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## Book Reviews

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## BOOK REVIEWS

THORSTEN SELLIN [Ed.]

CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY. By *John Lewis Gillin*. Revised Edition. viii+632 pp. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York, 1935. \$4.00.

CRIMINOLOGY. By *Fred E. Haynes*. Second edition. xi+497 pp. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. 1935. \$3.75.

By this revision Professor Gillin has made his popular text more usable. The second edition is less than three-quarters the size of the first. The bulky bibliographies of the 1926 work have been omitted. New references have been listed in footnotes. The language is simple. There is a generous sprinkling of case materials.

With the exception of minor changes in chapter headings the general plan of the book is identical with that in the first edition. Chapter XIII of the original text—"Factors in Criminality and the Classes of Crime"—has been omitted. The chapter on "Criminological and Penological Theories" has been cut in half with no significant change in content. The two chapters on Probation in the first edition have been reduced to one.

Part IV, "Modern Penal Institutions," is the longest and in the reviewer's opinion the most valuable section of the book. Regrettably small additions have been made to this part based on Professor Gillin's visits to prisons in many countries. The discussion of prison labor is

strengthened by material on the prison labor systems in other nations. The case for wage payments to prisoners is supported by sketchy but significant data on prisons as widely separated as those in New Zealand and in Russia. Information on the interesting experiment in wage payments at the Lowdham Grange Borstal in England would have been pertinent here.

In spite of many good points, there are also serious weaknesses. It is not true that "the book has been largely rewritten" (p. v). Aside from the material on foreign countries mentioned above and some new statistical data in Chapters III and IV little has been done to bring the book up-to-date. From the chapter title "Mental Factors: the Insanities, Psychoses and Mental Conflict" (p. 101) the expression, "the insanities," has been deleted, but there is practically no change in the chapter content. In the face of the finding by Clifford Shaw and his associates that the broken home, as such, is not a significant factor in boy delinquency Professor Gillin persists in the position that "the broken home is an important influence" (pp. 150-51). The material on variant family groups (pp. 121-22) has been retained in this edition with no statement of its weaknesses.

In contrast to Professor Gillin's method of cutting, Professor Haynes has used the method of addition. As a result, the second edition of his *Criminology* shows an increase of

one-fifth over the 1930 book. The text has been greatly improved by these new sections.

An additional chapter on "Prisons in the United States" makes easily available rather inaccessible material on the organization and activities of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Discussion of the New Jersey classification system has been added to the chapter on "Types and Criminals." The following distinction between "house officers" and "watch officers" made at Norfolk Colony in Massachusetts is also pointed out in this chapter:

The duties of the house officers are to care for a group of inmates housed together in a dormitory unit. They assist in the promotion of the adjustment of the inmates to the institutional programs and keep daily records of contacts with them. These officers are the resident case workers and spend part of their time in working out the problems of the men under them with senior or supervising house officers. They constitute a new type of personnel in penal administration—mere police or guard duty is reduced to a minimum by transfer to watch officers, who guard the wall, police the grounds and are generally responsible for the safety and security of the institution.

The plan developed at Norfolk adds one more agency to the mechanism by which the individualization of treatment can be put into use in correctional institutions. Case histories and studies are of little value unless there is a definite mechanism for their application in concrete situations. The classification committee is a distinct step in advance, but its usefulness can be greatly increased by the

use of a device such as is provided by the house officer. This Norfolk invention provides an agent to supervise the programs planned for the individual inmates. It also introduces a higher type of personnel and opens a new field for trained men. (p. 77).

The titles of many of the new sections immediately suggest the sources from which they are derived: "the police chief," "police training," "child offenders in the Federal Courts" (National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement); "one thousand juvenile delinquents" (study by the Gluecks), "the decline of prison population in England" (Sutherland's recent article in the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*); "prediction methods and parole" (studies by the Gluecks, Vold and Tibbitts); "prediction factors in probation" (*Juvenile Probation* by Mary Beard). Other sections are timely: "prison labor and the depression"; "county jails and the federal government." The increasing difficulty in providing useful employment for prisoners is stressed.

With the exception of these valuable additions the text of the book is practically identical with the first edition. The material has not been rewritten; it has merely been supplemented. Mentally defective persons are still described as "born criminals" (p. 33). "Review questions" have been changed but little.

Some of the new sections leave much to be desired. On page 171, for example, there is too much emphasis on the alleged increase in youthful offenders. A new division entitled "Crimino-biological Study in Europe" contains only four short paragraphs on this topic. There is no mention of such studies in this

field as those of Vervaeck at the Forest Prison in Brussels or of Lenz and Seelig at the Criminological Laboratory in Graz. In fact, with the exception of England, the book lacks data from foreign countries.

Neither of these revisions represents as thorough and as scholarly a rewriting of an original text as is shown in Professor Sutherland's *Principles of Criminology*.

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INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF DELINQUENT BOYS. Part I—*Treatment Programs of Five State Institutions*. By *Bloodgood, Ruth S.*, and *Bowler, Alida C.* 324 pp. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington. 1935.

This is the first part of a two-volume report on institutionalized delinquent boys. The report comes from the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. This part of the study deals with the plants and programs of five state institutions, while the second part will give an analysis of more than seven hundred boys who had "graduated" from these institutions five or more years prior to the beginning of the study.

The institutions selected for study are not only those that are known to have particularly high standards or to be particularly progressive. Instead, the authors say that these five schools are "representative of the varying standards of care and training given by State institutions throughout the country." The institutions surveyed are: The Whittier State School, Whittier, Calif.; The Boy's Vocational School, Lansing, Mich.; The State Home for Boys, Jamesburg, N. J.; The State

Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry, N. Y.; and The Boys' Industrial School, Lancaster, Ohio.

Each of these institutions is described in considerable detail. Due to the arrangement of the descriptions, it is very easy to make comparisons among them. Some of the topics which are found in the discussion of each school are: the physical plant, the administration and personnel, and the care of the boy, including educational, vocational, psychological, recreational and religious activities.

The introductory chapter in addition to giving a short, interesting history of the penological treatment of juvenile delinquents and the various attempts to measure the efficacy of such treatments, does something even more worthwhile. It shows the authors to be individuals who appear not bound to any "ism" in the field of juvenile delinquency. This obvious objectivity, which shows itself throughout the whole of this volume, makes one feel that the verbal portrait which we are given is probably a very accurate one. In addition to the objectivity of description, the report is written in a style more interesting than one usually expects in a work of this kind.

The appendix contains complete menus, reports, lessons and report cards of the various institutions described.

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THE INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL: STUDIES IN THE PSYCHOGENETICS OF CRIME, Vol. I. By *Ben Karpman, M.D.* ix+317 pp. Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Company. Washington. 1935.

In 1933 Doctor Karpman, who is widely known for his studies of criminality, published a large volume entitled, "Case Studies in the Psychopathology of Crime." That volume consisted essentially of the autobiographical account of five patients studied intensively by Doctor Karpman at Howard Hall, the criminal department of the Government Hospital for the Insane (St. Elizabeth's) at Washington.

The present volume presents an interpretation and analysis of the material contained in its predecessor, with especial reference to the underlying mechanisms and processes, but at the same time with due regard to the physical and social aspects. In addition, there are three chapters on what Doctor Karpman entitles "Crime Mechanics," as follows: "Crime and Crime Causation"; "On Crime and Criminals"; and "On Crime and the Confidence Game." Some of these are written by William Brandon, a former inmate of Howard Hall, whose comments added much to the autobiographical accounts in the "Case Studies" volume. Brandon's comments in this volume, notably in his brief essay on "Class Division in Crimedom," are interesting and enlightening.

Doctor Karpman is rendering a distinct service to students of the problem of crime, and deserves their thanks. Although there may be some question as to the typicality of the cases he describes with such wealth of detail, there is no doubt of the value of his contribution to our understanding of the "psychopathic" criminal.

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LES SYSTÈMES PÉNITENTIAIRES EN  
VIGEUR DANS DIVERS PAYS. [The

penal systems in force in various countries]. Edited by J. Simon Van der Aa. x+804 pp. Staempfli & Co., Bern, 1935. (Special volume of the *Recueil de documents en matière pénale et pénitentiaire*).

Before the war, the International Prison Commission made plans for a uniform and systematic survey of prison systems throughout the part of the world represented on that body. The war interfered, however, and the post-war period brought problems of urgency, which delayed the survey until 1929, when a committee of the Commission secured approval for an elaborate basic schedule of inquiry. The delegates were invited to prepare, for their respective countries, the articles which appear in the volume under review. Twenty-one European countries are included. Switzerland, lacking a federal system, is represented by her two most important cantons. Only one non-European system is described, that of the Dutch Indies. It is expected that a supplementary volume will be published, which will cover the remaining European and non-European countries.

The outline, which each author has followed with nearly complete fidelity was divided into six parts: *Legislation* (titles and dates of principal laws in force; summary description of the principal characteristics of the system as a whole; punishments, by category; "measures of security"; alternatives to punishments; special procedures, such as pardons, etc.; preventive detention); *Administration* (central administration; the penal establishments; the staff; the execution of the penalty of imprisonment in all its aspects; special penal treatment for

certain groups, such as the insane); *Prevention* (prisoners' aid; probation and parole; staff); *Juvenile delinquents; statistics* (number and categories of prisoners in relation to total population; average number during latest statistical year; census); *General* (conclusions; reforms in prospect).

The articles are excellent, informative, and, due to the careful planning, susceptible to comparative study, hitherto rendered difficult because of the dearth of material, its inaccessibility, or its gaps. The shortest articles are twenty pages in length (Denmark, Lithuania), while that of Italy covers over seventy pages. The volume is warmly recommended to the penologist, who should be grateful to the Commission, not alone for this particular publication but for the periodical reviews of penal legislation appearing in the *Recueil*, a journal which merits a place in every professional library.

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AN OUTLINE OF THE JAPANESE JUDICIARY. By *Masataro Miyake*. 2d rev. ed. 78 pp. The Japan Times and Mail, Tokio, 1935. Y1.00.

The first edition of this pamphlet appeared five years ago. The revision includes a great deal more statistical data and some illustrations, as well as brief mentions of recent legislation. In spite of its brevity, it is the most informative publication in the English language, on the subject it covers. The author, a judge, gives a brief history of legislation, describes the court organization and procedure and de-

votes about a third of his space to penal administration.

From the rich statistical material a few items may be culled. In 1927-1931, the annual average of cases of accused in courts of first instance (this does not include offenses tried by the police) numbered 153,032, of which about six per cent involved females. On the average, 27 were sentenced to death, 47 to life imprisonment, 32,025 to some form of term imprisonment, and 119,914 were fined. *Only 802 were found not guilty.*<sup>1</sup> The 30 to 40 year age group was the largest for males, the 40 to 50, for females. This is probably due to the fact that over half of those sentenced were guilty of gambling. Of the 97,000 odd, who were sentenced for violations of the criminal code proper (i. e., excluding all special acts), about 32 per cent were recidivists. An ecological map, giving the distribution of offense rates per 100,000 population shows especially high rates for the urban and industrial provinces. Seasonal distribution showed high rates for the first quarter of the year, and low rates for July and August. Comparing the 1882-1886 with the 1927-1931 period, both of which had approximately the same absolute number of offenses, it appears that the annual average number of those sentenced for robbery has declined from 1,845 to 682; and in the case of theft, from 41,125 to 14,672. Homicide, however, rose from 381 to 759, arson from 249 to 597, and gambling from 12,894 to 52,226. Changes in legislation are partly responsible for these variations.

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<sup>1</sup> Of 728,597 cases tried by the police, only 17,768 resulted in acquittals.