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Current Notes

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CURRENT NOTES

NEWMAN F. BAKER [Ed.]

Northwestern University Law School
Chicago, Illinois

Prison Congress—The Annual Congress of the American Prison Association meets this year at Atlantic City, New Jersey, opening with a mass meeting on Sunday evening, October 8, and closing at noon on Friday, October 13, 1933. Through this annual feature the American Prison Association, founded in 1870, has influenced American thought in penology and has launched many of the important developments in this field. Concerning the sixty-third Congress, the statement is made:

"The program for this year is based again on the thought that we should have less discussion of theory and an abundant discussion of practice. In other words, a frank presentation and discussion of administrative problems and their treatment. What are our problems in the administration of probation, institutions, the indeterminate sentence and parole, classification and segregation of prisoners, prison labor, the administration of educational programs, and other phases of correctional treatment? How can we meet them in a practical way? How can we best obtain public and legislative support? Such questions are the basis of the Congress program."

Among the speakers listed upon this inspiring program are: Austin H. MacCormick, Assistant Director, U. S. Bureau of Prisons, Washing-

ton, D. C.; Oliver C. Short, State Employment Commissioner, Baltimore, Maryland; Joseph F. Fishman, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Correction of the City of New York, Chairman, Committee on Jails; Fred Fitch, Director of Inspections, Department of Institutions and Agencies, New Jersey; Louis N. Robinson, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania; Dr. Emil Frankel, Director, Division of Statistics and Research, Department of Institutions and Agencies, New Jersey; Roy K. Flannagan, M.D., Assistant State Health Commissioner, Virginia State Department of Public Welfare; Frederick S. Baldi, M.D., Medical Director, Philadelphia County Prisons; Walter Freeman, M.D., Pathologist St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Professor of Neurology, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Walter N. Thayer, Jr., Commissioner, New York State Department of Correction, and President American Prison Association; Professor Nathaniel Cantor, University of Buffalo, Buffalo, New York; Miss Henrietta Additon, Deputy Commissioner, Police Department, New York City; Dr. F. Lovell Bixby, Field and Research Secretary, The Osborne Association, New York City; Dr. F. Emory Lyon, Superintendent, Central Howard Association, Chicago, Illinois; Professor C. E. Gehlke, Western Re-

serve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Professor Edwin H. Sutherland, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois; Hon. Sanford Bates, Director, U. S. Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Joseph N. Ulman, Supreme Bench, Baltimore, Maryland; Dr. V. C. Branham, Deputy Commissioner, New York State Department of Correction; Hon. Harold E. Donnell, Superintendent of Prisons, Baltimore, Maryland; Howard B. Gill, Superintendent, State Prison Colony, Norfolk, Mass.; Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., President, National Probation Association; James V. Bennett, Assistant Director, U. S. Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C.; Hon. William J. Ellis, Commissioner, Department of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, New Jersey.

Space prevents the naming of all the speakers but those familiar with prison work and workers will realize from this list the richness of the program and the variety and practical utility of the papers presented. Again congratulations are due to the General Secretary of the Association, Mr. E. R. Cass, and the other officers for making possible this Congress which has come to play such an important part in criminological progress.

Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory—Two changes have been made in the staff of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory of Northwestern University Law School. Colonel Calvin Goddard, Director of Research and Professor of Police Science, has taken a leave of absence for the academic year, 1933-1934. Colonel Goddard, however, is continuing as Editor of the Police Science section of this JOURNAL and maintains an office in the

Laboratory quarters. Professor Newman F. Baker has been appointed Director of the Laboratory. Mr. Leonard Keeler of the Laboratory staff has been appointed Assistant Professor in the Law School of Northwestern University and is continuing his research in psychology. The status of the other members, Dr. Muehlberger, Major Wiard, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hood remains unchanged. Extensive changes have been made in the quarters of the Laboratory including the building of four new offices, a new room for the machine shop, an enlargement room for photography, and a control room for those operating the polygraph or "lie detector." The exhibit of the Laboratory is one of the most popular at the Century of Progress Exposition being shown to about ten thousand visitors each day.

The Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory staff will hold another school of instruction for police officers from November 13 to November 25. The curriculum has been prepared by Major Seth Wiard who will direct the school. The course of study will be very similar to the courses offered in the past dealing with firearms identification, detection of deception, chemistry and toxicology, the use of the microscope, photography, criminal evidence, etc. Such authorities as John H. Wigmore, Andrew A. Bruce, Emory J. Smith, H. J. Walter, and James A. Simonds will lecture in addition to the men on the regular staff. Inquiries concerning the School should be made directly to Major Wiard, 469 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Police Conferences—The fortieth Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Po-

lice was held in Chicago beginning July 31, 1933, and continuing for four days. In the same city forty years ago the National Police Union had held its first Congress during the World's Columbian Exposition. The International Association for Identification timed its annual convention with the Chiefs' group and a number of joint meetings were held. As stated by Mr. Charles D. DeLacy, Editor of "Police 13-13" in announcing the conferences to his readers:

"Topics of crime and police administration suggested for discussion at these conferences will contrast curiously with those of 1893, because the horse thief has gone the way of the horse, and immigration is no longer a crime menace, and the Roaring West has become the Great Summer Resort, Inc. Instead, we shall hear of such things as police radio frequencies, criminological statistics, psychology in criminal investigation, ballistics, legal medicine and prevention of juvenile delinquency. Times have changed!"

Among the speakers listed to address one or both of the Conventions we find J. Edgar Hoover, Director of U. S. Bureau of Identification, who addressed a joint meeting; Dr. Israel Castellanos, Havana, Cuba; Emory J. Smith, Assistant Attorney General of Illinois; Major H. O. Yardley, the Code expert of Worthington, Indiana; Franklin M. Kreml of the Evanston, Illinois, police; Colonel Calvin Goddard, Professor Leonard Keeler, Fred E. Inbau, and E. Carleton Hood of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory, Dr. L. J. O'Rourke, Director of Personnel in the United States Civil Service; L. V. Harrison, Bureau of Social Hygiene, Captain Donald S. Leonard

of the Michigan State Police; Austin J. Roche, Police Commissioner of Buffalo; Professor John H. Wigmore of Northwestern Law School; Andrew J. Kavanaugh, Chief of Police, Rochester, New York, etc. Space does not permit printing the programs of the two conventions but they deserve careful study. Much time was devoted to the problems of the police profession including both police science and police administration—traffic control, public safety, police communication, crime prevention, delinquency, and general crime conditions all were discussed. One cannot fail to be impressed by the broad fields covered by modern policemen in developing their professional efficiency.

Some of the foreign visitors were: Fernand Dufresne, Director of Police, Montreal, Canada; Brigadier General D. C. Draper Chief Constable, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Emile Trudele, Chief of Police, Quebec, Canada; Chris H. Newton, Chief Constable, Winnipeg, Canada; Pierre Mondanel, Controleur-General of Police, Paris, France; A. K. Mayall, Chief Constable, Oldham, England; Roderick Ross, Chief Constable, Edinburgh, Scotland; Dr. A. Pizzuto, Commissioner of Police, Rome, Italy; Florent Louwage, Commissioner of Police, Brussels, Belgium; Dr. M. Baerensprung, National Police, Berlin, Germany; Dr. Leon Nagler, Police Division, Warsaw, Poland; K. H. Broekhoff, Commissioner of Police, Amsterdam, Holland; Dr. Eugene Bianu, Director-General of Police, Bucharest, Roumania; M. Munsen, President of Police, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Three world police organizations are represented by these visitors. They are the World Police Conference, The International Criminal

Police Commission, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The World Police Conference held its annual meeting in Paris last year. Activities of the Criminal Police Commission center from Vienna. Representatives of these two groups are meeting to discuss methods for frustrating international criminals through extradition and identification.

Report of Status of Psychiatry—

The urgent need for a fuller understanding of the mental aspects of general medical practice, to counteract the growing evil of the treatment of mental ailments by poorly qualified persons, and for a revision of the medical curriculum to this end, is brought out in a report made public by The National Committee for Mental Hygiene after a two-year study of the status of psychiatry in medical education in the United States. The study was conducted by Dr. Ralph A. Noble and Dr. Franklin G. Ebaugh of the National Committee's Division of Psychiatric Education and was financed by The Commonwealth Fund, The New York Foundation, and The American Foundation for Mental Hygiene.

The report reveals a growing concern over the inability of the medical profession to serve the increasing numbers of patients presenting themselves for the treatment of symptoms and conditions showing no demonstrable organic involvements. The failure of medicine to meet this need, which has been stimulated to a large extent by the widespread rise of public interest in the psychic aspects of health, is leading to a growing demand on the part of leaders in the profession for a broader training

for all physicians, for the training of more general practitioners, and for better training of specialists in mental and nervous disorders. Medical educators are deploring the fact that there has been a considerable over-production of specialists in the various branches of medicine in recent years while, at the same time, there exists an acute shortage of trained men capable of dealing with the more difficult forms of mental disorders.

Lynching Record—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, there were 6 lynchings in the first six months of 1933. This number is 1 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1932. In 1923, that is ten years ago, there were 15 persons lynched in the first six months of the year.

During the first six months of 1933 there were 14 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 3 were in Northern States and 11 in Southern States. In 9 of the instances the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented; in the 5 other instances force was used to repel the would-be lynchers; thus a total of 17 persons, 6 white and 11 Negroes, were saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the persons lynched 2 were white and 4 were Negro. The offenses charged were rape, 1; murder, 4; charge not reported, 1. The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 2; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 1.

A New Criminological Journal—In 1902 there was founded in Lon-

don a Medico-Legal Society, which has published up to the present some 26 volumes of Transactions. Beginning with 1933, these transactions have been issued in quarterly installments under the title of *The Medico-Legal and Criminological Review*, the first number of which was dated January. The Review includes original articles, abstracts of medico-legal literature, reports of proceedings of medico-legal societies, book reviews, etc. The editors are Dr. Gerald Slot and Mr. Everard Dickson. The Journal

may be secured in this country from William and Wilkins, Baltimore.

—T. S.

Census Statistics—The United States Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, has announced the results of the 1932 annual census of State and Federal prisons and reformatories with comparative figures for 1931, as well as for 1930. The statistics received cover 44 states and the District of Columbia, including 99 State prisons and reformatories, 7 Federal prisons, and 6 Federal prison camps.

TABLE 1.
COMMITMENTS FROM COURTS TO STATE AND FEDERAL
PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES: 1930 TO 1932

Division and State	1932			1931			1930		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
UNITED STATES ..	<u>66,384</u>	<u>63,471</u>	<u>2,913</u>	<u>71,520</u>	<u>68,483</u>	<u>3,037</u>	<u>66,013</u>	<u>62,957</u>	<u>3,056</u>
Federal prisons and reformatories	9,651	9,310	341	10,615	10,200	415	9,800	9,447	353
State prisons and reformatories .	56,733	54,161	2,572	60,905	58,283	2,622	56,213	53,510	2,703

Division and State	Total Discharges			Discharged on Expiration of Sentence			Paroled		
	1932	1931	1930	1932	1931	1930	1932	1931	1930
UNITED STATES ..	<u>71,014</u>	<u>68,894</u>	<u>61,653</u>	<u>25,630</u>	<u>25,426</u>	<u>24,876</u>	<u>36,518</u>	<u>34,982</u>	<u>29,509</u>
Federal prisons and reformatories	10,652	10,066	9,152	5,314	5,105	4,764	5,050	4,643	4,157
State prisons and reformatories .	60,362	58,828	52,501	20,316	20,321	20,112	31,468	30,339	25,352

Murder Rate—Chicago's murder rate in 1932 showed a decline for the third consecutive year, according to figures made public by Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian. The figures, published in the Chicago Tribune, show that in a number of other large cities in

the United States the downward trend has not been maintained.

In 1932 Chicago ranked twenty-sixth among ninety cities with more than 100,000 population, rated according to their murders, Mr. Rex found. His compilation showed this to be an improvement over 1931,

when this city was in twenty-fifth place, and also over 1930, when it ranked twenty-second. The number of murders in each of the three years was as follows: 1930, 350; 1931, 344; 1932, 328.

Following are the first twenty-six cities, with their population as estimated for July 1, 1932, the number of murders, and rate of murders per 100,000 of population in 1932.

<i>Cities</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Murders</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000</i>
Jacksonville, Fla.	139,000	61	43.88
Atlanta, Ga.	283,500	122	43.10
Memphis, Tenn.	263,500	105	39.92
Birmingham, Ala.	277,100	84	30.32
Fort Worth, Tex.	170,700	47	27.53
Tampa, Fla.	108,000	25	23.14
Miami, Fla.	108,900	25	22.93
Houston, Tex.	324,000	74	22.83
Kansas City, Kas.	123,000	26	21.00
Dallas, Tex.	282,400	56	19.85
San Antonio, Tex.	246,900	46	18.69
Louisville, Ky.	308,700	56	18.18
Knoxville, Tenn.	111,900	20	17.86
Camden, N. J.	119,200	21	17.64
Richmond, Va.	185,400	30	16.21
Washington, D. C.	493,000	78	15.82
Nashville, Tenn.	156,900	24	15.38
Kansas City, Mo.	416,300	61	14.66
Gary, Ind.	110,200	14	12.72
New Orleans, La.	474,500	60	12.65
Norfolk, Va.	129,710	16	12.40
St. Louis, Mo.	832,700	102	12.25
Youngstown, Ohio	175,300	20	11.42
Cincinnati, Ohio	462,200	52	11.25
Cleveland, Ohio	923,200	88	9.53
Chicago	3,523,400	328	9.31

Five of the cities, Atlanta, Memphis, Tampa, Camden, and Youngstown, failed to report the number of murder and non-negligent manslaughter cases for 1932, according to Mr. Rex. the figures shown for those cities are homicides and are based upon a table published by Dr. Frederick Hoffman, consulting statistician, in "Homicides in 180 American Cities."

Crime in Philadelphia, 1932—The Third Annual Report of the Philadelphia Criminal Justice Association covering 1932 has been issued through Thomas A. Merryweather, Special Agent. Major crimes reported to the Police and to Mag-

istrates in 1932 showed a decrease in total of 17% under 1931, while the decrease of reported crimes in 1931 was 8% under the number reported in 1930. The value of property stolen through burglary, robbery and larceny was slightly more than in 1931, but the value of stolen property recovered was three times the amount recovered in 1931.

In 1932 there were 7243 major offenses reported, in 1931 there were 8812, and in 1930 there were 9567.

Comparing 1932 with 1931, burglary (breaking and entering) cases decreased from 3214 to 2873, robbery from 1088 to 776, larceny over \$50 from 1816 to 1252, aggravated

assault from 380 to 325, and rape cases decreased from 246 to 181. Murders increased from 119 to 144, and cases of receiving stolen goods over \$50 increased from 33 to 64. Larcenies by trick (fraud, false pretense, forgery and embezzlement) showed a decrease.

This decrease in crime is not unique to Philadelphia. In Cincinnati, during 1932, reported major crimes decreased 18% and in Baltimore 6%.

New York Report—The eighty-eighth Annual Report of the Prison Association of New York, 135 East 15th Street, New York City, presents a record of the activities of the Association for the year 1932, both in securing needed legislation and also in promoting research and supporting worth while movements in general. The record of the year's work shows that it proved to be a most important agency in the development of New York State's program for an enlightened penal system. As stated in a preface to the report—since its incorporation in 1846—"the Association has gone on, year after year, unceasingly, and with earnest alertness, combating those things which impede progress in the solution of the crime problem, and initiating and giving utmost support to endeavors that indicated a forward movement."

Crime Costs in Ohio—The Institute of Law, The Johns Hopkins University, has recently issued in book form a study entitled, "Expenditures of Public Money for the Administration of Justice in Ohio, 1930." It was prepared by Ruth Reticker with the collaboration of Leon C. Marshall. Readers of this Journal will be interested in the

statement that "70 per cent of the state's \$6,375,207, half of the counties' \$13,685,738 three-fifths of the cities' \$17,055,269, and over two-thirds of the villages' \$1,321,000 are chargeable to the administration of criminal justice. This means a total charge of almost \$23,000,000 for the administration of criminal justice—almost 60 per cent of the total expenditures assembled as the cost of the administration of justice."

Iowa Study—The July, 1933, number of The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, Professor Benjamin F. Shambaugh, Editor, contains a study entitled "Police Administration in Davenport," by Cecil F. Marshall, pp. 339-420. This study gives a clear picture of the operation and the needs of a police force in the medium-sized city. Much attention is paid to problems of personnel recruiting, training and distribution; discipline; traffic control; communication; crime prevention work; and criminal identification and investigation. The study contains few tables and is not a theoretical discussion of possible reforms. It is purely descriptive of a police system in actual operation. Therein lies its value to the general reader and it may be read with profit.

Indiana Report—No. 209 of The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction is devoted to the forty-third annual report of the Board of State Charities which supervises all public charitable and correctional institutions in the State. The Report, 190 pages in length and filled with statistical tables, gives a thorough analysis of the administration of the state's institutions and recommends various improvements. The following tables should be of interest:

TYPE OF CRIME AND NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS TO STATE
PRISON, REFORMATORY, STATE FARM AND WOMAN'S
PRISON, YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30,
1930, 1931 AND 1932

<i>Type of Crime</i>	<i>Whole Number</i>			<i>Per Cent</i>		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
Homicide	90	69	87	1.1	.8	1.1
Rape	64	71	62	.8	.8	.8
Robbery	272	415	312	3.3	4.8	4.0
Assault and battery.....	488	515	491	6.0	5.9	6.3
Burglary	474	455	467	5.8	5.3	6.0
Forgery	118	213	217	1.4	2.5	2.8
Larceny	1,767	2,033	2,045	21.6	23.5	26.3
Sex offenses (except rape)	137	84	143	1.7	1.0	1.8
Violation of liquor laws..	3,633	3,511	3,068	44.4	40.6	39.5
All others	1,132	1,276	883	13.9	14.8	11.4
Total	8,175	8,644	7,775	100.	100.	100.

AGE OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO INDIANA STATE INSTITU-
TIONS, FOR ADULT AND JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,
YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1930, 1931 AND 1932

<i>Age</i>	<i>Whole Number</i>			<i>Per Cent</i>		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
From 10 to 20 years.....	1,683	1,561	1,459	19.6	17.4	18.0
From 20 to 30 Years.....	2,815	3,081	2,731	32.7	34.3	33.8
From 30 to 40 years.....	1,896	2,098	2,021	22.1	23.3	25.0
From 40 to 50 years.....	1,342	1,347	1,158	15.6	15.0	14.3
From 50 to 60 years.....	664	654	548	7.7	7.3	6.8
60 years and over.....	199	243	169	2.3	.7	2.1
Total	8,599	8,984	8,086	100.0	100.0	100.0

New York Parole Board's Report—The Third annual Report of the Division of Parole, Executive Department of the State of New York, recently issued, is summarized in "Correction" the official publication of the New York State Department of Correction. The Report shows that 2,880 persons were released from the State penal institutions during 1932, subject to the supervision of the Division of Parole. Of these, 2,409 had been sentenced indeterminate sentence—so called first offenders—and 471 had been received under definite sentences—previously having been committed on charges of felonies. The total number under active supervision during the year was 7,663.

During the year 1,113 were dis-

charged from parole by expiration of the maximum sentence, 120 were released for deportation, and 184 were released to start serving new sentences; 1,095 were declared delinquent during the year. At the close of the year 6,335 persons were still under the supervision of the Division.

Of those released during 1932 and placed under parole supervision approximately 750 had been convicted of robbery or attempts, about 650 of grand larceny or attempts, and a little more than 500 of burglary or attempts. Nearly 100 had been convicted of homicide and about 200 of assault or attempts.

More than half of the indeterminate sentence prisoners released were less than 25 years of age; 21.5

per cent had not reached their twenty-first birthday, and 33.0 per cent were in the age group from 21-25 years. Only 11.4 per cent were upwards of 41 years of age. The youthfulness of the released prisoners can be explained in part by the fact that 45.6 per cent were discharged from Elmira Reformatory which does not receive prisoners over 25 years of age; the remainder were distributed among the State prisons.

The ages of the 471 determinate sentence prisoners released were generally higher than for the indeterminate prisoners. The report is significant in showing that of the indeterminate sentence prisoners released—so-called first offenders and the younger group—29.3 per cent had been convicted of robbery attempts, while 11.7 per cent of the recidivists had been convicted of this charge.

The report states that it is the policy of the board to permit those parolees who desire, to return to their homes in other states, if it has been found after investigation that the social and economic conditions in their homes are satisfactory, and their families and the local social agency approve of their return. This procedure is based on the assumption that there are greater possibilities of the prisoner rehabilitating himself among friends than in a large community where he has neither family nor friends. At the close of the year, 745 or 13.6 per cent of all those under parole supervision were residing outside of New York State.

Notwithstanding the great numbers of unemployed, the board reported that positions had been obtained for 1,334 of those released during the year, an increase of 306 over the preceding year.

Commenting upon the financial value of parole to the State, the report states that the estimated cost of supervising a parolee is \$46.81 a year as compared with \$435.19 for maintaining him in prison. The report also notes that the direct savings are not the only saving effected, but that with the return of the offender to a useful position in society he is enabled to support his family which, in very many instances, had been obliged to depend upon public or private charity for support while he was incarcerated.

New Police Manual — Philip Sebold, Deputy Chief of Police, New Jersey; Gustav A. Lorenz, Superintendent of Police Personnel, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. R. Steffens, Instructor in Police Training School, Elizabeth, New Jersey; Wilbur J. Turner, of the Police Training School, Buffalo, New York; and Thomas S. Rice of Brooklyn, New York, have contributed to Henry J. Lee's new Police Manual. It is a small volume of information useful to police officers whether they be village constables or metropolitan police. Its contents include instructions on firearms, investigations, first aid, methods of describing persons and property, some law, various definitions, and a variety of questions and answers.

Prison Labor in the United States, 1932—Mr. E. R. Cass, General Secretary of the American Prison Association has circulated a study of prison labor which was prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor. Parts of the study are reprinted below.

Surveys of the extent and character of prison labor in the United States have been made by the Bu-

reau of Labor Statistics at intervals of about 9 or 10 years since 1885. The latest survey, dealing with conditions in the year 1932, was conducted along lines similar to those of previous surveys, but was extended in scope to cover not only Federal and State prisons but also city and county jails. It was found, however, that while the city and county jails were important as regards numbers of prisoners, they were of minor importance as producers of commodities. For this reason, the present report deals primarily with Federal and State institutions.

The principal findings of the 1932 survey are, briefly, as follows: Federal and State Prisons—

Number of prisons and prisoners.—In 1932 there were in the United States 12 Federal prisons and 114 strictly State prisons. In addition, 1 county prison (the New Castle County Workhouse, Delaware) and 1 city prison (the Detroit House of Correction) have been included in this report under State prisons, as, by arrangement with their respective States, the 2 institutions house State prisoners.

In these 12 Federal and 116 State prisons there were confined during the year 1932, 158,947 persons, as against 84,761 in 1923. This represents an increase of 87 per cent during the 9-year period, as against an increase of only about 12 per cent in the general population.

Prisoners employed at productive work—The number of prisoners employed at productive work of various kinds increased from 51,799 in 1923 to 82,276 in 1932, but the proportion of total prisoners productively employed continued the decline which had begun many years ago. Thus, while in 1885, 75 per cent of all prisoners were employed

at productive work, by 1895 this had declined to 72 per cent, by 1923 to 61 per cent, and by 1932 to 52 per cent, or barely one-half of the prisoners confined.

The fact that such a large proportion of the prisoners were not engaged in productive labor does not necessarily mean, of course, that they were not kept at work. Most of them (52,986, or 33 per cent of the total in 1932) were engaged in various prison duties. The remainder were reported as either sick (6,658, or 4 per cent of the total) or as idle (17,027, or 11 per cent of the total).

Character of productive work.—The productive work of the prisoners in the Federal and State prisons is carried on under several systems. Of particular interest is the distinction between the so-called State-use system, under which all the products are used in public institutions and none are sold in the general market, and those other systems in which prison products are offered for sale and thus come into competition, more or less, with the products of "free" industry and labor.

The 1932 survey showed a continued increase in the State-use system, at the expense of the other systems. Thus, in 1905, only 26 per cent of all productive labor in Federal and State prisons was under the State-use system; in 1914 this percentage had grown to 33 and in 1923 to 55, while in 1932 it was found that no less than 65 per cent were working under the State-use system.

The lease system, i.e., the system of leasing out convicts to private employers at so much per head, has apparently disappeared from practice. No instances of its use were found in either the 1923 or the 1932 survey, although in earlier surveys

it was found to be quite frequent.

Character and value of prison-labor products.—The total value of the products resulting from the labor of the 82,276 State and Federal prisoners employed at productive work was approximately \$75,000,000 in 1932, as against \$76,000,000 in 1923. This decrease in value was, however, purely nominal, due to the general decline in wholesale prices. If allowance is made for this factor, it appears that the actual output of prison-made products was considerably greater in 1932 than in 1923.

The manufacture of clothing of various kinds gave employment to the largest number of prisoners—approximately 19,000, or 23 per cent of all prisoners productively employed. More than 22,000,000 shirts, having a value of over \$8,000,000, were thus produced during the year 1932. Binder twine, with a total value of some \$4,000,000 in 1932, was a very important item, and it is also of interest to note that some 36,000,000 automobile license tags were made in 1932 by prison labor.

Working conditions of prison laborers.—Of the prisoners employed at productive labor in 1932, 1.3 per cent had nominal working hours of less than 24 per week, 55.2 per cent worked 44 hours or less per week, while 21.8 per cent worked 60 hours or over per week.

Of the 116 State prisons, 66 paid money compensation to all or part of the inmates, 48 paid no compensation of any kind, and 2 allowed credit on the sentences for prisoners doing certain classes of work. Of the 12 Federal institutions, 7 paid wages to prisoners for work done, and 5 did not. In most of the institutions the pay was nominal, generally ranging from 2 cents to not more than 15 cents per day, al-

though in a few prisons the scales were considerably higher.

County and City Prisons

The Bureau's survey of county and city prisons covered all of the 92 cities of more than 100,000 population and 2,721 (or 88.6 per cent) of the 3,072 counties in the United States.

In the 2,721 county jails 44,014 prisoners were confined in 1932. Of this number, 70.4 per cent were engaged in ordinary prison duties or were sick or idle; 18.8 per cent were engaged in road work; 5.4 per cent in farm and dairy work; and 5.4 per cent in other productive work.

The city jails surveyed housed 11,446 prisoners. Of this number, 68.2 per cent were engaged at ordinary prison duties or were sick or idle; 5.3 per cent were on road work; 7.9 per cent at farm and dairy work; and 18.6 per cent at other productive work.

The great majority of the county and city jails were either not engaged in manufacturing activities or were producing on a very limited scale; no effort was made, therefore, to secure detailed data on this point from all such institutions. In the case of 13 city and county jails, however, manufacturing was being carried on on such an extensive scale that special inquiry was made regarding the character and value of the products. The total value of all products made in 12 of these prisons during the year was \$567,619, of which 86.7 per cent was to be sold and 13.3 per cent to be used by various public institutions. The principal products were brushes, brooms, and wire goods.

Selection of Work for Prisoners

There is general agreement that regular work is beneficial to prisoners. There is, however, strong op-

position to the sale of prison-made goods in the open market, on the ground that this practice constitutes a form of unfair competition. This opposition led, in 1929, to the passage of the so-called Hawes-Cooper Act, which divests prison-made goods of interstate character and thus enables a state to prohibit within its borders the sale of prison-made goods from other States. This act becomes effective in 1934. It was the general opinion of the prison officials who expressed themselves in the matter that this act would probably result, in most States, in the restriction of prison labor exclusively to the State-use system.

Illinois Prisons—Four Illinois state penal institutions have been consolidated under one management, to be known as the Illinois State Penitentiary, to which prisoners will be committed by judges.

Institutions involved are the State Penitentiary at Joliet, the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Menard, the Chester Hospital for the Criminal Insane and the Pontiac Reformatory.

The Chester Hospital, which is now named the Illinois Security Hospital, will be a charitable rather than a penal institution to which the Department of Public Welfare will have power to send mental defectives with criminal tendencies: First timers and frequent offenders will be segregated in the prisons as part of the reform movement. The plan is gradually to transfer prisoners from Stateville until only first timers of normal mentality remain. Repeaters will be confined in the old prison at Joliet. Feeble-minded and insane criminals will be segregated at the Chester Penitentiary. The Pontiac Reform-

atory will be used for Juvenile criminals of normal mentality.

Dangerous mental incompetents, who have been able to escape frequently from the Lincoln Colony for the Feeble-Minded and the Dixon State Hospital will be sent to the Security Hospital at Chester. (Nat. Pol. Off.)

Moley to Make Federal Survey—On August 2, as an opening move in a Federal campaign against kidnapping and racketeering, President Roosevelt relieved Raymond F. Moley temporarily from his duties as Assistant Secretary of State to conduct a special survey of crime prevention measures for the Department of Justice. This appointment was made at the request of Attorney General Homer F. Cummings but was not unexpected in view of Mr. Roosevelt's interest in crime problems as shown by his activities in that direction while Governor of New York where he was closely associated with Mr. Moley.

Attorney General Cummings is reported to have told the President that a serious problem had been created for his department by the prevalence of kidnapping and racketeering, recalling that he had already established a special bureau to cope with these problems under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover.

He asked that a brief and inclusive study be made of all laws, State and Federal, of the various methods used to combat organized crime, and of all legislation on the subject, a mass of information that at present is available only in scattered and incomplete form.

Because of the practical knowledge of crime gained by Mr. Moley as an advisory expert to numerous commissions in the preparation of crime surveys, notably those of

Cleveland, Missouri, and Illinois, he is admirably fitted for such work. Mr. Moley for several years has been Vice-President of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology and the Institute is greatly pleased with his appointment. As this is being prepared for press (September 3) nothing definite has been reported concerning the progress of the survey but it is hoped that the plans of the Federal government may be set out in some detail in later issues.

Federalization of Police Urged—

Federalization of the nation's police forces for a fight against racketeers and kidnapers, under the direct control of the United States attorney general, was advocated before the American Bar association meeting at Grand Rapids, August 31, by Pat Malloy, assistant attorney general of the United States. Malloy is in charge of crime and income tax evasion investigations for the attorney general's department.

He proposed that all law enforcement officials including county sheriffs be given federal commissions to carry on war against criminals and that the control of this vast organization be vested in the United States attorney general.

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings declared to press representatives on the same day that the administration had no plan to compel federalization of all police forces but said, "What we are trying to do is to coordinate federal, state and local efforts so that there will be more efficiency in capturing and prosecuting kidnapers and racketeers."

Crime Commission Study—At the mid-summer meeting of the mem-

bers of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Crime Commission, July 27, 1933, much discussion centered upon the operation of the parole system of Illinois. The Commission authorized the Committee on Pardons, Paroles and Institutions to study the entire subject of punishment and to make a comprehensive report upon that subject. The Committee consists of Professor Andrew A. Bruce, Chairman, and Ernest W. Burgess, Horace J. Bridges, Newton F. Grey and Charles W. Berquist.

Prison Directory—With the compliments of the Maryland Penitentiary, the new Prison Directory compiled by the American Prison Association, Mr. E. R. Cass, General Secretary, has been printed and distributed. It lists all state and national correctional institutions and includes as well those of Canada. The institutions are arranged by states and the information printed gives the location by city, the date when opened, the capacity and the average population, male and female, the source of commitment, age when admitted, the prison terms, inmates employed and industries.

The figures given show that the Leavenworth prison was designed for 2,000 population but the average for 1932 was 3,366. The Atlanta prison also showed extreme overcrowding. The New North-eastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, however, may be expected to relieve this overcrowding.

The American Prison Association has performed a useful service in making this information available. Copies may be obtained from the office of the General Secretary, 135 East 15th Street, New York City.

Classification of Prisoners—It is reported by the New York State Department of Correction that Dr. James L. McCartney, Psychiatrist and Director of Classification Clinic at Elmira Reformatory, has been awarded a grant of \$1,000.00 by the Thomas W. Salmon Memorial Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine for investigation of the classification of prisoners and the drawing up of a handbook on classification for use in prisons.

Dr. McCartney for the past two years has been Director of the Classification Clinic at Elmira Reformatory and is secretary of the Medical Section of the American Prison Association as well as a member of the Committee on Case Work and Treatment of the American Prison Association which is attempting to standardize the scientific examination and care of prisoners in this country.

Colvin Seeks Laboratory for New Orleans—Professor H. Milton Colvin, who taught criminal law at Tulane University Law School for the past six years and who is Vice-President of the Crime Prevention and Prison Reform Association of Louisiana, is heading a campaign in New Orleans to do away with third degree methods in that city. In a

series of articles appearing in the Sunday editions of the New Orleans Item-Tribune he advocates the establishment of a scientific crime detection laboratory as a substitute.

New York Law—Governor Herbert H. Lehman on August 29, 1933 signed a law making it a felony for any one, other than a police officer, to own, sell or possess a submachine gun, the favorite weapon of gangsters. At the same time the state's attorney general was clothed with broad power to prosecute racketeers who prey on legitimate business.

The new law, aimed at racketeering, gives the attorney general "double-barreled" powers. It authorizes him to investigate and prosecute interference with trade practices, service and business, irrespective of whether they affect the production and sale of commodities.

It also authorizes him to subpoena, examine, and prosecute any violation of the general business law in much the same manner as he is now empowered to prevent the sale of fraudulent securities under the Martin law.

The new law against submachine guns is so stringent that if one is found in a room, an automobile, or a dwelling, it is presumptive evidence of possession.