

1942

## Current Notes

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## CURRENT NOTES

**To Curb Crime During War**—In order to meet the threat of increased crime under war conditions, the Society for the Prevention of Crime, one of New York's oldest agencies in this field, is establishing itself as a national organization.

A National Advisory Council, composed of the nation's leaders in criminology and crime prevention, is being set up. All sections of the country will be represented.

At the same time the Society announced that, in addition to its new policy of continuous surveys and investigations of the crime situation, a program has been adopted for disseminating information to the American public on current crime problems and how they can be checked.

The main instrument for distribution of information will be the new "Crime News and Feature Service" which is to be published monthly from the Society's New York headquarters, and distributed to 1,000 newspapers, as well as to magazine writers, columnists, radio commentators, etc.

Among those who have already accepted invitations to serve on the National Advisory Council are:

Miss Henrietta Additon, Superintendent, Westfield Farm for Women; Miss Carol Bates, Executive Secretary, Missouri Welfare League; Prof. L. J. Carr, Director, Michigan Child Guidance Institute; Prof. Ernest W. Burgess, University of Chicago; Edward R. Cass, General Secretary, American Prison Association; Charles L. Chute, Director, National Probation Association; Marshall Field, Publisher; Prof. Robert H. Gault, Editor, "Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology"; Edwin Gill, Commissioner of Parole, North Carolina; Bishop Charles L. Gilbert, Episcopal Church, New York; Dr. Bernard Glueck, Psychiatrist; Irving W. Halpern, Chief Probation Officer, New York City Court of General Sessions; Judge Richard Hartshorne, Newark Court of Common Pleas; Dr. William Healy, Director, Judge Baker Guidance Center; Fred K. Hoehler, Director, American Public Welfare Association; Lewis E. Lawes, former Warden, Sing Sing Prison; Timothy

N. Pfeiffer, former President, National Probation Association; Morris Ploscowe, Chief Clerk, New York City Special Sessions Court; Prof. Walter C. Reckless, Ohio State University; Prof. Edwin H. Sutherland, Indiana University; Judge Joseph N. Ulman, Supreme Bench of Baltimore; and Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent, Massachusetts Reformatory for Women.

Also G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State and President, American Prison Association; Prof. Norman S. Hayner, of the State University of Washington; Kenyon J. Scudder, of the State Institution for Men, Chino, Calif., and Leonard W. Mayo, Dean, Western Reserve University.

The Crime News and Feature Service will be edited by the nation's outstanding criminologists. The Society has appointed the following men to the Editorial Board supervising the new publication:

Chairman, Austin H. MacCormick, Director, Osborne Association, and former Commissioner of Correction, New York City; Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Parole, New York State; Paul Blanshard, Director, Society for the Prevention of Crime; James V. Bennett, Director, U. S. Bureau of Prisons; Sheldon Glueck, Professor of Criminal Law and Criminology, Harvard University; Leonard V. Harrison, Director, Committee on Youth and Justice, Community Service Society; Hal Hazelrigg, former Adviser on Professional Relations Criminal-Justice, American Law Institute; Edwin J. Lukas, Research Associate, Society for the Prevention of Crime; Justine Wise Polier, Judge, Domestic Relations Court, New York City; Thorsten Sellin, Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania; Clifford R. Shaw, Superintendent, Metropolitan Delinquent Division, Illinois Department of Public Welfare; Frederic M. Thrasher, Sociologist and Professor of Education, New York University.

Mr. Blanshard will act as Managing Editor of the new service, and Mr. Hazelrigg as Editorial Associate. The first

issue was distributed to 1,000 newspapers in February. It contained an editorial on youthful offenders by Mrs. Roosevelt and an article on crime in war time by Prof. Sheldon Glueck of Harvard. The purpose of this monthly service is to popularize and disseminate scientific knowledge about crime prevention. It is strictly a non-profit enterprise.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime, founded in 1878, has had a long, and in years past, dramatic career in the eradication of crime. In 1892, under the militant Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, it went all-out against a corrupt city administration, making sensational first-hand investigations of police corruption under Tammany Hall.

This inquiry resulted in the official state investigation of the Lexow Committee. The city administration was overthrown and the police department revamped.

In more recent years, the Society played a leading part in revealing the underworld connections of politicians and the breakdown of law enforcement that finally led to the appointment of Thomas E. Dewey as Special Prosecutor in New York City in 1935.

Last year the Society was reorganized, emerging with a new board and Director, Paul Blanshard, former Commissioner of Accounts of New York City.—(*From Crime News and Feature Service.*)

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**Dollars and Youth**—It saves money to save youth.

Recent studies show that it costs the community \$500 to \$700 a year to keep a youthful offender in prison, not counting the original cost of building correctional institutions, but that good probation can be provided for less than \$75.

Every time a boy is sent to prison who could be saved by good probation and psychiatric care, it costs society an initial outlay of more than \$500 a year, and in addition the community loses what that boy would produce in the nation's war effort. No one can tell how much war production a youthful offender could accomplish but certainly \$2000 a year is a modest estimate of the average.

That means that every time we send to

prison an able-bodied youth who is capable of war production the nation loses at least \$2500 a year.

We must protect ourselves from the dangerous criminal, young or old, and the statistics of the Department of Justice show that many of our worst criminals are young, 19 being the peak age for all crimes. But many of the crimes of adolescence are crimes of exuberance and restlessness. Fifty years ago a boy on a farm could stretch his muscles by jumping on a horse—and if the horse belonged to a neighbor instead of himself he wasn't taken to jail for the offense. If mischief called loudly he stole an apple—and still went to Sunday school.

Today in our great cities the grandson of that farm boy may take a "joy-ride" in a stolen car, and come before a court charged with a felony. In such cases the crime should not be measured in terms of the value of the car. Morally there are no \$500 and \$1000 crimes. The whole circumstances and the character of the boy should be considered. Usually common sense and understanding in dealing with such a boy pay good dividends.

For five years New York City has been trying an experiment, an Adolescents' Court for special handling of boys of 16, 17 and 18 charged with crimes. In that court the better boys are sifted out and placed on probation, eventually escaping with no criminal record on the court's books if they complete the probation period satisfactorily.

A recent study of this court compared the later criminal records of 500 New York boys, some of whom had been treated in this way and some by the ordinary criminal processes of adult courts. The study, which covered the five-year period after the original arrest, showed that boys who had committed the same types of crimes had a better chance of rehabilitation if they were handled in this special court, apart from older criminals.

Of the boys handled as adult criminals, 29 per cent were convicted again in New York City within five years; of the boys given this special treatment without the stigma of a criminal record only 15 per cent were later convicted.—(*Crime News and Feature Service.*)

**Prisons and Parole in War Time**—The following is an abstract of an address by Austin H. McCormick, Executive Director, The Osborne Associations, Inc., in New York City, at the Chicago Temple, Sunday evening, March 1, 1942. The program was given under the auspices of the Central Howard Association of Chicago.

War, as the experience of England has already shown, is almost certain to increase the amount of juvenile delinquency in America and therefore eventually to increase the amount of adult crime. But war has already brought some results, and will probably bring still more, on the credit side of the crime ledger to balance the debits. Today our prison and parole systems are gearing into the war effort in such a way as to make a definite contribution toward the winning of the war, and a more remote but just as definite contribution toward winning the peace by increasing the number of salvaged offenders. Thus we are using what has often been counted useless driftwood to strengthen the bulwarks of democracy.

In prisons and adult reformatories throughout the country, convicted men and women are displaying a patriotic fervor that would be a credit to any group in free life. Able-bodied men have been asking for an opportunity to enlist, no matter how hazardous the duty, and some have definitely volunteered to form suicide squadrons. These are the more spectacular demonstrations. They have tended to draw attention from the dozens of institutions where the prisoners, from the limited amounts allowed them for tobacco and toilet articles or from earnings as low as five or ten cents a day, have bought defense bonds and made substantial contributions to the Red Cross. In other institutions, prisoners have offered to act as blood bank donors and have qualified and been accepted.

Even if they cannot enlist, prisoners in our larger industrial prisons have shown a willingness to work in the production of war goods for as many hours a day as may be asked of them. Present laws restrict the production and transportation of prison-made goods very stringently, and many of our prisons, with great resources of industrial machinery and man power capable of turning out a variety of goods needed by

the government, are unable as yet to make their contribution. A strong committee sponsored by the American Prison Association and backed by other organizations is now working with government officials to try to develop a plan under which this reservoir of man power and machine power can be tapped.

Under the law, federal prisons are able to produce goods for other government departments, and even before we entered the war the large federal penitentiaries had increased their production of valuable defense materials enormously. At Atlanta, the prisoners themselves prepared huge posters to hang in all the shops with the caption "Let Us Help Defeat Him," over a scowling cartoon of Hitler. The German press raged, but industrial operations increased by leaps and bounds, production was multiplied six to ten times, and finally the prisoners responded with an enthusiastic yell to the suggestion that they start a night shift in the industries. Attorney General Francis Biddle recently went to Atlanta to give the prisoners in the war industries there his personal congratulations and to award a medal of honor to the institution.

In both state and federal prisons and adult reformatories, men of better than average mechanical ability are being selected and trained to take their place in war industries when they come out. At the Federal Industrial Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, a stiff one-year course for airplane mechanics has already placed its first graduates in civilian jobs at important air fields. Other men and women are being trained for work in war industries ranging all the way from garment factories to machine shops.

Our parole systems are also playing their part in the war effort. It has become increasingly easy to find jobs for released prisoners, especially if they come from an institution where they have been trained, and a large percentage of all parolees are now employed, many of them in war industries. In New York State, 93 per cent of all the parolees are now employed. While some restrictions are placed on the employment of ex-prisoners, parole officials and such experienced and respected prisoners' aid associations as the Central Howard Association of Chicago are able to place

practically all of their clients on a selective basis. A sound cooperative relationship has been worked out with state employment services and with industries.

Many of the prisoners and released prisoners want more than anything else to enter the armed services and have volunteered for any type of duty. The laws governing enlistment in the Army and the operation of the Selective Service Act have been relaxed somewhat, so that first offenders, with the exception of those convicted of a few particularly heinous offenses, can be enlisted or drafted. When they are accepted, the parole authorities have to suspend supervision during the time the man is in the service, as the armed forces obviously cannot divide their responsibility and authority with any other agency.

Experienced prison and parole officials and those who work with prisoners' aid associations have always known that convicted offenders have a much stronger feeling of patriotism and responsibility to society than they are generally credited with. It is no surprise to them that prisoners and parolees everywhere are responding to the call of a duty which they could very easily shirk and are seeking to do their share in winning the war. It is not only good sense to utilize their services, but it is also common humanity to give them an opportunity in this real way to expedite the offenses they committed.

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**F. B. I. Figures on Crime Frequencies—**Chicago, which has an undermanned police force, has twice as many murders as New York per unit of population.

Chicago has seven times as many robberies per 100,000 population as New York.

Almost three times as many burglaries were committed in Chicago during June, July and August as in New York. Chicago has more than two and one-half times as many larcenies.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation reported Chicago had 1.9 murder and non-negligent manslaughter cases for each 100,000 inhabitants during the June to August comparative period, the most recent made.

In the same time and on the same basis,

New York had only eight-tenths of one such case.

Each of New York's 299 square miles has coverage by 64 policemen. Chicago's average for its 206 square miles is just half that, 32.

On the basis of the uniform crime reports for the third quarter of last year, published by the F. B. I., Chicago had the fourth highest murder rate in the first 12 cities of the nation.

Ranked above Chicago were:

New Orleans, with 3.2 murders per 100,000 population.

Washington, D. C., with 2.4.

St. Louis, with 2.1.

Boston, with a murder rate of one-eighth of a case for each 100,000 population, was lowest of the 12 leading cities.

Compared with Chicago's crime record for the period covered, Boston had one-fifth as many robberies; one-third as many assaults; one-third as many burglaries, and slightly more than one-half as many larcenies.

Boston has 31 policemen for each 10,000 of her inhabitants. Chicago has 19.5 policemen for each similar population unit.

The police ratio in the three cities having more murders, per capita, than Chicago is:

New Orleans, nine police per square mile.

Washington, 23.

St. Louis, 39.

Philadelphia, third city of the nation, has 24 policemen for each 10,000 population, as compared to Chicago's 19.5. It has, however, a murder rate one-third that of Chicago. Also, Chicago has almost five times as many robberies, three times as many burglaries, and three times as many larcenies as Philadelphia.

Buffalo has 22 policemen for each 10,000 of population and 39 per square mile of the city's area, but its murder rate is about one-fourth that of Chicago for the period reported by the F. B. I.

During the same months Chicago had 15 times as many robberies as Buffalo, almost double the number of assault cases, five times the number of burglaries and half again as many larcenies.

And Buffalo's auto thefts, per 100,000 population, were only 15 compared with Chicago's 24.

What of the cities which have less police coverage than Chicago's 32 per square mile?

Los Angeles with six policemen per square mile has a slightly higher rate of robberies than Chicago, but has twice as many burglaries and twice as many larcenies.

Los Angeles had an auto theft rate five times as high as Chicago for the period covered by the F. B. I. survey.

Detroit, with 28 policemen for each square mile, has one-third more robberies, double the number of aggravated assaults, one-third more burglaries and nearly three times as many larcenies.

Even the national capital, with its sparser police coverage than Chicago, has a 25 per cent higher murder rate and its auto theft ratio is three times that of Chicago.

Meanwhile, J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. director, announced in Washington that crime in 1941 increased nine-tenths of 1 per cent over 1940 with 1,531,272 major crimes reported.—From the *Chicago Sun*, Feb. 22, 1942.

**Police Science and Administration in the State College of Washington**—At a formal meeting of the College Senate on February 16 the police training curriculum below was adopted without a dissenting vote. It places the Washington State College on a high level in the area of professional police training. Mr. V. A. Leonard, Professor and Head of the Department of Police Science and Administration in the State College, writes that it would be difficult for any university to surround a project for police training with higher standards than the Washington College has set up. As a matter of fact from the viewpoint of resources and objectives the State College ranks with most universities. Mr. Leonard anticipates that in the autumn applications for admission may exceed one hundred. He is ambitious to make his school the West Point in the police field.

Those who are interested in complete details should address Professor V. A. Leonard, State College, Pullman, Washington.

Following is an abbreviated draft relating to the school such as will appear in the College catalogue:

### *Department of Police Science and Administration*

The Department of Police Science and Administration offers to qualified students who seek a career in the law enforcement field four years of professional training leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Police Administration. The objectives of the work in this department are: a) To give students a broad liberal education in conjunction with intensive professional training for the police service; b) to prepare them for a career in the police profession; c) to develop the qualities of leadership; d) to foster ideals of professional achievement in the public service. By four years in a collegiate school of police training the young man acquires a knowledge of police science and administration which could otherwise be obtained only through decades of experience. In addition, he enjoys the benefit of a broad cultural education necessary for ultimate advancement to positions of responsibility in the service.

### *Admission*

In addition to the general requirements for admission to the college, the student must possess certain basic qualifications for police service, including a commendable scholastic record in high school, robust health and mental balance, plus the intelligence and aptitude required for success as a police officer. A rigid character investigation is made of each applicant. Due to the entrance requirements of most police departments, the applicant should be over five feet nine inches in height and at least one hundred and fifty pounds in weight. All applicants must present to the Head of the department a letter of recommendation from the Chief of Police in their home town.

### *Curricula*

Law enforcement embraces a number of highly specialized activities and functions, each offering opportunities for a career of achievement and distinction. The department prepares one for intelligent practical work in these fields. Courses are offered in seven groups: General Police Administration, Police Record Systems, Police Personnel Administration,

Police Communication Systems, Scientific Crime Detection, Delinquency and Crime Prevention and Traffic Regulation and Control.

The General Administrative Course is intended for students who desire a comprehensive understanding of the police field as a whole and who are interested primarily in the administrative aspects of police service. It serves also as a foundation for the more specialized courses.

#### *Degrees Offered*

Upon completion of four years of college work and satisfaction of the general requirements for graduation, the student will have earned the Bachelor of Science degree in Police Administration, and will have fitted himself for a professional career in the police field. Students demonstrating a high order of performance during undergraduate years and who possess exceptional ability and aptitude may be admitted to study and research at the graduate level. Such admission must be approved by the Head of the Department and the Dean of the Graduate School.

The department is equipped for a comprehensive police training program. The offices and laboratories constitute a modern police headquarters unit. Included in the department's inventory of equipment is the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory equipped with: police chemistry units; comparison microscope for the identification of firearms; microscopes and other precision apparatus for the examination and identification of questioned documents, hair, fiber, textiles, stains, fragments and other technical evidence; ultra-violet equipment for fluorescence analysis of questioned materials; the psychograph or lie detector; moulage equipment and fingerprinting apparatus. Associated with the Crime Detection unit are the Police Records and Identification sections, and the Police Photographic Laboratory, which includes a modern dark room for developing and printing, professional printer and enlarger, police cameras and other photographic equipment. Theory is effectively combined with practical experience and instruction in a well balanced police training program. Through recent acquisition of additional standard works in the police field, the department now

possesses one of the most complete and extensive police libraries in the United States. Combined with the resources of the College library, the student is provided with unsurpassed opportunities in his preparation for a police career.

#### *In-Service Training*

The department serves the State of Washington also through an in-service police training program. Police officers ambitious for advancement in their chosen profession are invited to communicate with the department, or with the Division of General College Extension, regarding the facilities for study and training that can be placed at their disposal.

#### *Description of Courses*

*General Administration of Justice:* Survey of the administration of justice; origin and evolution of the police power; features of American police systems; judicial organization; penal institutions; public opinion. *Principles of Police Organization and Administration:* Application of the principles of organization and administration to the police enterprise; structure of police organization; staff and line services; supervision and inspection; analysis of the functional divisions of the modern police department. *Police Personnel Administration:* Principles and methods; qualifications and standards; selection; recruiting; training; probationary period; rating; promotion; discipline; morale; merit system; conditions of service; personnel records. *Police Record Systems:* Structure and function; administration; complaint record; cross indexes; modus operandi; collateral records; statistical methods; reports and analyses; laboratory practice. *Patrol and Communications:* Administration; methods; principles; distribution of force; organization of beat; strategy; tactics; communication. *Jurisprudence:* Criminal law and procedure; classification of crimes; specific offenses; elements of a crime; law of arrest; law of evidence; court procedure. *Criminal Investigation and Identification:* Principles; duties at the crime scene; detection methods; photography; identification systems; laboratory practice. *Traffic Regulation and Control:* Organization and function of a traffic division; application of Educational, Engineering and Enforcement

methods; techniques and methods of a survey; analysis of traffic flow, parking and congestion; accident investigation; elements of a sound program. *Social Aspects of Police Administration—Crime Prevention*: Police Crime Prevention Division; techniques; case-work; police women; organization of community resources. *Detection of Deception*: Lie detector; psychology and physiology of deception; analysis of techniques; applications.

Opportunities are offered for advanced individual work in several of the above courses.

Open electives in Police Science and Administration are offered to students in other divisions of the College, and certain constellations of courses are suggested for students who are ambitious to enter such special fields of police service as: Police Records Administration; Scientific Crime Detection; Deception Detection; Delinquency and Crime Prevention; Police Personnel Administration; Police Communication Systems; Traffic Regulation and Control; Probation, Parole and Penology.

**Intoxication and the Traffic Accident Emergency**—The rapid expansion of defense production and military activity has been accompanied by an alarming increase in deaths on our streets and highways. The increase has been much greater than the increase in travel throughout the country.

The President of the United States on August 18, 1941, issued a proclamation in which he called upon the National Safety Council to lead a nation-wide campaign against accidents.

Now that we are at war, the traffic accident emergency becomes even more acute because of still greater production, transportation and military activity. This is especially true of the drinking driver and pedestrian problem, which has already been intensified and made more critical by the abnormal conditions that have sprung from the National Emergency.

To aid officials and citizens in giving emergency attention to drinking drivers and pedestrians, the National Safety Council's Committee on Tests for Intoxication has prepared a special report of which the following is an abbreviation.

### *The Emergency*

1. Conditions arising largely from defense activities are responsible for a 16 per cent increase in traffic deaths for the first ten months of 1941 (Statistical Bureau, National Safety Council). Enlisted men, army officers, and industrial workers are being killed and injured in alarming numbers on the streets and highways. This seriously affects the efficiency of military and industrial activity.

2. Drinking by drivers and pedestrians has contributed to the rising toll of injuries and deaths. With higher wages and increased employment in the industrial areas, it may be expected that more persons will be drinking in taverns and other places along the highways.

3. Gasoline consumption figures show a 12 per cent increase in travel for the first nine months of 1941 (Statistical Bureau, National Safety Council). A proportionately greater share of this increased traffic is at night, when there is more drinking by drivers and pedestrians.

4. The expansion of industrial activities has brought many new drivers into hazardous and congested traffic. It is especially imperative that we do our best to eliminate the traffic dangers caused by drivers and pedestrians under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

5. Police traffic forces have been cut to reinforce sabotage and criminal details, adding to the difficulty of providing adequate traffic supervision and enforcement.

### *Emergency Measures*

Research and experience have developed effective measures for dealing with drivers and pedestrians under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The present emergency requires special application of these, and the Committee on Tests for Intoxication earnestly recommends that the civilian police and military authorities carry out the following program:

1. Conditions in the vicinity of defense plants and military posts should be investigated, to determine the extent of driving and walking while "under the influence" by workers and by service men, and the frequency and severity of accidents involving drinking drivers and pedestrians.

2. Meetings of tavern owners and others selling intoxicating liquor should be held,



to develop a cooperative program designed to stop driving or walking on public roads while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Activities possible through cooperative effort include:

- a. Refusal by bartenders to sell liquor to any intoxicated person, or to any one who is about to reach an intoxicated condition.
  - b. Voluntary action by tavern employees in encouraging drivers and pedestrians with impaired ability, to get someone to take them home.
  - c. When transportation home is a problem, encourage the establishment of needed additional bus and street car schedules and facilities. Taxi "blotto" services should be made available for persons who are not in a condition to drive, including a service to drive the customer's car home.
  - d. With each package of liquor sold, enclose a circular or leaflet containing a message on driving and walking after drinking.
3. Liquor control laws should be enforced strictly, including those on selling liquor to intoxicated persons.
- a. Taverns and similar places should be checked continuously during the evening and late night hours so as to discourage intoxicated persons from trying to operate automobiles. Stationing military police at taverns frequented by officers or service men will assist materially in this activity.
  - b. When a tavern continues to sell liquor to intoxicated persons, necessary steps should be taken to secure revocation of the tavern license. Taverns failing to obey liquor control laws can be placed on military "black lists" and service men prohibited from entering such places.
4. A system of road blockade stations should be established and necessary plans made for periodic operation of blockade squads at these locations. Essentials necessary for success of such an operation include:
- a. Careful marking and lighting of such stations when in operation.

- b. Preliminary publicity concerning the blockade stations.

- c. Care in planning the locations of the stations and in selecting and training the personnel to work in them.

- d. Planning the blockade system so as to avoid unnecessary delays of motorists.

- e. Limiting the number of violations to be checked.

- f. Selecting hours and days for blockades so as to avoid rush hour traffic and ordinary theatre traffic.

5. Police patrols should be instructed to check the condition of every person driving in a questionable manner. This should apply particularly to night patrols and to those assigned to high accident sections of road. Military police stationed at entrances to camps and stations should be instructed to check the condition of drivers entering and leaving.

6. All police officers should be instructed to pick up intoxicated pedestrians who are on streets and highways, for disciplinary action.

7. Persons suspected of being under the influence of intoxicating liquor should be questioned and examined immediately. Answers to questions and results of the examination should be recorded on a form similar to the "Alcoholic Influence Report Form" which has been prepared by the Committee on Tests for Intoxication.

8. Whenever facilities are available, chemical tests of blood, urine, or breath should be used to determine whether each suspected driver or pedestrian is under the influence.

9. Whenever there is good evidence that a driver is under the influence of intoxicating liquor, he should be arrested on the charge, regardless of his position or influence. The case should be handled promptly in court. Enforcement for this type of case must be impartial and positive to impress motorists with the need for staying away from the wheel after drinking.

10. Prosecutors should give special attention to proper preparation of evidence in cases involving charges of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

Judges should give due recognition to modern scientific methods for determining intoxication, and in jury trials should instruct the jury on the meaning of the phrase, "under the influence of intoxicating liquor." The definition in *Steffani v. State of Arizona*, 42 Pac. (second) 615, is recommended by the committee for this purpose.

11. Posters, films, newspaper stories, leaflets, payroll enclosures, and other educational media should be used to stress the dangers of driving or walking while in an intoxicated condition.

- a. Workers in industrial plants should be urged to avoid drinking prior to driving or walking on highways.
- b. Officers in military and naval establishments should stress the need for service men to refrain from drinking when they are going to drive. Service men also should be urged to limit their drinking so that they will not be a traffic hazard when walking on streets and highways.

12. Military and naval establishments should be urged to set up a chemical testing system for use in giving tests to drivers suspected of being under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

13. Industrial plants, working in cooperation with the Federal Labor authorities, should consider the use of chemical tests to discourage drinking by drivers and workers in their employ.

14. Military and naval personnel found driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor in areas under government control, should be prohibited from driving and should have their cars impounded for various periods, depending upon the individual case.

15. Those with administrative authority for suspending drivers' licenses should give special attention to cases involving driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. If the state law does not require mandatory revocation in such instances, licenses should be suspended through administrative authority.

The address of the Committee on Intoxication is: Care of Safety Council, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

**Traffic Emergency Programs and Reference Material**—Reports and programs of Committees of the National Safety Council and of other organizations which are cooperating in carrying out President Roosevelt's Proclamation of August 18, as applied to the Traffic Accident Emergency, are as follows:

AVAILABLE FROM THE NATIONAL  
SAFETY COUNCIL

20 N. WACKER DR., CHICAGO, ILL.

1. Enlist for Safety, the handbook of the Emergency Campaign.
2. Reports of the following Committees of the Emergency Safety Conference held at New York, September 9, 1941:
  - a. Committee on Public Information;
  - b. Committee on Traffic and Transportation;
  - c. Committee on Child Safety Education. (There also are reports by Committees on Industrial Safety and Home and Farm Safety.)
3. Emergency Campaign Bulletins, issued periodically.
4. A State Pedestrian Safety Program.
5. Protecting the Pedestrian in the Traffic Accident Emergency.
6. Engineering in the Traffic Accident Emergency.
7. Intoxication and the Traffic Accident Emergency.
8. Public Safety Education for the Traffic Accident Emergency.
9. A State Public Education Program for the Traffic Accident Emergency.
10. Winter Driving in the Traffic Accident Emergency.  
(The eight reports above were prepared by the Committees of the National Safety Council's Street and Highway Traffic Section.)
11. Commercial Vehicle Safety in the Traffic Accident Emergency, prepared by Commercial Vehicle Section, National Safety Council.
12. Transit Safety in the Traffic Accident Emergency, prepared by the Transit Section, National Safety Council.

OTHER MATERIAL

13. Recommendations of the Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the War Department.

14. Programs and materials available from such sources as:

American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators,  
American Association of State Highway Officials,  
Institute of Traffic Engineers,  
International Association of Chiefs of Police, and other organizations.

**Prisoners' Blood Bank for Defense**—In evaluating the man power of the country for national defense, it is not customary to count the 165,000 inmates of federal and state penal and correctional institutions as a potential resource. On the contrary they are usually regarded as only a liability and a burden. Strange as it may seem, however, it is found that even law violators deeply sensitive to the loss of liberty, are quite as patriotic as free citizens. This fact has often been demonstrated in the experience of The Central Howard Association, in dealing with prisoners both before and after their release. Their spirit of loyalty to democracy is especially manifest during the present crisis, when civil liberty is threatened.

Because of this experience that Association has conceived a somewhat unique way by which prisoners may in some measure fulfill their desire to be of service to humanity. This is a proposal to encourage a Prisoners' Blood Bank for Defense, to be furnished by inmates and former offenders. The practice and value of blood transfusions in hospitals and at the bedside is of course not new, but the more recent process of treating blood plasma in numerous laboratories to be preserved in powdered form for future use, is perhaps not generally known. Therefore, in the interest of the national defense, and because of the increasing calls for blood transfusions for sick and wounded members of the armed forces, Central Howard is fostering the movement to tap this heretofore unheralded resource for recovery.

In view of the patriotic impulse expressed by many prisoners and ex-prisoners, and the fact that they are usually denied the privilege of military service, such a movement provides a channel through which they may render service

to their country. They are willing to voluntarily contribute blood gratis to an organization which will process the blood so that the blood, plasma or powdered blood, can be made available for use by the United States Army and Navy Medical Corps, by the American Red Cross, and others who because of the war will have greater need for blood in suitable form.

The movement has met with immediate and cordial response on the part of health authorities and state welfare departments, and hearty offers of co-operation on the part of prison officials. Needless to say the pleas from prisoners to contribute their part have been earnest and enthusiastic. For example, the 160 men under the parole sponsorship of the Association gladly signed the following pledge: "In the interest of National Defense, and to establish a Blood Bank for Defense to be sponsored by The Central Howard Association, I, the undersigned, am willing to make a contribution of my blood, whenever called upon to do so, for the benefit of civilian sick or wounded, and for wounded soldiers, sailors or marines."

To all these and to hundreds of inmates of various penal institutions in the central west the following certificate is offered whenever contributions are made: "Blood Donor's Honor Certificate is hereby presented to ..... for voluntarily giving One Pint of Blood to the Prisoners' Blood Bank for Defense." The province of The Central Howard Association is to encourage the movement and to coordinate the activities of health and state welfare officials and encourage leadership among other Prisoners' Aid Agencies in other parts of the country and in Canada, from which affirmative response has been received.

Many prisoners were appealing to their wardens and to Central Howard for opportunities to contribute to national defense. The Prisoners' Blood Bank for Defense was the result and the Association's part was to correlate these requests and to formulate a suitable plan of organization, through which the efforts of federal and state departments of welfare and health, state medical schools, The American Le-

gion, the American Red Cross, and the Office of Civilian Defense would include inmates of penal institutions.

In sanctioning this action in federal institutions in the area covered by the Association, namely the eight north central states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin, Mr. James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, at the same time authorized the participation of all federal institutions in other states. Through the activity of the press this idea has gained such momentum that we believe the public will be interested in knowing more about it, and possibly in guiding its progress in your area of service.

We hope that plans to activate this undertaking will be expedited so that we may be able to feel that a pint of blood given by an inmate might be the life-giving stimulus in succoring a brave member of our armed forces in his next encounter with the enemy. The responsibility is ours to meet. May we not be found wanting!

F. E. L.

**Bills in Congress re Fingerprinting**—The following letter has been received from Mr. B. C. Bridges, Supt. of the Bureau of Identification in the Alameda, Cal., Police Department:

"May I solicit your support for the two fingerprint bills now pending in Congress, H.R. 6258, and H.R. 6256, introduced December 17, 1941, by the Hon. Carter Manasco, Representative from Alabama. As you know, they provide, severally, for the fingerprinting of all aliens, and for the fingerprint registration of all citizens of the United States, who are sixteen years of age or over, and also those who become sixteen subsequent to the latter bill's enactment.

"In addition to the large social and economic importance of fingerprinting, the identification of subversive persons is a requirement vital to your safety and mine, and to our country's welfare. Fingerprinting is a national necessity at this time. In view of your progressive policy regarding fingerprinting, I am confident that you will expedite these bills."

**Association of College Police Training Officials**—On December 30, 1941, under the direction and inspiration of August Vollmer, the first meeting of the National Association of College Police Training Officials was held in Berkeley, California, which has been the geographical origin of many of the most constructive American programs for the promotion of police science and police-public relations. It was an organizational meeting.

The personnel of the Conference was as follows: August Vollmer, Director of the Conference, Associate Editor of this Journal; Robert L. Drexel, Chief Investigator, District Attorney's Office, San Jose, California, and Assistant Director of the Police Training School at the State College in the same city; V. A. Leonard, Professor and Head of the Department of Police Science and Administration, Washington State College; Benjamin W. Pavone, Chairman of the Peace Officer's Training Division in the San Francisco Junior College; Willard E. Schmidt, Director of Police Training, Sacramento Junior College; O. W. Wilson, Professor of Police Administration and Director of the Bureau of Criminology, University of California at Berkeley; William A. Wiltberger, Director of the Police School in the State College, San Jose, California; Frank Yee, formerly Director of the Chinese National Police Academy.

Membership is limited to persons who are actively engaged as officials of college police training curricula.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The following is from the Preamble:

"This organization shall be known as the National Association of College Police Training Officials.

"1—To associate persons engaged by universities and colleges to supervise professional police training programs leading to a university or college degree.

"2—To promote the internal security of the United States by the professional preparation of men for police service.

"3—To foster the expansion of professional police training at the university and college level.

"4—To keep abreast of advances in science and research.

"5—To sponsor and encourage research and scientific enquiry and to disseminate knowledge so acquired to all professions through the medium of professional conferences, publication of books, papers and periodicals, and through other avenues of publication.

"6—To direct the full power of the organization toward the elevation of the ethical standards of the police service.

"7—To elevate the personnel standards of the profession and to inspire police officers with a just pride in their work.

"8—To establish in the public mind the benefit and necessity of professional training for police service as sound public policy.

"9—To reduce crime and aid society through promoting the application of the accepted scientific practices and techniques to police organization and administration."

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Peace Officers Training—Bulletin No. 1, 1941-1942 of the "Peace Officers Training Division" of the San Francisco Junior College is an interesting document. Not many years ago, as the history of the world goes, an academic man would have been laughed to scorn and described as "unsafe" if he had dared to propose what we have here. But there it is and on page two are the names of the Superintendent of Public Schools of the City of San Francisco and of members of the Board of Education—no doubt with their knowledge and consent! On page six is an introduction to a "Survey of the Curriculum" from which we quote:

"During the past decade various governmental agencies have developed great needs for trained peace officers. The negative philosophy of throwing people into jail has been replaced by a positive philosophy of service which utilizes all of the natural and social sciences.

"Adequate police service can only be performed by intelligent men of good character and personality who are of above average physique. The Peace Officers Training Division of San Francisco Junior College encourages the enrollment of young men of exceptional ability.

"An enumeration of police tasks makes apparent the magnitude of modern law enforcement. These tasks include: the

maintenance of order, the preservation of peace, the protection of life and property, the enforcement of laws, scientific crime detection resulting in the apprehension of criminals and the recovery of stolen property, the prevention of crime, the control of traffic, the dissemination of information and assistance to the general public.

"The Peace Officers' Training curriculum is designed to serve the needs of three groups:

"Group I—Those students who satisfy the entrance requirements and who desire to make police service their profession;

"Group II—Police Officers or qualified applicants on eligible lists for patrolmen;

"Group III—Any student interested in the study of Criminology who desires information for his own cultural or intellectual advancement.

"A two year curriculum is designed to qualify students who compose Group I. . . . Special field trips through local, state and federal police agencies will be a part of the curriculum.

"Police officers, or applicants certified to police eligibility lists may enroll in Group II for the completion of all police courses in one year.

"Any Junior College student may apply for enrollment in certain Training courses but the number enrolled will be restricted to those who are sincerely interested in the course content."

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Latin American Journals Relating to Criminology—The Pan-American Union in Washington, D. C., has recently issued the third in a series of Directories of Latin American periodical publications. "In accordance with the broad plan of selection that has been adopted for the present list, journals have been included that cover all phases of Latin American scholarship in the social sciences and such auxiliary disciplines as bibliography, linguistics and statistics. It should be stated that most Latin American university periodicals carry articles dealing with this field. They have not been added to this list because of the fact that a directory of such publications is now in preparation, and it was thought advisable to limit this list to journals devoted specifically to the social sciences."

We append below such information as the directory affords of five periodicals in the field of Criminology and of four others that, judging from the description, occasionally publish material that may interest Criminologists in the United States.

Other directories in the series are now in reparation by the Division of Intellectual Cooperation in the Pan American Union as follows: *Latin American Scientific Journals*; *Latin American Legal Journals* and *Latin American University Periodicals*.

#### ARGENTINA

*Revista De Identificacion y Ciencias Penales*—Irregular. Museo Vucetich, Facultad de Ciencias Juridicas y Sociales, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, La Plata. 18x27 cm. illus. Price not given.

Review of the Vucetich Museum of Criminology; devoted to scholarly monographs on criminology, penology, new methods of finger-printing, history of criminology, abnormal psychology, and social pathology. Articles are printed in Spanish, Portuguese, French or English.

*Revista Penal y Penitenciaria*—Quarterly. Founded in 1936. José María Paz Anchorena, editor. Paraguay 1178, Buenos Aires. 18x26½ cm. 135 pp. \$4.00 (U. S. currency) per year, foreign subscription.

The field of criminology and penology are broadly covered in this journal. Case studies of prisoners, the psychometric performance of criminals, schizophrenic cases seen in the light of the concept of personality stratification and the general application of psychiatric methods of penology and criminology.

#### BOLIVIA

*Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Políticas y Sociales*—Quarterly. Founded in 1940. Carlos Alberto Salinas, Carlos Gerske, and others, editors. Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, Universidad de San Francisco Xavier, Sucre. 18x25 cm. 90 pp. Price not given.

The first number, the only one that has appeared so far has four sections: Theory

of Law with monographs on the doctrine of law, social problems in the history of Bolivia, social dialectics and articles interpretative of national history. Legislation and Jurisprudence giving new laws and their enforcement by the Bolivian courts. Academic news and Bibliographical section.

#### COLOMBIA

*Revista Colombiana de Biología Criminal*—Bimonthly. Founded in 1935. Francisco Bruno, editor. Apartado 2543, Bogotá. 19½x27 cm. 59 pp. 4 pesos per year, foreign subscription.

A publication of the Institute of Anthropology and Penology and the Colombian Society of Criminal Biology. Dedicated to studies on criminology, penology, anthropometry, socio-economic history of population, methods of delinquency prevention, schools and reformatories. News section.

#### CUBA

*Revista Penal de la Habana*—Monthly. Founded in 1939. Jesús Montero, editor. O'Reilly 251, Habana. 16½x24 cm. 114 pp. 5.00 pesos per year.

This monthly journal publishes essays on many aspects of penology and criminology. Field investigations, work with delinquents, social legislation, crime and punishment. A supplement contains lectures delivered, principally at the Colegio de Abogados, by visiting scholars; some of these papers are printed in the original French or Italian. Book reviews and review of reviews.

#### MEXICO

*Criminalia*—Monthly. Founded in 1934. José Angel Cenicerros, editor. Ave. Juárez 56, México, D. F. 17½x23½ cm. 63 pp. \$1.50. (U. S. currency) per year, foreign subscription.

Publication designed to note all developments in the field of criminology and its allied subjects—social prophylaxis and welfare, philanthropy, the education of the mentally unfit, and legal questions affecting delinquents. *Criminalia* often reprints articles of particular significance issued in other journals.

*Revista Mexicana de Sociología*—Quarterly. Founded in 1938. Lucio Mendieta Núñez, editor. República de Cuba 92. México, D. F. 15x25 cm. 162 pp. illus. 1 peso per issue.

Journal of the Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales (Institute of Social Research) of the National University: although its main concern is sociology, it covers historical and psychological problems as well as anthropology. Bibliography of sociological material published in recent periodicals. Short book reviews.

#### PARAGUAY

*Revista de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales*—Quarterly. Founded in 1927. Adolfo Aponte, editor. Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales, Universidad del Paraguay. Asunción. 18x27 cm. 134 pp. Price not given.

Deals with the most prominent current legal, political, and social problems of Paraguay. Each issue contains a number of papers on the same general subject. University news and book review sections.

#### URUGUAY

*Boletín Del Instituto Internacional Americano de Protección a la Infancia*—Quarterly. Founded in 1927. Roberto Berro, editor. Ave. 18 de Julio 1648, Montevideo. 16x24 cm. 192 pp. illus. \$2.00 (U. S. currency) per year, foreign subscription.

Organ of the International American Institute for Child Welfare established in 1927 by the fourth American Congress on Child Welfare of Santiago. The *Boletín* emphasizes questions affecting child welfare in the Americas. Original contributions by social scientists on such matters as community health problems affecting the life of children, social movements and agencies, juvenile delinquency from a social point of view, and group work. Laws, regulations and statistics. Book reviews, bibliographical notes. News section.

**Meeting of the Judicial Conference Committee on Punishment**—The Committee appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States to consider the subjects of punishment, Federal indeterminate sentence, the objections of the district judges thereto and the treatment of youthful Federal offenders, met on February 23, 24 and 25, in Chicago.

The committee consists of: Judge John J. Parker (Chairman), Honorable Learned Hand, Honorable Orie L. Phillips, all of the U. S. Court of Appeals; Honorable John C. Collet, Honorable Carroll C. Hincks, Honorable Bolitha J. Laws, and Honorable Paul J. McCormick, all of the U. S. District Courts.

The following gave their views to the committee: Dr. M. R. King, Superintendent of the U. S. Medical Center at Springfield, Missouri; Professor Ernest Puttkammer of the University of Chicago; Mr. Milton H. Summers, Superintendent of Supervision of Parolees in Illinois; Honorable Harry M. Fisher, of the Circuit Court of Cook County; Mr. Benjamin C. Bachrach, Public Defender of Cook County; Honorable Van Buren Perry, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of South Dakota; and Mr. Floyd E. Thompson, Chicago attorney, formerly justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

The committee considered the indeterminate sentence and the American Law Institute Youth Correction Authority Act with regard to the Federal system. It reached no conclusions, but arranged for a later meeting sometime this spring.

The committee was assisted by Director James V. Bennett, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Mr. Alexander Holtzoff and Mr. Wm. M. Barron, Attorney General's Office; Mr. John R. Ellingston of the American Law Institute, and Messrs. Henry P. Chandler, Richard Chappell, Leland L. Tolman, and Ronald H. Beattie, of the Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts.—From Henry P. Chandler, Director of the Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts, Washington, D. C.