Report of the Executive Secretary, Mar. 1st-July 15th, 1911

To Dr. Charles Richmond Henderson, President of the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality.

One of the most encouraging features of the work, so far, is the growth of our affiliated membership. As the names of the thirty-two societies which were enrolled in 1910, were published in the Transactions, it is not necessary to repeat them here. Since the beginning of the year the following have been added to the list:—

The New York Milk Committee
Department of Child Hygiene, National Congress of Mothers
Chicago Woman's Club
Diet Kitchen of the Oranges, New Jersey
Baltimore Section, Council of Jewish Women
Ladies Literary Club of Salt Lake City
Utah Congress of Mothers
Colton Woman's Club, Colton, California
Pure Milk Committee of the Consumers League of New Haven, Conn.
Visiting Nurse Association of Denver, Colorado
Infant Welfare Dept., Scottish Rite Masons, Duluth, Minn.
Milk and Ice Fund, Baltimore Council of Jewish Women

This signifies more than the mere addition of twelve names to our membership list. It means that much more collective interest.

Through the cooperation of our affiliated societies the effectiveness of our propaganda has been greatly increased. A number of the societies—notably, the Babies' Dispensary and Hospital of Cleveland, the Louisville Babies' Milk Fund Association, the New York Milk Committee, the Baltimore Babies' Milk Fund Association (now the Maryland Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality), the Boston Milk and Baby Hygiene Association, the Newark Babies' Hospital, and others doing pioneer work, have generously placed circulars, reports and other printed matter at our service. Through their assistance the association has been able to place definite information in the hands of inquirers, who were anxious to profit by the experience of older workers in this comparatively new field.

Largely through the propaganda of our association, infant mortality committees have been organized in Minneapolis, and Birmingham. There has been correspondence also in regard to work that is being started in Denver, Duluth, St. Paul, and New Orleans.
Report of the Executive Secretary, New York City, 1911

To the Officers, and Members of the American Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality

One of the most encouraging features of the work is the fact that the hospitals which were enrolled in the American Association in 1910 were publishing in the Transactions of the Association in 1911. The following is a list of the hospitals which have been enrolled and which now appear in the Transactions:

- The New York Milk Committee
- Department of Health, City of New York
- Obstetric Women's Club
- Obstetrical Society of New York
- Obstetrical Section of the American Medical Association
- Obstetrical Society of New York City
- California Women's Club
- Obstetrical Association of America
- Obstetrical Society of New York
- Obstetrical Society of New Jersey
- Obstetrical Society of New Hampshire
- Obstetrical Society of New England
- Obstetrical Society of New York

This list of hospitals shows the wide distribution of the association among the various states of the Union. It is hoped that this list will be extended and that more hospitals will be enrolled. Through the cooperation of our enlisting societies, the efficiency of the association is increased, and a number of the societies will undoubtedly be formed in the different states.

The New York Milk Committee has been very active in the prevention of infant mortality. It is hoped that more work will be done in the future.

The American Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality

The President, New York City.
FINANCES:

While we may hope eventually to add to our active membership and incidentally to our income from these sources, this can not be realized in the immediate future, because in practically every instance the new undertakings find it so difficult to finance their own work that they can not contribute materially to the support of the national movement.

Though there is urgent need for a continuous campaign of education throughout the sections that have not been waked up to the need for work of this sort, it is apparent that it will be some time before the fund accruing from membership dues will be sufficient to finance such a campaign. In order that the work may be carried forward persistently, it will be necessary to supplement the income from membership dues by contributions from other sources. An appeal for such contributions can well be made to the patriotism of people of means, who have broad enough vision to realize that in furthering a movement of this sort, they are actually influencing the quality of the citizenship of the future.

At the present basis the expenses of the association have been about $400.00 a month. This does not include the cost of printing the annual Transactions, nor the incidental expenses of an annual meeting, neither does it include the cost of maintaining a travelling exhibit.

The largest contribution last year was made by the Russell Sage Foundation and amounted to $2000.00. This year the Foundation reduced its contribution to $1000.00, with the understanding that it would not contribute further toward the maintenance of the work.

In view of the fact that no further contribution can be expected from that source, and in view also of the fact that the membership dues are not sufficient to carry on the work of the association, I would suggest that
MINUTES

While we may hope constructively to solve our economic problems and in
administering our income from these sources, this can not be realized if
the immediate interest, based on voluntary sacrifice, is not in the national
interest. There is no difficulty in formulating a plan, but it can not be
constructed satisfactorily to the support of the national movement.

Therefore in order to maintain a continuous and effective operation of

This part is incomplete due to the nature of the handwriting and the quality of the image. It appears to be discussing economic planning and national interest, but the text is not fully legible.
the executive committees and the directors take under consideration ways
and means for the creation of a guaranty fund of ($5000) annually, for a
term of years, -- five years or longer. With this amount definitely
secured, it will be possible to map out and continue a
steady campaign of education. The normal expansion of the work could then
be provided for out of the income derived from membership dues. An
uncertain income makes this impossible, and shuts the door on opportunities
which may not arise again.

ACTIVITY OF THE NURSES ASSOCIATIONS:

Some of the most active work in behalf of the national movement is
being done by the trained nurses throughout the country. The Society of
Nurses Associated Alumnae of the United States, and the American Society of
Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses are both affiliated members
of our association. At its recent meeting, the American Society of Super-
intendents of Training Schools for Nurses officially endorsed the work of
the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, and
outlined plans for cooperation during the coming year. A copy of the out-
line is enclosed.

It has been necessary to get out a new edition of the circular gener-
ally referred to as the nurses and social workers circular. The booklet
was enlarged by the addition of a more extended bibliography, and by an
extract from the pamphlet prepared by the Bureau of the Census for the annual
meeting of the association last November.

NEED FOR TRAVELLING EXHIBIT:

The Women's Civic League of Baltimore has offered to lend the associa-
tion $500.00 toward the cost of assembling and equipping a travelling ex-
hibit. It will be necessary for the association to raise from $450.00 to
Some of the most active work in behalf of the hospital movement is done by the American Association of the United States, the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses, and the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses Officially Recognized by the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, and outlining plans for cooperation during the coming year. A copy of the one-time report is enclosed.

It has been necessary to set out a new section of the constitution. The purpose of this section is to preserve and further social work that is carried on by the various agencies of the Association. The section is designed to safeguard and promote the interest of the nurses and the public in the work of the Association.

NURSE FOR TRAVELING EXHIBITION

The Women's Giving League of Baltimore has offered to lend the Association $500.00 towards the cost of assembling and exploiting a traveling exhibit. It is necessary for the Association to raise a further $500.00 to meet this offer.
$700.00 additional, to make up the $1000.00 necessary for such an exhibit. Should the offer be accepted, the League would expect to be re-imbursed from the rental of the exhibit.

The great opportunity for educational work opened for the association just at present calls for the assembling of such an exhibit, but unless the exhibit can be speedily assembled the opening will be lost.

The association owns an incomplete collection of charts, pictures and models, which were left over from the exhibition held in connection with our annual meeting in Baltimore last November. Imperfect as this collection is it was asked for and was used during the winter at an exhibition held in Albany, and one in Norfolk, and twice in local exhibitions in Baltimore.

We have had requests for the exhibit from the following places:

Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, Dominion Fair, July 31-Aug. 12
Toronto, Canadian National Exhibition, August 26 - Sept. 9
Louisville Babies' Milk Fund Association, Child Welfare Exhibit, late October
Birmingham, Ala., State Fair, October 5-14
New Orleans, La.

The Louisville situation is especially promising. Through the influence of Dr. Henry E. Tuley, one of the department stores has offered to pay the expense of transportation, give space to the exhibit, and pay a small amount, presumably about $25 toward the cost of the exhibit. The store is one of the Claflin chain and the manager believes that if the exhibit is a success in Louisville, the proprietors of the Claflin interests will pass on the exhibit to their chain of stores throughout the south. This use of the exhibit would enable us to reach thousands of mothers and fathers in the south.

FOREIGN RECOGNITION:

In accordance with the correspondence with the International Congress for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, to be held in Berlin
No, 00 objective 0 to make up the 1000.00 necessary to make as excellent as possible the lease money expert to be remitted from the protest of the exhibit.

The best opportunity for association work among the present cells of the association of such an exhibit, and unless the exhibit can be adequately assemblage of the exhibit. Will fail to exist if the association comes in incomplete collection of art, pictures, and models which were left from the exhibition held in connection with our annual meeting in Baltimore last November. Important as this collection is, we need the advice and assistance of the exhibit. It is essential that we secure for our members the wit and spirit of the exhibit in Baltimore.

We have had letters from the exhibit from the following states:

Georgia, Nevada, Oregon, Wisconsin, New York, Nebraska, New England, A. M. S.

And the following states have offered to pay for the expense of transportation. Give place to the exhibit, and back a small grant. Please send your statement to the exhibit, and that the exhibit will receive the proper certificate of the California's interest in the exhibit. The lease of the exhibit would enable us to lease premises to others and advertise in the south.

For the benefit of the preservation of real property, to be held in partnership.

For purpose of Longer:
next September, our association has been made the American representative of the International organization. A supply of programs for the Congress was received the latter part of June. A copy of the program was sent to the members of the American Committee appointed at the request of the International Congress, to each of the directors of our association; to half a dozen medical journals and to individuals especially interested.

Inquiry in regard to the work being done in this country was received in June from M. Coulet, the founder of the Restaurants Gratuits des Mères Nourrices in Paris. In his letter, he said, that his attention had been directed to the work of our association by Ambassador Jusserrand.

Earlier in the year another inquiry came from Alderman Broadbent of Huddersfield, England. Mr. Broadbent has become a member of the association.

**TRANSACTIONS:**

The Transactions were received from the printer May 10th, 1911, and were immediately distributed to members. Circulars have been sent to medical libraries, and to a selected list of other libraries informing them that a limited number of the Transactions was for sale. 750 copies of the Transactions were printed and of this number 500 were distributed to members. On the advice of Dr. John S. Fulton, chairman of the committee printing the Transactions, complimentary copies were sent to medical journals for review; to speakers at the annual meeting, notably Ambassador Jusserrand, Cardinal Gibbons, and to others, among them President Taft, President Remsen of the Johns Hopkins University, in return for courtesies extended the association. 17 copies have been sold, to date.

For purposes of comparison the incomes for 1910 and 1911 are given below. The expenses up to the present are also given:--
next September, our association has seen a peak number of American representatives. A supply of programs for the Congress was sent to the International Association, along with a copy of the program. The committee hopes to meet the members of the American delegation to exchange ideas and information, especially interesting.

In order to meet the work party gone to the country, we have

Transactions

The transactions were received from the printer May 10th, 1911, and were immediately delivered to members. The committee has not been able to meet the members of the transaction, and to receive a letter of the American national association. The fact that the number of the transactions was not large, 750 copies of the transactions were printed and of this number 500 were distributed to members. On the occasion of Mr. John E. Baldwin, chairman of the committee on printing the transactions, the committee requested copies were sent to members to read. The committee was informed that the members were interested in the transactions and had received them. The transactions were exchanged and the committee was grateful for the members.

For purposes of cooperation the income for 1910 and 1911 was

President of the American National Association, in return for cooperation, expressed the association.
Income January 1st, 1910 - November 15th, 1910

Contributions ------------------ $2100.00
Membership dues ------------------ 2136.00
Exhibition Fund - paid
before Nov. 15 ------------------ 609.00
Annual meeting, special contributions ---- 250.00

$5095.00

Income November 16th, 1910 - July 15th, 1911

Balance on hand, Nov. 16 ------------------ $1774.86
Exhibition Fund - paid
after Nov. 15 ------------------ 465.00
Contributions to July 15 ------------------ 1100.00
Membership dues, Committee contributions ------------------ 1754.00
Sale of Transactions ------------------ 51.00

$5144.86

Note:-- The Exhibition Fund mentioned above was for the expenses of the Exhibition held in connection with the annual meeting. It has no connection with the Travelling Exhibit which has been referred to on page 3.

Expenditures:

Exhibition held in connection with annual meeting -- $ 1105.17
Printing Transactions ------------------ 744.95
Expressage and postage on Transactions ------------------ 50.88
Other printing ------------------ 191.46
Postage ------------------ 180.88
Salaries and clerical help ------------------ 1558.00
Rent - of office ------------------ 100.00
Furniture ------------------ 91.00
Supplies - and miscellaneous ------------------ 106.69
Telephone ------------------ 18.86
Executive Office ------------------ 240.00

$4387.89

Balance on hand ------------------ 756.97

$5144.86

Note:-- The salary of the Executive Secretary has been at the rate paid in 1910, the income not having been sufficient to pay the $500 increase voted by the Directors at the meeting, November 11th, 1910.
MEMBERSHIP:

The geographical distribution of paid up and pledged memberships is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life Members ---- 1 (1911)
Sustaining " ---- 9
Affil. Soc. ---- 38
Active members - 329

Total: 377
MEMBERSHIP

The percentage distribution of board and pledged membership is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KY</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MO</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NV</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UT</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VT</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WI</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WV</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WY</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
March 1st -- July 15th, 1911

Mar. 1st - July 15th, Personal letters ------- 982
" " " " Circular letters ------- 2609
" " " " Printed matter ------- 17327

Respectfully submitted

[Signature]

July 15th, 1911.
Executive Secretary.
CORRESPONDENCE

March 4th — July 10th, 1911

Personal letters — July 15th, 1911

Clerical letters — July 20th, 1911

Printed matter — July 25th, 1911

Respectfully submitted

[Signature]

Executive Secretary

July 15th, 1911
Suggested plans by which the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses may cooperate with the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality.

1. (a) By each superintendent arranging in her own school for at least three lectures by experts on the causes and prevention of infant mortality - physical, social, industrial and economic.
   (b) By securing for her pupils, at any effort, adequate instruction and experience in this important branch of work.
   (c) By arranging for definite and systematic instruction of the mothers while in our maternity wards in the care and feeding of their babies, and of their responsibility toward themselves as mothers, and by making every effort to encourage unmarried mothers to nurse and keep their children.

2. By encouraging their pupils to a greater interest in maternity work and in all forms of supervision and control of work among infants—, such for instance, as infant asylums, foundling asylums, fresh air work, milk stations, etc.

3. By encouraging our nurses to seek and accept opportunities for regular work and for volunteer work, in teaching mothers in day nurseries and milk stations, clinics and dispensaries, in groups, clubs or classes, or singly in their homes.

4. By encouraging every effort to bring about sanitary inspection of tenements etc. by nurses, believing that unsanitary conditions and unwholesome ways of living will thus be discovered often in time to prevent the development of illness.

5. By preparing our nurses to teach the care of infants in our public schools whenever it is asked for.

6. By joining as individuals the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, and paying the small fee, or joining as schools, alumnae, county or state associations, and paying a small fee.

7. By asking the public health committee to suggest new ways and means of cooperating with the Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality, and reporting thereon next year.
Parole sans stylo.
Questions admitted to the programs of the
IXTH INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS, LONDON,
1915. (July 26th).

Section I.
CRIMINAL LAW.

First Question.

Is it proper to leave to the authority which is charged with the duty of prosecution to decide as to their advisability?

If this is granted, ought such authority to be restricted within certain limits and subjected to control?

In this connection, is it proper to give to the judge the right not to pronounce sentence of guilty, even if the fact is substantially established?

Second Question.

Is in petty criminality sufficiently repressed by measures contained in the present laws?

Would it be possible, and if so, within what limits, to apply the principle of the indeterminate sentence?

Third Question.

Is it desirable to abolish or even to restrict, and in the latter case within what limits, the penalty of deprivation of civil rights?

Fourth Question.

Should measures be taken to facilitate and render more efficacious the communications between the various services of identification, especially by unifying:

(a) the finger-print cards, in relation to forms and order of taking impressions;

(b) the anthropometric cards, in relation to forms, texts and abbreviations;

(c) the formulas designed to furnish the police of another country information about the persons to be identified?

Should not every police administration take the initiative in informing the administration of the country when an individual has committed or is suspected of intending to criminal crimes?
Section II.
PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

First Question.

If the system of supplementary detention is accepted as a means of repression in respect to recidivists who have committed a grave offense, how ought this detention to be organized?

Second Question.

Is it desirable to establish laboratories in correctional institutions for the scientific study of prisoners?

What results may be expected from this measure in the discovery of causes of criminality and in the individual treatment of delinquents?

Third Question.

Admitting the necessity, as recognised by the Prison Congress at Budapest, of creating establishments of detention specially set apart for delinquents of limited responsibility, what should be the organisation of these establishments in respect to construction, methods, administration, etc.?

Fourth Question.

Ought not conditional liberation, as well as conditional conviction, be combined with a system of friendly supervision ("patronage") and control during the period of probation?

Taking into account the experience of the last two years, how may these two services best be organised?

Would it be wise to extend the application of these two principles; if so, in what measure and in what direction?

Section III.
PREVENTIVE METHODS.

First Question.

What influence should be attributed to pictures and publicity in augmenting criminality; and how, therefore, should we organise the campaign against this influence, particularly in regard to pomography and criminal publications?

Second Question.

What has been the results of experiments made in those countries where women have been employed in police service?

Is it desirable to make this system general; if so, on what principles?
Section II:

Proceedings

First Question

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress:

In the matter of the introduction of legislation and resolutions on a matter of national expenditure, to which it is believed that the question of the public welfare and national interest is of paramount importance.

Second Question

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress:

In the matter of the introduction of legislation and resolutions on a matter of national expenditure, to which it is believed that the question of the public welfare and national interest is of paramount importance.

Section III:

First Mention

With reference to the question of expenditure, it is believed that the matter of public welfare and national interest is of paramount importance.

Second Mention

With reference to the question of expenditure, it is believed that the matter of public welfare and national interest is of paramount importance.

Note:

Any mention of expenditure or national interests should be relevant to the context of the document.
Third Question.
In what way can the combat against vagabonds and so-called international delinquents best be waged?

Fourth Question.
Can the restoration of released prisoners be promoted by the method of rehabilitation?
In what manner should this method be employed to produce the most useful results?

Section IV.
CHILDREN AND MINORS.
First Question.
In what cases and according to what rules may children neglected by their parents or under correctional treatment be placed out in selected families?

Second Question.
Should one create special establishments for abnormal children (retarded, feeble minded) who manifest dangerous moral tendencies, and, not limiting the treatment to primary instruction, take measures to assure their welfare in adolescence and adult life?

Third Question.
Should fines be imposed on minor delinquents?
In what cases and under what conditions?
What steps should be taken in case of non-payment of fines?

Fourth Question.
What are the best means of protecting children whose occupations or parents place them in moral danger?

SUBJECTS OF INVESTIGATION.
I. The organisation of Juvenile Courts, as they exist in various countries, and the results of experience up to date.
II. The guarantees against the abuse of preventive detention in the laws of various countries.
III. The results of special establishments for tuberculous prisoners.
1st Floor of the Woman's Prison Joliet, ILL

- Apartment for Officers
- Reception Hall
- Office and Reception Room for Inmates
- Stairway

- Sewing Shop
- Store Rooms
- Corridor
- Rattan Cave Seat Shop

- Laundry
- Dining Hall
- Kitchen

- Yard

- South
- East
- West
- North

- Windows

- Porch

- Stairway to cells
The shops and workrooms are about five feet lower than south wing which makes the floor about 2 ft. below ground level. Rooms are dry, exceedingly clean and neat, and also very airy and free from any odor.
SECTION I.

Criminal Law.

First Question.

Is it proper to leave to the authority which is charged with the duty of prosecution to decide as to the advisability?

If this is granted, ought such authority to be restricted within certain limits and subjected to control?

In this connection, is it proper to give to the judge the right not to pronounce sentence of guilty, even if the fact is substantially established?

Second Question.

To recidivism in petty criminality sufficiently repressed by measures contained in present laws?

Would it be possible, and, if so, within what limits to apply the principle of the indeterminate sentence?

Third Question.

Is it desirable to abolish or even to restrict, and in the latter case within what limits, the penalty of deprivation of civil rights?

Fourth Question.

Should measures be taken to facilitate and render more efficacious the communications between the various services of identification, especially by unifying:

(a) the fingerprint cards, in relation to forms and order of taking impressions;

(b) the anthropometric cards, in relation to forms, texts and abbreviations;
(c) the formulas designed to furnish the police of another country information about the persons to be identified?

Should not every police administration take the initiative in informing the administration of the country when an individual has committed or is suspected of intending to commit crimes?

SECTION II.

Penal Institutions.

First question.

If the system of supplementary detention is accepted as a means of repression in respect to recidivists, who have committed a grave offense, how ought this detention to be organized? (c.n.h.)

Second question.

Is it desirable to establish laboratories in correctional institutions for the scientific study of prisoners? (c.n.h.)

What results may be expected from this measure in the discovery of causes of criminality and in the individual treatment of delinquents?

Third question.

Admitting the necessity, as recognized by the Prison Congress at Budapest, of creating establishments of detention specially set apart for delinquents of limited responsibility, what should be the organization of these establishments in respect to construction, methods, administration, etc? (c.n.h.)

Fourth question.

Ought not conditional liberation as well as conditional conviction be combined with a system of friendly supervision ("patronage") and control during the period of probation?

Taking into account the experience of the last ten years,
how may these two services best be organized?

Would it be wise to extend the application of these two principles; - if so, in what measure and in what direction. (G.R.H.)

SECTION III.

Preventive Methods.

First question.

What influence should be attributed to pictures and publicity in augmenting criminality; and how, therefore, should we organize the campaign against this influence, particularly in regard to pornography and criminal publications?

Second question.

What has been the result of experiments, made in those countries where women have been employed in police service? Is it desirable to make this system general; if so, on what principles.

Third question.

In what way can the combat against vagabonds and so-called international delinquents best be waged?

Fourth question.

Can the restoration of released prisoners be promoted by the method of rehabilitation? In what manner should this method be employed to produce the most useful results? (G.R.H.)

SECTION IV.

Children and Minors.

First question.

In what cases and according to what rules may children neglected by their parents or under correctional treatment be
placed out in selected families?

**Second Question.**

Should one create special establishments for abnormal children (retarded, feeble minded) who manifest dangerous moral tendencies, and, not limiting the treatment to primary instruction, take measures to assure their welfare in adolescence and adult life?

**Third Question.**

Should fines be imposed on minor delinquents?

In what cases and under what conditions?

What steps should be taken in case of non-payment of fines?

**Fourth Question.**

What are the best means of protecting children whose occupations or parents place them in moral danger?

**SUBJECTS FOR INVESTIGATION.**

I. The organization of Juvenile Courts, as they exist in various countries, and the results of experience up to date.

II. The guarantees against the abuse of preventive detention in the laws of various countries.

III. The results of special establishments for tuberculous prisoners.
SCHEDULE OF TOPICS

Provisional schedule of topics for souvenir volume of American Prison Association on "Preventive Agencies and Methods in the United States." By preventive methods we mean those forms of social action, either of voluntary associations or public agencies, or combinations of both, whose conscious purpose is, at least in some marked degree, the prevention of anti-social conduct and the removal of conditions which favor the growth of crime.

Tentatively we may classify these agencies under the following heads:

1. Those methods which deal with inherited defects, as epilepsy, idiocy, monstrosity, sexual perversion, insanity, and all forms of incapacity for competitive life.
   
   Examples:
   1. By cure or improvement: as orthopedic surgery, thyroid treatment, and in general medical care.
   2. By elimination (negative agencies): segregation, assexualization, legal control of marriage.

2. Methods of improving physical conditions which cause degeneracy and vice on the one side, and active aggressive revolt against social order on the other. Here we should deal with movements in this country:
   1. To improve the dwellings of the working people and the very poor.
   2. The improvement of physical surroundings of the dwelling, as alleys, back yards, small parks, and play grounds.
   3. The improvement of the conditions of the work-place; mines, shops, factories, mercantile establishments, etc.
   4. The movement to prevent the exploitation in industries of children and youth.
   5. The voluntary and legal measures to improve the conditions surrounding working women.

Here we should consider the physical aspects of "welfare work" by employers, a brief summary of labor laws, and the beginnings of the movement for industrial insurance.

3. Movements to diminish the conditions of economic degradation as:
   2. Trade Unions.
   3. Criticism of Socialists.
   4. Efforts of enlightened employers.
   5. Positive legal measures affecting income.

IV. Sociality and Refinement:
   1. Recreation and sociability, for example: parks and play grounds in cities, boys' clubs, work for girls and young women.
   2. Settlements, missions, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, and related organizations.
   3. Popularizing music and other arts.

V. Improvement in educational methods to avert criminal habits and to prepare for support in legitimate ways, as:
   2. Trade and Continuation schools.

VI. Measures relating more directly to anti-social persons as a group. These in which the group of offenders is consciously dealt with as such outside of prison:
   1. Improved police methods, for example: Superintendent Kohler's experiment in Cleveland;
   2. Means of identification;
   3. Management of vagrants; municipal lodging houses and control of private lodging houses;
   4. The management and treatment of inebriates;
   5. Aid by voluntary associations and by the state of former prisoners and of discharged or paroled men.

C. Suspension of sentences and probation work for youth and adults.

VII. General measures in respect to improvement of justice intended to counteract the spirit of revolt against law, as, for example:
   1. Instruction of immigrants against fraud and temptation.
   2. Purification of justice.

VIII. Movements for the removal of temptation to vice and crime as:
   1. The temperance and prohibition movement; by education, persuasion, and legal action of various types.
   2. Movements to diminish the evils of prostitution by education, persuasion and legal action, censorship of degrading recreations or amusements.

Dr. H. H. Hart will prepare a volume on preventive watchcare of children and youth, and these two volumes will supplement each other.
Greenock Prison, Scotland

Taken 15th Oct 1908.

[Signature]
American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology

GENERAL INFORMATION

CONCERNING

The Institute, its history, purposes, work, committees, and membership, and the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology

The Constitution and by-laws of the Institute and model constitution for State Societies
HISTORY AND PURPOSE

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW
AND CRIMINOLOGY.

The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology is an outgrowth of the National Conference on Criminal Law and Criminology held in Chicago in June, 1909. The idea of a conference representing the various classes interested in the problems connected with the administration of punitive justice, including the treatment of criminals, was a happy conception of the law faculty of Northwestern University, and the holding of such a conference was adopted as an appropriate way of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the law school of that institution.

The conference was composed of about one hundred and fifty delegates representing the various professions and occupations concerned directly or indirectly with the administration of the criminal law and the punishment of criminals, and included members of the bench and bar, professors of law in the universities, alienists, criminologists, penologists, superintendents of penal and reformatory institutions, psychologists, police officials, probation officers and the like. Delegates attended from every section of the country, and the conference was a very representative gathering of those either actually concerned with the administration of the criminal law or interested in its problems as students and scientists. In character and purpose the conference was entirely without precedent in the history of the United States. It represented the first instance of co-operative effort among those interested in a better system of criminal justice, and marked the beginning of a new era in the history of American criminal jurisprudence. The conference afforded an excellent opportunity for the exchange of ideas among lay scientists and lawyers, and a sincere effort was made to reach a common understanding on certain points concerning which there has been a variance of opinion. Although the idea of such a gathering was new to America it is an old
one in Europe, where congresses of criminologists have frequently been held for the promotion of criminological science and the consideration of practical problems connected with the administration of criminal justice. In Europe the value of co-operation among lawyers and scientists in promoting improvement in the criminal law and in methods of criminal procedure has long been recognized.

An elaborate programme covering almost every problem of criminal science was prepared for the Chicago conference, mainly from the list of topics suggested in advance by the delegates. For the systematization and dispatch of the work of the conference the delegates were divided into three sections, to the first of which was referred all topics relating to the treatment (penal and remedial) of criminals; to the second, those relating to the organization, appointment and training of officials concerned with the administration of punitive justice, and to the third, those having to do with criminal law and procedure. To the conference as thus organized one hundred and thirty-five topics were submitted for consideration. They included such questions as the indeterminate sentence, rehabilitation, procedure of juvenile courts, treatment of accused persons under detention, indemnification for wrongful detention, the employment of prisoners, bureaus of identification, probation and parole, the insanity plea, public defenders, the selection and treatment of jurors, means of increasing the effectiveness of the jury system, the unnecessary multiplication of criminal laws, the examination of accused persons, the simplification of pleading, the need of efficient agencies for collecting and publishing criminal and judicial statistics, restrictions on the right of appeal, reversals for technical errors, enlargement of the power of the judge, the organization and procedure of municipal courts, laboratories for the scientific study of criminals, the individualization of punishment, the use of medical expert testimony, and many others. Realizing the impossibility of dealing adequately with such a variety of questions the conference wisely decided to restrict its deliberations to the consideration of a small number of topics which were to be made the subjects of investigation by committees and upon which reports were to be presented at the future conferences.

A committee was also appointed to investigate and report on the methods of criminal procedure in Europe and particularly in Great Britain, where the administration of justice is frequently asserted to be a model of efficiency and dispatch. Dean John D. Lawson of the University of Missouri School of Law, and editor of the American Law Review, and Professor Elmer R. Keedy of Northwestern University Law School, as members of this committee spent several months in England on this mission and have embodied the result of their research in a valuable report that was subsequently issued as a bulletin of the Institute.

The conference adopted resolutions calling attention to the popular dissatisfaction with the results of our present methods of administering criminal justice; declared that reliable and accurate information regarding the actual administration of the criminal law was necessary to efficient legislation and administration; appealed to Congress to provide through the agency of the Census Bureau for the collection of full and accurate criminal and judicial statistics covering the entire country; and urged the enactment of legislation by the states, requiring prosecuting attorneys and magistrates to report to some state officer full information regarding crime committed within their jurisdictions and the punishment of offenders. Recognizing the desirability of making readily accessible in English the more important treatises on criminology published in foreign languages, steps were taken looking toward the translation and publication of such treatises, to the end that the principles of criminal science may be better studied and the criminal law improved. Finally, impressed with the advantages of uniting the efforts of lawyers, criminologists, sociologists, and all others in the cause of a better criminal law, the conference resolved to effect a permanent national organization to be known as the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, whose purposes shall be “to further the scientific study of crime, criminal law and procedure, to formulate and promote measures for solving the problems connected therewith, and to coordinate the efforts of individuals and of organizations interested in the administration of certain and speedy justice.”

Four conferences have since been held: In 1910 at Washington; 1911 at Boston in connection with the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, at which conference an arrangement was made for the holding of future conferences of the Institute at the same time and place as the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, and providing for the publication of the annual programme with that of the Association, and the incorporation of the proceedings of the conference in the annual report of the proceedings of that Association; 1912 at Milwaukee; and 1913 at Montreal. The Institute, during the last year, has considerably increased its membership, and a number of state societies have been established.

Its official organ, the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, has entered upon its fourth volume, and is thoroughly established, both in its subscription list and in its standards and reputation.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE BOARD AND COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1913-14

President, QUINCY A. MYERS, Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.

Vice-Presidents

CHARLES A. DE COURCY, Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.

DR. KATHARINE B. DAVIS, Superintendent, State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

FRANK H. NORCROSS, Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada, Carson City, Nevada.

DR. WILLIAM A. WHITE, Superintendent, Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.

DAVID C. PEPYTEN, Superintendent, State Reformatory, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
Treasurer:
Bronson Winthrop, 32 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y., of the New York Bar.

Secretary:
Henry W. Ballantine, Madison, Wis., Professor of Law in the State University.

Executive Board:
For the term expiring 1914:
Henry M. Bates, Dean of the School of Law, State University, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
William E. McKeen, Professor of Law in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alexander H. Reid, Judge of the Circuit Court, Waukesha, Wis.
E. Ray Stevens, Judge of the Circuit Court, Madison, Wis.

For the term expiring 1915:
William N. Gemmill, Judge of the Municipal Court, Chicago, Ill.
George W. Kirchwey, Professor of Law, Columbia University, New York City.
Edward J. McDermott, of the Kentucky Bar, Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

For the term expiring 1916:
Arthur J. Todd, Assistant Professor in Sociology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Dr. William Healy, Director of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute, Chicago, Ill.
Emmett N. Parker, Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington, Olympia, Washington.
Edwin Mulholy, Commissioner of Probation, Court House, Boston, Massachusetts

Ex-Officio:
John H. Wigmore, Professor of Law in Northwestern University, 31 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
Nathan William MacChesney, of the Chicago Bar; Commissioner on Uniform State Laws, 30 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
John B. Winslow, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Orrin N. Carter, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.
Frederic B. Crossley, Managing Director of the Journal of the Institute, Librarian of the Elbert H. Gary Collection of Criminal Law and Criminology, Northwestern University, 31 W. Lake St., Chicago, Illinois.
Robert H. Gault, Managing Editor of the Journal of the Institute, Assistant Professor of Psychology in Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

SECTIONS AND SECTION OFFICERS FOR 1913-1914

A. American Society of Military Law.
The Institute voted at the Montreal 1913 meeting to establish a section to deal with the various questions connected with military law and to be known as the American Society of Military Law. In pursuance of the resolution, the Executive Board established the section, and the following officers were appointed:

President:
Colonel Nathan William MacChesney, 30 No. LaSalle St., Chicago. Judge Advocate General of Illinois.

Secretary-Treasurer:
Professor Henry W. Ballantine, Madison, Wis. Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin.

Executive Committee:
Professor Henry W. Ballantine, Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin—ex officio.
Colonel Harvey C. Carbaugh, Judge Advocate U. S. Army, (retired)
Lt. Col. Burnett M. Chipperfield, Judge Advocate Ten Division, Illinois National Guard.
Professor Charles Cheney Hyde, Professor of International Law, Northwestern University.
Colonel Nathan William MacChesney, ex officio, Judge Advocate General of Illinois.

WORK OF SPECIAL AND GENERAL COMMITTEES

FOR 1913-14

The Special and General Committees for the year 1913-14 and the topics assigned to them are as follows:

Special Committees:
Committee A—Employment and Compensation of Prisoners.—This Committee was created at Montreal in 1913 to consider the kind of work suitable for prisoners and the disposition of the results of their labor.
Committee B—Insanity and Criminal Responsibility.—This committee was created at the Washington 1910 Conference and charged with the duty of working out some scientific solution of the problems connected with this subject and presenting them for the consideration of the Institute.
Committee C—Judicial Probation and Suspended Sentence.—This Committee is charged with the "Investigation of the most desirable methods of establishing and extending the allied measures of adult offender's
probation and of suspended sentence, including the consideration of the results of such measures as heretofore used.'

Committee D—Classification and Definition of Crimes.—This Committee was created at the Montreal meeting in 1913.

Committee E—Criminal Procedure.—This Committee is charged with the "Investigation of the feasible methods (1) simplifying pleadings in criminal cases, (2) eliminating unnecessary technicalities in the procedure of appeals and reversals of judgment in criminal cases."

Committee F—Indeterminate Sentence, Release on Parole and Pardon.—This Committee is charged with the "Investigation of the most advisable methods of establishing and extending the measures of parole and indeterminate sentence, including a consideration of (1) the results of such measures as hitherto used, (2) the organization of boards of pardon and parole, and (3) the correlation of such boards and officers with courts and court methods."

Committee G—Crime and Immigration.—This Committee was created under a resolution of the Washington 1910 Conference "That there be appointed a committee on crime and immigration whose duty shall be to investigate and report upon the subject of the alien and the courts with special reference to treaty rights; status under the various state laws; procedure, including interpreters, appeals, etc."

Committee H—Sterilization of Criminals.—This Committee was created at the Montreal meeting in 1913.

General Committees:

Committee 1—On Co-operation with Other Organizations.—This Committee was formed in accordance with the resolution at Chicago 1909 Conference as follows:

"Resolved, That the President be empowered to appoint delegates to arrange for co-operation with the following organizations for the purpose of avoiding duplication of work and of combining effort, and to attend on behalf of this organization, but without expense to it, their sessions, (as well as to secure attendance of delegates from such organizations to Conferences of the American Institute) International Prison Congress, Union Internationale de Droit Penal, American Bar Association, American Prison Association, International Congress of Criminal Anthropology, National Conference of Charities and Corrections, American Political Science Association, National Conference on Uniform State Laws, and other kindred organizations."

Committee 2—On Translation of European Treatises on Criminal Science.—This Committee has undertaken, in accordance with a resolution creating it at Chicago 1909 Conference the translation and publication of the most important treatises on criminology in foreign languages in order that they may be readily accessible in the English language to those interested in the various subjects, and have completed arrangements for the publication of the nine leading works in the field representing the various subjects and carefully distributed among the principal nations which have contributed to the solution of these problems. They are being published as a criminal science series by Little, Brown and Company of Boston and four of the volumes have already appeared. See p. 24 post.

Committee 3—On Criminal Statistics.—This Committee was created for the purpose of formulating a system for keeping of criminal judicial records, and for the reporting of such statistics which might be recommended to the several states and to the Congress of the United States for their consideration and adoption.

This year the committee is requested to take up the subject of vital statistics, and to report on the same with particular reference to the model bill now being promulgated by the American Medical Association.

Committee 4—On State Societies and New Membership.—The object of this Committee is to stimulate interest in the organization of State Societies and to devise means of increasing the membership; also to add to the list of those persons who have taken special interest in the study of Criminal Law and Criminology.

Committee 5—On Finance and Endowment.—The object of this Committee shall be to advise the officers of the Institute with reference to any financial questions upon which they may desire to have its judgment and to forward in every way possible the securing of an adequate endowment for the carrying on of the work of the Institute and for the promotion of the ideas for which it stands.

Committee 6—On Promotion of Institute Measures.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE BOARD FOR
PRECEDING YEARS

1909—1910

President
John H. Wigmore

Vice-Presidents
Adolf Meyer
Edward A. Ross
Lightner Witmer

Roscoe Pound

Treasurer
Bronson Winthrop

Secretary
Edwin R. Keedy

Executive Board

William E. Mikhel
Lucien Hugh Alexander
Frederic Bausman
Wilfred Bolster
Edward T. Devine

Charles R. Henderson
Nathan William MacChesney
Harold N. Moyer
Sidney I. Schwab
Arthur W. Towne

1910—1911

President
Nathan William MacChesney
Treasurer
Bronson Winthrop

Executive Board
John H. Wigmore
Amos Butler
Frederic B. Crossley
Charles A. Ellwood
Eugene A. Gilmore
James W. Garner

Secretary
Harry E. Smoot

1911—1912
President
John B. Winslow

Vice-Presidents
George W. Kirchway
James W. Garner
Harvey C. Carbaugh

Council
John H. Wigmore
Nathan William MacChesney
Harry E. Smoot
Frederic B. Crossley
Harry Olson

1912—1913
President
Orrin N. Carter

Vice-Presidents
Jane Addams
Chas. R. Henderson
Robert W. McLaughry

Treasurer
Bronson Winthrop

Secretary
Eugene A. Gilmore

COOK COUNTY $8.

To JAMES A. ROSE, Secretary of State:

We, the undersigned, Nathan William MacChesney, John H. Wigmore, Harry E. Smoot, Harry Olson and Frederic B. Crossley, citizens of the United States, do hereby form a corporation under an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act concerning Corporations," approved April 18, 1872, and all acts amendatory thereof; and for the purpose of such organization we hereby state as follows, to wit:

1. The name of such corporation is American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. 2. The object for which it is formed is "To further the scientific study of crime, criminal law and procedure, to formulate and promote measures for solving the problems connected therewith and to co-ordinate the efforts of individuals and of organizations interested in the administration of certain and speedy justice." 3. The management of the aforesaid Institute shall be vested in a board of Twenty (20) Directors, who are to be elected annually, 8 to serve one year and 12 to serve 3 years, one-third to be elected each year. 4. The following persons are hereby selected as the Directors to control and manage said corporation for the first year of its corporate existence, viz., Nathan William MacChesney, William H. DeLacy, Edward T. Devine, John D. Lawson, Adolf Meyer, Charles F. Amidon, Bronson Winthrop, Harry E. Smoot, John H. Wigmore, Amos Butler, Frederic B. Crossley, Charles A. Ellwood, Eugene A. Gilmore, Harry Olson, Arthur W. Towne, William Healy, Roscoe Pound, Frederick W. Lehmann, James W. Garner, and Harvey C. Carbaugh. 5. The location is in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook in the State of Illinois, and the postoffice address of its business office is at No. 31 West Lake Street, in the said city of Chicago.

Signed,
NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY
JOHN H. WIGMORE
HARRY E. SMOOT,
HARRY OLSON,
FREDERIC B. CROSSLEY,
CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Name—The name of this organization shall be the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

ARTICLE II.

Purpose—The purpose of the Institute shall be to further the scientific study of crime, criminal law and procedure, to formulate and promote measures for solving the problems connected therewith, and to co-ordinate the efforts of individuals, and of organizations interested in the administration of certain and speedy justice.

ARTICLE III.

Membership—how constituted. Regular members—Section 1. The membership of the Institute shall consist of those persons interested in the purpose for which it is established and who have complied with the by-laws with reference to admission, and of persons who are members of a State society.

State societies—Section 2. Membership in a State society shall constitute membership in the Institute and such members shall be entitled to all the privileges of such State society and the Institute.

Effect on Institute membership—Section 3. State societies may be formed in accordance with the by-laws, the members thereof to be regular members of the Institute and membership in the Institute where such State society exists shall be limited to members of such State society.

ARTICLE IV.

Fellows, how selected—Section 1. The Executive Board may elect members of the Institute as Fellows, as a mark of distinction where such members have made a contribution to the knowledge of any of the subjects included within the field of criminal science.

How perpetuated—Section 2. When such Fellows have been selected by the members of the Executive Board to the number of seven they shall thereafter constitute a self-governing and a self-perpetuating body with power to add to their membership from time to time as they may desire from the membership of the Institute such men as in their judgment have become distinguished in their own profession and who have contributed to the progress of criminal science.

Name and powers—Section 3. Such Fellows shall be known as The Academy of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology and shall be charged with the duty of formulating new subjects for investigation by the Institute and in such other manner as they may deem desirable and proper, forwarding the purposes of the Institute throughout the country.

Insignia—Section 4. The insignia of membership in the Academy shall be a simple ribbon of prescribed shade of red, worn flat in the upper
buttonhole of the left lapel of the coat, or in prescribed manner in connection with academic dress.

Number—Section 5. The Academy shall at all times be limited in number to not more than 10% of the membership of the Institute, and in no event shall exceed forty, provided that if there are no vacancies in the Academy the President of the Institute may nevertheless be elected to membership therein and provided after the Academy shall have been established not more than five Fellows shall be elected thereto in any one year.

ARTICLE V

Officers and management. Officers. Classification—Section 1. The officers of the Institute shall be a president, five vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. The president shall be a member of the bar, and not more than two vice-presidents shall represent the same professional occupation.

Limited term—No officer except the secretary and treasurer shall be eligible to reelection to the same office for two consecutive terms.

Executive Board—Section 2. The government of the Institute shall be vested in an Executive Board consisting of the officers of the Institute, its former presidents, the Managing Editor and the Managing Director of its Journal, ex officio, and twelve members at large who shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the Institute, in the same manner as the officers, and in a Council consisting of five members of the Board appointed by the president, which shall be charged with the functions and shall have the power of the Executive Board between meetings of that body in all matters which may be delegated to it by the constitution or by-laws or by the Executive Board.

Duties—Section 3. The Executive Board shall meet on the day preceding each annual meeting of the Institute and shall make all arrangements for the annual meeting of the Institute and secure the attendance of each annual meeting of delegates from as many states and allied organizations as possible; to communicate with the chairmen of all standing and special committees, at least thirty days before the meeting, with the view of securing a statement of the work of such committee since the preceding annual meeting; and to attend to such other matters as may be from time to time referred to the Executive Board and Council shall select their own chairman.

Term—Section 4. At the meeting of 1911 the members at large shall be elected for one, two and three years, respectively, so that thereafter there shall be only four vacancies each year, to which members shall be elected for a term of three years.

ARTICLE VI

Duties of officers—President appoints committees—Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Institute, appoint standing committees, and unless otherwise ordered by vote of the Institute, shall appoint all members of Section or Special committees.

Annual address—The President shall make an annual address which shall review the progress in the field of criminal law and criminology during the year preceding, and report to the members of the Council and the Executive Board at their meeting next preceding the annual meeting of the Institute, and shall from time to time bring before the Board or Council such information as may be required touching the purpose or management of the funds of the Institute, and shall be ex-officio a member of all the committees of the Institute.

General Duties—All matters referred to in the annual address of the President, relating to the subjects pertinent to the work of the Institute, with recommendations thereon shall be referred to the appropriate committees or to special committees of the Institute, and each committee shall report at the next annual meeting upon such matters so referred.

The President shall be the chief executive officer and head of the Institute, and during the recess of the Executive Board, subject to its approval shall have the general control and management of its purpose and affairs, subject to the right of the Executive Board or the Council, to delegate any specific power, except such as may, by virtue of the constitution and by-laws, be exclusively conferred upon the President, to any other officer of the Institute or members thereof. He shall, with the Chairman of the Executive Board, the Secretary or the Treasurer, sign all written contracts and obligations of the Institute and his approval shall be necessary for the payment by the Treasurer of any disbursements of the fund of the Institute.

Vice-Presidents—Section 2. The Vice-Presidents in their respective order shall perform the duties of the President in his absence or when he is unable to serve.

Secretary—Section 3. The secretary shall be ex-officio secretary of the Executive Board and of the Council. He shall record or cause to be recorded all votes and minutes of all proceedings. He shall cause a notice to be given for all calls for dues, proper notice of all meetings of the Council, the Executive Board and the Institute; shall be custodian of the corporate seal, and shall be the general administrative officer of the Institute.

Treasurer—Section 4. The treasurer shall keep full and accurate accounts of receipts and disbursements in books belonging to the Institute, and shall deposit moneys and other valuable effects in the name and to the credit of the Institute, in such depositories as shall be designated by the Executive Board. He shall make such disbursements for the Institute as may be ordered by the Board or Council, take proper vouchers for such disbursements, and shall render to the Board or Council whenever they may require it, an account of all his transactions as treasurer, and of the financial condition of the Institute. At the last meeting of the Council and Board preceding the annual meeting of the Institute, he shall present a written report for the preceding year.

Assistant Treasurer—The Executive Board shall have power to provide a separate depository and treasurer at any time, for any special fund.
Such treasurer shall be known as an Assistant Treasurer of the Institute and such funds shall be designated in the report of the Treasurer as Special Funds.

Special Funds—The Treasurer of the Institute shall include a statement of any such funds in his report of the assets and liabilities of the Institute but he shall have no further responsibility with reference to them.

Treasurer's Bond—The Treasurer shall furnish to the Association within ten days after his election an indemnity bond in such surety company and of such amount as may be required by the Executive Board, and the expense of such bond shall be borne by the Institute. Any assistant treasurer shall likewise furnish an indemnity bond to the Institute.

ARTICLE VII

Meetings Annual—Section 1. The annual meeting of the Institute shall be held in the months of August or September, at the same time and place as the American Bar Association, unless otherwise fixed by the Executive Board. A notice of such annual conference shall be sent, by the secretary, to all members of the Institute, at least two weeks preceding the date thereof.

Special—Section 2. Special meetings may be called at any time by the president, or in his absence, by either vice-presidents or the chairman of the Executive Board, and shall be called on the written request of a majority of the Executive Board or the Council.

Executive Board—Section 3. Regular meetings of the Executive Board shall be held at least three times a year at such time and place as suits the convenience of the Board.

Council—Section 4. The meetings of the Council shall be held at such time and place as may be designated, whenever such meeting is desired by the President, chairman of the Executive Board or the secretary, but not less than four times a year.

Quorum—Section 5. Fifteen members of the Institute, eleven members of the Executive Board or three members of the Council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VIII

Vacancies—All vacancies in office may be filled for the remainder of the term by appointment of the Executive Board or the Council.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments—The constitution may be amended by two-thirds vote of the members of the Institute present at any meeting thereof, provided the proposed amendment shall have first been submitted to the Executive Board in writing, and a copy mailed to each member at least two weeks before the meeting, with a statement that the proposed amendment is to be considered at such time.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to forward such notice with the notice of the annual meeting, though the Executive Board take no favorable action regarding such proposed amendment, providing fifteen members of the Institute so request.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

Membership—Direct Membership—Section 1. Any person interested in the work of the Institute and in sympathy with its purposes is eligible to membership. Except where a State society exists, a person may become a member by application to the Secretary and election by the Executive Board or Council. The Executive Board or Council or the President, in nomination of any member, may elect persons to membership.

Through State Societies—Section 2. State societies may be formed in any state, territory, possession or foreign country in accordance with a model constitution to be approved by the Executive Board. Where such State societies are formed they shall be the exclusive representatives of the Institute in such territory and membership in the Institute may be acquired by membership in such State societies.

Year and Dues—Section 3. State societies shall divide their year into six periods of two months each as provided by these by-laws for the Institute year and shall pay, as annual dues to the Institute, for all its members twenty-five per cent. less than the regular Institute dues.

Report to the Institute—Section 4. State societies shall report their membership three times a year to the Secretary of the Institute and remit to the Treasurer of the Institute their share of dues collected since the last report.

Printed Reports—Section 5. State societies shall furnish to the Institute four copies of all printed reports, investigations, etc., which reports shall be distributed to the library of the Institute, the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, the President of the Institute and the Secretary of the Institute. Such reports shall conform to the rules of the Institute for the standardization of its own publications.

ARTICLE II

Sections: Section 1. The Institute may create when it deems necessary separate sections to deal with specific problems, which sections shall be organized with their own officers and committees, subject to the appointment, approval and control of the officers, Executive Board, and rules of the Institute, as well as to its constitution and by-laws.

A. American Society of Military Law. This society was created in Montreal, 1913.

Committees: General Committees—Section 1. The President, within thirty days after his election shall appoint the following standing or general committees:

(1) Committee on Co-operation with other organizations.
(2) Committee on Translation and Publication of Treatises on Criminal Science.
(3) Committee on Criminal Statistics.
(4) Committee on State Societies and New Membership.
(5) Committee on Finance and Endowment.
(6) Committee on Promotion of Institute Measures.

Special Committees—Section 2. The President, within thirty days

17
after his election shall appoint such special committees to investigate and report upon such subjects as may have been decided upon for investigation and report by the Executive Board of the Institute.

**Article III.**

**Publications, Journal—Section 1.** The Institute shall publish an official organ to be known as the Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

**Managing Director—Section 2.** It shall be under the sole direction and control of the Executive Board which shall select a Managing Director of the Journal who shall be ex-officio a member of the Board.

**Managing Editor—Section 3.** It shall have such editorial staff as may be decided upon by the Board which staff shall be under the control and direction of a Managing Editor who shall be elected by the Executive Board and shall be ex-officio a member thereof.

**Assistant Editors—Section 4.** The other members of the staff, on the nomination of the Managing Editor, shall be appointed by the President, who ex-officio, shall be an associate editor of the Journal.

**Journal Funds and Treasurer—Section 5.** The funds of the Journal shall be deposited in the name and to the credit of the Institute in such depository as shall be designated by the Executive Board but may be kept as a Special Fund in which case the Managing Director of the Journal shall be Treasurer of such Fund and known as an Assistant Treasurer of the Institute and sign any cheques against the Fund as such. No bills shall be paid from such fund without the approval of two officers of the Institute and such other restrictions as may be fixed by the Executive Board.

**Reports and Printed Matter—Section 6.** All reports and other printed matter of the Institute shall be in accordance with the standard rules for publication laid down under the direction of the Executive Board which shall provide for a uniform size of page, style of type, binding, etc., with the Journal, which standard rules shall also be followed by the State societies in the publication of their reports and annual volumes.

**Article IV.**

**Fees, Dues and Income—Section 1.** Membership fees in the Institute shall be such as may be fixed by the Executive Board.

**Section 2.** The annual dues shall be two dollars payable in advance. The year shall be divided into six periods of two months each; First period January—February; second period, March—April; third period, May—June; fourth period, July—August; fifth period, September—October; sixth period, November—December. Upon joining the Institute each person shall be assigned to the period in which his dues were received and the membership year shall date from the first day of the first month of such period.

**State Society Members—Section 3.** Where State societies are organized the members of such State societies shall be members ipso facto of the Institute and such State societies shall pay the dues of such members to the Institute at the rate of $1.50 per annum for each of its members.

**Finance Committee—Section 4.** There shall be a Finance and Endowment Committee, which, when requested to do so by the Executive Board, shall devise means for the financing of the enterprises of the Institute, and assist the Executive Board in its general financial interests.

**Article V.**

**Employed Assistance, Assistant Secretary—Section 1.** The Executive Board shall have power to employ an Assistant Secretary to perform such duties as they may assign to him and shall pay him a suitable salary.

**Additional Assistance—Section 2.** The Executive Board shall have power to employ such other assistance as may be necessary, and provide an office for the conduct of the affairs of the Institute.

**Article VI.**

**Amendments, Notice—Section 1.** The by-laws may be amended by two thirds vote of the members present at any meeting.

**Suspension—Section 2.** These by-laws may be suspended by unanimous consent of the members present at any meeting.

**Article VII.**

**Order of Business—The order of business of the Institute shall be:**

1. Call to order
2. Taking of the roll
3. Application for membership
4. Reading of minutes
5. Reports of officers
6. Reports of committees
7. Unfinished business
8. New business
9. Appointment of committees
10. Election of officers.

**Article VIII.**

**Procedure, Motions in Writing—Section 1.** All motions must be put in writing if the presiding officer so requests, or if the request is by the majority vote of the members present at any meeting.

**Parliamentary Authority—Section 2.** Roberts' Rules of Order shall be recognized as authority governing the meetings of the Institute when not in conflict with its constitution or by-laws.

**THE ACADEMY of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY**

In pursuance to the Constitution, the Executive Board at a meeting held in Chicago January 31, 1913 created an Academy to be known as The Academy of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology,
and elected the first seven Fellows as a mark of distinction for contributions made to the knowledge of subjects in the field of criminal science. Such Fellows having been elected to the number of seven constitute a self-governing and self-perpetuating body, with power to add to their membership such men as have become distinguished in their own profession, and have contributed to the progress of criminal science. They are charged with the duty of formulating new subjects for investigation by the Institute, and forwarding the purposes of the Institute throughout the country. The following persons were elected as Fellows:

John H. Wigmore, Dean, Northwestern University Law School, Chicago; Founder and First President of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Chairman.

Charles A. DeCourcy, Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.

James W. Garner, Professor of Political Science, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

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

Charles R. Henderson, Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Roscoe Pound, Professor of Law, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Morton Prince, Professor of Neurology, Tufts Medical College, Boston, Mass.

**FORM OF CONSTITUTION RECOMMENDED FOR STATE SOCIETIES.**

Constitution of the State Society of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

**ARTICLE I.**

Name—The name of this organization shall be the State Society of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

**ARTICLE II.**

Purpose—The purpose shall be to make a critical study of the methods and results of the administration of punitive justice, particularly in . . . . . . . and to diffuse by conferences and publications, knowledge of the same; to promote the improvement of the existing system of criminal law and procedure, and to co-operate with the Institute in carrying out locally such investigations and policies as may be approved by it.

The work of the State Society shall be carried on through the instrumentality of annual conferences and by standing and special committees appointed from time to time.

**ARTICLE III.**

Officers—Section 1. The elected officers shall be the following: President, two vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary, and an executive board of these and five persons in addition. The appointed officers shall be the committees authorized from time to time.

Section 2. The elected officers shall be chosen by the members at the annual meeting of the Society, and shall serve for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified. All vacancies shall be filled by the Executive Board for the unexpired term. The appointed officers shall be designated by the President with the approval of the Executive Board.

Section 3. The government of the State Society shall be vested in the Executive Board, and in the Executive Council consisting of five members of the Board appointed by the President, which shall be charged with the functions and shall have the power of the Executive Board between meetings of that body in all matters.

Duties of Officers—Section 4. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, appoint standing and other committees, and discharge all other duties usually pertaining to that office. He shall make an annual address in which he shall review the progress in the field of criminal law and criminology in general and in particular in this state during the year preceding, and report to the Society the work of the year, together with his recommendations for the ensuing year. He shall report to the annual meeting the condition of the Society, and make recommendations for the advancement of its work. He shall, with the Secretary, sign all written contracts and obligations of the Society and his approval and that of the Secretary shall be necessary for the payment by the Treasurer of any of the funds of the Society.

Section 5. The Vice-Presidents in their respective order shall perform the duties of the President in his absence or disability.

Section 6. The Secretary shall perform all the duties usually pertaining to that office and such other duties as may be imposed from time to time by this constitution, by the Society or the Executive Board.

Section 7. The Treasurer shall keep full and accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements in books of the Society, and shall deposit all funds in the name of the Society in a proper depository. He shall disburse the funds only on the written approval of the President and the Secretary, and take and preserve proper vouchers for all disbursements. He shall make to the annual meeting, or at such other time as the Executive Board may require, a detailed written report showing the financial condition of the Society. He shall also report three times annually to the Secretary of the Institute the membership of the Society and transmit to the Secretary with such reports the dues payable to the Institute.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of the Executive Board to make all arrangements for the annual meeting and programme of the Society; to communicate with the chairman of all special and standing committees, at least thirty days before the annual meeting, with a view to securing a statement of the work of such committees, and to see that the work of all committees is brought before the Society. The Board shall also attend to all matters which may from time to time be referred to it by the Society.
Article IV

Membership and Dues—Section 1. Any person interested in the work of the Institute may become a member on application to the Secretary of the State Society, and the endorsement of the application by any member of the Executive Board. The Executive Board may, on nomination of any member, elect persons to membership. Membership in a State Society shall constitute membership in the Institute. Each member shall be entitled to all the privileges of the State Society and the Institute, and shall be entitled to all the publications of the State Society and such publications of the Institute as may from time to time be provided. The State Society shall transmit to the Institute in accordance with its by-laws, as the same are issued four copies of all its proceedings, reports and publications which shall be printed in accordance with the rules of the Institute for the standardization of its own publications. Members may be dropped at the expiration of sixty days after non-payment of the annual dues.

Section 2. The annual dues shall be $________, payable in advance, of which $1.50 shall be transmitted to the Institute. The year shall be divided into six periods of two months each: First period, Jan.—Feb.; second period, March—April, and thus through the year. Upon joining the Institute each person shall be assigned to the period in which his dues were received and his membership year shall date from the first day of the first month of such period.

Section 3. The Society shall report its membership three times a year to the Secretary of the Institute, and shall remit to the Treasurer of the Institute its share of dues collected since the last report.

Note: The minimum membership fee is $1.50, the amount which the Institute mandates from each member in the state society. To this the state society should add what is necessary for its local work. This will vary from $1.50 to $3.50, making the total fee for state and national membership from $3 to $5. The Journal is independent of membership. The subscription is $3. If subscribed for through the state society, it is $2.50.

Article V.

Meetings—Section 1. The meetings of the State Society shall be annual at such time and place as the Executive Board shall determine. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Board.

Section 2. At such meetings the order of business shall be as follows: Report of the President, Secretary and Treasurer; reports of committees, miscellaneous business, election of officers.

Section 3. The programme of the annual meeting shall consist of the President’s address and report, the reports of other officers, and the reports of committees on such subjects as may be referred to them for investigation, and also such other matters as the Board shall deem of interest and importance.

Section 4. No resolution upon any proposal of legislation or expression of opinion thereon shall be debated or passed until the same has been referred to a committee for report either at the same or a subsequent meeting, or has been filed with the Secretary sixty days before the meeting, and shall by him be notified in abstract or otherwise to the members of the State Society at least thirty days before such meeting.

Amendment—This constitution may be amended by any annual meeting by a majority vote of the members.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY.

The National Conference of Criminal Law and Criminology at Chicago in 1909 brought out the fact that there was no Journal or Bulletin in the English language devoted wholly or in part to the cause of criminal law and criminology or to the problems connected therewith, although there are thirty or forty periodicals of this character published in foreign countries, notably Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, and even India and South America. In Germany alone there are not less than twenty journals, bulletins or periodical publications devoted wholly or in part to some phase of criminal jurisprudence, criminology, penology, criminal psychology, psychiatry, or police administration. In France there are at least seven such periodicals and in Belgium there is one founded in 1907. In Italy where the interest in criminal science has long been active and constructive, there are at least a dozen periodical publications devoted to the problems of criminal law, criminology, penology, and the allied sciences.

America needs a journal which shall represent all classes of persons whose professional activities or private interests bring them into relation with the administration of the criminal law and who are seeking for solutions of some of its most important problems. Very recently there has been a remarkable awakening of interest in the scientific study of crime and penal methods—an interest which is beginning to manifest itself in a productive research and investigation as well as in destructive criticism of antiquated methods and in constructive proposals of reform. Believing that an organ should be provided for promoting this new spirit of research and investigation, the Institute has established The Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

Its aim is to arouse and extend a wider interest in the study of all questions relating to the administration of the criminal law, including causes and prevention of crime, methods of criminal procedure and the treatment of criminals; to provide a common medium for recording the results of the best scientific thought and professional practice in this field and foreign countries concerning the larger problems of criminal science; and to consider the present state of the criminal law in every branch, and to bring to the attention of all who are interested the evidences of progress in legislation and administration so far as it relates, to the detection and punishment of crime, criminal procedure, and the punishment of offenders. It advocates the introduction of such reforms in existing penal methods as experience and reason have shown to be desirable, to the end that a more effective, speedy and inexpensive system of criminal justice may be secured, more modern and effective methods of dealing with criminals may be introduced, and the causes of the present widespread and increasing popular dissatisfaction with the administration of the criminal law may be removed. The Journal encourages and advocates legislation
looking toward the collection and publication of more systematic statistical and descriptive information relating to the causes, nature and punishment of crime, including judicial statistics showing the efficiency of those agencies and instrumentalities charged with the detection and punishment of crime.

Finally, the Journal furnishes reviews of recent and current scientific literature in English and foreign languages, dealing with the progress of criminal jurisprudence and penal methods, together with bibliographical and miscellaneous notes of interest to students of criminal law, criminology and the allied sciences.

The Journal is published bi-monthly at $3.00 per year and is invaluable to anyone interested in or desiring to promote the objects of the Institute. For further information concerning the Journal, address, Managing Director, 32 W. Lake St., Chicago.

MODERN CRIMINAL SCIENCE SERIES.

Published by Little, Brown & Co., under the auspices of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology:


2. Criminal Psychology. By Hans Gross, Professor of Criminal Law in the University of Graz, Austria, editor of the "Archives of Criminal Anthropology and Criminalistics," etc. Translated from the Fourth German edition, by Dr. Horace M. Kallen, Lecturer in Philosophy in Harvard University. With an American Preface by the Author, and an Introduction by Joseph Jastrow, Professor of Psychology in the University of Wisconsin.

3. Crime, Its Causes and Remedies. By Cesare Lombroso, late Professor of Psychiatry and Legal Medicine in the University of Turin, author of the "Criminal Man," etc., Founder and Editor of the "Archives of Psychiatry and Penal Sciences." Translated from the French and German editions by Rev. Henry P. Horton, M. A. of Columbia, Mo. With an Introduction by Maurice Parmelee, Associate Professor of Sociology in the University of Missouri.


5. Criminology. By Enrico Ferri, Member of the Roman Bar, and Professor of Criminal Law and Procedure in the University of Rome, Editor of the "Archives of Psychiatry and Penal Sciences," the "Positivist School in Penal Theory and Practice," etc. Translated from the Fourth Italian, and Second French edition, by Joseph I. Kelly, Esq., formerly Lecturer on Roman Law in Northwestern University, and Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University of Louisiana. With an American

Preface by the Author, and an Introduction by Charles A. Ellwood, Professor of Sociology in the University of Missouri.


AFFILIATIONS.

Through the work of the committee on co-operation with other organizations the Institute has close relations with nearly all organizations interested in any of the subjects with which the Institute has to deal. There were accredited to the Boston 1911 Conference official delegates appointed by the Governors of nearly thirty states and by numerous organizations including the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, American Bar Association, The American Prison Association, The National Warden's Association, American Federation of Labor, Medico-Legal Society of New York, The Commercial Law League of America, The American Society of International Law, the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, the American Medical Association and many others.

The American Bar Association at its 36th annual meeting at Boston, 1911, voted to recognize the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology as an affiliated organization carrying on the work of its particular field in co-operation with the American Bar Association, and made arrangements for the holding of the future conferences of the Institute at the same time and place as the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, provided for the publication of the annual programme with that of the Association and the incorporation of the proceedings of the Institute conferences in the annual reports of the proceedings of the American Bar Association.

FUNDS AND ENDOWMENT.

The American Institute has a Committee on Finance and Endowment which, among its other duties, is charged with devising "means for the financing of the enterprises of the Institute." The funds needed for the work of the Institute are to be obtained, (1) from annual dues of the members, (2) from special donations by benefactors for purposes of the
Institute. Already there has been contributed a substantial sum toward a one hundred thousand dollar fund to endow the research work of the Institute. By vote of the original conference every member is appointed a committee of one to solicit special donations. The beneficent purposes of the Institute undoubtedly will appeal to persons of means who are ready to aid good causes and responsible workers for them.

MEMBERSHIP.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

Honorary Members


Regular Members.

Owing to the fact that all members of the State societies, are by virtue of that fact, members of the American Institute, a complete list of the members is not published at this time.

BULLETINS

The following bulletins and reports have been issued in pamphlet form and are available in limited numbers for distribution to members and interested persons:

Criminal Procedure in England; Indeterminate Sentence and Release on Parol; Criminal Procedure in Scotland; Further Development of a System for Recording Data concerning Criminals; A Collection of State Statutes Relating to Insanity in Criminal Cases; Insanity and Criminal Responsibility; President's Address at the Third Annual Meeting; President's Address at the Fourth Annual Meeting; Summary Report of the Third Annual Meeting; Report of the Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting; Summary Report of the Fifth Annual Meeting.

Besides the foregoing, important committee reports have been published from time to time in the Journal of the Institute.

STATE SOCIETIES.

State societies now exist in Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois. Plans are being made for the organization of societies in several other states. Persons desiring to form a state society are requested to communicate with Secretary of the Institute, Law School, Madison, Wisconsin.
Questions admitted to the programs of the
IXTH INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS, LONDON,
1915. (July 26th).

Section I.
CRIMINAL LAW.

First Question.

Is it proper to leave to the authority which is
charged with the duty of prosecution to decide as to their
advisability?

If this is granted, ought such authority to be
restricted within certain limits and subjected to control?

In this connection, is it proper to give to the
judge the right not to pronounce sentence of guilty, even if
the fact is substantially established?

Second Question.

Is petty criminality sufficiently
repressed by measures contained in the present laws?

Would it be possible, and if so, within what limits,
to apply the principle of the indeterminate sentence?

Third Question.

Is it desirable to abolish or even to restrict, and
in the latter case within what limits, the penalty of deprivation
of civil rights?

Fourth Question.

Should measures be taken to facilitate and render
more efficacious the communications between the various services
of identification, especially by unifying:

(a) the finger-print cards, in relation to forms and
order of taking impressions;

(b) the anthropometric cards, in relation to forms,
texts and abbreviations;

(c) the formulas designed to furnish the police of
another country information about the persons to
be identified?

Should not every police administration take the initiative
in informing the administration of the country when an individual
has committed or is suspected of intending to criminal crimes?
Section II.
PRISON INSTITUTIONS.

First Question.

If the system of supplementary detention is accepted as a means of repression in respect to recidivists who have committed a grave offense, how ought this detention to be organized?

Second Question.

Is it desirable to establish laboratories in correctional institutions for the scientific study of prisoners?

What results may be expected from this measure in the discovery of causes of criminality and in the individual treatment of delinquents?

Third Question.

Admitting the necessity, as recognized by the Prison Congress at Budapest, of creating establishments of detention specially set apart for delinquents of limited responsibility, what should be the organization of these establishments in respect to construction, methods, administration, etc.?

Fourth Question.

Ought not conditional liberation, as well as conditional conviction, be combined with a system of friendly supervision ("patronage") and control during the period of probation?

Taking into account the experience of the last two years, how may these two services best be organized?

Would it be wise to extend the application of these two principles; if so, in what measure and in what direction?

Section III.
PREVENTIVE METHODS.

First Question.

What influence should be attributed to pictures and publicity in augmenting criminality; and how, therefore, should we organize the campaign against this influence, particularly in regard to pornography and criminal publications?

Second Question.

What has been the results of experiments made in those countries where women have been employed in police service?

Is it desirable to make this system general; if so, on what principles?
Section II

SAMPLE INSTRUCTION

First Comment

It is the purpose of the supervisory function to encourage

as a means of cooperation in respect to matters which are

complimentary to the supervision of the efficient operation of

Second Comment

If it appears to the supervisor that any information to

could be incorporated into the preliminary

statement of the case of discrimination may be

Fourth Comment

Your comment

Copies of documents, as well as comments

which were received with a view to the

appropriation of the content of the

Fifth Comment

Second Exercise

What information may be applicable to

apparent in the documents, and

apparently in the documents, and

apparently in the documents, and

apparently in the documents, and

apparently in the documents, and

apparently in the documents, and

apparently in the documents, and
Third Question.

In what way can the combat against vagabonds and so-called international delinquents best be waged?

Fourth Question.

Can the restoration of released prisoners be promoted by the method of rehabilitation?

In what manner should this method be employed to produce the most useful results?

Section IV.

CHILDREN AND MINORS.

First Question.

In what cases and according to what rules may children neglected by their parents or under correctional treatment be placed out in selected families?

Second Question.

Should one create special establishments for abnormal children (retarded, feeble minded) who manifest dangerous moral tendencies, and, not limiting the treatment to primary instruction, take measures to assure their welfare in adolescence and adult life?

Third Question.

Should fines be imposed on minor delinquents?

In what cases and under what conditions?

What steps should be taken in case of non-payment of fines?

Fourth Question.

What are the best means of protecting children whose occupations or parents place them in moral danger?

SUBJECTS OF INVESTIGATION.

I. The organization of Juvenile Courts, as they exist in various countries, and the results of experience up to date.

II. The guarantees against the abuse of preventive detention in the laws of various countries.

III. The results of special establishments for tuberculous prisoners.


III. The Theory of Biological Adaptation

In the context of biological evolution, adaptation is a key factor in the survival and success of species. Over time, organisms with characteristics that are advantageous in their environment tend to have a higher chance of surviving and reproducing. This process is driven by natural selection, where those with traits that help them cope with environmental challenges are more likely to pass those traits on to their offspring. As generations pass, populations evolve, leading to the development of species that are better suited to their habitats.

The theory of adaptation explains how species can become more resilient to the forces of nature, including climate change. By understanding these processes, we can work to preserve biodiversity and ensure the survival of threatened species. This not only benefits the organisms themselves but also the ecosystems and human societies that depend on them.
SOCIOLOGY. SI. SOCIAL TREATMENT OF CRIME.

OUTLINE

Dr. C. R. Henderson.

I. Filiation

II. Definition and History of Crime.
   A. Definition
   B. History

III. Criminal Anthropology (Criminal Statistics)
   A. Classification of Offenders
   B. Number
   C. Nationality
   D. Sex
   E. Age
   F. Conjugal Condition
   G. Physical Condition
   H. Mental and Moral Condition
   J. Recidivism

IV. Cost of Crime
   A. Police
   B. Legal System
   C. Penal System
   D. Care of Dependents
   E. Non-productivity of Individual

V. Etiology of Crime.
   A. Natural Causes
   B. Social and Economic Causes
   C. Personal Causes

VI. Criminal Law
   A. Comparative Law
   B. Purpose of Law
   C. Penal Codes and Common Law

VII. Police System

VIII. Criminal Procedure

IX. Social Treatment of Delinquents
   A. Theory of Treatment
      1. Retribution. 2. Deterrence. 3. Reform.
   B. Classification for Treatment
      1. Juveniles. 2. Occasional and offenders. 3. Habitual
         and professional offenders. 4. Defectives
   C. Length of Sentence
      1. Long. 2. Short. 3. Indeterminate
   D. Disposition of Offender
      1. Extra-mural (police warning; court reprimand; corporal
         punishment; deportation; colony treatment; probation;
         fines)
OUTLINE OF SOCIAL TREATMENT OF CRIME

I. INTRODUCTION
   A. Definition
   B. History

III. Criminal Recidivism (Criminal Recidivism)
   A. Identification of Offender
   B. Indicators
   C. Sex
d. Age
   E. Consequences
   F. Prevention
   G. Re-victimization

IV. Crime of Crime
   A. Police
   B. Other Agencies
   C. Criminal Procedure
   D. Case of Dependence
   E. No Probation of Individuals

V. Victims of Crime
   A. Incidence
   B. Effect
   C. Parental Crime

VI. Criminal Law
    A. Comparative Law
    B. Purpose of Law
    C. Penal Code and Common Law

VII. Police System

VIII. Criminal Procedure

IX. Social Treatment of Dependence
   A. Treatment
   B. Identification
   C. Treatment
   D. General Treatment
   E. Treatment
   F. General Treatment
   G. Treatment
   H. Treatment
   I. Treatment
   J. Treatment
   K. Treatment
   L. Treatment
   M. Treatment
   N. Treatment
   O. Treatment
   P. Treatment
   Q. Treatment
   R. Treatment
   S. Treatment
   T. Treatment
   U. Treatment
   V. Treatment
   W. Treatment
   X. Treatment
   Y. Treatment
   Z. Treatment

IX. Treatment

X. Prevention

XI. Education

XII. Employment
ADMINISTRATION OF CORRECTION.

I. Sketch of Historical Evolution of Punishment.
(See F. H. Wines, "Punishment and Reformation,"
and Krohne, "Lehrbuch").

II. Sources of Administrative Law in the United
States, governing the Correctional Process/
(Mecham, Freund, etc.).
The sources are:
1. Constitutions, federal and state.
2. Criminal law and procedure, whether in codes
   or in other forms, texts, etc.
3. Statutes relating to particular methods,
as probation, parole, reformatory, reform
   schools, juvenile courts, municipal courts,
   night courts, morals courts, boys courts, etc.
4. Regulations of the courts having the force
   of law, as the rules of municipal courts,
   juvenile courts, etc.
5. Regulations and rules of state Boards of
   Control.
6. Regulations of governing boards of prisons,
   reformatories, etc.
III. Data of Criminal Anthropology, Crime and Criminals, Psychological Laboratories in Courts and Institutions. Classification, characterization, etc.

IV. Theories of Punishment and of Other Measures of Treatment.
1. Purpose.
3. Forms and duration.
4. Fines.
5. Punishments affecting honor, civil rights.

V. Principles of Prison Architecture.
1. Jails and lockups, local prisons. Present conditions in the United States, principles which should govern construction and arrangement, relation of structure to discipline.
2. Reformatories; same headings as under (1), including selection of site, general plan, specialized buildings, details of structure, and adaptation to needs.
3. State prisons, same points as under (1) and (2) above.
4. Women's prisons.
5. Work houses and work Colonies, district establishments in states.
6. Reform schools (as treated by Dr. H. H. Hart.

VI. Personnel of Institutions.
1. Wardens and superintendents, subordinate wardens and superintendents.
2. Physicians.
3. Chaplains and teachers. **Remark:** Treat under each head the duties, functions, titles, salaries, recruiting and training, pensions, civil service regulations, relation to spoils politics.

VII. Regulation of Life Activities in Institutions.
1. Security or safekeeping of those deprived of liberty, means and methods, walls, guards, and inducements.
2. Methods of discipline, positive and negative, hope and fear, pain and reward, visits and correspondence of prisoners, etc.
4. Labor. Significance of work in the process of discipline and reformation. Different forms of work in various institutions. Organization and division of labor. The appointment of individual prisoners to adapted tasks. The amount of labor required; administration of industries; disposition of the product of work within the institution and outside, the state use system in competition with the lease system, the contract system, piece price system, etc; payment of prisoners. The problem of industry in small prisons and the necessity of district prisons.

5. Education and religion in institutions of correction, library, school, lectures, entertainment, etc.

6. Care of discharged prisoners and their families.

VIII. Books, Records, and Accounts.

1. The records of individual prisoners.
2. Records of the administration.
3. Records of the officials.
4. The arrangements for keeping records.
5. The funds and their accounts.
IV. Review of Fundamental Principles

1. The nature of the relationship.
2. The role of the participants.
3. The significance of the relationship.
4. The elements of the relationship.

V. Implementation and Practice

1. The implementation of the principles.
2. The practical application of the relationship.
3. The case studies of successful implementation.

VI. Discussion and Conclusion

1. The implications of the findings.
2. The future directions for research.
3. The recommendations for improvement.
4. The significance of the research findings.
IX. The Parole System and the Administration of the Indeterminate Sentence. Actual practice in the United States. Fundamental Principles. Criticism of present methods, constructive propositions for amelioration (especially the resolutions of the 8th International Prison Congress, and the system proposed by Mr. F. L. Randall of Massachusetts.).

X. Probation of adults. Purpose, method of organization and administration.

XI. Juvenile Offenders (see H. H. Hart's book).

1. Juvenile courts.

2. Reform schools.

3. Associations for the personal care of the young in moral peril.
XII. State Central Control and Administration.

1. Legal principles.

2. The state central board of pardons and control, the present situation, criticism, constructive propositions.

3. The relation of legislation to administrative regulations. Discuss the necessity of unified conduct of state prisons, and methods of security it.

XIII. Prison Statistics.
Chicago, April 19, 1913.

Mr. J. W. Beatson,
Boston,
Mass.

Dear Sir:

I propose for the discussion of the Committee on Efficiency in the Administration of Justice, the following outline:

I. Definition of justice and of efficiency in the administration of justice.

1. The punishment of revenge is legally obsolete, at least it is not openly admitted in law and discussion, though probably among our persistent social passions.

2. Retributive justice which at present dominates law is impossible to measure. It can never be made a standard and test of efficiency of administration, because no one ever knows when guilt has been adequately punished. There is no rational standard of retribution. It is a metaphysical conception, not for the practical world.

3. The protection of the security, order and rational activity of society against bad characters is the only definition of justice which can be made a standard. The test is the reduction of the activities, injures, and the numbers of bad characters, those who live by socially injurious conduct.

II. The Police is part of the administration of justice.

1. Their efficiency is usually and popularly measured by the number of arrests and convictions and punishments.

2. This partial and inadequate standard should be tested by the increase or diminution of bad characters as defined above.

3. Efficiency of the police, according to a rational standard involves the destruction of the partnership between the police and the vicious classes, and raising the standard of the character, aims, and training of the police.

III. Procedure of Courts.

This is not in my field, but there is a general demand of the intelligent public that judges and lawyers should combine effectively to help us do away with customs, practices and delays which leave society too much at the mercy of the criminal class. Other members of the committee are
much more competent than I to discuss this subject.

IV. **Efficiency of the reformatory process involves:**

1. Making the prisons real reformatories through the selection of competent officers, the training of the personnel, and the security of tenure of office against the spoils system.

2. The use of regulated, supervised conditional liberty, with adaptations to the recidivists, the professional and dangerous and degenerate offenders, and the effective watch-care of young offenders.

3. Statistics based on scientific records must furnish the ultimate test of efficiency in administration.

V. **Preventive methods under judicial direction.**

   Here we should study the efficiency and methods of improving:

1. Juvenile courts

2. Adult probation agencies

3. Domestic courts

4. Morals courts

5. Records and statistical test applied to all of these, as recommended by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

Sincerely yours,
ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR C. R. HENDERSON.

Three or four important suggestions came from our last meeting, and I have tried to put them in their proper place in a large program. We are all after something that will be as comprehensive as the need itself. We want a program that we can feel is practical; something that we can do, and that we have reasonable right to ask of the authorities.

There are four (4) agencies through which we can work. We must work, first of all, through the police: that is the agency by which we are to apprehend offenders, bring them into custody, and bring them with evidence of guilt before the courts.

Second: The Courts. It is the province of the courts to pass judgment on the particular case, and to apply the law.

Third: The administration of social treatment. I have used this word rather than "punishment". By administration, I mean the prison and the whole reformatory system, and the principle, at least, of the indeterminate sentence and all that goes with that.

Fourth: Legislation.

Fifth: Our voluntary preventive work, public and private; as, for example: the work of the Juvenile Protective Association, the Home for Girls and the House of Good Shepherd. There are a great many agencies that are helping us to diminish crime in this and the next generation. Our problem is to find out, as citizens, how we can make this work more efficient.
In regard to the Police: I thought a great deal of that suggestion which Mr. Adams made at one of our meetings when he said that we wanted to show the police from the beginning that all of us were interested in their problem; show them that we are with them: not opposed to them; that our attitude is one of co-operation — not one of hostility or unfriendly criticism. I was glad to have that brought out. That is where we must begin. The protective machinery begins with the police. I hope that this Committee may be able to find some way of giving the suggestion a practical application. In order to do this, in order to give credit in individual cases to the brave fellow who makes arrests and defends the public and stands between our life and property and reputation, we should have some system by which we could know by whom it was done: We want to know, and we have a right to know.

This principle is one that is being applied, logically and properly, in connection with the efficiency movement in our big factories: the plan by which the individual is watched to see how he does his work. If he does it well, and turns out more pieces, he gets higher pay; he is promoted. If a record of the individual work of detectives and other officers were kept, for the purpose of showing what each individual had done, and what had resulted from it, and that record be put in some public place, where it would be accessible to us, I believe that it would show results very soon. There are records and reports, but I do not think that we have yet the kind of a report that we need for testing the efficiency of individual men, as we might have it. I should, of course, include in this policy the idea of the public
In regard to the Police: I thought a great deal of the suggestions which we have made of one or our
measures when we said that we wanted to show the Police
from the beginning that Bill of our were interested in
their property, from the same that we are with them:
not of course to show that one's satisfaction at one of our operations
in not one of possibility of martially criticism.

I was to have that printed out. The Police have told me.

I hope that these committee may be able to
find some ways of giving the suggestion a practical apply-
in in order to give it a
caption.

In order to get this, in order to give it an
inhabitancy we have to give it a
and develop it. If anyone can give it
property to the Police, we may have some pleasure
which we cannot know of. We have some
know, and we have a right to know.

The Police are one that to begin with.

I prefer to move in connection with the allocation
movement in our fulfillment.

It is best to understand what we have to know,
when we do not know and when we have to know.

If a request or the Police
work of getting a or other allocation, we may well, and
should be shown what can be reached. We may reach it, and
we may reach it. We may reach it.

There is a report that we have to reach the city.

I may be of the Police in this, but I have not the
opportunity of finding which we might have if I could.
giving rewards - and substantial ones - for specially noteworthy service, and for continued fidelity. We ought to take this occasion to say that the pension system is a fair system. Men, when risking their lives, should be in the position of the soldier. We have already begun that, but I should like to have it brought out more clearly before the public.

On the basis of this information, we should ask that the police themselves take active measures to give to the public evidence of the work they are doing, in such a way as would answer all criticisms.

Another matter has already been discussed. The weight of presumption is in favor of the police. They know their situation better than we. Up to the limits of the financial ability of the city, I think we ought to give them more men and better men. Our merit system provides that they will be examined and promoted on the grounds of merit, and on that basis appointments, promotions and discharges, should be made, and not on the basis of any political influence or pull.

Second; in regard to the Courts. Here, again, we do not want to be understood in any way as criticizing the courts. We do not have that feeling or mental attitude. We ought to insist, however, on evidence. Where a charge is made against either court or police of inefficiency or neglect, there ought to be such a record as could be given to the voting public so that pressure might be brought to bear on those who are negligent, and that those who are capable in the performance of their duties might have the honour of re-election. Some of the records, I understand, are better than they used to be. Yet, having examined some of these records, I am not satisfied that they are
in the form that they should be for a proper efficiency system. A system, something like that which is known in banks and manufacturing establishments, could be introduced both in the case of the courts and the police. The public has the right to know, and the right to have knowledge in such a form that it can pass judgment. Sidney Webb, in his "Industrial Democracy", points out the fact that a democracy never can administer business directly. A great democracy like our great city, can judge of policies and results. Therefore, one of the primary things is to provide information which will enable the big democracy of Chicago to know what its public employees are doing. The public has the right to insist on this. I say this, without criticism of the records which we have, but with a strong desire to see if they are as perfect as they can be made.

The third agency is Administration. That administration means the governor, probation officers, persons appointed to be in charge of the different prisons, and the State Parole Board. Those are the chief agencies through which our public system is administered. In the case of the city, it is the House of Correction and similar institutions of correction. Here, again, we have a great deal of criticism. I have tried for ten (10) years or more to follow criticisms pretty closely and I have had assistants who have been keeping some record of it, and have gone over it with the Civic Federation Committee quite a number of times. I find such charges, Mr. President, as, for example, that many paroled men, while on parole, have committed crimes: that is the assertion of one body of public men who deserve our confidence; on the other side, I have in my desk this moment, a letter which says that
in the form that they are apt to for a proper efficiency.

A system sometimes like that which was known
in Europe and contrary experience. The
cause and effects of the crimes and the police. It
being right to know and the right to know
agree in such a form, that it can even judgment.

Weppe, the "important democracy," politics and the fact
that a German most never can administer functions directly.
A great democracy like our great city can judge of policies

Therefore, one of the primary functions
is to pass on information which will enable the city
of Chicago to know what the public employment of
this. I have this
without criticism of the measures which we have and with a
concrete sense of, set them as a precedent as they can be

The third reason is affirmative.
That ambition

question means the council, protection officers, because
supported to be in charge of the different grades, and the
state police board. These are the chief executive council,
In the case of
the city. It is the hope of connection and similar interest
of common, we have a great need
of criticism. I have tried to see to (10 years of more)

of criticism. I have tried to see to follow criticism. Probably. Probably, and I have been able
since when have been keeping some records of it, and have come
over it with the Civic Reformation Committee. It is a matter
of chance. I think much chance. My testament, as for
example, that many records men, white on protest, have come.

military exercise: that is the selection of one body of
improve men who preserve our confidence on the other side.
I have in my head this moment a letter which says that
only one of the men mentioned in the newspaper as hav- ing committed a crime was out on parole: that the others had been absolutely discharged men over whom the parole board had no control, for whom they had no responsibility.

Now, I am not vouching for that statement: it is the official statement of the Secretary of the Parole Board. I am insisting, not that you pass judgment, but that you have the means of passing judgment in the future. I have been connected with the United Charities, and that is the policy which we have pursued: We have always asked for criticisms: that is the reason that the public has continued to have confidence in us, and why it has raised our revenue from $25,000 twenty years ago to nearly $400,000 at the present time. That is one reason why we have been successful in the face of a great deal of criticism: that is the reason we have been able to obtain for the poor funds from the giving public, because we have done just that thing—invited criticism. We have an absolute record of every single case, and anybody who has any business to look into it, can go and read that record, and see where we fail and why we fail: It is as honest as the Bible that tells the sins of the saints, as well as those of the sinners. Now, why not insist that that same thing be done by the Parole Board? Whenever a case is reported in the newspaper it should be brought to our attention. The facts in regard to that particular case should be brought before both the courts and the public: It should not be passed by in silence in the hope that the report will die down: The only way to make it die down is to kill it with facts—evidence. I think this could be done. I think we ought to insist that it be done. Give the big democracy
only one of the men mentioned in the newspaper as per-
the committee's original was not on board. The in-
vestigation has been particularly active and con-
moved to this point. In the meantime, the Senate
the House, and the Department of Labor have no
responsibility.

Now I am not voicing for that statement. It is
the official statement of the Secretary of the Senate.

However, I am telling you, not that you have indulged
out of I have been concerned with the United States
and that is the position which we have presented. We have
stated and called for criticism. That is the reason that
the public is continuing to have confidence in us, and
why it has reason to receive from the Senate House
that is our right, and we have succeeded in the face of
one lesson that we have learned. That is the reason that
we have a great deal of criticism. We have an opposite record of every single
case and example, and we see the public's cooperation. We have not said
we will, but we will. It is as honorable as the noble offer
to the Senate, as well as those of the leaders.

Now, my own feeling that the Senate's cooperation.
Every case is reported in the press-

is required to protect its position to our attention. The forces in
back of the committee and the Senate: are those not in the House.

In the Senate, the hope that the report will not be
the only way to make it be known is to write it with magazine.
of Illinois and Chicago the means of information so that we can answer these questions! It is a matter of life and death. In my neighborhood a paroled man, quite a number of years ago, killed one of our useful school teachers. I can remember how all of us revolted against it. I am not over it yet. We began to look into it: We did not believe it was the fault of the parole system or the indeterminate sentence: We believed it was the fault of the method of administration.

We found that the parole system depended on the services of one or two men when there were 700 or 800 men out on parole. It is incredible that anybody should have passed such a law and imposed such a responsibility, and then made the assertion that one or two officers could watch these men. It is astonishing the results that could be gotten even from such bad administration. We should have the means of securing as many parole officers as we need. Bishop Fallows knows perfectly well, because he has been in the administrative line of work, that there is not enough of these officers yet, although the last Legislature increased the number, and diminished the number of offenses. Those crimes have been very rare, and they would happen in less number if we had a better system of parole. Just as in the case of the police (they are asking for more men, 1,000 or 1,200, and they ought to have them) - the same argument ought to be applied to the Parole Board: We need good men, strong and capable, and enough of them should be appointed to take charge and look after the work; utilize agencies like the Central Howard Association, so that we can get the results desired and protect life and property.

I believe that we have come pretty near the time when the courts, police and parole boards will not blind
I do not have enough space to write down all the details. I will need to proceed with a lengthy discussion on the matter. I have noticed a number of issues that arise out of our current situation.

In my view, it is necessary to address these concerns. I believe that a comprehensive approach is required to tackle these problems effectively. We need to take a holistic perspective and consider all the factors involved.

We must work together to find solutions that benefi t everyone. It is important that we support each other in these efforts. It is crucial that we take action to prevent further issues from arising.

We need to consider the implications of our current situation. It is important that we think carefully about the consequences of our actions.

I believe that we need to take a more proactive approach to these issues. We cannot afford to wait for problems to arise before we act. We need to be proactive in our approach to these challenges.

We need to be committed to finding solutions that work for all. It is important that we work together to achieve these goals.

I hope that you will consider these points carefully and support our efforts in this regard.
the public until we do not know where we are. I am tired of it. If you believe the police, then the courts are corrupt; if you believe the courts, then the police are corrupt; if you believe the prosecuting attorney, the parole board is corrupt; and, on the whole, I do not believe that any one of them are corrupt. But I do not believe that this big democracy ought to be in a situation where we do not know whether they are all lying.

This is what I propose for the future: We ought to have a State Department of Justice and Reform. This Department should have charge of the whole business. It should have these tests – tests of the courts – tests of the parole and administrative system, and show it up, so that every intelligent voter of the State could act and vote intelligently in view of all the facts. Such an administration is possible. They have it in France and in Germany, and there is no reason why we should not have it in the United States – here in Illinois. I believe that these recriminations, charges and countercharges, which are disgraceful to our State, could be ended if we had some great central body to oversee the whole thing and place the responsibility on everybody concerned, and to that should, of course, be added an efficient State police system.

Spain was at one time overrun with robbers, and conditions there were remedied by the appointment of a state constabulary – state police. I was told in Spain, on my visit there some years ago, that the municipal police was not trusted as was the state constabulary that nobody ever seemed to resist the state constabulary. In the Northwestern part of Canada there is very little crime – no border ruffians. There the mounted officers have had an elementary training in criminal law. They
The practice until we go not know where we are. I am told if you believe the police, do not go to the police. As you believe the police, they believe the police. I am told the police have no power to arrest and I go not believe that any of them have any power. But I do not believe that the government can protect us in an utterance where we do not know another from one of us.

This is what I propose for the future: We ought to have a state department of justice and returns. The department should have power over the whole country. It should have funds, power over the courts and see that the people and the government are safe and know it. So that every intelligent voter of the state can see it.

Ministerial interference in view of all the facts and circumstances.

They have it in France and Germany, and there is no reason why we should not have it in the United States. Here in Illinois, if they have their interference, affairs can be more fair and just than under the present system. The department system would be an improvement on everything, and to that extent of course, be, spoken of as more efficient state police.

There was of course time operation with the police. And

Confidential cases were removed by the appointment of a state constitutional - state police. I was told in effect on my left there were some avenues 10 start the movement. But police were not trusted as we the state constitutional.

These - no porter's minute. There the wounded officer have pay as a law enforcement in August law.
know their duties. They could set up a court anywhere on the border. It is always just and fair because it is always under legal supervision. That country was cleared of rowdies and ruffians and the woman with her little children but on the prairie knew that she was as safe as she was in the city. This State can and should do something of that kind. Here we have reports of banks and merchants' stores being attacked in villages and small towns: these criminals have come from the criminal centers, from the large cities. What we want is a state constabulary that may be able to follow the criminal wherever he goes.

Here are these four agencies:

1. The Police,
2. The Courts,
3. The Administration, and
4. Legislation,

and from each of these the first thing to do is to get a record of results.

There is one point more that I am very strongly convinced of: It is the matter, my friends, of the indeterminate sentence principle. We have never applied it thoroughly in this State. It is a principle which needs more discussion. I have been looking into the English Prevention of Crimes Act, which was passed a number of years ago. The essential principle is this: the indeterminate sentence has two sides: the young fellow who is not a criminal, but is in danger of becoming such, and still another class, the dangerous habitual criminals. The police of this city know every one of them. They know every habitual offender. There are two classes: first, the rounders that have been arrested, perhaps two hundred times. Go to the House of Correction, and you will
find men trembling from being drunk, who have not committed any serious crimes - what an absurd and contradictory thing to send that man fifty times to the House of Correction!

We have tried under our determinate sentence principle to give thirty, sixty and ninety days to a man for having committed an offense against a certain statute or ordinance: that is where the determinate sentence brings you to. You see men brought here fifty or sixty, or even 240 times. How can we continue that sort of thing? There is another class of professional criminals - the man who makes a living by crime, who has never worked: this is his trade. They, also, are known to the police. The police have their pictures, their finger prints, etc. The parole system has increased the detention of that kind of men a good many months. Its average since 1895 is considerably higher than before 1895. The English Prevention of Crimes Act gives authority, for example: in the case of a man who has proved to be an habitual offender, when he has served the usual term, to add on three or four years more. I think that we ought to urge something like the British Prevention of Crimes Act. All the reports that come from England have been uniformly favorable to the working of this Act. This is a sound legal principle, and there is nothing difficult about it if the maximum is not put too high. That is something that we can do at once. I believe it is the right time, Mr. Chairman, to do that, because the police want to lengthen the sentence of the professional criminal who is a danger to them and to society. You and I want the same thing. We want to apply the indeterminate sentence a little further to the habitual offender. Let him have a longer sentence:
The new German from Paris gun. We need for our military preparedness, and for the safety of our country, to fight to save France. We fight to the honor of our fathers.

We have tried under our government's guidance to give children an equal start in life. We have tried to give them a chance to succeed in a country with a chance to succeed.

We have tried to give the general sense of pride to our country. You see a man of us is filled with pride. How can we continue with a man of pride? There is another case of a preconceived estimate. The man who was a friend of crime, who has never worked, the man who was a fiend of crime, who has never worked. He is the fizzle. They say I am known to the police. The police have their pictures, their fingerprints, etc.

The large system has been laid on top of our country.

I think that we ought to use statistics. The study of crime and crime act. All the reports that come from England have been multiplied, I have never seen the working of this act. That is a sorry state of things. We are not doing right thing. We are not doing right thing. It is the maximum of the maximum. We can do better than this. We can do more. We believe in the right thing. We can.

To do that because the police want to find the man, who is a danger to them. We want to find the man. We want to find the man.
I do not say keep them all the time within the prison, but accord them the same treatment as you would an insane person or feeble-minded person - I would have them there for their own protection and the good of society; have them put under adequate control - all the control that is necessary to carry out that purpose as long as they live, at least long enough to protect society.
Speech of Dr. Henderson
on Causes of Reform
(Comm. of Public Safety)

(Copies made by Atty. B. A. O'Connor
1145 Woodley,
209 S. Olive St.)