

that it will be followed by others on different phases of the criminal problem.

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DIE ZEUGENAUSSAGEN JUGENDLICHER PSYCHOPATHEN. Ihre forensische Bedeutung. By *Dr. med. et phil. Paul Plaut*. Ferdinand Enke, Stuttgart, 1928. pp. 84.

This short, compact and very valuable treatise is number eight of the publications edited by the distinguished Dr. Albert Moll of Berlin and dealing with subjects from the domain of "Psychoterapy and Medical Psychology." For the specialist in legal medicine Dr. Plaut's work is of the greatest importance. It deals with the testimony of young, psychopathic individuals and its forensic value. The author has not only a wide and complex knowledge of his subject as one may see from a glance at the Bibliography, but he has also had a great deal of personal experience in dealing with young psychopaths and is able to quote definite cases that are very helpful to the reader. After a brief introduction the writer discusses the important subject of young witnesses in sexual cases such as cases of assault, carnal knowledge, etc. The second section deals with the concept and the nature of psychopathic reactions. The third section is the most important of all and discusses the objective truthfulness and the tendency to lie that are met within psychopathic children and the means by which truth and falsehood are to be distinguished. Section four is of interest primarily to those of us who are called upon occasionally to make an examination of a child witness and to give a report to the Court that will enable it to determine what weight and what credence is to be given to the child's statements. We can most heartily recommend this publication to all those men and women who are connected with Juvenile Courts and to all prosecuting officers who are obliged to deal more or less frequently with the testimony of children.

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A GUIDE TO MATERIAL ON CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. Prepared By *Augustus Frederick Kuhlman*, for the Committee on Survey of Research on Crime and Criminal Justice of the Social Science Research Council. 633 p. New York, H. W. Wilson Company, 1929.

This is an attempt, as stated in the subtitle, to provide a "classified and annotated union catalog of books, monographs, pamphlets, and of periodical articles relating to criminology, the administration of criminal justice, criminal law, police, judicial organization, criminal procedure, punishment, institutional treatment of offenders in prisons, jails and reformatories, pardon, parole, probation, the juvenile court and crime prevention." It is intended as a guide for the research student, and its objects are: "First, to index, describe, and classify

as completely as possible, existing material on crime and criminal justice in the United States in a single volume; and second, to show by means of the Union List library symbols, libraries in which the research student may gain access to this material." The subject matter is limited to material on crime and criminal justice in the United States, published or in manuscript before January 1, 1927.

This certainly was an ambitious project resulting in a volume, which one would not wish to criticize captiously. In fact, we are disarmed for such criticism by the words of the preface in which various limitations of the *Guide* are acknowledged and explained. It was well nigh impossible to overcome these limitations (inconsistencies in form and style of entries, duplication of entries, incomplete designation of the holdings of libraries, and inconsistencies in form of references to periodicals), the editor explains, because of differences in methods of cataloging in libraries and of indexing periodical literature. This situation grew out of the method of preparing the book: viz., copies of pertinent cards in the catalogs of thirteen libraries were obtained; items were drawn off from periodical indexes and from bibliographies; duplicate cards were then removed and the Union list symbols transferred to the remaining card for each item; annotations were added; and the whole was sorted according to a scheme of classification. All titles of books and monographs found in the library catalogs were retained, but a selection was made from titles in periodical indexes.

This was a difficult and intricate process requiring executive ability on the part of the editor and his staff, and, at the end, a printer as skillful as the H. W. Wilson company. The completed work will be useful—as useful as a book so compiled could be. It could have been much improved if more money and, what amounts to the same thing, more time had been available. These are the identical desiderata which prevent librarians from fully cataloging their libraries, or when this has been done, from recataloging them to conform to the catalogs of other libraries so that the compiling of bibliographies may be simplified. One of their shortcuts to efficiency, or let us say, one of their unavoidable economies, is the use of printed lists and bibliographies, in which the items held by their respective libraries are checked, as a substitute for the card catalog. Some of them have printed catalogs of their collections up to a certain date, and others have printed lists of books in well-defined parts of their collections. Often the material contained in these printed catalogs and lists does not appear in their card catalogs. They would prefer complete card catalogs; but, nevertheless, they are able to serve the ordinary run of their readers with considerable efficiency. Some libraries not among the chosen thirteen may, for example, check their holdings in the Kuhlman *Guide* instead of elaborately cataloging by subject the material covered by it. This device has been advocated by experts in library economy as a justifiable means of reducing the unwieldy bulk of card catalog.

These facts make it necessary to emphasize even more than Mr. Kuhlman has done in his preface the point that the *Guide*, being made up chiefly from card catalogs, comes far from listing all of the holdings

of the co-operating libraries, and far from listing all of the existing material on the subdivisions of the respective subjects. For example, the section on Criminal law, subdivision 2, section 2, lists by states material on the criminal law of those jurisdictions. The Revised or Compiled laws of the respective states, because they contain statutes on crime, are included, if cards for them happened to be among those that were obtained. The result is a very misleading representation of the existing material and of the holdings of libraries. There is, as far as discovered, no mention of the fact that in 1913, the Massachusetts State Library, one of the thirteen libraries whose holdings purport to be shown, published a "Hand list of legislative sessions and session laws, statutory revisions, compilations and codes . . . of the United States and its possessions and of the several states to May, 1912." In it the holdings of the Massachusetts State Library are indicated by one kind of type and those of other libraries by another kind. Most law libraries have used it as a checking list to indicate their own holdings. Within its time limit, and for the kind of material that it covers, it is an infinitely better list than that contained in the *Guide*. The latter, extensive as it is, should be taken only as a starting point for the further researches of students, even within the period covered by it.

Despite the emphasis which the reviewer has placed on the limitations of the work, no one can study it without being impressed with its possibilities for usefulness. Particularly commendable is the arrangement of material in its functional relationships, attempting thus to follow through the whole process of the administration of criminal justice. Many will wish, however, that there could have been added an author index.

Yale Law School, New Haven, Conn. FREDERICK C. HICKS.

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AND REVENGE. By *H. Ashton-Wolfe*. xii 360 pp. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1929. \$2.50.

The author of this book has evidently had rare opportunities for contact with the most varied kind of crimes and criminals. Some of them came to him when he was interpreter in the French and British courts or assistant to Alphonse Bertillon; others he has sought during his travels. In this book he presents an extraordinary assortment of dramas in a delightful style which makes his stories better reading than ninety per cent of our detective fiction.

THIRTEEN DAYS. By *Jeannette Marks*. 132 pp. Albert and Charles Boni, New York, 1929.

A sincerely told story of the work of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee during the last days preceding the execution.