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CURRENT NOTES

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Addresses by Judge Bruce — During the month of September, 1932, Judge Andrew A. Bruce, President of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, spoke before the North Dakota State Bar Association on "New Era and the Law"; The Chicago Chapter of the D. A. R. on the "Spirit of the Constitution"; The Minnesota State Conference and Institute of Social Work on the subjects, "The Juvenile Delinquent" and "The Philosophy of Probation" (two addresses); and on October 3rd before the Annual Meeting of the American Prison Association on the subject of the "Ex-Convict and His Struggle for Rehabilitation."

Reforms Proposed—Writing in the Brooklyn Eagle, Mr. Thomas S. Rice, associate editor of The Panel and formerly a member of the New York Crime Commission, proposes a number of reforms in the administration of the criminal law.

"Remove the right of the arrested person to refuse to explain the suspicious circumstances, to remain mute at his trial, and then to have the judge and prosecutor barred from mentioning that he has refused to offer an explanation at any stage. That is responsible for practically all of the charges of third degree against the police and

is the biggest stumbling block to justice in our system. The European system compelling the suspect to explain the circumstances or be convicted should be adopted.

"Habeas corpus and bail have made a laughing stock of the law for professional criminals with financial and gang backing. Curtail both, as is done in Canada and England.

"The laws against perjury could and should be made workable.

"Notice of an alibi defense, with details of place and witnesses, should be required in every state, as required in Ohio and Michigan. New York's legislature has twice defeated a bill to that end in two years.

"Either side should have the right to impeach a witness who has radically changed his testimony.

"Convictions of receivers of stolen goods should be made easier, the state laws should be made broader, and the bill in congress providing a heavy penalty for interstate transportation of stolen goods should be passed. A similar federal law relating to stolen motor cars works well.

"Indefensible postponements of criminal cases by complaisant judges, with the object of wearing out the other side, should be grounds for charges against lawyers asking and judges granting the postponements.

"Wipe out exemptions from jury duty, as they have been wiped out in the province of Quebec, Canada, with highly satisfactory results.

"Increase federal penalties for the use of the mails to defraud until they are commensurate with the evil done to thousands of persons annually, and bring public pressure to bear upon federal judges to impose adequate sentences in such cases and in cases of fraudulent bankruptcy.

"Stop the browbeating of witnesses by half-baked and half-educated lawyers.

"See that an honest complainant and his witnesses get at least 20 per cent of the breaks in a criminal court and are allowed to talk at least three minutes without interruptions and noting of objections. I saw a witness in Judge Charles A. Taylor's court in Montreal two years ago tell his story for more than an hour in a murder trial without an interruption or exception. If in Quebec, why not in the United States?

"Take judges and prosecutors out of local politics."

Licensing Firearms Experts —

The Commercial Standards Monthly has printed the statement of Wilmer Souder of the Department of Commerce that there is need for an examining and licensing board to pass upon the qualifications of those who desire to advise or testify as experts in firearms identification. He says:

"An organization of approved experts could advise intelligently the bench and bar upon the value and limitations of expert testimony and the general method of collecting and presenting evidence. Courts now accept various statements as

supporting claims for expert qualifications and admit much evidence which can not be supported.

"The fact that one holds a medal for marksmanship or has had Army or police service is often accepted as proof of ability in identification. This popular qualification is enhanced, in the minds of the jury, if the witness has written articles or has lectured on some phase of ballistics or if his picture has appeared in the local papers. Experience in selling or using sporting goods is not overlooked as a quality which might suggest expert abilities. The public knows so little about this science of identification that it fails to realize that experience in one or all of the above fields does not guarantee ability of any value whatever in this work.

"Such persons wishing to be accepted as experts without having actually to qualify are usually very anxious for publicity in the press and are quite free in their interviews. Favorable attributes which contribute to expert ability are:

"1. Experience in metrology either in a school or laboratory shop, where accurate measurements of small dimensions are made by the use of micrometer microscope and photographic camera.

"2. Familiarity with the details of manufacture of arms and ammunition, the defects in new arms and the defects which develop with use. These are absolutely necessary.

"3. Demonstrated ability to identify exhibits, bearing secret identifying marks, approximating, in difficulty, those on which he is testifying. These tests if not previously taken might well be arranged before the expert takes the stand, but never after. The preparation of such tests to be effective must not be delegated to amateurs. Unfor-

tunately courts will not permit the introduction of such proof of ability unless all parties conducting the tests are present in person to testify.

"4. Ability to prepare evidence in photographic form so that permanent records may be available for use in appeal cases and for study by those wishing to verify the 'expertness of the expert.'

"Firearm identification will undoubtedly be retarded in its services to the administration of justice so long as so-called experts, inadequately trained to collect and to interpret physical data correctly and in harmony with the refinements peculiar to this science, are permitted to testify. Courts should be more correctly advised regarding the training and equipment necessary for such work, regarding the type of testimony and permanent records which should be required, and finally regarding limitations which must be observed in this as in all other sciences. There should be adopted:

"1. Minimum standards of equipment to be used.

"2. Standards for records of evidence to accompany and substantiate the expert's opinion; these to include photographs, metrological data, and interpretations in permanent form.

"3. Standards for qualification of experts which will include actual tests made against secretly designated materials and reported in compliance with item 2.

"4. Methods for constant following up of experts testifying in court to guarantee the highest efficiency.

"The compliance with such standards should be a guarantee of ability which could not be ignored by any court or jury. Conversely, those unwilling to comply with such regu-

lations should be permitted to explain why they are unwilling to do so. It is felt, however, that any one who has given the time and effort to properly qualify in this field will welcome an opportunity to cooperate in a plan such as has been outlined."

Sportsmen Fight Sullivan Law—

The members of the National Rifle Association of America, from more than ten states, held their sixty-second annual meeting September 18, in New York City. The organization, which is the governing body of rifle shooting, represents 2,800 affiliated rifle clubs.

The main order of business was the adoption of a resolution to continue the fight for the repeal of the Sullivan law in New York State and the substitution of the uniform firearms act, now in force in several states and recently adopted by Congress for the District of Columbia.

The main aim in the fight against the Sullivan law is to give the honest man a chance to have a pistol in his home without having to be finger-printed and photographed. The organization believes the present situation makes the honest man appear associated with crime whenever he seeks to purchase a pistol.

The association plans to have the matter brought before the New York Legislature at the next meeting in an effort to substitute the uniform firearms act. Under that law, the applicant for pistol files an application with a firearms dealer and forty-eight hours later receives the pistol for home use, providing the police investigation that has been made in the meantime shows him to have a clean record as an upright citizen.

Parole Study—Mr. Frederick A. Moran, Executive Director, Division of Parole, State of New York, recently discussed "The Indeterminate Sentence and Parole—Scientific Study and Treatment" in the U. S. Daily. He said:

"Since July, 1930, the parole methods followed in New York State have been revolutionized. Through the enactment of legislation, a full time Board of Parole was created and provisions were made for a staff of 68 parole officers. From the creation of the Division of Parole, intensive investigations have been made of the criminal and the social histories of men appearing before the Board of Parole and definite efforts have been made to give constructive help and supervision to prisoners released on parole.

"Parole today is not a negative form of discipline, consisting of a certain number of stereotyped reports of miscellaneous advices, but individualized treatment carried on by trained social workers.

"If one needs to be convinced of the fact that individuals can not be treated as isolated units, but that consideration must be given not only to the man but to his family and to his friends as well as to his job, his health and his recreation, a study of the individual records kept by the Board of Parole would convince any unbiased person how little society has to expect in either protection or deterrence, unless the social and economic conditions that played a part in making the individual antisocial are changed.

"The Board of Parole, basing its opinions not on emotions but on factual data, wants the present sentencing laws changed so that the maximum sentence for the offense

committed will be imposed on convicted offenders and the Board of Parole will be given the authority to consider the case of each prisoner after he has served one year of his sentence.

"If such changes were made to the law, it does not follow that offenders would be released on parole after they have served one year. In fact, in states where similar laws exist, the period of incarceration is longer than under the old laws which were similar to those in operation in New York State today.

"It does mean, however, that emphasis would be shifted from the necessity of releasing men from prison at fixed times, and it would let us hope to make possible the selection of prisoners for parole upon a different basis than time sentences. It might destroy the myth that, when a criminal is convicted and sentenced to prison, locking him up in a steel cage solves the problem either for society or the individual.

"It might focus attention upon the complex social problems that exist not only in the case of the prisoner himself but in his family. Something might even be done to solve these family problems, so that when the doors of the prison are opened the released prisoner will not return to economic and social conditions frequently far worse than those from which he was removed."

Judicial Criminal Statistics—

A very important report to the Judicial Section of the American Bar Association and the National Conference of Judicial Councils was prepared by Leon C. Marshall of the Institute of Law, The Johns Hopkins University, in collaboration with Willis L. Hotchkiss of Fenn

College and Charles E. Gehlke of Western Reserve University. Among others serving on the Advisory Group were E. R. Cass, Secretary of the American Prison Association, Emil Frankel, New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies, J. Edgar Hoover, United States Bureau of Investigation, A. H. MacCormick, United States Bureau of Prisons, and Thorsten Sellin, Bureau of Social Hygiene. Mr. Marshall says:

"The movement for judicial criminal statistics in this country has apparently reached the stage where a rapid development would take place, if the various public organizations concerned could have available for use a practical plan that had the approval of expert opinion."

Mr. Marshall and his colleagues have been working upon their report for many months and it deserves wide notice. Copies may be obtained from The Institute of Law, Baltimore, Md. The study by Mr. Marshall for the State of Ohio was mentioned in "Current Notes" in the July-August number of this Journal (p. 295).

N. Y. Court for Adolescents—George Gordon Battle, writing in the New York Times, draws attention to the new children's court of New York City. He says:

"Chief City Magistrate James E. McDonald deserves the gratitude of the community for his efforts to establish a court for adolescents. At present the age limit in the Children's Court is 16 years. That should be increased at least to 18 and probably to 19 years.

"There has been in recent years an amazing and fearful increase in the number of young boys and girls between 16 and 18 who have com-

mitted serious offenses. Nevertheless, they are not criminals but for the most part reckless and heedless children. If they are brought up on these charges in a criminal court and are discharged, there is no agency to look after them.

"In the Children's Court the child is kept under observation in proper cases even though discharged. If such policy were followed for the children between 16 and 18 many of them could be saved who otherwise become criminals for life. It is hoped that the Legislature next year will increase the jurisdiction of the Children's Court so that it will have power over children up to the age of 18 or 19 years.

"In the meantime, without expense to the city, Chief Magistrate McDonald is making an experiment along these lines in setting up this voluntary court for adolescents, which is being conducted by judges and clerks outside of the regular hours as a voluntary matter and without compensation. It is also a subject of congratulation that Magistrate Jonah J. Goldstein will preside over the first of these tentative tribunals. Magistrate Goldstein has shown not only an excellent knowledge of law but, what is far more important, a deep sense of humanity and justice, which marks him as eminently fitted for this most responsible position."

Increase of Suicide—The Spectator, the business paper of insurance, gives the figures for 1931 suicides. They indicate a steady increase and the consulting statistician, Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, declares that such an increase is to be expected in view of the financial and industrial depression.

"Making allowances for a lower

rate in the rural sections, it is a safe assumption that for the nation at large the actual loss of life by suicide in 1931 was not less than 20,000, in addition to which we lost say 12,000 lives by murder and possibly 35,000 more by motor car accidents. In other words, these three causes of death, most of which are preventable, account for not less than 70,000 lives during the course of a year at an average age of possibly thirty-five years."

Depression and Prison Population—Writing for the Monthly Bulletin of the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare, Dr. B. L. Scott, Director of the Bureau of Restoration, states:

"In times of unemployment, prison populations increase. The great majority are sentenced to the penitentiaries for crimes against property when work is hard to find. Even more important is the mental attitude of the inmates which makes prison administration more difficult in periods of depression. These are the conclusions reached after a study by the Bureau of Restoration in the Department of Welfare as to the commitments, population, and types of crime during the past six years in Pennsylvania.

"On December 31, 1927, the total population of the four state penitentiaries and reformatories in this state was 4,509. On March 31, 1932, the population of the same four institutions had grown to 6,312, an increase of 1,803 in four and a quarter years. By far the greater part of this increase has occurred since December 31, 1929.

"Even more startling is the increase in the population of the sixty-nine county penal institutions. On December 31, 1929, the total

population in these institutions was 8,054. On December 31, 1931, after two years of unemployment, the population was 8,860, while by February 29, 1932, it had grown to 9,569, an increase of 709 in two months.

"In 1930 there were 838 persons sentenced to the Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia, and in 1931 the number was 919. Of these groups 527 in 1930 and 592 in 1931 were committed for crimes against property. At the time of sentence 416 were totally unemployed in 1930 and 488 in 1931.

"The figures from the Western State Penitentiary in Pittsburgh are in much the same proportion. Of the 616 sentenced to this institution in 1930, 416 were charged with crimes against property and 285 claimed to be unemployed. Of the 628 commitments in 1931, 433 were charged with crimes against property and 364 said they were unemployed."

Crime Laboratory Offers Instruction—The Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory of Northwestern University will offer a course of instruction of two weeks duration beginning February 6, 1933. An additional week will follow for those desiring further study at the Laboratory. The course is designed to furnish the basis for further individual studies by police officers.

The major subjects will include: Firearms Identification (frequently termed "ballistics"); Examination of Questioned Documents; The Detection of Deception by means of the "Lie-Detector"; Specialized Instruction in the Photography of Evidence. Other subjects treated more briefly will include chemistry, toxicology and serology, criminal

law, criminological applications of ultra-violet rays, how to collect and preserve evidence, finger-printing, verbal descriptions (*portrait parlé*), microscopy and photomicrography, legal medicine, fallibility of eye witnesses, sketching a crime scene, etc.

Crime News—Those interested in the article by Morris Gilmore Caldwell, entitled "Sensational News in the Modern Metropolitan Newspapers" which appeared in the July-August number of this Journal will be pleased to know that the subject of "Crime News" is discussed in two articles in the July, 1932, number of the United States Law Review. "Trial by Newspaper" was written by Stuard H. Perry. He says:

"Obviously there is need of co-operation between the courts and lawyers and the newspapers, and it is noteworthy that the demand for it comes more distinctly from the bar than from the press. Judging by the expressions of many prominent legal spokesmen and legal journals, what the bar chiefly wants the press to do is to help improve the administration of law all along the line, and to make specific criticisms of the shortcomings of courts, judges, laws and lawyers. I heartily agree with these spokesmen. They have pointed out the exact field where the press can best serve the courts and the bar, and at the same time best serve the public."

The other writer was Charles T. Le Viness II whose essay is called "Crime News." He made this statement as his conclusion:

"And those who are prone to lambaste a newspaper for its treatment of crime news should know

that the judge is the boss of his courtroom and all that goes on therein, including newspaper reporting. But the judges show little interest. Some are frankly indifferent and others seem unaware of their rights and powers. Judge after judge sits idly by while the courtroom scene beneath him is transformed into a three-ring circus for the nation. And, indeed, many of them seem to enjoy it all hugely! The fault, dear judge, is not in thy five-stars but in thyself."

Probation Salaries—The National Probation Association has prepared a 30-page study of the salaries paid to probation officers. The study may be obtained from the Association's editorial office, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York City. The report is given in summary form in the official publication of the Association:

"The average salary of probation officers in the United States on December 31, 1931, was at the rate of \$2,234 per year. This figure was reached by an analysis of the tabulation of probation officers' salaries in the United States. When we say probation officers, we mean the officers in the ranks and not their chiefs or deputy chiefs whose salaries were eliminated for the purpose of obtaining the average. Men's salaries and women's salaries were averaged together to reach this figure. The average male probation officer's salary in the United States was somewhat larger — \$2,487. The average woman probation officer received \$2,003 per year.

"There is a marked difference in the salaries of probation officers in large cities and small. For instance, men probation officers, serv-

ing in population areas under 100,000, receive an average of \$1,725 per year. Women in similar areas receive somewhat less, \$1,522 per year. In population areas from 100,000 to 500,000 men officers get \$2,047 per year, women officers, \$1,700 per year. In population areas of over 500,000 and under 1,000,000 the average male officer receives \$2,447 and the average woman officer, \$2,292. In population areas of over 1,000,000 the salaries of men officers average \$2,841 and women officers receive an average of \$2,089 per year.

"Chief probation officers naturally receive somewhat larger salaries. The average male chief probation officer in areas of under 100,000 population receive \$2,116 per year, the average female chief, \$1,984. In population areas of 100,000 to 500,000 the average male chief receives \$2,958 and the woman chief, \$2,491. In population areas of 500,000 to 1,000,000 the average male chief receives \$4,807 per year and the average woman chief, \$2,500. In populations of over 1,000,000 the male chief receives on an average of \$5,289 per year, the woman chief, \$4,067."

The article states that in 33 cities studied the average population served by a probation officer is 49,000. In this publication investigations have shown that there will be about 130 children with behavior problems, 100 mentally retarded, 44 children who are actually delinquent and 111 children who are dependent. This would make a case load for every probation officer of about 385 children. It is needless to state that a large number of these children, unless properly supervised, would be addicted to criminal careers. If we allow an average of \$2,234 a year for the

salary of the probation officer, we would have a total cost of \$6.00 a year for each child. If too, we consider the enormous cost of criminal trials, the cost of our police and the cost of maintaining our penitentiaries, to say nothing of the injury to the public which the criminal creates we can readily see the economy of the probation system and how valuable a piece of social insurance it constitutes.

New Finger Print Method —

A new finger print method which eliminates the photographer has been made public by Dr. Lunge, Assistant Director of the technical laboratories of the Lyons Friends Police Department. The invention consists of a mixture which has a base of collodion amylacetate, acetone and ether. The object is first dusted with "animal black." Over this the mixture is then poured and the result obtained in a few seconds, a thin transparent film. This can be easily lifted from the object and on it is a perfect reproduction of the finger print. The film can be carried about like a piece of paper and there is no necessity for photographs or other reproductions. Since the film is transparent the finger prints can be studied from both sides. The slogan of the advocates of the new method is that "a bottle replaces three photographers."

Hooton Study—At a recent meeting of the American Philosophical Society which was held in Philadelphia, Professor Earnest A. Hooton of Harvard University, after his study of 18,000 inmates of penal institutions and insane asylums and 2,000 members of the

non-criminal class, gave his sanction to the early Lombrosian theories of marked physical characteristics. He said that first degree murderers diverge significantly from the total criminal population in that they are older, heavier, taller, bigger-chested, with greater head circumferences, narrower foreheads, long and relatively narrower noses, broader jaws, broader ears, relatively narrower shoulders, relatively shorter trunks, relatively longer heads, less head hair, more body hair, straighter hair, more pronounced forehead slope, more convex noses, fewer and poorer teeth, both flatter and more projecting ears, less facial asymmetry, etc.

Parole in California—Charles L. Neumiller, Chairman of the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, State of California, reports that California is having marked success with its parole system. Even the parole of second-termers has not proved a failure from the standpoint of the rehabilitation of the prisoner. He says: "There is less probability of a paroled prisoner returning to a life of crime than a prisoner who is discharged from the prison gate with a state gratuity of \$10, a prison suit of clothes, and no job or check by the state parole officer."

Eighty-five per cent of the paroled convicts in California make good. Of the 15 per cent who fail, only 6 per cent are for new crimes, the remaining 9 per cent being violators of parole rules. In the five-year period, 1927 to 1931, 975 convicts were paroled and only 125 or 12.82 per cent failed to make good. Of those who violated their parole, 23 were first termers and 102 were recidivists.

Parole Administration—Writing in the United States Daily, Winthrop D. Lane, Director of Parole, State of New Jersey, discusses parole administration. He declares that it is clear that parole is badly practiced in many jurisdictions.

"When a parole board sits for only four hours a month at an institution and gives two minutes each to the consideration of persons eligible for parole, it is not doing effective parole work.

A session of this kind in a middle western state prison was recently attended by the writer. When an inmate entered the room, he faced 24 persons. Some of these were wives and daughters of members of the board, there for a thrill, and others were newspaper reporters.

Members of the board, sitting in serious inquiry on the offender's affairs, made jokes at his expense. One prisoner was told by a board member that he was 'just about the most contemptible cur that walks the earth' and another heard the words shouted at him, 'What you need is a horsewhipping.'

Time and again offenders were stopped as they sought to make some personal communication to the members of the board with the remark: 'You cannot say that in the presence of these women.' The next day local newspapers published such titillating tid-bits from the session as they wished.

Many prisoners must have received strange impressions of the interest taken in their welfare by members of the parole board.

One of the fundamental questions concerning parole is what information ought to be used in deciding whether an offender is to be paroled or at what time he is to be paroled. In many jurisdictions the only facts

really entering into this question are the offender's conduct in the institution, as viewed by the disciplinary officer, and his previous criminal record. Important as these may be, they do not constitute the full set of facts interesting to a person concerned with the reclamation of the offender and the protection of society.

What is the offender's attitude toward his responsibilities and obligations? Has he improved since he entered the institution?

Does a job await him on the outside? If not, can one be obtained?

What are his family relationships? Will he return to his own family, or will he be placed to board and live with another family?

What is the nature of the neighborhood to which he will return? Who is there, among relatives and friends, who will take an interest in him on the outside?

What type of supervision awaits him when he is released? What are his economic prospects?

Have the factors contributing to his delinquent or criminal conduct been modified—and if not can they be? What, in short, are the plans for this offender when released?

Such questions as these ought to be asked in respect to every offender up for parole. The answers, obtained by pre-parole investigations, ought to be in the hands of every paroling authority before it decides whether the present is a proper time for the offender's release."

Mr. Lane's study, "Parole Procedure in New Jersey," appeared in this Journal September, 1931, pp. 375-405.

Warden Lawes—According to a recent broadcast by Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing Prison less

than 1 per cent of the prison population of Sing Sing had ever been actively engaged in religious work, less than 1/3 of 1 per cent had any fraternal affiliations, less than 1/2 of 1 per cent had ever belonged to a boys' club and only 6/10 of 1 per cent ever belonged to any political group. He derived from this the conclusion that the average criminal lacks social responsibility and is altogether too individualistic.

Warden Lawes' recent book on "Twenty Thousand Years in Sing Sing" is to be filmed by Warner Brothers.

The results of a recent study of 15,000 ex-convicts by Warden Lawes show that *only two children* of the 15,000 studied now have prison records.

A. A. B.

Price Article—In an article by G. Ward Price in The Panel, the organ of the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County, we are told that in England crimes of violence against individuals went up from 1,284 in 1921 to 1,986 in 1930; burglary and house-breaking from 15,402 to 25,190; larcenies from 61,370 to 96,189; and cases of fraud from 9,622 to 16,856. The article also states that 2/3 of all of the convicted criminals in 1930 were below the age of 30 and nearly 1/2 of them under 21. A significant statement in the article is one to the effect that the new educational advantages have not tended towards a reduction of crime.

Virginia Welfare Work—The official publication of the State Department of Public Welfare of Virginia contains a summary of the welfare work of the State under the unique

title "Public Welfare A Problem Not A 'Moral Gesture.'"

The State furnished hospitalization for a daily average of 7,600 mental cases, with 2,000 additional on parole; treatment and special education for 2,400 physically handicapped and several thousand inmate-days care for general and special hospitalization.

The four industrial schools for boys and girls had an average daily population of 675 with nearly 500 on parole, while the children's bureau had under its supervision 2,500.

At the close of the year (June 30, 1931) the penitentiary system had a population of 3,034 while the county and city jails were accommodating 3,070.

Counties and cities furnished "indoor" and "outdoor" relief to thousands of chronic cases and temporary or emergency help was given many more.

10,000 children (delinquent, neglected or dependent) appeared before the juvenile and domestic relations charges.

Private agencies were active in dealing with various types of problems, including child welfare, homes for the aged, emergency relief, hospitalization, etc.

In dollars and cents this means that the State spent last year for charitable or correctional work more than \$6,000,000.00 to which the counties and cities added \$2,500,000.00 and private agencies \$4,000,000.00 more.

It is interesting to note that the population of Virginia is 2,421,851 ranking 20th among the States.

A. B. A. Meeting—The American Bar Association met in Washington, D. C., from October 11 to 15, inclusive. The Section of Criminal

Law and Criminology convened on October 11, the council meeting in the morning and the afternoon was devoted to committee reports. The following reports which may be secured from the Executive Secretary, 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., were made: Cooperation with American Law Institute, Howard B. Warren, Shreveport, La.; Psychiatric Jurisprudence, Rollin M. Perkins, Iowa City, Iowa; Medico-Legal Problems, Albert J. Harno, Urbana, Ill.; Mercenary Crime, George A. Bowman, Milwaukee, Wis.; Cooperation with American Prison Association, James J. Robinson, Bloomington, Ind.; Examination of Code of Criminal Procedure prepared by American Law Institute, J. Weston Allen Boston, Mass.; Training and Selection of personnel in Administration of Criminal Justice, John Barker Waite, Ann Arbor, Mich. The evening program was as follows: Address by Charles L. Chute, New York City, Secretary of the National Probation Association, "Juvenile Probation"; Address by Charles E. Hughes, Jr., New York City, President of the National Probation Association, "Adult Probation"; Discussion; Report of Nominating Committee; Election of Officers.

Progress in New York Prison Administration—Mr. E. R. Cass, an associate editor of this Journal, has listed a number of interesting phases of the expansion and development of the New York Prison System. Much credit is due to Commissioner Richard C. Patterson who completed five years of unusual public service on August 15 of this year. Mr. Cass' communication is as follows: "It is not necessary for anyone

to talk of Commissioner Patterson's official achievements. His record speaks for itself. The following list of outstanding accomplishments of his administration will give a better idea than volumes of writing of just how successful his conduct of the Department of Correction has been. Here is what has been done:

1. *New Prisons:*

- a. The construction of a new women's House of Detention at Sixth Avenue and Tenth Street to take place of the seventy-five year old Jefferson Market Prison on that site—the first new prison constructed in New York City in more than forty years.
- b. The construction (now nearly completed) of a new penitentiary on Riker's Island to house 2,140 prisoners and to take the place of the hundred year old penitentiary and workhouse on Welfare Island.
- c. The occupation of the Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt, which had been allowed to stand idle for two or three years.
- d. The addition of two new housing wings to the Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt.
- e. The addition of a new housing building, with a kitchen, dining-room and mess hall at the Boys' Reformatory at New Hampton.

NOTE: The cost of these new prison buildings, all of them begun under the Patterson administration, approximates fourteen million dollars, more

money than has been expended in New York City for prison construction during the past one hundred years, notwithstanding the outmoded condition of many of these institutions during the past fifty years.

2. *Safety Survey:*

A thorough safety survey of all the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department. Many leaks and weak spots were corrected.

3. *Escapes:*

The reduction of the ratio of escapes in the Department to the lowest of any prison in the United States, if not indeed in the entire world. The rate for the Department is approximately one escape per 15,000 prisoners, which is much less than any other prison in the country, as shown by a questionnaire.

4. *Emergency Alarms:*

The installation of an emergency alarm system in every institution, which is connected with the police switchboard, so that in the event of riots help can be summoned within a few moments.

5. *No Riots:*

The complete absence in the City's institutions of any major disturbance of any kind during the years when the country saw prison uprisings of major proportions in many of the penal institutions throughout the land. There was

one fight between the whites and negroes which was quelled without police assistance by efficient work on the part of the guards.

6. *Prison Keeper's School:*

- a. The inauguration of a school for prison guards, the first of its kind in the United States, with an intensive eight weeks' course covering every phase of prison administration. So successful was it that within a few months similar schools based on the same lines were started by the United States Government and by the States of New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey.
- b. The inauguration of a firing school in which guards were taught how to handle and care for firearms.
- c. The holding of public graduation exercises of the Prison Keepers' School and of public exercises for awarding prizes for the most proficient marksman in the firing school. This has served to raise the morale of the keepers to an extraordinary degree as it makes them feel, for the first time, that they are an important part of the City's government machinery.

7. *Enlightened Publicity:*

The inauguration of the policy of enlightened publicity in order to acquaint the public with the work the Department is doing. In this way the Department has obtained the friendship and cooperation, practically

without exception, of all the leading civic and socially-minded groups in the City.

8. *Narcotic Survey:*

The appointment of seven prominent physicians, to make a study of narcotic addiction in order to see if the handling of the problem could be simplified in the City's penal institutions. This committee worked a year in a ward especially set aside at Bellevue Hospital, and submitted the most comprehensive report concerning narcotic addiction in prisons which has ever been made in this country.

9. *Inmates Commissary:*

The reorganization of the Inmates Commissary, the control of which was placed under a Board of Trustees, monthly audits of the book being made and all expenditures carefully supervised.

10. *Federal Prisoners:*

An arrangement with the Federal government, under which Federal prisoners, who for years had been very much of a nuisance in the City's Prisons, were taken out and kept elsewhere, thus releasing much valuable space for the City's own prisoners.

11. *Tombs Annex:*

The reconditioning and opening of the old annex prison at the Tombs so that the younger prisoners could be kept entirely separated from the others.

12. *Prison Industries:*

The complete reorganization of the prison industries of the Department, by which a profitless venture was changed into one under which the city is being paid a surplus of approximately \$50,000 a year.

13. *Food Committee:*

The complete overhauling of the feeding system and the appointment of a committee to hold monthly meetings to go into every phase of the food problem. As a result the Department does not get five complaints a year from prisoners concerning the food, a phenomenal record, as anyone acquainted with prisons can testify. This accounts to a large extent for its freedom from riots and other disturbances, as bad or improperly cooked food causes, at least in part, 60 per cent of the large prison disturbances.

14. *Magazine for Keepers:*

The starting of a prison guards magazine, also the first of its kind in the United States, which was designed for the double purpose of increasing the morale of the guards and of acquainting the outside public with the problems of the Department.

15. *Salaries Raised:*

An increase in the minimum salary for prison keepers from \$1,560 to \$1,769 per year. The increase itself, while small, has had the effect of in-

ducing a high type of man to take the examination for this position. At the same time it has been the first tangible indication that prison keepers have had for many years that their work was considered sufficiently hazardous and important to justify a living wage. It has heartened them immensely and done much for their morale.

16. *Monthly Meetings:*

The holding of monthly meetings of our physicians, chaplains and wardens. Some of the physicians and chaplains who had been in the Department for many years did not even know each other.

17. *Libraries:*

The complete overhauling of the libraries in all the institutions and the making of arrangements with the Public Library by which approximately eight thousand books are sent to us each year.

18. *Social Service Bureau:*

The inauguration of a social service bureau, also the first of its kind in the United States to function within prisons. It maintains a contact between the prisoners and the outside world and has been extraordinarily successful in uniting prisoners with their estranged families, securing positions and assistance for meritorious cases and actually reforming criminals. It also has been copied by the Federal gov-

ernment, which has started a similar school.

19. *Educational Survey:*

The making of a complete educational survey of all the prisons through a committee obtained from the Board of Education. This committee will make specific recommendations and based on their report the Department will endeavor to inaugurate a complete educational system, starting with the Boys' Reformatory at New Hampton, in both academic and vocational branches. Prior to this no attention at all had been paid to an educational program for the City's prisons.

20. *Crime Clinic:*

The starting of a crime clinic to make a study of the mental, physical and emotional characteristics of a large group of prisoners at the Penitentiary. This is being done so that arrangements can be made to weed out of the Penitentiary and send to suitable institutions those who do not belong in a prison.

21. *Lecture Programme:*

The holding of lectures by prominent speakers at the Workhouse which will be extended to other prisons this year. These lectures are by speakers of national and even international note, and are designed to give the prisoners something to think about during the week other than crime and sex, two great topics in every

prison where men's minds are not otherwise occupied.

22. *Bail Bonds:*

The making of arrangements with first class bonding companies and the posting of notices in the prisons concerning them so that prisoners know where they can obtain bail and can avoid falling into the clutches of so-called "bail sharks" who in former days haunted the prisons.

23. *Prizes:*

The offering of a prize of fifty dollars every year for the uniformed employee making the best suggestion for the good of the service. This has stimulated the interest of the keepers and has redounded to the good of the Department.

24. *Prison Hospital:*

The equipment, with very slight expense to the City, of the Workhouse on Welfare Island, the central hospital of the Department, giving it 450 beds, the largest prison hospital in the world.

25. *Medical Work:*

The medical work of the Department has been co-ordinated and the efficiency of the personnel increased by the elimination of physicians who did not fit into the work required of them.

26. *Wardens Penal Trips:*

The sending of the wardens each year to visit different institutions throughout the country in order to familiarize them with what

is being done in the field of penology. This is the first time this has been done in the history of the Department. The wardens and deputy wardens make written reports on the result of their visits.

27. *American Prison Association:*

The sending of wardens and deputy wardens to the annual meeting of the American Prison Association, the official organization of prison men of the United States. This is also the first time this has been done in the history of the City, and the things which the officials have learned at these meetings have been of immense value to the Department.

28. *Uniform Inspection:*

The inauguration of uniform inspection of our keepers at monthly intervals, so that now they present at all times a clean and smart appearance.

29. *Prison Vans:*

The designing of a new type of prison van with opaque glass windows on the sides, and better lighting and ventilation, thus ultimately doing away with the unsightly prison van in general use everywhere and at the same time making for greater safety, more comfort for the prisoners and better supervision.

30. *Waterproof Mattresses:*

The installation of waterproof mattresses in the institutions. Formerly only blankets were used as bed-

ding and due to the absence of mattresses the wear and tear on these was extraordinarily great.

31. *Annual Report:*

The writing of an annual report which discusses intelligently and comprehensively the various human problems of the Department instead of the usual hodge-podge of figures and statistics.

As this record shows, Commissioners Patterson has not been content only to improve the physical equipment of the city's institutions and to raise the standard of morale of its officials. He has also realized from the beginning that the foremost problem in any penal system is the human problem and that no prison system can be considered enlightened which does not make an honest, intelligent and wholehearted effort to study prisoners individually, to treat them as their mental, physical and emotional makeup requires and to turn them out better men and women than when they came in."

Police Reorganization in Chicago— Reorganization of the Chicago Police Department has at last been achieved by the action of the City Council in approving and of Commissioner Allman in putting into effect the recommendations made by Bruce Smith. Mr. Smith's program is the result of a three year study which he has conducted for the Citizens' Police Committee with the cooperation of the police department.

Three important changes are involved:

(1) The number of police sub-executives reporting directly to the

commissioner has been reduced to a number small enough to enable him to exercise an effective control;

(2) Many units of the department, which formerly operated independently of each although performing similar functions, have been consolidated to eliminate duplication of effort or brought under common control to provide for correlation of closely related functions;

(3) The record system of the department has been studied and thoroughly revised.

Under the administrative set-up in force before these changes were effected, each of the forty police districts and several other units of the department such as the traffic bureau, the detective bureau, and the miscellaneous division reported directly to the commissioner of police with no intervening divisional supervision whatever. The burden of detail thus thrown upon the commissioner by the supervision of so many separate units was far more than any executive, no matter how competent, could reasonably be expected to handle. The situation is so altered that under the new scheme only eight division or bureau heads report to the commissioner: The director of personnel, the chief of detectives, the captain in charge of the traffic bureau, the lieutenant in charge of the crime prevention bureau, the captain in charge of the morals division, the department secretary, the director of the bureau of criminal information and statistics, and the chief supervisory captain in charge of the uniformed force. Because of the burden thrown upon the commissioner under the former system he could not give adequate supervision to the districts and each police captain became the independent police commissioner of his district.

Now each district captain reports to one of six supervisory captains who in turn report to the chief supervisory captain in charge of the uniformed force. This chief supervisory captain is alone responsible to the commissioner for conditions in the districts.

The miscellaneous division, in the former organization, was placed under the control of the first deputy commissioner of police, and constituted one of the most interesting agglomerations of administrative units to be seen anywhere. It consisted of nineteen utterly unrelated sections and divisions ranging in function from the dog pound and the department stables to the radio section, the medical division, and the motion picture censor board. Although at that time there was a traffic bureau, the motorcycle section, engaged entirely in traffic work, was placed in this miscellaneous division and the captain of the traffic bureau had no control whatever over it. Similarly the radio section and the signal division paid no attention to each other although performing closely related duties. Under the reorganization, the traffic bureau now includes the motorcycle division, the vehicle division, the accident prevention division, and the central traffic division which consists of all mounted and fixed post traffic officers and the department stables. In the same way, all the signal systems in the department have been consolidated as one unit under the bureau of criminal identification and statistics. The motion picture censors, the police matrons, and the juvenile officers have been consolidated into a crime prevention bureau. By means of these combinations and transfers of units, related functions have been brought together, numerous duplications of

functions have been eliminated, and many persons consequently released for other duties. The office of department secretary has been expanded somewhat beyond the usual functions of such an office and in addition to the usual duty to keep the financial records of his department he is also given control of the dog pound, the division of building maintenance, and the division of motor vehicle maintenance. The personnel records are also left in his office which raises the question of what is the exact function of the personnel bureau which has been created.

The record system of the Chicago Police Department has been in a most chaotic condition, and an important item of this survey has been the revision of this record system. The property control records of the department have been entirely inadequate and the hopeless lack of proper personnel records has made it almost impossible to keep track of the men in the department. Many of the forms used in actual police work have been used only from force of habit and not because they contribute to the efficiency of the department.

Wholesale reorganization of this sort is not by any means a guarantee of effective police work, but at least it allows the commission to work with a wieldy organization instead of a hopelessly cumbersome one.

E. H. D.

Indiana Conference — The first state-wide conference of sheriffs, chiefs of police and other peace officers ever to be held in Indiana met August 5 and 6, at Bloomington. It was arranged and conducted by the following organizations:

State Bar Association, Indianapolis Police Department, Indiana State Police Department, Indiana State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, and the Associations of sheriffs, police and other peace officers. Among the topics discussed were arrest, police radio, state police patrol, railway police, police training schools, identification of firearms, finger prints, search and seizure, chemistry in police work, first aid, detection of deception, etc.

Although plans are not yet announced, a similar course of instruction is being developed in Iowa. The University of Iowa Law School, E. A. Gilmore, Dean, in cooperation with the State Attorney General and the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, is studying courses of instruction used in other states in preparation for the Iowa course.

Connecticut Report — The Report of the Connecticut Commission, which was recently appointed to study the jails of the State, has just filed a report in which it finds a great overcrowding and lack of adequate segregation of the sick from the well in the various penal institutions of the State. It recommends "a greater use of the judicial and the administrative policies of the release bail or on their own recognizance of persons bound over for trial and of probation with or without fine for such as are convicted of jail offenses. The Commission is composed of Dr. Jerome Davis of Yale University, Mrs. William M. Maltbie of Granby, Connecticut, Dean Charles E. Clark of the Yale Law School, John G. Ross, Vice-President of the Scovill Company and George S. Hawley,

President of the Bridgeport Gas & Light Company.

Crime Commission and Probation—The Chicago Crime Commission, Henry Barrett Chamberlin, Operating Director, recently drew atten-

tion to the extraordinarily large number of cases in which persons convicted of grave offenses were granted probation by Cook County Judges. The Crime Commission tabulation for one year ending July 31, 1932, is as follows:

	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Burglary</i>	<i>Larceny</i>	<i>Embezzlement</i>	<i>Total</i>
August	7	1	5	1	21
September	11	8	29	3	68
October	5	22	42	—	105
November	22	16	30	4	121
December	19	12	19	7	86
January	7	8	13	5	59
February	12	8	8	1	44
March	16	23	13	4	98
April	15	17	13	1	66
May	20	7	13	3	57
June	22	13	25	8	105
July	20	21	24	3	106
Totals	176	146	234	40	936

Records of the Chicago Crime Commission show that, although Illinois law forbids probation for defendants convicted of many of the more serious crimes, this provision is circumvented when judges change the non-probation charges to charges which permit probation.

The State's Attorney, John A. Swanson, and the Judges of the Criminal Court are studying the administration of the probation system.

Exchange of Fingerprints—Broadening of the work of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice in aiding law enforcement by fingerprint exchange is to be made so that an international exchange can be effected, according to information made available August 13 by the Bureau.

Many foreign countries already

have agreed to participate in this activity. Law enforcement agencies, located throughout the United States and Canada which have transmitted fingerprint records regularly, have been asked to indicate to the Bureau the instances wherein they desire that the foreign exchange or treatment be arranged, and to furnish to the Bureau duplicate copies of prints which are to be relayed to foreign countries, according to the Bureau.

It is felt by the United States Bureau of Investigation that the development of the international exchange of fingerprints should prove to be a further step in the cause of effective law enforcement, should insure the regular receipt by the Bureau of the criminal records of Americans arrested in the countries named, and should provide also for the completion of the records of citizens or natives of the designated

countries who may be taken into custody in the United States.

Research Projects at Northwestern—The James Nelson Raymond Fellowship in Criminal Law, established at Northwestern University School of Law, was awarded to Mr. Fred Inbau, formerly Editor-in-Chief of the *Tulane Law Review*. Mr. Inbau is a graduate of the Tulane University School of Law and formerly served as instructor in biology at that Institution. Part of his work will be in connection with the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory of Northwestern University, and he will publish several studies on the legal phases of scientific crime detection.

Mr. Harvey Wienke, a graduate of Northwestern University School of Law, is engaged in a study of the administration of the criminal law by Cook County criminal courts, which study has been fostered by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

Mr. Earl H. De Long and Professors A. A. Bruce and Newman F. Baker are preparing a study of the administration of the office of the Prosecuting Attorney in the United States. Parts of this study will appear in the forthcoming issues of this Journal.

Kansas Judicial Council—Judge J. C. Ruppenthal of Russell, Kansas, who recently revised Wharton's Criminal Law and edited the 12th edition of that work, has reported some of the activities of the Judicial Council for the State of Kansas. Judge Ruppenthal, who is Secretary to the Council, writes that the Council is actively engaged in

collecting criminal statistics. He says:

"For five successive years, July 1, 1926 to July 1, 1931, the data reported by the clerks of all 105 counties for the (district) courts of general trial jurisdiction, has been both for criminal and civil cases.

Unfortunately, economic conditions gave rise to apprehensions that the outlay of money of the public might readily result in utter abolition of the organization that has done so much toward survey of our judicial system, that no call was issued this year for data of 1931-2. Just now such data would have an added value in its disclosures as to the effect of the economic situation on litigation both civil and criminal.

For five years all counties have reported their criminal cases in the district courts. We secured also reports of all criminal cases in all county courts (inferior to district courts) from 1923 to July 1, 1929. We secured some data from justice of the peace courts, and from juvenile courts. Police courts of our cities are wholly untouched. We have but little data from the few city courts. Only a small part of the material thus gathered has been tabulated or otherwise made generally available or published.

Our reports give year by year, by counties, the tabulation of criminal cases disposed of in the year from July 1 to June 30 following. These are divided into dismissals, pleas of guilty, and jury trials with verdicts of guilty, acquittal, and instances of disagreement. The time progress of prosecutions toward trial, and the length of time cases that remain undisposed of at the end of the year have been pending has been reported quite fully. The

nature of offense, and number of each, is in the reports on file, but so far time and means have not been available to tabulate or publish these facts.

Justice of the peace courts reported between 3000 and 4000 misdemeanor cases for the year 1927-1928, with many details, and likewise of such courts' preliminary examinations of felony charges. Seven city courts also reported on misdemeanors and preliminaries for the same year. Delinquents, etc., for four years from 1924 to 1928 were reported by the juvenile courts.

All classes of offenses both misdemeanors and felonies, were reported by the county courts by years from their organization to July 1, 1929. The nature of offense, with numbers is set out."

The studies under way in Kansas promise to be most interesting and it is to be hoped that the Council will have an opportunity to complete and make public their findings.

National Identification Association
—The National Identification Association, Elmer A. Lee, of the Jamestown, N. Y., police department, President, has announced its first annual meeting to be held in New York City. Charles H. Sheraton of the Burns Agency, Brooklyn, is Secretary and those interested in identification work should communicate with him. A feature of the first meeting was to be a stereopticon illustrated talk on the study of the Human Ear in Identification, presented by Dr. Theron W. Kilmer, Member N. Y. State and International Associations, Chiefs of Police, Congress Police and Fire Surgeons, N. I. A., etc.

Also there will be an illustrated lecture by Donald D. Millikin, U. S. A. R., late U. S. A. Intelligence, his subject being "Codes and Cyphers." Major Millikin has obtained the permission of the Federal Authorities for this talk.

Miscellaneous—*The annual crime bill of the United States* is greater today than the annual cost to the nation of carrying on the World War, according to Gordon L. Hosstetter, executive director of the Employers' Association of Chicago.

Speaking today before the National Conference of Government, he said that racketeering cost Chicago yearly extortion toll equal to the cost of the entire government of the city.

"Multiply that cost to one city," said Mr. Hosstetter, "in all the cities of America and you have an appalling total as well as a subject demanding national thought as well as action."

Mr. Hosstetter spoke as the representative of the National Municipal League. He termed racketeering a new and repulsive phase of American life, declaring that there was scarcely a commodity exposed for sale that did not cost more as a result of the widespread evil.

Charges that twenty-eight national labor groups are in the hands of gangsters, radicals and crooked politicians will be made in a nationwide radio campaign to be sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Matthew Woll, Vice-President, will be the keynoters in a series of daily broadcasts over a coast-to-coast hookup designed to lay the alleged facts before the 2,000,000

members of the unions affected, and before union labor generally.

A society has been formed in Paris, on the initiative of Dr. Toulouse, to study in a group of psychiatrists, medico-legalists, juriconsults and magistrates, the means of diminishing crime, and particularly that due to uncontrolled passion, which is increasing in France.

The Illinois Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation commenced to receive criminal records on January 1, 1932, and now has on record 30,000 finger prints. In case adequate appropriations are secured the Bureau expects to be in a position to serve as a scientific crime investigation bureau with experienced investigators, especially trained to handle certain classes of crime; expert technicians for the analysis of evidence; ballisticians; typewriting and handwriting identification experts; modus operandi and stolen automobile file; and various other scientific crime detection departments.

At the summer session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science a paper was distributed among the scientists by the Human Betterment Foundation of Pasadena, Cal., which warned that America is in danger of race degeneration unless steps are taken to provide for the eugenic sterilization of large numbers of the mentally defective who are likely to produce children. The paper gives the result of a critical study of 6,000 operations, mostly in California, extending over a period of twenty years. The study was organized at the beginning of 1926 by E. S. Gosney of Pasadena, President of the Human Betterment Foundation, with the assistance of a group of specialists in various fields.

The Bureau of Municipal Research of Philadelphia under the Thomas Skelton Harrison Foundation has published in its Philadelphia Municipal Court Series a study of the "Medical Department of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia," 201 pp. The Report was prepared by Dr. Ralph P. Truitt.

The Warden of the New Mexico State Penitentiary, Mr. Ed. Swope, says: "It has long been my contention that first offenders should not be committed to the penitentiary at all, unless their crimes are of an exaggerated nature. The average first offender is not a criminal, in the usual sense of the word. He will not repeat if handled humanely by officers of the law. He should be given a chance to work out his own problem outside the prison walls."

Mr. Tyre C. Taylor, Executive Counsel, State of North Carolina, has written concerning the value of the Parole System. He says: "In any parole system which pretends to be even reasonably adequate there is provision made for the careful supervision of all those who are given their conditioned freedom. I believe that there are at least 1,000 prisoners who are now proper subjects for parole if we had some system for adequate supervision after they are released. Expressed in terms of dollars and cents, 1,000 prisoners cost the taxpayers of North Carolina \$500 a day for maintenance. This is at the rate of \$182,000 a year. An adequate parole system would cost, at the outside, not more than \$40,000 a year."

More than 30,500 young people in 20 metropolitan areas of the United States receive protective care for the prevention of delinquency from 69 supervising agencies, the Chil-

dren's Bureau of the Department of Labor announced in a statement just made public.

Figures of the Department of Correction do not bear out the theory that crime increases to a great extent in times of business depression, Commissioner Richard C. Patterson, Jr., declared in his annual departmental report to the Mayor, made public July 16.

The table of convictions for the last eleven years, submitted by Mr. Patterson, follows:

1921.....12,684	1927.....17,174
1922.....15,663	1928.....19,856
1923.....15,655	1929.....19,890
1924.....17,190	1930.....22,502
1925.....16,323	1931.....22,812
1926.....16,913	

Mr. Justice William Renwick Riddell has just completed a translation of the work on Oriental Criminal Law written by Professor Ladisloa Thót of the University of La Plata. The English version, with an introduction by the translator, will soon go to press.

A total of 1800 speakeasies, beer flats and saloons have been located in Chicago during a survey by prohibition forces, Administrator M. L. Harney said recently. The survey required three months of intensive work by imported investigators directed by Chief Elliot Ness. About 7,500 licensed saloons dotted Chicago before prohibition.

The Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing Prison has recently presented to Mr. E. R. Cass, the Secretary of the American Prison Association, a testimonial of appreciation of his efforts in Albany and elsewhere in its behalf.

The University of Oregon Press announces that a limited supply of the Survey of the Administration of Criminal Justice in Oregon has

been printed. The authors of the survey are Wayne L. Morse, Dean of the University of Oregon School of Law, and Ronald H. Beattie, Research Assistant. The volumes bound in paper cover sell for \$1.50 each, and the volumes bound in buckram sell for \$3.00 each.

Mr. Tyre Taylor, Executive Counsel, State of North Carolina, says:

"The greatest difficulty in connection with parole work at the present time is the very limited opportunity of securing productive employment for prisoners after they have been released. Simply to turn them adrift without making any provision for their employment does not solve their personal and family problem and aggravates the general condition of unemployment. The likelihood that they will violate the terms of their paroles and embark again upon criminal pursuits is likewise increased unless they can be given an opportunity to make some sort of honest living."

The Second Mexican National Police Congress will be held in the City of Mexico in January, 1933. Complete information can be obtained by addressing:

Teodoro A. Gonzales Miranda
Criminal Identification Laboratory,
Police Headquarters
Mexico, D. F.

In a recent letter addressed to this JOURNAL he says:

"As this Congress will take up matters of vital interest to all Police Authorities, Mexico through your JOURNAL wishes to extend a cordial invitation to those who will honor us by their presence as observers as did Col. Joseph A. Gerk, Chief of Police of St. Louis, Mo., in 1929 at our First National Police Congress."

Current Literature of Interest—
American Bar Association Journal, June (Chicago, Illinois)—Legal Medicine in Europe and America, by John R. Oliver; *Bombay Law Journal*, June (Bombay, India)—The Increase in Crime, Anon.; *The Police Journal*, April (London, Eng.)—The Value of Our Jury System, by W. Summerfield; *United States Law Review*, April (New York City)—Religion in the Law of Dying Declarations, by Frank Swancara; *Los Angeles Bar Association Bulletin*, August (Los Angeles, Calif.)—The Physician as an Expert, by Daniel Beecher; *The Eugenics Review*, July, 1932 (London, Eng.)—Sterilization in the Empire, by Hilda F. Pocock; *On Guard*, August (New York City)—Prison Keepers the Worst Paid Public Servants in Modern Life, by Thomas S. Rice; *News Bulletin*, August (New York City)—Parole Becoming a Profession, by Win-

throp D. Lane; *Mental Hygiene*, July (Albany, N. Y.)—Psychiatry in College: A Discussion of a Model Personnel Program, by V. V. Anderson and Willie-Maude Kennedy; Psychiatry in the Community, by Clarence O. Cheyney; An Approach to a Difficult Child Care Problem, by Samuel Z. Orgel, Julia Goldman, and Myron B. Blanchard; *Kansas Judicial Council Bulletin*, July (Topeka, Kan.)—Economy in Jury Trials: More Capable Jurors, by E. L. Fischer; *Police "13-13,"* September (Chicago, Ill.)—The Third Degree, by John Gulknecht; *United States Department of Labor*, Publication No. 212 (Washington, D. C.)—Juvenile-Court Statistics: 1930; *Ye News Letter*, July (Washington, D. C.)—Economy—Circular to All Departments of Justice Officials on the Subject of Economy; *Michigan Law Review*, June—Judicial Examination of the Accused—A Remedy for the Third Degree, by Paul G. Kauper.