

Summer 1964

Notes and Announcements

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/jclc>

 Part of the [Criminal Law Commons](#), [Criminology Commons](#), and the [Criminology and Criminal Justice Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Notes and Announcements, 55 J. Crim. L. Criminology & Police Sci. 266 (1964)

This Note is brought to you for free and open access by Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology by an authorized editor of Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

National District Attorneys' Association Appoints Executive Director.—The National District Attorneys' Association has established the office of Executive Director and appointed to that position Don Omodt, an Assistant County Attorney, Hennepin County (Minneapolis), Minnesota.

Mr. Omodt has served as Assistant County Attorney in the Criminal Division of the office of George M. Scott, the County Attorney. Prior to assuming his position in that office, Mr. Omodt served for seven years as an FBI agent in Washington, D. C., Utah, Nevada, and Illinois.

Executive Director Omodt will be in charge of membership records and general NDAA correspondence. Communications to him should be addressed to Mr. Don Omodt, Executive Director, National District Attorneys' Association, 400 Court House, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Ibero-American Model Penal Code Project.—The Chilean Institute of Penal Science, under the direction of Professor Eduardo Novoa Monreal, is currently sponsoring a series of studies for a projected Latin-American Model Penal Code. A number of specialists, one of them a European, were invited to a conference which met in Santiago de Chile from November 4th to 16th, 1963. Professor Novoa had prepared an agenda in order to facilitate the work of the various committees. It is not the aim of these efforts to draft a comprehensive and detailed penal code for all Ibero-American countries, but rather what is envisaged is a more restricted Model Code, limited to basic penal norms which can be generally applied in all the nations concerned.

The members of the Santiago conference appointed an editorial committee, with secretarial offices at the Institute, charged with the task of organizing plenary sessions to study the proposals submitted by the various working committees. At the outset the conference accepted a number of basic principles, to serve as the foundation of the Model Code, such as equality before the law, legality, presumption of innocence, proscription of *ex post facto* laws, and the defendant's rights.

Unquestionably, the creation of a Model Code

would be of considerable benefit in the prevention and punishment of crime in the respective jurisdictions. North Americans recognized this when they drafted their own Model Penal Code, under the leadership of Professors Wechsler and Schwartz. Interestingly enough, the undersigned had occasion to discuss these very same questions with the 30 American criminal law professors who met for the criminal law workshop conducted by Professor Gerhard O. W. Mueller at New York University, only three months prior to the Santiago conference.

Modern society has agreed upon several fundamental propositions in the field of criminal law which are common to all countries, and to which any proposed legislation must be directed. Some of these, such as the problems of *mens rea*, of accessoryship and of recidivism, are subsumed under the *general part* of the penal law. Others, (namely the specific offenses affecting all of human society, such as crimes against international communications, international drug traffic, white slave traffic, traffic in immoral publications, and genocide, fall into the special part.

Regional characteristics and the different sources from which Latin American penal legislation was derived may be factors militating against a Model Code. While the common Spanish origin has almost disappeared, it is still found in the old Penal Codes of Bolivia (1834), of the Central American nations, of Chile (1874), and, to a lesser extent, Mexico (1931) and Cuba (1936). Haiti (1835) and Santo Domingo (1884) derived their penal law from the French Code, while Ecuador (1938) and Puerto Rico (1902) were based on Belgian and Californian law (1872), respectively. Argentina (1922), Venezuela and Guatemala (1926), Uruguay (1933), and Colombia (1936) were modeled in accordance with the Italian Codes of 1879 and 1930, respectively.

Compensating factors are present, however, in the common historical, linguistic, religious and cultural background of Latin America. As long as the Model Code adopts a pragmatic rather than doctrinaire approach and provides for the differences in the cultural and economic order of the different Latin American countries, it may surpass

the more limited ambitions of the Second Latin American Congress of Criminology, which was held in Santiago in 1941, and in which I had the honor to represent Argentina. The 1941 Congress was limited to the subjects of the habitual, professional, and recidivist offender, which is a long way from the goal of a complete Model Code. We believe that the best solution is to adopt a middle position, and we, therefore, agree with the criminalists who met in Santiago that the work to be done entails more than simply a declaration of basic principles which might be used as a guide to show the spirit and purposes of a code. The goal is a code which states concrete norms to cover as much as possible of the above mentioned subjects.

It is good to know that the Latin American craftsmen are in close contact with the Comparative Criminal Law Project of New York University, so that they may fully benefit from the experiences of their North American colleagues.

RICHARD LEVENE

Professor of Law
Buenos Aires

Rutgers Summer School of Alcohol Studies.—The twenty-second annual Summer School of Alcohol Studies, to be held at Rutgers, The State University, June 29 to July 18, 1964, will provide specialized training in alcohol problems for representatives of various disciplines. Of particular interest to readers of the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science* are the courses, Institutional Programs for the Homeless Alcoholic, Problems in Correctional Responses to Deviant Drinking Behavior, and Problems of Drinking and Driving.

The course, Institutional Programs for the Homeless Alcoholic, will be a study of the traditional approaches to the homeless alcoholic as seen in various types of institutionalized programs. Changes in the homeless man stereotype and consequent impact upon community programs, public and private. The illness concept of alcoholism and its implication for the rehabilitation of the homeless alcoholic. Service Centers; Halfway Houses; working with homeless alcoholics; success and failures; new perspectives.

The course, Problems in Correctional Responses to Deviant Drinking Behavior, will analyze the impact of deviant drinking behavior on formal agencies of social control. Examination of the

kinds of drinkers, their acts and the problems they pose for agencies of law enforcement and correction and a variety of correctional responses will be considered. Special attention will be given to the handling of the alcoholic on probation and parole and counseling and rehabilitative services operating in correctional settings.

The course, Problems of Drinking and Driving, will review the interpretations of the problems, the availability of data, and of policies and procedures of legislation, arrest, trial, police and public education. Customs and attitudes about drinking and about driving; types of drinkers and types of drivers will be discussed. Public reaction toward governmental controls will be covered. The role of alcoholism in these problems will be explored. There will be exploration in the needs of research, training, data collection, and community education.

Students will be housed in a new air-conditioned dormitory. Most of the classrooms are also air-conditioned. Reserve material will be available in the University Library daily through the late evening hours. Students will be able to participate in the social program of the Rutgers Summer Session which includes trips to New York and to summer theatres.

For copies of the prospectus, application forms, or for more information, write to: The Summer School of Alcohol Studies, Box 554, Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903.

Delinquency Control Institute Graduates 37th Class; Honors Willard W. Keith.—On November 27, 1963, the 37th class completed the 12 week course of the Delinquency Control Institute of the School of Public Administration, University of Southern California.

Robert F. Ferguson, Chief of Police of the City of Covina and a graduate of the DCI program, delivered the formal address. He pointed out that law enforcement officers must understand not only the deviant youth, but also the values entertained by the community at large, stressing the necessity of increased knowledge of human behavior in the training program.

Mr. Willard W. Keith, a corporation executive and civic leader, received a handsome Plaque in appreciation of his faith in the constructive mission of the Delinquency Control Institute. The Plaque bore the names of Dr. Norman Topping, President

of the University of Southern California; Dr. Henry Reining, Jr., Dean of the School of Public Administration; and Dr. Samuel H. Jameson, Coordinator of the Delinquency Control Institute. President Topping made the presentation.

Total graduates, as of November 27, 1963, number 648, representing many states and many nations. A number of graduates are now Chiefs of Police, some serve as consultants on law enforcement to other nations, some have instituted in-service training programs in their departments as a result of their Institute training, and many have established Juvenile Bureaus in their respective communities patterned after the DCI design. Most of the Institute's students have been law enforcement officers, but some have also represented probation and parole departments, boy's clubs, P. T. A., School Counseling departments, and other organizations interested in youth counseling.

The Institute offers classroom instruction in three major categories: Crime and Delinquency Causation; Delinquency Prevention and Control; and Police Administration and Police Techniques. Fieldwork supplements the classroom program. Instructors are regular members of the faculty of the University of Southern California as well as guest lecturers representing many fields in or related to law enforcement.

The Institute grants a certificate in delinquency control upon completion of the program, and the University grants 12 units of college credit to those who qualify academically.

Requests for information and applications should be addressed to the Coordinator, Dr. Samuel H. Jameson, Delinquency Control Institute, 145 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 12, California.

International Course in Criminology To Be Held in Lyon, Sept. 28 to Oct. 6, 1964. The next International Course in Criminology, organized under the auspices of the Société Internationale de Criminologie will be held at Lyon, September 28 to October 6, 1964.

The Institute of Legal Medicine and Clinical Criminology of Lyon (Professeur L. Roche and Professeur Agrégé M. Colin) is in charge of the organization of this course.

The theme developed during these days will be that of "Organization in Criminology," seen under three aspects: Teaching of Criminology; Scientific Research; and Organization of Clinical Services.

The program includes both the prospect and the realizations of a plan of organization from a regional and from a national point of view, for greatly industrialized societies as well as for countries in the process of developing. It is addressed to jurists, clinicians, research workers, and administrators who are concerned with the problems of Criminology.

One part of the course will be devoted to lectures on general subjects delivered by specialists. During the other part, the delegates will meet in seminars to discuss precise realizations and projects for criminological organization at the regional or national level, including research, teaching, and practice.

A detailed program may be obtained by request. Information may be obtained by writing to the Technical Director of the course: Pr. Ag. M. Colin, Institut de Médecine Légale, Faculté de Médecine, Avenue Rockefeller, Lyon, France. (Telephone: 72-75-55, Extension 271) Reservations are being accepted by the Secrétariat of the Institute.

The Fifteenth Annual Conference
of the
NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' ASSOCIATION
with be held August 17-22, 1964, in New York City.