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Editorials

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EDITORIALS

PROGRAM OF THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY

The ninth annual meeting of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology will convene on Monday afternoon, September 3rd, 1917, at 2 o'clock, in the Court of Appeals Room, Saratoga Springs, New York.

The Secretary's office in the Grand Union Hotel, will be open for registration and reception of members during the entire sessions.

FIRST SESSION

Monday, September 3rd, 2 P. M., in Court of Appeals Room.
Annual Address of the President, John P. Briscoe, of Maryland.
Report of Secretary, Edwin M. Abbott, of Pennsylvania.
Report of Treasurer, Bronson Winthrop, of New York.
Report of Executive Board, John H. Wigmore, of Illinois, Chairman.
Report of Committee on "Insanity and Criminal Responsibility," Edwin R. Keedy, of Pennsylvania, Chairman. Discussion.
Report of Committee on "Probation and Suspended Sentence," Herbert C. Parsons, Massachusetts.
Report of Committee on "Public Defender," Harry E. Smoot, of Illinois, Chairman.
Report of Committee on "Drugs and Crime," Francis Fisher Kane, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.
Report of Committee on "Classification and Definition of Crime," Ernest Freund, of Illinois, Chairman.
Report of Committee on "Modernization of Criminal Procedure," Robert W. Millar, of Illinois, Chairman.
Report of Society of Military Law, Henry W. Ballantine, of Illinois, Secretary.
Appointment of Committee on Nominations. 6:30—Annual dinner.

SECOND SESSION

Monday, September 3rd, 8:30 P. M., in Town Hall.
Annual Address, Thomas Mott Osborne, of New York, "Common Sense in Prison Management."
Report of Committee on "Crime and Immigration," Miss Kate Claghorn, of New York, Chairman. Discussion.
Report of Committee on "Sterilization of Criminals," Dr. William A. White, of Washington, D. C., Chairman. Discussion.

Report of Committee on "Indeterminate Sentence, Release on Parole and Pardon," Edward Lindsey, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.

DISCUSSION

THIRD SESSION

Tuesday, September 4th, 2. P. M., in Town Hall.

Report of Committee on "Criminal Statistics," John Koren, of Massachusetts, Chairman.

Report of Committee on "Teaching of Criminalistics in Universities and Colleges," Robert H. Gault, of Illinois, Chairman.

Report of Committee on "State Societies and New Memberships," Harry V. Osborne, of New Jersey, Chairman.

Report of Committee on "Promotion of Institute Measures," Frederic B. Crossley, of Illinois, Chairman. Discussion.

Report of Committee on "Publications," Robert H. Gault, of Illinois, Chairman.

Report of Committee on "Nominations." Election of Officers. Unfinished Business. New Business.

THE NEW YORK PSYCHIATRICAL SOCIETY *RE* CLINICAL
PSYCHOLOGISTS

Resolutions adopted by the New York Psychiatric Society on December 6, 1916, are published at p. 266. All students of psychology unquestioningly agree that in making their diagnoses they are liable to error. In this respect they are in the same class with psychiatrists and specialists in nervous disease. All reputable students of psychology, furthermore, agree that before their diagnoses may be considered as final they must have taken account of "somatic retardation, physical anomalies, and neural defects or diseases." Such students need no warning on these points and none are so clearly aware as they themselves are of the shortcomings of "testers," or so-called "clinical psychologists" who have enjoyed six weeks of training.

In our observation psychologists without medical training who practice regularly or occasionally in the courts, prisons, or in the schools are eager to co-operate with the medical profession. But the pity of it is that in many instances the medical men who are available for assistance at critical junctures are grossly ignorant at the very points at which their knowledge should be most useful to the psychologist, namely, in regard to the normal functions and the diseases of the brain and the nervous system in general. Thus sin may be

imputed to the psychologist that does not belong to him alone.

The article by Mr. E. A. Doll in the present number is an excellent setting forth of the scientific aims and ideals of the "psychological profession."

ROBERT H. GAULT.

MONOGRAPH NO. 3

We are glad to announce that Criminal Science Monograph No. 3, supplement to this JOURNAL, will be ready from the press of Little Brown & Co. about the end of September. It will be a volume of upwards of 325 pages entitled, "The Unmarried Mother." The author is Percy G. Kammerer of Boston. There will be an introduction by Dr. William Healy, Director of the Judge Baker Foundation of Boston, formerly of Chicago. No book on this subject has been published in our country for twenty years. For this reason and because of its quality, Mr. Kammerer's book will find an eager reception.

ROBERT H. GAULT.

PRISON RIOT IN ILLINOIS

Within the week beginning on June 3 disgraceful riots occurred in the state prison at Joliet, Illinois. So formidable was the outbreak that a body of state militia encamped in the vicinity of the city had to be summoned to aid the prison authorities to restore order and to quench the fires that were soon raging in various quarters of the prison.

Certain Chicago papers attributed the disturbance to the "honor system" in particular and in general to "sentimentality" in the treatment of criminals. This "sentimentality" is alleged to have expressed itself with especial virulence in the form of letters addressed to the prisoners by a group of women who are members of a league that devotes itself in part to alleviating in this manner the tedium of the convict's life behind the walls. These letters had been allowed to pass freely to the prisoners, but now the prison authorities cut off the supply, and the riot followed apace.

In the first place it is footless to attribute this affair to the honor system for the obvious reason that there never has been such a system in vogue at Joliet in the sense in which the phrase "honor system" has gained currency in the course of the last few years. Of course, there were "trusties" within the walls—there have probably been

"trusties" in every prison since the year one in the history of penology. There were privileges also for the convicts; among others that of receiving letters some of which happened to be of the ultra sentimental sort such as the *Chicago Tribune* and other papers delighted to quote. The granting of no such privilege, however, is an essential of the honor system. The letters quoted are proof enough of the sentimental quality of some people, viz., the writers. They do not establish the sentimentality of all those who write and speak for progressive penology, and it is silly to cite such inane letters in support of the proposition that the sentimentality of the public is responsible for the Joliet riots. The public may be ever so "sentimental;" every citizen of the commonwealth may be employed in addressing mushy letters to the state's prisoners; but if the prison administration will *intelligently* discriminate between fit and unfit letters and hold up the unfit, it is difficult to understand how "sentimentalism" on the outside, expressed in such letters, can cause prison riots. Responsibility for such affairs rests upon prison authorities themselves and they cannot evade it, as the *Chicago Evening Post* has, well said. They cannot defend themselves against a charge of incompetence by pointing at the public.

While we are thinking of a particular disturbance in a particular prison it may be worth while to say that we shall never have safe, sane, progressive prison administration without intelligent officials who are open-minded toward the results of scientific research in Criminology and willing to try a hand at administration in the light of the best available scientific knowledge in this field. This is a call to strong men. If we are to have weak or ignorant men or both weak and ignorant men in official positions in our penal systems it is better that they follow the easy road: stay in the ruts of custom.

ROBERT H. GAULT.

THE JUDGE BAKER FOUNDATION

The Judge Baker Foundation of Boston is related to the Juvenile Court of that city practically as the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute of Chicago, during the first five years of its history, beginning with 1909, was related to the corresponding court in Cook County, Illinois. It is a clinic, privately endowed, for the intensive study of baffling cases of children who fail to do satisfactorily under probationary treatment. In the language of the charter of the Foundation:

"The corporation is constituted for the purpose of promoting the better understanding of juvenile delinquents and the better ascer-

tainment of those elements and factors in juvenile delinquents which admit of desirable development and the ways and means by which to develop them; establishing and maintaining a clinic, medical, psychological, or other kind, which shall study, examine and make diagnoses, prognoses and reports on juvenile delinquents; conducting such activities as shall advance general and special knowledge of the causes of delinquency and of the care and treatment of delinquents; and generally carrying on civic and educational purposes and thereby establishing and maintaining a living memorial to Harvey Humphry Baker, first Justice of the Boston Juvenile Court."

Judge Baker in the course of his lifetime repeatedly expressed a desire to see the organization in Boston of such an institution as this. He very wisely proposed that the director in charge of work of this character should not be so burdened with cases as to prevent his giving all the time necessary for the most thorough-going scientific analysis of each case. It is understood that in the Foundation as now organized the experts in charge will have the opportunity for the deliberate, painstaking observation of the cases they take for examination, that Judge Baker craved for them.

The court and the people of Boston are especially fortunate in having secured the service of Dr. William Healy as Director of the Foundation. Since 1909 Dr. Healy has distinguished the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute of Chicago. He is especially well qualified for the work because of his great erudition in his specialty, and also because of his practical skill in gaining the confidence of children.

Dr. Healy is an Associate Editor of this JOURNAL and an author of international reputation. Among his best known publications are the following:

The Individual Delinquent, 1915.

Pathological Lying, Stealing and Accusation (Criminal Science Monograph No. 1; Supplement to this JOURNAL), 1915.

Mental Conflicts and Misconduct, 1917.

Epilepsy and Crime, *Illinois Medical Journal*, February, 1913.

Mental Defectives and the Courts, *Journal of Psycho-Aesthetics*, Vol. XV, Oct., 1910.

Chapter on Delinquency and Crime in Relation to Mental Defect or Disorder in Vol. I, of *Modern Treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases*, edited by White and Jelliffe, 1913.

A Pictorial Completion Test, *The Psychological Review*, May, 1914.

Tests for Practical Mental Classification, *Psychological Review Monograph*, No. 54, March 1911. (In collaboration with Dr. Grace M. Fernald.)

ROBERT H. GAULT.