

one of the greatest enemies of humanity, because it brings suffering upon so many innocent people.

We can not be tempted to do wrong unless there is something in us to be tempted; that something is part of ourselves as distinguished from our environment; therefore, the comprehensive study of man requires investigation of both individual and his surroundings, for the environment may be abnormal rather than the man.

Cranks or mattoids who attempt the lives of prominent persons are very important solely on account of the enormous injury they can do to society. They, therefore, should be studied most thoroughly. Just as the physician studies his patient in order to treat him properly, so one should study the criminal.

The exhaustive investigation of a single criminal illustrates just how and by what steps both environment and inward nature lead to criminal acts.

Criminals, paupers and other defectives are social bacilli which require as thorough scientific investigation as the bacilli of physical disease.

No one should be held responsible for the first fifteen years of life, nor is any one accountable for the tendencies inherited from ancestors. As the die is usually cast before adult life arrives, responsibility is most difficult to determine, and is often a minimum quantity. Therefore, in judging human beings we should emphasize their excellencies rather than defects. As has been said, to know all is to forgive all; yet

Every person dangerous to property or life, whether insane criminal or defective, should be confined, but not necessarily punished.

The determinate sentence permits prisoners to be released, who are morally certain to return to crime. The indeterminate sentence affords the prisoner an opportunity to reform without exposing society to unnecessary dangers; but society has no right to permit prisoners to be released who will probably return to crime; for

Where it is a question between justice to the individual