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Abstracts and Notes

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ABSTRACTS AND NOTES

The Transported Canadian Patriotes—
(From J. V. Barry, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Melbourne, Australia.)

In my "Alexander Maconochie" which was published in this JOURNAL, in July-August, 1956, I wrote, at p. 151, that Norfolk Island was called "*un enfer sur terre*" by "one of the Canadian political prisoners of 1838, whose unhappy fate it was to be transported there". I was mistaken in the latter statement; none of the Canadian *patriotes* was sent to Norfolk Island. A brief account of their fate may therefore be called for.

Towards the end of 1837 there was a rebellion among the French Canadians in Lower Canada. The leader was Papineau, Speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada for more than 20 years. When the British put down the rebellion he fled to U. S. A. In the same year there was an unsuccessful armed revolt in Upper Canada led by William Lyon Mackenzie. It was the former Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, Sir George Arthur, who, as the newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, restored order after Mackenzie's rebellion. Lord Durham took up his duties as Governor General of Canada in May, 1838, and adopted a policy of leniency towards the political prisoners who crowded the gaols, but his policy came under censure in England, and he resigned. Soon after his resignation another rebellion broke out in Lower Province, but it collapsed within a week. Nearly one hundred political prisoners were brought to trial. Twelve of them were executed and fifty-eight were sentenced to transportation to New South Wales. These, with eighty-three British Canadian rebels from Mackenzie's abortive rising were sent to Australia in 1839. When some of the prisoners from Upper Canada reached England on their way to Australia, Matthew Davenport Hill unsuccessfully sought their release by writ of habeas corpus.

The British Canadians were sent to Van Diemen's Land, and the French Canadians

to New South Wales. After the British Canadians were landed in Hobart, H.M.S. "Buffalo", carrying the 58 *patriotes*, proceeded to Sydney. Dr. Polding was then the Roman Catholic Bishop of Sydney, and according to Dr. George Mackanness, "it is highly probable that Dr. Polding's influence prevented the Governor, Sir George Gipps, from sending all of them to Norfolk Island, that '*enfer sur terre*' as Prieur describes it."

Two of the *patriotes* died soon after arriving in New South Wales. The surviving 56 were granted pardons, and 55 returned to Canada. Only one, Joseph Marceau, remained in New South Wales, where he married and begat ten children.

Nine of the *patriotes* wrote narratives of their experiences and sufferings, but copies of these publications are very rare. Francois Xavier Prieur's book was called *Notes d'un Condamné Politique de 1838*, and was published at Montreal in 1864. In 1944 Dr. George Mackanness, of Sydney, published a translation of Prieur's book in a limited edition for private circulation, and also, in similar form, the narrative of another of the prisoners, Léon (Léandre) Ducharme, *Journal d'un Exilé Politique aux Terres Australes*, in 1949.

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Crime and the Business Cycle in Iowa, 1864-1899, (Abstract by the author, Professor Walter A. Lunden, Iowa State College (from THE IOWA SHERIFF, Vol X, 28, No. 11, November, 1956.)

The four decades from the close of the Civil War to the end of the 19th century were important years in the social life of the state of Iowa. The Vigilantee Committees which had been organized early as a means of establishing law and order on the frontier gradually gave way to properly elected judges and a regular system of police. Between 1846 and 1860 Vigilantee Committees in various parts of the state executed 70 persons by hanging. From 1860 to 1870, sixty persons were lynched by mob-violence in the several settlements in Iowa. However, by 1880, frontier justice (hang 'em to the nearest tree) disappeared and regular criminal procedures had been established in the courts in the state. The decade from 1860 to 1870 witnessed a rapid growth in population in Iowa from 674,913 to 1,194,020 persons. In addition these were years of relatively cheap land when a 160-acre farm could be purchased for \$200 or at \$1.25 an acre.

As law and order became established in Iowa, the citizens, through the legislature, created a judicial system in one county after another as they became settled. As these arose in each county, the clerks in each court reported the number of criminal cases to the Secretary of State. Information is available from these annual reports for 35 counties (most of which were in the southeastern part of the state) of the number of criminal cases from 1864 to 1899. Toward the end of the period other counties reported, but these 35 have been selected because they gave reports consistently each year. In the 36 years, the 35 counties reported a total of 22,116 criminal cases in court, or an average of 614 each year. The number of convictions fluctuated year by year during the period with a tendency to show less variation toward the end of the time span.

In order to determine what may have influenced the criminal case-load in court during the four decades the number of cases has been compared to the Index of Industrial Production for the same years. When the Index runs high, above 100, the number of criminal cases in court is low and when the Production Index falls below 100 to the level of a "Depression" the number of cases in court is high. The

Correlation Coefficient between the two sets of figures is $-.40$ or an inverse relationship.

In spite of the fact that a clear case cannot be made for the direct relationship between economic conditions and the volume of crime in a state, it is quite clear that there is a close inverse relation between the volume of production and the number of cases in court. During the years after the Civil War and the first Post-War Depression, the number of criminal cases in the 35 counties reached a high point of 948 in 1866. By 1869 after the financial recovery and the post-war adjustment, court cases decreased to 321 or about one-third the number in 1866. As the state began to feel the effects of the second Post-War Depression in the mid-1870's, the number of cases in court increased again reaching the high number of 910 in 1877, and remained above the average for the six years of the depression. In 1880, after the return to normal production in industry, criminal litigation declined to 556 cases. With the depression of 1884, criminal cases once more advanced to 804 in 1886, the year after the bottom of the recession. With the improvement of the financial conditions in 1888 court cases dropped again to 399 cases. When the Panic of 1893 and the Silver Campaign Depression spread across the nation, criminal cases increased once more to 695 in 1895 and then decreased later with the rise of the economic index. In 1899 when the production index rose to 104.5 the number of court cases decreased to 590 slightly below the average.

In examining the two factors of criminal litigation and industrial production it should be made clear that they are not exact indicators, but they do reveal an elementary relationship between economic conditions and the amount of crime in a state.

Milwaukee County Adopts Social Work Student Trainee Program—On January 17, the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors adopted a student trainee program for social work. The program provides for 18 student trainee positions in the social service of eight county institutions and departments, providing

for training in juvenile and adult probation, family, medical and psychiatric social work.

First year students will be paid \$180.00 per month, second year students \$190.00 per month for a 20-hour week. The employment will constitute the field work requirement of the School of Social Work. Eligibility for this program requires enrollment as a full-time graduate student in the School of Social Work. "Block plan" placement from Schools of Social Work other than the University of Wisconsin is permissible.

The purpose of the program is to stimulate and promote enrollment of qualified students in the School of Social Work, thereby to develop and improve the county social work services and to be better able to fill existing social work vacancies.

Students interested should apply at the School of Social Work, University of Wisconsin, 623 West State Street, Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin.—From William Oldigs, Chief Probation Officer Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Criminology in the University of Illinois Summer Session—Below is a copy of an announcement of a course in Criminology entitled *Field Instruction and Research in Penal Sociology* which is being offered during the Summer Session of 1957 in collaboration with the State of Illinois Department of Public Safety. The course carries one unit of credit toward an advanced degree in Sociology at the University of Illinois. The work of the students will be supervised by Professors Daniel Glaser and Ralph England, and by the appropriate staff members of the several institutions where the students will be working.

FIELD INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH IN PENAL SOCIOLOGY (Soc. 435)

To be conducted on the campus at Urbana and in The Illinois State Penitentiaries

1. First week; lectures and discussions at Urbana on the structure and functions of the state correctional system, and on accomplishments and needs in penal sociological research.

2. Six weeks of orientation and practical experience in the offices of sociologists in state penitentiaries:

Diagnostic Depot, Joliet. Three weeks.

Classification and counseling of inmates.

Sociologist-Actuary Office, Joliet. One week.

Preparation and application of parole prediction tables and case study prognosis on parole applicants.

Office of the Criminologist, Illinois State Reformatory for Women. (Dwight, Illinois.) One week. Counseling, classification, and program planning problems at a women's institution.

Office of the Criminologist, Pontiac. One week. Counseling program for "young and improvable" inmates, techniques for tracing and evaluating clique formation and other informal social relations among the inmates.

3. Final week: discussion, reporting, and examination at Urbana.

(Weekly reports will be required and as a term project the student will be required to present a proposal for research in criminology or penology which could be conducted at one of the institutions to which he is assigned.)

PREREQUISITES: Credit in advanced undergraduate courses in Criminology and Penology, consent of instructor, and passing routine employment clearance procedures (including fingerprinting) required by the Illinois State Penitentiary. The State of Illinois will pay the students \$150 per month to defray expenses while at the institutions.

LIMITED ENROLMENT: Only four students can be admitted to this course.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES: Students must be enrolled in the Graduate College of the University during the summer session, which runs from June 17 to August 10, 1957. Applications for admission to the course will be accepted through May 1, 1957, and should be in the form of letters giving full statements of qualifications. Applications and requests for additional information should be sent to the Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, 320 Lincoln Hall, University

of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois—From J. E. Hulett, Jr., Chairman.

International Conventions Regulating Narcotic Drugs—On the whole, the international conventions in force relating to narcotic drugs are being satisfactorily applied by the parties to these conventions, according to the annual report of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Countries which supplied complete statistics to the Board—and most countries did so—duly accounted for their supply of narcotic drugs. While diversions of drugs from the market to the illicit traffic may have occurred, the amounts involved must have been comparatively small, the report says.

The report made to the UN Economic and Social Council, covers the work of the Board in 1956.

The main source of supply for the illicit traffic is a production which is itself illicit and this, says the report, is sufficiently large to meet the demand of millions of addicts throughout the world. The report adds: "The number and size of the seizures made . . . show that the problems of illicit traffic and drug addiction have unfortunately lost none of their gravity."

The report reviews the trends in the licit movement of narcotic drugs in 1955 and shows that, as in 1954, opium production fell short of requirements, but stocks at the end of 1955 were still equivalent to 23 months consumption. The steadily increasing demand for codeine was the prime factor determining opium requirements, according to the report.

Poppy straw, processed for the direct extraction of morphine, accounted for 19.4 percent of the total output of that drug in 1955.

Turning to manufactured drugs, the Board noted that production of morphine in 1955 reached 88.3 tons, the biggest figure ever recorded. However, the use of morphine as such accounted for only 4.5 tons, the remainder having been employed in manufacture of codeine and, to lesser extent, of various other opiates.

Only five countries produced diacetylmorphine (heroin) in 1955 and the number of

countries authorizing its use was steadily decreasing. Of the other opiates, only codeine was manufactured and consumed in very large quantities (76 tons consumed in 1955).

Consumption of cocaine fell off in 1955 and, world production being greater than requirements, stocks at the end of 1955 were sufficient for 20 months consumption.

In confiscations on account of illicit imports or exports in 1955 only "natural" narcotic drugs (opium and its derivatives, cannabis, coca leaves, cocaine) were involved.

On the basis of information examined by the Board in 1956, certain regions of the Near, Middle and Far East appeared to be centers of illicit traffic. However, "steps taken or contemplated by the governments concerned show that they are aware of the existence of this traffic and intend to combat it, and the Board will await with interest the results of their efforts," the report says.

During the year the Board studied the consumption of the most widely used synthetic drug, pethidine, together with that of the most important "natural" analgesic, morphine. (Pethidine is the best known of the synthetic narcotic drugs, which now number 29.)

"The Board does not itself feel able to draw definite conclusions from the statistical comparisons it has made," the report states. "In particular, it does not think that in most countries the consumption trend of these two drugs is sufficiently clear to warrant the conclusion that pethidine is beginning to take the place of morphine."

ROLE OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

The purpose of the International Conventions on Narcotic Drugs is to eliminate as far as possible the improper use of these substances and illicit traffic. The role assigned to the Board by these Conventions is one of general supervision. In particular, the Board is required to watch continuously the course of the international trade in these substances. It exercises its control through the medium of detailed statistics supplied by governments on imports and exports, production, consumption, stocks

and confiscations on account of illicit imports or exports.

The members of the Board are appointed for five years by the Economic and Social Council in their capacity as experts and not as representatives of their governments. The present membership of the Board is as follows: SIR HARRY GREENFIELD, President (United Kingdom); PAUL REUTER, Vice-President (France); FOUAD ABOU ZAHR (Lebanon); HANS FISCHER (Switzerland); CHI-KWEI LIANG (China); HERBERT L. MAY (United States); MOHAMED E. RAHMAN (India); RAMON SANCHEZ CORNEJO (Chile).

The Board meets at the Palais des Nations in Geneva—UN Information Center, Geneva. Unofficial.

Washington State Achievements in Parole and Probation Services—At the request of Governor Arthur B. Langlie, Professor Norman S. Hayner, sociologist, has been on leave from the University of Washington for the past five years, helping to improve probation and parole services in the state. In the beginning, financial assistance for probation and parole improvements came only from the governor's emergency fund, but finally in 1955 the legislature granted a substantial increase in the departmental budget. Riots in the reformatory and penitentiary had helped by focusing attention on correctional needs. Professor Hayner was chairman of the Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles at the time he returned to the University in September, 1956.