

Summer 1933

Current Notes

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CURRENT NOTES

NEWMAN F. BAKER [Ed.]

Northwestern University Law School,
Chicago, Illinois

Progress in Federal Prison System—The June, 1933, "News Bulletin" states that in the preparation of exhibits for the "Century of Progress" World's Fair at Chicago the following figures, showing progress in the Federal prison system during the past three years, were among those compiled: Medical personnel (counting part-time) in 1930 numbered 28; in 1933 it numbered 144, not including a staff of 60 soon to be appointed at the new Hospital for Defective Delinquents. Educational personnel increased from 2 in 1930 to 40 in 1933, and enrollment from approximately 1,000 to 4,000 prisoners. Trained library personnel increased from 1 to 8, and monthly book circulation from 9,400 to 35,900. Trained social service personnel increased from 2 to 22. Persons on probation increased from 4,281 in 1930 to 28,418 in 1933. It was also noted that the cost of operating the Federal Probation Service during 1932 was \$230,325 and that during the same year \$715,326 was collected from probationers in fines.

Law School Notes—During the Summer Term, 1933, Northwestern University Law School is giving two courses of interest to Criminal Lawyers. One is offered by Professor John H. Wigmore on "Principles of Judicial Proof." The other, "Lab-

oratory Methods of Scientific Proof," is offered by Professor Calvin Goddard and the staff of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory. The latter course is presented at the Laboratory where demonstrations are conducted before the class.

The Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory has an elaborate exhibit at "A Century of Progress" in the City of Chicago. It is being conducted by Mr. Fred E. Inbau who served as Raymond Fellow in Criminal Law at Northwestern, 1932-33.

The course in Criminal Law during the Summer Term at the University of Chicago is being conducted by Professor Kenneth Sears.

Professor George Dession of Yale University Law School will be absent during the year 1933-34. He is planning to spend that academic year in study in Europe. Criminal Law will not be offered at Yale until his return. Yale Law School is one of the few schools which do not give Criminal Law as a required first year course.

Georgetown Law School offered, 1932-33, a new course in the Administration of Criminal Justice. The course was open to seniors, and was given by Hon. Jesse C. Adkins, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Justice Adkins was formerly Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and later As-

sistant Attorney General of the United States. He used the American Law Institute's Code of Criminal Procedure as the basis of the course. At a session of the class, Dean Justin Miller, of Duke University Law School, gave an address explaining the method in which the Code of Criminal Procedure has been prepared. Dr. William C. Woodward also conducted several sessions of the course on the subject of Legal Medicine. Dr. Woodward is a member of the American Medical Association's Committee on Legislation.

Columbia University School of Law has sponsored a "Metropolitan School of Criminology" under the direction of Dean Fitzpatrick who teaches criminal procedure. The course, which is open only to members of the Metropolitan Police Department, has a total enrollment of 106 policemen and policewomen, over half of whom are officers. The applications for matriculation so far exceeded the desired number that it became necessary to select those who might matriculate, and this work was done by Ernest W. Brown, Superintendent of Police, and Inspector Frank S. W. Burke, Chief of Detectives.

The June, 1933, issue of "Probation" contained an article dealing with the career of Dean Justin Miller of Duke University Law School. Dean Miller is Vice President of the National Probation Association and is very active in probation work. "He has on all occasions urged that lawyers should become better informed as to probation and social court procedure, and that these subjects be included in the curricula of the law schools."

Governor Bryan of Nebraska has recently approved the Bill, introduced by Professor Lester B. Orfield

of the University of Nebraska Law School, which provides for the use of alternate jurors in criminal cases as set out in the American Law Institute's Code of Criminal Procedure, sec. 285. Professor Orfield has been very active in his state legislature in advocating statutory reform in criminal procedure.

The Association of American Law Schools Committee on Survey of Crime, Criminal Law, and Criminal Procedure consists of Professors Jerome Michael, Columbia University, Chairman; Pendleton Howard, University of Idaho; Alexander M. Kidd, University of California; Rollin M. Perkins, State University of Iowa; John B. Waite, University of Michigan; and Sam B. Warner, Harvard University. The Crimes Round Table Council consists of Professors Henry W. Edgerton, Cornell University, Chairman; H. Milton Colvin, Tulane University; and John B. Waite, University of Michigan.

Professor John S. Strahorn, Jr., of the University of Maryland School of Law, in cooperation with the Probation Committee of the Baltimore Supreme Bench, has sponsored a group of lectures on Probation for the benefit of law students and the public. Among the speakers were Judge Eli Frank, Hon. Sanford Bates, Herbert C. Parsons, and Judge Calvin Chesnut.

Legal Medicine Department at New York University—The training of doctors to aid in scientific crime detection is the aim of a newly organized department of legal medicine at New York University.

Asserting there is need for expert medical examiners and toxicologists, Dean John Wyckoff of the medical college said:

"Under the coroner system the officer whose duty it is to investigate the suspicious deaths is generally chosen for his vote getting ability, rather than for any scientific attainments.

"Many of his inquests are not only valueless in determining cause and circumstances attending death, but they do not even possess the first requirements of a judicial procedure.

"It is our hope that by education a demand may be created for men trained as medical examiners and toxicologists, so that communities needing such experts will select them in a manner somewhat similar to that in which they now select health officers."

Dr. Charles Norris, chief medical examiner of New York City, will head the department.

Baby Finger Print Law Is Introduced—"The National Police Officer" for May, 1933, states that a state law requiring that all babies and their mothers be finger printed and the prints filed in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, is being sponsored in Pennsylvania by John Ya Senka of Carnegie, Pennsylvania, Representative of the National Police Officers. There will be a special session of the Legislature in July, at which time the bill will be considered. Ya Senka aided in drafting the measure. The bill was introduced by Representative Joseph G. Steedle and has the endorsement of many Pennsylvania police chiefs.

Regarding the child finger print legislation, Mr. Ya Senka was recently quoted in The Pittsburgh Press: "If the bill is passed it will make it much easier to trace the identity of abandoned babies. All fear of baby mix-ups, where infants

are given to the wrong parents, will be eliminated too.

"Footprinting, the system now used in many hospitals, can never be completely satisfactory since there is no system of classifying the lines on the foot. We all know that the same finger prints remain with a person from birth to death."

It should be mentioned that fingerprinting of aliens arriving in the United States for permanent residence was to be a customary procedure of the Bureau of Immigration after May 1, according to the terms of a ruling made public March 3 by the Department of Labor.

Iowa Installs Broadcasting System—Iowa's state police broadcasting system was officially initiated May 15, by Park A. Findley, chief of the Iowa Bureau of Investigation.

With opening of the system, Iowa is the third state in the union, and the first in the central west to be so equipped. Michigan and Massachusetts police bureaus are equipped with such facilities, and Louisiana is in process of installation of a system.

Each county sheriff's office, police headquarters in each larger city and town and eventually in the smaller towns will be equipped with specially constructed and tuned receivers. The receivers, manufactured only for police work, are locked in tune with the broadcasting station. Thus they constantly are tuned with the state headquarters and there will be no chance of missing flash broadcasts.

There now are 250 such sets in operation in the state. Eventually there will be 500, all located in such places as to keep law enforcement

officers in touch with crime developments at all times.

Governor Murray on Crime—Governor William A. Murray of Oklahoma recently addressed a message to the state legislature, which in part at least reveals an attitude toward punishments which harks back to days of long ago. After describing the futile efforts of his state to deal with crime and in particular with juvenile delinquency, he states, "Therefore, in my opinion, the Legislature should pass a 'Juvenile Criminal Malicious-Mischief Act,' and, upon conviction, provide that the boy shall be brought into the court, and soundly thrashed with not less than ten, nor more than fifty lashes, with no clothes on the back, except a shirt, by the parent or guardian. For the second offense, put him into an open court-yard in stocks, with his hands and feet fastened, to take for a day or so the scorn, jeers, and paper wads of his associates. These punishments will greatly affect him—much more than a year at the Institution or in jail and the cost for hickories and stocks will be negligible.

"Then, for a greater age of youth, there should be a whipping on the bare back of 39 lashes. If this fail, for the second offense, double the number of lashes.

"This could be extended to all crimes of petty theft, violation of public decency, wife beating, neglect of children, violation of the prohibition law, reckless or drunken driving (but not fast driving); porch climbing, sneak thief, and, indeed, all crimes that require punishment for as many as two years or less.

"These punishments, in my opinion, will do more to lessen the ne-

cessity of detection, punishment, and prevention of criminals than all the criminal statutes now in vogue, as the cost would certainly be small.

"For hardened criminals, high-powered criminals—and, indeed, some of the brightest minds of the country are in the penitentiary—for hi-jacking and robbery with firearms, I would provide, upon conviction, a reasonable term of years of confinement, not so many as now, but provide, upon entering the penitentiary, that they should receive from 39 to 100 lashes with a cat-o'-nine tail, on their bare backs; and, when they left the penitentiary, either by parole or expiration of time, they should be given another whipping of the same kind, that they might remember for awhile where they had been, and to have no desire to return.

"If they continue in this form of criminality, which is among the worst, after the third offense, give them the death penalty."

Criminological Research Bulletin—The Bureau of Social Hygiene, Lawrence B. Dunham, Director, has issued its third Bulletin (pp. 45, mimeographed) describing current criminological research. This Bulletin notes the changes which have occurred in the research previously listed and, in addition, describes 156 research projects not previously listed. This material may be obtained from the Bureau for twenty-five cents.

Committee Report—With the cooperation of Mr. E. R. Cass of the American Prison Association, the Russell Sage Foundation recently published the report of the Subcommittee on Pardons, Parole, Pro-

bation, Penal Laws and Institutional Correction of the National Crime Commission. The report is entitled "Propagating Crime Through the Jail and Other Institutions for Short-Term Offenders," and was prepared and submitted to the National Crime Commission by Dr. Louis N. Robinson of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Accompanying the report was the statement:

"It was the intention of the late Dr. Hastings H. Hart, long the chairman of the Jail Committee of the American Prison Association, to distribute this pamphlet widely for the cause of jail reform which was one of his main interests. Unfortunately, for various reasons and finally because of his long illness and death, the matter was held up. As the material is still good, we are sending it out now with the hope that Dr. Hart's purpose may be realized."

National Identification Association Meeting—The second meeting of the series projected by the National Identification Association, Charles H. Sheraton, President, ended on May 23, 1933. The meeting was held at the Hotel New Yorker in the City of New York and there were present sixty-four representatives from thirty-four organizations. The proposed National Identification Act received thorough discussion. Among the speakers were: Austin J. Roche, Commissioner of Police, Buffalo, N. Y.; Elvin N. Edwards, District Attorney of Nassau County, N. Y.; Eugene J. Cantin, Secretary, Federal Grand Jurors Association; Thomas S. Rice, New York Grand Jurors Association and Associate Editor of "The Panel"; A. J. Snook, Su-

pervisor, N. J. State Police, Bureau of Identification; Miss Sullender, N. Y. Department of Correction; and Dr. Theron Wendell Kilmer, New York State Chiefs of Police Association.

The 1933 Convention will meet at Syracuse, N. Y., August 29, 30, 31.

The work of the Association received hearty support from T. S. Rice in his well-known "Sunday Column" in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, which "Column" is regularly devoted to discussions of current criminological problems.

Death of Dr. Siegfried Türkel—The criminalistic world has recently suffered an irreparable loss: On April 8th, 1933, Professor Dr. Siegfried Türkel, Director of the Criminalistic Institute of the Vienna Police Department, was stricken by death after a brief illness.

A lawyer by profession, Türkel originally took an interest in the philosophical foundations of penal law, which further led him to explore the psycho-legal problems of imputation and criminal responsibility. Having reached this point, he found it necessary to supplement his theoretical knowledge by specialized clinical research in forensic medicine and psychiatry. In 1915, he published his book, "Die Zurechnungsunfähigkeit," in which the subject of criminal imputation was treated in the light of philosophy, substantive law and medical science, with special emphasis on the Austrian Penal Code. In 1918, after thorough study of the whole group of natural sciences, including biochemistry and applied photography, he established in Vienna a private criminalistic laboratory of his own. His brilliant work in the *police technique* field attracted the atten-

tion of Dr. Johann Schober, the then Director of the Vienna *Polizeidirektion*, and, in 1923, Dr. Türkel was placed in charge of the local Criminalistic Institute. Since then, with untiring energy, he continued his forensic investigations. His monographs on art and forgeries, as well as on the nature of pencil scripts, are justly conceived as classical treatments of these subjects. In 1929, Dr. Türkel was elected Vice-President of the International Criminalistic Academy, of which he, Dr. Edmond Locard of Lyon and Dr. M. A. Bischoff of Lausanne, were the actual founders.

Rose Ellstein Case—The April and May, 1933, issues of "Ye News Letter" of the United States Probation System presents, as material illustrating probation work, a complete case from the files of the United States Probation office in the district of Maryland, including court order, case history, subsequent investigation, and report of probation violation. Almost the entire May number is devoted to a symposium of twenty persons, interested in probation work, who made lengthy comments upon the handling of the case. It is a splendid illustration of the practical side of of probation work.

Cummings Statement—On May 4, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings announced that he may ask for legislation to enable the Federal Government to extend its activities against criminals. He declared that crime has become national in its scope and that the Federal criminal laws are inadequate since, in general, law violators may be reached only through the postal laws, in-

come tax laws, prohibition laws, and a few laws dealing with interstate crimes such as the Mann Act, the Dyer Auto Theft Act, and the new Kidnapping Act. He advocated the bill which makes it a Federal offense to go from one State to another and commit a crime there. The need for this bill, he said, was demonstrated by situations like that in St. Louis. Gangsters living in East St. Louis, on the Illinois side of the Missouri River, can carry on their activities in St. Louis and flee across the river into another State.

State lines and the old doctrine of States' rights are the impediments now in the way of Federal crime control, the Attorney General explained. The individuality of the States, for instance, makes it difficult for the State in which a crime is committed to secure the return of necessary witnesses who have moved or fled to another State.

Chicago Conventions—The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the International Association for Identification will be held in Chicago on Monday, July 31, and Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, August 1, 2 and 3, at the Sherman Hotel. The International Association of Chiefs of Police is meeting (their Fortieth Annual Convention) in the same hotel at the same time, thus consummating the hopes of many members of both Associations that the two might come together. A joint meeting of the two organizations will be held on the afternoon of the opening day. Thereafter they will maintain separate programs.

Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission—The Quarterly Bulletin for

the first Quarter of 1933 of the Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission states that the special Legislation Committee consisting of Emory H. Niles, Chairman; Charles McHenry Howard, Edgar Allan Poe, Waldo Newcomer, H. Findlay French, and James M. Hepbron was successful in opposing the Maryland House Bill, No. 139, which would have made the Office of Police Commissioner elective.

In February the Baltimore Association of Commerce appointed a Committee to study the bill to prohibit the sale of prison made goods in Maryland and the general question of prison labor. The Director of the Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission was named as chairman of this Committee, which was made up as follows: James M. Hepbron, Chairman, Jesse Benesch, Milton W. Gatch, A. J. Hazlett, James E. Hooper, Daniel J. Moses, and Colonel Stuart S. Janney.

This Committee has held several meetings and one joint meeting at the Maryland Penitentiary with the Committee of the Criminal Justice Commission. The Committees are trying to cooperate with the Welfare Board and prison authorities to the end that a system of prison labor may be evolved which will be fair and for the best interests of the prisoner, free labor, industry, the State and public.

Decrease in Crime in Chicago—
In the Annual Report (1932) of the Chicago Police Department, James P. Allman, Commissioner of Police, we find an unusual decrease in the number of crimes committed in that year. The police department's crime accounting procedure was completely revised as of July 1, 1931, to bring it into accord with the new nation-

wide system of uniform crime reporting. Hence, it is possible only to compare the last six months of 1932 with the corresponding period of 1931. On this basis, it appears that out of the entire list of reportable offenses, robbery alone showed an increase, with a rise of 4.9 per cent. For the same periods, 65 American cities over 100,000 population showed a rise of 3.5 per cent. On the other hand, burglaries in Chicago declined by 6.2 per cent as compared with a 4.1 per cent average increase in the same large cities.

The balance of the list of reportable offenses all showed a rather marked recession in the crime rate, as follows: felonious homicide declined 8.9 per cent; rape dropped 28.3 per cent; aggravated assaults fell off by 4.3 per cent; larceny (theft) was lower by 13.5 per cent; and auto theft by 11.1 per cent.

The structural reorganization, supported by the recommendations of Bruce Smith and the Citizens' Police Committee and put into effect on August 1, 1932, have resulted in uniformity of practice, improved discipline, economies in manpower through grouping of activities, increased flexibility of available man-power, and a generally smoother functioning of the police department as a whole.

Chicago Crime Commission—
During the Spring of 1933 the Chicago Crime Commission actively sponsored a Uniform Motor-Vehicle Anti-Theft Act in the Illinois Legislature. This Act will require the licensing and regulation of dealers in used automobiles and used parts, and will require each car owner to possess a certificate of title issued by the Illinois Secretary of State.

The Operating Director, Henry Barrett Chamberlin, presented to the Commission on May 10, a study of Automobile Larceny in the Chicago Region. He showed that 2,451 automobiles were stolen in January, 1933. He pointed out that there is an increasing tendency in the Criminal Courts to regard auto theft as a minor offense, probably due to the fact that so many thefts are by very young criminals.

Prisoners—Their Crimes and Sentences—A special report recently was made to the New York Legislature by the Commission to Investigate Prison Administration and Construction, Sam A. Lewisohn, Chairman. The report is published as "Prisoners, Their Crimes and Sentences." The material was prepared by Mr. Frederick A. Moran, Executive Director, New York State Division of Parole, in cooperation with the Commission's Standing Committee on Case Study, Mr. E. R. Cass, Chairman. The Introductory Statement to the report explains its nature and value.

"The Commission to Investigate Prison Administration and Construction was created and appointed in 1930 to make an intensive study and investigation of prison administration and prison construction, and to formulate and propose a sound prison policy for the treatment, segregation and classification of prisoners, together with a plan for the expansion of prison industries and a program of prison construction adapted to such policy."

"The Commission in the course of its investigations has found that not only is the length, but the type of sentences imposed upon convicted offenders of paramount importance to the prison administrator if his

program is to be flexible enough to meet the needs of prisoners where sentences range from one year to life imprisonment. The type of sentences vitally affects not alone the prison program of treatment, segregation and classification of prisoners, but the work of the Board of Parole, since the date of release depends in a great measure upon the type of sentence imposed."

In an effort to obtain factual data regarding crimes and sentences, it was decided to study the criminal records of all men received in the prisons and the Elmira Reformatory during the calendar year of 1931 and the sentences imposed upon these convicted offenders.

Lists of men received during this period were obtained showing that 3,415 men were committed to state correctional institutions during 1931. The criminal records of these 3,415 men were obtained from the Bureau of Identification of the State Department of Correction. Information was obtained from the Division of Probation and the Division of Identification and Statistics of the Department of Correction, regarding the number of felons placed on probation and the number committed to city and county institutions.

California Report—Of great importance is the recent report of the California Crime Problem Advisory Committee, Rolland A. Vandergrift, Chairman. Most of the detailed work of the Committee was done under the direction of the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of California, Samuel C. May, Director. The report is 154 pages in length and contains detailed reports of sub-committees.

"Analysis of the reports of each of the sub-committees of the Crime

Problem Advisory Committee and of the deliberations of the committee as a whole brings out clearly the number of diverse governmental agencies which operate virtually independently of one another in the series of operations which we call the administration of criminal justice and the present lack of accurate information which would serve as a basis of a comprehensive study of the problems confronting each of these agencies. The cumulative evidence of the report is to the effect that the inability of law enforcement agencies to deal with the problem in a satisfactory manner is due not only to the difficulties inherent in the work, but also to the fact that government has not applied here the best known administrative practices and has not adopted methods of treating crime and criminals which have been tested elsewhere and found valuable."

A Course in Criminology in Brazil—In the February, 1933, number of the *Arquivos de medicina legal e identificação*, of Rio de Janeiro, edited by Leonidio Ribeiro and Miguel Salles, a course in criminology is announced by the University of Rio de Janeiro, Criminal Law and Penology will be taught by Professor M. Bulhões Pedreira; Criminology by Professor A. Peixoto; Criminal Procedure, including forensic psychology, by Professor J. Pires Porto Carrero; and Identification by Docent L. Ribeiro.

Crime Trends in New Orleans—In an article appearing in the April issue of the *Tulane Law Review*, Mr. H. W. Gilmore presents some interesting data concerning the crime trends in New Orleans,

Louisiana, from 1900 to 1930. Computing his figures upon a basis per 10,000 population of that city, the author lists for the year 1900, 87.3 defendants per that number of population, with 29.4 sentences; for the year 1910, 103.1 defendants as against 40.3 sentences; for the year 1920, 109.7 defendants, 40.7 sentences; for the year 1930, 129.6 defendants, and 25.4 sentences.

An interesting tabulation is devoted to a comparison between the percentages of convictions and acquittals in cases tried by juries and in those tried by judges alone. The statistics indicate a marked decline in the percentage of jury convictions from 1905, and also a considerable increase in the percentage of judge convictions from 1915 to 1930. Other valuable data is devoted to the percentage of defendants dismissed by the prosecuting attorney; to the percentage of all defendants tried by judges alone during the years from 1910 to 1930; to the percentage of all defenders charged with certain offenses from 1900 to 1930; and to the percentage of defendants given each type of sentence during 1900 to 1930.

The author concludes that the trends in New Orleans are: (1) a smaller per cent of total defendants receive sentences; (2) juries are convicting a smaller per cent of the defendants which are tried before them; (3) judges are convicting a larger per cent of the defendants which they try; (4) certain offenses, such as auto theft, gaming and embezzlement, have been on the increase, while others, such as assault, burglary and petty larceny, have been on the decline.

Marshall Study—The Johns Hopkins Press has recently published a

study "Unlocking the Treasuries of the Trial Courts," by Leon C. Marshall of the Institute of Law, prepared with the statistical assistance of Elva L. Marquard. The Foreword states:

"These pages, based on surveys of the administration of justice, present simple, inexpensive techniques for securing generalized knowledge of the happenings of formal record in the trial courts, and for integrating that knowledge with 'the law' and procedure.

"They take the position that it is a readily and quickly compassable task to secure this knowledge from the divorce courts and the courts of general criminal jurisdiction. The problem is somewhat more difficult in the minor criminal courts, and a good deal more difficult in civil litigation other than divorce. In general, these pages represent, if the teachers of law wish to unlock the treasuries of the trial courts, most of the keys have been fashioned and we know how to make the rest of them. And we know how to do this at low cost.

"If these keys were widely used by law school instructors, the development of comparable systems of judicial statistics in the various states would be stimulated. So also, legal instruction and our conceptions of the law would be influenced to the extent that generalized knowledge of these trial court happenings of formal record is of significance in these fields."

Sanford Bates Re-appointed—Attorney General Cummings recently announced the re-appointment of Honorable Sanford Bates as Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons under the new administration. Mr. Bates has been very suc-

cessful in inaugurating progressive policies in the Federal prison system and has been specially interested in developing probation and parole methods. The JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY is pleased that his services will continue.

The National Probation Conference—The National Probation Conference, sponsored by the National Probation Association, was opened in Detroit, June 8, 1933, and a three-day session followed. This meeting preceded the National Conference of Social Work which began in the same city June 11, 1933. At the Conference of Social Work four joint sessions and several group meetings were devoted to probation problems.

A few of the practical topics discussed at the Probation Conference were: "The Juvenile Wanderer," "The Boy and the City," "A Social Hygiene Program for Probation Officers," "The Negro Delinquent," "Reciprocal Services Between Courts in Different Jurisdictions," "The School and the Juvenile Court," "State Assistance to Probation," "The Police and the Prevention of Delinquency," "Community Program for Preventing Delinquency," "The Family in Court," "Parole and Probation," "The Relationship of Institutions and Probation," "Psychiatry and the Court," and others.

Among the speakers were: Judge Henry S. Hulbert of the Detroit Probate Court; Kenyon J. Scudder, Director of Probation, Los Angeles; Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary, Children's Aid Society, New York; Mrs. Margaret Wells Wood, American Social Hygiene Association; George L. Warren, Director, International

Migration Service; R. E. Dugdale, Director of Compulsory Education, Public Schools, Toledo, Ohio; James S. Owens, Director of Probation, New York State; Bernard J. Fagan, member of the New York State Board of Parole, Judge Charles W. Hoffman, Domestic Relations Court, Cincinnati, and others.

Philadelphia Study—The Thomas Skelton Harrison Foundation, Clarence G. Shenton, Director and Secretary, has just published a report by the Bureau of Research of Philadelphia entitled "Unmarried Mothers in the Municipal Court of Philadelphia." The report was prepared by Miss Emma O. Lundberg, now director of research and statistics, New York State temporary emergency relief administration. When this study was made Miss Lundberg was director of studies and surveys of the Child Welfare League of America. Prior to that she had been on the staff of the United States Children's Bureau. The study covers 171 pages and contains 22 tables.

New Jersey Study—The Department of Institutions and Agencies of the State of New Jersey, William J. Ellis, Commissioner, has published a thirty-page study, "The Problem of the Feeble-Minded in New Jersey," by Edgar A. Doll, Director of Research at the Training School at Vineland, New Jersey. In the foreword by Mr. Ellis the statement is made:

"In the present report, Dr. Doll has discussed the incidence of mental deficiency in the general population as revealed by the studies of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection and the

New Jersey Conference on Child Health and Protection. He has dwelt especially on the problems of mental deficiency among children of school ages, the relation of public schools to public institutions, and the role of public schools in the social control of the feeble-minded. Most important, perhaps, is his discussion of the selective procedures which must be followed in determining the type of training and supervision that is necessary in the individual cases."

It is hoped that later studies will examine in detail the problems of institutional care, colony care, parole of the feeble-minded, and other related problems.

Osborne Association Report—The Osborne Association, 114 East 30th street, New York City, now combining The National Society of Penal Information, Inc., and The Welfare League Association, Inc., has issued its report for 1932. Especially interesting is the report of the Executive Secretary, William B. Cox. It is impossible to summarize his statements on these columns but one paragraph demands quotation. He says:

"Many political upheavals during the year 1932 forcibly call attention to the fact that our penal institutions continue to be largely dominated by politics. Election results in many states have already brought about sweeping changes in personnel and policies which are sure to have an influence on the conduct of prisons. The fact must be squarely faced that no permanent improvement in our methods of handling anti-social individuals can be expected so long as the management of penal institutions is subjected to direct political influence. The con-

tinued domination of politics in the affairs of prisons and reformatories is still the greatest obstacle to the ultimate solution of an important social problem."

The National Conference of Social Work—The Sixtieth Annual Meeting of the National Conference of Social Work was held in Detroit, Michigan, from June 11th to June 17th. The registration numbered 3,105 with the attendance over 4,000. The Conference is so vast and the program so rich and varied that a summary of the papers read, or even to mention names of all the speakers, is impossible.

Among the twelve divisions was the one on Delinquents and Correction of which Miss Jane M. Hoey, Assistant Director of the Welfare Council, New York City, was the chairman. The sessions of that Division included a study of the Functions of a Police Department, The Courts, Probation, Correctional Institutions and Parole, in a "Community Social Welfare Program." On these respective programs, the speakers included James K. Watkins, Commissioner of Police, Detroit; Justin Miller, Dean, Duke University School of Law; Charles L. Chute, Secretary, National Probation Association; Edna Mahan, Superintendent, Woman's Reformatory, Clinton, New Jersey, and Frederic A. Moran, Director, Parole Division, New York State.

Among the Discussion Leaders were Dr. Inches, former Police Commissioner of Detroit; John S. Bradway, Professor of Law, Duke University; Jonah Goldstein, Judge, Magistrate's Court, New York City; Arthur Evans Wood, Professor of Sociology, University of Michigan; Mrs. Blanche LaDu, Chairman, State

Board of Control, Minnesota, and Clark Tibbits, Professor of Sociology, University of Michigan.

The questionnaire method was used considerably in learning the opinions of people in the various fields. A prominent professor of law expressed the view that the courts had no place in a Community Social Welfare Program. The same thought was expressed by one speaker regarding a Police Department. This was challenged by a professor of law who strongly expressed the feeling that every phase of work dealing with so-called criminals has an important function in such a Program and needs to find its place therein. The emphasis, in a greater or lesser degree, throughout the meetings of the Division, was the need for the Case Work approach, or the individualization of each case.

"Youth and Crime" was the subject of a paper presented in the Division on Children by Dr. Herbert E. Chamberlain of Bobbs Roberts Memorial Hospital, Chicago. His whole theme was the necessity for individualization, but the great similarity of basic actions of the delinquent child and the so-called normal child was brought out forcefully.

One of the most interesting discussion periods followed the address of David Cushman Coyle, Consulting Engineer, New York City, on "Necessary Changes in Public Opinion in the New Social and Industrial Order" at one of the General Sessions. He declared the focal points of pain in the social body to be unemployment and debts. Both foci of maladjustment, he urged, must stand the same test. "Old values, old judgments, old maxims, that interfere with the necessary stabilizing of the market for ser-

vices or with the necessary diversion of surplus income, cannot survive the coming of the age of plenty."

"Plans are being made for the distribution . . . of the products of the age of plenty, namely, leisure time, economic security and the enlarged freedom of action that comes with riches. Laissez-faire is as dead as the feudal system, but individualism is only in its infancy."

"The time has now come to recognize not only the moral demand but the economic necessity for an advance of the Social services. The technological revolution has done more than merely to furnish the opportunity for a great expansion of the cultural services. The technological revolution has created a situation where its own operation requires an expansion of the cultural services. There is no way to make the economic system run at all unless most of the time and most of the money in the system are spent on cultural services."

The message of the President, Frank J. Bruno, in April, 1933, could very easily be used to describe the Conference by changing it to the past tense:

"Human welfare is at stake. It is time to consolidate our forces, to think clearly, to face facts squarely. The social work of the country will look to Detroit in June for leadership and encouragement. The National Conference of Social Work was born in the depression of 1873. It has lived and served through each succeeding crisis in our national history. It will not fail in 1933." G. P.

Miscellaneous—Charles E. Hughes, Jr., President of the National Probation Association, has sponsored a plan formed by the citizens of West-

chester County, New York, to extend the probation service of the local juvenile courts.

The prosecutors and police officials of New York City and adjoining counties have been conducting a series of round table conferences. The meetings take place each month and have resulted in closer cooperation of law enforcing agencies.

The daily average rate of robberies, burglaries, and thefts known to the police in 1,206 cities decreased during the first six months of last year but increased again in the second half, the Bureau of Investigation announced February 23 in its quarterly uniform crime report.

The Fourth Meeting of the *Kriminalbiologische Gesellschaft* has been announced as taking place in Hamburg, June 8-9, 1933. The program included eight papers on "The Gathering of Crimino-biological Data" and four on "Sterilization and Crime Prevention."

The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for May, 1933, was devoted to "The Administration of Justice." Professors Sheldon Glueck and Jerome Hall were contributors.

The report of the Michigan Crime Commission for 1932 summarizes the progress made since its creation in 1929, reports results of its study of the problems of crime, and makes recommendations for improvement of criminal justice in Michigan. The Commission is to be congratulated for the many reforms secured by its activity.

France's habeas corpus act will go into effect soon. The law, which

with the exception of instances involving expulsion and extradition withdraws from the prefects the judicial powers they held concerning arrests and search of premises, was passed by Parliament at the close of last year.

The Virginia Conference of Social Work was held in Lexington, May 4, 5, 6, 1933, and at the same time and place the Virginia Social Science Association met. The North Carolina Conference for Social Service met in Greensboro April 23, 24, 25. Meeting with the Conference was the Association of County Superintendents of Public Welfare. An Institute on Social Jurisprudence, sponsored by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Y. W. C. A. was held in Washington, D. C., on March 31, 1933. The subject was "The Child, The Law, and The Courts."

The Schwartz bill, providing for one or two "alternate" jurors in all criminal cases, was signed May 1, 1933, by Governor Lehman of New York, and will become effective on September 1. Two days later the Governor vetoed the Sargent bill which was designed to reduce the sentences imposed upon fourth offenders under the "Baumes Law."

The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction contains a summary of the recent legislation in that state having to do with social welfare and charitable and correctional institutions.

On May 6, 1933, a meeting was held in New Haven to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the mental hygiene movement founded by Clifford W. Beers. The pro-

gram was arranged under the joint auspices of the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene, which was organized by Mr. Beers in 1908, The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, which he founded in 1909, and Yale University.

Articles of Interest—"Mens Rea and Motorists," by J. W. Cecil Turner, *Cambridge Law Journal* (No. 1, 1933); "The American Draft Code of Criminal Procedure," by Sir William Brunyate, *Law Quarterly Review* (April, 1933); "Medico-Legal Practice," by Sir John Collie, *Medico-Legal and Criminological Review* (January, 1933); "Human Blood Groups," by S. C. Dyke, *Medico-Legal and Criminological Review* (April, 1933); "Psychiatry and Social Reform," by George Yeisley Rusk, *Medico-Legal Journal* (March-April, 1933); "Solicitation: A Substantive Crime," by John W. Curran, *Minnesota Law Review* (April, 1933); "Scientific Crime Detection," by Newman F. Baker and Fred E. Inbau, *Minnesota Law Review* (May, 1933); "The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals," by Keith Carter, *Texas Law Review* (April and June, 1933); "Civil and Criminal Contempt in Indiana," by Robert C. Brown, *Indiana Law Journal* (May, 1933); "Culpable Homicide in Resisting Arrest," by John Sloan Dickey, *Cornell Law Quarterly* (April, 1933); "The Right of a State to Sue Out a Writ of Error in Criminal Cases," by Thomas J. Johnson, Jr., *Chicago-Kent Review* (March, 1933); "Personal Attitudes of Delinquent Boys," by John L. Reusser, *Journal of Juvenile Research* (January, 1933); "Mechanization as an Aid to Police Duties," by F. T. Tarry, *Police Journal* (April,

1933); "Pursuit by Wireless," by Captain A. Popkress, *The Police Journal* (January, 1933); "Juvenile Court Hearings in Group Cases," by Francis H. Hiller, *Probation* (February, 1933); "Criminal Statutes for 1932," by Joseph P. Chamberlin, *American Bar Association Journal* (March, 1933); "Extending Mercy to Criminals According to Deserts," by Frank I. Hanscom, *U. S. Daily* (February, 1933); "The Truth About the Third Degree," by Ernest Jerome Hopkins, *The Prison Journal* (January, 1933); "Revocable Parole of Criminals as Incentive to Reform," by Edward J. Fagan, *U. S. Daily* (April 1-8, 1933); "El Problema Sexual En Las Prisiones," by Carlos A. Garcia Videla, *Universidad Nacional de La Plata* (September, 1932); "Psychiatry in Relation to the Courts and Correctional Institutions," by John A. Larson, *The Police Journal* (March, 1933); "Fingerprinting of Criminals," by Clara L. Parsons, *Correction* (March, 1933); "The Courts on Police Evidence," by Fred E. Inbau, *Police "13-13"* (April, 1933); "The Police and the Prosecutor," by Frank J. Loesch, *Police "13-13"* (March, 1933); "Crime Conditions and Treatment," by Bennet Mead, *Ye News Letter* (March, 1933); "Public Library Standards for the Federal Prisons," by John Chancellor, *News Bulletin* (April, 1933); "A New Education Program at Elmira Reformatory," by F. Lovell Bixby (*ibid.*); "Case Supervision of Paroled Prisoners in Pennsylvania," by Louis W. Kolakoski, *News Bulletin* (June, 1933); "New Educational Program of the Wisconsin State Reformatory," by S. C. Govin (*ibid.*); "Bail (Criminal) in Canada," by William Renwick Riddell, *The Panel* (March-April, 1933); "How Bronx County District Attorneys Curb Racketeers," by Charles B. McLaughlin (*ibid.*).