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## Book Reviews

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## BOOK REVIEWS

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TOWARDS AN UNDERSTANDING OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; A STUDY OF 8,464 CASES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN BALTIMORE, By *Bernard Lander*, Columbia University Press, New York, 1954, Pp. viii and 143, \$3.00

Dr. Lander's small monograph is an ecological study of delinquency in Baltimore, Maryland, for the years 1939 to 1942 on the basis of 8,464 official cases in Juvenile Court. The author examines delinquency as a dependent variable using a number of items as independent factors. The zero order correlations associated with delinquency are: (1) Percentage of Homes Owned—Occupied,  $-.80$ ; (2) Percentage of Overcrowding,  $+.73$ ; (3) Percentage of Non-whites,  $+.70$ ; (4) Percentage of Substandard Housing,  $+.69$ ; (5) Median Rentals,  $-.53$ ; (6) Median School Years of Education,  $-.51$  and (7) Percentage of Foreign-born,  $-.16$ .

The report shows careful and detailed treatment of statistical information beyond the usual works of this type. In each of the independent variables the author applies more exact procedures such as Factor Analysis and Rotational Criteria (Centroid and Rotated Matrix) to clarify the differentials in rates. In spite of the overall high correlation of race and color with delinquency the author shows that rates increase where the non-white population is under 50 percent of the total in the area but decrease in those areas where the non-white group exceeds 50 percent. In other words delinquency is correlated with heterogeneity but "it is not a function of race or being a Negro" (p. 64). Delinquency rates were highest in those areas where "the two racial groups approach equality in numbers" and decreased where one or other predominated. Lander's data gives sound basis for the over-ruling of the racist theory of crime causation.

The report reveals a close relationship between substandard housing and delinquency but Lander stresses the point that physical aspects are only indicators or attributes of

social instability. Therefore, "Remove the slums and you remove social ills" may make a good slogan but "causation is not established unless we can indicate how the physical aspects are related to delinquency" (p. 79). Contrary to the findings of Shaw and others Lander has found that high delinquency rates are not directly related to the concentration of foreign-born groups. In addition, the Baltimore data do not substantiate the Concentric Zone framework of Park and Burgess. Some of the lowest rates appeared in or near the industrial areas. Also the "Zones in Transition" do not join the industrial districts because they are at the periphery of the city with rates that approach zero. Lander further states that "there is no evidence to suggest that the delinquency rate is a function of the 'invasion' of industry or commerce" into residential communities (p. 85). In general Lander points out that "we find no support for the assumption that seems to be more or less tacit in the work of some ecologists that physical space or locale *per se* is an independent or causal factor in the prediction or understanding of delinquency" (p. 87).

In his final analysis the author maintains that "delinquency is a function of the stability and acceptance of the group norms with legal sanctions and the consequent effectiveness of the social controls" (p. 89). Delinquency "is fundamentally related to the *anomie* and not specifically to the socio-economic conditions of an area". Perhaps the most significant part of Lander's monograph is the conclusion that statistical measures and ecology are but "surface associations" and not fundamental to an understanding of delinquency. He ends the report by returning to Durkheim's theory of social cohesion and *anomie*. Together with Prof. MacIver, Lander demonstrates that "the goal of science is not prediction—the end of science is comprehension." Lander's short monograph is a valuable work from the viewpoint of methodology and findings. It should have a

wide reading by research workers in the field of juvenile delinquency.

WALTER A. LUNDEN

State College, Ames, Ia.

PRISON, PROBATION, OR PAROLE? By *Paul W. Keve*. Minneapolis. The University of Minnesota Press, 1954. Pp. 263. \$3.75.

This is a down-to-earth book, written in a most engaging and interesting manner. It should be of vital interest not only to professional personnel, but also, to that body of laymen which is eager for pertinent facts and information concerning the area of corrections.

In recounting details of some 30 actual cases, which he has handled as a probation and parole officer, the author endeavors to present what may be termed the "human element" of each situation without losing sight of the reality of the law or of the implications of the particular anti-social act committed.

The offenses range from petty theft to murder. The age range covered includes the teen years, adults, and the elderly. Mr. Keve, through a careful presentation of his material, succeeds in showing how the probation and parole systems operate as to aims, accomplishments, and weaknesses.

Finally, in making a plea for more careful research in the field, the author raises the question of "why the average probation officer keeps trying so persistently when the evidence of his failures seems so much easier to find than any real or final proof of his successes." Mr. Keve replies: The answer must certainly lie in the fact of an abiding faith in the worth of people. It is in keeping within such a spirit that this book is written.

ARTHUR LERNER

Los Angeles, California

THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF PREJUDICE. By *Gerhart Saenger*. Foreword by *Otto Klineberg*. Harper & Bros. 1954, XIII, pp. 304, \$4.00

This is indeed a useful book, correlating as it does a great amount of valuable information from various fields. You will find here the theory of the races and racial discrimination, the prac-

tice of social and economic determinants of prejudice, our most modern psychology of authoritarian and democratic personality, an expose of the learning theory of attitudes and a survey of what we know about the dynamics of re-education. The book does not stop at this, it summarizes our implements and tools for the fight against prejudice and discrimination.

However, the author stops short of what he could do. When we ask, to whom he addresses himself, we will list social psychologists, criminologists, pedagogues and other scientists interested in human relations, all of whom could derive a heap of useful information from reading it. But those who, more than the aforementioned, are in need of reading this book, will hardly be reached. Neighborhoods, communities, legislatures on the various levels of the nation's political life should derive not only information but formation of their opinions and activities. If one is convinced that legislators should read, one must offer them the material in a persuasive way. The scientist, actuated by the desirability of a society governed by fewer prejudices than our own, should not shunt a suggestive style. Gerhart Saenger, assuming that everybody will share his convictions anyway, is not forceful enough in putting over the basic thesis which is in the background of his book.

W. G. ELIASBERG

New York City

CASES IN COURT. By *Sir Patrick Hastings*. William Heinemann Ltd., London, England, and British Book Centre, New York, 1953, xv + 342 pp. \$2.95.

A noted barrister, Sir Patrick has published a collection of twenty-one of his most famous cases. It is a sort of autobiography with the courtroom as the stage. Some of the cases, those in which one of the principals was American, have achieved notoriety in this country; for instance, the famous libel suit of the Prince and Princess Youssupoff, represented by Sir Patrick, against the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corp. for falsely portraying them in the motion picture "Rasputin," a suit which the royal

couple won. (Incidentally, Sir Patrick seems to be inadequately informed about Rasputin and his world.) Besides cases involving murder, breach of promise, etc., there is also Harold Laski's libel suit against a British newspaper which accused him of advocating revolution by violence.

For nearly 50 years he was a member of "what is perhaps the greatest profession in the world." It is a cause of profound satisfaction to him that the English courts require of the barrister "absolute independence" and "complete and absolute honesty" in court as well as outside. He believes that, if he had not been faithful to these obligations, he could never have attained the dignity of Lord Chief Justice. At the same time, he cannot remember one moment when he was bored. "I entered the Middle Temple filled with the most glorious anticipation; I was not disappointed."

Each case, with its own atmosphere and personalities and interchanges in the courtroom and, of course, legal problems, is another drama, vividly realized and simply explained. Both the lawyer and the lay reader will find these accounts hard to leave in the middle. The author has the ability of excellent lawyers, especially English ones, to write about the law with clearness and grace. To the young lawyer just starting out, the Lord Chief Justice offers some sage advice.

Both the lawyer and the lay reader will find something to think about in Sir Patrick's conviction that English justice has reached nearly the stage of perfection. Only minor changes for the better now remain possible.

HANS A. ILLING

Los Angeles

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FORMS AND TECHNIQUES OF ALTRUISTIC AND SPIRITUAL GROWTH. A SYMPOSIUM. Editor, *Pitirim A. Sorokin*. Boston: The Beacon Press, 1954, pp. xi + 476.

This symposium, as well as the simultaneously published companion volume, *The Ways and Power of Love*, aims to examine man's creativity in terms of his alter ego's functions: according to Sorokin, man is more than body and mind: he is a "triadic being" made up of

body, mind and nous, the latter also being identified as pneuma or spirit. In "better-known" terms, they connote the unconscious, the conscious, and the supraconscious forms of being.

The symposium is divided into five parts. The first and second parts (as almost all of the companion volume) deal with the philosophical background and techniques of various Yogas. It is Sorokin's belief that these two parts and *The Ways and Power of Love* will lay the foundations for a new applied science called "amitology," a science of "moral and spiritual education, and of friendly relationships between persons and groups." The balance of the symposium reports various practical applications, such as an examination of group prejudice by Gordon W. Allport, or group therapy among prisoners and their change from "antagonism to altruism."

HANS A. ILLING

Los Angeles

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THE VELPKE BABY HOME TRIAL. Edited by *George Brand*. London and Edinburgh, William Hodge and Company, Limited, 1950. Pp. liv, 356, \$4.25.

Human lives were at their cheapest in every European country enslaved by Nazi conquest. The diabolical disregard of the Germans for even elementary decencies of humanity followed a systematic pattern of murder, terrorization, starvation, pillage, and forced deportation of slave labor to drudge in the factories and fields of the *Herrenvolk*. Of the merciless debasement and humiliating cruelty associated with slave labor *The Velpke Baby Home Trial* supplies a revolting illustration, the pitiable fate of certain children born to female Polish land laborers working compulsorily in Germany.

From May to December, 1944, local Nazi officials forcibly seized ninety-six healthy babies from their Polish slave mothers a few days after birth and placed them in a Children's Home at Velpke. There eight German civilians, freed by military order from exercising restraint, wilfully intended that the children should die from filth, starvation, disease and squalor; and eighty-two infants died.

In 1946 the outraged conscience of civilized humanity branded this act of wilful neglect a war crime falling within the purview of the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907 and subject to the jurisdiction of a military tribunal. The Velpke Baby Home trial lasted thirteen days, from March 20 through April 3, 1946. That the British military court at Brunswick convicted four of the eight accused German nationals and sentenced two to be hanged was warning to international wrongdoers that the phrase, "war crimes," was more than a journalistic expression. That four were acquitted of the charge of deliberate criminal inaction demonstrated to embittered Germans the judicial fairness of Allied courts and legal procedure.

George Brand has achieved a minor miracle of objectivity in his thirty-seven page introduction to the Velpke case. With an aim to please the general reader and the lawyer alike, Mr. Brand writes of the sources of international criminal law, and of rules of procedure and testimony relating to military tribunals. Considerable space is devoted to analyzing the interesting problem of the universality of jurisdiction in war crimes, i.e., of jurisdiction independent of the locality of the crime and the nationality of the offender.

The editor might easily have paraphrased official statements and court testimony or—an even greater temptation—have written an essay of pure emotion by-passing the historical development of a code of international morality. Happily he has avoided both lines and has aimed at a discussion of the legal aspect of the problem of war crimes and its connection with ethics and philosophy in general, a task he has done well.

HAROLD M. HELFMAN

A.R.D.C.—Baltimore, Md.

United Nations Publication, Sales No. 1953. IV. 16. March 1953, Columbia University Press. \$1.00.

This series contains extracts from the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure of Czechoslovakia and from the Code of Criminal Procedure of Egypt. It further contains an order regarding Observation Centers in France, an Act, abolishing Corporal Punishment in Israel, Rules and Instructions on Juvenile Delinquency from Poland, an Act on Vagrancy from Sweden, an Act on Reformatories and a Home for Delinquent Mothers from Yugoslavia, and an Index, chronological as well as in regard to subject matters.

Of special interest to the American lawyer and law enforcement officer are principles of criminal liability contained in the General Part of the Penal Code of Czechoslovakia, enacted in 1950. The introductory statement establishes the objects of the Penal Code and states:—"The Penal Code protects the People's Democratic Republic, its Socialist Structure and the Interests of the Working People and of the Individuals and teaches observance of the Rules of Socialist Community Life."

An exemption from criminal liability exists in the case of "Extreme Necessity" which for instance is conceded in the case of "an Act, otherwise punishable, by means of which a person averts an imminent danger, threatening the People's Democratic Republic, its Socialist Structure or the Interests of the Working People or of an Individual".

Among "Aggravating circumstances" demonstrated hostility to the People's Democratic Order plays a paramount role, while under "Extenuating circumstances" it is listed that "the orderly life of a worker, before the offence was committed", should be considered.

From France an Order on Observation Centers for Protective Education is quite interesting. It reveals a similar trend as the one in the United States, which led to the pioneering work at the Diagnostic Center of the State of New Jersey in Menlo Park, New Jersey and of the recently opened Reception Centers for Juveniles in California, using team work of psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, psychiatric

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UNITED NATIONS—LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERIES. Volume II (1950). SOCIAL DEFENCE—PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND OF EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS.

social workers and educators for the study and evaluation of behavior disorders in Juveniles.

MARCEL FRYM, J.D.

Hacker Foundation,  
Beverly Hills, Calif.

SUMMARIES OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS. 1952. *United Nations—Commission on Narcotic Drugs—Economic and Social Council*. Columbia University Press. Price \$0.80.

These reports contain chapters on Laws and Publications, Administration, Drug Addiction, Control of International Trade, International Cooperation, Illicit Traffic, Raw Materials, Manufactured Drugs, Prepared Opium and Miscellaneous.

To the American reader the Report on Illicit Traffic in the United States is of the greatest interest. There was a very substantial increase in the amount of narcotic drugs seized during the year 1952. Most of this increase was in regard to heroin and smoking opium. There was also a rise in the amounts of marijuana seized. The increase of seizures might be attributable to a certain extent to a new policy of the United States Bureau of Narcotics to direct its main effort towards large traffickers and sources of supply. The penalties imposed in respect of the examples given in the Report consisted of prison terms, ranging from two years to eleven years. In one instance a sentence of twenty years in prison was imposed for an eighth narcotic violation.

More and more American cities with a population over 500,000 have now special Narcotic Squads within their Police Departments. For the calendar year 1951, 18 cities reported a total of 17,514 arrests in narcotics and marijuana cases with 7099 convictions. In the 16 cities reporting sentences the average length of sentence imposed was 10.3 months.

The so far largest seizure of raw opium was made in Philadelphia, Pa. in October 1952 from the British steamship "Silverdale" and consisted of 40,974 kilograms.

The other U. N. publications, submitted together with those just referred to, are:

Permanent Central Opium Board—Report to the

Economic and Social Council on Statistics of Narcotics for 1952 and the work of the Board in 1953, Columbia University Press—Price \$0.70.

United Nations Opium Conference—Protocol and Final Act, Signed at New York, 23 June 1953—Columbia University Press—Price \$0.25

Narcotic Drugs—Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures—Communicated to the Secretariat of the United Nations between 1 May and 30 June 1953, Vol. VIII, No. 3, New York 1953—Columbia University Press, Price \$0.60.

Narcotic Drugs—Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures—Reported to the Secretariat of the United Nations between 1 July and 31 August 1953, Vol. VIII, No. 4, New York 1953—Columbia University Press, Price \$0.50.

Narcotic Drugs—Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures—Reported to the Secretariat of the United Nations between 1 September and 31 October 1953, Vol. VIII, No. 5, New York 1953—Columbia University Press, Price \$0.70.

Drug Supervisory Body—Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1953, Third Supplement—Columbia University Press—Price \$0.15.

Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1954—Drug Supervisory Body—Statement issued by the Supervisory Body under Article 5 of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946—Columbia University Press—Price \$0.50.

Supplements Nos. 2 and 3 to the Status of Multilateral Conventions of which the Secretary-General acts as Depositary—U. N. Publications, Sales No. 1952. V. 2, Price \$0.30 and \$0.50 respectively.

MARCEL FRYM, J.D.

Hacker Foundation,  
Beverly Hills, Calif.

THE JUVENILE OFFENDER, PERSPECTIVE AND READINGS. By *Clyde B. Vedder*. Garden City, N. Y. Doubleday and Company, 1954. xii, 510 pp. \$6.00

This book of readings is a welcome addition to materials available for classes in juvenile delinquency. It brings together some 70 articles, most of which were originally published in professional journals, and some of which are not

readily available to the college student. Some articles are reports of research or experiments, while others express an individual point of view, criticize existing conditions, or offer suggestions for improving the treatment of delinquency. Variety in points of view and style of writing make the book enjoyable to read and should stimulate thinking on the part of students.

The basic assumption of Vedder is that delinquent behavior is a form of social behavior learned by the delinquent from his adult surroundings. He states further that "juvenile delinquency is usually symptomatic of an underlying disorganization of the individual's personality or of his social environment or of both," but also that "delinquency is not necessarily the overt manifestation of basic personality disorganization." The greater emphasis placed on social than on psychological factors is reflected in the proportion of space allotted to each type of influence—three chapters to social influences, one to psychological. The latter chapter is well-balanced with two theoretical articles, on intelligence and delinquency and on a psychiatric point of view, and a discussion of specific types of behavior that indicate psychological maladjustment.

The choice of subjects for discussion follows the almost standardized organization of textbooks on juvenile delinquency; meaning of delinquency, extent of delinquency, economic and familial factors, community institutions, personality problems, gangs, apprehension and detention, the juvenile court, probation, the correctional institution, parole, and community responsibility. The book is therefore adaptable as supplementary reading for most texts in the field, or could be used as an independent text.

Each chapter begins with a statement by the author of his point of view of the subject to be discussed; these statements taken together give coordination and orientation to the entire book. The author also points out the significance of each selection for the chapter subject. Some of the selections support his point of view; others bring in contrasting approaches to the subject. The student is therefore made aware of the diverse theories and approaches to many phases of the delinquency problem. Each

chapter closes with a list of selected references, briefly annotated.

RUTH SHONLE CAVAN

Rockford College

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THE LIBRARIES OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

By *William R. Roalfe*. St. Paul, Minn., West Publishing Co., 1953. Pp. xviii, 471. \$6.00 (A Study prepared for the Survey of the Legal Profession under the Auspices of the American Bar Association)

Law Libraries are to the lawyer what laboratories are to the scientist. They contain the tools for his daily work. Therefore, the problems of law libraries affect every member of the Bar and every research worker in the legal field in many ways. It is gratifying that the *Survey of the Legal Profession* includes a volume on law libraries and it is equally gratifying that this study was made by a leader in the field of law librarianship. Professor Roalfe, Librarian of Northwestern University School of Law, for many years has been familiar with the magnitude of the problem. It is unfortunate that the *Survey of the Legal Profession* excluded the law school libraries from the present study. They are among the major storehouses of information for the practitioner as well as the scholar. Mr. Roalfe had to confine himself to the other types of law libraries, such as county law libraries, state law libraries, state and federal court libraries, law office and company libraries and law libraries of federal departments and administrative agencies. Within these groups the present study offers a detailed and thorough investigation of every aspect of the problem of law books, law libraries and law librarians which should be of interest to all members of the legal profession and related fields. Mr. Roalfe's study covers the vital problem of the book collection and the reason for its growth, the general problems in the field and special problems that are faced by the individual groups of libraries. Four chapters deal with quarters, furniture, equipment, personnel and with service and public relations. Of major interest is the discussion of the cooperation between libraries and the relationship between law libraries and various professional