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can pass judgment on the significance of many of the issues. Williams, for example, notes that while the English police are forbidden by the Judge's Rules to question suspects after arrest or to forcibly detain suspects for questioning, both of these rules are commonly violated with the connivance of judges who overlook the violations. The significance of this for the American scene requires that more be known about the differences between American and British police policies than is included in this book.

Of interest to the sociologist concerned with the administration of the criminal law are the many suggestions of needed research in this field. A number of the authors indicate that police practices probably have important effects upon public attitudes that influence the efficiency of law enforcement and possibly even crime rates. The research that is needed to explore matters of this kind is sociological in nature. From this point of view alone, this work is one that should receive careful attention from criminologists. Supreme Court decisions published after this book had gone to press have, of course, heightened the interest in the broad issue with which it is concerned. The balance between individual freedom and police power is an uneasy and shifting one, but the issues involved are of vital and central importance in a free society.

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This is a “casebook” on criminal law, though one of a rather unusual kind. From the sociological point of view, it is a fascinating book of readings on the practices and rationales of one type of social control.

Unlike the traditional casebook, it does not provide the latest established answers to equally well or even more established questions; it emphasizes rather the problems of criminal law by concentrating on borderline cases and contrasting materials. The subject matter covered is broader than in the usual criminal law casebook and includes problems of legislating as well as after-verdict administrative decisions. Thus, besides statutes and appellate court decisions, legislative committee materials are presented as well as trial transcripts, parole board deliberations, prison and parole reports etc. In addition, the volume relates materials from medicine and the behavioral sciences to the informed common-sense reasoning found in the judicial and administrative documents. Since the focus is clearly “to help law students become lawyers, not to become professionals in other disciplines” (p. 4), these materials are introduced as expert opinions to be taken into account in legal decision-making, not as starting points for the study of sociology or psychology nor as substitutes for legal reasoning.

The book is organized into three chapters, presenting the whole subject matter of criminal law from three points of view, none of which is based on the customary classification of types of offenses or on the similar one of types of offenders. The first chapter is structured around a specific case and raises from this starting point the basic problems of criminal law. The second chapter, the largest part of the book, develops the subject matter as a problem for legislation. It explores, “primarily in terms of individuals, such issues as the distinction between civil and criminal law, the purposes of a law of crimes and its sanctions, the requisite elements of a crime including aggravating and mitigating events, and the reasons for defining crimes” (p. 920). Finally, the third chapter re-examines these same questions in terms of groups and collectivities, considering the legal relevance of such different types of “groups” as corporations, mobs, families, or racial minorities, and of different types of relationships between individuals and groups.

To what degree does the volume succeed in adding relevant knowledge in the social sciences to considerations of criminal law? Any reviewer of a collection of readings is tempted to point out missing contributions. To give in to this temptation seems particularly unfair in this case, considering the size the volume already has attained. Nevertheless, the first reaction of a sociologically oriented reader is likely to be one of disappointment. Research on differential crime rates in different strata and ethnic groups or on juvenile delinquency,
theoretical analyses concerning the conditions of anomie and the genesis of deviant behavior in general as well as theoretical discussions of other than legal forms of social control are less represented than seems to be warranted.

However, apart from several specific pieces of theory and research, the exclusion or inclusion of which may be debated, second thoughts about what sociology has to offer to the lawyer concerned with criminal law suggest that this is mainly a certain perspective of looking at things and "general orientations" indicating "types of variables that are somehow to be taken into account rather than specifying determinate relationships between particular variables" (R. K. Merton).

Taken as a whole, the book does succeed in conveying some such general orientations and a pervasive "sociological perspective" that may be characterized here as a way of looking at social phenomena with a mind "alienated" from the tacit assumptions of a culture and its institutionalized definitions of situations, and alerted to latent relationships and functions. This is achieved, not so much by quoting explicit statements of sociologists, but rather, probably more efficiently, by a "sociological arrangement" of the materials and by using often non-technical language that puts legal actions implicitly into a larger framework of social control (thus, the title of the first section describing, among other things, a trial reads: "The Disturbing Event—Official and Unofficial Community Responses." The same purpose is served by a recurrent insistence on questions like "What aims should the criminal law try to achieve?" "What is the rationale for specific regulations and institutions?" "What ought to be?" and "How can it be achieved?"

The study of social control is without doubt one of the central areas of sociological inquiry; and yet, the study of the most conspicuous, though not the most important, form of social control, the study of law, is seriously lagging behind other areas of social research. This volume goes far in preparing legal materials for an easier digestion by sociologists. It would not be the least achievement of this common effort of social scientists and legal scholars if it would stimulate sociologists to analyze criminal law as a form of social control on a level of differentiation and inclusiveness that is more adequate than the usual bird's-eye views or the equally insufficient detailed accounts of fragmental phases of the law incidental to other research concerns.

In this double sense, Criminal Law is a valuable and original contribution toward bridging the gap between the social sciences and legal scholarship and institutions.

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A good textbook, I suppose, provides thorough coverage of its subject matter, a logical and systematic organization of the material, and an extensive bibliography to guide further reading. Man, Crime, and Society does all of these things and yet something is lacking, a point of view that can unite the diverse strands of a field and give it coherence.

The book is divided into eight parts. Part I, which serves as an introduction, has a historical depth usually missing in sociological textbooks. Part II covers law and the science of criminology, and Part III traces the pattern of crime rates in the United States. The next three portions of the book explore "behavior systems in crime," including "professional criminals," "organized crime," "homicide and assaults," "the sexual offender," "property offenders," "petty and miscellaneous offenses," "white-collar crime," and "the juvenile delinquent." The plan of these three sections and their internal organization is rather confusing and, in fact, gives the impression of being little more than an ad hoc listing of the most common types of criminals.

Part VII deals with the police, the courts, the prisons, and the nature of criminal responsibility. In the concluding section—Part VIII, entitled "The Challenge"—the authors examine the future prospects of criminology.

The book is competent but lacks the unifying force of an explicit, over-all, theoretical viewpoint; and, in my opinion, this lack is not met by an appendix labeled "Components of Behavior Systems of Crime: A Framework for Study and Research." I think this raises a fundamental question about textbooks in sociology and its subdivisions such as criminology. We may be moving toward a point where