

constitute a discussion having no relation to the general topic, which relates to the internal affairs of the corporation.

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LAW AND SOCIAL WORK, by *John S. Bradway*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1929. Pp. xx, 189.

The purpose of this book is to relate the law and its administration to the problems of social workers, or, to put it somewhat differently, to orient the social worker, both factually and psychologically, in the law as it relates to his objectives. The purpose is avowedly and wisely not to make the social worker a legal adviser of society's wards, but to reveal why, and how, and to what extent social agencies require legal aid.

Anyone, with even a small knowledge of social work, knows that the problems of the poor frequently have in part a legal phase. It is desirable that social case workers should have at least a speaking acquaintance with the legal questions which are of fairly frequent recurrence, so that the case history may reveal such questions and furnish a factual basis for a sound determination thereof.

It is believed that the author has performed his task with eminent success. The effort to write law or about law for laymen is always difficult. Not the least of the difficulties is to preserve a proper balance between too much detail and too great generalization. Mr. Bradway has done well in this respect. He has written with a keen appreciation of the problems of social workers born of a long interest in and contact with social agencies and especially with the charitable activities of the Bar in the form of legal aid and law school legal clinics. It is fair to say that no one is better prepared than the author to render this service—a service not only to the social workers but to the administration of justice in some of its finer and much needed aspects.

The broader titles in the table of contents reveal not only the scope of the book but the author's appreciation of the needs of the field: I, The Philosophy of the Field of Legal-Social Relations; II, Rules of Law in General; III, The Machinery for Administering the Law; IV, Particular Rules of Law. Under the latter title are included a treatment of such topics as wage claims, small loans, assignments and garnishments, installment contracts, workmen's compensation, crimes, estates, especially of minors, feeble-minded or insane persons and habitual drunkards, domestic relations, including of course the problems of desertion, abandonment, and non-support, parent and child, persons under abnormal physical, economic, social and political conditions. Finally there is a bibliography of interest and value.

Apart from a few details of minor importance the only criticism we would offer is that more space could well be given to the functioning of the Juvenile Courts and the legal problems which head up in such courts and

the circumstances under which children are made wards of the court and forcibly taken from their parents or other adults in whose custody they may be.

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A GUIDE TO MATERIAL ON CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, prepared by *Augustus Frederick Kuhlman* for the Social Science Research Council. New York: The H. W. Wilson Co., 1929. 633 pp.

When the history of modern scholarship comes to be written an honorable place ought to be accorded to the indexers, catalogers, and bibliographers. They are analogous to the digesters of cases in the field of law. Damned for stupidity by many whom they serve, they continue to pore patiently over periodicals, pamphlets and books. Spurred on by faith that their work may aid the cause of scholarship, they classify and arrange names, titles, and descriptive words in the hope that future searchers may be led to the materials they need. Research under present conditions, with the flood of publications that issues ceaselessly forth, would be all but impossible without the results of their labor. Their basic products are the card catalogs of libraries and the indexes to periodical literature. Occasionally, however, it becomes desirable to gather in one place the references upon a given subject which appear in the several general indexes; for libraries are widely scattered and the guides to periodical literature are fairly numerous in themselves. It is this sort of compilation of references which the Social Science Research Council publishes in the volume under review as a result of the labors of its Committee on Survey of Research on Crime and Criminal Justice.

The need for a work of this sort in the field of crime and criminal justice was particularly great. Workers in law, political science, sociology, psychology, psychiatry, medicine, education, ethics, and perhaps other fields have contributed literature to the subject. One who wished to do an exhaustive piece of research upon some aspect of it prior to the publication of this book would have had to examine six separate periodical indexes comprising more than a score of large volumes and to journey from one to another of the large libraries of the country in search of material. Now the examining and the journeying have been done for him, with the result that 13,276 titles, dating from 1926 and before, are listed in a volume of 623 pages. Books, monographs, and reference works contained in fourteen of the most important libraries of the country are exhaustively listed, with symbols indicating the libraries in which they may be found. In addition, a selection of references to periodical articles is given. These various titles are arranged under what appears to be an excellent classification, forming in itself a useful analysis of the crime problem. The book is attractively printed by the publishing house which is famous for having placed periodical indexing upon a secure basis in the United States.