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Book Reviews

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General has pointed out that priority should be given to preparatory work for the Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to be held in the summer of 1960 in the United Kingdom. The first such Congress took place in 1955 in Geneva.

The Secretary-General has made a number of proposals designed to give more emphasis to assisting governments in meeting the problems of crime and delinquency.²

Steps have also been taken for the establishment, under the technical assistance program, of two regional institutes in the field of prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, one for Asia and the Far East and the other for Latin America. The institutes, which will serve as centers for training and research in the respective regions, are expected to start courses in 1959.

UN studies published during the past two years

² Document E/CN. 5/340

include the regular issues of the International Review of Criminal Policy, revised surveys of juvenile delinquency, a recent report on criminal statistics³ and a new report on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others⁴. A convention on the latter problem was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 2 December 1949, and has been in force since 1951; to date, 25 states have become parties to it and eight other governments have signed the Convention but not yet ratified it.

In its research activities the Social Defense Section, in the UN Bureau of Social Affairs, receives additional information and assistance from 113 "correspondents" throughout the world, including professors of criminology, directors of prisons, and officials of the ministries of justice.

From *UN Press Release*

April 22, 1959

³ Document E/CN. 5/337

⁴ Document E/CN. 5/338

BOOK REVIEWS

NEW HORIZONS IN CRIMINOLOGY (Third Edition).

By *Harry Elmer Barnes* and *Negley K. Teeters*.
Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J.,
1959. Pp. xvi + 654. \$7.95.

This is the latest revision of a widely used text in criminology, the first edition of which appeared in 1943. Like its predecessors, this edition seeks to make clear that the real threat to our society comes not from traditional criminals, such as murderers, burglars, robbers, larcenists, and rapists, but rather from organized criminals, dishonest business and professional men, and corrupt and venal public officials and politicians. The authors present some of the book's most stimulating and convincing passages in the development and support of this thesis.

In the handling of the very complex problem of causation, Barnes and Teeters wisely avoid the espousal of any all-inclusive theory or single approach to the explanation of crime and delinquency. Instead they write, "No unilateral theory, however profound, whether it be nurtured and expounded by biologists, psychologists, psychiatrists, or sociologists, can ever hope to

answer the question of the *totality* of criminal behavior."

But they are at their best in their discussion of the origins and development of correctional institutions. Here they draw upon the richness of a knowledge acquired through original research conducted over a period of years, and an impressive familiarity with the literature on this subject gives depth and perspective to their writing.

However, despite the amount of scholarly effort that has gone into the production of this book, the thoughtful reader must be troubled with serious misgivings as he contemplates the proposals advanced by the authors for the improvement of our legal and correctional agencies and institutions. The criminal law, they insist, must abolish the jury trial and hand "the defendant over to a permanent group of paid experts solely interested in questions of medical fact and social protection". Punishment must be replaced with the "scientific disposition of criminals," and prisons must be eliminated. Completely indeterminate sentence laws must be enacted so that the "experts" can send the "hopeless" to hospitals for life and return

other offenders, regardless of the seriousness of their crimes, to the community where they can be kept under supervision for a comparatively short period of time. Prostitution should be legalized, homosexuals should be permitted to practice their perversions without interference, and public clinics should be established so that drug addicts can procure what they need at a nominal cost. In fact, it seems that the feelings and weaknesses of everybody except those who are trying to obey the law and live respectable and useful lives are to receive understanding consideration and gentle care. Barnes and Teeters do not believe that all this can be accomplished immediately, but they are certain that these are the goals toward which we should work.

It is difficult to understand how the authors can overlook the psychological, moral, and political implications of their recommendations. In the study of criminology, we must emphasize not just the criminal, as they contend, but both the criminal and the crime. Only in this way can we understand how to protect society and its moral code against the criminal, the defendant against his accusers, and the general public against those who wield authority while at the same time we are trying to achieve a better understanding of criminal behavior.

Barnes and Teeters are mistaken when they make punishment synonymous with public vengeance. Retribution and deterrence, even though their effects have been reduced in modern society, still meet a need that cannot be ignored. Punishment of the criminal supplies a symbol around which law-abiding citizens can rally in support of law enforcement. It helps to maintain the public sense of justice. Looked at in this way, a decline in the demand for retribution may actually reflect the tendency on the part of a people to feel less responsibility in the affairs of their government—a tendency, which if left uncurbed, can result only in the development of a society where power is lodged in the hands of a few. Moreover, both the sensations of pain and pleasure can be utilized profitably during the process of reformation. It is not, then, a question of whether there should be one or the other of these sensations, or whether there should be treatment or punishment, but rather how both treatment and punishment can be most judiciously balanced in the correctional process in order to produce the desired modification of behavior.

We have no systematic science of human behavior; and psychiatry, the discipline in which the authors place most of their faith, cannot lay claim to being a science in any even moderately rigorous sense. If the boards of experts, which Barnes and Teeters so highly recommend, are to "treat" criminals in terms of the values of the "experts" and only grudgingly, if at all, consider the values of the people, then the values of the "experts" must eventually be imposed upon the rest of us. "Expert handling" must thus become "expert tyranny". The point is that the feelings and values of the people are important, and if we are to preserve our form of government, they, not the so-called expert, must ultimately decide what is "good" and what is "bad". No greater tyranny can be imagined than that which is imposed by "experts" who are convinced that science has proved that they are right.

Barnes and Teeters have given us a slashing indictment of the inadequacies and stupidities of our law-enforcement and correctional agencies and institutions. One can only regret that the indefatigable zeal and penetrating perspicacity which enabled the authors to expose the ugliness, evils, and injustices of our society did not also reveal to them the defects and dangers of the remedies which they recommend—remedies that might easily become worse than the ills for which they are prescribed.

ROBERT S. CALDWELL.

State Univ. of Iowa

CASES ON CRIMINAL LAW. By *Turner and Armitage*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 2d ed. 1958. Pp. 690. \$11.00.

The second edition of this English casebook on Criminal Law is almost part of the *res gestae* of the first edition which appeared in 1952 and its *raison d'être* is that its authors wished to give fuller treatment to some forty-one decisions but briefly noted in the earlier work and desired to add some important recent cases. As in the first edition, cases are arranged under topic headings keyed to KENNY'S OUTLINES OF CRIMINAL LAW, recent editions of which have been edited by Professor Turner. Thus, the collection of cases and the text are companion volumes.

English casebooks are somewhat rare and serve a different purpose from their American counterparts. CASES ON CRIMINAL LAW has the utilitarian purpose of gathering into one compact

volume the leading English criminal cases thus saving shelf space and the chore of digging out cases from the reports. There are but few footnotes and none of the text, problems, citations, or note material found in American casebooks. The approach is doctrinal rather than analytical, comparative or sociological. If one submits to the Yankee propensity to make odious comparisons, one cannot help noting that Professors Turner and Armitage of Cambridge have produced in 1958 a casebook of the type that American law professors offered for student consumption in the last century.

Perhaps it is unfair to compare a casebook which has a specific and limited function with those that have a more ambitious scope and coverage. Moreover, the frame of reference should be taken into consideration. The English student of criminal law may digest KENNY'S and this collection of cases and attend lectures where the sociological and criminological setting of the law is delineated. The American law student, on the other hand, may want and need a fusion of such materials and may be deprived of a lecture type of presentation. Be that as it may, the contrast between CASES ON CRIMINAL LAW and such great American books as Michael and Wechsler's CRIMINAL LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION is difficult to avoid.

American legal education has progressed beyond the Langdell era of undiluted case method and since the advent of Dean Pound's sociological jurisprudence we have been concerned with seeing law in context. Our volumes for students are now labeled "cases and materials." In part this may indicate dissatisfaction with pre-legal education but in the case of criminal law such "materials" also reflect a recognition that the main purpose of a criminal law course is to stimulate and inform future civil lawyers and molders of public opinion with the underlying problems and social issues in the administration of criminal justice. But few of our graduates will practice criminal law or serve as prosecutors and most of them will have an indirect impact and influence on criminal law and enforcement. From our current point of view a collection such as CASES ON CRIMINAL LAW is utterly inadequate for legal education but in its Cambridge context and in the light of its purpose it may well be of value to our British cousins. Merely compiling cases into one volume may be regarded as an achievement when we consider the

differences between legal education in England and America.

HENRY H. FOSTER, JR.

University of Pittsburgh

CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. By *Sol Rubin*. Oceana Publications, Inc., 1958. Pp. 240, \$3.50.

In fifteen chapters Mr. Rubin, who is counsel for the National Probation and Parole Association, discusses a variety of administrative and legal problems relating to the processing by the courts of juvenile and youthful offenders, and to the sentencing and community treatment, by probation and parole, of adult offenders. Although twelve of the chapters are based on articles previously published by Mr. Rubin over the last decade, all have been updated and revised to fit the author's purpose of presenting under one cover questions relating to important issues in society's dealings with offenders.

This book lives up fully to its subtitle, "A Rational Approach to Penal Problems". Despite their diversity, the essays are united by a stout thread of humanistic rationalism, and it is upon this touchstone that Rubin examines parents' legal responsibility for their misbehaving offspring; the absurdities and difficulties inherent in certain statutory definitions of juvenile delinquency; procedural and policy problems encountered as a child moves through juvenile court; the ambivalent nature of codes covering youthful offenders—correctional in theory but punitive in practice; the possibility that long sentences defeat rehabilitative ends; the loss and restoration of prisoners' civil rights; and many others.

This reviewer found Rubin's arguments favoring a drastic reversal of our sentencing practices particularly interesting. To European observers, these seem unusually severe and illogical, leading as they can to embittered prisonization instead of to reform. The practical peculiarities of the definite and of the indeterminate sentence are also subjected to close scrutiny. The indeterminate sentence was once regarded as an essential element in progressive corrections, but Rubin presents accumulating evidence that not only has it resulted in longer commitments than definite sentencing, but that it has not provided a more flexible setting for parole, despite a widespread belief to the contrary. He urges, in fact, that indeterminate sentencing, unlike its opposite, leads to a con-

trolling of parole by the court to a degree inconsistent with good parole practice.

Most of the matters discussed in this book are subjects of considerable controversy among penologists. Rubin examines each in the light of logic, available evidence, and enlightened penal philosophy without, one notes happily, marring his work with the tired clichés which too often appear in polemical correctional literature. For *CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY* is polemic on a high level: the essays are for specialists rather than the general reader, and are at once scholarly, mature and stimulating.

R. W. ENGLAND, JR.

University of Illinois

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. Joseph C. Roucek, Editor. New York: Philosophical Library, 1958. 370 pp. \$10.00.

"Juvenile Delinquency" contains 14 chapters by 14 authors, and a preface by the editor. This review will consider the chapters, the preface, and the printing. The chapters, as is usual in a symposium, are of varying value. The first, by Daniel Glaser, "Dimensions of the Problem," is an excellent statement of the logical and empirical problems involved in defining and measuring delinquency, and in establishing types of delinquents. Glaser defines delinquency, considers legal, psychoanalytic, and sociological viewpoints; and discusses the important problems involved in measuring or estimating the amount and rate of delinquency, and in constructing types.

Donald J. Newman has an outstanding discussion of "Legal Aspects of Juvenile Delinquency." He considers the special treatment accorded children in penal law, and the development and legal characteristics of the juvenile court. Newman has an excellent statement of the legal dilemma presented by concept of delinquency: How is it possible for a court to be humane and still remain a court that affords its charges all of the hard-earned protection that the law gives adults? He shows that the juvenile court strips the child of protection that the criminal court provides for the adult criminal, and that the child is, except for corporal and capital sanctions, in the position of the adult prior to Beccaria (1764)! Thus psychiatrists, social workers, and other juridically uninformed do-gooders have a heavy burden of guilt laid upon them.

There is no doubt that the best chapter—and the most scholarly—is by Michael Hakeem, "A

Critique of the Psychiatric Approach." In a thoroughly documented study he indicates the ideology of the psychiatric approach: delinquency and criminality are medical problems; the methods of clinical medicine should be employed in the "treatment" of offenders; and prisons should be transformed into hospitals. One of Hakeem's points is that psychiatrists do *not* practice medicine when they act as specialists in behavioral problems, an area in which they are professionally untrained. He reveals the ideological and diagnostic confusion that exists in psychiatry; the logical and empirical absurdity of such concepts as "maternal deprivation" and "superego lacunae;" and the many problems attendant upon evaluating the claims made for the success of psychiatric treatment.

Another good chapter is by William P. Lentz, of Wisconsin, dealing with "Rural Delinquency." Among other things, Dr. Lentz shows the relevance of rural delinquency to contemporary theory in sociology in general and to criminology in particular. Although he might not agree with my interpretation, I think that his discussion of statistics, rural-urban differences, and theory create much doubt concerning the alleged greater degree of criminality in urban areas.

It was refreshing to read the chapter by David J. Pittman, "Mass Media and Juvenile Delinquency." It constitutes an honest statement of what has empirically been established concerning the known relationship between delinquency and the mass media of communication. David S. Milne developed a good statement of the "Economic Factors in Juvenile Delinquency." This subject is always difficult to discuss interestingly, but Dr. Milne has brought together much of the significant data. Martin H. Neumeier's "International Trends in Juvenile Delinquency" could have been significant, but eight pages is hardly sufficient for a discussion of this topic.

Philip M. Smith, "The School as a Factor," and William McCord, "The Biological Basis of Juvenile Delinquency" compete with each other for the honor of having written the worst chapter. Neither should have been printed. Smith moralistically lectures everybody: teachers, school boards, parents, legislators, and taxpayers. He alleges, without troubling himself to supply any evidence whatever, that "one of the principal sources of trouble in the classroom is the teacher who is herself poorly adjusted."

Whereas the chapter by Dr. Smith is moralistic

and diffuse, the one by McCord is indecisive, pedestrian, speculative, and self-contradictory. His concern is "the biological basis," but on p. 60 he advances a simplistic psychological theory, alleging that "the fundamental motive underlying delinquency is a search for recognition or status." McCord also advances the outmoded claim that intelligence is "largely determined by heredity" (p. 65). He also helps to perpetuate and disseminate error by advancing the discredited "constitutional psychology" of W. H. Sheldon and Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck. To cap the confusion of his chapter, McCord "discovers" that four kinds of criminals are "biologically predisposed" to their crime: the psychopath, the homosexual, the alcoholic, and the psychotic. He fails to draw the conclusion to which his chapter logically points: the search for the "biological basis" is fruitless, and the concept of "psychopath" is useless, misleading and erroneous.

The worst "chapter" in the book is by Robert Alden, "Youth Crime Around the World," reprinted from the Sunday New York *Times*. It is an insult to the readers. To judge from the "Preface," however, it is very likely that the editor of this book, one Joseph C. Roucek is even more profoundly ignorant of juvenile delinquency than Alden. Roucek seems, for example, to accept the publicity blurbs of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, concerning *Uniform Crime Reports*, at their face value.

Roucek is also to be discredited with the worst piece of proofreading in years. But we have become accustomed, in the symposia conceived by Roucek and printed by Philosophical Library, to expect more and more typographical errors, and sloppier and sloppier usage and editing. What Roucek commits on the English language is simply Runes.

It should be repeated that the chapters by Glaser, Newman, Hakeem, Lentz, Pittman, and Milne are good. They deserve serious consideration.

FRANK E. HARTUNG

Wayne State University

PRISONS. By B. K. Bhattacharya, S. C. Sarkar & Sons, Private, Ltd., Calcutta. September 1958. pp. 187. \$3.50.

Dr. Bhattacharya has created a concise handbook of modern concepts regarding prison administration. This book incorporates some of the material Dr. Bhattacharya collected for his Ph.D.

thesis in London. It is rare to encounter a High Court judge interested enough in prisons to have personally visited and evaluated them, and to have recorded his criticisms of them; any similar phenomenon in our country is practically unheard of.

Dr. Bhattacharya discusses prisons in general, prison personnel, visiting, classification, the problem of over-crowding, activities available to prisoners, parole, and after-care. In general, prisons in India seem to be much more crowded than those in our country, the physical structures seem to be much less "modern", facilities are almost totally lacking, and classification and rehabilitative programs are at the point of conception. If Dr. Bhattacharya had written in more detail, the picture would be pretty horrible. Inmate differences in religion, caste, creed and custom add to the difficulties of prison administration in India.

Dr. Bhattacharya's personal philosophy and respect for people is always evident in his writing. "Fortunately, most of the prisoners are simple and God-fearing. There is good human material in Indian prisoners. This has to a large extent mitigated the acuteness of the problem." Much of his description is reminiscent of some American prison conditions: "prisons in India still cling to such an outmoded theory as 'treat them rough'. They forget that society must accept the inmates once again, perhaps as most honoured members in some instances. . . . Without training or education, these officers who come in contact most with prisoners and whose influence is incalculable become usually a centre of corruption." Indian prison administrators are told of ideal concepts by Dr. Bhattacharya. "Classification is not merely negative but also positive, not merely segregation of certain groups of offenders from others to remove or reduce the danger of moral contamination, but also to create conditions conducive to suitable reformatory treatment for each group on the basis of individualization—intensive homogeneous reformatory treatment. . . . The medical man, the psychologist, the psychiatrist, the social worker, and the religious teacher are as much needed for this work as the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent or the Jailor. . . . Isolation is not classification." How similar to the situation facing ex-prisoners in our country are these statements: "Ill-prepared for life after prison experience, looked down upon by neighbors and hounded by the police, on returning to society

they find themselves seriously handicapped. . . . On their release many are greeted by policemen who are anxious to arrest them on the most flimsy pretext." Dr. Bhattacharya has some good arguments against short term sentences per se, and he believes that "simple imprisonment as punishment should cease." Parole officers "should have a university education and a thorough training in a school of social work, and should have personality, diplomacy, tact, resourcefulness, and above all friendliness, sympathy and emotional balance. Espionage or surveillance is not parole."

Dr. Bhattacharya weaves together his humanistic philosophy with some factual data. The book is unemotional. It contains few new insights, nor wisdom nor suggestions for western consumption, but possibly such lack is due to the fact that our highly industrialized nation has been struggling with the problem of adequate prison administration for so long; to the reader in India, which country is involved in its enormous struggle for greater literacy and increased standards, Dr. Bhattacharya's observations may prove to be more stimulating. However, "western" readers will find it difficult to avoid the realization that with all of our technical and scientific advances, we remain almost as far from achieving the logical and humane goals set forth by Dr. Bhattacharya as any other country.

JOHNSON LEVERING

John Howard Association
Chicago

ABORTION IN THE UNITED STATES. *Mary Steichen Calderone*, Editor. Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., New York, 1958. Pp. 224. \$5.50.

This book is the report of the discussion that took place during a 1955 conference on abortion in the United States, called by the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. Forty-three specialists attended, representing primarily medicine and psychiatry in the New York area, with a scattering of representatives from other fields or other regions. Interested groups not represented at all or perhaps by but one person, were educators, social workers, sociologists, psychologists, religious leaders, lawyers and judges, and the layman.

The point of departure was the limitation of legal abortions in most states to therapeutic abortions designed to save the life (occasionally to preserve the health) of the mother. Abortions for other reasons generally are considered criminal,

with penalties for the abortionist and perhaps for the woman in case of legal conviction. The basic problem is that many women want abortions and succeed in securing them when no danger to life is predicted if the pregnancy continues to term. Pressure is therefore brought to bear on physicians who prefer to practice within the law to perform abortions for other reasons, perhaps thinly disguised under the legal provision. Also, a vast business in illegal abortions has developed to meet the wishes of women who cannot qualify for a legal abortion. The result is fraud and criminality on the one hand; and, on the other, danger of physical or psychological damage to women, not from pregnancy but from the conditions under which illegal abortions are performed.

A new aspect of the situation is the expansion of the interpretation of the law by various physicians to include unfavorable mental and emotional reactions as justifications for therapeutic abortions, although often there may be little if any indication of death or psychosis. In some eastern hospitals, abortions for physical causes have declined, while those performed for psychiatric reasons have increased.

Detailed reports were given on the status of abortions in Scandinavian countries and brief reports for Japan, Germany, U.S.S.R., and Finland. The Scandinavian countries, Finland, and Japan permit legal abortions for a variety of reasons, which may be grouped as physical or mental hazards of the pregnancy and unfavorable social or economic conditions of the mother or the family. In Scandinavia, control is maintained by requiring the woman to apply for the abortion to a special board which investigates each case. In spite of the variety of legal reasons and great leniency in interpretation in some countries, in each country illegal abortions also occur.

Wider use of contraceptives was discussed as an alternative and some participants urged wider and more systematic dissemination of contraceptive information and devices. Sterilization was briefly discussed but not advocated.

Attitudes of participants seemed to vary widely. The remarks of some could be interpreted as indicating a very lenient and favorable attitude towards abortions at the wish of the woman. Others made it clear that they question any policy of permitting or encouraging a woman to rush into abortion in her first consternation over an unwanted pregnancy, pointing out that many women recover from this first reaction and are

eager for the baby by the time it is born. They pointed to the need for some counseling agency.

The book ends with five recommendations, which are in brief as follows: 1, extensive studies of women seeking abortions to ascertain background, motivation, mechanisms, and results; 2, consultation centers operated under joint medical and sociological auspices; 3, investigation of the degree to which availability of contraceptive services would reduce illegal abortions; 4, improvement of sex education; and 5, study of present abortion laws by authoritative bodies and consideration of reasons for legal abortions other than medical (as used in other countries).

The reviewer is reminded of the similarity of the widespread practice of abortion to other types of personal behavior thought to be undesirable in the United States, such as excessive use of alcohol, gambling, drug addiction, and prostitution. Attempts to control or eliminate all these types of behavior are found in criminal laws. For all, arguments are often advanced that these are personal, not criminal, matters and that their control should lie in the fields of education, medicine, and psychological and social therapy. Public opinion and the laws or interpretations of the laws tend to fluctuate in a cyclical movement from extreme freedom of behavior, abuse of this freedom, extreme legal repression, illegal evasion often accompanied by criminal rings to offer the services, legal attempts at regulation moving toward freedom and a repetition of the cycle. With reference to abortions, the laws in the United States are repressive and as a consequence are not closely observed, and many abortionists operate outside the law with no check on their activities. According to the typical cycle, legal regulation through more permissive laws would be the next logical step. Effective regulation must often be accompanied by public education to disseminate information and establish social and personal values.

One aspect of abortion not developed in the report is the ethical one. Biologically, life begins with conception. In general, the United States holds that human life is sacred unless some social value justifies the sacrifice of life. When the question concerns an adult, he has an opportunity to express his opinion or his protest: the conscientious objector may state his side of the case when faced with military service; the murderer has a trial, and so on. The lives of children are highly valued and carefully protected, often at great

sacrifice by adults. What about the right of the unborn child to be born and to live?

RUTH SHONLE CAVAN

Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois

SCHIZOPHRENIA, By *Manfred Sakel*, Philosophical Library, 1958, vii + 335, \$5.00.

Understanding that Sakel's philosophy of mental illness was ground-rooted in the biological-hereditary-physiopathological frame of reference, and granting him this framework upon which to build, a thoughtful and in places convincing presentation is made.

Sakel discusses first the aetiology of schizophrenia. His system of classification is somewhat outdated, but his methods of examination of the patient are of much interest for reference purposes, as well as for serving the function of detailing a highly specific system of observation. In this section, as well as throughout the book, he struggles somewhat unrealistically to present anatomical and physiological evidence to support his contention that ". . . there is no question that schizophrenia is as purely somatic a disease as any other". Thus the reader is constantly irritated at having to say "no" to himself whereas much of the material Sakel presents is worth considering. That is to say that his orderly presentation of the development of schizophrenia, its symptoms, and its "cure" is hampered by "evidence" which is not convincing. His discussion of neurone swelling, appearance of Nissl granules, oxidation processes, histological undertakings, is unconvincing, although it must be noted that Sakel himself indicates that the results are equivocal. Statements such as "to sum up briefly: the cerebrospinal fluid sugar values vary considerably in different mental diseases . . . [and] sometimes in the same patient in different phases of his illness" are nothing that do not occur in ordinary individuals, or at least indicate a question of difference between cause and effect. It is, of course, unfair to select specific statements, but they are presented only to indicate the flavor of the book and to indicate their disruptive influence on the otherwise logical orderliness of a rather scholarly presentation of material.

The present writer does not know of any other place where the very highly specific details of insulin therapy, as practiced specifically by Sakel, are laid down. Hence the second section of the book, "The Sakel Insulin Shock Treatment" is an invaluable reference section. There is a careful

discussion of the implications of both insulin coma and insulin shock together with Sakel's observations of the results of, and indications for, either of these, based on his long experience with schizophrenics and other patients with whom he utilized this method of treatment.

He has added, almost as an afterthought, a brief section on the relationship of his theory to the newly discovered tranquilizers, and mentions as a *fait accompli* that experiments with *rauwolfia serpentina* support one of his hypotheses in that "they prove also that synthetic chemical means lack the beneficial physiological property of insulin"; referring to the blockading of a nerve cell via the vagus with the tranquilizer, and disregarding the cerebellar effect altogether.

This is a good reference for the organically minded, but it seems to be part of an argument which was settled some time ago.

A. STANLEY WEBSTER

University of Tennessee

DELINQUENCY AND PROBATION IN CALIFORNIA, 1957; A Statistical Summary Prepared for the Dept. of the Youth Authority; (Paper) Calif. State Printing Office; pp. 190.

The four sections of this statistical report cover juveniles arrested by California enforcement agencies, juvenile probation, Superior Court adult probation and Youth Authority wards. It is part of an attempt to develop uniform statistics for the reporting of offenses through these several agencies. The hope is for eventual comparable and fairly accurate measures of the volume of delinquency and adult probation in the State of California.

This report questions the validity of the oft-used argument that juveniles are committing an ever-increasing proportion of all crimes from year to year. A check of the FBI "Uniform Crime Reports" indicates major variations in accuracy and in coverage of juvenile crime. Rather than more juvenile crime, there is an ever-increasing awareness of juvenile offenses, better reporting, plus an eagerness to get juvenile behavior under control. Juvenile police bureaus, also, are being organized in more areas.

In respect to both juveniles and adults, a particularly notorious offense, which is given considerable newspaper and radio coverage, can stir up a police department to wage "all-out war" against alleged juvenile offenders. Rather than reflecting additional delinquency, this is merely a

change of official police policy; it results in holding for court action the same youngsters who, a month previously, might have been warned or carried unofficially by the same officers.

In the usage of the probation office by the lower courts, this report cites two increasing areas: pre-sentence investigations and the collection of family support payments without official finding of guilt. For the first, the probation officers urge the lower courts to give themselves the benefit of pre-sentence investigations by the probation office, rather than mass suspension of sentence or a probation order without investigation. In the second area, these cases relieve the district attorney's office; if they do not succeed, the probation officers return the files to the district attorney for prosecution. In both areas, the need for larger probation staffs seems urgent.

W. A. GOLDBERG

Shreveport, La.

DAS VERBRECHEN UND DIE GESELLSCHAFT, (Crime and Society). By *Fritz Bauer*. Munich, Germany: Ernst Reinhardt Verlag, 1958, pp. 266, DM 13-.

Written by the Attorney General of the State of Hesse in Germany, this book reads less like a legal (and punitive) than a psychiatric treatise. He feels that educational and therapeutic measures rather than prisons and punishment are the answer in the fight against crime and delinquency. Although the author has largely drawn his concepts from UNESCO and the International Movement for Social Defense, his theses are his own, and his appeal for more education and therapy are therefore directed towards all those who take an interest in social problems, including the learned jurists.

The book is, however, no popular treatise. It is a very scholarly volume with statistics abounding, a well-indexed register, and copious bibliographic foot-notes. The bibliography is international in scope, with American researchers included, such as Tappan, Taft, Barnes, Teeters, Leffingwell, Kinsey, et al., whereas among German authors, von Hentig (an associate editor of this JOURNAL) is frequently quoted. The volume is divided into two parts, about equal: the causes of crime, and the "defense" of society. Of particular interest to the American reader may be Bauer's concepts of how society can defend itself against crime. Here the jurist often peeps through the pages, as many of the ten chapters deal with legislation, existing