

1950

Bibliographical Services in Criminology

Kurt Schwerin

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/jclc>

 Part of the [Criminal Law Commons](#), [Criminology Commons](#), and the [Criminology and Criminal Justice Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Kurt Schwerin, Bibliographical Services in Criminology, 41 J. Crim. L. & Criminology 254 (1950-1951)

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology by an authorized editor of Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES IN CRIMINOLOGY*

Kurt Schwerin

The author is Head of the Foreign and International Law Sections in the Elbert H. Gary Library of Northwestern University School of Law and an Associate Editor of this JOURNAL. He is a graduate of the University of Breslau and holder of a library science degree from Columbia University, M. S. from the New School for Social Research; and is a candidate for Ph. D. at Columbia University. He was research assistant in the University of Breslau and the New School for Social Research, and later on the staff of Columbia University Law Library and the Law Library of the University of Virginia where he gave a graduate lecture course in history (Summer 1947). Among his publications are "Classification for International Law" (1947) and contributions to numerous journals. He is the compiler of the checklists on foreign periodicals in criminology and police science in this JOURNAL.

This article has been submitted as a memorandum to the International Organization of the Social Sciences of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.)—EDITOR.

I. THE PURPOSE OF THE MEMORANDUM AND ITS SCOPE

The purpose of this memorandum is to examine the state of bibliographical services in the field of criminology and the advisability of establishing abstracts and similar services to facilitate studies and research in this field.

1. The term "bibliographical services" as here used includes bibliographies, indexes, abstracts, digests, reviews and review articles, union catalogs, etc.¹

2. Criminology includes studies of the etiology of crime and juvenile delinquency, as found in the biological, physical, and social sciences, criminal statistics, criminal law and procedure, administration of criminal justice, judicial organization, police, punishment, prisons and reformatories, pardon, parole, probation, and studies of the prevention of crime and delinquency through general and special education and by other means, such as theoretical and applied sociology may make available. Criminology, indeed, overlaps sociology so far in some of its aspects that it is not possible to make a clear demarcation between them throughout their respective ranges.²

*The concluding section (IV) of this memorandum is largely based on observations by Dr. Robert H. Gault, Northwestern University, Editor of this JOURNAL.

1. For a discussion of the present state of and the ways to improve bibliographical services, see UNESCO/Library of Congress Bibliographical Survey: *Preliminary Outline of a Working Paper for an International Conference on the Improvement and Coordination of Bibliographical Services on a World-Wide Basis* (by Kathrine Oliver Murra), Washington, Library of Congress, Sept. 1949 (Second Interim Report of the UNESCO/Library of Congress Planning Group), also published as Appendix to Library of Congress *Information Bulletin*, Sept. 13-19, 1949.—Also: *Bibliographical Services, Their Present State and Possibilities of Improvement. Report prepared as a Working Paper for an International Conference on Bibliography*, Washington, Library of Congress, 1950.

2. For the problem of drawing a line of demarcation between sociology and related sciences, see: René König, *Social Science Abstracts with Particular Reference to Sociology* (UNESCO INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE BULLETIN, vol. 2, 1950, 123-128). This is a Memorandum prepared at the request of the Expert Committee on Social Science Abstracts, 1948

3. "Criminology has been held to include the whole problem of crime and its treatment in human society," as Sir John Cumming remarks in the preface to his bibliography on criminology. He further states: "The subject is vast and world wide, co-extensive with the frailty of human nature; therefore, some selection has to be made. A complete bibliography trenches on the one hand on the domain of psychology, and on the other on the domain of the law; it overlaps the spheres of the physician, the lawyer, the statesman, and the social worker . . ."³ John Lewis Gillin, in the preface to his "Criminology and Penology" refers to the importance of pathology, psychology, physiology, botany, chemistry, and particularly sociology, for criminological research.⁴ More recently, Donald R. Taft has emphasized the cultural aspects of criminology, but without overlooking the synthetic approach and the fact that "some critics will object to the insistence that even physical, biological and other non-cultural influences must be taken into consideration."⁵ For our purposes the division of criminology into three principal sections, as suggested by Edwin H. Sutherland, will facilitate the drawing of a line of demarcation: "Criminology consists of three principal divisions, as follows: (a) the sociology of law, which is an attempt at scientific analysis of the conditions under which criminal laws develop and which is seldom included in general books on criminology; (b) criminal aetiology, which is an attempt at scientific analysis of the causes of crime; and (c) penology, which is concerned with the control of crime. The term "penology" is unsatisfactory because this division includes many methods of control which are not penal in character . . ."⁶ We may conclude then that two divisions of criminology, namely, sociology of law and penology, fall predominantly into the realm of the social sciences while criminal etiology will draw its resources from many fields outside the social sciences as well. It is because of this status of criminal etiology that within the whole field of criminological research it is often accorded special consideration. For the purposes of the Second International Congress of Criminology (Paris, September 10-18, 1950) e.g., "criminology is to be regarded as limited to the study of the aetiology, treatment and prevention of crime within the framework of all the relevant sciences. These will include—among other disci-

(see below, Section II, 4 of this Article). It is also available as Document UNESCO/SS/AB/2, Paris, June 30, 1949, in mimeographed form.

3. SIR JOHN CUMMING, *A Contribution towards a Bibliography Dealing with Crime and Cognate Subjects* (London, 1935), p. V.

4. JOHN L. GILLIN, *Criminology and Penology* (New York and London, 1926), p. VII.

5. DONALD R. TAFT, *Criminology: A Cultural Interpretation* (Rev. ed., New York, 1950), p. XI.

6. EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND, *Principles of Criminology* (4th ed., Philadelphia, 1947), p. 1.

plines—biology, ethics, penology, psychology, psychiatry, psychoanalysis, and sociology. Forensic medicine and the study of police techniques of detection will be involved to the extent that they are relevant to criminology as above defined . . .”⁷

II. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES: RESULTS OF SOME SURVEYS

Bibliographical services in the social sciences have been the subject of various studies.

1. For the whole field of the social sciences a study of the problem of bibliographical services was recently undertaken on a national basis under the direction of Dr. Bruce Lannes Smith by the Graduate Library School and the Division of the Social Sciences of the University of Chicago which for this purpose had received a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. The report of this study⁸ notes that “Some fields within the social sciences are handled better than others, and some bibliographical functions are performed better than others. On the whole, however, the bibliographical services for the social sciences are unsatisfactory.”⁹ It is further noted that, since the *Social Science Abstracts*¹⁰ which were established in 1928, ceased publication in 1933, no single comprehensive bibliographical service in the social sciences has been in existence, although such services do exist in other fields (e.g., *Biological Abstracts*, *Chemical Abstracts*). The report continues: “Some fields and subfields in the social sciences have competent and satisfactory bibliographical services for their own and marginal areas. The *Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin*¹¹ comes closest to covering the entire field. Within particular fields, *Psychological Abstracts* and the bibliographical reviews in *Psychological Bulletin*, the *Population Index*, *Child Development Abstracts*, the *Education Index* and the *Bibliography of Agriculture* are examples of highly useful and highly regarded bibliographical services. In other fields the situation is not so satisfactory. Economists, sociologists, anthropologists, historians, and political scientists do not have adequate bibliographical coverage in their own fields. Various kinds of bibliographical services do exist, of course, in all these fields, but they

7. From M. Piprot d'Alleaume, Secretary General of the Congress, to the Editor of the *JOUR. OF CRIM. L. AND CRIMINOL.* *J. CRIM. L. AND CRIMINOL.*, May/June, 1950, p. 71.

8. *BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.* *LIBRARY QUARTERLY*, vol. 20, no. 2, April 1950, pp. 79-100.

9. *Ibid.*, p. 80.

10. See below, III B. 1.

11. See below, III B. 2.

are overlapping, duplicatory, incomplete, without clearly defined boundaries and generally unsatisfactory . . ."¹²

2. G. Woledge, Librarian of the British Library of Political and Economic Sciences, in his article "Documentation in the Social Sciences: Some Preliminary Considerations" recently came to the same conclusion.¹³

3. With regard to sociology, Prof. René König, in his memorandum for the Expert Committee on Social Science Abstracts, noted the "striking inadequacy of most bibliographical services" and advanced some suggestions for their improvement.¹⁴

4. UNESCO has repeatedly shown its interest in bibliographical services for the social sciences. Two meetings of committees of experts were held in Paris on Nov. 8-9, 1948, and Dec. 7-9, 1949.¹⁵ In attendance were representatives of UNESCO, experts directly concerned with documentation problems, and representatives of libraries and of the five international science associations which work in contact with UNESCO, the International Committee of Comparative Law, the International Economic Association, the International Studies Conference, the International Sociological Association, and the International Political Science Association. In view of the different needs for documentation in the different social sciences one of the conclusions reached was that "it is not possible to deduce, *a priori*, any common rules of documentation." It was therefore thought necessary to make each of the five international associations responsible for formulating the principles of the documentation needed by its members.¹⁶ With regard to existing documentation services it was again stated that sociology is among the less favored branches of the social sciences.

III. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES IN CRIMINOLOGY: PAST AND PRESENT

An examination of the bibliographical services in criminology indicates that materials in the field have been abstracted or indexed in the *Social Science Abstracts* and other abstracts and indexes, although in an unsatisfactory manner. This will be discussed later in Section III B. Bibliographies, on the other hand, have in general been better developed than the services of abstracting and indexing.

12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, *loc. cit.*, p. 80.

13. JOUR. OF DOCUMENTATION, London, Sept. 1948, vol. 4, 84-86; see also UNESCO/Library of Congress Bibliographical Survey: *Preliminary Outline . . . loc. cit.*, p. 19.

14. René König, *op. cit.*, p. 126.

15. Committee of Experts on Documentation in the Social Sciences (7-9 December 1949), UNESCO INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE BULLETIN, vol. 2, 1950, 117-122.

16. *Ibid.*, p. 118.

A: BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Over the period of the last twenty years a series of special bibliographies for the field of criminology which have sometimes achieved a high standard¹⁷ have been published.

1. *A Guide to Material on Crime and Criminal Justice*, prep. by A. F. Kuhlman, for the Social Science Research Council (New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1929. 633 p.) was intended as a guide for the research student and is a descriptive, classified union catalog of books, monographs and pamphlets in 13 selected libraries in the United States, and of articles listed in the leading periodical indexes relating to all phases of crime and criminal justice in the U.S.A., published or in manuscript before January 1, 1927. The arrangement is in classified form; the classification is designed primarily to describe the available material in its functional relationship. An author index to this work was prepared by D. C. Culver and separately printed (New York, 1934).
- 2-3. *Bibliography of Crime and Criminal Justice, 1927-1931*, and *Bibliography of Crime and Criminal Justice, 1932-1937*. Compiled by Dorothy Campbell Culver. (New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1934, 1939, 413, 391 p.) These two bibliographies were published by the Bureau of Public Administration, University of California. The first of the volumes is international in scope and is a "Comprehensive bibliography of the literature of crime and administration of criminal justice produced in America and abroad during the years 1927 to 1931, inclusive." The second volume includes English materials published or in manuscript during 1932-1937. The arrangement is in classified form, based on that used by Kuhlman, but expanded. The annotations are informative and descriptive rather than critical.
4. Sir John Cumming, *A Contribution towards a Bibliography Dealing with Crime and Cognate Subjects*. (London, printed by the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, New Scotland Yard. 3d ed., 1935. 107 p.) The first and second editions of this volume were prepared in 1914 and 1916, when the compiler, a police official, held an administrative post in India dealing with police and prisons. It was primarily intended for the use of the libraries of two provincial police colleges in India. "Although not professing to be exhaustive, this list of books has now, after a rigorous revision, been made reasonably comprehensive and international, covering in the main a period of fifty years. Pamphlets are generally excluded, but some special items from periodical literature have been inserted . . . The standpoint of the compilation, as distinct from bibliographies prepared in the U.S.A. or on the continent, is British."
5. Sara Greer, *A Bibliography of Police Administration and Police Science*. (New York, Institute of Public Administration, Columbia University, 1936. 152 p.) From the preface by Bruce Smith: "Miss Greer's bibliography, while world-wide in its scope, includes a larger number of American works on police administration than any of its predecessors (i.e., Kuhlman, Culver, and Cumming). . . . Although crime and the criminal law are not, in any strict sense, part and

17. For this memorandum only Anglo-American bibliographies were available for examination. However, we want to draw the attention of the reader to the following work: Adolf Schönke, *Ausländisches Strafrecht. Uebersicht über die wichtigsten Quellen und das wichtigste Schrifttum*. Munich, 1948. 79 p. (3d revision) This is a very useful bibliography of works from all parts of the world dealing with all aspects of criminology.

No attempt has been made to examine more closely the notes or bibliographies in books (treatises, monographs, etc.) and articles which frequently seem to be excellent. For some exceptions, see, however, the later section (III. C) on periodicals.

parcel of the subject matter of the bibliography, they impinge upon it at so many points that it has been deemed advisable to include a limited number of sources which appear to be so closely associated with police problems as to require special mention . . ." Annotated only where "the title of a book or collection of monographs does not adequately describe or define the content."

6. *Criminological Research Bulletin*, N. S., no. 1. By Otto Pollak. (In *JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY*, vol. 40, no. 6, March/April, 1950, p. 701-728.) Revival of an earlier Bulletin. The Bulletin contains a list of current researches in criminology (in U.S.A.) with the aim of completeness. Listed are 150 projects under seven major groupings. In 1931, Prof. Thorsten Sellin, under the auspices of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, started a survey of research projects under way in the field of criminology. The first three of these early Bulletins were mimeographed; the fourth and fifth were printed in pamphlet form; the sixth and seventh appeared in the *JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY*, and the last two, nos. 8 and 9, were issued as publications of the Committee on Criminal Statistics of the American Bar Association. Due to the impact of World War II, no Bulletin was published after 1939. Now, on the suggestion of Dr. Sellin and Prof. J. P. Shalloo, both editors of earlier bulletins, this service has been revived. Rather than to continue the old series, however, a new one was started.
7. A bibliography on criminological publications by American authors between 1939 and 1949, by O. Pollak, is being prepared at present.¹⁸

Besides these general bibliographies a number of more selective or specialized bibliographies for the field, many of them highly useful, have been published, e.g.,: *A Bibliographical Manual for the Student of Criminology*, by Th. Sellin and J. P. Shalloo (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, 1935. 41 p.). *Juvenile Delinquency*, compiled by P. S. de Q. Cabot (New York, H. W. Wilson, 1946. 166 p.). *Bibliography on Criminology-Penology and Allied Subjects*, compiled by Herman K. Spector (New York City, Department of Correction, 1944, 190 p. Mimeog.) Innumerable short topical bibliographies on special aspects are available.

B: ABSTRACTS AND INDEXES

There are no special abstracts or indexes for the field of criminology alone.¹⁹

1. The *Social Science Abstracts* (1929-1933) listed "Crime and Delinquency" as a sub-topic of the special topic of "Social Problems and Social Pathology" under the general subject "Sociology." In the first volume (1929) are found under this sub-topic 67 abstracts from 38 journals, in vol. 4 (1932) 133 abstracts from 66 journals. In addition

18. *J. OF CRIM. L. AND CRIMINOL.*, vol. 40, March/April, 1950, 701.

19. For general information on abstracting and indexing services, see: *List of Current Specialized Abstracting and Indexing Services* (The Hague, 1949), and W. W. Varossieau, *A Survey of Scientific Abstracting and Indexing Services* (The Hague, 1949) (Publications Nr. 235, 236 of the International Federation of Documentation—F. I. D.)

there are 222 cross-references in vol. 1 and 200 cross-references in vol. 4, referring to other sub-topics or special topics, or to other general subjects. Even if account is taken of the fact that in the *Social Science Abstracts* the abstracts are very selective, the coverage is inadequate. Moreover, the difficulty of drawing a clear line of demarcation is particularly apparent.

In some of the current indexes and abstracts in social science fields criminology is covered to a very limited degree.

2. The *Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin* which indexes extensively in the whole field of the social sciences²⁰ is published weekly and is cumulated five times a year. The fifth cumulated issue which supersedes all others of the same year is a bound volume for permanent reference use. Books, current periodicals, government documents, and pamphlets are indexed. Publications from all English-speaking countries are included, as well as many printed in English in other countries. Emphasis is placed upon factual and statistical information. Works in foreign languages are not mentioned. Volume 34 (1949) lists under the subject "Crime and Criminals" 29 titles and under sub-sections of this subject (Laws, Legislation, Punishment, Rehabilitation, Statistics) 26 additional titles. There are five listings under the separate subject "Crime Prevention" and cross-references to Counterfeiting, Embezzlement, Juvenile Delinquency, Parole, Police, Smuggling. Among others the following periodicals are indexed: *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, *Mental Hygiene*, *Police Journal*, *Prison Journal*, *Prison World*.

3. *Psychological Abstracts* has highly selected abstracts on crime, delinquency and related fields.

4. There are medical indexes and abstracts which often are of value to the criminologist. The *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus* for 1948 has a highly selective list of 49 titles under the subject "Crime and Criminals." There are cross-references to seven related subjects under which 189 additional titles are listed. The titles are from more than 120 journals from all over the world, mostly from the general medical field. This index is helpful but inadequate for the criminologist. Moreover, it is not up to date, as the volume for 1948 is the last so far published. The most recent *Current List of Medical Literature* appears to have even fewer references to criminology under the pertinent subjects.

The most comprehensive up-to-date medical abstracting service is

20. See above II, 1.

Excerpta Medica which started in 1948 in Amsterdam. It is a monthly service in English and attempts to abstract articles from every available medical journal in the world; it comprises 15 sections and covers the whole field of clinical and experimental medicine. Vol. 1 of Section VIII (Neurology and Psychiatry) lists under Crime, Criminal, Criminality 24 titles, and has also abstracts in related fields, for example, Narco-Analysis (11 titles). Altogether the volume lists 3761 titles.

The well known German *Zentralblatt* (Springer-Verlag) resumed publication in some of its eight sections in 1947/48, one of them being the *Zentralblatt für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie*. It is to be expected that it will attempt to regain its old standing as an abstracting journal in the medical field.

C: PERIODICALS

In addition to bibliographies and special abstracts and indexes, a number of current periodicals provide bibliographical information. An examination was made of approximately 40 current periodicals which are specializing in the subjects of criminal law, criminology, penology, police science, or legal medicine. They are published in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and in the United States.

The list is not exhaustive but is representative for the journals in the field, and the following selections from this list were made because they contain bibliographical services which appear particularly useful or typical.

- Belgium:* *Revue de droit pénal et de criminologie*. Publiée sous les auspices du Ministère de la justice avec le concours de la Fondation universitaire de Belgique. Brussels, 30th year, 1950. Monthly. Rather extensive and well selected reviews of periodical articles and books, with a list of books received. International scope.
- Brazil:* *Revista brasileira de criminologia*. Rio de Janeiro, 4th year, 1950. Quarterly. Selective book reviews; brief notes on periodicals. International scope.
- Czecho-Slovakia:* *Kriminalistika. Review of criminology and criminal practice*. Prague, 4th year, 1949. Monthly. Very selective reviews on books and periodical articles. International scope.
- Denmark:* *Nordisk tidsskrift for kriminalvidenskab*. Copenhagen, 38th year, 1950. Quarterly. (Title changed from *Nordisk tidsskrift for strafferet*, 1949.) Chronicles of the Scandanavian countries. Selective reviews of books and periodicals. International scope.
- France:* *Annales de médecine légale*. Paris, tome XXX, 1950. Bi-monthly. The official bulletin of the Société de médecine légale. No

bibliographical section, but the papers from the Congrès de médecine légale and the regular sessions of the Société sometimes include extensive bibliographies of articles and books on special subjects, e.g., on alcoholism and addicts (1949, 305-10, 147 titles), electroencephalography (1949, 227-28, 21 titles).

International criminal police review. Revue internationale de police criminelle. Paris, 5th year, 1950. Monthly. Official organ of the International criminal police commission. Short reviews of books and periodicals. Publishes as a supplement the "Liste trimestrielle d'articles sélectionnés—Quarterly list of selected articles." The last 1949 supplement listed 64 periodicals from 28 countries and the United Nations. The references include: title of the article with its French translation; author; title, number, date, page, and country of origin of the periodical. The arrangement is under 53 broad subjects. A table of the subjects in French and English and a list of the periodicals indexed introduce the supplement.

Revue de science criminelle et de droit pénal comparé. Pub. sous les auspices de l'Institut de criminologie et de l'Institut de droit comparé de l'Université de Paris, avec la collaboration de l'Association des Etudes criminologiques et avec le concours du Centre national de recherche scientifique. Paris, n.s., 1950. Founded in 1936. Quarterly. Bibliographical notes of wide scope containing book reviews in systematic arrangement and reviews of periodicals in regional arrangements.

Revue internationale de droit pénal. Bulletin de l'Association internationale de droit pénal. Paris, 21st year, 1950. Quarterly. Selective book reviews and brief notes on periodicals.

Revue pénitentiaire et de droit pénal. Bulletin de la Société générale des prisons et de législation criminelle et de l'Union des Sociétés de patronage de France. Paris, 74th year, 1950. Quarterly. Review articles, sometimes of considerable length. Reviews of books and periodicals. International scope. Covers mainly penology but also problems of criminology.

Germany:

Kriminalistik. Zeitschrift für die gesamte kriminalistische wissenschaft und praxis. Heidelberg, 4th year, 1950. Monthly a double issue. Rather extensive reviews of foreign publications; informative periodical reviews of varying length; very selective book reviews. New German publications.

Zeitschrift für die gesamte strafrechts-wissenschaft. Resumed publication with vol. 63, 1950. Quarterly. Heft 1 has been published. No book reviews in this issue, but in connection with articles on the development of criminal law in Denmark and Finland lists of publications from these countries from 1941-1949 are included.

Italy:

Archivio di antropologia criminale psichiatria e medicina legale. Milan, ser. V, vol. 69, 1949. Quarterly. Book reviews of international scope, in general short.

La giustizia penale. Rivista mensile di dottrina, giurisprudenza e legislazione. Rome, 55th year. Monthly. Numerous reviews of books and articles under the heading "Rivista della dottrina." The reviews very often are only brief notes, informative rather

- than evaluative. International scope. In the nos. 1-7, 1950, altogether 131 titles have been listed.
- Rivista italiana di diritto penale.* Milan, 3d year, n.s., 1950. Quarterly. Very selective book reviews. International scope.
- Netherlands:** *Tijdschrift voor strafrecht.* Leiden, vol. 59, 1950. Quarterly. Selective book reviews. International scope.
- Spain:** *Revista de la Escuela de estudios penitenciarios.* Madrid, 6th year, 1950. The bibliographical section "Bibliografia" concentrates on Spanish and foreign periodicals. Notations include generally the tables of contents and informative notes on very selective articles.
- Revista de medicina legal.* Madrid, 5th year, 1950. Bi-monthly. Brief selective reviews of books and periodicals.
- Sweden:** *Nordisk kriminalteknisk tidsskrift.* Stockholm, 20th year, 1950. Monthly. Very selective book reviews; abstracts of articles. Lists of new books. International scope.
- Switzerland:** *Recueil de documents en matière pénale et pénitentiaire—Select papers on penal and penitentiary affairs.* Bulletin of the International penal and penitentiary commission. Bern, vol. 15, 1950. Quarterly. Selective book reviews. Vol. 15, no. 1, May 1950, lists the accessions to the library from Jan. 1, 1948, to April 30, 1950 (pp. 113-133).
- Revue de criminologie et de police technique.* Geneva, vol. 4, 1950. Quarterly. Book reviews and sometimes review articles on subjects of special interest, e.g., "Récentes publications sur la narcoanalyse," by Jean Graven (vol. 4, 1950, 75-80).
- Schweizerische zeitschrift für strafrecht. Revue pénale suisse.* Bern, 65th year, 1950. Quarterly. Selective book reviews and lists of books received.
- United Kingdom:** *The Journal of criminal law.* London, vol. 14, 1950. Quarterly. Very incomplete book reviews, apparently only British in scope.
- The Medico-legal journal.* Cambridge, vol. XVIII, 1950. Quarterly. Official organ of the Medico-legal society. (Title changed from Medico-legal and criminological review, Jan. 1947.) Reviews of books, abstracts of papers and articles. International scope.
- United States:** *Journal of criminal law and criminology*, including the *American journal of police science.* Published by Northwestern University School of Law. Chicago, vol. 40-41, 1950. Bi-monthly. Selected book reviews. Technical and legal abstracts. Checklists of foreign periodicals and articles of interest (with English translations). Publications received. Criminological research bulletin (see above, III A, 6).

D: BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES IN CRIMINOLOGY: SUMMARY

The foregoing examination of the existing bibliographical services in criminology may be summarized as follows:

1. For the English speaking countries the bibliographies on general as well as special aspects are satisfactory. Research in progress (in

USA) is adequately recorded. The value of the bibliographies is enhanced through their concentration on the special field of criminology. The state of foreign and international bibliographies will have to be further examined.

2. Abstracts and indexes are very poor. The main reason is the fact that no special abstracting service exists in the field. In general, abstracts and indexes on criminology were and are now published in services designed for the whole of the social sciences or for fields outside of the social sciences. Exceptions, however, are the bibliographical sections of a few periodicals in the field of criminology. (See next paragraph.) Within the social sciences they have been mostly attached to the field of sociology. Even if the fact is disregarded that the services for the social sciences in themselves are highly in need of improvement—as was noted above, (II)—there is a much more pertinent reason for their inadequacy in the special field of criminology. This is the individual character of the field which was noted above and which will be discussed more fully later in section IV.

3. The periodicals in the field offer bibliographical services of varying value. At present none of the journals offers a wholly satisfactory service. There are, however, some journals which have features that under given circumstances could be expanded to adequate coverage, e.g., *International criminal police review—Revue internationale de police criminelle*, Paris; *Journal of criminal law and criminology*, Chicago; *Revue de droit pénal et de criminologie*, Brussels; *Revue de science criminelle et de droit comparé*, Paris.

As was pointed out only journals which specialize in the field of criminology have been examined. There are numerous journals in the fields of law, sociology, social work, political science, psychology, psychiatry, etc., which from time to time offer valuable bibliographical assistance.

IV: SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVED BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES IN CRIMINOLOGY THROUGH CRIMINOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

1. Criminologists are in serious need of improved bibliographical services for their special field. How can this situation be remedied? It is improbable that complete coverage in all of the bibliographical services of criminology could be achieved. Such completeness is, however, not essential. For bibliographies proper completeness should, of course, be achieved. However, the research worker and the practical criminologist needs, in the first place, guidance to important new develop-

ments and general trends. A systematic service of this type is now lacking. Would not some kind of carefully organized and well integrated abstracting or digesting service be best suited to meet these needs? Such abstracts should be supplemented by selected review articles, particularly on topics of special current interest or new research methods. An example of that type of review article would be Jean Graven's survey of recent publications on narco-analysis in *Revue de criminologie et de police technique*, which was mentioned above (III, C, Switzerland).

2. Why are special abstracts for criminology needed, aside from the other social sciences and other fields? Some of the difficulties connected with comprehensive abstracts for the whole field of the social sciences have been stated elsewhere.²¹ Among the good reasons brought forward for the support of such statements are financial considerations, bulkiness, and the inherent character of the field. It appears that there are much wider differences between social science fields than, for example, between biological fields, where comprehensive abstracts may be desirable and have been successfully maintained. If that is true, comprehensive services have considerably greater difficulties to surmount in the one case than in the other.

Moreover, it seems preferable to rely upon the process of evolution from simple to complex rather than attempt to start off full blown or even approximately so. It seems appropriate to let historians, sociologists and other groups within the social science fields first develop their own services. Each group will discover in the course of experience whether it has a good scheme for its purposes or not—and why. As they compare notes with one another over a period of a few years they may find they should work toward a comprehensive scheme or away from it. Whatever course they ultimately decide upon will have the advantage of being based upon their own direct observation, and that means upon the experience of many hundreds of individual users of the services.

As to criminology: Should its services combine with those of the sociologists at least? We think not, not at the outset at any rate. Once more, let experience be the guide. It should be observed that the services which should be considered for criminology include very much that has no place in the lore of the sociologist—or any other social scientist. Criminologists comb the sciences of chemistry and physics, for example, for aids in discovering evidence that may be useful for the purposes of judicial proof in criminal cases. This is an aspect of criminology, and it

21. René König, *op. cit.*, 126. Bibliographical Services in the Social Sciences, *loc. cit.*, *passim*.

is on a par with the psychological analysis of an accused person, or an inquiry into early parental and educational relations in his case.

Sociologists borrow from the literature of psychiatry and law, but criminologists surpass them enormously in this respect. The sociologist can get on without literature on surgery, such as pre-frontal lobotomy, but the criminologist has good reason for wanting to know about it. The sociologist can manage without odontology, but there are certain aspects of that science which should have a place in criminological bibliographies and abstracts.

Sociological literature is necessarily rich in its relation to birth and death rates, geographic and climatic environments of peoples, migrations, etc., often of interest also to the historian or economist. Criminologists have little need of coverage in these areas. Consequently, a bibliographical and abstracting service that would meet the need of the criminologist would be quite unsatisfactory to the sociologist, and *vice versa*. A single service that covers the interests of criminologists and sociologists respectively might be regarded as too bulky for either.

The situation is somewhat aggravated by the facts that *on the whole* sociologists tend to emphasize the development of groups and institutions, while criminologists, on the other hand, are likely to stress lines of defense to protect the group or institution, as well as to improve its adaptation to the needs of the time and place. To whatever extent this is true a given abstract of the same literature would probably not suit both a criminologist and a sociologist equally well.

The same holds true for medical research and for psychologists.

While, as was pointed out before (I), criminology touches and overlaps the spheres of the physician, the lawyer, the statesman, the social worker, the psychologist, and particularly the sociologist, the research needs of each of these groups require a different approach and are based on different presuppositions. Consequently, even if some of the abstracts should overlap the overlapping would under some circumstances rather enhance the value of a certain publication for different fields. Moreover, in a situation in which contributions are widely scattered, abstracting services are imperative to relieve the student of an intolerable burden.

3. We are of the opinion that a new organization should not be established for building up the new services. They may well be connected with one of the research organizations or journals or with some university which has a special interest in the field and would be able and willing to offer and support the necessary facilities. We have referred before (III D, 3) to some of the journals with bibliographical features which could be suitably expanded.

It would be the task of a planning group to find the best way for the establishment of the type of improved service which is suggested. Its members could be taken from one or more organizations. They certainly should come from the many fields which criminology touches: medicolegal science, criminal law and procedure, juvenile delinquency, prevention and correction, police science and administration, penology, biology, psychology, chemistry, etc., and from the bibliographical field. UNESCO should be asked to endorse such a group and to assist in the establishment of an improved bibliographical service. It would be of immense value to a science which from day to day becomes more important for the welfare of all mankind.