

1919

Notes and Abstracts

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NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

ANTHROPOLOGY—PSYCHOLOGY—LEGAL MEDICINE

Sterilization Studies of the Committee on Cacogenic Control.—At a meeting of the Council of the Eugenics Research Association on March 19, a vote was extended to the "Committee to Study and to Report on the Best Practical Means to Cut off the Defective Germ-Plasm of the American Population," which was formerly associated with the Eugenics Section of the American Breeders' Association, to assume the new title "Committee on Cacogenic Control," and as such to become affiliated with the Eugenics Research Association, the committee to remain under the chairmanship of Mr. Bleecker Van Wagenen. This invitation was duly accepted by the chairman, and the committee has again taken up its studies. At present it is engaged in collecting and analyzing data concerning the working out of the several eugenical sterilization laws including those enacted since the committee's last report in February, 1914.

The following is a complete roster of the state laws bearing upon eugenical sterilization:

1. Indiana, approved March 9, 1907.
2. Washington, approved March 22, 1909.
3. California, approved April 26, 1909.
4. Connecticut, approved August 12, 1909.
5. Nevada, approved March 17, 1911.
6. Iowa, approved April 10, 1911.
7. New Jersey, approved April 21, 1918.
8. New York, approved April 16, 1912.
9. North Dakota, approved March 13, 1918.
10. Michigan, approved April 1, 1913.
11. Iowa, approved April 19, 1913.
12. California, approved June 13, 1913.
13. Kansas, returned unsigned by Governor, March 14, 1913, and became a law without his signature.
14. Wisconsin, approved July 30, 1913.
15. Iowa, effective July 4, 1915.
16. Nebraska, effective without the Governor's signature, July 8, 1915.
17. Oregon, effective May 21, 1917.
18. Kansas, effective May 26, 1917.
19. South Dakota, effective July 1, 1917.
20. California, effective July 26, 1917.
21. California, effective July 31, 1917.

In Washington and Nevada the law is purely punitive, but being applied only to rapists is considered eugenical in its effect. In all the other states the law is either eugenical and therapeutic, or purely eugenical in its motives.

In the past, laws have been vetoed by the governors of Pennsylvania (1905), Oregon (1909), Vermont (1913) and Nebraska (1913).

In six states the statute has been before the courts. In Washington (1912) it was held constitutional. In Nevada the case is still pending. In New

Jersey (1913) it was declared to constitute "class legislation," by applying only to individuals within state institutions and not to the members of the same natural class in the population at large. In Iowa the Federal District Court (1914) declared the statute to constitute a "bill of attainder." Following this decision, Iowa repealed her (1913) law, and enacted a new one (1915) which applies only to Hospitals for the Insane, and which in each case requires the consent of the patient's family. The New York statute, which was copied after that of New Jersey, was held (1918) by the court to constitute "class legislation." In Michigan the court, following the decisions found in New Jersey and New York, declared (1918) the law to constitute "class legislation."

In reading the several decisions it is clear that if the statute provided for the sterilization of all persons within the state who present a certain constitutional condition it would be very apt to stand the scrutiny of the courts so far as "class legislation" is concerned, even though only a single type of degeneracy be subjected to the operation.

Iowa has enacted three laws on the subject. In Oregon the proposed legislation of 1909 was vetoed, but reached the statute books in 1913, was vetoed in 1913, but reënacted in the same year. Finally (1917) a new statute following quite closely the model law of the Committee on Cacogenic Control was enacted. In Nebraska the proposed law was vetoed in 1913, but reënacted in 1915. The California statute of 1909 applied to insane, feeble-minded, and criminal classes. The later statutes have confined the law to the insane and feeble-minded, and have extended it to new institutions for these classes.

As to the working out of these statutes, up to March 1, 1918, California had performed 1,077 operations; Connecticut, 12; Indiana, 118; Iowa, 67; Kansas, 3; Michigan, 0; Oregon, 17; Nebraska, 25; Nevada, 0; New Jersey, 0; New York, 9; North Dakota, 32; South Dakota, 0; Washington 1; Wisconsin, 61. Total, 1422.—From *Eugenical News*, May, 1918.

Wisconsin Eugenics Laws.—The "eugenic law relating to marriage" of Wisconsin was passed hurriedly in 1913, was so poorly worded as to lead to much discussion and thus resulted in wide education of the citizens regarding the nature and purpose of the law. In 1917 it was revised in the light of experience. Dr. M. F. Guyer, reviewing this legislation (*Amer. Jour. Obstetrics*, vol. 77, pp. 485-492), says that "there can be no doubt that, in general, public opinion in Wisconsin is strongly in favor" of the measure embodied in the law. The State Health Officer, "the one person who knows in greatest detail how that law is working out . . . feels very well satisfied with the measure and is convinced that it is accomplishing much good. It has already prevented the marriage of a considerable number of people infected with venereal disease in a communicable form. . . . Opposition has about disappeared" and only occasional applicants for a marriage license resent it." Even men from other states, contemplating marriage, have made application to the Wisconsin State Health Officer for examination." Undoubted education of the public in regard to the dangers to meet which the law was passed "is one of the chief benefits of the law." There is still considerable difference of opinion in regard to the value of the law requiring physicians to report all cases of venereal disease in the communicable stage treated by them.

Dr. Guyer then gives the text of the law authorizing the sterilization of criminals, insane, feeble-minded and epileptic individuals, which was passed

during 1913. "The State Board of Control is proceeding with great caution in exercising the authority granted it by the legislature in this statute. . . . The operation of vasectomy was performed upon twenty-two males during the months of July and August, 1915, and that of salpingectomy upon thirty-five females during the summer of 1916. Up to date about one hundred feeble-minded individuals have been so treated, of whom some sixty were women. All such patients have made speedy recovery and no bad physical effects have resulted. All are being kept under observation and reports are being made to the State Board of Control from time to time. No serious opposition to the operation for sterilization has been encountered. On the contrary, some of the more intelligent parents of the patients have favored it."—From *Eugenical News*, May, 1918.

Protecting You from the Criminal and Protecting the Criminal from Himself.—One of the strongest advocates of the plan to establish a Psychopathic Hospital in California is Chief of Police August Vollmer of Berkeley.

A bill will be introduced in the 1919 session of the California Legislature to provide a Psychopathic Hospital, and in support of this proposed legislation Chief Vollmer has written the following appeal:

It would be difficult to picture a more unjust method of dealing with our delinquents than the one now in vogue.

Gross injustice to prisoners is common, due to lack of understanding fundamental causes of prisoner misconduct.

All types are permitted to associate in our penal institutions, with disastrous results to both transgressors and society.

No thought is given to factors responsible for the individual's criminal act—whether caused by physical or mental disorder or committed by a victim of circumstances.

The real purpose of our criminal courts and entire penal system is to prevent crime; and yet how impossible the task unless we consider all the causes of crime.

Medicine now deals with the causes rather than the effects of diseases and plagues. To prevent malaria and yellow fever the breeding places of the mosquito are removed; typhoid danger is minimized by fly control and proper sanitation; rats are exterminated to destroy the fleas which in turn cause plagues; and fresh air, sunshine and wholesome food have reduced the death rate from white plague. That the principle involved should be applied to the prevention of crime can not be denied by any one who believes in crime prevention.

Careful study of small groups in this and other countries has resulted in such success that the need of universal study of delinquency and its causes is apparent.

Investigation of youthful "repeaters" in Chicago by Dr. William Healy proved that the factors responsible for delinquency are more numerous than we ever believed possible and to a large extent subject to control.

A thorough psychiatric, neurological, psychological, serological and medical examination supplemented by sociological investigation by field workers should be conducted in the case of every delinquent. With the results of these investigations before him every judge should be able to act intelligently and protect the rights of the individual and society as well.

All offenders do not commit crimes because of some inherent weakness or defect, but we are entitled to a reasonable suspicion that lack of inhibition may be due to mental or physical causes. All authorities agree that feeble-mindedness, epilepsy and mental diseases are crime factors, but they are not agreed as to the particular part each plays.

Morons provide one of the serious problems in handling criminal classes. Dr. H. H. Goddard estimates that 25 per cent of the criminal population are morons who because of mental weaknesses are not reformable and are a constant menace to society. Unable to hold positions they must steal or starve.

Investigations have shown that more than 50 per cent of the women detained for sexual offenses are feeble-minded.

Is it not better to determine by psychological examination which of our criminals are morons and cause them to be placed in institutions with their own kind for an indefinite period? Here they would be understood and only required to do what they were capable of understanding. These persons get along well when segregated under proper supervision and could be taught to do simple things at less cost to the State than if permitted to run at large. Permanent segregation lessens their opportunity to beget their kind.

One other group more difficult to recognize and handle is composed of psychopaths, who are individuals suffering from some form of mental disease. Their abnormal conduct is commonly defined by the layman as "Deliberate viciousness," but they are in fact in need of medical attention. Some respond rapidly to treatment. Others need prolonged attention and still others are incurable and should be confined in an institution.

Epilepsy contributes to delinquent tendencies. Murders accompanied by brutality or mutilation, sex offenses and violent assaults characterize the epileptics.

The public should not criticize too harshly the police, probation, penal and parole systems because of their failure to prevent crime, but there is no excuse for continuing our present methods of dealing with offenders in view of the information at hand.

Every effort should be made to classify the many types that are constantly filling our institutions, and treat them humanely and intelligently. Why send to prison men and women who are merely victims of atrocious environment, who need only a friendly hand and an opportunity to make good? Why confine for a definite period the person suffering from some mental or physical defect and then return him to society with the same criminal tendencies which caused him to commit his first crime? It would be just as sensible to sentence a tubercular patient to serve one week in a hospital. Why release from custody the delinquent who under no circumstances or in any kind of environment will be anything else but a criminal?

The need of a PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL in every municipality with a population of 100,000 or more is apparent to all who have given the matter serious thought. The PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL for smaller communities may be identified with the county hospital and should be affiliated with a medical school wherever one exists. If connected with the county hospital, it should be separate and apart from the wards, to prevent the contact of psychopathic patients with other patients.

What opportunity for an adequate estimate of an accused person is afforded a judge today? How much can he determine about a prisoner whom he has never seen and whose behavior in the few brief hours the justice does observe him in court will assuredly be artificial and assumed?

The *psychopathic hospital* would offer the judge in whose hands a man's life and liberty are to lie the opportunity of learning his physical and mental condition with the needed degree of accuracy. It could confer the same opportunity upon the probation and police officers and upon district attorneys. It would, in short, be one more aid towards a scientific, practicable and just disposition of the problems of crime and the criminal.—Issued by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, San Francisco, Cal.

A Social and Psychiatric Survey of an Industrial Plant.—[The following is the report of a survey of an industrial plant made recently by Dr. Ball, a psychiatrist who for a number of years has practiced on the Pacific Coast. It has in it a great deal of merit from the viewpoint of those who are interested in improving the conditions of labor and the public health.—Ed.]

SUBJECT: Preliminary report on observations made during a two-day survey of an industrial plant in California.

Sources of Information: Direct observation, interviews with heads of departments, and with employees.

DIAGNOSIS: Output lowered and produced at excessive cost (i. e., greater and better output could be attained at cost of present output if present abnormal conditions are corrected).

CAUSATIVE FACTORS: A—*Labor Inefficiency*, due to

1. Physical defects.
2. Nervous defects.
3. Mental defects {
Pathological.
Psychological.
4. Character defects.
5. Peculiar traits.
6. Vocational misfits.
7. Racial peculiarities.
8. Unhygienic working conditions.

B—*Time Loss*, due to

1. Loafing on the job.
2. Visiting.
3. Making material for own use.
4. Improper communication facilities.
5. Present method of issuing supplies.
6. Present method of distributing labor.

C—*Social Factors:*

1. Defective employment methods:
 - (a) Improper facilities for receiving applicants.
 - (b) Unsatisfactory application blank.
 - (c) No provision for human salvage.
 - (d) *No provision for medico-psychological examinations.*

2. *Mismanagement:*

- (a) Lack of foremanship {
 - Unskilled.
 - Temperamentally unfit.
 - Pathologically unfit.
 - Brutal, selfish.
 - Favoritism.
- (b) Lack of harmony and co-operation between departments.
- (c) Too wide breach between employer and employe.

3. *Insufficient Social Service:*

- (a) No provision for eating.
- (b) Improper recreation facilities.
- (c) No education {
 - Department schools.
 - Movies.
 - Special lectures.
- (d) Medical supervision. (Poor.)
- (e) Inadequate accident prevention.
- (f) Inadequate provision for physical culture, rest, and baths.
- (g) No woman supervisor.

PROGNOSIS: Good, providing proper treatment be applied and continued unhesitatingly, and with deliberate and rational vision.

The Americanization of labor by normal and unselfish leaders of industry. (Labor, as a class, has in the past borne the burden of assimilation of the enormous influx of immigrants of many nationalities, races, and languages.)

The leaders of industry have kept aloof, and the breach between capital and labor has gradually widened until present conditions have awakened the true American to the seriousness of the situation.

SUMMARY: Under this heading are enumerated briefly the observations made during the two-day survey of your plant from a sociological, medico-psychological, and economic standpoint. It is manifestly impossible in such a brief time to make an analysis of individual departments, but it is possible to get a good perspective from such a "spotting" survey.

At once one is impressed by the poor, inadequate and unhygienic method of receiving the labor. Instead of creating and stimulating good-fellowship, interest and loyalty, as well as esprit de corps, the present method is conducive to antagonism, disgruntledness, disloyalty, disinterestedness, and at the same time, is a potential factor in lowering the vital resistance of the individual, and consequently his worth to the employer.

Unnecessary crowding, unnecessary unhygienic conditions, few protective devices, no accommodations for eating, little or no recreation stimuli, absence of educational lectures and movies, utter disregard of welfare of women employes, *unscientific selection and wasteful distribution* of labor; mismanagement as exemplified in poor or inefficient foremanship, inharmony, little or no co-operation between departments, favoritism, no systematic or organized attempt at salvage of terminating efficiency; time loss as demonstrated by men loafing on the jobs, visiting, smoking, too many men for the job, absence of system of communication, the employment of men and women unsuited for the various tasks assigned to them on account of various physical, nervous, and mental defects, the placing of "square pegs in round holes," no study of racial peculiarities, character defects, or peculiar traits, as regards an individual's fitness for

his job, no encouragement of special abilities, and utter ignoring of disabilities, *are the important points noted.*

In fact the spirit of production has become the obsession, without making proper selection of the individual who does the producing.

The most encouraging observation was the fact that a number of men in charge of various departments, especially the gentlemen in the *Service and Employment* departments, are especially alive to the situation and the demands of the present age, and are keenly interested in the *individual* and realize the potentialities for good within the grasp of the present generation. Their vision is clear and not befogged by hazy ethereal theories, but enhanced by definite cold-blooded facts, open to all who can see.

TREATMENT: Prophylactic measures started now will prevent the disease of inefficiency from making further inroads on the constitution of capital and labor, and will stabilize and unify both. It is less than a hundred years since organized labor was born, but it has suffered much during that time, at times ill unto death, ridden with parasites, bearing the brunt of adjustments to meet ever-changing conditions.

A new epoch is at hand, unfolded by the present great necessity, associated with abnormal conditions, and surrounded by unusual circumstances.

The only treatment is purging the situation of the *causative* factors. Give it a dose of efficiency, and gradually build up the constitution of labor, and at the same time stimulate closer relation between employer and employe.

Stabilize your industry by the application of scientific and practical selection of the human material at hand. Stabilize the individual by being interested in him. Create trust, confidence, and co-operation. Drive home the principles of good-fellowship.

All the above must be done through the employment bureau, which must be an efficiency bureau in every sense of the word.

It is absolutely necessary to study the *individual* as regards his physical, nervous, and mental fitness for a particular job, and to ascertain his special abilities and disabilities.

CONCLUSIONS: The co-ordination of all scientific aids under one competent directing head, and the sympathetic and untiring co-operation of the heads of all departments and especially the management, is essential for the success of this plan.

It is practical, broad, comprehensive, humane, economic.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The establishment of such a bureau with sufficient power to operate unhampered.—J. D. Ball, Berkeley, Cal.

Will Be Crime Expert.—Investigation of circumstances surrounding future mysterious murders and suicides will be handled strictly on a scientific basis, according to a special order issued yesterday by Marshal Carter and transmitted to the district police captains. Dr. John Rathbone Oliver, who was appointed psychiatrist to the criminal courts of this city several months ago, will in the future lend his scientific knowledge to the end of crime solution.

Dr. Oliver for several years was attached to the staff of the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He is now a visiting physician at the clinic and devotes much of his time to work in the courts. Balti-

more is now in a class with Chicago and New York in the matter of scientific aid in crime mystery.

Marshal Carter, in his order to the district captains, instructed "that in the future all sudden deaths of mysterious circumstances must be reported to Dr. John B. Oliver." For a number of years he has been deeply interested in the physiology of crime.

He will be a material aid to the officers of the state's attorney's staff and to Headquarters Detective Joseph Dougherty, chief of the homicide division of the Detective Bureau, especially in the matter of motive. Dr. Oliver, it is understood, will be assigned to attend important autopsies.

Dr. Oliver has written extensively on the psychiatry of crime. He spent a number of years in Europe, and at the outbreak of the European war he was in Austria, where he served in Red Cross work for several months.—Baltimore "Sun," November 25, 1918.

COURTS—LAWS

Summary of the State Laws Relating to Social Welfare.—Mr. Elmer Scott, executive secretary of the Civic Federation of Dallas, Texas, has compiled a summary of state laws relating largely to centralized state authority or supervision over public and private benevolent, penal, and correctional institutions. The compilation has been made for the State Commission on Charities and Corrections Legislation adopted by Governor Hobby at the instance of the Texas Conference of Social Welfare. Copies of the report may be had for one dollar addressed to the Texas Conference of Social Welfare, 1306½ Commerce street, Dallas, Texas. The purpose of the pamphlet is to serve as a guide to the commission in the preparation of legislation. It will serve legislators also, and the general public as a compendium of accurate knowledge as to what constitutes the best legislative vision of the United States. It is not an argument for any form or function of board or commission. It is simply a compilation of how other states have expressed their humanitarian and correctional vision.—R. H. G.

Compulsory Health Insurance.—Dr. Edward H. Ochsner of Chicago, in an article in the *Illinois Medical Journal* for November, 1918, under the title "Further Objections to Compulsory Health Insurance" concludes as follows: "I firmly believe that to establish compulsory health insurance would be one of the most serious mistakes that any commonwealth could possibly make, because it would be bound to lower the quality of medical services rendered to its citizens, it would increase loss of working time from sickness, it would throw an enormous financial burden upon the taxpayer, the employer and the employe, it would greatly reduce the incentive to thrift and industry and put a premium on deception, sloth and shiftlessness, and compel the industrious, hard-working, clean-living workman to pay tribute to the untruthful, lazy, shiftless, and immoral, and finally, it would have a tendency to take from independence and self-reliance its proper pride and from dependency its salutary shame."—R. H. G.

Some Laws Which, If More Generally Known and Enforced, Would Decrease Juvenile Delinquency in Chicago.—

Purchasing of Junk from Minors. It shall be unlawful for any junk dealer, pawn broker or any second-hand dealer, either directly or indirectly, to purchase or receive by way of barter or exchange or otherwise anything of value, or to receive on deposit, or pledge anything of value as security for a loan of money from any person, either male or female, under the age of the legal majority respectively. Penalty: fine not to exceed \$500 for each offense. (Revised Statutes, ch. 38, sec. 42 h. c.)

Smoking of Cigarettes by Minors. It is unlawful for persons between the ages of 7 and 18 years to smoke cigarettes in any public street, alley, park or other lands used for public purposes, or in any public place of business or amusement. Penalty: fine of not more than \$10.00 for each offense. (R. S., ch. 38, sec. 272i.)

Sale of Cigarettes to Minors. No person or corporation shall sell or give away or offer for sale or give away any cigarettes or cigarette papers or cigarette wrappers of any kind to any person under 21 years of age. Penalty: fine \$25 to \$100. (Council Proc. 1913, p. 2748.)

It is unlawful for any person to furnish cigarettes in any form to any person between the ages of 7 and 18 years, or to permit any such person to frequent his premises for the purpose of smoking cigarettes. Penalty: fine first offense not to exceed \$50; additional offenses not to exceed \$100, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days. (R. S., ch. 38, sec. 272k.)

Sale of Tobacco to Minors. It is unlawful to sell or furnish tobacco in any form to minors under sixteen years of age, except upon the written order of the parent or guardian. Penalty: fine \$10 to \$100. (Council Proc., sec. 734.)

Sale of Cigarettes and Tobacco Prohibited Near Schoolhouses. Cigarettes, tobacco or tobacco products in any form shall not be sold or given away at any school house. Penalty: fine \$25 to \$100. (City Code, sec. 733.)

Billiards and Pool Halls—Minors Not Permitted in. No person who keeps, conducts or operates any billiard or pool table for profit or who conducts or operates any room wherein is kept or operated for profit any billiard or pool table shall permit or allow any minor under 18 years of age to play thereon or to be or remain in such premises. Penalty: fine \$10 to \$50. Any such minor found playing on any such billiard or pool table or found in any such pool or billiard room shall be fined not less than \$5.00 or more than \$50.00. (City Code, sec. 170.)

Sale of Deadly Weapons and Toy Guns to Minors. No person shall sell, give, loan, hire, or furnish to any minor within the city any firearm or any toy gun in which any explosive substance can be used, or any bowie knife, or any deadly weapon of a like character, or any air gun, air rifle, or any other gun or toy in the nature of any weapon. Penalty: from \$10 to \$100 fine. (Council Proc., 1915, p. 2692.)

Carrying of Deadly Weapons. Carrying deadly weapons concealed about the person is prohibited. Such weapons may be confiscated and the person carrying the same arrested without warrant and fined from \$25 to \$200. (C. C., sec. 2807 et seq.)

Sale of Liquor to Minors. No person owning or operating a place where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away shall permit any minor to drink

therein intoxicating liquors of any kind, or to play therein with dice, dominoes, cards, balls or any other articles used in gaming, nor shall any person owning or operating such place sell or give away or deliver to any minor any intoxicating liquors either to be drunk on the premises or to be carried away. Penalty: fine \$20 to \$100. (C. C., sec. 1543.)

Sale of Certain Publications to Minors Prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, lend, give away, etc., to any minor child literature of any sort devoted to the publication of criminal news, police reports, accounts of criminal deeds, pictures and stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust, or crime. It shall be unlawful to exhibit in the view of any minor child any paper or publication mentioned in the above. It shall be unlawful to hire, use or employ any minor child to sell or give away any paper or literature described above. It is also unlawful for one having the custody of a minor child to permit such child to sell or in any manner distribute such literature described as above. Penalty: fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both. (R. S., ch. 38, sec. 42he.)

Dance Halls—Minors Not Permitted in. It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation as owner, agent, lessee or otherwise that maintains or conducts any public dance hall where intoxicating beverages or liquors are sold or given away, or any such dance hall adjacent to or connected with any room, building, park or enclosure of any kind where intoxicating beverages or liquors are sold or given away to permit any minor to enter and be and remain in any such public dance hall, or be and remain upon the premises where such public dance hall is located unless such minor is accompanied by his or her parents or parent. Fine \$25 to \$200 for each offense. Any person falsely representing himself or herself as parent of any minor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined from \$25 to \$200 for each offense. (R. S., ch. 43, sec. 48.)

Children Peddling and Begging on the Streets. No child under any circumstances is allowed to beg. No girl under 18 is allowed to sell or distribute anything whatever in the streets or public places of Chicago. No child under 10 is allowed to sell or distribute anything whatever in the streets or public places of Chicago, or accompany anyone so doing. This means babies in arms also. No boy under 14 is allowed to do any of these things after 8 p. m. No boy under 14 is allowed to do any of these things before 5 a. m. (City Council Proc., 1912, p. 1175.) (Juv. Ct. Law, sec. 169.)

Children Not Permitted to Solicit Funds. It is unlawful for any person, acting for himself or as the officer of any association, society or institution, to employ or use or to permit the employment or use of any girl under age of 18 years or any boy under the age of 17 years for the purpose of soliciting money upon the streets or public places within the city, whether such solicitation is for charitable purposes or any other purpose, or whether such solicitation is conducted on a day set apart as a so-called tag day or otherwise. Penalty: fine \$5.00 to \$100. Passed by City Council December 3, 1917. (Council Proc., page 1606.)

Compulsory Attendance at School. Every person having control of a child between 7 and 16 years of age shall annually cause him to attend some public or private school for the entire time during which the school is in session, which shall be not less than six months of actual teaching; provided this act shall not apply where the child is being instructed for a like period of time in the elementary branches by a competent person, or where the child's physical

or mental condition renders the child's attendance impracticable or inexpedient, or where the child is excused for temporary absence for cause by the principal or teacher, or where the child is between the age of 14 and 16 years and is *necessarily and lawfully employed during the school hours*. For the neglect of this duty, the person offending shall forfeit for the use of the public schools from five to twenty dollars and costs of suit and shall stand committed until the fine and costs are paid. The Board of Education or the Board of School Directors shall appoint truant officers who shall report all violations of the preceding section and prosecute all persons who appear to be guilty of such violations. The officer shall arrest any child of school age that habitually haunts public places and has no lawful occupation, and also any truant child, who absents himself from school, and shall place him in charge of the teacher. Any person having control of a child who with intent to evade this law makes a false statement as to the age or employment of the child or the time he is attending school shall forfeit from three to twenty dollars for the use of the schools. (R. S., ch. 122, sec. 274.)

New Illinois Child Labor Law. No child under 16 shall work over eight hours a day, or six days a week, or before 7 a. m. or after 6 p. m.. Employment certificates shall be issued only to children between 14 and 16 years old who have finished fifth grade and who have employer's written promise of work. They must also have certificate of medical examination showing them physically fit to do the work promised them. They must also have proof that they are 14 years old. Proof of age required is one of the following, preference being given in the order named: Birth certificate, baptismal certificate, passport, certificate of arrival in the United States, bona fide bible record of age, confirmation certificate or life insurance policy at least one year old, school record of age during two years' attendance or statement of two doctors—one of them a public health officer—that the child on examination appears to be at least 14 years old. The employment certificate does not belong to the child, but is sent to the prospective employer and must be returned by him to the issuing office when the child leaves work. The child must find new work and apply for a new certificate, or return to school. No girl under 16 years old is allowed to do work which causes her to stand constantly. (Approved by State Legislature June 26, 1917, and in force July 1, 1917.)

Federal Child Labor Law. The demands of the Illinois Child Labor Law cover those of the Federal Law, except that old certificates presented before July 1, 1917, are accepted under the State Law and are not accepted under the Federal Law, which requires new certificates issued since July 1, 1917.—Compiled by Arthur A. Guild for the Boys' Workers' Association of Chicago.

Causes of Domestic Troubles in Chicago.—Shirking of responsibility and living upon too high a scale are the main reasons for the increasing cases of domestic trouble. While I sat in the Court of Domestic Relations out of the 3,687 cases 1,017 cases were brought in by women who had no children, 1,093 by women with one child, 819 cases by women with two children and the remainder by women with three or more children.

Much to my regret I do not have statistics to show the average age of those who came before the court, but that to the best of my recollection the average age of the boys was 20 years and that of the girls 18 years; neither do I have any statistics to show how long on the average the couples had

been married, but as far as I remember fully 60 per cent of the couples had been married two years or less.

I feel convinced that the lack of preparation of the young people for the marriage stage by allowing them to be extravagant, to spend all their earnings on clothing and pleasure instead of saving up for the foundation of a home and a brighter future is a serious menace to domestic happiness and accounts for the fact that so many young people after they marry live with the man's or wife's parents or in furnished rooms, a life of which most of them tire very soon. I further place blame on those merchants who encourage extravagance by inviting them to buy on the installment plan, because frequently people buy on "easy terms" three times as much furniture as is needed, or they are able to afford, spending four times as much money and binding themselves to larger monthly payments than their circumstances justify. And if these people can in addition go out and obtain food and other necessities of life on credit instead of being obliged to pay for them in cash, then they will quite naturally indulge and live high.

I further emphasize the success of adult probation. In one year 758 persons were placed under probation and that of this number 185 were probation repeaters, 273 former House of Correction inmates and 428 House of Correction repeaters, leaving 258 individuals who previously had neither been in the House of Correction nor had they been in the Court of Domestic Relations. Of these 758 offenders 434 lived at home during the period of probation, of 251 who did not live at home a number had joined the Army or Navy and 73 disappeared.

The success of our probation system is enlarged upon in my special report to Chief Justice Olson on my experience in the Court of Domestic Relations of the Municipal Court of Chicago.—John Stelk, Municipal Court, Chicago.

PAROLE—PROBATION

Current Tendencies in Adult Probation.—For the past decade the probation officers of the country have been making a pilgrimage once a year to this conference of the National Probation Association, to compare notes, to clarify their minds and to measure values and results. It would appear, therefore, that at this, our tenth annual meeting, we might with profit pause a moment to take stock, and turn an introspective eye upon *ourselves, our work and the probation service.*

Social service is one of the finest developments of the twentieth century. The nineteenth century saw the inception and birth of this vast movement for the improvement of society. The attitude of people towards their fellow-beings has been changed exceedingly in the past century. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the insane, the feeble-minded and the epileptic, for the most part, were treated as criminals and cruelly punished, and very little family relief work of a scientific character prevailed. People were allowed to go hungry and cold, infants allowed to die, the aged were not cared for, and all the misfits of society were treated with cruelty and contempt. Criminals were punished in the most horrible manner for very slight offenses.

A survey of the situation at the present time, in the second decade of the twentieth century, reveals a remarkable transformation. Family relief work has become an indispensable function of the municipal government. The

state now takes care of its blind, its deaf, its insane, its feeble-minded and epileptic. Penology emphasizes not so much punishment for punishment's sake, as the reformative and educative effects of prison sentence. Foundlings, orphans, and the aged, in fact all types of dependents, are now more than ever being treated humanely and skillfully.

The great industrial establishments of the country are introducing social welfare work in their factories, as an investment in human efficiency. It is not a namby-pamby experiment in emotional expression, but a hard-headed business proposition which pays returns in dollars and cents.

It is only during the past few decades that *probation* has been born and has stepped into the courts of our country to humanize harsh and rigorous legal procedure, and to act as the gloved hand of the law. It has been demonstrated, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that probation, entirely aside from its saving of the human and spiritual resources of the community, is a paving investment in terms of dollars and cents. We now all know that it is cheaper to pay probation officers to supervise probationers, than it is for the state to construct and maintain extensive penal institutions.

Probation Requires Testing

Probation has been accepted by the community, and no longer do workers in this field have to fight to retain its standing in the eyes of the law. The community in general has adopted us as a legitimate part in the scheme of social machinery. Our present task, therefore, is that of justifying our continuance in the eyes of the community. When probation was in its infancy, much could be forgiven it, but now that probation has passed into maturity, the community will survey it with a much more critical eye, will place greater demands upon it and will expect definite and permanent results. Our next step, therefore, to facilitate the production of the expected results, is to formulate and work out a definite body of knowledge and a scheme of procedure. Mr. Arthur W. Towne, former secretary of the New York State Probation Commission, has aptly summarized the situation: "The development of probation has reached the state where extension is not as important as is a critical study of the system and refinement of its methods, and the willingness to allow experimentation in certain features of its administration."

Moreover, the sheer volume of work gives us pause. The number of juvenile and adult persons released by our courts during 1917 in New York state, was greater than ever before, totaling 22,518 persons. We must recognize, therefore, that with over twenty-two regiments of juvenile delinquents and adult offenders placed on probation in a single year, the probation system in New York state, taking it as an example, has assumed immense proportions and demands careful, intelligent study and administration.

Probation, in order to reach its highest development and in order to perfect a methodology of its own similar to that of other professions, must sharply define its wants, its problems, and its methods of procedure. The medical profession, for example, as an organized body, fixes its rates of compensation, formulates its own code of ethics in accordance with objective morality, determines in the main the body of its knowledge, criticizing and refining it constantly, and develops its technique. Similarly, probation must work for an improvement of the conditions under which it must labor, and, by means of experiment, analysis and careful planning, must work out a

methodology or technique of procedure. In the present discussion let us consider, therefore, in the main:

First: the fundamental working conditions necessary for effective probation work.

Second: the problems of formulating and improving the methodology; that is to say, the technique of the probation method.

Fundamental Working Conditions

Let us first consider the problem of the improvement of the probation officers' working conditions. In order that a probation officer may have the opportunity of accomplishing any adequate results, he must not be overburdened with work. No probation officer can properly supervise, for example, two or three hundred cases at one time. Every possible attempt should be made to reduce the quota per officer to fifty probationers under supervision at one time. Again, probation officers should work for an increase of compensation until the proper standards of salaries are obtained, whereby men of the right type of mind and ability will be attracted to the profession and retained in the service.

Furthermore, probation officers should see to it that they are not overburdened by clerical work. An adequate clerical staff must be provided so that time is available for the essential field duties of the probation officer. No probation officer should be compelled to make his preliminary investigation reports in long hand, or do all of his case history work, correspondence and reports in long hand. A sufficient number of typists, record clerks and dictaphones should be provided for these purposes.

Most important of all is the kind of material that the probation officer is given to work upon. Probation officers cannot accomplish the impossible. They must not be given confirmed alcoholics, habitual criminals, hardened prostitutes, feeble-minded or defective persons, as material to improve and transform into normal, happy human beings. The source of the supply of material must be protected and judges must be led to recognize the importance of the right choice in the kind of persons to be placed on probation.

Let me emphasize again that an improvement of the conditions under which we work is as essential to the highest development of probation, as is the improvement of the methods of the actual, practical details of our work. Hand in hand with our refinement, for example, of the methods of conducting preliminary investigations must go our fight for a reasonable amount of work, adequate compensation, adequate clerical help, and the proper human material to work upon. Assuming that we are agreed as to the necessity of obtaining the proper conditions under which to work, let us now consider how we can develop a methodology to improve the quality and test the results of our work.

As you all know, preliminary investigations of offenders are absolutely essential to any constructive probation work. It must not be forgotten, however, that preliminary investigation work is only the first step in the process. It occupies the same place in probation as diagnosis does in medicine. It opens up, analyzes the problem, and puts its finger on the specific diseased part. As in medicine, very little practical good would result if the physician spent the greater part of his time in the diagnosis of a large number of persons and made but little effort to treat them. So in probation, only a slight advance will be made if probation officers spend practically all of their time conducting

investigations, and make but little effort to help the offenders placed in their care.

As a means of preventing the work of investigations from interfering unduly with the proper carrying on of the probation work, we are going to try out the interesting experiment in the Magistrates' Courts of New York City, of dividing our probation staff into a corps of investigators and a corps of supervising officers. We hope, through this specialization, materially to improve our work and to render more constructive supervisory care to the large number of delinquents in our charge.

As a general proposition, therefore, we should urge the exercise of care on the part of justices and magistrates throughout the country, lest the making of preliminary investigations require so much of the time of the probation officers as to prevent them from properly performing their principal duty of looking after and aiding persons who are placed on probation.

II. Improving the Technique

One of the current developments in our probation work is the realization that there is a definite methodology in the making of a comprehensive diagnosis of a delinquent. Miss Mary E. Richmond's book, *Social Diagnosis*, which, by the way, should be in the hands of every probation officer, is a very definite step in the development of social case technique. We have passed the day in probation work when perfunctory and superficial investigation and supervision of a defendant will suffice. We must go to the root of the trouble and get accurate information as to the structure and functioning of the human mechanism we are trying to repair and rehabilitate. How can we expect to modify temperament and character if we are ignorant or indifferent in regard to the nature of the biological, moral, and social forces regulating temperament and character?

In order to accomplish our purpose it is obvious that we must study intensively the lives of the human beings in our care. We must train ourselves to become capable of observing the causes and effects of human conduct, and of recording the manner in which probationers respond to various methods of treatment and of discovering definitely the causes of our failures and successes. We must correlate the results of our experience and discover principles which will serve as compass and chart for future navigation. Diagnosis is the hardest part of medicine, but very often the correct diagnosis of a given problem suggests the proper treatment.

That many delinquents are defective mentally and physically, and that this is a contributing, if not the principal cause of their offenses, is a matter of every-day observation in our courts. Not only should the facts of feeble-mindedness, dementia praecox, and other abnormal mental conditions be determined, but the presence of tuberculosis, venereal and other diseases, the effects of alcoholism and other excesses, and the degree of mental and moral responsibility should be, if possible, ascertained. The trained psychologist working in our courts can be of the greatest assistance to the probation officer in his efforts to cope with the problems of the delinquent.

The idea of clearing houses as aids to court work, probation and parole, as a necessary part of the machinery of justice, is an important current tendency in probation work. On May 1, 1918, the state of Ohio established its new Bureau of Juvenile Research. Under the juvenile research law, all

wayward and defective youths are to be committed by the courts to the Ohio Board of Administration, instead of directly to the various institutions. After mental and physical examination and social investigation, the bureau will decide whether the children are normal or defective. Defectives will remain in the custody of the state and will be assigned to the proper institutions for treatment. Normal, but delinquent children, whenever possible, will be paroled. Along these lines we have the current administrative problems in our large cities of the possible correlation of probation and parole, and the possible consolidation of the probation systems of the various courts under a commissioner or commission, for consideration and decision.

It has been said of the great Napoleon that he once declared that the best thing he ever did was to decide that he no longer would see things as he wanted to see them but as they really existed. If we would take that position and determine to look at things as they are, could we not make great improvements in our work? One of the commonest weaknesses in probation work is that many probation officers have more work than they can do well, with the result that they can make but little effort to better the conditions of probationers or improve their associations and habits. They have little opportunity to do other than have the probationers report to them in a perfunctory manner each week or at longer intervals. Such reports, if made personally, may occupy often only a moment or so; sometimes they are made by mail. Should we not protest vigorously against such conditions and make a determined fight for relief before the proper authorities? Should we not be alive to the danger of our work becoming mechanical and devoid of human warmth and sympathy? If a minute analysis of our work were conducted, in how many cases would it be found that we made an intensive study of each probationer and that under the circumstances we did the best we could for all those who were under our care? These are important and pertinent questions, and must be answered in the light of the facts.

Of course, you are all aware of the various influences that can be brought to bear upon the probationer to effect his reformation. For example, the probation officer should make an adequate number of home visits so as to acquaint himself intimately with the probationer's environment and associates. Religious influences, proper recreation, and remunerative employment should be provided. We must realize that no two persons are alike, and even though they have committed the same sort of offense, it does not follow that they can be reached in the same way. Case conferences should be held frequently to consider special problems and peculiar and difficult cases.

Some years ago a very wise probation officer remarked: "The most effective probation work that I have ever come in contact with is the result of tying up the probationer to the constructive forces of the community. If you fill his life full of constructive things he will neither have time nor opportunity for the destructive." This was another way of saying that he recognized the values of co-operation. Hans Gross tells us that only the sham knows everything; the trained man understands how comparatively little the mind of any individual can grasp and how many must co-operate in order to explain the very simplest things. The successful probation officer recognizes his limitations. He realizes that he cannot do everything. It is his bounden duty to keep in such close touch with the social agencies of the community that by simply stepping to the telephone he can command immediately their best

resources and co-operation. The past ten years have taught us the necessity of getting together all the forces of the community to aid in the solution of probation problems.

Statistics and Publicity.

One of the great problems of the probation officer is the checking up of violations of probation conditions. Courts and probation officers have no greater responsibility than to keep the probation system from becoming regarded by offenders and the general public as a system of sentimental leniency—of simply letting offenders off without punishment. Probation is intended to give the delinquent not only another chance, but also real oversight, practical assistance, and the assurance that in case of continued misconduct he will be returned to court and be more severely dealt with. Probation fails of its purpose unless it is very definitely and concretely a helpful disciplinary and reformatory agency.

An interesting experiment is about to be set on foot in the City Magistrates' Courts of New York City, namely, that of a probation part, or court. This court will be presided over by a special judge, who will devote ample time to the consideration of probation problems. He will review periodically the progress of probationers, will reprimand or sentence all violators of probationary conditions, and will discharge in an impressive manner probationers whose periods of probation have terminated.

Adequate probation forms and proper records, and an accurate system of reports and supervision should be an essential part of the probation system. Probation has reached the stage of development when it should commence to check up scientifically the results of its efforts. A great deal of time and effort should be spent on the checking up of persons released from probation. From the successes or failures, in the long run, we determine the relative value of certain types of activities of our work as compared to others, and if results are favorable we can take increased confidence in our work. Such a study was made in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1915, with interesting and enlightening results. Of this study Mr. Homer Folks said: "This study has given me a greater degree of security, confidence and satisfaction in the ultimate results of our probation work in serious cases, than any other examination that has so far been made."

Publicity is a duty incumbent upon us and not an optional act. Publicity is a recognition by the probation officer of his stewardship to the public. By publicity we mean the kind of publicity that explains, that stimulates, that clarifies, that fights, that defends, that gives the public the knowledge it has a right to ask. How can this be done? In many ways. Let us make our annual reports not only accurate, but interesting. Let us make our literature attractive and educational. Let us accept such opportunities as come to us naturally to appear before the public and speak of our work. Let us discover what is valuable to a newspaper, and reveal to it the so-called human interest side of our profession. We must publish facts and findings and must constitute ourselves guides of the public, or we shall often find ourselves in the embarrassing situation of being compelled to defend certain fundamental principles of our work which have seemed to us personally so axiomatic as to require not even an exposition.

In the ultimate analysis, however, the value of probation to the individual probationer is due only slightly to the methods or the machinery used. Funda-

mentally, its value depends largely upon what the individual probation officer does for the particular persons entrusted to his care. No system without constructive, discriminating, individual work can operate well. The great surgeon is the man who has devoted himself earnestly to his profession and has brought to it right altruism, high intelligence, earnest zeal, and all the powers of his personality. Probation is a difficult profession, demanding skillful service. Entrusted to the man or woman who merely looks upon it as a political job, probation is doomed to failure. No matter how swift and powerful an aeroplane may be, it will never give maximum service to an army unless directed by the skillful hand of a trained airman.

Should we not, therefore, approach our task with great humility, with a proper respect for its difficulties and with a true appreciation of its opportunities? Should we not by training, reading, and conference, endeavor to acquire all of the knowledge which will help us to do our work more effectively? Should we not endeavor to learn from all agencies and individuals the truths which they have discovered in their respective field and which we can utilize in our own? Should we not give a careful study to the relative merits of different methods of applying probation, and improve our case treatment in the light of such study? Should we not approach every individual probationer with a conscientious determination to give him the best service of which we are capable, realizing that his future is largely in our hands?

A broad vista of opportunity stretches before us. The probation officer is primarily a builder of human character, a force for the betterment of social life. As yet the community is not fully alive to our work nor does it realize clearly just what the probation officers are attempting to accomplish in their daily work. The day of this realization, however, is approaching us swiftly, and with it will come progressive rewards and recognition of the dignity of our public service. Those who have visited the battle fronts of the Great War have come back impressed with the wonderful efficiency which our forces are showing in the struggle. More impressive, however, than the machinery which has been put into action are the splendid human qualities of loyalty, co-operation, precision, orderliness, self-sacrifice, and spiritual devotedness evinced by the officers and men—the same qualities which you and I know to be essential to effective probation work.

As we do our work from day to day and make tests of our individual output, let us make sure that back of our efforts are the courage and loyalty and conception of the greatness of the task which alone can produce the highest efficiency. Let us respect the great constructive work in which we are engaged. Let us always remember that its code of ethics is based upon the true service that we owe and wish to give humanity. A wise philosopher once said that the only wealth is life. In our fallible human way we are trying to give a more abundant life to those unfortunates of society who come under our care.—E. J. Cooley, Chief Probation Officer, New York City, in Proceedings of National Conference of Social Work, 1918.

Annual Report of Chief Probation Officer of Cook Co., Ill., to the Judges of the Circuit, Superior and Municipal Courts.—The sixth year of adult probation in Illinois has found this department in better shape than ever before. The office is better organized; the officers better fitted because

of experience for the work they have to do; and the people have more confidence in the system.

Conservative management with close attention to details has made the department very efficient in dealing with both those accused of domestic offenses and those found guilty of crimes in our Criminal Court.

There has been no change in the law or the policy of the office during the past year. We have urged upon the judges the necessity for an investigation in each case, prior to probation, so that they would know the three important things before granting defendants the benefit of the law: First, the man's residence and his home surroundings; second, his work record; and third, his criminal record, if any. In support of that theory we made an investigation of all the cases, except those on probation, from the Domestic Relations' branch of the Municipal Court, which were discharged during the last fiscal year.

The total number of investigated cases show only 12 per cent discharged unsatisfactory, but those not investigated show 27 per cent unsatisfactory. To a student of probation, the details are interesting.

During the past year we have had quite a large number of cases from the Domestic Relations' Court and comparatively few cases from the Morals' Court of Chicago—366 cases placed on probation by Judge Dolan were nearly all admitted to probation while he was presiding in the Boys' Courts—Judge Fisher (389 cases) were admitted practically all of them while he was presiding in the Morals' Court. Judge Stelk (709 cases) were substantially all of them admitted while he was presiding in the Court of Domestic Relations.

The success of the Domestic Court is in a large measure due to the judge's firmness in insisting upon his orders being carried out, to the work of the court attaches, and the persistent work of the probation officers in forcing the defendants to pay their wives the amount ordered by the court. If the probation officers did not keep after these men, there would be a large deficit in the amount received by their wives and children.

As I have said many times before, they are the worst cases we have to handle and require three or four times as much work as any other class admitted to probation.

We believe that the department has been a great help to the wives and children of the "domestic slackers" in Chicago. As I have said before, we only get on probation those cases which others have given up as beyond redemption.

Mrs. McGuire, the social secretary of the court, has said many times that she does not wonder that we have trouble with these men. What with their mental weaknesses, their continual heavy drinking, and their quarrels with their wives and their wives' relatives—their utter selfishness in thinking only of themselves and not of their wives and children, we have a real job to do in order to get results.

We do not claim that we are exceptionally successful, but we do think that, under the conditions, we have done very well—certainly the Domestic Relations' Court would not be of so great value to the community were it not for this department.

There will be found in the statistical part of this report a statement from the officer in the Boys' Court, of conditions found there during the past several months, but not for the whole year.

The total amount in fines paid under the installment plan of the probation

law amounts to \$2,449.50 and costs, \$1,536.96, a large increase over last year.

We had on probation September 30, 1917, 621 more cases than one year ago—a large increase to be cared for by a department not well supplied with help.

The earnings of probationers have increased more than \$737,000.00 over the amount given last year. The restitution obtained has increased more than \$29,000.

The Employment Bureau has, without much difficulty, been able to place everyone who is willing to work. The report of that department will be found elsewhere, but it shows that we secured employment for 1,038 people; not all of them, however, got the positions.

Eighty-seven of the men on probation never went to the place to get the positions—eight women who were on probation never went to the place for work.

Of men *not* on probation—that is, positions obtained for people from other departments of the county government—forty-eight failed to go to get the position—women numbering fourteen failed to go to get the position offered them.

As a matter of fact, 878 people were given jobs.

We have 1,975 investigations for the judges. A good many of the persons investigated were not put on probation, because the judge found from our investigation that the defendant was not either morally or legally entitled to it.

There will also be found on page number 15 a statement as to the men with previous police records, those having been on probation before (in cases other than domestic), and those having been on probation before for non-support, or, as we call them, "domestic repeaters."

In that same table it shows the number of women with police records, admitted to probation, and the number of repeaters.

The department has felt the effect of the war in that we find a large number of those on probation have either enlisted or been drafted. In numerous cases we have to make arrangements with the government for the purpose of having a part of the salary assigned and set off for the benefit of the wife and children, and many of them are now financially better off because of the enlistment of the husband and father than they were before; thanks to the help of the Red Cross!

The male members of the department are none of them young enough to be drafted or to enlist, but quite a number of the officers have contributed their share through their family—seven sons of officers have joined the Army or Navy. The officers and probationers are doing their bit toward helping the Nation win the war.

Some persons have misunderstood our statistics in that they have assumed that all the cases discharged as "unsatisfactory" are those having again violated the law. That is not true. Listed under that head are those who have committed another offense and have been punished—those who have failed to pay the full amount of their restitution—those having left the state without permission, and those having moved without leaving any trace, those having committed slight infractions of the law and, being brought in by the officer, were discharged.

We are glad to state that this last year the courts have been dealing with probationers violating their probations, with more firmness and are insisting

upon the conditions of their probation being carried out. In this way, better results are obtained and a larger percentage of improvement shown.—John W. Houston, Chief Probation Officer.

MISCELLANEOUS

Committees of the Institute—Appointed for 1918 to 1919.—

Committee "A"—Insanity and Criminal Responsibility.

Victor Arnold, Judge of the Juvenile Court, Chicago, Chairman.

Orrin N. Carther, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois.

George A. Patrick, Alienist, Chicago.

Edgar A. Singer, State Psychiatrist, Kankakee, Illinois.

Sidney Kuh, Alienist, Chicago.

Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Charities and Correction, Trenton, New Jersey.

Committee "B"—Probation and Suspended Sentence.

Edith Abbot, School of Civics and Philanthropy, Chicago, Chairman.

A. C. Backus, Judge Municipal Court, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Miss Minnie F. Low, 18 Selden Street, Chicago.

Homer Folks, Yonkers, New York.

Joel D. Hunter, United Charities, Chicago.

Maclay Hoyne, Prosecuting Attorney, County Building, Chicago.

John H. Whitman, Superintendent of Prisons, The Capitol, Springfield, Illinois.

Committee "C"—Classification and Definition of Crime.

Ernst Freund, University of Chicago, Chicago, Chairman.

Eugene A. Gilmore, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Robert W. Millar, Northwestern University Law School, Chicago.

Nathan William MacChesney, 30 North La Salle Street, Chicago.

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

Committee "D"—Modernization of Criminal Procedure.

Robert W. Millar, Northwestern University Law School, Chicago, Chairman.

Edwin R. Keedy, University of Pennsylvania Law School, Philadelphia.

William E. Mikell, University of Pennsylvania Law School, Philadelphia.

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

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

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

Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of Committee on Criminal Courts of the Charity Organization Society, 105 E. 22nd Street, New York.

Robert J. Wilkins, King's County Children's Court, Brooklyn, New York.

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

Edward Lindsey, Pennsylvania Bar, Warren, Pa.

Committee "E"—Crime and Immigration.

Miss Grace Abbott, 920 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Chairman.

Miss Kate Claghorn, School of Philanthropy, New York.

Robert Ferrari, of New York Bar, 2 Rector Street, New York.

Edward A. Ross, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
Bernard Glueck, State Prison, Ossining, New York.
Raymond B. Fosdick, Bureau of Social Hygiene, 61 Broadway, New York.

Committee "F"—Indeterminate Sentence; Release on Parole and Pardon.

Edward Lindsey, Warren, Pennsylvania, Chairman.
Will Colvin, State Superintendent Pardons and Parole, Springfield, Illinois.
Amos W. Butler, Superintendent Charities and Correction, Indianapolis.
Allan Carter, Evanston.

Committee "G"—Drugs and Crime.

Francis Fisher Kane, United States District Attorney, Post Office Building, Philadelphia, Chairman.
Robert J. Sterrett, Assistant Federal District Attorney, Post Office Building, Philadelphia.
H. C. Stevens, Psychopathic Laboratory, University of Chicago, Chicago.
L. L. Stanley, Resident Physician, State Prison, San Quentin, California.
Albert J. Weber, Manhattan Club, Madison Square, New York.

Committee "H"—Public Defender.

Harry E. Smoot, 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Chairman.
Walter J. Wood, Los Angeles, California.
Robert O. Harris, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.
Lindley Spender, Baltimore, Maryland.
James Bronson Reynolds, 1281 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford, Conn.
Goldman, New York City.

Committee "I"—Metropolitan and State Police.

Professor P. O. Ray, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Chairman.
August Vollmer, Chief of Police, Berkeley, California.

Committee on Publications.

Robert H. Gault, Northwestern University, 31 West Lake Street, Chicago, Chairman.
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Robert W. Millar, Northwestern University Law School, Chicago.
J. H. Wigmore, Northwestern University Law School, Chicago.
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H. C. Stevens, Psychopathic Laboratory, University of Chicago, Chicago.

Committee "J"—Criminal Statistics.

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

Committee on Translation of Treatises on Criminal Law.

John H. Wigmore, Northwestern University Law School, 31 West Lake Street, Chicago, Chairman.
Ernst Freund, University of Chicago, Chicago.
Edward Lindsey, of Pennsylvania Bar, Warren, Pennsylvania.
W. W. Smithers, Comparative Law Bureau, 1100 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.