

Summer 1934

## Current Notes

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### Recommended Citation

Current Notes, 25 *Am. Inst. Crim. L. & Criminology* 129 (1934-1935)

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## CURRENT NOTES

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NEWMAN F. BAKER [Ed.]

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Northwestern University Law School  
Chicago, Illinois

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**Further Studies by Sheldon Glueck**  
—Professor Sheldon Glueck of Harvard Law School and Mrs. Glueck have completed their study of "Five Hundred Delinquent Women," and it is being published early in September by Alfred A. Knopf. It contains a contribution to the definition of what is called "treatment-types," showing the biologic and social syndromes that go into the make-up of different classes of female offenders and that have a definite bearing on their careers. They also make a further contribution to the art of predicting the behavior of offenders when subjected to various forms of treatment. The book will contain an elaborate Appendix on Method.

During the academic year 1934-35 Professor Glueck also expects to complete the three-volume Harvard Law School Crime Survey report on Probation, Peno-correctional Institutions, Parole and the Pardoning power, in which he has been assisted by three former students—Messrs. Frank Loveland, Jr., Hans Weiss and Professor Norman D. Lattin.

He also hopes to complete his study of the Belgian Ministry of Justice begun several years ago in Belgium but put aside pending the completion of the Harvard Crime Survey.

With Mrs. Glueck he is now engaged in the second follow-up study

of the 500 young-adult graduates of the Massachusetts Reformatory and the 1,000 boys who passed through the Judge Baker Foundation and the Boston Juvenile Court (original researches reported in "500 Criminal Careers," Knopf, 1930, and "1,000 Juvenile Delinquents," Vol. I, Harvard Law School Crime Survey, Harvard Press, 1934).

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**Pennsylvania Prison Notes**—Following a series of riots at the Eastern Penitentiary, Governor Pinchot appointed a Committee to Investigate the Causes of the Riots and to Suggest Remedies Therefor. Dr. Louis N. Robinson was appointed Chairman of the Committee and the two other members were Major Lynn G. Adams, head of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary and T. Henry Walnut, practicing attorney of Philadelphia. Following the Report of the Committee, Governor Pinchot placed Dr. Robinson on the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Penitentiary.

The Report of the Committee constitutes a program for the State of Pennsylvania. It is not an indictment of the officials of the institution but rather an indictment of the whole system of penal administration. With the approval of Mrs. Liveright, the head of the Department of Welfare, and of Governor

Pinchot, the program is slowly being developed. The state institutions, which hitherto have served in the main territorial divisions of the state, will, it is expected, become parts of one system serving selected groups of offenders. The classification study, instituted by the Department of Welfare, carried on under the direction of Dr. Gardini, Psychologist of the Western Penitentiary, assists greatly in laying the foundation for this re-grouping of the inmates of state institutions. So far as the Eastern Penitentiary is concerned, the Report advocated the enlargement of educational and rehabilitation forces in the institution and the appointment of a director of personnel to have charge of all this work.

A survey of the probation work in the State is now being made by a Committee under the oversight of the Department of Welfare. Here and there improvements are being made in the probation work but there is great need of improving the standards of work in several counties of the State.

At the suggestion of Dr. Robinson and with the full cooperation of the Warden and the other members of the Board of Trustees, Professor Thorsten Sellin is directing a study of the Record Keeping of the Eastern Penitentiary. Foundation studies of this character are necessary for the improvement of criminal statistics. It is expected that out of this study will come an improved and simplified system of Record Keeping.

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The Indeterminate or Indefinite Sentence?—Mr. E. R. Cass, General Secretary of the American Prison Association, has sent this note to the editor. While not a "Current

Note" it is thought to contain an item so interesting that it should be printed.

"The following is from an article by Mr. S. J. May, published in the 4th Report of the Prison Association of New York (1847):

'You ask me for how long a time he should be sentenced to such confinement? Obviously, it seems to me, until the evil disposition is removed from his heart; until his disqualification to go at large no longer exists; that is, until he is a reformed man. How long this may be, no human sagacity certainly can predetermine. I have therefore for many years been of the opinion that no *discretion* should be conferred on our judges in regard to the length of a convict's confinement; that no term of time should be affixed to any sentence of the court. The offender should be adjudged to undergo the duress and the discipline of the prison-house, not for weeks, months or years, but until that end for which alone he should be put there is accomplished; that is, until reformation has evidently been effected. All attempts by our legislators and ministers of criminal jurisprudence to decide upon the degree of criminality in different offenders must be abortive, because only Omniscience is competent to do this. Even if human wisdom can ascertain the different quantities of evil flowing through society from the commission of different crimes, surely no legislators or judges can be wise enough to determine the comparative wickedness of those who have committed these crimes. The man who has been convicted only of a petty larceny may be found, when subjected to prison

discipline, a much more incorrigible offender than another who committed highway robbery, burglary or arson. . . . One of the greatest improvements in the administration of our penal code would be to withhold from the judges all discretion as to the *time* for which convicts shall be confined. . . .'

"No serious attention appears to have been paid to these suggestions or to others that may have been made public, until after the appearance of the Irish system in the fifties. The general interest taken in that system revived somewhat earlier suggestions in the same field, including a very interesting article written in 1846 by Professor De Marsangy in France in which he anticipates those features of the Irish system which were included in the indeterminate sentence and ticket-of-leave plan. It was the Irish system, however, which really brought the possibilities of the indeterminate sentence seriously before American penologists."—E. R. C.

**Probation Conference**—As usual the National Probation Conference was held just prior to the sessions of the National Conference of Social Work. The twenty-eighth Conference met in Kansas City, May 18 and 19. The general topic was "Probation Status and Interpretation." Among the subjects presented (as listed in the preliminary program) were: "A New Deal in Work with Delinquents"—Carl B. Hyatt, Consultant in care of Federal Juvenile Offenders, U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.; "Community Organization and Case Work Problems"—Andrew B. Steele, Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile

Court, Kansas City, Mo.; "Community Organization and Case Work Problems"—Solon C. Vial, Chief Probation Officer, Municipal Court, Indianapolis, Ind.; "Probation Status and Interpretation"—Professor Sheldon Glueck, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.; "Protecting the Community from Crime"—Honorable Sanford Bates, Director, Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.; "Judicial Problems in Developing Probation"—Honorable Herbert G. Cochran, Judge, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Norfolk, Va.; "Problems of State Organization and Supervision"—Albert Bradley Carter, Commissioner of Probation of Massachusetts; "National Developments and Needs in Probation"—Dean Justin Miller, Law School, Duke University, Durham, N. C.

**Indianapolis Committee**—The Indianapolis Committee on Crime Suppression, Kenneth L. Ogle, Chairman, is a non-partisan organization supported and endorsed by virtually all of the leading clubs and civic organizations of the city. Its plans are announced as follows:

"Our objective is the suppression of the type of violent and ruthless crime committed by the bandit, the kidnapper, the gangster and the racketeer. Our program, broadly, is (1) to bring about such changes in the various criminal codes as are necessary to make justice speedy and effective and (2) to divorce police work and criminal law enforcement from politics. More specifically, the first part of our program contemplates a study of the laws defining crimes of violence and affixing penalties therefor, and of the laws which provide the legal ma-

chinery for the prosecution of such crimes. We shall concern ourselves, among other things, with such matters as bail, the interposition by defendants of technical defenses for the purpose of delay, changes of venue, selections of juries, rules of evidence, charges to juries, rendition of verdicts, mandatory sentences, limiting the time for appeals, expediting decisions of higher courts on appeals, prison management and parole and pardons. The second part of our program will involve a study of the methods of appointment and advancement of police and detectives and the selection of prosecutors and of judges having criminal jurisdiction. Coordinate with these studies will be a study of such related matters as the limitation of the sale of fire-arms, the equipment and training of police, cooperation between the police of the several communities, and, perhaps most important of all, the focusing of public attention upon the work of the law enforcement officers to the end that capable, honest and fearless officials will be encouraged, assisted, and retained, and incompetent and corrupt ones will be displaced.

"The plan contemplates no hasty and ill-advised action; the problems are too serious to be susceptible of quick solution. Our recommendations for beneficial changes in the existing system will be made only when we have satisfied ourselves that they are necessary, sound and workable and that they will inspire the commendation and support of every right-thinking citizen who desires peace and security, under the law for himself and his family."

**New Jersey Projects**—According to the "News Bulletin" published by

the Osborne Association, Inc., a number of social research projects have been carried on under the direction of the Department of Institutions and Agencies of New Jersey with the help of workers obtained through the Civil Works Administration. These projects relate to phases of work in probation, child dependency, conditions in jails, almshouse conditions, general hospital conditions, parole, care of the feebleminded, old-age relief, mental hygiene clinics, and other fields. The workers obtained have been persons possessing education and experience qualifying them for the tasks assigned to them. The total number of workers engaged in these studies has been 171.

**Chicago Conference**—On April 14, 1934, there was held at the Chicago Bar Association a conference on "Crime and Its Scientific Treatment" under the auspices of the Chicago Academy of Criminology and the Central-Howard Association. The subjects and speakers were as follows: (1) The Modern Prison and the Prison of the Future by Sanford Bates, Director of Prisons, U. S. Department of Justice; (2) Application of Scientific Methods to Probation by Professor Edwin H. Sutherland, University of Chicago; (3) The Scientific Approach to the Prevention of Delinquency and Crime, by Dr. Paul L. Schroeder, Institute for Juvenile Research; (4) Revision of the Criminal Code by Floyd E. Thompson, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois; Discussion by Rodney Brandon, formerly Director, Illinois Department of Public Welfare; Judge John P. McGoorty, and Judge Harry M. Fisher of Chicago.

**Philadelphia Public Defender—**Professor Edwin R. Keedy of the University of Pennsylvania Law School has reported the appointment by the Voluntary Defender Committee of Thomas E. Cogan as defender and Harry W. Steinbrook as assistant defender for the city of Philadelphia. These lawyers will represent indigent defendants in the Criminal Courts as part of a movement begun five years ago by the Pennsylvania Prison Society.

**Judicial Criminal Statistics—**It has long been recognized that judicial criminal statistics, gathered from a large number of States on a uniform plan, would be of great value both to those engaged in the administration of criminal justice and to students of this subject. As one step toward supplying the need for such statistics, the Bureau of the Census, under authority of an Act of Congress approved March 4, 1931, began last year the collection of the statistics from the courts of general criminal jurisdiction in those States which were then ready to cooperate in gathering the data. These comprised sixteen States and the District of Columbia. Summary statistics for each of these areas, covering the year 1932, are now being prepared for distribution.

It is the purpose of the Bureau of the Census to make the collection of judicial criminal statistics an annual inquiry, and through cooperation with the several States, to develop gradually a national system of collecting such statistics that will be mutually advantageous to the States and to the Federal Government. It is hoped that the States which have been collecting judicial criminal statistics for their own use will adopt the Census forms and

classifications. Were this done, one report for a court would suffice for the State and for the Federal Government, the statistics of one State would be comparable with the statistics of other States, and needless duplication of work and expense would be avoided.

The statistics now available relate to the disposition of defendants in criminal cases definitely before trial courts of general criminal jurisdiction. The court of general criminal jurisdiction is the principal court for the trial of felonies. It also tries considerable numbers of misdemeanors; but the great majority of the less serious offenses—and these far outnumber the felonies—are usually tried by the minor courts. The data are of two classes, (1) those relating to procedural outcome of all cases before the courts, and (2) those relating to sentence or treatment of defendants found guilty.

**Procedural Outcome.—**The statistics relating to procedural outcome show the total number of defendants in criminal cases definitely before trial courts of general criminal jurisdiction; what offenses these defendants were charged with; how many of them were disposed of without conviction; how many were found guilty of the offense charged; how many were found guilty of a lesser offense than that charged; and how many cases were pending at the end of the year.

**Sentence or Treatment.—**The statistics relating to sentence or treatment show the total number of defendants found guilty of each offense; the number of these committed to State prisons and reformatories for adults; the number committed to institutions for delinquents; the number committed to local jails, workhouses, etc.; the

number sentenced to pay fines, costs, or other money payments only; the number put on probation or given suspended sentence; the number sentenced to death; and the number otherwise sentenced.

#### New York Lawyers Plan Study—

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Procedure of the New York County Lawyers' Association has selected a number of topics for discussion by the entire organization. The procedural reforms suggested by the Committee should prove of interest to other bar committees and other interested citizens:

#### 1. Accelerating the Course of Justice:

(a) Permit the waiver of trial by jury in all felony cases, with the possible exception of capital cases.

(b) Provide for a less than unanimous verdict, with a similar possible exception.

(c) Selection of jurors by trial judges.

(d) Confer authority on appellate courts to modify judgments, where a lesser crime than that charged has been proved, to avoid the necessity for a new trial.

(e) Abolish the necessity for grand jury indictment in certain cases.

(f) Permit waiver of indictment where the accused desires to avoid delay, etc.

(g) Add to the summary jurisdiction of magistrates and eliminate right of retrial before a jury.

(h) Grant authority to the criminal courts as such to establish rules for the expedition of trials and appeals.

#### 2. Strengthening the hand of the Prosecution:

(a) Abolish the privilege against self-incrimination.

(b) Authorize counsel to comment on failure of the defendant to testify.

(c) Permit the court to comment on the evidence and on the credibility of witnesses.

(d) Render admissible defendant's prior convictions, including those in which he has received suspended sentence, despite the defendant's failure to introduce evidence in support of his own good character.

(e) Abolish all mandatory jury exemptions.

(f) Require a defendant, intending to establish an alibi or insanity as his defense, to give notice of his purpose and in the case of the alibi defense to serve on the prosecution a copy of the names and addresses of the witnesses to be used.

(g) Permit the impeachment by the prosecution of its own witnesses.

(h) Allow a witness unable to identify the accused because of his changed appearance, to testify to a previous identification.

(i) Eliminate the necessity, in perjury cases, to establish which of two contradictory statements is false.

(j) Restrict the practice of trying cases in the press prior to trial without, however, interfering with unbiased accounts of the proceedings.

#### 3. Decreasing Corruption in the Office of the District Attorney:

(a) Require a written statement of the reasons for every nolle prosequi and every acceptance of a plea of guilty to a lesser offense than that charged and establish a supervisory investigating authority.

#### 4. Facilitating the Prevention and Detection of Crime.

(a) Enact a federal statute regulating the importation of firearms.

(b) Compel stricter enforcement of existing bail bond laws.

(c) Require all hospitals, physicians, etc., to report immediately all cases of injuries due to dangerous weapons.

(d) Establish a Federal Crime Records Bureau to provide uniform statistics for the aid of state legislatures.

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A. B. A. Broadcasts—Beginning on April 28, the American Bar Association sponsored a series of broadcasts over the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company on the general subject "Coping With Crime." Addresses were given by the following: April 28—Meeting the Lawyer's Responsibility to Improve Criminal Justice, by Earle W. Evans, President of the American Bar Association, introduced by William J. Donovan, former Assistant United States Attorney General; May 5—Fighting the Gangster and the Racketeer, by Thomas D. Thacher, former Solicitor General of the United States, President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; May 12—How the Government Battles Organized Lawlessness, by Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States; May 19—A Better Army for the War Against Crime, by Justin Miller, Chairman of the Section of Criminal Law of the American Bar Association, and Dean of the Duke University Law School.

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Minnesota Bar Committee—A Committee to study the crime situation in Minnesota recently was appointed by Mr. F. W. Murphy,

President of the Minnesota State Bar Association, with Honorable John P. Devaney, Chief Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court as Chairman. He made this statement in making his appointments:

"We must face the fact that crime has become a business in America. There is too much hypocrisy; too much homage is paid to the political and other powers of organized racketeering. And right there lies the difficulty, as I see it. Crime is not only a business, but a well organized business. Those who have gained great financial advantage through disreputable means have it in their power to corrupt and bend to their will many otherwise innocent and decent members of society by the free use of such ill-gotten gains. And so criminals find protection to such a large extent throughout society that crimes are boldly committed, apprehension becomes difficult, and oftentimes impossible. The crime problem is not only a serious one, but it is a challenge to the best thought and purpose of all men and women. Responsibility for the situation we have rests generally upon society. All groups should do their part. The answer to the problem must and will be found. There must be an intelligent and aroused public opinion, so powerful, and so insistent, that the criminal will find no place in which he can work his way by the use of ill-gotten gains in corrupting those who are so in need that they will forget their obligations as honest men and women."

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University of Michigan Studies—Professor Arthur Evans Wood, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, writes that this department for the past year has been

carrying on studies of juvenile delinquency in the smaller communities of Michigan. Dr. Wood has about completed a monograph on "crime and the disorganized community," based upon studies in Hamtramck, which will soon be ready for publication. One of his students who is taking a Doctor's degree has been appointed Chief of the Welfare Department of the Detroit House of Correction where he is engaged in making case studies and other researches. His doctor's thesis concerns the study of the young non-professional offender. Another of his students has just been made superintendent of the Ford Republic near Detroit.

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**Federal Legislation—The Interest of the Federal Government in suppressing crime is evidenced by the large number of proposed bills which Attorney General Cummings has sent to the judiciary committees of Congress. This legislation is designed to strengthen the arm of the local law enforcing agencies "upon the basis of more efficient cooperative effort."**

1. Bills to tax importers, manufacturers, and dealers in firearms and machine guns and to regulate the sale thereof. These bills are based upon the taxing powers of the Federal government and are framed along the lines of the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act, the constitutionality of which has already been determined. The Attorney General regards these bills as of paramount importance and their passage a matter of the highest public concern.

2. A bill to extend the scope of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act so as to include the transportation of other stolen property in in-

terstate or foreign commerce if said property exceeds \$1,000 in value.

3. A bill to provide punishment for robbing National banks and member banks of the Federal Reserve System, and for acts of violence in connection therewith. This bill is based upon the theory that there is no logical reason why the Federal government should not protect the institutions in which it is interested from robbery by force and violence equally as well as in matters of defalcation, embezzlement and the like. Moreover the serious crimes thus sought to be dealt with are frequently committed by gangsters who operate habitually from State to State.

4. A bill amending and strengthening the so-called Lindbergh Act.

5. A bill to protect interstate trade and commerce against interference by violence and intimidation of the type employed by the professional racketeer.

6. A bill making it unlawful to flee from one State to another to avoid prosecution or the giving of testimony in felony cases. This bill is intended to meet the evil which arises in many cases where criminals who commit serious offenses and those who seek to protect them flee to another jurisdiction making their apprehension and return cumbersome and difficult matters. Should this bill be enacted it would be a powerful weapon in the hands of the law enforcement agencies.

7. A bill to eliminate many of the evils which have grown up in connection with the interposition of alibi defenses in criminal cases.

8. A bill limiting the right of appeal in certain types of habeas corpus cases and intended to stop the practice of employing dilatory methods, calculated to delay and defeat the administration of justice.

9. A bill dealing with the right of comment, in the trial of a criminal case, upon the failure of the defendant to testify in his own behalf.

10. A bill amending the act concerning the giving of testimony in criminal cases by husband or wife against each other.

11. A bill granting the consent of Congress to two or more States to enter into agreements for mutual cooperation in the prevention of crime. This bill has been under consideration in previous Congresses and has been the subject of considerable study.

12. A bill making it a criminal offense to commit the crime of extortion by the use of the telephone, telegraph, radio, or oral message transmitted in interstate commerce. This bill is regarded as of the highest importance. Experienced criminals who seek to extort money by kidnapping or threats to kidnap deliberately avoid Federal jurisdiction by refraining from sending an extortion letter through the mails.

Homicide Record for 1933—Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman has released the homicide statistics for the past year. He states:

"The homicide death rate of 1933 was practically the same as for the preceding three years. In thirty-one cities, for which I have uniform returns since 1900, it is shown that the murder death rate has increased from 5.1 per 100,000 of population in 1900 to a maximum of 11.3 in 1925 while since then it has fluctuated between 9.9 and 10.9. For the thirty-one cities under review, the total number of deaths by homicide during the thirty-four years, 1900-1933, was 58,915, but this number applies to only about one-fifth of the

American population, the annual total for the whole country being between 11,000 and 12,000. But there are quite a number of deaths due to homicide which are classified as suicides or accidents in the absence of definite indications to the contrary.

"Other nations the world over have decidedly lower homicide death rates than the United States. For European countries I give the following rates, mostly for 1930 or 1931; Germany 2 per 100,000, Estonia 6, France 1, Greece 5, England and Wales 0.5, Scotland 1.0, Netherlands 0.5, Norway 1, Austria 3, Portugal 2, Sweden 1, Switzerland 2, Spain 1 and Czechoslovakia 3, while in contrast our American homicide rate in 1932 was 9.2. To show a more striking comparison I give below a table showing deaths from homicide and the rates per 100,000 for the United States and England and Wales.

HOMICIDE MORTALITY, UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	United States		England and Wales	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1930	10,590	9.0	194	0.5
1931	11,134	9.4	190	0.5
1932	11,016	9.2	186	0.5

"The population of England and Wales in 1932 was 40,201,000. In Scotland in 1932 there were 25 deaths from homicide, in a population of 4,883,000. In Germany, with a population in 1931 of about 66,000,000, the number of homicide deaths was 1,340, equivalent to a rate of 3 per 100,000 for males and 2 for females. Thus our homicide record places us in the unenviable position of having about the highest homicide death rate of any of

the great civilized countries of the globe.”

**Curriculum for Peace Officers—**  
The following curriculum was sent to the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology by Professor August Vollmer of the University of California. The education of peace officers is of great public importance and it is thought that the readers of the Journal would be interested in this curriculum.

The following course was designed in conjunction with officials from the Los Angeles Police Department for the purpose of training young men and women peace officers in the city of Los Angeles and for other federal, state, and county constabulary and detective situations. The course occupies two years' time. Its aim is to prepare for a career of police service. It is hoped that its results will be twofold, that it will benefit the individual in broadening his horizon and in laying the groundwork for further advancement, and that it will, in some degree at least, react to the benefit of society in affording better trained material for the various police departments. It is recognized at the outset that nothing can take the place of actual experience on the police force. The whole program is designed to furnish a foundation from which the individual may advance to a higher position and be of more value to the service.

The Los Angeles Junior College is a public institution without tuition fees. The requirement for admission is a high school diploma. Students of a mature age are admitted by special permission. Candidates are advised that they will be required to pass a civil service examination upon the completion of

this course and satisfy certain physical requirements before they can be admitted to police service. Following is an outline of the contents of the curriculum offered at the Los Angeles Junior College in the peace officers curriculum. The number of units after a course denotes also the number of hours of classwork per week. A minimum of sixty-four units is required for graduation. The course leads to a Junior College diploma with the title of Associate of Arts.

\*One Asterisk denotes courses designed especially for this curriculum. \*\*Two Asterisks denote courses open only to peace officers except with consent of instructor.

*First Semester*

ENGLISH 51—Reading and Composition—3 units.

POLITICAL SCIENCE 51—Government of the United States—3 units.

\*\*CHEMISTRY 62—Applied Science—3 units.

The scientific background of chemistry, physics, biology, etc., useful in police work, with direct application of scientific principles and methods to such work. Three hours of laboratory required. Such subjects as ballistics, handwriting, fingerprinting, photography, etc., are taken up in their scientific aspects.

LAW 54—Contracts and Sales—3 units.

An elementary course in civil law, laying a groundwork for further studies in law. Lectures are given on various other phases of civil law.

ACCOUNTING 51—or History 51—3 units.

CIVIC HEALTH 51 — Community Health—1 unit.

This course covers the health problem and preventive medicine

from the standpoint of the protection and improvement of society and the community.

**\*\* PHYSICAL EDUCATION—** $\frac{1}{2}$  unit—  
Required of all Students.

A special class is provided for peace officers which takes up police gymnastics; personal defense, drill, and leads in the last semester to the use of firearms and target practice.

### *Second Semester*

**ENGLISH 52—**Reading and Composition—3 units.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE 52—**State and Local Government—3 units.

**LAW 55—**Civil Property Law—3 units.

A continuation of Law 54, taking up community property, the grounds of divorce, landlord-tenant relationship, etc.

**CIVIC HEALTH 52 —** Community Health—1 unit. (Continues Civic Health 51.)

**PSYCHOLOGY 51—**General Psychology—3 units.

**PHYSICS 56—**General Physics—3 units.

An appreciation course in modern science, dealing with the developments in sound, color, radio, television electricity, and light. Illustrated by demonstrations.

**\*\* PHYSICAL EDUCATION—** $\frac{1}{2}$  unit.

### *Third Semester*

**\*\* LAW 64—**Criminal Law—3 units.

A study of the elements of crimes against persons, property, and the state, as they are recognized in the Penal Code and General Laws of California. Parallels the law school course on crimes.

**\*\* LAW 65—**Criminal Procedure—3 units.

A survey of criminal procedure from apprehension to conviction, with reference to the Penal Code of California. Arrests with and without a warrant; the information; functions of the Grand Jury and Coroner's Inquest; procedure at the trial, etc.

**PSYCHOLOGY 53—**Social Psychology—3 units.

A study of individual behavior under social conditions. Human personality and the social factors in its development is the major emphasis of the course.

**SOCIOLOGY 51—**General Sociology—3 units.

An introduction to current social problems: population, family relations, labor problems, the race question, crime, poverty, immigration, war.

**CIVIC HEALTH 53—**First Aid—1 unit.

Demonstrations and practice in first aid treatment.

**BUSINESS 78—**Business Courtesy—1 unit.

How to contact the public efficiently and courteously by telephone, letter, and in person.

**HEALTH 10—**Personal Hygiene—2 units. (Required for graduation.)

**\*\* PHYSICAL EDUCATION—** $\frac{1}{2}$  unit.

### *Fourth Semester*

**ENGLISH 57—**Public Speaking—3 units.

Training in the principles governing correct voice production; composition, and delivery of speeches.

**\* PSYCHOLOGY 58—**Abnormal and Criminal Psychology—3 units.

A study of abnormal and criminal mental phenomena, including the

discussion of mental deficiencies, abnormalities, and emotional instability leading to abnormal or criminal behavior. Suggested methods for dealing with such behavior.

\* SOCIOLOGY 53—Criminology—3 units.

Specialized study in problems of social pathology, as poverty, dependency, crime, juvenile delinquency, the broken home, with a careful treatment of the methods and agencies for correction.

\*\* LAW 66—Advanced Criminal Law—3 units.

A review of the law of crimes and criminal procedure. Federal crimes.

\*\* LAW 68—Evidence—3 units.

A study of the types of evidence, rules of admissibility, and the preservation of criminal evidence for the purpose of use in court.

\*\* LAW 69—Motor Vehicles—2 units.

A study of the California Vehicles Act in both its civil and criminal aspects, with some attention to the law of liability for automobile accidents.

\*\* PHYSICAL EDUCATION— $\frac{1}{2}$  unit.

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Miscellaneous—Earle W. Garrett, until recently a member of the staff of the Citizens Police Committee in Chicago, is supervising the reorganization of the Cambridge, Massachusetts, Police Department. This work is being done at the request of Mayor Richard M. Russell.

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As these "Notes" are being prepared it is expected that the report of Raymond Moley on Federal Law Enforcement will soon appear. At

a later date he will issue further reports dealing with the reorganization of federal police agencies and with federal-state relations in law enforcement. He is being assisted in this work by Mr. Bruce Smith of the Institute of Public Administration.

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Mr. Leonard Harrison's survey of the Boston Police Department, prepared in conjunction with the Harvard Law School Survey of Criminal Justice in Boston, is due to come off the press shortly. It will be published by the Harvard University Press.

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The City Council of Pittsburgh has established a police research commission consisting of five members who will be charged with presenting plans for reorganization of the Pittsburgh Police Department.

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Among the bills which have been passed by the New York Legislature and approved by the governor are those establishing a Judicial Council and a permanent Commission on Law Revision. Together, these accomplish the purposes first outlined by Justice Cardozo when, as Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals, he wrote his essays on a ministry of justice. New York will be the first state in the Union to have a commission on law revision. Both the Judicial Council and the Commission on Law Revision will deal with criminal as well as civil aspects of law and its administration.

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Mr. E. R. Cass, General Secretary of the American Prison Association

wrote, on April 16, that the Prison Association of New York and the State Department of Correction are working jointly for the passage of a bill which has as its purpose the more flexible operation of the indeterminate sentence. In other words, it is another attempt toward a pure indeterminate sentence. The bill has passed the Senate and is on third reading in the Assembly.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Virginia Conference of Social Work was held at Charlottesville and the University of Virginia on April 12, 13, and 14. The eighth annual meeting of the Virginia Social Science Association was held at the University on April 13 and 14 and the two Conferences held several joint sessions. The Georgia Conference of Social Work met at Macon, April 16.

The University of Southern California Institute of Government held a Section Conference on Prevention of Delinquency and Crime, April 2-6, 1934. During each afternoon session Honorable Sanford Bates, Director of Federal Prisons, and Professor Herman Adler of the University of California participated.

Dr. Charles Macfie Campbell was selected to deliver the 1934 series of Salmon Memorial Lectures on April 13, 20 and 27, 1934, at the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Campbell is Professor of Psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, Harvard University, and Medical Director of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital. The lectures were de-

voted to the consideration of "Trends in Psychiatry."

A joint meeting of the Committees on Medico-Legal Problems of the American Bar Association and the American Medical Association was held Saturday, March 10, in Chicago. Those attending were Dean A. J. Harno, Professor Newman F. Baker, Allan J. Stephens of the Bar Association and Drs. Oscar Schultz and William C. Woodward of the Medical Association. The Committee is working upon model legislation allowing court appointed expert witnesses.

#### Recent Publications—

- "The Factor Case and Double Criminality in Extradition," by Manley O. Hudson, *The American Journal of International Law* (April, 1934);
- "The Mental Health Conference," and "The Indiana State Conference on Social Work," by various authors. *The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction* (March, 1934);
- "The Threat to Civilization," by F. W. Pethick-Lawrence. *Thou Shalt Not Kill* (April, 1934);
- "Prison Labor in Iowa," by Donald W. Brookman. *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics* (April, 1934);
- "The Qualification of Defendant's Spouse as a Witness in Criminal Cases," by James T. Connor, *Notre Dame Lawyer* (March, 1934);
- "Criminal Legislation of 1933," by Joseph P. Chamberlain. *American Bar Association Journal* (April, 1934);

- "Report of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor," presented to the Annual Meeting. *Published by the Committee* (April, 1934);
- "The Michigan State Penal System," by William B. Cox and F. Lovell Bixby. *News Bulletin* (April, 1934);
- "The Relation of Classification to Institution Administration," by F. Lovell Bixby (*Ibid.*);
- "Report of the Prison Reform and Crime Prevention Association of Louisiana," by Officers and Committee Chairmen. *Published by the Association* (March 15, 1934);
- "Our Obsolete Criminal Law," by George E. Crothers. *The Living Church* (March 24, 1934);
- "Probation After Fifty Years," by Sanford Bates. *Probation* (April, 1934);
- "Guiding the Adolescent," by Dr. D. A. Thom. *Published by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor* (March, 1934);
- "Should the Grand Jury Be Abolished?" by Frank J. Loesch. *Criminal Justice, Journal of the Chicago Crime Commission* (March, 1934);
- "Auditing Grand Jury Bill Before New York Legislature of 1934," by Thurston Greene. *The Panel* (Jan., Feb., 1934);
- "Report of the State Department of Public Welfare of Virginia," by Arthur W. James, Commissioner. *Printed by the State* (1933-34);
- "Finger Prints of the Races," by John A. Larson. *Police "13-13"* (March, 1934);
- "Report for the Year 1933," by the Officers of the Osborne Association, Inc. *Published by the Association*, 114 East 30th St., New York City (January, 1934);
- "Report of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents," by the Managers of the Society. *Printed by the New York House of Refuge* (1934);
- "Attempts to Commit Crimes," by J. W. Cecil Turner, *The Cambridge Law Journal* (1934, Vol. V, No. 2);
- "Motive as an Essential Element of the Crime of False Pretenses," by A. H. Aston, *The Dickinson Law Review* (April, 1934);
- "Entrapment by Public Officers as a Defense Against Criminal Prosecutions," by W. R. Wood, *The Dickinson Law Review* (April, 1934);
- "Status of Liquor Crimes and Forfeitures Following Repeal," by C. W. West, *The George Washington Law Review* (March, 1934);
- "Rules of Evidence in Federal Criminal Trials," editorial note, *Harvard Law Review* (March, 1934);
- "The Medical Side of Criminal Investigation," by Dr. J. E. W. Macfall, *The Police Journal* (April, 1934);
- "The Police and the Law," Anonymous, *The Police Journal* (April, 1934);
- "Murder in the Guise of Suicide," by Chief Inspector Storey, *The Police Journal* (April, 1934);
- "The Mentally Defective Criminal," by Dr. Roy N. Craig, *The Police Journal* (April, 1934);
- "The Corpus Delicti in Murder," by W. J. D., *The Scottish Law Review* (April, 1934);
- "State Police," by Bruce Smith, *State Government* (March, 1934);
- "How Many Crimes," by J. Edgar

- Hoover, *State Government* (March, 1934);
- "Lynching or the Law?," by M. T. Van Hecke, *State Government* (March, 1934);
- "Judicial 'Amnesty' for Prohibition Offenders," Anonymous, *United States Law Review* (February, 1934);
- "The Historical Development of Waiver of Jury Trial in Criminal Cases," by Erwin N. Griswold, *Virginia Law Review* (April, 1934);
- "Solicitation to Crimes," by James B. Blackburn, *West Virginia Law Quarterly* (February, 1934);
- "Jeopardy During the Period of the Year Books," by Marion S. Kirk, *University of Pennsylvania Law Review* (April, 1934);
- "The Relationship of the Principles of Exclusionary Rules of Evidence to the Problems of Proof," by Mason Ladd, *Minnesota Law Review* (April, 1934);
- "Criminal Law—An Agency for Social Control," by Justin Miller, *Yale Law Journal* (March, 1934);
- "Recognition of the Honor Defense Under the Insanity Plea," Comment, in *Yale Law Journal* (March, 1934);