alike, even in cases where the impressions of twins are compared.

For purposes of classification, the three lines are denoted as "T" (Thenar), "M" (Medius) and "S" (Superior).

The starting point of "T" is designated as "A", while the end of the "S" line as "B". The path of the three main lines is traced with the aid of a transparent circular protractor of 16 cms. in diameter, divided into 400°, and having upon it a series of concentric circles, 0.5 cms. apart. The central line on the protractor covering 1°—200° from the center of the palm to the wrist, is applied to line A-B, while the remaining surface of the protractor (200°—400°) is used for taking bearings of that part of the palm which extends from its center approximately to the terminal phalanx of the index. In this way, the angles of the basic lines are measured and the various breaks and other characteristic marks recorded.

It is hoped that the police identification bureaus will make a careful study of the new technique proposed by Stirling.

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HALL, FRED S. (Ed.), *SOCIAL WORK YEAR BOOK*. Pp. 680. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1933. \$4.00.

In this second issue of the Social Work Year Book a number of articles fall within the criminological or closely related fields. Of special interest are those on social case work, legal aid, police-women, domestic relations courts, behavior problems, juvenile courts, psychiatric clinics for children, probation, detention homes for children, clinical study of adult offenders, adult offenders, penal and reformatory institutions for adults, prison labor, parole, prisoners' aid, and public dance halls. The encyclopaedic character of these articles makes them of more than passing value. A directory of national public and private social agencies forms the second part of the book.

It is to be hoped that later volumes of the year book will build upon this foundation more of a record of the year's events. Whatever editorial policy may be adopted in the future, however, it must be acknowledged that the two issues hitherto published have been of a

high standard, well edited and presented in an attractive form.

THE MONSTER OF DÜSSELDORF. THE LIFE AND TRIAL OF PETER KÜR-TEN. By *Margaret Seaton Wagner*. 248 pp. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1933. \$2.50.

The author, an English press correspondent in Berlin, presents here the story of one of the most sensational criminal cases of Europe in recent years.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION, 1932. 562 pp. The American Prison Association, New York, 1933.

This volume which, like its predecessors, is rich in material of a diverse nature touching on a variety of criminological problems, will be especially valuable to those interested in medical and diet problems of penal institutions, parole, and probation administration, classification of prisoners, and criminal statistics.