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PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY.

This is an important and interesting subject. It has been a study for many years of Mr. Arthur Macdonald, of Washington, D.C., Honorary President of the Third International Congress of Criminal Anthropology of Europe. Anything he says about it is worthy of attention. He has recently brought to the notice of the public his thoughts on the subject and we now give to our readers his summary of the leading principles of criminal anthropology, or what might be called its platform:—

“Degrees of criminality should be estimated according to detriment to the community. From this point of view, international crime, or war, is by far the greatest of all crimes. History is mainly history of the abnormal, especially war or international crime, and one of the objects of criminal anthropology is to lessen and prevent war. Montaigne says: “It is more barbarous to kill a live man, than to roast and eat a dead one.”

The greatest of all studies is man, which is based upon the individual, the unit of the social organism. If the study of civilized man is to become a science, it must depend upon investigation of large numbers of individuals, and the method should be the same for all classes, if we are to distinguish between the normal and abnormal.

The best method of study for criminal anthropology is that of the laboratory in connection with sociological data.

The thorough investigation of *one* human being with the means at the disposal of science, would make a volume. All facts about human beings are important from the scientific point of view, whether those facts be immediately available or not.

All that is diseased is abnormal, but not all that is abnormal is diseased; thus a hand with six fingers is abnormal, but not necessarily diseased.