

1953

Current Notes

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CURRENT NOTES

V. A. Leonard, Editor

Coeducation in Detention—When Lane County opened its Skipworth Juvenile Home in June 1950, it was the first in Oregon and apparently one of the few in the United States where boys and girls associate freely together, much the same as in a coeducational school. After John Schapps, western director of the National Probation and Parole Association, presented his recommendations for remodeling and staffing the property selected for the home, both professional and lay friends of the juvenile court were skeptical of the wisdom of keeping together children of both sexes, especially when some of them are quite emotionally disturbed. Economic necessity and a young staff's determination to pioneer in the field motivated the decision to experiment, and fortunately, circuit judges William G. East and G. F. Skipworth, who share responsibility for juvenile matters, encouraged experimentation.

Since 1950 many boys and girls under the supervision of the court have passed through the home. Only on two occasions since it opened have the girls outnumbered the boys. The average daily number of children has been about ten and the maximum has thus far been nineteen. An appraisal of the past two years reveals that three elements have contributed to success in casting boys and girls into the same group living experiences: supervision, programming, and a recognition that mixed group living in detention surroundings is as normal as it is in the more advanced summer camp programs, and as acceptable as it is in all public programs where the sexes are mixed, whether in school, recreation centers, summer camps or other comparable situations.

All things considered, the mixed group plan has worked out well. At the dining table better manners and less profanity have been noticeable. In the schoolroom too, the special education instructor provided by the local school system has found her task of teaching these problem children uncomplicated by the presence of both sexes, and in fact, attributes to this coeducational policy easier disciplinary control in the classroom. In the arts and crafts room, in the gymnasium, and in outside play there has been no indication that mixing the sexes has made control more difficult. Eating, playing and working together is good social training for the time when these boys and girls will return to normal family living. Why consider it other than normal in an institution which professes to be an important cog in the process of rehabilitation? In a county of over 125,000, mixed living in a detention setting has passed the stage of experimentation and is now an accepted policy—Louis Sherman, Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Eugene, Oregon, *Coeducation in Detention*, Focus January 1953.

The Second International Conference on Alcohol and Road Traffic—The first International Conference on Alcohol and Road Traffic held in Stockholm, August 30 to September 1, 1950, was attended by a number of delegates from the United States and Canada. Dr. R. N. Harger of the Indiana University Medical School was a Vice-President of the official Board. Prof. L. A. Greenberg of Yale University, Dr. H. Ward Smith of the University of Toronto and Mr. H. David Archibald, Executive Director of the Alcoholism Research Foundation, Toronto, were among the delegates from America. An invitation extended by Canadian delegates at the Conference was accepted and the Second Conference will be held in Toronto, Canada, September 9,

10, 11 and 12, 1953. The standing International Committee appointed to arrange the Second Conference is as follows: C. H. Heath, Great Britain, Chairman; H. David Archibald, Canada, Secretary; L. Goldberg, Sweden; R. N. Harger, United States; and G. Thiery, Belgium. The Programme Committee includes Dr. H. Ward Smith, Prof. J. K. W. Ferguson and Mr. J. Linton.

The Conference will be accommodated in the Wallberg Building at the University of Toronto. Dormitory accommodation for approximately 160 men will be in readiness for overseas delegates who may desire rooms less expensive than hotels in the vicinity. Interested persons in the United States and Canada who may motor to Toronto, are well advised to secure accommodations well in advance. Requests for reservations should be directed to Mr. H. David Archibald, International Secretary, 28 Avenue Road, Toronto 5, Canada.

It is the intention of the Program Committee to make the scope of the program as wide as that of the First Conference, in order to include all areas of interest. Communications from organizations dealing with the following aspects are expected: research and development; operational (road safety, traffic insurance, haulage and transport workers association, automobile clubs); educational (temperance advocates, education boards, safety councils, research groups interested in activities against alcoholism, peace organizations); Government Departments concerned with the law enforcement. If sufficient communications are received, the papers will be grouped and presented in three different rooms operating at the same time, so that delegates may find their particular interests satisfied in a session in one room. Some communications will be given in symposia. Because of the continued local interest in Toronto initiated by Dr. Smith's research on traffic in that city, and the nation-wide change in laws relating to alcohol and driving, the research work has been continued to date and reports will be prepared for the Conference—*From G. H. W. Lucas, M. D., Toronto, Canada, Secretary, Local Committee.*

Chemical Test Manual Committee Selected—At the October meeting of the Committee on Tests for Intoxication of the National Safety Council, it was decided that Chairman Dean Ladd should appoint a committee to work with Dr. Heise and other members of the American Medical Association on a complete Chemical Test Manual. Dean Ladd has selected the following committee members to work on the proposed publication: Dr. Heise, Chairman; James R. Barrett, Lt. R. F. Borkenstein, Dr. Kurt Dubowski, Dr. C. W. Muehlberger and Prof. Ralph Turner. The proposed manual is to be written so that it will be of value to both the non-technical and technical people who are interested in the scientific field of chemical testing for intoxication—*Test Talk*, Committee on Tests for Intoxication, National Safety Council, December, 1952.

Southern Police Institute Enrollment Expands—Including enrollment in the seventh class just ended, a total of approximately 165 law enforcement officers in the southern region of the United States have taken advantage of this noteworthy training facility since its doors opened officially on January 3, 1951, with the first class. Enrollment has included four Chiefs of Police, sixteen Captains, twenty-four Lieutenants, forty-five Sergeants, nine Detectives, two Identification Specialists, and twenty-five Patrolmen. The average age of those attending the school was 35.3 years, and average length of service 8.4 years. Average educational level attained by these officers was high

school graduation; several had attended college and some held degrees. The Southern Police Institute is located at the University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky and has been financed by grants from the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The objectives of the Institute are: a. To foster an instrument for the elevation of police standards and increasing public confidence in and support of the field of law enforcement; b. To give training on a regional basis to the law enforcement officers of the Southern States; c. To offer a medium through which law enforcement officers can reach an understanding of their common problems and receive specialized guidance toward their solution; d. To provide instruction of an advanced nature for the development of command, supervisory, and administrative police personnel. David A. McCandless is Director of the Institute, and R. L. Soule, formerly Instructor of Police Science at the State College of Washington, is Assistant Director—*From a report received by the Editor.*

Treatment v. Surveillance in Parole—One of the most significant papers given at the Congress of Correction was that of Ervis W. Lester, member of the California Adult Authority, on the balance between treatment and surveillance in parole. Because of the number of requests for copies of Mr. Lester's paper, the National Probation and Parole Association has issued it in the form of a preprint. It will appear ultimately in the 1952 Yearbook. Meantime, this preprint is available for fifteen cents. Other papers which will appear later in the Yearbook include: *The Judge Looks at Probation, the Institution and Parole*, by Judge Libby E. Sachar of Elizabeth, New Jersey; *The Relationships That Should Exist Between Prisoner's Aid Societies and Probation and Parole Departments*, by Isaac Gurman, St. Louis, Mo.; *Predicting Institution and Post-institution Behavior*, by Alfred C. Schnur, University of Mississippi; and *Problems of Job Placement for Overtime Inmates*, by Jean Long, Elmira Reformatory, New York. The Congress convened in Atlantic City, October 5 to 10—*Focus*; January, 1953.

Criminological Research Projects Sponsored by the Hacker Foundation for Psychiatric Research and Education. 1. **Recidivism**—Under the chairmanship of Dr. Marcel Frym, the Correctional Service Associates has formed a special committee to study the problem of employment and bonding of people with criminal records. There is a trend toward blanket-bonding all employes of even small industrial and business organizations because of the lower cost of this type of bonding. Insurance policies with surety (fidelity) bonding companies provide that employers must immediately report any employe who has a criminal record, when such a fact becomes known to them, and failure to do so voids insurance protection. As a result of this provision, employers often indiscriminately reject applicants with criminal records. *There are about four million human beings in the United States with criminal records. They and their families are directly, at least potentially, affected by this trend.* The Special Committee, consisting of ranking probation officers, parole officers, law enforcement officers, officials of the State Department of Correction and criminology professors, has succeeded in obtaining the cooperation of the insurance companies engaged in the surety bonding business. Executives of these bonding companies suggested setting up a research project to *study the possibilities of furnishing bonding companies as well as prospective employers, on a nationwide scale, with clinical opinions as to the individual risk in-*

involved, specific recommendations as to type of employment, etc. This suggestion is now being carried out.

II. Psychological Evaluation of Law Enforcement Officers—The increasing frequency of incidents involving the use of unnecessary force on arrested persons by law enforcement officers has attracted national attention. The need for screening peace officers in order to properly evaluate their suitability in regard to personality and emotional stability has been stressed by respected authorities in the field of criminology as well as psychiatry. The Hacker Foundation has been organizing a comprehensive study of methods to be used in examining and assessing the personal aptness of law enforcement officers from a psychological and psychiatric point of view.

III. False Confessors.—The motivations of false confessors have long been a puzzle and the large number of false confessions following the commission of certain crimes, as for instance the Black Dahlia Murder Case in Los Angeles, have led to the realization that a study of the psycho-dynamics of false confessors might furnish extremely relevant criminological material. The Hacker Foundation, with the full cooperation of the Los Angeles Police Department, is now making a comprehensive study of the more than thirty false confessors in the Black Dahlia case, as well as other cases. This research comprises a complete psychological and psychiatric work-up of the false confessors, including neurological examinations with electro-encephalography, interview with relatives, etc.

Marcel Frym, J. D., Director of Criminological Research of the Hacker Foundation, is in charge of these projects. Dr. Frym is Associate Professor of Criminology at Los Angeles State College and Lecturer in "Psychology for Law Enforcement Officers" and "Correctional Psychology" (on the graduate level) at the University of Southern California, School of Public Administration. For many years he has been connected with The Hacker Psychiatric Clinic in Beverly Hills, California, as Criminological Consultant and Correctional Psychotherapist. He has also functioned as an advisor to the California State Legislature on crime and correction and to different law enforcement agencies—*From* a communication to the Editor.

Television for Police—More than 32,000 municipal police officers in 10 U. S. cities, in addition to state police, received a course of civil defense instructions simultaneously on an eight-state, closed-circuit theatre television hookup, according to an announcement of Federal Civil Defense Administrator Millard Caldwell. The one-hour program was designed to acquaint law enforcement officials with the magnitude of the police problems they will encounter in the event of bombing attack. The 10-city network, first of its kind ever attempted, resulted from earlier experiments conducted by FCDA in the use of closed-circuit theatre television for civil defense training purposes. The telecast was by microwave and coaxial cable to theatres in Boston, New York City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee. In addition to regular policemen, the nucleus of a civil defense service force, others who witnessed the telecast were auxiliary civil defense police, local police heads and civil defense officials. A detachment of Royal Canadian Mounted Police from Windsor attended the presentation at Detroit.

The Delaware State Police has been using the far-reaching medium of television in its public relations program. A recent public relations series was televised on WDEL-TV, Wilmington, which has state-wide coverage.

An estimated 15,000 sets were tuned to the first program with an average viewing audience of three persons per set. Through the TV programs, Delaware citizens were given an opportunity to meet their State Police officials "face to face." There were seven programs, the first of which featured administration and training. On the first program, Col. Harry S. Shew, superintendent, developed the history of the department, its present organization, and its relations to allied divisions of the State Highway Department—*THE CANADIAN POLICE BULLETIN*, December, 1952, and *POLICE CHIEFS NEWS*, December, 1952.

"World's Safest" Turnpike Leads Nation in Deaths—Something more than engineering is indicated in the total approach to the problem of traffic regulation and control on the 327-mile Pennsylvania Turnpike, technically "the world's safest highway," which has a higher death, crippling injury and property damage record than any similar mileage route in the country. From October 1, 1940, when the first 160-mile stretch between Irwin, 30 miles east of Pittsburgh to Carlisle, 18 miles west of Harrisburg, was opened until September 1 this year, the record shows: there were 363 men, women and children, among them turnpike maintenance workers, killed in collisions. Reportable accidents for insurance purposes—from a flat tire to complete loss of a car or truck—totaled 5,343. Injuries, from lacerations to complete disability, were suffered by 3,802. A research project on a proposed \$2,000,000 modern safety signal system for the Turnpike was authorized recently by the turnpike commission—*PENNSYLVANIA CHIEFS OF POLICE ASSOCIATION BULLETIN*, Fall, 1952.

New Journal Policy—A new editorial hand takes over with October issue of *THE PRISON JOURNAL* and a new publishing policy is announced. For nearly a year The Pennsylvania Prison Society has given consideration to the publishing policy of the *JOURNAL*. Many factors prompted this reconsideration, none more persuasively than the high costs of publication. The Executive Committee of the Society decided at its September meeting that the *JOURNAL*, formerly released quarterly, should be published semi-annually beginning in 1953. Subscriptions may be entered with E. G. Burbank, Managing Editor, *THE PRISON JOURNAL*, 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.—*THE EDITOR*.

Texas in the News—The Texas Probation Association changed its name and enlarged its area of interest in becoming the Texas Probation and Parole Association. A new constitution was adopted affiliating the association with the National Probation and Parole Association at a meeting held in conjunction with the Annual Texas Institute on Children and Youth at Camp Waldemar last September. Officers were elected at this time—Lt. Larry W. Fultz of the Houston Police Department succeeds John Wilson as president; Howard Large, CPO, Houston, is vice-president; Stewart Smith and William McKay of the Texas Youth Development Council, secretary and treasurer respectively. In addition to providing leadership for the institute, the association held a conference in Dallas last April and since then has been at work through three committees. One is concerned with revision of the state juvenile court law, another with uniform practices regarding runaway children, and the third with recommendations for training of probation officers by schools of social work.—*FOCUS*, January, 1953.

NOTES FROM PROFESSIONAL CRIMINOLOGY SOCIETIES

ILLINOIS ACADEMY OF CRIMINOLOGY

The second meeting of the Illinois Academy of Criminology for the year 1952-53 was held on Monday, January 19, 1953 in the State of Illinois Building in Chicago.

During the course of this meeting action was taken amending and approving a series of Resolutions emanating from the Annual Institute Meeting of the Academy held at Allerton Park, Illinois, in May 1952. These Resolutions were directed toward critical problems in the Illinois correctional system. (A copy of the approved Resolutions follows.)

The President, Mr. Joseph D. Lohman, turned the meeting over to Judge Joseph J. Drucker, who served as the Coordinator for a round table discussion of the House of Correction and the misdemeanor problem in Chicago. The other participants on the round table panel were: Mr. Louis DeBoer, Executive Officer, Mental Health Authority; Mr. William Hall, Assistant Director, the Psychiatric Institute of the Municipal Court of Chicago; Mr. Edward Press, Chairman, Social Welfare Committee, City Club and Member of the Mayor's Committee on Chicago House of Correction; and Mr. Eugene S. Zemans, Executive Director of the John Howard Association.

A large part of the discussion centered around the important fact that 70 to 75 percent of the admissions to the House of Correction were for disorderly conduct or the non-payment of fines. Serious question was raised as to the value of fines or jail terms in lieu of fines as a deterrent to acts of delinquency. The suggestion was made by Judge Drucker that attention be given to the development of a system for the installment payment of fines, which would have the effect of preventing the levying of fines in such a way as to compel the serving of jail terms.

Further discussion centered around the activity of the Mayor's Committee on the House of Correction, and its recommendations for the expenditure of the recently approved four million dollar bond issue. It became apparent that this money was to be allocated for the creation of new buildings and the renovation of older structures at the House of Correction. Criticism was expressed of the current plan because of its lack of attention to the development of a professional staff and a professional rehabilitation program. Such services, rather than buildings and equipment, constitute the core of a genuine correctional effort. It was suggested that the services of the Psychiatric Institute of the Municipal Court be enlarged in such measure as would make it possible for the Institute to provide the professional service and program required at the House of Correction. The question was also raised as to why the City Farm has not figured more prominently in the redevelopment plans.

The meeting concluded with the suggestion by Judge Drucker and members of the panel that serious consideration be given to the need for continuing the Mayor's Committee on the House of Correction and directing its attention to the necessity for developing adequate professional services and rehabilitative programs.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

(Official Copy, as Amended and Approved, in Open Meeting of the Illinois Academy of Criminology, January 19, 1953)

Pursuant to the proceedings of the Institute of the Illinois Academy of

Criminology, held at the Allerton Estate, Monticello, Illinois, May 17-18, 1952,

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED:

I. RESOLUTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST:

1. That the Illinois Academy of Criminology warmly thanks all persons who contributed papers and who conducted and participated in the discussion sessions which followed; the Committee on arrangements, whose planning made the Institute an outstanding success; and the University of Illinois, whose Extension Service made the facilities of the Allerton Estate available for the period of the Institute;
2. That the Academy arrange to hold such Institutes annually; and
3. That the president of the Academy appoint a Committee to study the advisability and possibility of publishing, in annual volumes, the "Proceedings of the Academy," including all addresses and speeches delivered before the Academy, discussions, special studies which the Academy or any one of its committees might undertake, and the proceedings, resolutions and recommendations of its annual institute. The members of the Academy believe that such a publication would serve a useful function in the development and improvement of the study of criminology in general, and would form a valuable source of scientific data and reference material.

II. RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO BROAD PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL PRINCIPLES:

1. That juveniles adjudged delinquent be committed to the custody of the Department of Public Welfare for disposition, rather than to a specified institution, and
2. That all adult State penal and correctional institutions, including treatment facilities and rehabilitative services, whatever their kind or nature, be placed under the control of one bureau or authority of State Government, staffed by persons of proven professional and administrative competence, with power to determine disposition, fix policies, and operate the facilities and services referred to, subject only to judicial review.

III. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE SEX OFFENDER:

1. That the Illinois Academy of Criminology congratulates the Illinois Sex Offenders Commission and its Chairman, Senator Marshall Korshak, for its persistence in seeking the help and advice of leading authorities and for its disposition to base its legislative recommendations on the data provided by these expert advisors;
2. That the Academy urges the critical study of the possibility of dealing with sex deviation by other, more appropriate, means than the Criminal Sexual Psychopath Law of 1938;
3. That under the new legislation here contemplated, the disposition of the sex offender be based on the findings and recommendations of a presentence clinical examination;
4. That the Commission be urged to recommend the establishment of a program of education in Illinois directed toward the prevention of sex offenses;
5. That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the Illinois Sex Offenders Commission.

IV. RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO PAROLE AND PROBATION :

1. That the Academy supports an amendment to the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Act of 1943 to allow the trial judge to fix the minimum period of confinement for a convicted offender, the maximum period being the maximum now permitted in the Illinois Criminal Code;
2. That the Academy undertake to improve sentencing procedures in this State by initiating and publishing appropriate studies of current sentencing practice in Illinois; and
3. That this Academy endorses the establishment of a centralized probation service, state-wide in function, as opposed to the county system now in existence.

V. RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING CARE, CUSTODY AND TREATMENT OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS :

1. That the Illinois Academy of Criminology appoint periodically from its own membership "Ad Hoc" committees to initiate studies and make recommendations on problems in the penal and correctional field;
2. That one of the first problems to which such a committee might address itself is the recruitment, training, and pay of correctional officers;
3. That the Academy recommend that steps be taken to base the penal and correctional system of this State upon the greatest possible harmony and teamwork among *all* ranks of custodial and professional personnel; and
4. That this Academy urges the Illinois Department of Public Safety to expedite plans for the development of medium and minimum security facilities for properly classified felony and misdemeanor offenders of this State.

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 T. C. ESSELSTYN, *Chairman*
 GERHARD O. W. MUELLER
 JOHN G. MURPHY,
 Resolutions Committee

 SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY

The Society for the Advancement of Criminology held a one-day interim meeting, February 24, 1953, at Northwestern University Law School, Chicago, Illinois. This meeting immediately preceded the 1953 meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, February 26-28, at the Drake Hotel, Chicago. The SAC meeting was of interest to those engaged in police administration education programs on the college level, who have not been able to attend the annual meetings in California. Professor Ralph F. Turner, Department of Police Administration, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, was Program Chairman.

 INSTITUTE OF THE ACADEMY

The Spring Institute of the Illinois Academy of Criminology will be held Friday evening, May 15, and all day Saturday, May 16, at the University of Chicago.

The central theme of the conference will be: *Criminology, A Survey of*

Development. Attention will be focused upon a critical review of the changes and developments in all areas of criminology during the past ten to twenty years.

Section Chairmen have been designated as follows:

Joseph D. Lohman: Police organization and administration

Charles A. Bane: Law procedure and administration of justice

Dr. Edward J. Kelleher: Forensic psychiatry

Ben Meeker: Probation and parole

Arthur V. Huffman: Penal and institutional programs

Sarah B. Schaar: Community agencies

Professor Donald R. Taft and T. Conway Esselstyn: Research and theory in criminology

The Committee on place and local arrangements is under the chairmanship of Don T. Blackiston.

The Academy invites members and their guests to be present at a social hour at 5:30 P.M. in the Library of the Quadrangle Club, University of Chicago (57th and University Avenue).

The dinner will be held following the social hour, in the Solarium Room of the Quadrangle Club. A prominent figure in criminology will address the group. The charge for the dinner will be \$3.00 per person. Please indicate on the enclosed form your plans for the May conference and return in the enclosed envelope—A. Arthur Hartman, Program Chairman.