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Editorials

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EDITORIALS.

THE DEGENERATE AT LARGE.

The release of the degenerate convict is out of accord with the scientific ideal which is the proper guide of practice in the treatment of delinquent classes. Criminologists while urging this ideal in the execution of the laws of society in the case of criminals bear a heavy burden upon their shoulders. They insist upon suspension of sentence, probation, and parole in every case in which, all things considered, there is a probability that any or all of these means will lead the culprit toward complete rehabilitation in society and at the same time adequately protect society against the depredations of its rebellious members. With respect to this probability they must be sure of their ground, and that indeed is their aim. The public must have no shadow of excuse for pointing them out as blind "sentimentalists." No person should be able to justify spasmodic clemency by any word or act of the criminologists; in fact, no person can do so provided he understands what is, broadly considered, their liberal attitude toward the criminal.

In certain connections it has been asserted by students of criminology, and intelligent laymen as well, that society is responsible for the anti-social acts of its members. In some cases that is altogether true; society as a whole is alone responsible in some instances. In all cases she must share responsibility in as far as she provides stimuli which occasion the anti-social response, or withholds those influences which could check or correct criminal tendencies. Specifically, society must bear a large share of the responsibility for any crime that can be traced to the suggestion afforded by the melodrama or by the moving picture show, because society, through its representatives, can substitute for the worse elements in these agencies something that will be of positive rather than of negative or actually destructive social value. This argument in support of the responsibility of society in the case of the criminal was presented recently in connection with the brutal murderers of Guelzow in Chicago when an application was made for their reprieve. The criminologist can admit for society a measure of responsibility even in such a case, but to make this admitted responsibility the basis of an argument for leniency in the treatment of the criminal is to commit a pernicious fallacy. Society may be guilty of having winked at conditions that favor the development of anti-social creatures. It may be that while the group

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as a whole looked on, selfish members actually devised conditions the ultimate effect of which could be no other than the production of ignorant paupers—whole communities of them—and among them a few deep-dyed wretches. But to say that these creatures are entitled to any special consideration from society on this account is to appeal to a blind loyalty to certain results, just because they have arisen from those conditions which, in the past, were tacitly approved or actually invented by the social group itself. Natural products of social devices. Reap your own harvest and be thankful. If not so, here is an appeal to loyalty to the past in the abstract. This is not the way in which improvement lies. As men and women who are looking for better things, we are necessarily loyal to our principles; to our ideals for the future of society. With this in view we will determine to the best of our ability, employing all the methods at our disposal, what is the probability of partial or complete rehabilitation and by what means—reprieve, or leniency in any other form,—this end can be most satisfactorily attained. Having done so we will hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may. Any other attitude than this justifies the phrase “sentimentalism.”

The criminologist cannot look with complacency upon the wholesale prison deliveries which kind-hearted or politically wise governors are in the habit of effecting at the holiday season or at the end of their term of office. He likes to ask, “Why?” He may grant that it is entirely appropriate that the season of Christmas should be made the time for pardon and parole, but whatever the season, let the release follow nothing but the most thoroughgoing investigation of the particular case that the means at our command makes possible. If we do not have the means, let us not assume that we have the facts and on that assumption as carelessly empty our prisons as we might pour out corn from a bushel.

The retiring governor of Michigan celebrated the close of his term of office at the end of last December by releasing several villainous convicts from the state prison. That, at any rate, is the report of the *Detroit News*. Presumably this action was taken on the recommendation of the Pardon Board, but the public, simultaneously with each action of this kind, should be informed specifically of the ground on which the grant is obtained. If the public can thus be convinced that freedom has been granted only after careful consideration of the evidence which is supplied by trained specialists, confidence can be established, and that will be infinitely to the advantage of the cause of liberality properly so called. But such confidence as the public has in its prison officials is too often abused and this abuse can react only unfavorably upon those who are

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earnestly and painstakingly laboring toward a high ideal of intelligent liberality in treating the anti-social classes.

The deplorable consequences of ill-judged action in the release of convicts is nowhere more forcibly illustrated than in the case of "Dog-skin" Johnson, a degenerate who had been in the Wisconsin state asylum for the insane and in the state's prison. The freedom of this wretch to leave the prison was in itself an indictment of our social intelligence and responsibility and the sequel, the dastardly murder of Annie Lemberger by this degenerate at large, serves merely to emphasize a social obligation which we fail to meet. The writer of an editorial in the *Chicago Tribune* of September 15, 1911, says with respect to this case:

"That there are dangerous degenerates in every community must be accepted, and before their condition is ascertained it is probably impossible to prevent their outbreaks in every instance. But *when they have disclosed themselves*, and even *been convicted of crime*, as in Johnson's case, and *have come under the observation of experts*, why should they be turned out again upon the public? Have we not yet reached a stage of enlightenment in which the state will take cognizance of the existence of degenerates as permanent threats against life, and will provide a system of surveillance which will in reasonable measure protect society from them?"

In various connections in this JOURNAL it has been observed that the responsibility of the state in the face of crime is preventive and reformatory—that is, educational. But when the state has once taken an individual under restraint to accomplish its reformatory purpose, she may have ultimately to give up her task as an impossible one in this or that case. In no instance, however, is she justified in graduating the criminal before his time and allowing him to pass out to mingle again with normal people in a community to which he has shown, neither before nor since his incarceration, any possibility of adaptation. Whatever the crime which was the immediate cause of his detention, the point of view of criminology justifies society in holding the individual in isolation until such time as he shall have shown fitness for a wider, freer life. This, in some cases, may entail permanent incarceration. We are already familiar enough with the earmarks of degeneracy to enable us to recognize most of the utterly irredeemable before they are inadvertently or otherwise thrust out to prey again on society at large.

In *The Canadian Law Times*, of July, 1911, Archibald Hopkins, Esq., writing under the title, "Criminals and the Law," says: "Of course the most effective preventive treatment possible would be to deal with the children," i. e., before they become criminals. Pending the

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adoption of such means in their entirety, which will take a long time to bring about, other measures must be instituted, and Mr. Hopkins puts forth a suggestion which is quoted here entire:

"The head of Scotland Yard, in London, said not long ago that nine-tenths of the serious crimes there were committed by men who had served one or more terms of imprisonment, and who might be regarded as belonging permanently to the criminal class. His judgment was that if they could be eliminated from such a situation, violation of the law would be diminished to less than a third of what it has been. Why cannot this be done? Let the courts be clothed with the power, after two or more offenses, in its discretion to pronounce a man incorrigible, who shall be sentenced for life, to whom no pardon shall issue. By an arrangement between the general government and the states a colony could be established, say in the island of Guam, where escape would be impossible, and where, under military guard, the convicts could be made to earn their own living. Surely society has the right to protect itself from these incorrigibles, who are released only to prey on it again. They also are the class who rapidly reproduce their kind, and at present society puts no obstacle in the way.

"It is exactly as if instead of forming colonies to which all lepers are compelled to go and remain, we permitted them after a brief term in the hospital to go where they please and to marry and produce more lepers. The incorrigible criminal is worse than the leper because he deliberately and purposely defies society and spreads his contagion. It can hardly be questioned that the permanent segregation of the professional criminal class would very greatly diminish crime, nor can it be questioned that society has the right to adopt such a measure of protection, nor that it would be entirely practicable."

Criminologists ask for no more leniency than Mr. Hopkins' plan suggests. They would make the way of the wrongdoer hard and would determine the nature of the severity by all the facts in the case.

ROBERT H. GAULT.

THE CO-OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE ASSOCIATION FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

With a view of obtaining expert information regarding the governing of municipalities, from an economic and systematic standpoint, which would include honest administration at the least cost and freedom from friction under concentrated application, students of municipal affairs have conducted close investigations and cautious experiments during the past five years.

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The activity to eliminate unhealthful features which formed burdensome growths in the conduct of civic affairs in many cities resulted in the adoption by them of the commission forms of control, and wherever tried, the changes have proved advantageous.

The prominent institution in municipal organization on which all others must in the main depend, is the police. Where the political engine has been attached to this important branch, it has caused wrecks and disasters, sooner or later, which have been destructive of dependent interests. Accepting this feature as the prime basis for the eradication of politics, the outgrowth in most instances has resulted in the adoption of the commission form. No power has been more potent in bringing about this result than the International Police Association, whose membership includes three hundred kindred spirits, who have for a dozen years or more, been advocating freedom from political control and the introduction of pension and retirement privileges for the disabled personal units of police forces. This attitude of the association apparently carries with it as a primary proposition, what might be regarded as a somewhat selfish motive, for with the abolition of political interference there naturally follows prolonged tenure in position for those most concerned. If, however, such is the case, the resultant obligation for faithful performance of duty as a further requirement for extended tenure, would justify such means to attain that most desirable end.

There is no question but what progressive efforts in that direction, have taken root, for statistics show a decided advance in the accomplishment of this purpose. The International Police Association included within its membership a sufficiency of dignity and information to exercise an influence over any inexperienced disciples of the baton along these lines, to discipline them, until now, in the awakening, there is pride and competition in perfecting separate organizations in the operating of men, measures and facilities, which tends to the further raising of this feature of municipal government to the same high standard, and, the influence being effective in one particular, extends to the other branches of the civic machine.

Non-political police conduct, seconded by faithful performance of duty, will not alone afford that continued fidelity and energy on the part of the police which is expected, but it will follow, when to these high incentives are added those other encouragements; pensions for members of the force who are injured, retirement after years of extra-hazardous services, and provision for their families in case of death overtaking the breadwinner in the pursuit of his calling. Stimulated by what has already been accomplished in that direction, the police continue to advance

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projects which bespeak for them an intelligence and patriotic spirit, which should tend to place them in a more enviable light before the public.

The International Police Association was an active factor in coöperating with those assigned to the enumerating of municipal statistics for the last government census, which has afforded so much information for good citizens interested in municipal conduct, and now it has gone a step further and proposes to aid in the collecting and compiling of uniform statistics bearing upon social conditions throughout the United States. The accumulation of accurate reports in respect to such matters will not only afford the facts, but enable the pursuit, afterward, through the knowledge thus had, for the sources, causes and prevention of many of the evils which have eaten into the body of society.

It is well known that in different jurisdictions, different crimes are designated under different terms, largely in compliance with the prevailing legal phrases and definitions. That which will be called "house-breaking" in one community, will be designated as "burglary" in another. In some jurisdictions "drunk and disorderly" constitute an offense which elsewhere would be noted on the records under the charge "drunk," "intoxication." So it is with "assault," "striking another," "assault with a dangerous weapon," "assault with intent to kill," all similar offenses with different legal denominations. There are localities where entering any premises with intent to steal constitutes "burglary," while elsewhere it would be called "robbery." These differing designations appear in just as many annual police reports, and the agent who must enumerate and compile the aggregate, being unfamiliar with the definitions of the terms in the several municipalities, not knowing what constitutes this, that, or the other offense, under the term used, would be at a loss to determine how to proceed.

To obviate such a condition, the International Police Association proposes the adoption of a uniform schedule of terms to be used to the end that greater accuracy may be secured. In furtherance of this educational work, the obtaining and classifying of social evil questions, extent, character and treatment, will be collected for the information of all interested and with a view of affording knowledge from which may be determined the most effective methods for handling the most perplexing problem.

The strenuous advances on every side, the great strides in commercialism, the battering about of the dependents and unfortunates in the struggle for existence, the preservation of peace and order, the preven-

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tion and detection of crime, with it all, should assure second for the efforts of the institution that makes for good government by the good citizen.

RICHARD A. SYLVESTER.

FALSE ECONOMY.

As *The Outlook* says in its issue of January 13, there is one sort of so-called economy which consists in "saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung hole." Another sort consists in saving money which ought to be spent and spending money which ought to be saved. The Census Bureau at Washington is suffering from one or the other if not from both of these types of economy. Congress has so cut down the appropriation to this Bureau that it has been obliged to discontinue that branch of its work which is concerned with criminal statistics. The cost of the field work, office work, printing of schedules, etc., up to the beginning of the present year was about \$200,000. The completion of the work would require not more than \$50,000, but in view of the demands upon the Census Bureau in connection with the general census of population, manufactures and agriculture, this comparatively small sum cannot be spared from the limited appropriation at the disposal of the Bureau. So the prison schedules have been filed away in the basement of the Census Building to gather dust until such time as Congress shall see fit to appropriate the money required for the completion of the work. It is of course to be expected that this work will some time be resumed, although it is not known that we can even be sure of that. It all depends upon the action of Congress. At best the interruption will involve considerable loss in the efficiency, accuracy and completeness of the prison census. At the time the work was stopped a force of trained clerks were employed in going over the schedules, checking them up to see that they were completely and properly filled out, and that the instructions had been correctly interpreted by the officers of the jails or prisons who acted as special agents of the Census Bureau in securing the returns. The correction or completion of defective schedules could usually be accomplished by correspondence with the agents. But it will be useless to attempt to continue this feature of the work after any considerable lapse of time, since the management of jails changes hands rather frequently and the information lacking is more often a matter of personal knowledge than of record.

It is extremely unfortunate that this important branch of the census work cannot be carried on to completion without interruption. The United States has absolutely no adequate statistics of crime. This is a

matter which has again and again received the attention of criminologists, not only in this country, but abroad. Washington should not prevent the placing of national criminal statistics upon an adequate basis without further delay. It certainly would seem to be good economy to supply the pittance required for completion of the present work. Failure to do so entails the loss of what has already been expended. We ought to have from the data now in the Washington basements reliable information, to be supplemented from time to time, respecting the relationship between immigration and crime over a much wider area than a single state. We should learn from the same source the effect of capital punishment and its abolition upon the prevalence of crime. We should be able to look to our expert statisticians in the Census Bureau for information respecting the efficacy of parole and probation in the treatment of criminals. The same experts could determine for us on a broad scale the dependence of crime upon economic factors. But we shall apparently have to wait and depend meanwhile upon state and private agencies. It is true that the states must first develop a body of criminal statistics. Mr. Eugene Smith in his report to the American Prison Association, published in the present issue of this JOURNAL, sufficiently emphasizes this point. But we must have the central national bureau to collate the whole and, through its influence, to stimulate uniformity of method and classification. State and central governments must coöperate. The present issue is disappointing. As far as Washington is concerned we must apparently be contented for an indefinite period longer with half-formed theories and guesses more or less scientific.

ROBERT H. GAULT.

SHOULD CRIMINOLOGY BE TAUGHT IN THE LAW SCHOOL?

Criminal law is everywhere taught. In some places more time is devoted to it, in other places, less. But it is assumed as an axiom that criminal law is one of the legitimate and important departments of law. In other words, we teach our students what acts are crimes, and what defenses there may be to acts apparently criminal. We teach how to prosecute and to defend prisoners. We teach our pupils how to damn people to dungeons or how to save them from prison after they have committed a wrong. We direct our efforts, in short, to the intermediate step from freedom to bondage. We give the bane, but not the antidote. We do not once look back into the abyss of the prisoner's past, we do not once look forward into the bright future that may be opening to redeem him. We train our most powerful guns upon the one act for

which the defendant comes to the bar to answer. We lay the intended victim upon that part of the Procrustean bed of our law into which his act falls. We strive, on the other hand, to prevent the prosecution from putting the defendant on the bed at all, and we vigorously bestir ourselves to set him once more at large in society to renew, may be, his anti-social acts. There is, therefore, on each side a constant fierce tugging which does honor to neither the one nor the other. The lens is focussed upon the one point in the defendant's life that should be considered merely the climactic point. We should not, to be sure, lose sight of the act decreed by society to be against its interest, but we should not concentrate upon it to the exclusion of all else, and neglect the illuminating rays that would be cast upon it by its past. Who startles at the destruction of a soul? Who even glimpses at what it was, by what steps it has become what it is, and how it may be brought back to life, youth and vigor? Our teaching begins at the wrong place and stops at the wrong place. It begins in the middle and ends at the same spot.

Does the criminal act stand alone? Assuredly it does not. Can the prosecutor understand his business if he does not know the criminal? The study of crimes, as they are taught in the law schools, and of the punishments for them certainly does not give the students in our law schools any insight into the criminal. And it is just upon this coin of vantage that the science of criminology has settled itself. Individualization! The criminal himself is to be studied, analyzed, turned about, and synthesized; and the treatment of him is to fit *him* and no abstract being conjured up by imagination. As Ferri long ago said: "The criminal is no algebraic formula. He is a definite quantity, measurable and determinable if we would but take the trouble to make his acquaintance." If a typhoid patient is brought to the wards of a hospital do the doctors treat him for diphtheria? Surely, if physicians did that who would not scoff at the "science" that permitted such vagaries. Yet that, in principle, is just what we now do in the case of criminals. It is no longer an airy supposition that criminals are sick men, and sick women. The fact that their disease does not conform to our established notions concerning what are diseases and what are not does not, indeed, make their disease the less insistent and the less needful of our care. They are,—at any rate,—abnormal. "So are geniuses?" Yes, but geniuses are abnormal persons who contribute to the welfare of the race; and criminals are abnormal individuals whose efforts are directed to the destruction of the race. I do not mean that this is an absolute philosophic view of all "criminal" acts. I mean that society has a code which it says will lead

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to goodness, to beauty, and to truth. Anyone who infringes it must suffer the displeasure of the group.

Now, our line of view in teaching criminal law is askew. We treat criminals as normal beings endowed with the same feelings, the same ideas, the same passions as normal persons. This is just where we make our fatal mistake. At the trial of a man our lawyers, our judges and our juries misinterpret him. They cannot understand the crime, because they do not understand the doer of the crime. Can you know the ray if you have not studied the sun? True, you may, under certain conditions, reason from the effect to the cause. But this is possible only when in a similar case you have argued from the cause to the effect. You must be acquainted with the cause of an effect before you may correctly argue back to the cause from the effect which alone at any moment presents itself to you. In the case of the criminal we have never gone to the source. We do not know it, we cannot tell anything about it. It is a bourne unknown to the traveler in our jurisprudence. How, then, can you expect accurate inferences to be drawn concerning the criminal when the given premise is the crime. If we think we can tell who and what the criminal is by running back to him with his act as our burden we mistake. We must dig deep into the fertile soil of the man to understand the product of that man.

The study of criminology would be better for lawyers, for criminals and for society. Now our district attorneys prosecute blindly and our defenders defend darkling. I refer only in passing to the fact that the training, alone, in criminology would be highly advantageous to the intellectual and the emotional nature of the student. Criminology is a dependent science. It builds upon the foundations of several other sciences. These are, to speak only of a few, psychology, normal and pathological, social science, economics, biology, anthropology and ethnology. The wide prospect the study of these subjects would give would lead to full and more rounded lawyers and *men* than we now are blessed with having. The superficiality and the narrowness of the present day lawyer are two of the chief signs of our low estate. "The exigencies of modern life demand specialization, and so only a few can go in for criminology as a life pursuit." Well, admitting that this be true, who would not be a better specialist and certainly a better member of society if he looked upon the world with clearer, more embracing eyes, and who of those who do prosecute and defend criminals would not do his duty better?

But let us be more practical. Let us follow the lawyer into the court room. Let us watch him in action. Do you see him bungling over and

over again? What is that stupid question he is now asking? What that honest but mistaken inference he is now drawing? Would the defendant have been set free if the prosecutor had known something about the criminal and his ways? Would the prisoner have been convicted if the defender had been knowing in the science of criminology? The science has not yet risen to the stature of an exact science, but certain facts of value are known. It teaches us that in a vast majority of cases the criminal is lacking in foresight and in prudence. Something perfectly obvious was done, or left undone which an ordinary person would not have done, or would not have omitted to do. A knowledge of normal human nature may help somewhat. A man may shout the words of the divine Daniel in his speech to the jury in the Captain White case: "Murder will out." But this would under present conditions be simply an unmeaning phrase because absolutely uncomprehended by the speaker, and by the audience the jury. It will, however, become living and burning in the mouth of one who can cite instances and give with authority the conclusions of science.

Again, a crime has electrified the nation. The perpetrator is unknown. From the midst of the uproar and the obscurity out jumps a man who presents himself to the police and says he is the criminal. He makes a confession. This confession needs only to be corroborated. One man is brought forward, during the trial, who testifies that on the night of the murder he saw the defendant kill the deceased and then hasten into a taxicab. The defendant is convicted. He has enjoyed his notoriety, and though an innocent man, he goes to his death in all the pomp and circumstance of glory. The lawyer of to-day, unlearned in the psychology of the criminal, would swallow that confession whole. Give the lawyer on the threshold of his career a knowledge of the psychology of the anti-social man, and he will go forth well armed, conquering and to conquer.

The study of criminology will interest lawyers in social and economic conditions. All hands are now agreed that however it may be concerning organic states at birth which are supposed to stamp the criminal, environment has a tremendously powerful effect either to draw out of the individual what was lying in him latent and inactive, or to put there what never had existed. Lawyers in America, as a rule, do not concern themselves about sociology and economics unless it be to study the effect trusts have upon prices! The condition of the masses is to them a region unknown and almost unknowable. They consider law a thing apart. To them there is no connection between the law and the origin of it. Why bother about its source? The causes of crime they

do not investigate. Nor do they bother about what becomes of the criminal after he has been convicted. They direct their efforts to the punishment of the criminal, or to the setting of him at large. Give your budding lawyers a glimmering of the fecund field, and society will benefit by it. Our point of view will be changed. Our eyes will rest not upon the criminal act so much, as upon the reasons for its birth. Prevention of crime will be our goal.

Ah! But this is an argument for the study, by the legislator, of criminology. The argument does, in truth, touch the legislator, but it applies with force to the lawyer, too, not only as lawyer, but as member of a profession that has always had a powerful influence upon legislation. Legislation is written law. Lawyers live in its atmosphere. If it is wholesome, they flourish, if it is noxious they sicken, wither and die. Even from outside the chambers of the legislature, then, the bar speaks with the voice of authority. But the proportion of legislators who are lawyers by profession is in every law-making body in America, at least, very large, and the influence of this proportion upon the rest of the body is out of all measure to its numerical strength. There is now, in fact, no general, live and insistent recognition that the betterment of social and economic conditions is the most immediate and practical way of preventing crime. The position and the influence of the bar, its habit of public advocacy, its opportunities of contact with the popular mind—all make it highly desirable that it should be cognizant of what is not only an instrument of its profession, but a means of public benefaction.

This work cannot be left to the criminal anthropologists. Scientists are adapted to discover truths, not to disseminate them or to embody them in legislation. The lawyers will in great part have to depend upon the scientists for their material, but they will be the great popularizers, and the appliers of the truths of science. To use a phrase now common in the philosophy of pragmatism, they will make the ideas work.

Our attitude toward the criminal is not healthy. And this attitude is in large part the result of our wrong education. Criminology will teach us that the criminal by the very fact of his criminality is anti-social, and hence abnormal. And deeper diving will present to our astonished gaze the truth that the factors conducing to this abnormality are various. There are congenital factors; there are environmental factors, including in these latter, social, economic and climatological influences. Now, there is a hopeful outlook from the ground of the mud and mire of crime. If there is that in it which disheartens and sickens, there is that in it also which instructs us that all this swampy land can be drained. Up,

up to the sources! "What! your biologic, congenital factors—can they be modified and varied and bettered. Evolution is against you. You cannot change the course of nature. Species are not formed by the environment. They arise spontaneously, and they are perpetuated by the laws of herédity." True, there is some plausibility in such an argument. But the fatal fallacy in it is the assumption that the criminal is a member of a different species. He is not. He belongs to the same species to which the normal member of mankind belongs. He has simply certain tendencies, which society decrees are against its welfare. These tendencies are intensified by the conditions of his birth, intensified by the conditions of his life after birth, or stifled in the womb from maternal and paternal founts, choked during extra-uterine life from the pure springs of environment, and guided by it to goodness. Homiculture, eugenics is the basic science of man. First, let us do what we can to prevent the abnormalities; then if we do not succeed in all cases, let us do what we can to bring round to normal the instances in which we have failed by our preventive measures.

The consequences of this new attitude would be beneficial to the criminal and beneficial to the community. Our prison system would be radically changed. The system would no longer be a machine to blight lives, but an animated soul to save them, and to turn them out into the world reformed and purified. The prison should not be a dungeon, a treadmill, a school for becoming more expert in anti-social acts, but a moral hospital. Is not the lawyer interested in knowing where he sends the man he has prosecuted with success? Is he not interested in knowing where his client will go if he fails in his defense?

Our treatment of juveniles would be revolutionized. Many acts that are perfectly normal for children are condemned by adults. Does the lawyer wish to blight the life of a bud that will blossom, and that will, in after years, be universally admired for its beauty and its fragrance?

Havelock Ellis records, writing in 1895, that criminology was officially taught at the University of Buenos Ayres. Signor Sarrante advocated at the second International Congress of Criminal Anthropology held in Paris, in August, 1889, the instruction and examination of students in criminal anthropology and in legal medicine. Tarde urges that every student be required, before completing his course in law, to attend for six months at the "Criminal Clinic" of a prison. Of course, the universities of the Continent of Europe hold the subject of Criminology in high esteem.

Will the law schools of America longer lag behind?

ROBERT FERRARI.