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Prison Notes—The 87th Annual Report of the Prison Association of New York has been distributed. About 6,000 copies were mailed the members and subscribers. Extra copies are available at low cost, also reprints of pages 79 to 96. The material printed in this report is of great value to criminologists.

The Proceedings of the American Prison Association Congress held last year at Baltimore are now available. The cost to non-members is $3.00 and can be obtained from the General Secretary, E. R. Cass, at 135 East 15th Street, New York City. The volume includes a complete report of all Congress proceedings and addresses made at the Congress.

The dates of the next American Prison Association Congress are October 3rd to 7th. The Congress begins on the morning of the 3rd and adjourns at noon on the 7th. The National Conference of Juvenile Agencies will meet this year during the dates of the Prison Congress, and will have its first session on the morning of Thursday, October 6th, and will adjourn at noon on October 8th. The Congress headquarters will be the Hotel Claypool, Indianapolis.

Warden J. S. Blitch of the State Prison Farm at Raiford, Florida, died on June 20th. His successor is L. F. Chapman. Dr. P. B. Pattey, Acting Superintendent of the State Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch, New York, has been appointed Superintendent of the Westfield State Farm at Bedford Hills, New York (formerly the New York State Reformatory for Women). Henry C. Hill, formerly Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, has been appointed Warden of the new Federal institution, the Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

The Commission to Investigate Prison Administration and Construction, known as the Lewisohn Commission, is making a study of the laws relating to and the administration of probation in the State of New York. The Commission has made available funds for an educational demonstration in one of the institutions (probably Auburn Prison) of the Department of Correction. As a part of this demonstration special teachers will be brought in from schools and colleges. This is a further attempt on the part of the Commission to bring into play in the prisons of New York State a system of education broad in its application. The basis of the system will be the utilization, so far as is practicable, of the idea of the individual treatment of the offender. Fitting, through a system of diversified educational effort, the men to lead new and better lives in outside communi-
ties is the goal of this undertaking.

The Commission is also making possible a statistical study of the commitments to state prisons and the Elmira Reformatory in 1931, with the idea of not only getting material to show the inequality of sentences, but possibly to change the emphasis on the sentimental idea of first offenders, and to show that many who come into prisons have a previous history of delinquency and present very complex social problems. The result of this study may show the desirability of a change in sentencing laws and the general procedure of commitment and treatment of those who come into conflict with the law.

The bills introduced in the New York Legislature and discussed in the May-June, 1932, Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, pp. 132-133, have received the Governor's approval.

It has been reported by Dr. Thorsten Sellin to the Advisory Committee on the Census that the schedules for census returns indicate a fine spirit of cooperation on the part of the institutional administrators. A preliminary of the 1931 Census has been distributed.

Dr. V. C. Branham, Deputy Commissioner of the State Department of Correction, on April 25th opened a Guards' School at the new Attica Prison, New York.

In order to fill the numerous demands for copies of the "Directory of Welfare Officials and Agencies in New York State," exclusive of New York City, the State Department of Social Welfare has had the first edition reprinted and copies are now available to interested officials, agencies and individuals upon request.

Mr. James S. Owens, Director of the Division of Probation, New York State Department of Correction, discussed "Probation as a State Problem" in a broadcast over Station WGY. His address is printed in the May, 1932, issue of "Correction." He said: "It is not generally realized that there are more convicted offenders in New York State outside of prisons and penitentiaries than in them. On October 1, 1931, there were 19,438 men and women in all the prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries in this state, including the institutions for defective delinquents and the criminally insane. On the same date there were on probation 22,768 men and women, or over three thousand more than in our correctional institutions. In addition to these adults, probation officers had under their supervision on the same date approximately 6,000 children."

The New York State Division of Parole is making a study of the first 500 indeterminate sentence prisoners to be released on parole during the present year. The study will be made under the supervision of Frederick A. Moran, executive director, who in 1928 made a study of 145 offenders for the State Crime Commission to learn the causes and effects of crime.

The American Prison Association has compiled a very useful Directory of State and National Penal and Correctional Institutions of the United States and Canada. The Directory was published with compliments of the Maryland Penitentiary, Baltimore. The institutions are listed by states and the location or place of each is given along with the name of the warden or superintendent.

Prison Sunday—December 4th has been designated "Prison Sunday"
CURRENT NOTES

for 1932 by the American Prison Association. The idea of Prison Sunday began in 1884 at the call of the Prison Association of New York, when three hundred clergymen from various parts of New York and other states, assembled and decided that at least one day of the year should be set aside to give special emphasis to the crime problem and its treatment, and to urge the active interest of church-going people as well as others, in the many phases of the problem, including the care and treatment of offenders during and after imprisonment. The idea of Prison Sunday was formally indorsed by the American Prison Association at its annual Congress in 1889.

Mr. E. R. Cass writes: "This year there is every reason why a special message should come from every pulpit, and from every organization in the field, relative to the crime problem and its treatment. We are frequently told that the country is in the hands of the lawless and that the gangster is supreme. In many quarters, in face of such declarations, inertia exists, and in others there is a demand for severity of punishment and the return to long abandoned practices. Too little consideration is given by the public at large to the need for a more intelligent, fearless, and dispassionate administration of criminal justice. Efforts along this line are frequently referred to as the condoning of crime and the coddling of criminals. Therefore, an excellent opportunity exists for making Prison Sunday this year a tremendous educational medium. The so-called new penology, embracing as its does preventive activities, the intelligent use of probation, the proper housing, classification, education and employment of prisoners, the fearless and efficient administration of the indeterminate sentence and parole, the setting up of means of aftercare of prisoners—all these phases of the problem need to be brought home more to the 'man on the street.' Prison Sunday, through the clergy and workers in the field, offers this opportunity."

August Vollmer Retired — On June 30, Chief August Vollmer retired as Chief of the Berkeley Police Department, ending his active police career of twenty-seven years. Mr. Vollmer first entered service in the city of Berkeley in 1896 when he organized a volunteer fire department, remaining as its head until a municipal department was organized. In 1905 he was appointed town marshall and in 1909 he was appointed chief of the Berkeley Police Department. Since that time he has served the city almost continuously as its leader in police administration. From the very beginning of his career Mr. Vollmer had a broad conception of the policeman and police departments. The old ideas about police administration soon became antiquated in Berkeley and instead trained men were grouped into a business-like organization which operated under a far-seeing leader.

Mr. Vollmer installed in his department the first police school, in 1908; the first motorized police force, in 1913; the first scientific methods for the selection of policemen, in 1916.

Since 1914 he has been a lecturer on police activities at the University of California, and was later appointed full professor of police administration at the university, one of the few men to receive a
professorship appointment without a college education.

He served one year as chief of police in Los Angeles, during the reorganization of that department, and also in Kansas City and San Diego. For six months he was a lecturer on criminal detection and prevention methods at the University of Chicago.

He has reorganized six police forces and his men have reorganized and are now serving as chiefs in a dozen others. Among these are Nanking, China, and Honolulu.

Among his contributions to police science are the lie detector, the single fingerprint classification, and the formula for the construction of police beats. He was responsible for the organization of the California state bureau of criminal identification and was the originator of the program of traffic education that has resulted in the formation of junior traffic reserves in all parts of the nation.—L. K.

Chicago Police System Reorganized—Commissioner James P. Allman issued an order July 30, 1932, which gave the Police Department a new structural organization. The uniformed force was separated from all other units and this service will have a general supervisor, Captain Matthew Zimmer. Under him will be six divisional supervisors chosen from the Department's Captains. Also there has been created a traffic bureau as a separate entity. In effect, Commissioner Allman's order divided the entire police organization into eight major services. They are the uniformed force, the detective bureau, the traffic bureau, bureau of department records and property, bureau of criminal information and statistics, personal bureau, crime prevention division and morals division.

All the changes had been recommended in a plan worked out by Bruce Smith, police expert, who was brought to Chicago by the Citizen's Police Committee in 1929 to survey the department. In his report Mr. Smith pointed out that there was a broad gap between the district commanders and the commissioner of police and little direct supervision of the districts by higher authority than their captains. Theoretically the divisional supervisors will be able to keep direct contacts with all districts under them, while the commissioner and the uniformed police chief can maintain close relationships with the six supervisors.

Insanity Study—An article "The Problem of Mental Disorder in Crime: A Survey," written by Professor L. A. Tulin of Columbia Law School, deserves the attention of criminologists. The study appeared in the Columbia Law Review, Vol. XXXII, June, 1932, pp. 933-963. The author presents the history of the "Insanity Defense" stressing M'Naghten's Case and then passes to the "Law in this Country." Then he discusses the "Mechanical" aspects of the problem, followed by "Some Suggested Changes." The Reports of the Committees of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology and the works of Sheldon Glueck are summarized under the last topic. He concludes with a criticism of the Briggs Law of Massachusetts. Professor Tulin's study will prove to be of value to both lawyer and layman.
Lynching Record—The Tuskegee Institute has issued its semi-annual report on lynchings in the United States. There were 5 lynchings in the first six months of 1932. This number is the same as the number 5 for the first six months of 1931. In 1922, that is ten years ago, there were 30 persons lynched in the first six months of the year. During the first six months of 1932 there were 13 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 2 were in Northern and Western States and 11 in Southern States. In 9 of the instances the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented; in the 4 other instances force was used to repel the would-be lynchers; thus a total of 18 persons, 5 whites and 13 Negroes, were saved from death at the hands of mobs. Of the persons lynched 2 were white and 3 were Negro. The offenses charged were attempted rape, 1; rape, 1; murder, 1; threatening men, 1; dynamiting a store, 1. The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Ohio, 1; Texas, 1.

Salmon Lecturer—Dr. William L. Russell, Professor of Psychiatry at Cornell University, has been selected to deliver the Thomas W. Salmon Memorial Lectures for 1933. An announcement to this effect was made at the meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine on April 22nd, following the concluding lecture of the 1932 Salmon Memorial series given by Dr. Adolf Meyer of Baltimore.

Dr. Russell has long been a leader in American psychiatry, and has spent most of his professional career in New York State, serving for many years as Medical Inspector of the New York State Hospital Commission, as General Psychiatric Director of the Society of the New York Hospital, and as Superintendent of Bloomingdale Hospital.

Baltimore Report—The Quarterly Bulletin of the Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission was issued in June, 1932. The Report states:

“During the first quarter of 1932 serious crime decreased thirteen per cent (13.3%) over the same period of last year. Indeed, the number of serious crimes reported during the first three months of 1932 is lower than in any corresponding period since 1924, with the exception of 1930. The decrease over 1924 is nineteen per cent, and this is without taking into account the increase in the population of the city during the past eight years.

“Reported burglaries decreased by 89 or thirteen per cent (12.9%), larcenies by 20 or nine per cent, and robberies by 24 or fourteen per cent (13.9%). There were three more murders, however, than during the first quarter of 1931, but none of these killings were in connection with a robbery or a hold-up. One policeman was killed while attempting to arrest a negro. As usual, most of the reported murders were committed by negroes and were in the main crimes of jealousy or passion. It is interesting to note that every murder was solved by the police.

“The percentage of apprehensions in relation to reports of crime showed a slight decrease for the quarter. Dismissals by the magistrates were fewer, as were also dismissals by the Grand Jury. The percentage of convictions increased while the percentage of those placed
on probation or whose sentences were suspended decreased from 23 per cent in 1931 to 6 per cent in 1932.

Philadelphia Report—The Philadelphia Criminal Justice Association, T. A. Meryweather, Special Agent, has issued its report for the first quarter of 1932. The summary, in part, is as follows:

"There was less major crime—Arson, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Embezzlement, False Pretense, Forger y, Fraud, Incest, Larceny, Manslaughter, Mayhem, Murder, Perjury, Rape, Receiving Stolen Goods and Robbery, during the first quarter of 1932 than during any quarter in 1931, viz: 1st Quarter 1932, 1932; 4th Quarter 1931, 2066; 1st Quarter 1931, 2390; 1st Quarter 1930, 1833. There were about 400 fewer cases of major crime in Philadelphia during the first quarter of 1932 than during the first quarter of 1931.

"Considering the number of reported crimes—by offenses—it was found that there was a general decrease of 6 per cent in all types of major crime in the first quarter of 1932 as compared with the 4th quarter of 1931, with the exception that Burglary had increased 54, Robbery 40, and Manslaughter 5 in the latter period as compared with the former.

"Comparing the amount of major crime in the first quarter of 1931 with the first quarter of 1932, it was found that in the first three months of this year there were 15 per cent fewer major crimes than in the same period in 1931. However, during the first three months of 1932, Fraud increased to 61 cases, as compared with 33 in the first quarter of 1931, and reported Embezzlement cases increased from 7 to 21.

"It is interesting to note that in comparison to the decrease of 15 per cent in Philadelphia, major crimes in the City of Baltimore decreased 13 per cent."

Prison Education—According to the chairman of the Commission to Investigate Prison Administration and Construction, Sam A. Lewisohn, the first steps have been taken to reorganize the educational work in New York state prisons.

Mr. Lewisohn states that Dr. Vernon C. Branham, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, has finished institutional surveys at Sing Sing and Clinton prisons and that, as a result, the department hopes hereafter to meet the educational needs of the prisoners.

The survey by Dr. Branham reveals that at Sing Sing they are concentrating on training which relates to prison utilities such as the bakery, kitchen, power plant, electric service and other maintenance. This is so that the men may be trained to be useful at any institution to which they may be transferred. Vocational training courses have been organized under the direction of a special committee appointed by Warden Lawes to teach the inmates plumbing, steamfitting, painting, carpentering, baking, electricity, automobile mechanics, stenography and bookkeeping.

Later it is planned to organize classes in connection with leading industries such as tinsmithing, shoe-repairing and brush-making. These classes will be taught by foremen in each craft who are already employed in the institution, so that no outside personnel will be required.
Columbia University has arranged for correspondence courses and extension work which are paid for by the inmates. They are supervised by the university's director of extramural courses, Thomas Power, who analyzes the amount of time required, the qualifications of the inmates and the amount of supervision necessary. Efforts will be made to learn if and how the type of instruction may be extended, both at Sing Sing and other penal institutions.

North Carolina Institute — The Public Welfare Institute of North Carolina was held at Chapel Hill, July 11 to 15, 1932. This meeting was the thirteenth annual meeting. The Institute is a training school for social welfare workers and each year draws an increasing number of professional workers and interested citizens. The program was rich in talent, including Frank Bane, Director of the American Association of Welfare Officials, who gave an address on July 13 on the subject “The Public Welfare Worker's Responsibility in Unemployment Relief.”

W. C. Jackson, formerly Vice-President of the North Carolina College for Women at Greensboro, recently chosen Dean of the School of Public Administration at the University of North Carolina, presided over the evening session on July 11. Speakers for the occasion were Col. W. A. Blair, of Winston-Salem, Chairman of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, and Dr. Howard W. Odum, Director of the Institute for Research in Social Sciences.

New Social Service Officers—S. H. Hobbs, Jr., of the University of North Carolina, was chosen to serve as President of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service at its recent meeting in Durham. Other officers elected were Dean Justin Miller, of Duke University Law School, first Vice-President; J. S. Holmes, State Forester, Treasurer; Miss Gertrude Weil, Goldsboro, Secretary.

The following new directors were named: George H. Lawrence, University of North Carolina; John S. Bradway, Duke University; W. E. Stanley, Durham; N. C. Newbold, Raleigh; Dean M. T. Van Hecke, University of North Carolina Law School; Rev. W. A. Stanbury, Durham. A number of directors from the former board will continue to serve.

Crime Detection Methods Demonstrated—The Fifty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Bar Association met in June at Danville, Illinois. The first two evenings were devoted to demonstrations of scientific crime detection methods by Lieutenant-Colonel Calvin Goddard, Director of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory of Northwestern University, and his assistants, Doctor C. W. Muehberger, Assistant Director of the Laboratory, Captain Seth Wiard, Research Engineer Charles M. Wilson, Research Assistant E. Carleton Hood and Leonard E. Keeler, Director of the Department of Psychology. On both evenings the room was packed with lawyers eager to note the advanced methods of crime detection and when Mr. Keeler demonstrated the lie detector, the interest was so great that repeated demonstrations were given
until after midnight. The following day Mr. Keeler gave a private demonstration to the members of the Judiciary, and fifty Supreme, Appellate, Circuit and County Judges were able to examine the device.

The following summaries appear:

**Commitments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division and State</th>
<th>1931 Total</th>
<th>1931 Male</th>
<th>1931 Female</th>
<th>1930 Total</th>
<th>1930 Male</th>
<th>1930 Female</th>
<th>1929 Total</th>
<th>1929 Male</th>
<th>1929 Female</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNITED STATES.</td>
<td>70,966</td>
<td>68,091</td>
<td>2,875</td>
<td>66,013</td>
<td>62,957</td>
<td>3,056</td>
<td>59,906</td>
<td>55,584</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal prisons and reformatories</td>
<td>10,615</td>
<td>10,200</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>9,447</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>9,734</td>
<td>9,321</td>
<td>413</td>
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<tr>
<td>State prisons and reformatories</td>
<td>60,351</td>
<td>57,891</td>
<td>2,460</td>
<td>56,213</td>
<td>53,510</td>
<td>2,703</td>
<td>49,172</td>
<td>46,263</td>
<td>2,909</td>
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**Discharges**

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<tr>
<th>Division and State</th>
<th>1931 Total Discharges</th>
<th>1931 Expiration of Sentence</th>
<th>1931 Paroled</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNITED STATES.</td>
<td>68,385</td>
<td>25,367</td>
<td>24,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal prisons and reformatories</td>
<td>10,066</td>
<td>5,105</td>
<td>4,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State prisons and reformatories</td>
<td>58,319</td>
<td>20,262</td>
<td>20,112</td>
</tr>
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Bibliography on Juvenile Delinquency—A special midsummer issue of “Ye News Letter” published by the United States Probation System, Joel R. Moore, Supervisor, is devoted to a Bibliography on Juvenile Delinquency prepared by Mr. John Chancellor, Supervising Librarian, Bureau of Prisons. 119 items are listed. Mr. Chancellor is working on a Bibliography on Probation.

Prison Census—The Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, has made a preliminary announcement of the results of the 1931 annual census of State and Federal prisons and Reformatories.

Detailed statistics have been received for 44 States and the District of Columbia, covering 98 State prisons and reformatories, 6 Federal prisons, and 9 Federal prison camps, out of a total of 117 of all kinds of State and Federal penal institutions. No reports for 1931 have been received from the State prisons of Idaho and Mississippi and only partial reports from the Alabama and Georgia State prisons.

Denver Jail Study—A committee on The Prevention and Treatment of Delinquency and Crime, appointed by the Denver Community Chest, recently completed a survey of the Denver County Jail and made its recommendations to the organizations represented in the Community Chest. Harold Healy was chairman of the committee and Robert Tallman served as secretary. The work of the committee is an example of civic service of the highest type. The physical conditions of the Jail are described in
detail and then the population is completely analyzed, the statistical work being done by Mr. Tallman, General Secretary of the Colorado Prison Association. 38 per cent of the inmates were listed as "vagrants." 68 per cent of those sentenced were common laborers. The committee recommends a program of vocational training, a prison farm to relieve congestion, better medical facilities and a plan of segregation.

Association for the Scientific Treatment of Criminals—The foundation of this association has been reported from London. The prospectus outlines its aims as follows:
"We recognize that an extensive field has been explored both at home and abroad. It will be an important task of the Association to collect and classify authentic cases of scientific treatment."
"Further, we purpose to found an experimental clinic for the investigation and treatment of carefully selected cases: It is hoped that various schools of criminal psychology will be represented in this 'Laboratory' so that the tests may cover all known methods of scientific treatment.
"Series of lecture-discussions will be organized in conjunction with the 'Laboratory' for the free interchange of ideas and experiments. Publications reflecting the scientific outlook in the treatment of criminals will be a necessary corollary to this research and will be used in propaganda work.
"It is hoped that the Association will form a link between all those engaged in the study and practice of criminal psychology and cognate subjects.
"It is intended primarily to investigate and treat cases of children and young adults (e.g., first offenders) who come under the attention of the Police.
"As it is a fact that all crime is in the first place due to causes which can be approached from a scientific standpoint, it will be obvious that successful treatment of the bulk of these early cases will check at its source the present constant supply of criminals, a large percentage of whom become habitual.
"Further, as the public learns to appreciate the success in the treatment of such cases, parents, who up to now have taken untold trouble and suffered incalculable anxiety in keeping secret the delinquent tendencies of their children, will bring these children to the 'Hospital' for early treatment.
"As the movement succeeds, as it must succeed with public recognition and support, so should our prisons empty and the vast treasure expended in tracing, trying, and punishing criminals be available for constructive purposes, while the potential criminals will be useful citizens.
"But to achieve this tremendous task the sciences of psychology and sociology must be given complete freedom of action. A necessary step in this direction is to win public recognition for the soundness of their claims. Science must be given the opportunity of showing it can deal successfully with the minds and bodies at present doomed to years of futile imprisonment.
"Our recommendations are largely based on the terms of the Report prepared, at the request of the Medical Research Council, by Dr. G. W. Pailthorpe. They are as follows:
(1) The establishment of clearing stations (observation centers)
at which first offenders would undergo a psychological and physical examination and be sent for treatment as conditions demand, either to:

(a) Psychotherapeutic Clinics (for cases of mental conflict, borderline psychotic cases, etc.) or

(b) Re-education centers for treatment individually or in groups, or

(c) Permanent protection and supervision without loss of freedom for those not amenable to scientific treatment but not dangerous to the community (certain abnormal and mentally deficient types) or

(d) Permanent segregation for hopeless cases. (Anti-social mental defectives, psychotics, etc.).

(2) The formation of laboratories for Psychological research.

“We claim that the carrying out of these recommendations would have these important results:

(1) The saving of human material from crime to useful citizenship.

(2) An enormous saving of public expenditure on useless, demoralizing and recurring imprisonments, usually involving public support of prisoners' families.

(3) The saving of valuable scientific material, now wasted, for the accumulation of data for the storehouse of knowledge.

“The application of these recommendations should serve humanity in the raising of the whole human status.”

In the list of vice-presidents of the Association we note, besides Dr. Austin F. Riggs of Massachusetts, and Dr. T. I. of New York, among others, the names of Alfred Adler, Sigmund Freud, Havelock Ellis, Ernest Jones, C. S. Jung, John Masefield, H. G. Wells, E. G. Glover, and the Dean of Canterbury.

—T. S.

School for Peace Officers—The Los Angeles Junior College has issued its Bulletin on Semi-Professional Education which lists its two-year course for Peace Officers. The course is designed to train young men and women for employment as peace officers in the city of Los Angeles and for federal, state, and county constabulary and detective positions. Since all applicants must pass the civil service examinations the course is designed to offer preparation to that end:

First Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alpha Semester</th>
<th>Beta Semester</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law (Civil)</td>
<td>Law (Civil)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounting or History</td>
<td>Political Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Science</td>
<td>Psychology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied Science</td>
<td>Community Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Health</td>
<td>Applied Electricity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical Education</td>
<td>Physical Education</td>
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</table>
Second Year

Gamma Semester
Sociology
Social Psychology
Law (Criminal Procedure)
Law (Criminal Law)
Health
Business Courtesy
First Aid
Physical Education

Delta Semester
English
Abnormal Psychology
Advanced Sociology
Law (Evidence)
Law (Advanced Criminal Law)
Law (Motor Vehicles)
Physical Education

Cuba's New Review—A monthly Revista Penal began publication with the February number this year. It is directed by Francisco Fernández Plá, Santiago de Cuba, and the editorial program of the journal aims to oppose the death penalty and aid in the establishment of the "progressive" prison system in Cuba and the adoption of a suspended sentence law, probation, aid for discharged prisoners, and the juvenile court. The first number contains articles on "Crimes Growing Out of Athletic Contests," "Personal Identification," "Prison Statistics in Cuba," etc.

-T. S.

New York Legislation for 1932—The Welfare Council of New York City, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City, in its report of the meeting of the Protective and Correctional Section has summarized the report of Mr. E. R. Cass, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation.

Senate Pr. No. 930 A budget bill providing for another institution of the Napanoch type for mentally defective delinquents, and an institution for male offenders between the ages of 16 and 19. (Now Chapter 36.)

Senate Pr. No. 1966 In the Governor's budget bill four new positions—a director of schools; a director of foods; a director of classification, and a director of personnel, were included, but were deleted by the legislature. Finally, in the supplementary budget bill, the position of director of personnel was restored. (Now Chapter 521.)

Senate Pr. No. 1555 Amends the Correction law, clearing up certain conflict between Sections 218 and 242 affecting the jurisdiction of the Division of Parole. (Now Chapter 300.)

Senate Pr. No. 1969 Extends the life of the Commission to Investigate Prison Administration and Construction for another year and directs the Commission to make a study of the probation system in the state. (Now Chapter 519.)

Senate Pr. No. 1884 Permits the Commissioner of Correction to engage an outside architect to draw plans and specifications for the two new institutions authorized by Chapter 36. This legislation is important in that it represented a right about face on the part of the fiscal powers in the legislature, who had deleted the provision for the hiring of an outside architect from the Governor's budget bill. They were finally persuaded to restore it, although at a lower rate of compensation for the architect, after being shown that in the construction of the new medium security
prison at Wallkill the services of an outside architect had resulted in a great saving of money and time for the State. (Now Chapter 505.)

_Senate Pr. No. 1814_ Clears up certain conflict in the Correction Law relating to the Department of Correction and the Division of Parole, provides for the appointment by the Governor of a substitute in the event that one of the parole commissioners is unable to perform his duties, and authorizes the Division of Parole to keep certain records. (Now Chapter 457.)

_Senate Pr. No. 938_ Amends the Correction Law and clears up a very important point, that the time a prisoner on parole owes the State, as a part of his unexpired sentence, in the event that he commits a new crime, shall be computed on the basis of the date of the commission of the crime, rather than the date of his conviction. This legislation was sought not only by the Department of Correction but by the Attorney General and the Governor’s counsel. (Now Chapter 297.)

_Senate Pr. No. 1968_ Amends the Penal Law in relation to the commitment of certain minors. Amendment of Section 2184 of the Penal Law relates to commitments to the New York State Training School for Boys at Warwick and the State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry. Commitment of those less than 16 years of age to the old House of Refuge is prohibited. A new section, 2184-a, provides for the commitment of male persons, 16 years of age and over, but less than 19 years of age, to the new institution, to be known as the New York State Vocational Institution. (Now Chapter 414.)

_Senate Pr. No. 1925_ Amends the act to establish the New York State Training School for Boys at Warwick. The most important change is the lowering of the age of those committed to the institution and the transfer of boys of certain ages from the House of Refuge to the new institution. (Now Chapter 538.)

_Senate Pr. No. 1673_ Establishes a new institution in the Department of Correction for male offenders between the ages of 16 and 19. This is a forward step providing special care and training for young offenders. It should save some of the misdemeanants from the evils of county jail and penitentiary confinement, and young felons from the conditions which make it difficult to now administer the Elmira Reformatory, and also from being confined with the older inmates in State prisons. (Now Chapter 528.)

_Senate Pr. No. 1761_ This bill makes an appropriation for fire protection and fire detection at the Matteawan State Hospital. Originally there were three bills for the same purpose, one relating to Bed ford, the second to Albion, and the third to Matteawan. These bills were a follow-up of a study of fire hazards in institutions of the Department of Correction, made for the Commission to Investigate Prison Administration and Construction by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The Governor favored all three and provided for the items in his budget. However, the legislature finally consented to provide only for Matteawan. (Now Chapter 518.)

_Senate Pr. No. 1528_ (failed of passage) Amends the Correction Law to compensate prisoners sustaining injury while at work in State correctional institutions. This bill is in the right direction, and parallels previous efforts by the
Prison Association of New York to establish a more equitable basis for the compensation of prisoners. Unfortunately, the bill did not make its appearance until very near the end of the session and little progress could be made.

*Senate Pr. No. 1942 (failed of passage)* Provides for the transfer of State owned property in the town of Beekman from the jurisdiction of the State Department of Mental Hygiene to the Department of Correction. Originally, and largely as a result of a campaign carried on by the Prison Association of New York, this site was intended for the special care and treatment of tramps and vagrants. The experience of institutions and welfare agencies in and about the city of New York has convinced many that there is need for reviving the tramp and vagrant colony idea, and this bill was an attempt in that direction. Unfortunately, it was introduced toward the end of the session, and while it was passed in the Senate it failed in the Assembly, due to unanticipated opposition on the part of residents of Dutchess County.

*Assembly Pr. No. 1080* Amends the Penal Law in relation to the punishment for burglary and robbery. It reduces the minimum for burglary and robbery, first degree, to ten instead of fifteen years, and fixes a maximum of thirty years instead of, as at present, life. It will not be possible now for some courts to impose such staggering sentences as forty-five to ninety years on young first offenders. The reduced minimum and the fixed maximum of thirty years will still make it possible for judges to deal adequately with first offenders. It should be kept in mind that frequently in burglary and robbery cases a gun is found in the possession of the offender, and that therefore the court is obliged to give a minimum of at least five years additional sentence, so it is likely that a sentence of fifteen to thirty years will be quite prevalent. (Now Chapter 275.)

*Assembly Pr. No. 37* This bill is a modification of the so-called Baumes fourth offender law. It eliminates the mandatory provision of a life sentence, and provides instead that, except for murder, first or second degree, or treason, a fourth offender shall receive an indeterminate sentence, the minimum of which shall not be less than the maximum term provided for first offenders for the crime for which the individual has been convicted, but in no case shall the minimum be less than fifteen years. At the expiration of the minimum the offender is eligible for consideration for release by the Division of Parole. (Now Chapter 617.)

*Assembly Pr. No. 790* Relates to earning compensation, which is a reward for good conduct and the satisfactory performance of work and other duties assigned. Compensation is essential to prison administration inasmuch as it provides a means of reward as well as a means of discipline. Those who meet the requirements receive compensation, and those who do not are deprived of it, and must therefore serve more time in prison. This legislation increases the compensation from five days a month to seven and one-half days—in other words, three months a year. Prior to 1926, when the so-called Baumes law became effective, prisoners were allowed slightly more than three months a year, so that the present law restores most of the means of incentive that was
Assembly Pr. No. 2113 Amends the Inferior Criminal Courts Act of the City of New York in relation to the commitment of women misdemeanants by allowing the commitment of such women to approved private institutions set forth in the bill. This bill received the support of the Prison Association of New York, with the reservation that there should be at some time a discontinuance of the practice of having private institutions do a work which is solely that of the city or state. The same principle which applied to the state and city taking over the probation and parole work applies in this instance. (Now Chapter 388.)

Assembly Pr. No. 1148 (passed Assembly, failed in Senate) This bill is somewhat of a compromise on the proposal to establish a uniform minimum sentence of one year for all those committed to state prisons. It provides that the Division of Parole may make application to the committing judge for a reduction of the minimum sentence in cases where it is felt that a too severe minimum originally has been imposed.

Assembly Pr. No. 1325 Amends the Penal Law relative to punishment for escapes from penal institutions and allows a flexible punishment of from one to seven years. It was found that grand juries would not indict for minor escapes when told that the punishment would be seven years additional imprisonment. (Now Chapter 479.)

Senate Pr. No. 558 (failed of passage) Another attempt, was made this year to bring the Bronx and Richmond County Jails under the direct administrative control of the Department of Correction of the City of New York, as is the New York City Tombs, the Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn, and the City Prison in Queens. However, the strong opposition from the Bronx and Richmond County sheriffs prevented favorable consideration of the bill.

Senate Pr. No. 1541 Amends the Correction Law so as to change name of New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills to Westfield State Farm. (Now Chapter 302.)

There were introduced some reactionary bills relating to the administration of criminal justice, but all were successfully opposed. One of these had to do specifically with the employment of prisoners. It sought to prohibit the employment of the inmates of state prisons and reformatories on highways, and is further evidence of the growing trend to restrict the use of prison labor. If this bill had become a law it would have added greatly to the prison housing and labor problem in New York State.

Conference Officers—The National Conference of Social Work has chosen the following persons to serve as Conference officers, 1932-33: President, Frank J. Bruno, St. Louis; First Vice-President, Percival Dodge, Detroit; Second Vice-President, Eugene K. Jones, New York City; Third Vice-President, Dorothy C. Kahn, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Charles C. Stillman, Columbus, Ohio; General Secretary, Howard R. Knight, Columbus, Ohio. Executive Committee—Ex-officio: Frank J. Bruno, President; Percival Dodge, First Vice-President; Charles C. Stillman, Treasurer. Term expiring 1933: Joanna C. Col-

Youth and Crime—A study, made by the New York State Commission of Correction, of the ages of male prisoners in New York Penal Institutions during the years 1923-1932, shows that there has been a great increase in the number of prisoners committed between the ages of 16 and 19, inclusive, the increase being entirely out of proportion to the increase of the total number of males committed to these institutions. While the number of male prisoners committed increased during 1931 by 73.6 per cent over 1923, the increase of those under 20 years of age was 154.6 per cent, or more than double the rate of increase of the whole number of commitments. Particularly noticeable is the increase for the twelve months ended June 30, 1931, when 881 of these boys were committed, 188 more than during the preceding year. During the two years ended June 30, 1930, and 1931, one out every four males committed had not reached his twentieth birthday.

COMPARISON OF THE AGES OF MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED TO NEW YORK STATE PENAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Median Age</th>
<th>16-19 Years Inclusive</th>
<th>Cumulative Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>25.49</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>25.15</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>144.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>24.64</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>177.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>24.90</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>190.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>24.92</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>165.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>24.90</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>154.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>24.82</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>172.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>24.14</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>200.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>23.99</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>254.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Federal Prison Camps—Prison camps, started as part of a three-fold plan to relieve overcrowding in Federal prisons, "have proved...
an unqualified success" and now are housing 15 per cent of the prisoners held in institutions by the Government, according to a statement issued by the Department of Justice.

Through prison camps, "Valuable work has been done for the Government, escapes have been few and prisoners' rehabilitation apparently has been promoted," according to the statement. Approximately 2,000 Federal prisoners are in camps, 23,200 are on parole or probation, 13,500 in Federal institutions and 13,000 in local institutions.

Inequality in Sentence—Major Frank I. Hanscom, member of the Board of Parole, State of New York, discussed "Inequalities in Penal Sentences for Similar Offenses" in the United States Daily, June 4, 1932. He says:

"When it is realized that our criminal code is in great need of revision to meet our modern demands and when there is added to that problem 202 judges, who hand out sentences as widely variant as their personalities may be, it is not difficult to see why there is unrest among prisoners and a feeling among the law-abiding members of society that justice is not the even-handed goddess that she is symbolized.

"The solution of the problem of inequality of sentences must be found in two directions. First of all, the penal code can well be changed to the end that all sentences for felony shall be of a truly indeterminate character. This would be accomplished best by making sentences carry a minimum of not more than a year and making the maximum much longer than it oftentimes now is with most felony offenses.

"The change would give the Board of Parole much wider powers than it now has, with the result that it could serve society much more effectively than under its present limited powers. No man would be released from prison, if such release could not be given with safety to society.

"On the other hand, many youthful and accidental offenders, who are now serving long sentences, would be given an earlier opportunity to return to society than the present laws permit. If the suggested change to the law was made, each case would be dealt with on its merits and the individual committing a crime would be considered rather than the crime which he committed."

Unemployment and Crime—Alice F. Liveright, Secretary of Welfare, State of Pennsylvania, is the author of a short article which appeared in the United States Daily under the title "Petty Thefts by Unemployed." She discusses crimes due to hunger or desperation. She says:

"Unemployment is causing an increase in petty thefts. Police blame this increase largely on the inadequacy of present relief grants, and foresee continued minor crimes of this nature unless relief measures are taken sufficient to enable idle men to maintain their families.

"Police heads of some of the largest municipalities in the State report an increase in crimes of a minor sort. During the past two years, as privation and want have kept pace with the unemployment trend, police dockets have shown increasing arrests for crimes against property. Men will steal,
rather than watch their children go hungry. An annoying series of chicken thefts, robberies of grocery stores and even of refrigerators in private homes, has been noted.

"The feeling of desperation, leading to crimes of this nature, is seen in many of the hundreds of letters which come to the Department of Welfare from unemployed men. The following is typical of letters of this type:

"* * * This is the first time in my life that I have ever asked for help, but the way things are now I must, for I have been out of work for a long time. My wife is sick in bed and needs medicine. With no money to buy and nothing to eat, what is a fellow going to do. I don't want to steal but I won't let my wife and boy cry for something to eat * * *

"The inadequacy of present relief practice is becoming more clearly reflected in police reports as the depression continues. Many of these arrests entail terms of imprisonment. There is no other alternative. As a result, prison population throughout the State has shown a startling increase. During the first two months alone of the present year, the population of the 69 county prisons of Pennsylvania presented an increase of 709. Nearly all of those arrested were unemployed.

"It would have been cheaper in the end had some means been afforded of maintaining these people in their own homes rather than bring additional maintenance costs to the penal institutions. The average daily per capita cost of maintaining prisoners in the county institutions is $1.08. Relief of some sort must continue for their families while they are serving their sentences.

"Relief agencies have shown that an average of 30 cents per day will furnish sufficient food for proper sustenance. Add to this the cost of ordinary maintenance and it can be seen that adequate relief is twice cheaper than imprisonment.

"A typical police comment on the question, by Peter P. Walsh, Superintendent of Police of Pittsburgh, states that 'the unemployment situation has caused a noticeable increase in the number of arrests in the Pittsburgh district. There has been an increase in petty crimes, such as larceny, which should be laid at the door of unemployment and idleness. There will be further increase in this type of offense unless some means is taken to better living conditions of the unemployed.'

"F. D. Beary, Commissioner of Police of Allentown, says: 'We find that unemployment, bringing with it poverty and lack of food and clothing, has induced a certain added amount of stealing to meet these requirements. Foodstuff is being stolen from refrigerators on porches. Milk and foodstuff, particularly bread left by vendors early in the morning, has been picked up. Clothing has been stolen. Almost invariably the claim, when on trial, is the need for these articles.'

"The mental attitude of men arrested for these minor crimes increases the difficulty of prison administration. The Department of Welfare finds that parole violations are showing an increase, while recommendations for parole are decreasing, through inability to find work for prospective parolees.

"From a common-sense standpoint, to lower institutional expenses and at the same time halt the steadily mounting series of minor crimes, some form of im-
mediate relief is seen by the Department of Welfare as the only efficient method of dealing with the situation, until conditions improve to the extent that families can once again take up their own burdens.”

Articles of Interest—*The Penal System of Russia* by Sherwood Eddy (June, 1932), News Bulletin; *The Federal Prison Camp* (Ibid.); *The Detection of Lying* by John A. Larson (July, 1932), Police “13-13”; *A Bureau of Prosecution* by Charles DeLacy (Ibid.); *Address to University Graduates* by Richard C. Patterson (July, 1932), On Guard; *Evaluating the Results of Probation* by Bennet Mead, Published in mimeograph form by the Department of Justice; *Grand Jury’s Possibilities for General Investigations* by George H. Dession (May-June, 1932), The Panel; *New York Commission on Administration of Justice* by Raymond Moley (Ibid.); *The 1932 Probation Congress*, Anon. (June, 1932), Probation; *Legal Medicine in Europe and America* by Dr. John Rathbone Oliver (June, 1932), American Bar Association Journal; *The Report on Criminal Procedure* by Justin Miller (July, 1932), American Bar Association Journal; *Psychiatry in Zurich* by R. MacLachlan Franks, M.D. (April, 1932), Mental Health.