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Current Notes

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CURRENT NOTES

NEWMAN F. BAKER [ED.]

Northwestern University Law School
Chicago, Illinois

Philadelphia Criminal Justice Association—The principal features of the program of the Philadelphia Criminal Justice Association are the maintenance untouched of the present organization of the Police Bureau; a permanent nonpolitical head of the Department of Public Safety; abolition of the police magistrates or the radical improvement of their methods and the establishment of some effective system of discipline for them; the abolition of the Coroner's office, the consolidation of city and county, and the radical reorganization of the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

To effect all of these changes there will have to be amendments to the City Charter, the Constitution of the State, and state legislation, but they undoubtedly would encourage economy and efficiency. The program is attracting widespread interest in the Philadelphia region. The latest report of the Association shows the interesting fact that there was less crime during the third quarter of 1931 than during the second quarter, or during the third quarter of 1930, viz:

3rd Quarter of 1931....2024
2nd Quarter of 1931....2328
3rd Quarter of 1930....2561

There were about 300 fewer cases of major crime in Philadelphia

during the third quarter of 1931 than during the second quarter.

Considering the number of reported crimes—by offenses—it was found that there were fewer cases in certain offenses during this quarter than during the second quarter of 1931, viz., burglaries dropped from 789 to 760, larceny over \$50 from 483 to 372, and robbery from 320 to 155. Murders and aggravated assaults increased.

New Committee on Prison Industries—George Gordon Battle, President of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, announces the appointment of a national advisory committee on institutional industries which is designed further to assist prison authorities in the reorganization and development of prison industries.

Mr. Battle states that the new committee is ready to receive and advise upon plans tentatively worked out by State officials or organizations, seeking to develop adequate systems of employment for prisons and institutional labor.

On the newly formed committee are: George Gordon Battle, Chairman; Hugh Frayne, New York representative of the American Federation of Labor and Vice-President of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor; E. J. Volz, President of the International

Photo Engravers' Union of North America; Noël Sargent, manager of the industrial relations department of the National Association of Manufacturers; LeRoy Hodges, Secretary, National Association of State Chambers of Commerce; A. F. Allison, Secretary, International Association of Garment Manufacturers; G. A. Renard, Secretary-Treasurer, National Association of Purchasing Agents; Julia K. Jaffray, Chairman, division of correction, General Federation of Women's Clubs; E. Stagg Whitin, President, Associates for Government Service, Inc.; Mark A. Daly, Secretary, Associated Industries of New York State, Inc.; John Sullivan, President, New York State Federation of Labor.

New Pistol Law—Possession of pistols in New York State has been placed on a new basis under a law which went into effect October 1. At that time the 185,000 pistol permits in force throughout the Commonwealth became void. The granting of new or renewed permits must hereafter be attended by the registration of applicants' fingerprints and photographs. Renewals will be for only one year at a time.

The law requiring identification is an elaboration of the New York Police Department regulations which have been in effect for several years. The fingerprinting of applicants in New York City was discontinued for a time, but the new State law brings again the restrictions which the city police have long felt desirable.

In a statement made to the New York Times, Commissioner Mulrooney is quoted as stating that no State law will stop the carrying of guns by criminals, but the new

statute will make it impossible any longer for a criminal suspect, arrested on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon, to escape because he can produce a permit granted without restriction by an up-State judge. This in itself is regarded as a great help to the police.

"Nothing will stop the crook from carrying a gun," said Commissioner Mulrooney, "but with this State law we can at least make it difficult for him to gain a permit."

Commissioner Mulrooney emphasized the need of national legislation strictly limiting the output and distribution of weapons. Not only is there no such law, but the State laws are widely at variance. Several States near New York have no law against the sale of pistols without a permit, and only too often a gangster accused of murder is found to have a pistol which he bought in a neighboring State.

New York Legislation—The legislature of New York at the recent extraordinary session failed to pass a bill introduced by Senator Desmond of Orange county providing for an eight-hour day and one day a week rest for guards and other uniformed employes in state prisons and reformatories.

However, a number of other laws designed to curb crime were enacted. One of these sets up a new definition for a "disorderly person" with a view to making it easier for police to reach racketeers. The new pistol permits are discussed above. It should be noted here, however, that one enactment forbids pawnbrokers to make loans upon pistols or other concealed weapons and penalties are increased from five to twenty-five years on conviction of a felony while armed

if a stolen automobile or stolen license plates are used in the commission of the crime.

Southern California Legal Aid Clinic—The legal aid clinic at the University of Southern California was established in 1929 and since then has handled 3541 cases referred to it by the courts, social welfare agencies, the police, physicians, attorneys, public officials, and private individuals. Leon Thomas David is director. Director David is a member of the Board of Directors of the League of California Municipalities, representing the attorney's division of the League. He is also a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations. This committee is to convene in New York in January to survey the need for the extension of legal aid service, and to report on the work of the 35 legal aid member groups particularly in relation to present economic conditions.

Duke Legal Clinic—On September 21, 1931, the Legal Aid Clinic of Duke University Law School began its work under the direction of John S. Bradway. The Duke Legal Aid Clinic is a member of the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations which has members in practically all of the large cities of the United States. Chief Justice Hughes is Honorary President of the National Association and in each community the leaders of the Bar are represented on the Board of the local Legal Aid Society. John S. Bradway is and has been for a number of years Secretary of the National Association. For several years Mr. Bradway was at-

torney for the Philadelphia Legal Aid Society.

The Dean of the Duke University Law School, Justin Miller, has been interested in Legal Aid work for many years and it was during his time as Dean of the University of Southern California Law School that the Legal Aid Clinic was developed there.

Moley Directs Research—The newly formed New York Commission on Administration of Justice has selected Professor Raymond Moley, Department of Public Law and Jurisprudence, Columbia University, to serve as Director of Research. As a basis for the work of the Commission, the Director of Research was authorized to collect material relating to reform in the administration of justice. The Commission will proceed to study and to formulate recommendations concerning a considerable number of the most important problems relating to the administration of justice, civil and criminal, in the State of New York. Professor Moley plans to prepare a preliminary report by March 1, 1932, and his final report is scheduled for January 1, 1933.

Ohio's "Alibi Defense" Law—In the September-October number of "The Panel" Miss Leona Marie Esch, Operating Director of the Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice, discusses the Ohio Alibi Law which reads as follows:

"General Code 13444-20. *Proof of Alibi; Notice*.—Whenever a defendant in a criminal cause shall propose to offer in his defense, testimony to establish an alibi on his behalf, such defendant shall, not less than three days before the trial

of such cause, file and serve upon the prosecuting attorney, a notice in writing of his intention to claim such alibi; which notice shall include specific information as to the place at which the accused claims to have been at the time of the alleged offense; in the event of the failure of a defendant to file the written notice in this section prescribed, the court may, in its discretion, exclude evidence offered by the defendant for the purpose of proving such alibi. (113 v. 190, ch. 23, No. 20.)"

Commenting upon the effect of this law Miss Esch states, "When the September Term of court opened two months later, the effect of Ohio's new alibi defense law was noticed almost immediately. The number of alibi defenses was reduced to a minimum and in a very short time the popularity of this mode of defense waned. Criminals as well as their lawyers seemed impressed with the fact that an alibi defense refuted in open court is worse than no defense at all. Moreover the provision requiring that the prosecutor be served with notice 'not less than three days before the trial' of the intention of the defense to claim an alibi, robbed this mode of defense of its most valuable quality, i. e., the surprise element."

New Teachers of Criminal Law—Among new appointments in Schools belonging to the Association of American Law Schools was the appointment of Assistant Professor Ashley Sellers, who will teach Criminal Law at Emory University, substituting for Professor Paul E. Bryan who is upon leave of absence; George H. Dession was appointed Instructor of Law at Yale

University and continues his work in Criminal Law Administration, which he began last year as Teaching Fellow; James A. Howell, Instructor in Law at Loyola University since February, 1930, gives the course in Criminal Law; Professor George K. Reiblich of the University of Maryland, author of "A Study of Judicial Administration in the State of Maryland" (Johns Hopkins Press), teaches the course in Criminal Law in the Law School; Assistant Professor R. R. Reno has been giving the course in Criminal Procedure at Valparaiso during the past year; Robert L. Stearns, Acting Dean and Professor of Law at the University of Colorado, has taught the course in Criminal Law since February, 1931; Robert James White has served as Lecturer in Criminal Law at Catholic University during the past year; since becoming acting Dean of the University of Tennessee College of Law in 1931, Henry B. Witham has conducted the work in Criminal Law.

Douglass Receives Fellowship—Dr. Paul F. Douglass has been appointed fellow in Jurisprudence at the University of Berlin by the Institute of International Education. Dr. Douglass' work on "The Administration of Justice in Magistrates' Courts in Hamilton County, Ohio," is to be published soon by the Johns Hopkins University Press. This study was made in connection with the work of the Institute of Law of Johns Hopkins, in cooperation with the Judicial Council of Ohio and the Ohio Bar Association.

Seattle Report—The Seattle Juvenile Court Report for 1930 contains an interesting discussion of

the topic, "Juvenile Delinquency—How Can it Be Measured." The difficulty in interpreting the statistics issued by Juvenile courts is stressed.

"So, while in proportion to the population the delinquency rate in three towns might be the same, the method of handling would result in published statistics showing a difference out of all proportion to the facts. While statistics may conform to a national model, the laws of the states vary as to what is Juvenile Delinquency. In this State all cases of insubordination, most cases of runaways, and disorderly conduct, and possibly all cases of truancy would be transferred, according to the state law, from the table of delinquency to that of dependency. These differences make the measurement of delinquency difficult."

Uniform Crime Reports—It is gratifying to find that during the month of September, 1931, the Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice received 1,245 returns from the various police departments. Included within this number were returns from 36 cities which previously had never submitted crime statistics. The returns made to the Department are analyzed and compiled in useful tables each month. The Uniform Crime Reports for the year may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for fifty cents.

Michigan Notes—The Department of Sociology at the University of Michigan is placing a graduate student in the Detroit House of Correction for the purpose of beginning some case studies of certain

selected prisoners. This student is one of the graduate research fellows under the Earhart Foundation. The last legislature passed a "public enemies" act which makes possible the arrest and conviction of men who are known to associate with habitual criminals who are frequenters of criminal resorts or are vagrants without visible means of support. This is a sort of blanket charge and the police and courts already are operating on this basis. The Michigan Crime Commission is at work endeavoring to secure the establishment of a central State Department or Bureau of Probation for standardizing probation work throughout the State.

Judge Nott's Recommendations—Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., of the New York Court of General Sessions has asked that the Legislature, which meets in January, consider certain changes which have been advocated by the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County and by the State Crime Commission. Judge Nott's recommendations are: That the number of peremptory challenges of prospective jurors be reduced; that criminal defendants receive the right to waive trial by jury; that verdicts be allowed by a vote of five-sixths of a jury; that either side be allowed to impeach its witnesses; that advance notice to the prosecutor be required when an alibi defense is to be offered and that the nature of the alibi be set forth as is required in Ohio and Michigan; that prosecutions for perjury be simplified by relieving the prosecutor of the technical and unfair burden of proving which of two contrary statements is false, a burden which Judge Nott declares makes successful prosecution for perjury rare.

Hoover's Message—In a radio message to the opening meeting of the International Association of Chiefs-of-Police at St. Petersburg, Fla., President Hoover said: "If the police had the vigilant, universal backing of public opinion in their communities, if they had the implacable support of the prosecuting authorities and the courts, if our criminal laws in their endeavor to protect the innocent did not furnish loopholes through which irresponsible, yet clever, criminal lawyers daily find devices of escape for the guilty, I am convinced that our police would stamp out the excessive crime and remove the worldwide disrepute which has disgraced some of our great cities."

"The police by instinct are the enemies of gang activities, robberies, holdups and ruthless murder. But so long as criminals can proceed with the smug assurance that they can defeat the law there is a constant discouragement to the police. I wonder at times that they maintain the vigilance and courage they do against the odds with which they have to contend."

Huff Appointment—Ray Huff, formerly Director of the Bureau of Restoration in the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare, has been appointed Supervisor of Paroles in the Federal Bureau of Prisons. He succeeds Frank Loveland, who resigned to head the new research division of the Massachusetts Department of Correction.

Gerlach Appointment—Joel R. Moore, Supervisor of Probation, Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, announces the appointment on September 10th of Edgar M. Gerlach as Assistant Supervisor of Probation. Mr. Gerlach was Super-

visor in the New Jersey State Home for Boys and before that Chief Parole Officer at the Maryland Training School. He has long been an active member of the National Probation Association. There are at present sixty-three probation officers throughout the various judicial districts as compared with eight, a year ago. While the number of probationers has been materially increased, the average case load has been diminished.

Brinker Appointment—The official publication of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene announces that the research department of the Division on Community Clinics of The National Committee has added to its staff Miss Dorothy Brinker, who was until recently chief psychiatric social worker of the California Bureau of Juvenile Research. Miss Brinker is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and of the Smith College School of Social Work and has had a wide experience in this field, having served also with the Monmouth County, N. J., Child Guidance Clinic, the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago, and the Child Guidance Clinic in Norwich, Conn.

U. S. Prison Notes—The building program authorized by Congress for the Federal prison service is now going forward rapidly. The Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., is under construction and will be completed in the late spring. The final plans for the Southwestern Reformatory at El Reno, Okla., and the Hospital for Defective Delinquents at Springfield, Mo., have been approved by the Supervising Architect. Several of the new buildings at the U. S. Industrial

Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, have been completed during the summer. The Federal Jails at New Orleans and El Paso will be completed by early spring. Construction work is in progress on the jail at Billings, Montana. The site of the jail to serve the Detroit-Toledo area has been selected at Milan, Michigan. It is the policy of the Bureau of Prisons to place a few large jails at strategic points throughout the country rather than to attempt to duplicate the system of local jails.

The usual summer reduction in the population of Federal penal and correctional institutions was noted everywhere except at Atlanta. The population of this institution has remained constant throughout the year at 3700 to 4000. Leavenworth, for the first time in two years, fell below the three thousand mark once during the summer.

The U. S. Public Health Service is now in charge of medical and psychiatric services in all the U. S. penitentiaries and reformatories. Adequate staffs of full-time medical officers have been installed in the institutions and expert consultants have been provided. One of the most significant steps is the appointment of a full-time psychiatrist and a full-time psychologist to each of the institutions for men.

New Zealand Prison Report—
Hon. John G. Cobbe, Minister in Charge of Prisons Department of New Zealand, recently submitted his Report to the Governor-General. Writing on the subject of "Prison Population," he says:

"The general depression through which the Dominion has been passing shows, as might be expected, its reflex in the criminal statistics for

the year, tables of which are appended hereto.

"The total number of prisoners dealt with last year shows a marked increase, the total new admissions being 4,909 (representing 2,864 distinct persons), as compared with 4,357 (2,596 distinct persons) for the previous year. It is interesting to note that during the depression of 1921 there was an almost identical increase in the number of prisoners received into custody over the number for 1920.

"Although the prison population last year was higher than it has been for a few years, it is satisfactory to observe that the general trend is downward. The number of prisoners committed to prison for the last few years has shown a steady declining tendency, and it is interesting to note that in 1929 the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment in New Zealand was 50 per cent less per 10,000 of the general population than it was twenty-five years ago. The drop since the immediate pre-war years has been from 31 per 10,000 to 19 per 10,000 last year."

Chicago Probation Study—
In the summer of 1931, a committee of citizens consisting of Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge of the Department of Social Service, University of Chicago; Miss Edith Abbott, Dean of the Social Service Bureau of the University of Chicago; Willard Munzer, Professor of Sociology, De Paul University; Ernest W. Burgess, Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago; Mrs. Sarah H. Schaar, Managing Director of the Jewish Social Service Bureau; the Rev. Frederick Siedenburg, Professor of Sociology at Loyola University; and Andrew A. Bruce, member of the Chicago

Crime Commission and President of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology (Chairman), was appointed by the Chief Justices of the criminal and municipal courts of Cook County and of the City of Chicago to study the subject of probation and its administration in the courts mentioned. That Committee reported that in its belief the practice of probation had come to stay; that not only did it salvage human lives but it obviated the necessity of building and maintaining new jails and reformatories which, on account of the crowded condition of those already maintained, would be absolutely necessary unless probations were allowed. It came to the conclusion, however, that in the past the system had not been satisfactorily administered and that on account of this fact and the lack of proper training and qualifications of many of our probation officers our trial judges have been reluctant to make use of it, many of them saying that they would just as soon turn the delinquents loose upon the streets. Generally speaking, the Committee found that there was an insufficient number of probation officers and so heavy a case load that it was impossible for them to properly perform the work that was entrusted to them. It found that many were improperly trained, in fact the majority had not been trained at all, and that sufficient care had not been exercised in their selection and that political considerations as a rule alone had prevailed. It stressed the necessity of giving permanence and dignity to the office so as to attract to it the best material. It regretted the lack in the past of satisfactory general supervision.

The roster of the adult probation department of Chicago includes

fifty-three persons. Of these the judges of the municipal court appoint twenty-eight. Of these two give their whole time to investigation while part of the time of the others is consumed in attendance in court and in other duties. The probation force of the criminal and superior courts consists of sixteen: the first assistant probation officer, one second assistant probation officer, two who give their whole time to investigations, four who spend their entire time in the criminal court, seven who divide their time between attendance at court and field work, and one chief probation officer who gives his whole time to supervision. In addition to this there are eight clerical assistants. There are, in short, forty-four officers to supervise 5,859 cases and all but one of these spend two weeks in each month in court. Stating the situation in another way, it is asserted that although it is generally recognized throughout the country that a case load of sixty probationers is the highest maximum case load that any probation officer should carry, the average case load in Chicago is 129, or more than twice the desired maximum, and that many of these officers are burdened with loads of 150 to 200 persons.

When it comes to the qualifications of the officers and their previous training the report finds that only one member of the municipal court staff and four members of the criminal court staff had any previous training related to social work or social studies; that a large number had no more, and some less, than a grade school education and that many of them had been chosen from the ranks of former political employees and without any consideration of their qualifications or ex-

perience. Some in the past had been teamsters, some railroad flagmen, etc.

The Committee also called attention to the large number of persons who were sentenced to jail for non-payment of fines and recommended the adoption of the English system in proper cases of permitting the payments of fines in installments, arguing that under the present system which allows the rich man to escape the humiliation of the jail by the payment of this fine while the poor must be imprisoned, that men are jailed not for their crimes but on account of their poverty. To cure the present situation the Committee therefore suggested to the Judges the adoption of the following program:

"(1) Treating all positions as at present held on a temporary basis;

"(2) Retiring on his County Pension the present Chief Probation Officer;

"(3) Announcing two examinations: (a) one for the office of Chief Probation Officer from which list, also, the Assistant Probation Officer shall be appointed; (b) one for Probation Officer;

"(4) Appointing a Citizens' Committee composed of persons whose ability in this field and whose good faith cannot be questioned to announce and conduct an examination similar in general character to the examinations so successfully utilized by the Juvenile Court and by the Clerk of the Municipal Court. The Committee recommended that educational requirements for admission to examinations be waived for such candidates as are already on the Adult Probation Department Staff."

This report is now in the hands of the Judges and will be shortly acted upon. That favorable con-

sideration will be given to it there will be no question. Political considerations, however, and the hesitancy to displace persons already in employment may lead to some qualifications.—A. A. B.

Syphilis in Prisoners—According to the Official Bulletin of the State Department of Public Health, Illinois, a blood examination has been made of each inmate in the Southern Illinois Penitentiary. These tests indicate that about 1 in each 5 of the prisoners is infected with syphilis. Approximately 3,000 tests were made on the prison population of 2,500, some repetitions in those who showed positive reactions accounting for the excess of tests over the number of individuals concerned. Treatment was recommended for 250 of the group who showed serological evidence of syphilis.

Carefully conducted surveys in various parts of the country indicate that not over 1 per cent of the general population in the United States is syphilitic. It appears, therefore, that among this particular prison population, syphilis is about 20 times more frequent than in the population at large.

Regional Meeting—The Chicago Regional Group of Law Enforcing Officers met on November 18, 1931. Among those attending were: George E. Q. Johnson, United States District Attorney; Laurence Benson, Chief of Police of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; John H. Alcock, First Deputy Police Commissioner of Chicago; William O. Freeman, Chief of Police of Evanston; Walter L. Moody, Chief of State Highway Police; Col. Calvin H. Goddard, head of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory of Northwestern University; and Judge

Frank M. Padden, representing the Speeders' Court.

Frank J. Loesch, attorney and a member of the Wickersham Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, addressed the group and advocated a state-wide police organization.

"The ideal organization, of course, would be a state-wide police organization which would have, under the control of its chief, a single police force, large enough to dominate and police every city, town and village and the rural districts of the state and dispense with the numerous and often inefficient police of so many hundreds of municipalities throughout the State of Illinois.

"That organization would keep in touch with similar state organizations of the surrounding states. Ultimately that's what we must come to, but as that is a dream of perfection and will be some years in coming, voluntary organizations like this, in which you have associated yourselves, are a necessity."

New Editor—The Prison Journal, issued by the Pennsylvania Prison Society, has a new managing editor in A. G. Fraser who has assumed the mantle of Albert H. Votaw, who edited the Journal for more than twenty years. Mr. Fraser was associated with Mr. Votaw for six years prior to Mr. Votaw's death and is well qualified to continue the programs and policies which have been so successful in the past. The Prison Journal has been published continuously since 1845 and contains in its files valuable source material for the penological history of Pennsylvania and other states.

Selection of Judges—Under the sponsorship of the National Mu-

nicipal League, the American Judicature Society and the Institute of Law of Johns Hopkins University, a committee of judges, law professors, lawyers and business men is to make a national study of the methods of selecting judges. Dean Justin Miller of Duke University Law School, chairman of the committee, reports that in some States "any citizen can run for the office." In others statutes provide "minimum qualifications of education and experience." Political qualifications have been established by long custom. Too often political machines make the nominations. In some cities where there is a multiplicity of judges of one sort or another, there is a distribution of places on the bench with due consideration of racial and religious factors. The work of the committee should throw light upon a very important problem which must be faced in all parts of the country.

Prison Survey—In preparation for the fourth edition of the Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories, the representatives of the National Society of Penal Information are making an investigation of the prisons and reformatories of the country. The report of their findings on the first half of the states will constitute the first volume of the Handbook which will be published during the early months of 1932. The survey of the southern and far western states will be conducted later on and will make up the second half of the Handbook.

The Handbook contains the independent commentaries and criticisms of the Society's representatives, men of recognized authority in this field. The Society's efforts are seeing definite results in an en-

lightened public opinion and remedial legislative action.—W. B. C.

United States Probation System—

At the meeting of the Judges' Section of the American Bar Association, 1931, an address describing the work of the Federal Probation System was delivered by Joel R. Moore, Supervisor of the United States Probation System, Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. Mr. Moore's opening statement is as follows:

"On August 31st this year the total number of prisoners in prisons and jails committed from U. S. Courts was 25,136; on the same date the reports from the 55 district courts where they have organized systematic service of probation showed the total number on probation to be 14,148. In fourteen months the number of probationers under supervision by U. S. probation officers had increased from 4,222 to 14,148. During the same period, the number of penal inmates had decreased from 26,707 to 25,136."

His conclusion also is of interest:

"During the past fiscal year the United States Probation System expended less than \$200,000 out of a total expenditure by the Department of Justice of over \$47,000,000. Just one of our law enforcement divisions, it is said by the Wickersham Commission, spent 68 cents out of every dollar expended by the Department of Justice for en-

forcement of one law; for the probation system less than half a cent out of each dollar expended by the Department of Justice went for the building up of our probation system.

"Needless to say we are still in the pioneering stage. Progress in further extension of the United States Probation System to the 29 districts yet unprovided with probation officers—and what is more important, progress in the development of complete and efficient service for all districts—calls for a vastly more generous and thoughtful appropriation of funds. Given 2 cents out of the Justice dollar, we can promise forward-march of the United States Probation System. Eager, studious, earnest men seek to serve the United States District Courts in this probation enterprise for the protection of the public and the concurrent salvaging of selected offenders, at a saving to the taxpayers."

Pennsylvania Studies—Through the courtesy of Dr. Louis N. Robinson, Chairman of the Board of the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs, we are able to print a list of the studies fostered by the Committee. Unlike many reform organizations, the Pennsylvania Committee is "founded on scientific study and research." That may explain the long record of service and increasing usefulness of this organization. The recent studies are as follows:

COUNTY STUDIES

Treatment of Adult Offenders and Children by the Courts of Berks County, Pennsylvania	(Printed)
Treatment of Adult Offenders and Children by the Courts of Beaver County, Pennsylvania	"
Treatment of Adult Offenders and Children in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania	"
Treatment of Adult Offenders and Children in Delaware County,	

Pennsylvania	(Printed)
The Juvenile Court of Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania.....	"
The County Prison of Allegheny County.....	"
The Work of the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County and the Juvenile Detention Home	"
Detention of Untried Prisoners in Philadelphia.....	"
Treatment of Adult Offenders and Children by the Court of Clearfield County	(Manuscript)
Non-support and Desertion in Allegheny County.....	"
Behavior Problem Children of Allentown (Lehigh County)	
Part One—Delinquent School Children: A School Survey..	"
Part Two—Visiting Teacher Service.....	"
Part Three—Children in Juvenile Court.....	(In Process)
Part Four—Social Agencies of Allentown and Behavior Problem Children	" "
Treatment of Adult Offenders and Children in Lancaster County..	" "
Treatment of Adult Offenders and Children in Daughin County..	" "
Delinquency and Corrections in Montgomery County.....	" "
The Allegheny County Work House.....	" "

STATE STUDIES

Court and Correctional System of State of Pennsylvania (with a directory of judges, probation officers, etc.).....	(Printed)
Probation and the Parole Offenders from Local Penal and Correctional Institutions (prepared for the Pa. Crime Commission by Leon Stern, Secretary, Pa. Committee on Penal Affairs)..	"
Types of County Prison Management in Pennsylvania.....	(In Process)
Reports and Recommendations concerning Parole from State Prisons (prepared by Dr. Clair Wilcox for the Crime and Parole Commissions appointed by Legislature and compiled under the supervision of Dr. Louis N. Robinson, a member of these Commissions)	(Printed)
A Statistical Study of Criminal Cases in the Courts of Pennsylvania (dealing with criminal court processes and dispositions made of offenders, was prepared by Frank S. Drown for the Pa. Crime Commission under the supervision of Dr. Louis N. Robinson, a member of the Crime Commission).....	"

GENERAL STUDIES

Child Offenders in Criminal Court	
A survey of court procedure in cases of children charged with murder in the different States of the United States, prepared for the Pa. Committee on Penal Affairs by Dr. Louis N. Robinson	"
Organization for Penal Administration in the Various States (prepared for the Pa. Committee on Penal Affairs by Dr. Clair Wilcox)	(Manuscript)
Report on Delinquency in Philadelphia (prepared by Leon Stern preparatory to organization of Community Council of Philadelphia)	"

The Teletactor—While not within the field of "crime news" the readers of the JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY will be interested in the work of the Editor of the Journal, Robert H. Gault, in

perfecting an instrument which makes it possible for the deaf to hear through their fingers. This instrument, the result of several years of intensive research, is called the "teletactor" by the in-

ventor. In principle, the teletactor is very much like a combination of the telephone and the radio. The speaker talks into a microphone. By wires the voice is transmitted to the receiver, much more powerful and sensitive than the telephone receiver, topped by an aluminum plate, which vibrates with each tone of the voice. On this plate the deaf person places his fingers, and feels the sound of the voice.

Crime and Gland Disorders—On November 9, 1931, Dr. Louis Berman presented a paper at the meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence of New York in which he discussed clinical evidence, gathered from a three-year study of 250 inmates of Sing Sing Prison. He declared that the typical criminal is the result of faulty functioning of the endocrine glands. Dr. Berman's investigation at Sing Sing is believed to be the first large-scale medical survey of criminals. The most modern methods of studying the functioning of the endocrine glands were used and the results were compared with a control group of almost the same number and age period.

Dr. Berman stated: "The greatest hope in the treatment of crime, as in the treatment of diseases, when a concept of causation has been found, lies in prevention. The evidence is strong that the treatment and prevention of juvenile delinquency will result in the prevention of the production of the genuine criminal. If juvenile delinquency is due to endocrine deficiency and imbalance we should establish great regional endocrine clinics in every portion of the United States to care for delinquent children and also preventive clinics where all children could

undergo a periodic survey of the general condition of the endocrine system.

"The public has been educated to know that the only way to prevent malnutrition and bad teeth in children is to have a periodic survey made of the state of nutrition and the state of the teeth. Twenty years ago this idea was a novelty, but it is an idea to which today the public has become thoroughly accustomed. Similarly, the public must be educated to know that to prevent the appearance of criminal tendencies and criminals, a periodic survey of the state of the functioning of the endocrine glands should be made in every child."

News from the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory—The report of the Director of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory of Northwestern University, Col. Calvin Goddard, states that over two hundred cases of every conceivable variety have been handled by the Laboratory from December 1, 1930, to October 1, 1931. The investigations involved in these cases included examinations and tests of firearms to determine whether or not certain bullets and shells had been fired from them, studies of handwriting and typewriting in cases of questioned documents, examinations of locks to determine whether these had been forced from within or from without, of tire tape used in the fabrication of a bomb and other tape found in the home of the suspect, of finger-nail scrapings from the hands of persons in custody, of finger prints on firearms, of signatures on bank checks, of clothing for semen stains and other clothing exhibits for blood stains, of finger prints on glass, of an overcoat for powder burns,

restoration of serial numbers removed from firearms, etc. During this period representatives of the Laboratory have testified at widely separated points throughout the United States in cases wherein the services of the organization have been retained. They have also addressed numerous law enforcing bodies in various states upon the work of the Laboratory.

The official organ of the Laboratory, the American Journal of Police Science, is becoming more and more widely known throughout this country and abroad. It has been most favorably received by foreign contemporaries and has excited much favorable comment among editors of European medico-legal and scientific police journals.

For the immediate future, the Laboratory plans to devote its energies toward elaborating its possibilities as a teaching organization. In this connection it hopes to develop a series of lectures which will be available both to law and medical students of Northwestern University, and which will offer to those of the former who are interested in criminal law and those of the latter who are interested in legal medicine, much beneficial material.

The Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory was paid a high compliment in Report No. 11 of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement—"A Report on Lawlessness in Law Enforcement," pp. 130-131. The Laboratory is declared to be a "counteractive force" to "third degree" methods often resorted to by the police. It was said, "The presence in Chicago of this Laboratory, with its many scientific facilities, ought in time to stimulate the local prosecuting attorneys and detectives to

place an increasing reliance on the investigation of outside evidence of crimes instead of the extortion of confessions by brutal methods."

The Duker Case—Through the courtesy of William L. Stuckert, Chief Probation Officer, Baltimore, Maryland, a copy of the opinion of Joseph N. Ulman, Presiding Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, who heard the case of *State v. Duker*, was sent to the Secretary of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. The defendant in this case was admittedly a "psychopathic personality" and having pleaded guilty to murder the court had to determine the alternative penalties fixed by statute—life imprisonment or death by hanging. The court found that Duker was legally sane but "abnormal and socially dangerous." Duker was sentenced to death because in the words of Judge Ulman, "Maryland has no institution specifically designed and intended for the permanent or long-time segregation of defective delinquents of this type . . . The Court, circumscribed by the paucity of choice afforded by our laws and our institutions, is compelled—in order to protect society and to prevent further probable homicides—to sentence a man to be hanged who is 'not wholly responsible' for his acts."

Mercenary Crime Organization—The National Institute on Mercenary Crime was incorporated, October, 1931, to study the social and economic causes of mercenary crime. The President of the organization is Ernest D. MacDougall, attorney, who was Chairman of the Committee on Mercenary Crime appointed by the American

Bar Association. The "Statement of Principles" issued by the President declares that the new Institute is not interested primarily in detection, prosecution or punishment of criminals but is interested in a study of modern ethical standards which makes possible the increase in gambling, embezzlement, fraud, confidence games and the like. The organizing group contains business men and educators along with sociologists and lawyers and the problems faced by the organizers is recognized as one "lying largely in the field of education."

Anti - Weapon Association —

On October 29, 1931, there was organized a nation-wide association to combat promiscuous use of lethal weapons known as the National Anti - Weapon Association with headquarters at 322 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. Charter members of the advisory council of the association include Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas; Representative Richard Yates of Illinois, the Rev. James Shera Montgomery, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, Washington; Dr. William C. White, Superintendent, United States Hospital for the Insane, Washington; Miss Katherine Sellers, Judge, District of Columbia Juvenile Court; Miss M. Pearl McCall, Assistant United States Attorney, Washington, and Sanford Bates, Director, United States Bureau of Prisons. E. R. Grant, prominent Washington real estate operator, is President; C. deF. Grant is Vice-President; and A. T. Rogers is Secretary. Purposes of the association are stated: "to investigate the regulation of manufacture, sale and use of dangerous

weapons; to distribute information thus obtained to the public for educational purposes; and to advocate appropriate legislation with respect to manufacture, sale and use of dangerous weapons."

Chicago Academy Meetings —

The October meeting of the Chicago Academy of Criminology, Chicago, was on October 8, 1931. The program was a "Symposium on United States and European Prison Systems": 1. Historical Development of the Prison System of the United States, by Edwin H. Sutherland, Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago; 2. European Prison Systems, by Judge Harry M. Fisher, Chief Justice, Criminal Court of Cook County; 3. A Modern Prison Program for Illinois, by Rodney H. Brandon, Director, Department of Public Welfare of Illinois.

At the November meeting the program was a "Symposium on Prediction Methods in Criminology": 1. Possibility of Predicting Outcomes of Methods of Treatment, by E. W. Burgess, Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago; 2. Parole Prediction by Psychiatric Studies, by John A. Larson, Assistant State Criminologist, Institute for Juvenile Research; 3. The Reliability of Prediction Methods, by Clark A. Tibbits, Research Assistant, Committee on Social Trend, University of Chicago; followed by a general discussion.

Activities of Public Defender in Cook County—The Case Disposition Summary Sheet, dated October 1, 1931, contains the following items:

Itemization	For Month of September	Cumulative Total 1 Year
No. of indictments in which appointed.....	248	2583
No. of defendants appointed to represent.....	223	2166
Charges:		
In Cases Disposed of		
Assault	9	109
Bigamy	0	9
Burglary	47	422
Homicide	6	55
Larceny	7	126
Larceny (Auto)	47	237
Robbery	16	131
Robbery with deadly weapon.....	69	693
Sex Offenses	8	65
Miscellaneous	13	195
Dispositions:		
No. in which leave given to withdraw.....	47	305
No. of indictments disposed of.....	213	2042
No. nolle prosequi	12	272
No. stricken off with leave to reinstate.....	38	378
Pleas of guilty	76	747
Jury Trials	10	97
Verdicts of guilty	6	57
Verdicts of not guilty	4	40
Court Trials	90	756
Finding of guilty	50	502
Finding of not guilty	40	254
Sentenced To:		
County Jail	9	49
House of Correction	31	71
Joliet	27	348
Pontiac	29	245
State Farm	0	1
State Hospitals	3	17
Women's Reformatory, Dwight, Ill.....	0	2
Probation granted	34	293

BENJAMIN C. BACHRACH,
Public Defender of Cook County.

Oregon Notes—At the last session of the Oregon legislature, there was passed House Joint Resolution No. 14 creating the Oregon State Crime Commission. The Commission consists of eleven members and the bill creating the Commission requires that two of the members shall be judges, two shall have had experience as prosecuting attorneys, two shall be members of the House and one of the Senate, one shall be from the faculty of the University

of Oregon School of Law and one from the faculty of the University of Oregon School of Applied Social Science, and two shall be social workers. Upon the basis of these requirements, the Oregon State Crime Commission consists of the following members: Mrs. Dorothy McCulloch Lee, Chairman, member of the House and also the sponsor of the bill creating the Commission; Senator William F. Woodward; Miss Martha Randall,

social worker; Mrs. J. Francis Drake, social investigator; Judge D. R. Parker; Judge Robert Tucker; Representative Ralph Hamilton; Mr. Edwin D. Hicks, prosecuting attorney; L. G. Lewelling, prosecuting attorney; Dean Philip A. Parsons, Dean of the School of Applied Social Science; and Dean Wayne L. Morse, Dean of the University of Oregon School of Law. Under the legislative act creating the Commission, the Commission is charged with the task of investigating the problem of crime in the State of Oregon and the practices connected with the administration of criminal justice. The Commission is ordered to make a report of its findings at the next session of the legislature and it is requested to submit the recommendations that seem proper, as a result of its findings. The legislative bill gives the Commission rather sweeping powers in that it is to have access to all records, all courts, and all institutions connected with the administration of the criminal law.

The Commission is now outlining its program of activities, and its tentative plans involve the conducting of a rather comprehensive crime survey.

The University of Oregon School of Law is continuing important crime investigations. Mr. Ronald H. Beattie, who during the past two years assisted Dean Wayne L. Morse in conducting a survey of the Administration of Criminal Justice in Multnomah County, has been added to the University of Oregon Law School Staff as Research Fellow in Criminal Law. Mr. Beattie and Dean Morse are preparing for publication the final report of their two-year study in Multnomah County. It is expected that the State Crime Commission will au-

thorize similar studies in other counties in Oregon and that such research studies will form an important part of the research program of the new State Crime Commission.

Dean Morse and Mr. Beattie are undertaking two new criminal law research projects: one, a study of the problem of variance in sentencing; and the other, a study of the operation of the petit jury system in Oregon. The University of Oregon School of Law plans to publish the results of these two studies in the February issue of the Oregon Law Review, 1933.

Crime and Unemployment — Reduction of criminality through reduction of unemployment is one of the aims of the Minnesota Employment Stabilization Research Institute, centralized at the University of Minnesota, and directed by R. A. Stevenson, Dean of the School of Business Administration. This Institute has enlisted the services of psychologists, educators, economists, sociologists, labor leaders, business men, and members of the state and city administrations to make a thorough study of the situation that is responsible for the unemployment of more than 34,000 men and women in Minnesota. The work of the Institute consists of three projects—making a survey of the business conditions existing in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth; making case studies, and recommending retraining when necessary for 4,000 unemployed persons who have registered with the Institute for this service; and attempting to improve existing conditions in public employment offices in the state. The results of the work will be published at intervals over a period of two years

by the University of Minnesota Press.

Probation Notes—The first Board meeting of the National Probation Association since the election of Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., as President, was held in New York City, October 13. Mr. Hughes commended the Wickersham report on probation.—A survey of the probation work of the Municipal Court, Cleveland, Ohio, was finished in October and is now in the hands of the committee of citizens who sponsored the survey. It was conducted by Francis H. Hiller of the field staff of the National Probation Association. Recently, Mr. Hiller conducted a four-day institute for probation officers in connection with the Ohio State Conference of Social Work.—The Arkansas Probation Association held its annual meeting with the Arkansas Council of Social Work, October 12th to 15th. Dr. Clifford R. Shaw, head of the department of research sociology in the Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, and Dr. Frank Bruno of Washington University conducted the Institute.—At the last session of the Maryland legislature the appointment by the Governor of juvenile court committees in all Maryland counties not having juvenile courts was authorized.—The University of Baltimore has decided to include probation as a part of its course in criminal law.—The Probation section of the Tennessee Conference of Social Work met at Nashville, October 9, 1931, under the chairmanship of Judge Hu B. Webster, of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court of Knoxville.—The National Probation Association has fostered several studies within the field during the past year. Among others are a study of

vocation guidance of probationers by Miss Lela T. Brown made in the Court of General Sessions, New York, and the Superior Court of Suffolk County, Boston; a report on salaries of probation officers throughout the United States, by Charles A. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Association; and a study of annual reports of probation departments by Mrs. Marjorie Bell, Field Secretary of the Association.

Illinois Conference—The Illinois Conference on Public Welfare was held at Rockford, October 19 to 22, 1931. Among the many speakers were Mary E. Murphey, President; Rodney H. Brandon, Director of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare; Sophonisba P. Breckenridge of the Graduate School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago; Katherine Howlands, Associate Director of the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago; Arthur S. Todd, Professor of Sociology, Northwestern University; Harrison A. Dobbs of the University of Chicago; and Andrew A. Bruce, President of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Northwestern University.

Trenchard Visits U. S.—Lord Hugh Trenchard, who was recently appointed Chief Commissioner of the London metropolitan police, visited in the United States for two weeks in October before sailing to take up his new work. While in New York City he called upon Commissioner Mulrooney and inspected the New York police system. He declined to make known any of his plans nor would he comment upon police methods or make comparisons.

Prison Education—Harold D. Taylor, Director of Education, presented an account of the Educational activities in the Illinois State Reformatory in the "News Bulletin" of the National Society of Penal Information:

"Under direction of John R. Cranor, General Superintendent since January, 1930, the Educational program of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac has been completely revised. Training, both academic and vocational, has been made the major interest of the institution. A trained Director of Education has been employed and has equal authority with the Assistant Superintendent in charge of discipline. Experienced, trained school teachers have taken the place of guard-instructors, with the result that interest in school work has greatly increased.

"Education in such institutions as the Illinois State Reformatory is, because of the age of the individual incarcerated, a problem of adult education and vocational training, and upon this basis the program has been constructed. The population numbers 2,534 inmates. All of these have been subjected to modern educational and psychological tests, and personal interviews, to determine placement in the educational program. Approximately 1,000 inmates are given the advantage of academic work through nine grades, as well as shop assignments, for half-day periods."

The Prison Congress—The Sixty-first annual Congress of the American Prison Association was held in Baltimore the middle of October. The President, Mr. Leon C. Faulkner, had proposed the subject "Society's Responsibility for Crime." Thus the discussions were definitely related to fundamental causes of

crime, reaching beyond the victims of society and its relationship to the criminal as a part of itself.

At the opening session of the Conference held in the Peabody Institute, three speakers of note addressed the Mass Meeting. They were Hon. Charles H. Tuttle, former United States Attorney of New York; Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron of Baltimore and Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J. of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. All three speakers devoted their addresses to Society's Responsibility for Crime, and all three emphasized their belief that public indifference to the crime problem was the chief hindrance to its solution. The comparatively small attendance at the meeting was cited as an example of this indifference. Dr. Walsh and Rabbi Lazaron both appealed to the public to go to the roots of crime as found in the social system and in the failure of its fundamental institutions, such as the church, the school, and the home. They differed somewhat as to the meaning of religious or spiritual instruction in the building of character. Dr. Tuttle in his address stated "A society which is purely acquisitive and secular will inevitably be a fertile breeding place for crime." He criticized the American prison system saying: "Society is maintaining at great expense and with a grim but unperceived irony, a vast system for breaking down men and women whose criminal propensity might be wiped out and whose creative and constructive energy might readily be aroused by other methods."

Two striking sessions of the Conference were given to the subject of prevention and to education in their relation to society's responsibility for crime. In a paper by Dr. Herman M. Adler, chairman of the

Committee on Prevention, a novel proposal of community action was made. The writer stated that there should be a council of citizens organized in each community to help clear up crime breeding sections and suggested the organization of "Morals Police" as distinct from the present police force. The doings of this social service police force would comprise "keeping in touch with unstable individuals in the community; identifying those who are anti-social because of mental disorders; a system of constant supervision by the Morals Police of those persons unable to conform to the standards of what is considered safe behavior." Dr. Adler referred to the geography of crime, having reference to the areas of crime development, which has developed in a certain part of every city as a result of industrial and living conditions. He described delinquency areas as sections where business or industry invaded residential neighborhoods.

The other question of education had to do with the change of industrial conditions brought about by the increasing introduction of machinery. This was brought out by Dr. C. A. Prosser of Minneapolis, "foremost authority in the United States on vocational training." Dr. Prosser stated "this second industrial revolution going on, demands a complete re-organization of vocational training in prison and out. He predicts that the future development of labor-saving devices would leave many of those who had learned the old trades entirely jobless." He further states: "Vocational schools will have to turn their resources to training boys and men that now comprise the majority of their student bodies in a wide variety of elementary processes, turning them into general handy

men so that when they lose one job they will have some qualification of anything else that may offer an opening."

This question was further discussed by Dr. John W. Withers, Dean of the New York University School of Education. He stated that the schools were just beginning to assume the responsibility for character building which he held to be a natural step in their development. He defended the public school system against the charge of responsibility for much delinquency and crime, bringing out that the average man of twenty-one had spent only seven per cent of his waking hours in school and the average criminal of that age only three per cent.

At this session of the Conference, Attorney-General William D. Mitchell gave a most impressive address as to the increasing burden of prisoners in the Federal courts, and the consequent increase in offenders to be cared for. He appealed to the States to relieve the Federal prison burden of prosecuting criminals under State Statutes, wherever possible, instead of turning them over to the Federal Courts.

More attention than usual was given in the program of the Conference to the subject of the after-care of prisoners. In the Section of the National Prisoners' Aid Association several papers were given on the relationship of Prisoners' Aid work to other groups, such as the Police and Crime Detective Agencies, by Howard C. Hill of Baltimore; the Courts and Parole Agencies, by Ensign H. Stanley Shepherd of the Salvation Army, and to Penal Institutions by Rev. A. I. Jones of Kansas City. This subject was further treated in its relationship to Other Social Agencies, by Dr. B. L. Scott of Pennsylvania; To the Church, by William G. Bax-

ter of Connecticut, and finally To the Community, by F. Emory Lyon of The Central Howard Association of Chicago.

In the paper "To the Community," the writer stated: "In dealing with the crime problem there is not, or should not be, anything narrow or provincial. The problem is world-wide. The responsibility, therefore, is inter-community and interstate. In dealing with the well-known fact that a man who has long been in prison has no legal residence anywhere, the obligation to care for him is a general responsibility of society, to say nothing of the fact that a large per cent of men who have been in prison have been proverbially transient in their habitat." The paper also dealt with the problem of unemployment in prison and out, as a question of community interest and responsibility everywhere. "Resultant ravages of idleness in the prisons are apparent to all of us who work in this field. It makes for an immoral and shiftless community life within the prison, and causes the man to be inefficient when he enters outside industry, and gives him a double handicap in his rehabilitation. The question is—shall prisoners continue as liabilities or become a great asset to the community?"

A significant development of the Congress was the organization of a new division to be known as the American Parole Association. The objects of the future discussions of this Section will be to standardize and co-ordinate the Parole and Probation laws in the different States and to harmonize the methods and practices of these laws.

Hon. Arthur D. Wood, Chairman of the U. S. Board of Parole, was made Chairman of the new Organization, and Mr. Courtland Butler, Supervisor of Paroles of Harris-

burg, Pa., is Vice-President, and Mr. Roy L. Huff, Supervisor of Paroles in the United States Bureau of Prisons of Washington, is Secretary.

In the organization for the next Congress, Warden Oscar Lee of Waupun, Wisconsin, was elected as the next President to succeed Mr. Leon C. Faulkner of New York. Harold E. Donnell, Superintendent of Prisons, Maryland, is Vice-President, and Mr. George C. Erskine, Superintendent of the Connecticut Reformatory, was elected Treasurer. Mr. E. R. Cass of New York was chosen to succeed himself as General Secretary. Mr. Howard C. Hill of Baltimore was added to the Directorate.

The following are Chairmen of the various Committees of the Association: Executive Committee—William J. Ellis of New Jersey; Committee on Jails—Dr. Hastings H. Hart of New York City; Committee on Probation—Joseph J. Murphy of New Jersey; Committee on Pardon and Parole—Arthur D. Wood of Washington, D. C.; Committee on Criminal Law and Statistics—E. H. Sutherland of Chicago; Committee on Education—Austin H. MacCormick of Washington, D. C.; Committee on Prevention—B. L. Coulter of Columbia, Miss.; Committee on Public Control and Supervision—J. A. Brown of Indianapolis, Ind.; Committee on Cooperation—Sanford Bates of Washington, D. C.; Women's Committee—Dr. Mary B. Harris of Alderson, W. Va.; Medical Section—Dr. A. T. Baker of Sing Sing Prison, New York; National Prisoners' Aid Association—Henry A. Higgins of Boston, Mass.; Wardens' Association—Major Rice M. Youell of Richmond, Va. The place of meeting during October of next year will be Indianapolis, Ind.—F. E. L.