

Spring 1965

## Notes and Announcements

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involuntary manslaughter under KY. REV. STAT. §435.022, which became effective just before the alleged offense occurred. Noting that before the new statute was passed involuntary manslaughter was a common law rather than a statutory crime in Kentucky, the Court of Appeals of Kentucky reversed, holding that under the evidence and defendant's theory of the defense, defendant was entitled to instructions on both phases of statutory involuntary manslaughter. The Court stated that, prior to adoption of the statute in question, the seemingly impossible crime of "negligent voluntary manslaughter" was committed in cases where negligent conduct was so reckless and wanton as to warrant from the nature of defendant's acts the inference of an intent to kill. Under the new two degree statute, conduct which before was "negligent voluntary manslaughter" now is first degree

involuntary manslaughter. The Court noted that "wanton" and "reckless," used in the new statute, lacked a generally accepted meaning, and accordingly defined a "wanton" act (an element of first degree involuntary manslaughter) as "a wrongful act done on purpose in complete disregard of the rights of others. The actor must have conscious knowledge of the probable consequences and a complete disregard for them." The Court defined "reckless conduct" (an element of second degree involuntary manslaughter) as conduct which "displays an indifference as to whether wrong or injury will result from the act done."

**Statutory Construction—Mingling in Burlesque or Striptease Establishment—*City of New Orleans v. Kiefer*, 164 So. 2d 336 (La. 1964). See *Police Power*, *supra*.**

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## NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

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**First National Conference on Research and Teaching in Criminology Held in Cambridge.**—The University of Cambridge Institute of Criminology was host to the First National Conference on Research and Teaching in Criminology, held July 8–10, 1964. The Conference was arranged in association with leading criminologists from several universities. Over 70 experts participated, representing not only the academic field, but also the Home Office and institutions and services concerned in the treatment of offenders.

The seven themes chosen for discussion are as

follows: Ways of Classifying Offences for Criminological Research; Interviewing in Criminological Surveys; Family Patterns in Delinquency; Prognosis in Young Criminals; Research Into Probation; Research in Penal Institutions; Research in Criminology. In addition, papers were presented on "The Study of Criminal Law in America" and "Criminological Studies in Canada."

There was a consensus that similar conferences should be held periodically. The hope was expressed that the Cambridge Institute would convene another conference in 1966, to be devoted to the problems of teaching criminology at various levels.

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