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## Book Reviews

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## BOOK REVIEWS

THE CHALLENGE OF DELINQUENCY. Negley K. Teeters and John Otto Reine-  
mann. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1950. Pp. xi, 819.

Thousands of persons, over scores of years, have devoted much energy, much thought, and much money toward the solution of a long-standing social problem, one made evident by the presence, in every community, of those who, by some euphemistically inclined persons, have been referred to as "delinquents" but whom others have described as "depraved little devils!" Well-intentioned and well-trained persons of both types have striven mightily against what, to them and others, appears to be an ever-rising tide of mass maladjustment. Some have acted because they have feared that tide to be one which carries danger to the health and morals of the youth of the land. Others have labored because they have regarded it to be a constant and a serious challenge to law and order, one which sweeps an engulfing flood of criminal acts of the most flagrant character in its crest.

The very diversity of measures designed to head off the danger or to hurl back the challenge, both those which have been proposed and those which have been adopted, demonstrates the conflict which has long existed between the views and sentiments of many of these people. Sociologists, biologists, endocrinologists, psychologists, and the like, have often warred among themselves concerning fundamental causes, each having his own theory to maintain. Lawyers and legislators, working within constitutional and statutory barriers, have helped advance concepts for institutional and similar treatments based on other than strictly legalistic lines. Juvenile and family courts, ever since the founding of the first of such tribunals in Illinois, have competed for public support for particular doctrines relating to probation, confinement and reform. Clinics, churches, community councils and other charities have striven for funds to support their own individual ways of doing good in this regard. The result, a confused and confusing pressure of appeals, exhortations and demands that has frequently operated to conceal the successes realized to date while serving to prevent a clear understanding of the difficulties which still lie ahead.

Into this maze which few lawyers have occasion to enter, and fewer understand except in its sketchiest outlines, the authors of this book have projected themselves for the purpose of reducing the confusion to the point where it is possible to see how and why present concepts have arisen and how they interrelate. One being a professor of sociology, the other a probation officer, they bring not only the academic but also the administrative points of view to bear on the task. The product, a highly-readable clarifi-

cation of a many-faceted subject arranged along both historical and functional lines. While designed as a text for use at the college or university level, being part of the publisher's sociology series, it is not an exclusively academic presentation of the existing materials but includes a critical appraisal of theories as well as an evaluation of present institutions. A section devoted to typical case histories and an extended bibliography make the publication into a well-rounded guide which should receive the earnest attention of all who are concerned with the welfare of the young. It should prove especially helpful to the lawyer called upon to handle his first juvenile delinquency case.

PRENTICE-HALL LABOR COURSE, 1951. Dale Yoder, Editor. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1950. Loose-leaf, para. 101-31,352.

The Labor Course here offered, prepared under the guidance of Dale Yoder, Professor of Economics and Director of the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Minnesota, consists of an analysis of all important federal laws and regulations pertaining to labor and employment relations together with a discussion of the general features of workmen's compensation acts and labor arbitration procedures. As the materials are compressed in a few hundred pages, it is obvious that the subjects contained in the course are, necessarily, treated from a bird's eye view. Yet, this very type of treatment makes the book useful and valuable, particularly to one who has no, or at best very little, knowledge of federal labor laws but who wishes to familiarize himself with basic and fundamental concepts.

He may, for example, determine at a glance when the National Labor Relations Board will set aside an election of collective bargaining representatives; may fix the circumstances under which premium pay on non-working days must be considered as part of the regular wage rate under the Fair Labor Standards Act; or may determine which persons are entitled to receive old-age benefits under the Social Security Act. These examples bear eloquent testimony as to the wide scope of the work. The name of the eminent scholar who serves as editor is, itself, a guaranty as to the quality of the publication.

The scope of the work makes it a helpful tool for use in connection with the teaching of labor law. The student may here find the general information in which he will be interested but which he might not get in a regular course on the subject. Such a course, as it should be, is typically designed not so much to convey information as to acquaint the student with basic concepts concerning labor relations. Armed with this useful handbook and quick reference guide, he may then fill in the unsupplied details.