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CURRENT NOTES

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Bates Appointment—On December 21, 1932, President Hoover appointed Honorable Sanford Bates, Director of the U. S. Bureau of Prisons, as the representative on the part of the United States on the International Prison Commission to succeed the late Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn. The International Prison Commission was established in 1872 through American initiative due to the labor and vision of Dr. Enoch C. Wines, who was then General Secretary of the Prison Association of New York, as well as the American Prison Association. It has been customary for the American Prison Association to recommend to the President of the United States one suitable to hold so important a post as that of International Prison Commissioner. The Association rejoices in the approval of President Hoover of its recommendation of Honorable Sanford Bates.—E. R. C.

New York Report—The Annual Report of the New York Commissioner of Correction Walter N. Thayer, Jr. which was transmitted to the Legislature in 1932, has been issued as Legislative Document (1932) No. 85. The Report contains departmental reports from New York Institutions including Sing Sing Prison, Attica Prison, Auburn Prison, Clinton Prison,

Great Meadow Prison, State Prison for Women, Albion State Training School, Matteawan State Hospital, Dannemora State Hospital, Elmira Reformatory, Bedford Reformatory and the Institution for Male Defective Delinquents. These Reports covering 414 pages and illustrated by a wealth of tables, present a comprehensive picture of the entire penal system. During the year the State Department of Correction issued in book form the Twenty-second Annual Report of the Division of Probation along with a study entitled "Psychiatry and the Social Adjustment of Probationers" by Dr. Leo J. Palmer, Superintendent of the Medium Security Prison at Wallkill, New York.

Baltimore Report—James M. Hepbron, Managing Director of the Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission, has published the Quarterly Bulletin for the quarter ending September 30, 1932. He says that there was a very slight increase in serious crime over the corresponding quarter in 1931. "The fact that there has been no real increase in serious crime during a period when unemployment has been at the very peak, so that tens of thousands have had to receive aid through organized charity, is in itself a real accomplishment. The Baltimore Police Department has

done a good job during these trying times. It is believed that the slight increase noted in burglaries will be cut down as will also certain other types of crime when the radio equipped police cars recently made possible, are put in operation."

Philadelphia Report—T. A. Meryweather, special agent of the Philadelphia Criminal Justice Association, has prepared his Report for the Third Quarter, July 1 to September 30, 1932. The data presented show that major crime is increasing in Philadelphia. The amount of major crime reported during the third quarter of 1932 is larger than in either of the previous quarters and it is expected that during the last three months of 1932 a further increase will be shown. There was an increase noted during the third quarter of 1932 as compared with the second quarter in Arson, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Embezzlement, False Pretense, Fraud, Larceny over \$50, Murder, Receiving Stolen Goods, and Robbery. There was an increase of over 300 total cases in the latter period. The largest increases were found to be in Fraud, Embezzlement, and False Pretense cases. "This is but one indication which shows the need of a detective force that is adequately manned."

Connecticut Report—K. L. Messenger, Chief Juvenile Court Probation Officer of Connecticut, has issued his report, covering the data for 1931, in an attractive booklet entitled "Connecticut Children in Court." It was found that 4,228 delinquents appeared before the court out of a child population of 374,741 for the State. Of the total

number of delinquent cases more than one-third were placed upon probation and about two-fifths of the total number were "warned or adjusted without formal court action." Commitments to institutions numbered less than three hundred.

Wisconsin Study—The Editors of the Wisconsin Law Review have decided to establish a department of research in Wisconsin legislation and have appointed a sub-committee of three students, namely, E. R. Fiedler, Chris Steinmetz, and Kenneth Meiklejohn, to investigate the Wisconsin statutes relating to criminal procedure. They will collaborate with two members of the Wisconsin Bar Association and Professor A. L. Gausewitz of the University of Wisconsin Law School. They will systematically investigate past recommendations of the Wisconsin Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the Wickersham Commission and similar reports, and the proposed Code of Criminal Procedure of the American Law Institute, comparing the statutes with the suggested reforms in each instance. The ultimate purpose is to suggest reforms in Wisconsin criminal procedure.

Illinois Delinquency Study—At the request of Director Rodney H. Brandon of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare a study of factors in delinquency, with special reference to educational background, is being made of the 750 boys who were in the St. Charles School for Boys on April 1, 1932, 55 per cent of whom were committed from Cook County.

The study is being made through the coöperation of the Department

of Public Welfare, the Board of Public Welfare Commissioners, the Institute for Juvenile Research, the Division of Research of the School of Education of Northwestern University, and Managing Officer Havlik and his staff at the St. Charles school.

Oregon Study—The state-wide study of the administration of criminal justice in Oregon has been mentioned in previous numbers of this JOURNAL. It is of interest to note that the study of 1,771 felony cases in Multnomah County has now been completed and has been issued as a supplement to the Oregon Law Review, Eugene, Oregon. This study is 227 pages in length and contains more than a hundred tables of statistical data. It was prepared by Wayne L. Morse, Dean of the University of Oregon Law School and Ronald H. Beattie, Research Assistant. Topics covered are: An Analysis of the Disposition of the 1,771 Felony Cases, The Disposition of Cases Reaching Conviction, An Analysis of the Disposition of the Cases on the Basis of Crimes Charged, Bail in Felony Cases, The Courts of Preliminary Hearing, Pleas in the Circuit Court, A Study of the Variances in Sentences Imposed by Circuit Judges, Time Intervals, The Factors of Age, Nationality, and Occupation. Though covering a relatively small number of cases, this Oregon Study treats the data with much greater detail than other surveys. Thus, the Report is an important contribution to criminological literature. Dean Morse intends to conduct additional research studies covering other Oregon counties when funds are available.

Census Study—The Bureau of the Census, W. M. Steuart, Director, of the Department of Commerce, recently issued a statistical study of the prisoners in state and federal prisons and reformatories, 1929 and 1930. The tables show the figures for prisoners received and discharged. The report was prepared under the supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, chief statistician for population, Bureau of the Census, assisted by Professor Thorsten Sellin, of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, New York City. The Study is very complete, covering such topics as Movement of Prison Population; Prisoners Received: Offense, Sentence, Recidivism, Race and Nativity, Age; Prisoners Discharged: Method of Discharge, Offense, Recidivism, Sentence, Time Served; The Death Penalty; and appended are 150 pages of detailed tables. This study contains material of great value to criminologists. It may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

New Jersey Study—The Third Annual Report of the Judicial Council of New Jersey has been reprinted and made available to the general public. This Report presents statistics on "Criminal Actions in the Courts of General Jurisdiction in 1931." The data were gathered by Mr. F. S. Smith of the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies and Miss Helen Comegys of the Institute of Law, Johns Hopkins University, who also compiled the tables. Professor L. C. Marshall of the Institute of Law analyzed the data,

Institute of Law Study—Professor L. C. Marshall of the Institute

of Law, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, has prepared a "Study of the Judicial System of Maryland" in coöperation with the Judicial Council of Maryland. The Study covers the judicial criminal statistics in Maryland for the year, 1931, from the courts of general criminal jurisdiction. The field work was done by Miss Helen Comegys. The study may be secured from The Johns Hopkins Press—price, 35 cents. The publication entitled "Judicial Criminal Statistics," a study of judicial administration in Ohio, has been mentioned in other issues of this JOURNAL.

Iowa Study—In May, 1932, the University of Iowa College of Law published a study entitled "Iowa Criminal Justice" by Professor Rollin M. Perkins. Included were Case Studies in Twenty-five Counties, 1927; A Thirty Year Study of Johnson County; A State-wide Study of 1931; Offenses Known to Police; and 44 Statistical Tables. On December 9, 1932, Professor Perkins reported to the Journal that his group is undertaking to repeat the field work for the year 1932. The publication mentioned above may be obtained from the Iowa Law Review, Iowa City, Iowa—price \$1.50.

Federal Offenders Study—Mr. Sanford Bates, Director, Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice, recently sent to this JOURNAL a copy of the Bureau's study "Federal Offenders, 1930-1931." This is a Review of the work of the Federal Bureau of Prisons during the year ending

June 30, 1931. It brings together in one publication the annual reports to the Attorney General, by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons and the Board of Parole, and the reports to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons by the heads of the Federal Prisons and Reformatories. It includes statistical tables concerning all classes of Federal prisoners and persons under Federal parole and probation supervision.

The Annual Reports of the Federal Penal Correctional Institutions, which were separately published in previous years, are incorporated in this publication, together with data similar to that in the special report entitled "Federal Prisoners in Jails, 1929-30," and several new types of data not previously published.

It was printed by the United States Penitentiary Annex Press, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

A. B. A. Crime Section—The Official Directory, 1932-1933, of the American Bar Association lists the names of the men responsible for the work of the Section of Criminal Law and Criminology. The list is as follows: *Chairman*, Justin Miller, Durham, N. C.; *Vice-Chairman*, Rollin M. Perkins, Iowa City, Iowa; *Secretary*, Henry W. Toll, Denver, Colorado. *Council*: Lester D. Summerfield, Reno, Nevada; George A. Bowman, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Oscar Hallam, St. Paul, Minnesota; Edgar W. Camp, Los Angeles, California; Sanford Bates, Washington, D. C.; James J. Robinson, Bloomington, Indiana; Thomas S. Rice, Brooklyn, New York; Louis S. Cohane, Detroit, Michigan.

Convention of the International Association for Identification—The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the International Association for Identification was held in New Orleans, Louisiana, November 14 to 17, last. For various reasons the number present was relatively small. Lack of numbers was made up for, however, by the interest and enthusiasm of those on hand, and the convention proved one of the most successful thus far held.

The State of Illinois was represented by Mr. T. P. Sullivan, Director of its Bureau of Criminal Identification, Mr. Al Dunlap, Editor of "The Detective" magazine, and Colonel Calvin Goddard, Director of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory of Northwestern University. Three other members of the staff of this Laboratory had been scheduled to deliver addresses; viz., Mr. Leonarde Keeler, Captain Seth Wiard, and Mr. E. Carleton Hood, but at the last moment none of these found it possible to be present. The papers which they had planned to read were presented by Colonel Goddard, however. Especial interest was evoked by Mr. Hood's paper on "The Microscope in Crime Detection," in which he described some of his researches upon human hair. Newspaper accounts of these, based upon his report as presented by Colonel Goddard, appeared throughout the United States and abroad. Colonel Goddard's paper on "The Menace of the Pistol," in which he outlined views upon this subject, rather contrary to those held by many law-enforcing officials, caused much comment. At the request of Professor Paul Brosman of Tulane University Law School, Colonel Goddard visited that institution and addressed its student body on the

subject of "Firearms Identification."

In taking over the time allotted to a talk on "Ballistics" by Captain Wiard of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory (absent), Colonel Goddard substituted a discussion of the degree to which expert evidence on firearms has been accepted in various states of this country. He pointed out that during the past three years the Supreme Courts of some six states have ruled such evidence as competent. In five instances the testimony under discussion was offered by members of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory.

Unfortunately, not the only speakers who were unable to attend were those from the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory. Absentees included John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. His paper, "The Identification Work of the United States Bureau of Identification" was very ably presented by his assistant, Mr. L. C. Schilder, who brought with him for distribution various multigraphed reports of his Bureau, which were eagerly received by the delegates. Another distinguished member unable to attend and deliver his scheduled address was Dr. Israel Castellanos, Director of the National Bureau of Identification at Havana, Cuba. His paper, also, was presented by Mr. Schilder.

The largest delegation from one city was made up of Chief Andrew J. Kavanaugh, Lieutenant E. F. Burke, Mr. George Keenan and Mr. John Doyle of Rochester, New York. Chief Kavanaugh was on the speaking program with a paper on "Education in the Police Field." Another speaker, known to many as an authority on arms and am-

munition, was Colonel Wm. A. Tewes of the Peters Cartridge Company.

The matter of a convention city for 1933 was the subject of spirited voting, Chicago winning by two votes over Columbus, Ohio. Present plans are to conduct the Chicago convention over the same dates (July 31, August 1, 2, and 3) as those on which the Convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police will be held. This will afford an opportunity for one or more joint sessions of the two associations, a circumstance which has long been the desire of many members of both.

In the election of officers for the ensuing year, Mr. B. T. Andrews of St. Joseph, Missouri, became President, Lieutenant Edwin F. Burke of Rochester, New York, First Vice-President, and Barney Finn of Fort Worth, Texas, second Vice-President. Mr. Leroy Goodwin of Youngstown, Ohio, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer, and Sergeant Wm. A. Toler of Richmond, Virginia, Sergeant-at-Arms. Two new members of the Board of Directors were chosen to succeed others who retired. These included were Mr. L. C. Schilder of the Department of Justice and Mr. John O. Simon of Duluth, Minnesota, who succeed Dr. Castellanos of Cuba and Mr. James Wilkinson of Windsor.—C. G.

Sayre Appointment—Professor Francis B. Sayre of Harvard Law School and Director of the Harvard Institute of Criminal Law, has been nominated State Commissioner of Corrections by Governor Ely of Massachusetts. He will succeed Dr. A. Warren Stearns of Billerica. Professor Sayre has indicated that

he will accept the post but will continue his duties at Harvard University.

American Prison Association Organization for 1933—The 1933 meeting of the American Prison Association will be held in Atlantic City. Officers for the year of 1933 are listed below:

President: Dr. Walter N. Thayer, Jr., Commissioner, State Department of Correction, Albany, N. Y. *Vice-Presidents:* Mrs. Blanche L. La Du, Chairman, State Board of Control, St. Paul, Minn.; William J. Ellis, Commissioner, Department of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, N. J.; Harold E. Donnell, Superintendent of Prisons, Baltimore, Md.; J. A. Brown, Secretary, Board of State Charities, Indianapolis.; Charles S. Reed, Warden, Connecticut State Prison, Wethersfield, Conn. *Treasurer:* George C. Erskine, Superintendent, Connecticut Reformatory, Cheshire, Conn. *General Secretary:* E. R. Cass, General Secretary, The Prison Association of New York, New York City. *Assistant Secretary:* Edna M. Olson, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. *Board of Directors:* The President, General Secretary, Treasurer, the Vice-Presidents, and the following Ex-Presidents of the Association, as provided by the Constitution: Amos W. Butler, President, Indiana Society for Mental Hygiene, Indianapolis, Ind.; Joseph B. Byers, Vine-land, N. J.; George W. Wickersham, New York City; Lewis E. Lawes, Warden, Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y.; Charles H. Johnson, New York City; Frank Moore, Rahway, N. J.; Sanford Bates, Director, U. S. Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C.; William F.

Penn, Superintendent, Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza, Pa.; George C. Erskine, Superintendent, Connecticut Reformatory, Cheshire, Conn.; Carl J. Swendsen, State Board of Control, Minneapolis, Minn.; Leon C. Faulkner, Managing Director, Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Oscar Lee, Warden, Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun, Wis.; and the following additional members: Herman M. Adler, Department of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; Stanley P. Ashe, Warden, Western State Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Mabel Bassett, Commissioner of Charities and Correction, Oklahoma City, Okla.; H. V. Bastin, Superintendent, Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home, Anchorage, Ky.; Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, President, Volunteer Prison League, Volunteers of America, New York City; Catherine M. Campbell, Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass.; Calvin Derrick, Superintendent, State Home for Boys, Jamesburg, N. J.; Frederick J. Farnell, Chairman, State Public Welfare Commission, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Mary B. Harris, Superintendent, Federal Industrial Institution for Women, Alderson, W. Va.; Ralph Howard, Superintendent, Indiana Reformatory, Pendleton, Ind.; George T. Jameson, Warden, State Penitentiary, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Clarence E. Long, Warden, State Penitentiary, Walla Walla, Wash.; Elizabeth Munger, Superintendent, State Farm for Women, Niantic, Conn.; Edward J. Parker, National Secretary, The Salvation Army, New York City; Charles Parsons, Superintendent, Iowa Society for the Friendless, Des Moines, Iowa; Prentice Reeves, Member, Ohio Board of Parole,

Columbus, Ohio; Thorsten Sellin, Bureau of Social Hygiene, Inc., New York City; E. H. Sutherland, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; R. E. Thomas, Superintendent, State Penitentiary, Boise, Idaho; John Thornberry, Superintendent, Intermediate Reformatory, Jefferson City, Mo.; John L. Sutton, Superintendent, Mississippi Children's Home Society, Jackson, Miss.; Rice M. Youell, Superintendent, Virginia Penitentiary, Richmond, Va.

Behavior Clinic Meeting in Chicago—On December 17, 1932, upon the call of Dr. Harry R. Hoffman, Director of the Behavior Clinic of the Criminal Court of Cook County, Illinois, a conference of Illinois criminologists, psychiatrists and social workers was held. Those who attended decided to urge the Illinois Legislature to provide means for the segregation of mentally deficient offenders. Dr. Hoffman was instructed to appoint a committee of nine to work out a plan for submission to Gov. Elect Henry Horner for presentation to the legislature. The proposed measure is to provide for the incarceration of delinquents who are so mentally defective that they are a danger to society. It is to be patterned upon the system in use in New York and Massachusetts. Among the speakers were Professor Andrew A. Bruce, President of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Warden Frank D. Whipp, Judge Philip Sullivan, Dr. Warren G. Murray of the Illinois State Hospital at Dixon, Dr. Charles F. Read of the Elgin State Hospital, Professor Peter Bassoe of Rush Medical College, Dr. Paul Schroeder, Dr. Sydney Kuh, Professor E. H. Sutherland of the

University of Chicago, Wilbur Crowley, public defender; Judge Mary Bartelme and Harry Olson, former Chief Justice of the Municipal Court.

Police Radios—The use of radio by police in law enforcement continues to expand, the Federal Radio Commission points out in its annual report to Congress. Thirty more stations were added during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, making a total of 92 stations either licensed or under construction. These stations, in 50 cities reporting, transmitted 155,656 emergency calls, reported 12,676 arrests, and served a population of 32,585,000.

Mercenary Crime Meeting—The Second Annual Convention of the National Institute on Mercenary Crime was held in Chicago, December 19 and 20, 1932. Among the speakers were Henry E. Ayers "Banking Crimes," Frank J. Loesch "The Basic Causes of the Crime Wave," David H. Jackson "Financial Racketeering," Mrs. Henry W. Hartough "The Courts and Mercenary Crime," Dr. George W. Rosenlof "Education and Mercenary Crime," Rev. William C. Desmond "Social Action in Crime Prevention," Thomas Quinn Beesley "Crime Incorporated," and Ernest D. MacDougall, President of the Institute, who delivered the "President's Annual Address."

Suicide and Homicide in Illinois—The following figures come from the State Department of Health, Springfield, Illinois.

The year of 1931 brought the highest suicide rate on record in

Illinois. The number of fatalities attributed to this cause was 1,412 compared with 1,382 in 1930, the previous high record. The rate per 100,000 population was 18.3 against 18.0 in 1930.

As in the past the suicides were predominantly among males but the age shifted downward somewhat. In 1930 nearly one-half of the suicidal fatalities were among males over 50 years old. Last year less than one-third was among that age group and sex. Men between 35 and 50 accounted for 552 of the suicides. The total for both sexes among people less than 35 years old was 263. Of the 1,412 suicides, 1,113 were of males and 299 of females.

The homicide rate declined slightly, falling from 10.5 in 1930 to 10.3 in 1931. The number of deaths attributed to homicide declined from 805 to 797. The homicide rate has not varied much from 10 per 100,000 for a number of years.

Both suicide and homicide have increased enormously in Illinois since the close of the World War. Since 1918 the suicide rate has more than doubled while that from homicide has risen by more than 55 per cent.

Proposed Ministry of Justice—At the annual meeting of the American Association of Legal Aid Organizations, which was held in Washington, D. C., Mr. M. W. Atchison, Jr., a Pittsburgh attorney and the President of the Association, said several things of and concerning the lawyer which deserve notice. Among other things, he said:

"The American Law Institute in perfecting its statement of the law deals with the lawyers—the bench

and the bar. It takes them back to their books. It teaches them terminology. It generally serves as a liaison between an active profession and the erudition of the Schools. The American Judicature Society is a step nearer the goal. Its field, however, is still the profession and the courts, their higher organization and enlightenment and the bettering of their methods.

"A minister of justice would view law more in the terms of the men and the women and the children concerned. One thing is certain, he would never have left workmen's compensation so largely for labor and social workers to evolve. In a way, he could be the ancient chancellor revived, the keeper of the conscience of the king. Such a person would be no shadowy figure. He should be envisaged as having under him a trained staff and in touch with experts in the social sciences the world over. He would exemplify government in friendly cooperation.

"A minister of this type would not be content merely to know the incomparable advance of English practice over ours in the last sixty years, a reform, you recall, that came out of royal commissions, preponderantly of business men. For such a one no dust would gather on the Wickersham Commission's findings on juvenile delinquency, penology, probation, and parole. He would hammer their truths into the minds of the taxpayers and an enlightened self-interest would shift taxes from prisons to playgrounds. In all this, is there no place for the bar? Rather are not the lawyers the very ones to lead the way, just as did their distinguished American predecessors of a century and a half ago with the problems of their day?"—A. A. B.

Academy Meetings—The November meeting of the Chicago Academy of Criminology was addressed by Dr. Louis Wirth of the Department of Sociology of the University of Chicago. His subject was "Social Determinates of Behavior." Two papers were presented at the December meeting. One was by Professor Edwin H. Sutherland of the University of Chicago, President of the Academy, whose topic was "Crime in the Chicago Metropolitan Area." The other speaker was Professor Donald R. Taft of the University of Illinois who made a report on the "Crime Survey of Danville, Illinois."

Psychoanalysis Institute—The Institute for Psychoanalysis, created for the training of physicians and for scientific research into the psychoanalytic field, opened in Chicago at 43 East Ohio Street, Monday, October 3rd.

The Institute will be open to a limited enrollment. The director is Dr. Franz Alexander, formerly associated with the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute, the pioneer institute in the field, founded in 1920. He was professor of psychoanalysis at the University of Chicago in 1931, and the past year was engaged in research at the Judge Baker Foundation in Boston. The associate director is Dr. Karen Horney, until recently with the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute. She is especially well known through her work in feminine psychology. Dr. Alexander and Dr. Horney are assisted by five clinical associates and lecturers, leaders in psychoanalytic work in this country.

Patterson Resigns—The October number of "Correction" published

by the New York State Department of Correction has an account of the resignation on September 30th, of Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York. Commissioner Patterson was appointed to the office August 15, 1927, to succeed Frederick A. Wallis, and during his administration much was accomplished both in personnel and in material development. The progress in prison administration in New York under Commissioner Patterson was described in "Current Notes" pp. 673-678, *JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY* (November-December, 1932).

New Adolescents Court—Mr. E. R. Cass, General Secretary of the American Prison Association, has suggested that the readers of this *JOURNAL* would be interested in the new court to deal with adolescents which was created in New York City in the autumn of 1932. The cases brought into this court are held privately in the chambers of Judge Jonah J. Goldstein.

Under the name of "Magistrates Court Special Term for Adolescent Boys," this court will deal with only two classes of cases: boys 16 to 19 years of age charged with serious offenses and dismissed in the Magistrates Court who later will be brought to this Special Term by Crime Prevention officers when this procedure is considered desirable, and boys in this same age group brought to the Special Term by private welfare agencies when the agency feels that contact with a judge will be of assistance. For the present, cases of the former type will be limited to those dismissed from the 7th District Magistrates Court on West 54th Street.

The new court came into being in its present form as the result of plans drawn by a committee appointed last June by Chief City Magistrate McDonald. The need for such a court for adolescents developed out of the present legal system whereby children over 16 are classified and treated as adults. In many cases boys between 16 and 19 years of age, charged with serious crimes, are dismissed from the Magistrates Court because of the unwillingness of complainants to press the charges or to invoke the wayward minor law. In those cases, therefore, boys are allowed to leave the court free, without further supervision of any organization, and thus learn the demoralizing lesson that the commission of crime does not necessarily lead to punishment. The new plan, which is experimental and subject to modification as the work proceeds, provides the steps to be taken with these boy offenders, in the interest of crime prevention. It in no way interferes with the operation of the wayward minor law which may be invoked by the magistrate when, in his opinion, this is necessary.

Changes in Notre Dame Probation Work Curriculum—The Notre Dame Curriculum in Probation Work added John A. Sullivan to its faculty this fall. Mr. Sullivan has had considerable experience with delinquent boys, chiefly at the New York House of Refuge, and has completed the two-year course at the New York School of Social Work since his graduation from Boston College. He has taken over most of the courses taught last year by Edwin J. Cooley, who is doing some special research for the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission in

Chicago. Professor Maurice L. Pettit, president of the Indiana State Probation Association, and Dr. P. H. Weeks, psychiatrist at the Indiana State Prison, will continue their courses, assisted by members of the Departments of Sociology and Education. The Probation Work Curriculum, established in 1929 to train College men for probation, parole, and prison work, was the first curriculum of its kind organized in an American university. It is under the general direction of Rev. Dr. Raymond W. Murray, C. S. C., head of the Department of Sociology.

Standard Classification Adopted—

Acting on the recommendation of a committee of experts, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has adopted a standard classification for all police, penal and judicial statistics of offenses, the Bureau announced November 28.

This committee consisted of Professor L. C. Marshall of The Institute of Law of the Johns Hopkins University; Professor Raymond Moley of the School of Law, Columbia University; Bruce Smith and Miss Audrey Davis of the Institute of Public Administration; Professor W. E. Mikell of the University of Pennsylvania Law School; Dean Justin Miller of the School of Law, Duke University; Dr. Thorsten Sellin, representing the Bureau of the Census; and James J. Waters of the Bureau of Investigation.

Miscellaneous—*Mr. William H. Waste*, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Chairman, Judicial Council, State of California, has stated that the work of the

Judicial Council is so effective in that state that there remains no "real congestion in either the trial or appellate judicial business of that state."

Dr. Horatio M. Pollock, Director, Mental Hygiene Statistics, Department of Mental Hygiene, State of New York, declares that the suicide record of 1931, which showed an alarming increase, "is a sign of social retrogression. A matter so important should be made the subject of intensive study and all possible preventive measures should be instituted."

Bailey P. Wootton, Attorney General, Commonwealth of Kentucky, discussed the "Legal Process in Extradition of Criminals" in the November 1, issue of *The United States Daily*.

John Stuart Hamilton of Syracuse University agrees with Thomas S. Rice that "we should have more crime news in the newspapers"—more and better crime news. In a letter to the *New York Times* he said: "The biggest cause of crime, outside of pathological reasons, is economic. The warden of Sing Sing has written most clearly on this subject. Men want things they can't earn; crime follows. This is pretty fundamental. It is a trait of human nature. Purifying newspapers and movies and radio skits and novels will not remedy it. Sociologists (and I have just made a survey of sixty of them) are beginning to realize this. The only way to attack the tragedy is to remove its causes, and this means a slow change of human nature."

James M. Osborn, Attorney General, State of Indiana, discussed "Responsibility of Prosecutors for Law Observance" in a recent issue of the *United States Daily* pointing out that it is the duty of Attorneys

General to treat malefactors of high and low degree as common criminals and social enemies.

Scotland Yard is making a special investigation of the methods whereby criminals are able to obtain firearms. The authorities are convinced that there is a considerable illicit traffic in these weapons and are determined to get at its source.

Training of police to meet child delinquency more intelligently as a preventive against juvenile crime is recommended by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor in a pamphlet recently issued on "Facts About Juvenile Delinquency."

Although the police have been largely neglected, the Bureau points out, in setting up programs for handling juvenile cases "the preventive work of police departments is a growing activity." The Bureau further states that from systems adopted in New York and Berkeley, California, their experience shows that it is important for each police department to establish and maintain an agency to specialize in the work of children.

Crime Statistics issued recently by the French Ministry of Justice for the year 1930 show a general tendency toward decrease despite a contrary influence traced to automobiles, social unrest and alcoholism.

The general level of crime which rose between 1925 and 1927 is again lower and gives evidence of establishing itself at about the point where it stood just before the World War.

The Czechoslovak law covering juvenile offenders seems to be meeting with great success. In an attempt to find out how the special law covering juveniles which went into effect in Czechoslovakia on Oc-

tober 1, 1931, was functioning, the Minister of Justice in Prague recently asked the judges and others responsible for its administration for a report.

The replies, according to the Central European Observer, show a unanimity of opinion that the law is proving a decided success and, although a definitive verdict cannot be based on the short test of twelve months, hopes are entertained that the measure will become increasingly beneficial. The law provides for milder sentences than hitherto prevailed, and crimes by youthful offenders are not to be known by the technical names, but by terms of milder significance.

An analysis of crime records of the last eight months by the United States Bureau of Investigation discloses that more than 39 per cent of the criminals fingerprinted in the country were under 24 years of age.

Nearly one-fifth of all persons arrested were between the ages of 19 and 22, the youngsters of 19 holding the ranking position among law breakers of all ages. There were 10,926 youths of 19 arrested, slightly more than 5 per cent of the number placed under arrest.

Current Literature of Interest—
Reform in Federal Criminal Procedure by William D. Mitchell, *American Bar Association Journal* (November, 1932);

Virginia Work Relief Program in Detail, *anon.*, *Public Welfare* (Va.) (November, 1932);

Reconciliation Work in Family Courts by Elinor R. Hixenbaugh, *Probation* (December, 1932);

The Juvenile Delinquent by Andrew A. Bruce, *Quarterly of Min-*

nesota Board of Control (December, 1932);

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