

punishment, to prevent not only the criminal but others also from engaging in such conduct, by the example of the suffering imposed on the offender—deterrence, in short. In part we hope by rehabilitation measures to make a better citizen out of the offender himself—reformation. The extent to which deterrence really deters will always be a matter of controversy. Mr. Waite believes that we greatly overestimate its effectiveness. Space limitations render it impossible to examine this point more closely. He also believes that a genuine reformatory method is not without deterring effect, and he accordingly proceeds to a discussion of our efforts toward offender-rehabilitation—the only constructive approach, in his opinion. He then demonstrates—unfortunately all too convincingly—that our present methods, instead of being rehabilitative, range in the main from mildly harmful to seriously character-destroying. He terminates his book with an analysis of the extent to which existing statutes permit the taking of measures directed toward character-improvement and the extent to which they are in fact used. Here too the record is a sorry one. A very long appendix cites the authorities, state by state, supporting the general assertions of the text.

As Mr. Waite drives home point after point, there is no possible escaping their truth and logic. The more is the pity that they are so largely unrecognized. For every citizen who wishes to reach an intelligent, not merely an emotional, decision on how to cope with the repeater the book should be on the absolute "must" list.

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**Criminal Careers in Retrospect.** By Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck. New York: Commonwealth Fund, 1943. Pp. x, 380. \$3.50.

Of great importance to the advance of our criminal knowledge is the series of follow-up studies by the Gluecks of delinquents and criminals. This new volume carries the study of 500 criminal careers through a third five-year period after the expiration of their sentences to the Massachusetts Reformatory. More than 90 per cent of the 439 survivors of the original group of 510 young criminals were reached through personal interviews with the men and close relatives, employers, social workers, and friends. Records of welfare and law enforcement agencies were consulted for confirmatory and additional information.

The outstanding finding in this volume is evidence of some further improvement of the men during the third five-year period, but not nearly so much as in the second five-year period. Slight improvement is reported in their environmental circumstances, in their relations to their families, in use of leisure time, and in work habits despite their general worsened economic status due to the depression. In the third five-year period the proportion that committed new offenses is practically the same as in the second period, but the proportion of major offenses has decreased with an increase in minor offenses, such as arrests for drunkenness.

The authors find significant pre-reformatory differences in family and personal backgrounds of non-reformed and reformed offenders in fifteen factors as follows: other members of family delinquent; parents economically dependent; mothers worked outside home; families were clients of social agencies; homes broken by death, desertion, separation, or divorce of parents; parents incompatible; offenders mentally defective; offenders showed evidence of mental pathology; offenders truant from

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school; offenders were first delinquent under age fourteen; offenders left home under age fourteen; offenders were unskilled workers; offenders had poor work habits; offenders did not meet their economic responsibilities; offenders had no affectional ties to parents and siblings.

The authors differentiate four general treatment types: those who succeeded during some, though not necessarily all, intramural and extramural treatment; those who failed during all intramural and extramural treatment; those who succeeded during intramural but failed during extramural treatment; those who failed during intramural but succeeded during extramural treatment. They then present pre-reformatory differences for treatment by straight probation, probation under suspended sentence, parole, correctional schools, reformatories, prisons, jails, and Army or Navy experience. Out of this comparison of factors they find that age of first delinquency is "the only factor in respect to which all the treatment failures were consistently and uniformly inferior to the successes. This finding would seem to suggest that inability to adapt to peno-correctional treatment is somehow related to a biologic difference between successes and failures" (p. 212). Their assumption of biologic differences certainly will not be accepted by all psychologists and sociologists, who will offer as an alternative explanation psycho-genic conditioning or early cultural conditioning. The latter factor as a determinant is fully documented by the life histories, *The Jack Roller*, *The Natural History of a Criminal Career*, and *Brothers in Crime*, published by Clifford R. Shaw.

One of the most important contributions of the book is furnished by three chapters on predicting behavior which should be of great value, as the authors point out, in its experimental use by judges and parole authorities. Also of great value is the final chapter with its conclusion that "it is not primarily or fundamentally either the chance or the fear of punishment but rather the presence or absence of certain traits and characteristics in the constitution and early environment of the different offenders, which determine their respective responses to the different forms of treatment and determine also what such offenders will ultimately become and what will become of them." This causal-correctional theory of criminal behavior leads to the proposal that the sentencing, correcting, and releasing functions be turned over to a specially qualified body, representing all relevant disciplines, as the most effective method of the treatment of the offender.

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James Moore Wayne: *Southern Unionist*. By Alexander A. Lawrence. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1943. Pp. xiv, 250. \$3.00.

James Moore Wayne is usually remembered, if at all, as a member of the Supreme Court at the time of the Dred Scott decision. He is thought of as a southern slaveholder who was willing to strain justice in the interests of his section and its peculiar institution. Few know anything about his early life or what became of him when the Civil War began. Mr. Lawrence has supplied this information in a biography to which the words "sound," "dignified," and "well-written" may be justly applied.

He reveals Wayne as a good-mannered gentleman from Savannah, Georgia, who won a place on the Supreme Court by political loyalty to Andrew Jackson. Wayne

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