

1918

Notes and Abstracts

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NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

PSYCHOLOGY—LEGAL-MEDICINE

American Association of Clinical Psychologists.—The American Association of Clinical Psychologists was organized on the evening of December 28, 1917, at Pittsburgh, Pa. According to the Constitution tentatively adopted, pending the next annual meeting, the objects of the Association shall be:

1. To promote a mutual understanding and an esprit de corps among those working in the field of clinical psychology.
2. To aid in the establishment of definite standards of fitness for work in clinical psychology.
3. To standardize and improve mental examination methods.
4. To encourage research and the suitable publication of the results of research.

To be eligible for membership in this Association, a psychologist must, as a minimum requirement,

(1) Hold the Ph.D. degree in psychology (or in educational psychology), or its equivalent, and must, in addition,

(2) Have published, or prepared for publication, a contribution of value to the literature of clinical methods or psychological tests, or

(3) Have had practical experience in psychological examination, including at least 200 hours of actual practice.

From the numbers of those accepting will be appointed, by the temporary chairman, Dr. J. E. W. Wallin, a Committee on Final Draft of Constitution, and a Committee on Nomination of Officers. There will be no dues for the current year. The Committee on Constitution will formulate a plan for dues, to be voted upon as an article of the Constitution, at the next annual meeting.

California Mental Hygiene Society.—The activities of the California Society for Mental Hygiene are shown by the following committees, which are now energetically at work:

I. Committee on Public Meetings.

II. Committee on Mental Hygiene in National Defense.

This committee is at present engaged in trying to segregate feeble-minded girls who will be a menace if allowed to be at large in the neighborhood of the military camps.

III. Committee on the Commitment of the Insane.

Insane persons are actually sick. Why treat them as murderers and thieves before commitment to state hospitals?

IV. Committee on the Establishment of a State Psychopathic Hospital.

This committee is working for the establishment of a state hospital for the first care and observation of mental patients and the treatment of acute and immediately curable mental diseases.

V. Committee on the Study and Vocational Placement of Normal, Sub-normal and Super-normal Children.

Mental tests of children to determine those who are mental defectives; the cause of the poor work of those who are normal, but are retarded in their

school work; and to eliminate the waste of school time by the super-normal child. To make an investigation of the heredity, the neighborhood, and family conditions of those doing unsatisfactory work in school. To study and investigate the desirability of sterilization of sub-normal children working outside of institutions.

VI. Committee on the Advancement of the Medico-psychological Examination of Adult and Juvenile Delinquents and their Care and Treatment.

In view of the large per cent of feeble-minded and psychopathic persons found in prisons and reformatories among both juvenile and adults, it will be at once evident that those arrested in California should have such a medical and psychological examination, as is now being given in some eastern cities, before final commitment.

VII. Committee on the Establishment of County Branches of the California Society for Mental Hygiene.

This committee is working to establish affiliated branches in order to further the cause of mental hygiene in the state.

"Affiliated members: Any society or institution contributing not less than Five Dollars (\$5.00) annually to the Society shall be an affiliated member, its president having a vote."

VIII. Committee on the After-care of the Insane.

There are many patients who leave the state hospitals and go into the world without relatives or friends to care for them, or to provide proper employment in a safe environment.

IX. Committee on Mental Hygiene Clinics.

We certainly need to meet the mentally sick half way, as they have done, for example, in New York and Connecticut. To wait until these unfortunates get to an insane hospital makes the cure less probable and the process longer and more expensive.

X. Committee on Publicity.

XI. Proposed; A Committee on the Care and Treatment of Alcohol and Drug Users.—From August Vollmer, Chief of Police, Berkeley, Cal.

American Psychological Association's Activities in War Time.—Some of the work being undertaken by the American Psychological Association under the advice of the National Research Council shows the wide scope of the work of this committee, as:

- a. The psychological examination of recruits;
- b. The selection of men for tasks requiring special skill;
- c. The psychological problems of aviation, including examination of aviation recruits;
- d. The psychological problems of incapacity, especially those of shock, re-education and vocational training;
- e. The psychological problems of recreation in the army and navy;
- f. The psychological problems of military training and discipline;
- g. The problems of motivation in connection with military service;
- h. The problems of emotional stability, fear and self-control;
- i. The encouragement of neurological and psychiatric examination of U. S. T. C. members.

COURTS—LAWS

For the Employment of Convict Labor in Manufacture of War Supplies (65th Congress, 2nd Session; Senate Bill 3076. Introduced Dec. 4,

1917, by Senator Smith of Georgia).—To employ convict labor for the production of war supplies and to authorize their purchase by the Federal Government; to regulate the compensation and hours of labor and fix standards; to prohibit the purchase of war supplies manufactured by convicts under private contract; to limit the effect of interstate commerce between the state in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured, mined, or produced by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory; and to equip the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia; Leavenworth, Kansas; and McNeill Island, Washington; and the United States Army Prison and Disciplinary Barracks, and the United States Naval Prison, for the manufacture of supplies for the use of the Government, for the compensation of the prisoners for their labor, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when an emergency exists or when war is imminent, creating a demand for supplies which cannot easily be produced or supplied by privately owned or conducted factories not employing convict labor, the purchasing agents for the departments or bureaus charged with the buying of war or governmental supplies are hereby empowered, subject to the approval of the President, in addition to any method of purchase or procurement now authorized, to place an order for such supplies with the superintendent or other head of any federal, naval, military, state, county, or municipal governmental penal institution willing to undertake the manufacture, production, and delivery of such supplies.

The compensation to be paid for such supplies shall be fair and just, and shall, so far as possible, be the prevailing price for like commodities in the vicinity of the institution furnishing them. Compensation and hours of labor for inmates of federal, naval, military, District of Columbia, state, county, and municipal governmental institutions performing work shall be based upon the standard hours and wages prevailing in the vicinity in which the institution is located. The pro rata cost of maintaining the prisoner should be deducted from his compensation. The supplies manufactured by such institutions shall conform to the standards established by the bureau or department requiring said supplies.

SEC. 2. That the purchasing agents for the departments and bureaus charged with buying the material for the manufacture of war supplies for the United States Government shall not negotiate for the supplying of such materials with any private person or persons or companies using the labor of persons convicted of crime and incarcerated in a penal or correctional institution, nor shall the purchasing agent and departments charged with the buying of war or governmental supplies purchase the same from such persons or companies: *Provided*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined wholly or in part by convict labor, except paroled convicts, or in any prison or reformatory, transported into any state or territory of the United States or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage, except those disposed of by sale to the Federal Government, as above provided for, shall, upon arrival and delivery in such state or territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory to the same extent and in the same manner as though such goods, wares, and merchandise had been manufactured, produced, or mined in such state or territory, and shall

not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced in the original package or otherwise.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed, in his discretion, to establish, equip, maintain, and operate in the United States Army Prison and Disciplinary Barracks or its branches a factory or factories for the manufacture of equipment or supplies for the United States Government; that the Secretary of War is further authorized to employ the prisoners in the United States Army Prison and Disciplinary Barracks or its branches in the construction of military roads and highways and to make agreements for the use of the necessary machinery and the finding of available material and to supervise the work of county and state highway officials who may be charged with the development of the proposed roads: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be paid to the military prisoners compensation in accordance with section one and such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, to establish, equip, maintain, and operate in the United States naval prisons a factory or factories for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the United States Government. All expenditures in connection with erecting and equipping such factories, and providing sufficient working capital therefor, shall be charged in "general account, navy." The output of all factories shall be disposed of at current market prices, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy, or his authorized agent, and the proceeds of such sale shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of a fund to be known as the "navy prison fund." Annually a percentage to be determined by the Secretary of the Navy shall be transferred on the books of the Treasury Department from the credit of the navy prison fund to the credit of "general account of advances, navy," until "general account of advances, navy," shall have been reimbursed for all advances charged to it on account of navy prison factories. The expenses of operating and maintaining the aforesaid factory or factories shall be charged to the said navy prison fund: *Provided*, That any other expenses in connection with navy prisons and prisoners may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be charged to the navy prison fund whenever sufficient moneys therefor are available in said fund: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to employ naval prisoners in the construction of military roads and highways and to make agreements for the use of the necessary machinery and the finding of available material and to supervise county and state highway officials who may be charged with the development of roads and highways. All funds received on account of such work shall be credited to the navy prison fund: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be paid to naval prisoners compensation in accordance with section one, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, such compensation to be charged against the navy prison fund.

SEC. 5. That the Attorney General of the United States is authorized and directed to establish, equip, maintain, and operate at the United State Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, a factory or factories for the weaving of textiles and mail sacks and other similar mail-carrying equipment for the use of the United States Government; and at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth,

Kansas, a factory or factories for the manufacture of furniture and office equipment for the use of the United States Government, and at the United States Penitentiary, McNeill Island, Washington, a pulp and paper mill for the manufacture of print and other kinds of paper for the use of the United States Government. The factories shall not be so operated as to abolish any existing Government workshop or curtail the production within its present limits of any such Government workshop.

SEC. 6. That from and after July 1, 1919, articles so manufactured shall not be purchased from any source other than governmental for the United States Government or any department, bureau, or other agency thereof, unless the Attorney General or his authorized agent shall certify that the same cannot be furnished by such prison factory or factories, unless otherwise provided by law, and no claim shall be audited or paid without such certificate.

SEC. 7. That articles so manufactured shall be sold at the current market prices, as determined by the Attorney General or his authorized agent, and all moneys or reimbursements received from such sales shall be deposited to the credit of the respective working capital fund created by this act.

SEC. 8. That the Attorney General is authorized and empowered to provide for the payment to the inmates of such penitentiaries such pecuniary earnings, in accordance with section one, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. Such earnings shall be paid out of the working capital of the penitentiary in which prisoner is confined.

SEC. 9. That there is created for each United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia; Leavenworth, Kansas; and at McNeill Island, Washington, a fund to be known as the working capital, which fund shall be available for carrying on the industrial enterprises authorized herein, or which may be authorized hereafter by law to be carried on in said penitentiaries. The receipts from the sale of products or by-products of the said industries and the sale of condemned machinery or equipment shall be credited to the respective working capital funds and shall be available for appropriations by Congress annually for the purpose set forth in this act.

SEC. 10. That the said working capitals shall be disbursed under the direction of the Attorney General and shall be available for the purchase, repair, or replacement of machinery or equipment in order at least to maintain the efficiency of the plant, for the purpose of raw material or parts, for the employment of necessary civilian officers and employees at the penitentiary and in Washington, and for the repair and maintenance of buildings and equipment, and for all other necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. That the products of said industries shall not be disposed of except as provided in this act.

SEC. 12. That all laws and parts of laws to the extent that they are in conflict with this act are repealed.

SEC. 13. That whoever shall order, purchase, or cause convict-made goods to be transported in interstate commerce in contravention of the provisions of this law shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both, or for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned for not more than one year.

SEC. 14. That this act shall take effect immediately.

Traffic Court Report.—The first report of the Traffic Court of New York City has just been issued. The report covers that part of the year 1916, after June 14th, the date on which the court was established.

The Traffic Court is established in accordance with an amendment to the Inferior Courts Act of the City of New York permitting the establishment of special courts. This amendment was fathered by the Committee on Criminal Courts. The court has jurisdiction over violations of the State Highway Law, the Speed Ordinance and violation of other traffic ordinances and regulations.

There was an average of 53 cases per day in the 139 sessions that the court held. The total number of persons arraigned was 7,365. All were arraigned on summons excepting 225 who were summarily arrested and 15 who were brought in on warrants issued by the court, which shows clearly the value of the use of the summons. Six thousand four hundred and fifty-one, or 87.6 per cent, pleaded guilty. Of the 885 pleading not guilty, 216 were acquitted. Twenty-nine cases were pending December 31.

Ninety-seven per cent. of all arraigned were convicted. Sentence was suspended on 40 persons convicted, six-tenths of one per cent. of the entire number convicted. One hundred and seventeen were given prison sentences, the remainder comprising 97.7% of convictions, were fined.

The registration numbers of 4 owners of motor vehicles were suspended and the licences of 6 chauffeurs were revoked for operating motor vehicles while intoxicated. Of the 3,285 violations of the speed ordinance, 201 were second offenders and 24 were third offenders.

The court collected \$103,609 in fines. Six thousand nine hundred and seven persons were fined. Of this number, 6,128 paid their fines in court, 485 paid their fines after commitment, and 294 served sentences in default of payment of fines.

The report shows that the largest number of speed violations were on 5th Avenue and Riverside Drive.

In the appendix of the report will be found the laws and ordinances regulating speed and traffic of the City of New York. The report also gives the history of the speed ordinance. The court is presided over by City Magistrate Frederick B. House.—George E. Everson, New York City.

The Public Defender.—The growth of the Public Defender idea during the past few years throughout the United States is significant of the general awakening to the necessity of affording a "square deal" in the criminal courts to all classes of accused persons.

By legislative enactment or local provision, the office of Public Defender has been established in Los Angeles, Portland (Ore.), Omaha, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Norfolk, Atlanta, Hartford, Bridgeport, Columbus (O.), Houston, Evansville, Denver and Wilmington (N. C.).

Public Defender Bills are pending or will be introduced in numerous state legislatures, and vigorous movements supported by leading citizens have been launched in many of our large cities looking towards the creation of this new office.

In New York City, "The Voluntary Defenders' Committee," organized and financed by a group of public-spirited individuals, is furnishing paid counsel to indigents accused of crime. While this plan is fundamentally unsound, in that it substitutes charity for justice—and is a private instead of a public function—

it is an eloquent tribute to the force of the Public Defender sentiment and is unquestionably a step in the evolution towards public defense.

All of these various activities prove conclusively that the time is past when the Public Defender movement can be regarded as the hobby of so-called "sentimental reformers." Modern society is recognizing the fact—as did many older civilizations—that accused persons are legally entitled to a proper and adequate defense. The state must safeguard innocence as well as punish guilt. Otherwise our highly prized "presumption of innocence" is a meaningless phrase.

The rapidly increasing sentiment for a real "equality before the law" cannot be ignored. The Public Defender idea is sanctioned by precedent and experience in this and other countries. It is justified both from the standpoint of efficiency and economy. A proper and just administration of the criminal law requires the adoption universally of this essentially humane proposal. An enlightened and progressive public will demand the same rights for the poor man accused of crime as are given to those more fortunately situated.—Mayer C. Goldman of the New York City Bar.

PAROLE—PROBATION

Adult Probation: Ten Years' Experience in Indiana.—Ten years' statistics on the operation of the probation law are now available, the law having been in force since April 1, 1907.

Judges of the several circuit and criminal courts are authorized by this law to suspend the sentence of persons convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who have pleaded guilty to such a charge, except for the crimes of murder, arson, rape, treason and kidnapping. The statute is based on the assumption that it is possible to reclaim many law-breakers without fixing upon them the stigma of prison life.

So far as this law applies to misdemeanants, there are no available statistics of results. When the sentence is to one of the state prisons or the reformatory, however, the probationed offender is thereafter in the legal custody and control of the institution to which he would have been sent, and is subject to the rules and regulations governing paroled prisoners, including supervision by its parole officers. Of this class the institutions named keep accurate records.

In the ten years the law has been in operation sentence was suspended in the case of 2,104 men and 59 women, 662 of whom otherwise would have had to go to the state prison, 1,442 to the reformatory, and 59 to the woman's prison, a total of 2,163. The law provides that if these persons on probation violate their probation, the original sentence shall be carried out. This was done in the case of 267 prisoners, while 406 others who were delinquent had not been apprehended up to the close of the fiscal year. These 673 constituted 31.1 per cent of the whole number placed on probation. The percentage of violations reported from the different institutions was as follows: The state prison, 25.52; the reformatory, 33.76; the woman's prison, 30.57. Of the remaining 1,490, 15 died, 204 were under supervision April 1, 1917, 1,266 had been discharged, and 5 had been pardoned by the Governor.

The reports from the state prison show that of the 662 whose sentence to that institution had been suspended, 70 were reporting at the close of the year, 4 had died and 419 had been discharged. There were 169 delinquents, of whom 75 were apprehended and taken to prison.

The reformatory reports 1,442 men placed under its supervision, 129 of

whom were reporting at the close of the year, 7 had died, 815 had been discharged and 486 were delinquent. One hundred and eighty-three of these delinquent men had been sent to the reformatory.

From the woman's prison the reports indicate 59 women under supervision, of whom 5 were reporting at the close of the year, 32 had been discharged and 18 were delinquent, 9 of the latter having been taken to prison.

Operations of Suspended Sentence Lay April 1, 1907, to April 1, 1917.

	State Prison	Reform- atory	Woman's Prison	Total
Discharged	419	815	32	1,266
Pardoned by Governor.....	..	5	..	5
Committed for violation.....	75	183	9	267
Delinquent	94	303	9	406
Died	4	7	4	15
Awaiting employment
Reporting	70	129	5	204
Total	662	1,442	59	2,163
Percentage of violations.....	25.6	33.7	30.5	31.1

AMOS W. BUTLER,

Secy., Commission on Charities and Correction, Indianapolis.

Examination for Chief Probation Officer in the Juvenile Court of Cook County, Illinois.—On January 22, 1918, the written portion of a competitive examination of candidates for the office of Chief Juvenile Probation Officer for Cook County, Illinois, was held in Chicago. This office does not come under the provisions of the Civil Service Law in that state. The Circuit Court judges in the county, one of whom is the Juvenile Court judge, are authorized by law to make the appointment. When Mr. Joel Hunter recently resigned as Chief Probation Officer the judges followed a precedent that had been set several years ago when Mr. Hunter began his eminently successful career; they agreed to leave it in the hands of the Juvenile Court Judge, the Hon. Victor P. Arnold, to make the appointment in whatsoever manner he himself might choose. Judge Arnold thereupon invited a group of citizens of the county to constitute a committee to hold an examination after the manner of a civil service commission. This committee was given full authority by the judge to fix a time for the proposed examination, to advertise it and to proceed in all matters according to their own judgment. He, on his part, said that he would appoint whomsoever the committee should place at the head of the list.

The following are the names of the members of the committee who conducted the examination:

Robert H. Gault, Northwestern University.

Amelia Sears, Civic Director, Woman's City Club, Chicago.

Dr. Herman M. Adler, Director of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute, Chicago, and Criminologist for the State of Illinois.

Each of these committeemen by previous agreement prepared a list of questions independently in advance of the written examination, and on the morning of the 22nd they selected from the three groups the questions as printed below, which were adopted for the written examination.

The papers were read by each committeeman. The answer to each suc-

cessive question was read in all the papers before passing on to the next. Each reader kept his own private grade on the scale of 100 for each answer. Occasionally they stopped to compare records and to re-read only in those cases in which there was a wide variation in judgment. These cases were surprisingly rare. The judgments of the three readers were almost parallel throughout and the simple average of their reports furnished the final grade on the written portion of the examination.

The committee read the experience papers of only those who had made 60 points or more in the written examination. Up to this point the identity of the contestants was completely hidden from the committee.

There were twenty-nine contestants. Of these, six made sixty or more points in the written part. Their experience papers were read and scored by the members of the committee independently according to the scheme of weights printed below, and on January 26 they appeared for oral examination. In this portion of the test the examiners sought to evaluate the candidate's mental alertness, accuracy in statement, breadth of vision, maturity, emotional control and force. Some of these qualities, of course, had already been indicated in the written examination.

From the beginning of the written work to the end of the oral examination the test was, in the judgment of the committee, very exacting. All who attempted to meet it deserve commendation and the six who came through to the end have accomplished something that is worthy in high measure.

The following named persons were certified to Judge Arnold in the order of their standing:

Wilfrid S. Reynolds, Superintendent Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

Joseph L. Moss, Acting Chief Juvenile Probation Officer in Cook County, Illinois.

George B. Masslich, School Principal, Chicago.

Helen M. Jewell, Assistant Juvenile Probation Officer, Cook County, Illinois.

Irene Kawin, Assistant Juvenile Probation Officer, Cook County, Illinois.

A. E. Webster, Assistant Superintendent Juvenile Protective Association, Chicago.

Mr. Reynolds has been tendered the appointment and he is expected soon to make his decision known.

Following is the list of questions that were used in the examination and the scheme of credits allowed for experience and education:

FIRST PART—EXPERIENCE AND EDUCATION

1. Are you a citizen of the United States?
2. What is the date, day, month and year of your birth?
3. Are you married?
4. Are you in good health?
5. Have you any defects in sight, hearing, speech or limb, or any other physical infirmity? If so, what is its nature?
6. Were you ever discharged from the service of any town, city, county, park, district, or state, or from the federal service under a Civil Service Law? If so, when and where and for what reason?
7. Are you employed at present and, if so, in what capacity? Give names of employer.

8. Describe in detail your employment during the last ten years. Give length of service and salary in each case. Give the name and addresses of your successive employers or supervisors in office.
9. State what experience or special training you have had which you believe has fitted you for this position and give briefly the amount and nature of such experience or special training, with names of employers.
10. Where and when did you attend high school or equivalent?
11. What was the nature of your course? (Scientific, or what not.)
12. What schools above high school grade have you attended? When and for how long a period?
13. What academic degrees, if any, have you received?
14. If you left any school before completing your course, give reason therefor.
15. In what studies did you do your best work?
16. Have you made any contribution to professional literature? If so, give titles, dates, and place of publication.
17. What special lecture courses have you given, if any? Where and when?

SECOND PART

- 1—State the enlightened features of child care in other progressive states by which the practice in Illinois might profit.
- 2—(a) Describe what in your opinion would be an ideal organization and management of a Juvenile Detention Home.
(b) State specifically how far this ideal can be met in Chicago.
- 3—(a) Outline a plan by which the maximum of effective co-operation may be secured between a city board of education and the juvenile court.
(b) What special facilities does the City of Chicago offer in this direction?
(c) Cite any experimental evidence with which you are familiar that bears in any way upon the relationship of education and delinquency.
- 4—(a) State what reports you would require from the Probation Officers serving under you.
(b) How would you verify these reports?
(c) How would you estimate the relative efficiency of your officers?
- 5—(a) On January 22, 1916, Leon Trotsky was committed as a dependent child by the Juvenile Court of _____ County to a manual training school. Today, January 22, 1918, he is just 6 years old. The superintendent of the school asks you, as chief probation officer, to have an investigation made to determine if any other plan is possible for the child. The superintendent states that no one has visited Leon since his commitment two years ago, and Leon can give no information concerning his father or relatives whatsoever. The Juvenile Court of _____ has the following record: "Jan. 22, 1916, Mr. Ivan Trotsky, in court, stated his wife died two years ago (1914); that he has a younger son, Ivan, who is cared for by an aunt. He, himself, just out of the hospital and cannot support this boy. Boy committed to manual training school."
(b) What clues are contained in the above?
(c) Develop the steps of the investigation in detail.

- (b) Recite minutely the instructions you would give an inexperienced officer to aid him in conducting an investigation in the following:

Miss Brown, teacher in _____ school, reports that Mary Leopold entered the school on transfer from Detroit, Michigan, a few months ago. At first she seemed a normal little girl, but latterly she has been difficult to control, comes to school late, and in an unkempt condition, is listless and indifferent about her work, and appears constantly unhappy. The teacher talked with the mother, but got no satisfaction. She states that she understands Mary has a stepfather.

- (c) The Infant Welfare nurse is discouraged over the following situation, and comes to the Probation Department for assistance.

What action should be taken?

Baby Duncan, age 18 months, is in a precarious condition because of improper feeding. His mother died a few months ago. His father works and pays his own and the baby's board to the grandmother, with whom they live. The grandmother takes great pains in her care of the baby, but is worried because she cannot procure the diet prescribed by the physician and nurse. She states the father will not provide the additional money necessary though she has asked him to do so repeatedly.

- (d) Discuss the following:

A girl of 16 is apprehended by the police for stealing a silk waist valued at \$15.00 and a pair of baby shoes valued at \$1.25. The police know the family and report that the father was a drunkard who disappeared four years previously. The mother is working in a laundry. There are four younger children, aged 14, 12, 8 and 6. No previous delinquency reported for the oldest girl, who denied having taken the articles, but later told the police that she had also taken a silver mesh bag valued at \$25.00, and had given it to a neighbor whom she didn't know well, but liked, "because she said, 'Good morning' to her with a pleasant smile."

- 6—(a) Discuss the following cases:

- (a) Four boys, not related, were apprehended by the police for stealing rubber shoes valued at \$150.00 from a box car on the railroad. One boy, 15 years, two are 13 years, and one is 12 years old. The oldest has been in court twice before on a similar charge. The 12-year-old boy was in court five years before, because the father has deserted and the mother was given a pension.
- (b) A girl, aged 16, foreign birth, is found by a representative of the Associated Charities, living with her mother, who speaks no English and keeps a rooming house for laborers. The home consists of three rooms. There are seven boarders. The girl gives an account of immoral relations with two of the boarders. She has had two years of school, leaving the fifth grade at the age of 14. One of the boarders involved desires to marry the girl.
- (c) A family consisting of parents and five children is found by the police living in a abandoned shack, containing one room. The father is alcoholic and has no regular employment. The mother goes out to scrub. The children are aged 11, 9, 5 and 4, respectively. The

oldest child, a boy, has been absent without excuse from school for three months. He is in the third grade. The second child, a girl, is in the second grade.

- 7—(a) Write a historical note on the development of Juvenile Court legislation in the United States.
- (b) What seems to you to be the fundamental principles underlying this legislation?
- (c) How, in your judgment, should these principles affect future legislation in this or other states?
- 8—Outline what seems to you to be a workable plan for the centralization of private philanthropic welfare agencies in a city like Chicago.
- 9—Prepare for use in an annual report of the Juvenile Court the framework of a statistical table that will show in the aggregate and proportionately the number of children arraigned in the court either for the first time or with previous court records on the charge of juvenile delinquency, and in the various special proceedings.
- 10—(a) Enumerate the public and private agencies with which you, as chief probation officer, would expect to co-operate, and on which you would depend for the efficient care of the wards of the court.
- (b) What functions now performed by private agencies in your judgment should be entrusted to public agencies such as the Juvenile Court?
- (c) What functions, now performed by the Juvenile Court, should in your judgment be entrusted to other agencies?
- (d) Defend your answer in each case.

A—DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHTS FOR EXPERIENCE AND EDUCATION, 100 POINTS

	<i>Points</i>
Maximum of weights for experience.....	60
Experience in all phases of juvenile probation work, maximum aggregating.	60
Experience in all phases of adult probation or parole work, maximum aggregating	36
Experience in all phases of police work, maximum aggregating.....	30
Experience in all phases of case working, social welfare organizations, in addition to the above, maximum aggregating.....	36
Experience in social investigations (surveys, etc.), maximum aggregating..	36

(It is anticipated that candidates will offer experience in the above-named fields in various capacities, such as: Field Officer, Clerical Assistant, Department Head, General Supervisor or Superintendent. Among these types of experience, the total of 60 points that may be gained by experience in Juvenile Probation, for example, will be distributed as follows: Field Officer, maximum 15 points; Clerical Assistant, maximum 15 points; Department Head, maximum 21 points; General Supervisor, Superintendent or Chief, maximum 21 points. For corresponding experience in adult probation or parole work, 6/10 of these weights will be allowed; for corresponding experience in police work, 5/10 of these weights will be allowed; for corresponding experience in other case working, social welfare organizations, 9/10 of these weights will be allowed; for corresponding experience in social investigation surveys, etc., 6/10 of these weights will be allowed.)

	<i>Points</i>
Experience in the educational profession, public or private grade school teaching, maximum aggregating.....	4
Public or private high school or equivalent, maximum aggregating.....	5
Public or private college, maximum aggregating.....	4
Public or private university, maximum aggregating.....	4
Public or private technical schools, maximum aggregating.....	4
Principalship of such institutions as those named above, maximum aggregating	30
For teaching the principles of social welfare work in a recognized school of civics and philanthropy, or of practical sociology, maximum aggregating	20
Instruction or direction of boys' and girls' activities (including organized play, in parks, playgrounds, gymnasiums, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and kindred organizations), maximum aggregating.....	12

B—DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHTS ALLOWED FOR EDUCATION AND FOR LITERARY PRODUCTION

	<i>Points</i>
Maximum weight for education.....	40
For general education above high school grade:	
College, maximum aggregating	8
Special education, post-graduate university studies in suitable fields, maximum aggregating	8
Schools of civics and philanthropy, or practical sociology, maximum aggregating	20
Schools of theology, maximum aggregating.....	2
Schools of medicine, maximum aggregating.. ..	4
Schools of law, maximum aggregating.....	4
Other professional schools, maximum aggregating.....	2
Foreign languages, maximum aggregating.....	2
Contributions to professional literature (bulletins, reports, professional journals, books and pamphlets), maximum aggregating.....	20

R. H. G.

Twenty Years' Experience Under the Indeterminate Sentence Law.—

Twenty years ago the General Assembly of Indiana enacted an indeterminate sentence and parole law. Somewhat doubtfully received at first, it quickly established itself as an exceedingly important part of the state's correctional system, and no one now would think of returning to the old system of definite sentences. It has been upheld by the Supreme Court, it has the support of public sentiment, and those who have charge of its administration firmly believe in it.

The law applies to men over sixteen years of age and women over eighteen, convicted of felony, with the exception of those found guilty of treason, murder in the first or second degrees, or rape upon a child under twelve years of age, and those convicted of felony for the third time (habitual criminals).

Careful account has been kept of the law's operations. Reports are made every six months to the Board of State Charities by the institutions concerned—the State Prison, Indiana Reformatory and Indiana Woman's Prison. The records show that in the past twenty years 10,933 persons have been released by the parole boards.

The reformatory paroled 6,345 men. Of this number 3,905 having made

good reports for the required length of time after their release, never less than a year, were given their final discharge. In the cases of 299, the maximum of the term for which they were sentenced expired while they were on parole and they were no longer held under supervision. Ninety-five died; 416 were reporting at the close of the fiscal year. This leaves 1,630 to be accounted for. They were the delinquent ones. All of them, constituting 25.68 per cent of the whole number paroled, violated their paroles. The management apprehended 878 of them and returned them to the institution. The remaining 752 delinquents are at large.

Equally interesting statistics are reported from the state prison. Of 4,288 men paroled, 2,530 served their parole period and were discharged; 141 whose terms expired while they were on parole were released from supervision; 67 died; 381 were reporting at the close of the year. The remaining 1,169, or 25.43 per cent, were delinquent. Of these, 790 have been returned to the prison; 379 are at large.

At the woman's prison the parole law did not become operative until 1899. Three hundred women have been released under its provisions. One hundred fifty-nine of these served their parole and were discharged; 26 others were discharged because of the expiration of their sentences during the parole period; 9 died, and 18 were reporting at the close of the year. The delinquents number 88, or 29.33 per cent. Forty-nine of these have been returned to the prison, the other 39 are at large.

Altogether but 2,887 of the 10,933 prisoners paroled, or 26.42 per cent, proved unsatisfactory. It is to be expected that some of these delinquent cases will succeed in their efforts to escape arrest, but it is gratifying to know that the ratio of these to the whole number paroled is small—about one in nine.

A careful record of the earnings and expenses of these paroled prisoners is kept. The reports show an aggregate of \$3,032,622.44 earned, in addition to which many received board, lodging and laundry. Personal expenses amounting to \$2,464,847.69 were reported, leaving a balance on hand of \$567,774.75, an average saving of \$51.93 each. It speaks well for the economic value of the law that these men and women, instead of being maintained in prison at public expense, proved themselves capable of obeying the law and earning their own living.

The Following is the Statement in Detail of the Operation of the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Law from April 1, 1897, to April 1, 1917.

	State Prison	Reform- atory	Woman's Prison	Total
Number granted discharge.....	2,530	3,905	159	6,594
Number whose sentences expired during parole period.....	141	299	26	466
Number who died while on parole..	67	95	9	171
Number returned for violation.....	790	878	49	1,717
Number delinquent and at large....	379	752	39	1,170
Number reporting	381	416	18	815
Total	4,288	6,345	300	10,933
Percentage of unsatisfactory cases..	25.43	25.68	29.33	26.42

Earnings of prisoners on parole	\$1,210,558.70	\$1,816,121.88	\$5,941.86	\$3,032,622.44
Expense of prisoners on parole	941,855.30	1,519,957.46	3,034.93	2,464,847.69
Balance on hand.....	\$ 268,703.40	\$ 296,164.42	\$2,906.93	\$ 567,774.75

AMOS W. BUTLER, *Indianapolis.*

MISCELLANEOUS

Committees of the Institute Appointed for 1917-1918.

Committee "A"—Insanity and Criminal Responsibility.

Edwin R. Keedy, Chairman, University of Pennsylvania Law School, 3400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Orrin N. Carter, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, 1022 Court House, Chicago, Illinois.

Adolph Meyer, Phipps Psychopathic Hospital, John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

William E. Mikell, Dean of University of Pennsylvania Law School, 3400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Morton Prince, of Tufts Medical School, 458 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

William A. White, Government Hospital for Insane, Washington, D. C.

Harold N. Moyer, Chicago Medical Society, 105 State St., Chicago, Ill.

Committee "B"—Probation and Suspended Sentence.

Herbert C. Parsons, Chairman, Secretary Commission on Probation, Boston, Mass.

Arthur W. Towne, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 105 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, New York.

Wilfred Bolster, Municipal Court, Boston, Mass.

Homer Folks, Yonkers, New York.

John W. Houston, Chief Probation Officer, County Building, Chicago, Ill.

James A. Webb, Superior Court, New Haven, Connecticut.

E. Z. Hackney, Probation Officer, Court of Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. C. Backus, Municipal Court, Milwaukee, Wis.

Committee "C"—Classification and Definition of Crime.

Ernst Freund, Chairman, University of Chicago Law School, Chicago, Ill.

Eugene A. Gilmore, University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, Wis.

Robert W. Millar, Northwestern University Law School, 31 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Nathan William MacChesney, President Illinois State Bar Association, 30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

Samuel K. Dennis, United States District Attorney, Baltimore, Md.

Committee "D"—Modernization of Criminal Procedure.

Robert W. Millar, Chairman, Northwestern University Law School, 31 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Edwin R. Keedy, University of Pennsylvania Law School, 3400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

William E. Mikell, University of Pennsylvania Law School, 3400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Quincy A. Myers, former Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Indiana, Fletcher-American National Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Joseph P. Rogers, Court of Common Pleas No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.

William H. McHenry, Ninth Judicial District Court, Des Moines, Iowa.

E. Ray Stevens, Ninth Judicial Circuit Court, Madison, Wis.

Lawrence Vejler, Secretary of Committee on Criminal Courts of the Charity Organization Society, 105 E. 22nd St., New York City.

Robert J. Wilkins, King's County Children's Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles C. Nott, Judge Court of General Sessions, New York, N. Y.

Edward Lindsey, Pennsylvania Bar, Warren, Pa.

Committee "E"—Crime and Immigration.

Miss Kate Claghorn, Chairman, School of Philanthropy, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.

Robert Ferrari, of New York Bar, 2 Rector St., New York City.

Edward A. Ross, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Bernard Glueck, Government Hospital for Insane, Washington, D. C.

Raymond B. Fosdick, Bureau of Social Hygiene, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Miss Grace Abbot, 920 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Committee "G"—Drugs and Crime.

Francis Fisher Kane, Chairman, United States District Attorney, Post Office Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert J. Sterrett, Assistant Federal District Attorney, Post Office Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. C. Stevens, Psychopathic Laboratory, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

L. L. Stanley, Resident Physician, State Prison, San Quentin, Cal.

Dr. John Marshall, University of Pennsylvania, Med., Philadelphia, Pa.

Albert J. Weber, Manhattan Club, Madison Square, New York City.

Committee III—Publications.

Robert H. Gault, Chairman, Northwestern University, 31 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Joel D. Hunter, Secretary, State Charities and Corrections Commission, San Francisco, Cal.

Robert W. Millar, Northwestern University School of Law, 31 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

J. H. Wigmore, Northwestern University School of Law, 31 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Frederic B. Crossley, Northwestern University, 31 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

H. C. Stevens, Psychopathic Laboratory, University of Chicago.

Committee on Translation of Treatises on Criminal Law.

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Ernst Freund, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Edward Lindsey, of Pennsylvania Bar, Warren, Pennsylvania.

W. W. Smithers, Comparative Law Bureau, 1100 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Indeterminate Sentence Release on Parole and Pardon.

Edward Lindsey, Chairman, of Pennsylvania Bar, Warren, Pa.
Frank L. Randall, State House, Boston, Mass.
Edwin M. Abbott, of Pennsylvania Bar, 1028 Land Title Building,
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Edith Abbott, School of Civics and Philanthropy, Chicago, Ill.

Committee on Criminal Statistics.

Louis N. Robinson, Chairman, Swathmore College, Swathmore, Pa.
John Koren, Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.
Robert E. Chaddock, Columbia University, New York City, N. Y.
Edith Abbott, School of Civics and Philanthropy, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Annie Hinrichsen, Secretary, Commission on Public Welfare,
Springfield, Ill.

Committee on Teaching of Criminalistics in Universities and Colleges.

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W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
Professor A. J. Todd, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Dr. H. C. Stevens, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Professor J. D. Miner, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Professor Edwin R. Keedy, University of Pennsylvania Law School,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Professor Charles Ellwood, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Committee on Public Defender.

William Embree, Chairman, 57 Center St., New York City.
Harry E. Smoot, 30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Walter J. Wood, Los Angeles, Cal.
Robert O. Harris, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.
Lindley Spender, Baltimore, Md.
Owen J. Roberts, Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thirteenth Annual Report, National Child Labor Committee.—Both good and bad records for child welfare legislation were established by the various states in 1916-1917, according to the November Child Labor Bulletin containing the Thirteenth Annual Report of the general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee. Among the states which weakened their laws were four (Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont) which gave to some official or commission the power to relax the child labor law of the state during the war, and two states (New York and California) which authorized a similar relaxation of their compulsory education laws. Among the eleven states which strengthened their child labor laws are Delaware, Illinois, Kansas and Texas where entirely new laws were enacted and Wisconsin which added domestic service to the list of occupations for which work permits are required. Compulsory education laws were improved in six states and mothers' pension laws were enacted for the first time in Arkansas, Delaware, Maine and Texas, and amended in 10 other states, making a total of 34 states which now have mothers' pension laws.