Review: CRIMINOLOGY. By Fred E. Haynes

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This is a solid, compendious volume of related materials in that omnibus subject called "Criminology." The author launches the discussion with a somewhat confusing chapter on "The Social Responsibility for Crime," including some miscellaneous data on penal institutions, on crime conditions in the United States, and on the cost of crime. Next the "schools" of criminology are presented acceptably, except for the amazing statement that the "nucleus of the criminal class [is] made up of 'born criminals' that are merely defective persons that have happened to become criminals rather than paupers." Ye shades
of Al Capone! There follows a good account of the development of psychiatric clinics, and of legislation establishing routine scientific procedures for the examination of mentally defective or deranged persons. Then, on "Types of Criminals" there is a wealth of material relating to studies made in the penal inmates in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts, together with a summary of findings relative to criminality among negroes and immigrants.

We are then routed through the maze of police and court procedure, wherein the arrest function and illegal police practices receive scant attention. But there is good discussion of such matters as legal aid, crime surveys, and the Baumes laws. The chapter on "Juvenile Offenders" is thorough and effective.

The gamut of penal institutions is then run through, including the parole and probation systems. The usual, salient criticisms of American penology are rehearsed, indicating a less degree of progress here than in England. However, one gets the notion that, even in the United States, a considerable degree of thinking is astir in this field, which is slowly breaking through into practice. Moreover, everything written about parole before the appearance of "500 Criminal Careers" by Mr. and Mrs. Glueck is now a bit antiquated.

The final chapter on "Prevention" emphasizes team work and the functions of agencies like the Chicago Juvenile Protective Association, the Gary Schools, the playgrounds, and other constructive movements.

Altogether the book deserves wide use. The presentation is orderly and complete, if not brilliant. One can not help feeling, however, that the field is too broad for a completely acceptable discussion by one who is not, and can not be, a specialist in all the many divisions of the subject.

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