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Crime Commissions and Criminal Procedure in the United States Since 1920--A Bibliography-- January 1920-June 1927

Esther Conner

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CRIME COMMISSIONS AND CRIMINAL
PROCEDURE IN THE UNITED
STATES SINCE 1920

A BIBLIOGRAPHY

January, 1920-June, 1927¹

ESTHER CONNER

INTRODUCTION

The high rate of crime in the United States has resulted in a country wide movement against crime. The most satisfactory organization formed is the crime commission or some variation from it, which has been either National, state or city in scope. Each has had the same purpose, that is to evolve some remedial measures and to arouse public interest. The problem includes the study of statistics of present and past crime, the causes, the criminal himself, the criminal laws, their enforcement, criminal procedure, the preventive measures, and the method of punishment. Mr. Raymond Moley of Columbia University and the National crime commission says, "A commission serves two purposes; it may, on the basis of carefully gathered facts, formulate intelligent remedies and at the same time develop the public interest necessary to the improvement of conditions."

This bibliography has material gathered from the various crime commissions, articles telling of their work or of their organization together with material published on reforms of criminal procedure already worked out or tentative suggestions for reforms by eminent scholars of criminal law and procedure.

The arrangement of the bibliography is as follows: Bibliographies, covering part of the subject—General procedure, which includes the material in a broad way, that is not citing any particular state or city as examples—National crime commissions, discussing the organization and the work done by the commission—Crime commissions and criminal procedure, which are arranged by states and cities which have made recent studies of crime. The states are arranged alphabetically. The cities are under their respective states.

¹Presented to the Library School in the University of Wisconsin.

Short forms for the periodicals, *Annals of the American Academy of political and social science*, and *Journal of American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology* are used.

Attention is especially called to the American year book for 1926, as it has under crime commissions a list of all the states and cities having crime commissions or similar organizations. This list is inclusive of some commissions not listed in this bibliography, it being impossible to secure information or material from all.

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BIBLIOGRAPHIES

California state library. Law and legislative reference dept. Bibliography of criminal law and procedure. Apr., 1926. The library, 10c.

This bibliography is much broader than the present bibliography is intended to be. It includes laws and procedure, both American and foreign; its scope in matter of time is greater; it includes text books. It is included because of its entries in criminal procedure.

Jenkins, F. W. Crime prevention and crime repression; a selected bibliography. Russell Sage foundation library, Feb., 1927, bulletin, No. 81.

This bibliography considers crime from the sociological point of view. Contains entries on crime commissions and recent procedure. Some of the entries are of earlier date than is the aim of the present bibliography.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN GENERAL

Alter, G. E. Securing a model of criminal procedure (in American Bar Association. Report. 1924, v. 49, pp. 181-190).

Shows the urgent need for reform in criminal procedure, using the state of Pennsylvania as a specific example. Points out a few of the articles of a code for criminal procedure framed by the Pennsylvania commission but not yet adopted by the state Legislature.

American Law Institute. A plan for the preparation of a code of criminal procedure. (In its Proceedings. Nov. 20, 1925, pp. 495-524.)

A criticism of the present procedure with a tentative outline of a new form.

Bettman, Alfred. Criminal justice in America. American Bar Association Journal, July, 1925, v. 11, p. 455-460.

"Possibility of improvement by administration and procedural reforms in connection with criminal prosecution." *Subtitle.*

Burdick, C. K. Suggestions for reform in criminal procedure through state action (in American Bar Association. Report. 1925, v. 50, pp. 679-688).

Same article (in American Bar Association Journal, Aug., 1925, v. 11, p. 510-515. Main body of text the same.

Criminal procedure which constitutionally may be made by states through amendments or statutory enactments.

Chute, C. L. Rational crime treatment. Review of Reviews. May, 1923, v. 67, p. 521-526.

Points out the faults of the present system, giving instances from real life. Makes suggestions for reform.

General intelligence; an American draft code of criminal procedure. Law Times, Dec. 11, 1926, v. 162, p. 480-481.

Gives the English point of view of the new code of criminal procedure recently compiled by the National crime commission. Also summarizes the twenty articles of the code.

Hadley, H. S. Criminal justice in America; present conditions historically considered. American Bar Association Journal, Oct., 1925, v. 10, pp. 674-679.

Discusses why suggested reforms should be adopted. Shows the lack of any consensus of opinion as to the necessity of reform.

— Reform of criminal procedure. Law and Justice, July, 1923, v. 10, pp. 396-406.

Discusses two forms of criminal procedure, practical and abstract.

Hallam, Oscar. Need of better information as to crime and criminal procedure (in American Bar Association. Report. 1925, v. 50, pp. 660-678).

Discusses the needs of better criminal procedure; difficulties in uniform methods of handling cases and gives specific instances in different kinds of crime. Urges the formation of some sort of an organization such as the Chicago crime commission, in every state.

Holden, C. R. Public interest in crime (in American Bar Association. Report. 1925, v. 50 p. 728-741.)

This paper was given at the forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Bar Association. It is a general survey of the crime situation; considers the money involved in apprehending criminals; the faults in criminal procedure; the value of crime commissions or similar organizations in controlling crime.

Johnstone, Alan. Suggestions for reform in criminal procedure. *Annals of the American Academy*, May 1926, v. 125, p. 94-96.

Point out where reforms are needed and give suggestions for making them.

Kavanagh, M. A. Improvement of administration of criminal justice by exercise of judicial power. *American Bar Association Journal*, April, 1925, v. 11, p. 217-223.

Describes the criminal conditions in this country and displays the appalling tendencies of their growth and failure of the present criminal procedure to conflict and offers suggestions for change.

Kirchwey, G. W. Breasting the crime wave. *Survey*, April 15, 1927, v. 58, p. 69-71.

Tells of the efforts of the American bar association and undertakings of individual associations, namely the Chicago crime commission, Cleveland association for criminal justice, Baltimore criminal justice commission, National crime commission, and the New York state commission.

Lewis, W. D. Work of the American law institute in criminal procedure. *Annals of the American Academy*, May, 1926, v. 125, pp. 85-91.

Summary of crime conditions in the United States. Tells of work of institute and obstacles in way of enforcing a new code after it is drafted.

Mikell, W. E. Criminal procedure; defects in administration. *Annals of the American Academy*, May, 1926. v. 125, p. 91-93.

Points out where revision is needed.

Millar, R. W. Modernization of criminal procedure. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Nov., 1920, v. 11, pp. 345-367.

Ten suggestions for improvement of criminal procedure, given in the form of questions followed by discussion of each as answers.

Miller, Justin. Problem of criminal procedure. *Annals of the American Academy*, May, 1926, v. 125, p. 96-98.

Many difficulties in revision of criminal law, among them the proper selection of steps of procedure. Also the need of properly trained and chosen officers and the lack of administrative supervision and leadership.

Oare, L. J. Some fossils of criminal procedure. *Indiana Law Journal*, March, 1926, v. 1, p. 135-138.

Points out defects in general in the present criminal procedure.

Reynold, J. B. Criminal justice; its simplification, classification and better adaptation. *Journal of American Judicature Society*, April, 1923, v. 6, p. 173-176.

"Brief basis for study of criminal law problems outlined by James Bronson Reynolds, Esq., president of the American Institute of Criminal Law."
Subtitle.

— Proposed reform of American criminal Law. *Yale Law Journal*, Feb., 1923, v. 32, p. 368-375.

A complete report by the same author (in *American Bar Association Report*. 1922, v. 47, p. 424-432.)

Points out that in different sections of the country that laws concerning criminal procedure have not been changed since the country was first settled. Followed by a discussion of the recommendations suggested by the American Bar Association. Says that most of them are of high value and worthy of adoption, but that some are too sweeping in their measures.

Shick, R. P. Simplifying criminal procedure in lower courts. *Annals of the American Academy*, May 1926. v. 125, p. 112-119.

Shows what the country's problem is in regard to crime. Tells what Detroit, Michigan, Canada, New York, Maryland, and Connecticut have done in way of remedying crime. Sums up remedy for whole country.

Smith, F. D. Criminal justice in America. *American Bar Association Journal*, Dec., 1925, v. 11, p. 797-799.

A reply to Mr. Hadley's speech, "Criminal justice in America," They agree in part. The most of the article gives the points in which the two men disagree. Following this article is a short rejoinder by Mr. Hadley.

Survey and statement of the defects in criminal justice by H. S. Hadley, W. E. Mikell and J. G. Milburn, Apr. 19, 1925. (In *American Law Institute. Proceedings*. 1925. Pp. 439-493.)

Part 1. A survey of the amount of crime. 2. Defects in criminal procedure. 3. Criminal procedure in the United States. 4. Defects in law of criminal procedure in the United States. 5. Uncertainties and inconsistencies in substantive criminal law. 6. Recommendations.

Part 3. also in *American Bar Association Journal*, May, 1925, v. 11, p. 297-299. Gives a summary by state and a classified analysis of the respective rights of the state and of the defendant in the trial of a criminal case.

Part 4, also in *American Bar Association Journal*, May, 1925, v. 11, p. 299-301. As shown in part 3, there is a general uniformity in criminal procedure in the United States. Shows that the law is defective in its use of useless technicalities and the use of technicalities not even consistent with each other.

Part 5, also in *American Bar Association Journal*, Nov. 1925, v. 11, p. 738-741. Points out four cases in which American criminal law is uncertain and cites cases as examples.

NATIONAL CRIME COMMISSIONS

Davidson, F. T. *The National Crime Commission* (in Kirby, J. P. comp. *Criminal justice*. 1926, p. 308-314. Wilson, \$2.40)

Discusses the organization of the National Crime Commission, giving a list of the members. A short note which follows tells of the appointment of a committee, chosen from their number, to frame a new code of criminal procedure. The latter note was also published in the *New York Times*, Dec. 23, 1925.

Outline of code of criminal procedure. *American Bar Association Journal*, Oct., 1926, v. 12, p. 690-694.

National Crime Commission makes statement of method by which states may legally adopt a new code drafted by the commission.

National Crime Commission (in *World Almanac*. 1927, p. 175. *New York World*, \$1.00.)

Gives a list of the members of the commission and tells its purpose. Mentions that New Hampshire had first.

Prentiss, M. O. War on the growing menace of crime. *Current History*, Oct., 1925, v. 23, p. 1-8.

Mr. Prentiss, one of the organizers of the National crime commission, points out the alarming increase of crime and asserts that it is the lack of punishment and the laxness of law. Summarizes the program of the National Crime Commission.

Stutsman, J. O. Commissions on crime (in his *Curing the Criminal*. 1926, pp. 379-392. Macmillan, \$2.50).

Argument that we are not scientific in our effort to correct crime, that is in uniform legislation. Tells of different organizations and their work in curbing crime. Lays stress on the National Crime Commission.

Wigmore, J. H. National Crime Commission; what will it achieve? *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Nov., 1925, v. 16, pp. 312-315.

Lists members of commission. The author feels that the National Crime Commission is an organization of little power. Urges state organizations.

Will enlist nation in fight on crime. *New York Times*, April 29, 1926, v. 75, p. 25.

After a two days' conference in Washington, the National Crime Commission prepares a plan to organize co-operating groups in all the states, which President Coolidge endorses.

Other articles telling of the National Crime Commission and its work are: Abolish loopholes for bandits and murders, *Civic Alliance Bulletin*, Jan. 1, 1927, No. 523; Mobilizing against crime, *New York Times*, April 11, 1926. Section 9, p. 13; New international year book, 1925, there is a discussion of the National Crime Commission; Put anti-crime commission on national basis, *Chicago Daily Tribune*, Aug. 13, 1925; Want new law code in fight on crime. *New York Times*, July 15, 1926, v. 75 p. 25; Wants sound law regulating pistols, *New York Times*, July 12, 1926. v. 75, p. 21; Work of the National Crime Commission, *American Bar Association*. Report, 1926. v. 51, p. 233-237.

CRIME COMMISSIONS AND REFORMS IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN STATES AND CITIES

GENERAL SURVEYS

Crime commissions. *Law & Bank*, Jan., Feb., 1927, v. 20, pp. 5-8.

An ironic summary of the need, the establishment, and final result of a crime commission.

Crime commissions. *Law Notes*, Sept. 1925, v. 29, p. 101-102.

An editorial article that gives quite a different view of crime commissions. It says: "That crime commissions seem a well intentioned mistake, another addition to the amateurs meddling futilely if not harmfully in the workings of the government."

Crime commissions and criminal statistics (in Kirby, J. P., comp. *Criminal justice* 1926. Pp. 298-303. Wilson, \$2.40).

Discusses the Cleveland survey; criminal statistics; the fact that money has been provided for complete survey of criminal procedure; the National Crime Commission; and the new criminal code to be framed in New York.

Hallam, Oscar. Movements for better law enforcements to date. *American Bar Association*. Report, 1926. v. 51, p. 680-692.

Discusses the following states and cities and institutions, as to what they have done in the problem of better law enforcements concerning crime. California, New York, Massachusetts, Harvard law school, Michigan, Louisiana, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, Chicago, Cleveland, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Kansas City and, closing with summary of what we may require in procedure.

Hadley, N. S. Movements to check crime (in American year book, 1926. Pp. 622-625. Macmillan, \$7.50).

Tells of the activities in the legal profession to check crime, noting the appointment by the American Law Institute, of a committee to investigate defects in the administration of criminal justice. Summarizes the distinctive features of the Missouri crime survey; speaks of the New York crime commission and the National crime commission. Lists the state and local organizations that have organized to check crime.

Kirchwey, G. W. Crime waves and crime remedies. Survey, March 1, 1926, v. 55, p. 593-597.

General discussion of previous crime situation compared with the present. Followed by an examination of crime commissions and considers them as a solution with a list of the more prominent ones.

Moley, Raymond. State crime commissions; what they are and how they should be organized. 1926. N. Y. National Crime Commission. Pamphlet.

A manual for state crime commissions, whether publicly or privately organized. Also contains the law passed in New York State for a crime commission.

Wants all states to seek crime data. New York Times, March 14, 1927, v. 76, p. 40.

Richard W. Child urges all states to make a study of the crime situation and cites the New York commission's work to show its aid to legislation and praises the Baumes law.

CALIFORNIA

California. Commission for the reform of criminal procedure. Report to the legislature. Sacramento, Published by the state, 1927. Pamphlet.

General summary of crime conditions given in the introduction. Gives three primary recommendations, which are, promptness in filing information and proceedings prior to trial, promptness in bringing case to trial, promptness in hearing of appeal. The next thirty pages devoted to statutory changes, advisable. There is a good index.

— Reforming crime laws. New York Times, Nov. 2, 1926.

Lists some of the innovations in crime laws of California made possible by the state crime commission.

California's greatest opportunity. Saturday Evening Post, Feb., 26, 1927, v. 199, p. 26.

California's great opportunity is an editorial discussing the California crime commission, comparing its findings with those of Eastern cities. Points out the laxity of the California laws and gives some proposed new sections, comparing them with the provisions in the Baumes Law of New York.

To reform criminal procedure. American Bar Association Journal, Apr., 1926, v. 12, p. 217.

Tells of the Governor of California appointing a committee for the reform of criminal procedure. Gives the names of the men appointed and tells something of their previous work along that line.

Los Angeles

Dykstra, C. A. Los Angeles moves to reduce crime. *National Municipal Review*, Mar., 1923, v. 12, p. 157-158.

Gives the ten items constituting legislative and constitutional change brought about by the newly organized commission.

GEORGIA

Georgia. Public Welfare Department. Crime and the Georgia courts. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Aug., 1925, v. 16, p. 169-218.

A statistical analysis of crime in Georgia, covering the criminal side of the superior courts in Fulton, Bibb, Lowndes, Randolph and Tuft counties. It also covers the criminal side of these courts in the cities, except Randolph county which has no city courts. There are many graphs showing the increase of crime in these counties. The counties chosen are taken as typical, ranging from largest populated to smallest.

Bettman, Alfred. Crime and the Georgia courts. *American Bar Association Journal*, Mar., 1926, v. 12, pp. 197-198.

A review of the above report.

ILLINOIS

Chamberlin, H. B. Proposed Illinois bureau of criminal records and statistics. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Feb., 1922, v. 12, pp. 518-528.

A bill is given for an act in relation to the collection, use and preservation of data, information and records concerning crimes and criminals and complaints relating to crimes, and provides penalties for misconduct. Followed by a discussion of the development and the operating of the Chicago crime commission.

Clark, H. J. Crime measures in the legislature. *Criminal Justice, Journal of the Chicago crime commission*, Feb., 1927.

Deck, J. L. Proposed reforms in Illinois criminal law and procedure. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Nov., 1921, v. 12, pp. 381-389.

Same article in the *Chicago Legal News*, Jan., 1922, v. 54, pp. 206-207. Gives definite suggestions for reform in criminal law of the state.

Chicago

Abbot, Edith. Recent statistics relating to crime in Chicago. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Nov., 1922, v. 13, pp. 329-358.

Gives statistics of crime in Chicago from 1910-1921. Comments on the Chicago crime commission, making special mention of the bulletin which discusses the drop in murder rates due to the work of the commission.

Carter, C. F. Carnival of crime in the United States. *Current History*, Feb., 1922, v. 15, pp. 753-761.

Gives statistics pointing to the increasing amount of crime in the United States. Compares our way of handling crime with the Canadian. Closes with a suggested remedy, citing Chicago crime commission as an example, embodying part of its program in the article.

Chicago. Crime Commission. Annual reports. Bulletin, 10, Jan. 19, 1920; 17, Jan. 31, 1921; 22, Feb. 10, 1922; 27, Feb. 8, 1923; 31, Mar. 1, 1924.

The first bulletin gives the constitution under which the association is organized, its purpose and reports of committees. The later reports give the findings of the committee, what work was accomplished each year, and status of the organization in the community.

— Chicago murder rate drops. Bulletin 14, Oct. 6, 1920.

Shows how crime commission has helped in reducing number of murders in the city. Comparative statistics given.

— Striking at safe blowers. Bulletin 19, June 15, 1921.

An illustration of the work of Chicago crime commission in its fight on professional criminals.

— Crime trend downward. Bulletin 26, Oct. 25, 1922.

Same in *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Nov., 1922, v. 13, pp. 467-470.

Figures show the reduction in major crimes. Tells how Chicago Crime Commission has helped. Specific instances are cited and detailed statistics are given.

— Agree on jail program. Bulletin, 28, May 1, 1923.

Immediate improvement of health and sanitation in county institution effected by crime commission committee and health commission, sheriff and jailer.

— Concerning pardons, paroles and jail bonds in criminal cases. Bulletin, Mar. 29, 1924.

Shows abuses of the above mentioned forms.

— Murder checks needed. Bulletin 32, July 23, 1924.

Points out the need of checks in murder cases, according to survey of conditions in Chicago.

— In crime conference. Bulletin 36, Dec. 10, 1924, pp. 1-20.

The officials of city and county, called together by crime commission to consider the entire situation of crime today.

— Criminal courts in 1925. Bulletin, Feb. 1, 1926.

Shows degree of progress, conviction's gain, probation increase, failure to arrest, voids indictment and bond grips loosens.

— More money needed. Bulletin, July 8, 1926.

Crime commissions resources for whole year less than one dangerous criminal group collected for a single trial. Also important undertakings of commission outlined.

— Revision of criminal law. Bulletin 46, Dec. 21, 1926, pp. 1-8.

Address by Justice F. A. Thompson of Illinois Supreme Court to Chicago crime commission. Points out remedy is with people; delay due to failure of judges to devote time to task; suggests removal of administration of criminal law from partisan politics and shows where reform is needed, example, indeterminate sentence and pardon power.

Other articles telling of the Chicago crime commission and its work are: How the business men of Chicago are fighting crime, *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Nov., 1920, v. 11, pp. 386-397; Cost of crime in Chicago, *Motor View*, Sept., 1924; To reduce crime get after the criminal, *Chicago Commerce*, Dec. 19, 1925; Speedy justice in criminal cases, *American Bar Association Journal*, Nov., 1921, v. 7, pp. 598-600, also in *Chicago Crime*

Commission Bulletin, Sept. 12, 1921, pp. 1-7; Fighting crime in Chicago, Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, May, 1920, v. 11, pp. 21-28, also in Chicago Crime Commission Bulletin, May, 1920, pp. 21-28.

INDIANA

Robinson, J. J. Proposals for the improvement of the administration of criminal justice in Indiana. Indiana Law Journal, Dec., 1926, v. 2, pp. 217-246.

Purpose of article to set out certain proposals for amendment in criminal procedure, which have been endorsed by the committee on criminal procedure and judicial administration of National crime commission. Proposal number 33 is the creation of a non-salaried crime commission.

— Report of the progress of criminal law referendum. Indiana Law Journal, Jan., 1927, v. 2, pp. 316-321.

Takes each proposal as stated in the December number of this Journal and tells of the vote in the legislature. Four are rejected. Proposal number 33, suggestion legislative action establishing a state crime commission is one of the four.

— Enactment of the 1927 general assembly for the improvement of the administration of criminal justice in Indiana. Indiana Law Journal, Apr., 1927, v. 2, pp. 552-556.

Gives in brief the changes to be made in criminal procedure in Indiana. Gives the section number in Burns which is being amended.

MARYLAND

Bond, C. T. The Maryland practice of trying criminal cases by judges alone, without juries. American Bar Association Journal, Nov., 1925, v. 11, pp. 699-702.

A discussion of the history and development of such a method and its value. Other states and cities have become interested in it.

Baltimore

Baltimore. Criminal justice commission. Quarterly report. Bulletin, Mar. 31, 1923.

Defines the commission and gives its purpose. Tells of its cooperation with the departments of government.

— Annual report. 1923.

Made up of graphs, charts and tables of different kinds of crime, showing the per cent of unpunished crime with comments concerning it. A chart showing relative standing of Baltimore in relation to police protection. Comparison of Baltimore with other cities.

— Quarterly report. Bulletin, Sept. 30, 1925.

Gives the statistics kept by the commission. Compares Baltimore and its relation to crime with New York.

— Annual report. 1925.

Shows definite progress in the handling of crime in Baltimore. Statistics give numbers of crimes reported and their subsequent treatment. Tables showing the difference in arrests and convictions and unpunished crime for 1924-1925.

— Annual report. 1926.

Shows how many of the reported crimes are followed by arrests, how many of those arrested are juveniles, how many are dismissed by the police

magistrates, the grand jury action in each case, the dismissals by the State's attorney's office, the criminal court disposition and the number of cases of probation.

— Quarterly report. Bulletin, Mar. 31, 1927.

A specific example is given showing that by efforts of the commission justice has been speeded up in Baltimore. Two special studies of the commission—Release by habeas corpus from Maryland reformatories—Probation and penal treatment are published in the bulletin. Tables showing crime statistics from 1924-1927 are given.

Hepbron, J. M. Baltimore. Criminal justice commission. *Annals of the American Academy*, May, 1926, v. 125, pp. 103-106.

Tells of the organization of the Baltimore criminal justice commission in 1923 and of its work since; of its discovery of the inadequacy of the probation department; and of the results and benefits of the commission.

— Crime and punishment. *Scientific Monthly*, May, 1927, v. 24, pp. 426-431.

Discusses local crime commissions, their origin, their purpose and accomplishments, emphasizing the Baltimore commission and its work.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. Chamber of commerce. Municipal and metropolitan affairs, committee. Facing the problem of crime (in *Massachusetts law quarterly*, May, 1926, v. 11, p. v.

Defines a crime commission and its duties, being to investigate the problem of crime, its causes and prevention. States problem is fourfold; prevention of a criminal, apprehension of the criminal, prosecution of the criminal, punishment of the criminal. Recommends improved administration rather than additional laws.

Massachusetts. Special commission to investigate the criminal law. Report, House, no. 224. (This commission appointed under chapter 34 of the resolves of 1923.)

Same article in *Massachusetts Law Quarterly*, Jan., 1924, v. 9, appendix separately paged.

Gives the resolves, chapter 34, appointing the commission; gives their duties and the findings of the commission. Discusses some of the laws of the state on crime.

MICHIGAN

Michigan. Commission of inquiry into criminal procedure. Report. Lansing, 1927. Pam.

Needs of a new criminal procedure pointed out and comments on methods of different states which were studied. The report explains its contents thus: "A simple outline of the changes is submitted so that any practicing attorney may easily find the line of demarcation between the old and the new. Such amendments or corrections as your honorable body may deem wise may be readily and easily made without a revision or re-vamping of the structure of our code or the present law." An outline of the proposed code follows.

Michigan's "One Man Grand Jury." *Journal of American Judicature Society*, Dec., 1924, v. 8, pp. 121-122.

"Judge Pliny W. Marsh tells how Michigan State Bar Association devised procedure of inquiry to expedite justice which is more practical than grand jury." *Subtitle.*

Detroit

An efficient criminal court. *Journal of the American Judicature Society*, June, 1922, v. 6, pp. 18-21.

A report showing the results of the unified court after a second year.

An analytical table showing the number of cases handled in 1919-1921. A review of the administrative system of the court.

Cleaning up Detroit. *Journal of American Judicature Society*, Aug., 1920, v. 4, pp. 38-44.

"A unified criminal court makes an unexcelled record for efficiency.

Points way to solution of great crime problem through the court. A summary of conditions in Detroit before new method adopted, given." *Subtitle.*

Detroit reduces crime 58 per cent. *Journal of the American Judicature Society*, Apr., 1922, v. 5, pp. 165-172.

New unified court gives an account of the crime record during past year, and a table showing that the total of major crimes for 1921 was below that for previous five years and 58 per cent below the record for 1920.

Other articles on this subject are: Detroit's new model criminal court, *Journal of Criminal Law*, Nov., 1920, v. 11, pp. 398-412. Also in *Chicago Legal News*, Dec. 30, 1920, v. 53, pp. 179-180+; Detroit solves crime problem through unified court, *Journal of the American Judicature Society*, Apr., 1921, v. 4, pp. 189-191; Detroit's unified criminal court, *American Judicature Society*, Oct., 1921, v. 5, pp. 83-95.

MINNESOTA

Brown, C. L. Matters to be considered by the Minnesota crime commission. *Minnesota Law Review*, Dec., 1922, v. 7, pp. 1-10.

Remarks made by Chief Justice Brown, chairman, at the opening session of the Minnesota crime commission, June 3, 1922. Suggests methods to be followed in stemming the tidal wave of crime sweeping over Minnesota, United States and world, and criticises present procedure.

Minnesota. Crime commission. Report, 1923. Minneapolis. Pam.

Gives the purpose for appointment of a state commission in Minnesota.

Lists some of the matter of substantive law, in respect to the suppression of crime and the punishment of offenders to be considered by the commission and the remedy. The report made by the committee concerning its investigation is also included.

Minnesota. Crime commission. Report. *Minnesota Law Review*, Supp., Jan., 1927, v. 11, pp. 1-77.

Contains a summary of the activities of the commission, its origin and the points involved in the crime situation of the state. The report has been limited to the field of criminal law and its administration. Period covered 1924. Each instance of report of arrest or crime of that year followed up.

The criminal. *American Law Review*, Jan., Feb., 1927, v. 61, pp. 140-144.

Part of the above report of the Minnesota crime commission for 1926.

MISSOURI

Missouri association for criminal justice. The Missouri crime survey. 1926, Macmillan, \$6.

Edited by Raymond Moley. Gives an analysis of the operation of the government of an American state in its enforcement of laws which deal with serious crime. In making the study, cases were taken from a wide assortment of counties of the state of Missouri in a fairly characteristic period. There were no attempts to fix personal or official wrong doing.

Hadley, H. S., and Barrett, J. W. Necessary changes in criminal procedure (in Missouri association for criminal justice). The Missouri crime survey, 1926, pp. 347-374.

Changes that seem necessary as conclusive results of the survey are discussed under headings Procedural changes to be effected by amendment of existing statutes, and Fundamental changes in procedure.

Moley, Raymond. Administration of criminal justice in Missouri. Missouri association for criminal justice. 1926. Pam.

A summary of Missouri crime survey based entirely on complete report issued in order to reach a larger number of people with the hope of a more complete understanding of the situation.

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NEW JERSEY

New Jersey. Crime commission. New Jersey board to map crime war. New York Times, Nov. 16, 1926.

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Gives the names of men on commission and something of their plans in their study of crime situations in New Jersey.

NEW YORK

New York. Act to provide for the appointment of a temporary commission to examine the crime situation, the administration of justice in criminal cases and punishment for crime and to make an appropriation therefor (Ch. 460, pp. 808-810. Laws of New York, 149 session, 1926).

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Tells of creation of commission by the chapter 460 of laws, 1926, gives members of commission, comments on the effectiveness of Baumes law, discusses Pistol Bill, defects of parole system, control of released convicts, probation, penal institutions, juries, etc. Urges the perpetuation of the commission or a similar organization.

New York. Baumes laws. Analysis of the Baumes laws of the state of New York (in World almanac, 1927, pp. 173-175).

A summary and analysis of the recent amendments and additions to the Code of criminal procedure and the penal law, enacted by the New York State Legislature in 1926.

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Other articles on the Baumes law and the New York crime commission are: Baumes board asks 84 curbs on crime, *New York Times*, Mar. 2, 1927, p. 1; Criminal law and procedure in New York, *Columbia Law Review*, Mar., 1926, v. 26, pp. 253-262; New York criminal law of 1926, *American Bar Association Journal*, June, 1926, v. 12, pp. 386-387; Picnic in crookdom, *American Review of Reviews*, Feb., 1927, v. 75, pp. 155-163; Protecting society from the criminal, *Criminal Justice*, Apr., 1927.

NORTH CAROLINA

Steiner, J. F. North Carolina crime studies. *North Carolina Law Review*, Dec., 1926, v. 5, pp. 30-38.

Dr. Steiner, Professor of social technology at University of North Carolina comments on the crime commissions and their work; also the form of the Missouri crime survey and the form of the Georgia survey of criminal justice, and points out their means of approach to the problem. Also gives what the approach to the study of crime now underway in North Carolina is. The purpose of the study is to serve the state by collecting and classifying all possible data concerning crime and methods of dealing with it in all sections of the state.

OHIO

Cleveland

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The survey is edited by Roscoe Pound and Felix Frankfurter. Part 1, Police administration by R. B. Fosdick; Part 2, Prosecution by H. F. Burns; Part 3, Criminal courts by R. H. Smith and H. B. Ehrman; Part 4, Correctional and penal treatment by R. G. Lewis; Part 5, Medical science and criminal justice, by H. M. Adler; Part 6, Legal education in Cleveland, by A. M. Koles; Part 7, Newspapers and criminal justice, by M. K. Wisheart; Part 8, Criminal justice and American city, by Roscoe Pound.

Survey of criminal justice in Cleveland. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 1921, v. 12, pp. 471-473.

Survey exhibits appropriate respect for existing machinery of the law and its officers, both executive and judiciary. It is temperate, painstaking, and carefully analytical. Its recommendations are equally temperate and conservative, but they make clear that serious and widespread evils must be met by equally serious and comprehensive remedies.

Matson, C. K. Five years after (in J. P. Kirby. Selected articles on criminal justice. 1926, pp. 298-303. Wilson, \$2.40).

"An appraisal of the results of survey of criminal justice in Cleveland."

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Toledo

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A report of the findings of the committee of the Toledo crime survey.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia

Kane, F. F. The report of the Philadelphia crimes survey committee. Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, May, 1926; Aug., 1926, v. 17, pp. 159-160, and 310-327.

The first article is quite short, criticising the survey in content and method of procedure. The second analyzes the content of the report step by step and points out wherein it falls short.

Philadelphia. Law association. Report of crimes survey committee. 1926. Pub. by association. Pam.

Part 1, Preliminary consideration; Part 2, Agencies of criminal administration; Part 3, Pursuit of the offender; Part 4, Adjudication of the offenses; Part 5, Securing the presence of the accused and the witness for the prosecution; Part 6, Effect of the conviction and the discharge or acquittal upon the rights and the liabilities of the accused; Part 7, Criminal administration in its numerical aspect; Part 8, The criteria of successful administration applied.

TENNESSEE

Memphis

Paine, Rowlett. Crime prevention (in Memphis. Health Department. Study of violent death, pp. 32-38. Pam.).

Discusses crime situation in general giving specific examples of different crimes in Memphis and Tennessee. Followed by the suggestion by author, the mayor of Memphis, for a crime commission, outlining briefly its duties.

APPENDIX

CRIME COMMISSIONS

Moley, Raymond. Crime commissions and the crime problem. *Catholic Charities Review*, Oct., 1926, v. 10, pp. 303-305.
Not examined.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Crime board named by New Hampshire. *New York Times*, June 1, 1926, v. 75, p. 12.

F. T. Davison of National crime commission tells of the New Hampshire and the organization of the first crime commission. Gives names of the members. Urges other states to form such commissions.

Rhode Island. Governor Pothier recommends the establishment of a commission charged with making a thorough investigation of the criminal laws and with recommendation of such changes as may be necessary and advisable in order that the criminal statutes may be strengthened and revised in the interest of prompt and effective administration.

Governor's message, 1927, indexed in the Public Affairs Information Service, April, 1927.

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