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CRIME AND CRIMINALS



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The Address of the President

of the JAN 2 1968

National Conference of ^{185 State Agencies} Juvenile Agencies
Trenton, N. J.

and

New Jersey State Commissioner of
Institutions and Agencies



Delivered at Hotel Edwards Auditorium, Jackson, Miss.,
Monday Morning, November 9, 1925

by
JASON 1882-
BURDETTE G. LEWIS, A.B., Sc. D.

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CRIME AND CRIMINALS

Crime and dependency are problems of national and international importance. Whether there is a crime wave, a crime tide or an ocean of crime is not important. The extent of crime and the number of delinquents are little short of appalling. These facts should not discourage leaders in the warfare upon crime, since there is now, at last, some interest in crime prevention. That marks a great change from the popular indifference which has characterized the crime situation in America for the past seventy-five years. Leaders of agencies dealing with juvenile offenders especially should take heart.

Those of us here who are interested both in preventing crime and in rehabilitating the criminal should welcome public discussion of crime prevention, even if much of it sounds foolish. Any discussion is better than none. For one thing, it may check selfishness and self-seeking in the course of which the friends of criminals attempt to put the blame for crime upon the police and the public institutions, with the hope of escaping their own responsibility for supporting antiquated laws and procedures, apparently because they are more profitable and more convenient for criminals and for their apologists. It will help the discussion if we institutional people frankly admit our own culpability for making a farce of the indeterminate sentence. Institutions for juvenile offenders are less guilty than those for adult offenders. It is the hope of your retiring president that a frank discussion of the questions of crime and remedies therefor may help clear the atmosphere.

We may summarize the chief causes of crime and the remedies to meet the prevailing crime situation as follows:

Causes

1. Crime is better organized and better led than society.

Remedies

1. Let the public be more effectively organized than the criminal.

2. Steam Age Cities.
3. The breaking up of the American home.
4. The great variety of races in our cities.
5. The decline in the fear of eternal punishment such as depicted in Dante's Inferno.
6. Modern materialism.
7. Crime a By-Product of Government by the people.
8. Complexity of governmental machinery.
9. Obsolete laws and procedure.
2. Hurry the application of electric and atomic energy which will have the effect of spreading the people over the land, instead of herding them together still further in cities.
3. Let modern science and religious leaders unite to re-establish the integrity of the American home upon a more modern basis.
4. Let there be an effective educational program, varied to meet the religious, cultural and economic needs of the various races.
5. Let a religion of performance be substituted for a religion of negation.
6. Let science and religion unite to adjust man to his rapidly changing environment.
7. Let the people be educated more effectively to govern themselves.
8. Let the structural organization of our representative government be simplified so that it may be more workable.
9. Let there be the fullest utilization of modern laws, the elimination of antiquated and obsolete laws and procedures and the establishment of more sensitive laws and regulations governing human conduct.

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| <p>10. Poor pay for Judges and Prosecutors.</p> | <p>10. Correct the popular and present absurdity of allowing a mere retaining fee to oppose the government, which is often greater than the annual salary of a public prosecutor or of a Judge.</p> |
| <p>11. Lack of adventure in ordinary living.</p> | <p>11. Let there be national games and sports of all kinds and the widest use of the radio in extending physical and moral training, so that there may be an intelligent response to the craving for romance.</p> |
| <p>12. Improper use of firearms, automobiles and narcotics.</p> | <p>12. Let there be national and international action to control firearms, automobiles and narcotics.</p> |
| <p>13. Lack of a comprehensive moral and social program</p> | <p>13. Let there be a comprehensive moral and social program to be carried out by the individual, by the family and by the church, by the public in its private capacity and by the government in its organized capacity.</p> |
| <p>14. Congested police blotters, court calendars and institutions.</p> | <p>14. Let a sum equal to a year's cost of crime be expended upon court buildings, clinic buildings, general hospitals, training schools, hospitals for the insane and defectives and modern reformatory prisons.</p> |

FIRST CAUSE:

1. **Crime is better organized and better led than society.**

For many years experienced persons in the field of correction have been trying to make clear that we have much crime,

because a few highly organized brilliantly-led and clever criminals force a growing army of misfits, half-wits and unfortunates to do their bidding and to undergo most of their suffering for them. For fifty-five years correctional leaders have advocated a life sentence for these clever habitual criminals, whenever they are convicted and a thoroughly modern progressive educational medical treatment and developmental system for their pawns. Government is so complex and its powers so confused and the rights and guarantees of the individual citizen so extensive that the professional criminal has cut a wide swath in our national life.

The clever criminal leaders have been able to keep the situation so confused that the public has been made to believe, at least part of the time, that correctional leaders were advocating leniency and extensive treatment and training for the few clever criminals, rather than for the many misguided persons who are continually being used. Popular crusades usually have dashed themselves to pieces upon the same futilities, while in the meantime professional criminals have built up a crime business and often have amassed fortunes comparable with those gained through business enterprises.

FIRST REMEDY:

- 1. Let the public be more effectively organized than the criminal.**

Ninety-eight per cent. of the people defending themselves ought to be able to organize themselves effectively to suppress two per cent. of their number who are trying to prey upon the ninety-eight per cent. Simplification of governmental machinery through the short ballot, through responsible governmental leadership and through the elimination of obsolete governmental forms and structures will be a great help. Towns and cities, as such, ought to stop trying to fight crime and criminals who can ride through three States by railroad, by aeroplane or by automobile in a day and a night. Already in some of our American cities the local police have been made State police for State purposes. There is no sufficient reason for the old-fashioned independence in this field. Public officials should present a united front against the leadership of the criminal and should be wise enough to treat and train the unfortunate and half-wits of our cities, who are the abject slaves of the criminal. Science can be made to be a greater aid to ninety-eight per cent. of the people defending themselves than to two per cent. of the people preying upon them.

SECOND CAUSE:

2. Steam Age Cities.

Modern cities have proved to be the happy hunting ground of the professional criminal. Bad housing, spread of loathsome diseases, bad practices, even to the extent of making play out of crime, characterize the modern industrial city. The modern city is a counterpart of the ancient forest which provided shelter for the criminal bands who prowled upon the unarmed citizens dwelling upon the heath. The modern industrial city creates by the fact of its very existence a multitude of evils as well as numerous opportunities for the criminal.

SECOND REMEDY:

- 2. Hurry the application of electric and atomic energy which will have the effect of spreading the people over the land, instead of herding them together still further in cities.**

The modern industrial city is the product of the steam age which required the massing of machinery and the people using them upon a small space of ground. The age of electricity and of science is ending the necessity for congestion with its accompanying evils and high costs and is spreading our cities all over the map. It has taken one hundred years to create these modern monstrosities; it will take probably twenty-five to fifty years to scatter the city dwellers and workers. All of the evils which have grown up because the city is a city will be wiped out by ending the steam age city.

THIRD CAUSE:

3. The breaking up of the American home.

The steam age city, developed during the latter half of the nineteenth century and the first part of the twentieth century, broke up the traditional American home. As a result, small growing children and youths are subjected to the rapid changes of environment and to the influence of parents who usually have one foot in the former age and one foot in the new age and are so bewildered they meet their problems with difficulty. The children, therefore, become the chief sufferers during a period of rapidly shifting scenes. The steam age city home wholly lacks such valuable characteristics of the old-fashioned home as its isolation, its nearness to nature, and its time for

repose and for the real training of the young. Dr. Adna F. Weber in "The Growth of Cities in the Nineteenth Century" made a strong case for the superiority of the city over the country in matters of sanitation and physical health. It remained, however, for the twentieth century developments of the city to show the superior moral and spiritual atmosphere of the country over the congested steam age city.

THIRD REMEDY:

- 3. Let modern science and religious leaders unite to re-establish the integrity of the American home upon a modern basis.**

In another form the American home is fast being re-established in the country, in the suburbs and in new residential developments. The press, the radio, the flying machine, the automobile, synthetic milk and sugar and the like are providing the country home with some of the advantages of the city without the growing shame of its disadvantages.

Investigators and workers of wide experience and clear vision believe these facilities may re-establish some of the old conditions, where there was not the present wide gap between play and work. They point out that play among primitive peoples was usually the imitation of old-time activities which were work and adventure. They further point out that if we can divert the attention of the parents from their present absorption of making money and building castles for display to the more important business of rearing children, the American home will be in a fair way to be re-established. This is admittedly one of the most difficult problems with which the people of America have to deal.

FOURTH CAUSE:

- 4. The great variety of races in our cities.**

The American city has been described as a melting pot. Too often it is a cauldron filled with oil and water which will not fuse into a proper mixture. The rising generation of the different races too frequently discards the standards of their ancestors in order to seize any filthy rags they find in the streets. This, in part, accounts for the ship-wreck of growing numbers of the youth of our cities.

FOURTH REMEDY:

- 4. Let there be an effective educational program, varied to meet the religious, cultural and economic needs of the various races.**

Modern education, utilizing all of the facilities of modern science in this electric and scientific age, is fast overcoming the evils flowing from the congestion of the various races in segregated districts of our modern cities. The moral tone of the Japanese people may not be lowered because they often have their bath tub in the front yard, whereas, the Hungarian people in our cities might deteriorate if they attempted to take their morning bath in the same place. Such are the differences in racial experiences and conventions. But modern religious training and modern training in morals and sanitation promise to tide our various races over all sorts of difficulties. Effective education in these fields promises a real hope for overcoming racial antipathies.

FIFTH CAUSE:

- 5. The decline in the fear of eternal punishment such as depicted in Dante's Inferno.**

A considerable number of people in our country today seriously doubt that Dante's Inferno describes properly the kind of punishment imposed after death upon the evil-doers. There is little doubt as long as Dante's Inferno was accepted as a literal description of what does happen after death to the unrepentant sinner that it exercised powerful influence in preventing crime. At this point we are not concerned with the truth of the ancient belief or with the causes of the decline in this belief. We are confronted with the fact that the fear of the punishment described in Dante's Inferno does not possess today the power to prevent crime which it once had.

FIFTH REMEDY:

- 5. Let a religion of performance be substituted for a religion of negation.**

A religion of faith and of works is superior to a religion of negation. Some people unfortunately are lacking in foresight. They are not even aware until much suffering has been incurred as the result of personal excesses or otherwise that there is a condigned punishment visited upon the wrong-doer even in this world. We must labor to educate people to want to be good and virtuous for their own sakes. An understanding of the greater glory of faith, self-sacrifice and achievement will put an end to many of the excesses and sensual indulgences of the thoughtless. The Japanese and the Mohammedan soldier has the firm belief that he will be rewarded after death for his bravery and self-sacrifice as a

soldier. Something like this vivid understanding of the value of fighting for righteousness and the leading of a righteous life should characterize the every-day American citizen.

SIXTH CAUSE:

6. Modern Materialism.

The easy disregard of the old verities and the captivation of the imagination of the children of our cities by gaudy and materialistic phenomena is a constant source of crime in our country today. The very swiftness of material changes unbalances many and leaves much disorder and distemper in their train.

SIXTH REMEDY:

7. Let the people be educated more effectively to govern themselves.

Religious training and the application of modern science are our chief reliance in adjusting man to his rapidly changing environment. Every prior civilization has been wrecked by materialism and by the narrow selfishness of its people. People in growing numbers cannot, without better leadership and better training, become adjusted to the rapid changes that are taking place in varied conditions of living in modern society. Governments must take account of these facts. We must scrap all of our obsolete forms, laws and procedures which hamper intelligent modern leadership. We cannot carry our camp followers upon our backs. We must teach them to walk and to run. To do this, we must begin with the fathers and mothers before the children are born and with the children at birth and immediately thereafter. Ignorance makes the half-wits, the unfortunates and the vagrant camp followers the slaves of the vicious and the criminals. This ought not to be permitted. Ninety-eight per cent. of the population intelligently led should assert its leadership over the mis-fits and ne'er-do-wells, as well as the vicious and the highly organized criminal bands of our cities.

SEVENTH CAUSE:

7. Crime a By-Product of Government by the people.

Among the by-products of government by the people is a possible excess of crime and criminals. This is the price popular government pays for its superiority in other respects over

benevolent despotisms. Among the privileges and sources of strength of government by the people are the location of the cesspools and Augean stables right out upon the main streets instead of in dark alleys. The washing of our soiled linens and the amputation of our festering limbs are performed in the open. Because of these practices everybody knows all about our scavengers. As a consequence, some poor souls think a few "muckers" are the whole people. This misconception of some is the price we must pay for modern health and for the surpassing initiative of our people.

In this way, the people's energies are freed from the oppressive weight of the cake of custom, which for a time has hidden the festering diseases of older civilizations which lately seem to be so much admired by our intellectual dilettante. These agreeable vagabonds want to enjoy the wonderful developments of America, but are foolish enough to think that the social body can remain healthy by keeping festered sores wrapped in sanitary looking conventional bandages, whereas, surgeons know that the only way to clear up a running sore is to cut out the proud flesh, cleanse the wound, and give the healthy cells a chance to assert themselves. The proud flesh must of necessity perish and that's all there is to it.

SEVENTH REMEDY:

- 7. Let the people be educated more effectively to govern themselves.**

The inability of the public to pass expert judgment upon all sorts of scientific, financial and moral questions ought not to lead us to despair of popular education. The public should be continually educated by experience and by leaders more effectively to utilize its powers and responsibilities. Such continuous education will teach the people how to cope successfully with the habitual congenital criminal and how to prevent misfits, ne'er-do-wells and vagrants from becoming the slaves of criminals. An educated public will have greater trust in the application of scientific methods in the whole field of government. It will have greater confidence in moral and religious leadership than at present.

EIGHTH CAUSE:

- 8. Complexity of Governmental Machinery.**

The professional criminal and many impractical idealists revel in the complexities of governmental machinery. Some of these sentimentalists seem to think that if we are to have progress the public frequently and metaphorically should be

picked up and dropped in an almost impenetrable jungle and then should be called upon to acquire strength by finding its way out again. The laws of many States, requiring public referenda upon all sorts of questions and the initiative of the public in another series of questions, with ballots that look like a combination between crazy quilts and bound volumes, are not making for progress. This whole body of laws and procedures makes a mockery of leadership, which is a natural characteristic of human beings and of human activities. The poor man cannot pay the expenses of these many refernces.

The attempt of each village and municipality independently to fight crime and criminals creates another jungle, which is another happy hunting ground for the criminal. The fallacies and futilities inherent in this whole business have been exposed by that brilliant liberal thinker and Editor in Chief of the New York World, Mr. Walter Lippman, in his most recent book entitled "The Shadowy Public".

EIGHTH REMEDY:

8. **Let the structural organization of our representative government be simplified so that it may be more workable.**

Nothing but congestion results from introducing complexity and mystery into government. Our fathers wisely provided for checks upon the immediate popular will. The essentials of these should be preserved. Otherwise, the public may be swept off its feet and make irreparable mistakes through the leadership of demagogues or because of its momentary lack of understanding. With the elimination of many present divisions of responsibility many of the advantages the professional criminal has today will disappear. Much of the mist which makes living difficult for those who haven't the time or energy to expend outside of the home and workshop, will be cleared away. This will expose the pitfalls which now frequently prove disastrous for the innocent and the short-sighted.

NINTH CAUSE:

9. **Obsolete laws and procedure.**

Not only does complexity of governmental machinery favor the criminal but the attempt to fight him with obsolete laws and procedures often nullifies even our best efforts to suppress criminality. Trial by jury, the rule against compelling the testimony of the defendant and the guarantee against double jeopardy for the same offense are essentials of our system. Where they are entirely lacking, the people perish, but there

is no rational excuse for making of each a fetish of our individualistic "Voodooism". We have seemed to be unable to show proper respect for these principles without prostrating ourselves in the dust continually before them. Mere reverence without understanding does not constitute a practicable handling of these time honored principles. The time has come to relax the rigor of all these principles.

In a recent article in the Saturday Evening Post, former Ambassador to Italy, Richard Washburn Child, has brought together from the court records of many States a severe indictment of the procedure of our courts where serious convictions have been upset, for what the former Ambassador regards as trivial reasons.

NINTH REMEDY:

9. **Let there be the fullest utilization of modern laws, the elimination of antiquated and obsolete laws and procedures and the establishment of more sensible laws and regulations governing human conduct.**

The structure of government created to meet the conditions of agricultural life in the eighteenth century is hardly suited to the complexities of modern industrial society. President Herbert Hadley of Washington University, a former Prosecutor and Governor, has enumerated twenty-three points of advantage the criminal has over the people under our laws and procedures. The whole criminal law and procedure in this and in other countries should be studied for the purpose of introducing the changes needed to safeguard the true interests of the people of the United States. Such a study has been recommended repeatedly by our greatest jurists and statesmen. The Carnegie Foundation is spending upwards of a million dollars in such a survey of civil law. Would that they or others would add another million for a coincident study of criminal law. Among those who have urged the people to bring about such a desired result are:

William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court;

Charles E. Hughes, formerly Secretary of State;

Roscoe Pound, Dean of Harvard Law School;

Herbert Hadley, President Washington University;

Richard Washburn Child, former Ambassador to Italy;

Albert Shaw, Editor of the Review of Reviews;

Hugo Pam, Justice of the Circuit Court, Cook County,
Illinois;
Judge Elbert Henry Gary of New York;
and many others.

A comprehensive study of the criminal law should include the following questions:

1. The teaching of criminal law in our law schools.
2. Should court procedure continue to resemble a combat or should it be changed into a laboratory for fact-finding and scientific investigation?
3. The present propriety of the ancient rules forbidding the State to call the defendant as a witness or to produce his intimate personal documents in court, and against double jeopardy for the same offense, and the present status of jury trials in the United States.

TENTH CAUSE:

10. Poor pay for Judges and Prosecutors.

Criminals are profiting because the public pays so little for Judges and Prosecutors. It is indeed a sad commentary upon our own foresight when we permit a condition of affairs, according to which the mere preliminary retaining fee of attorneys defending criminals and representing corporations is often greater than the annual salary of a Judge of our highest courts. A public which permits such a condition to exist is not worthy of devoted professional service.

TENTH REMEDY:

10. **Correct the popular and present absurdity of allowing a mere retaining fee in a single case of a lawyer employed to oppose the government, which is often greater than the annual salary of a public prosecutor or of a Judge.**

Inexperienced and inadequately supported public officials can never cope with crime and criminals and our other weaknesses when all of the rewards and all of the advantages are going to those who represent the defendant or those engaged in the private practice of the law. The satisfaction of public service undoubtedly is some compensation, but it is not a substitute for a living wage. Public officials cannot be expected

to sacrifice themselves and their families of growing children in order to serve the public. If the public has any proper appreciation of its own dignity and of its own importance, it will cease paying starvation wages to its most self-sacrificing and ablest public servants, who are continually forced, reluctantly, to leave public service and to seek employment where the rewards are many times greater, even though the satisfactions may be less. A prominent corporation lawyer is reported recently to have said if Lord Mansfield lived today he could hire him for \$1200 a year. If that be correct, then the public does not deserve to be served by great jurists and statesmen.

ELEVENTH CAUSE:

11. Lack of adventure in ordinary living.

Many innocents of different grades of ability are placed under the domination of criminal bands or are led into criminal paths because of the pursuit of adventure. Standardized life in congested industrial cities is likely to be a humdrum affair, so much so that much criminal activity masquerades as adventure. Some ten years ago, many pious souls were horrified by the title of the study of child life in New York, which our Committee published under the title "THE CITY WHERE CRIME IS PLAY". The truth of this, however, is being borne in upon us more and more every day.

ELEVENTH REMEDY:

- 11. Let there be national games and sports of all kinds and the widest use of the radio in extending physical and moral training, so that there may be an intelligent response to the craving for romance.**

If the filthy streets of our cities and our noisy factories have taken some of the romance out of life, then there must be effective substitutes of compelling romantic interest. Here machine-like organizations must give place to individual initiative. All sorts of sports and games, including boxing and the like, must be encouraged. Physical training and health education, which the resources of our modern life insurance companies and of our radio broadcasters have brought within the reach of the people, must be utilized to the utmost. Any wholesome way in which the animal spirits may be worked off and the desire to excel may find an outlet should be encouraged. In this way, wholesome activities will crowd the romance out of crime which our modern cities have made look like play.

TWELFTH CAUSE:

12. Improper use of firearms, automobiles and narcotics.

Despite the naturalness of adventure, some people are not to be trusted with firearms, automobiles and narcotics. Among these are those of criminal tendencies. Self-control and self-discipline are not a part of the equipment of the feeble-minded and of the vicious. These modern inventions are not safe in the hands of those who lack self-control. Much of our criminality is due to the fact that those who lack self-control are running amuck.

TWELFTH REMEDY:

12. Let there be national and international action to control firearms, automobiles and narcotics.

There should be rigid national and international control of firearms, automobiles and narcotic drugs. Some people cannot be trusted with the devices of modern civilization. It would be bad enough if they merely wrecked their own lives; it is many times worse when in doing so they wreck the lives and endanger the well-being of many others. We have laws authorizing the public to control pyro-maniacs. In like manner, the national authorities as well as the State and municipal authorities and above all, the nations, must unite to regulate the use of these and other modern facilities which may not be entrusted safely to the vicious, the short-sighted and the half-wits.

THIRTEENTH CAUSE:

13. Lack of a comprehensive moral and social program.

Because of all of the foregoing, it has seemed impossible for the people of our country to establish comprehensive moral, social and governmental programs. In ordinary human affairs we need a goal, so that we may know what to do. That is our greatest lack in the field of morals in society and in government. There is no conscious conception of the limitations of government and what must be performed by the individual. Until there can be some common agreement and some common understanding, we are not likely to make much greater progress than at present in fighting crime and criminals.

THIRTEENTH REMEDY:

13. **Let there be a comprehensive moral and social program to be carried out by the individual, by the family and by the church, by the public in its private capacity and by the government in its organized capacity.**

That there should be a comprehensive modern educational, recreational and health program for normal human beings goes without saying. Above all, we need comprehensive handling of the dependent and the delinquent. It is not necessary to go into details. We are all more or less familiar with the needs. They should include:

- A. Comprehensive examination and classification of every delinquent and every dependent.
- B. The basing of all subsequent education, training and development of the delinquent and dependent upon such adequate study and classification of each such individual.
- C. The universal use and interchange of fingerprint identification and the establishment of centralized bureaus of records and of information.
- D. The establishment of effective public control over habitual and congenital criminals during their life time.
- E. The establishment of new modern treatment and training institutions or the transformation of existing institutions into modern treatment and training institutions instead of allowing them to continue as dens of idleness or degeneracy and as places of mere custody.
- F. The administrative conduct of such institutions as *communities* with proper out-patient clinics and treatment centers, affording adequate opportunity for the co-operation of all persons, agencies and institutions established for the treatment and training of human beings.
- G. Let the college, university and school of technology, industrial research laboratory and all other such investigational agencies be co-ordinated in proper manner with all of the research and investigational work, the teaching and training work being

carried on in the public institutions. In short, let part of the ordinary college or technical training course be given in connection with real work in our public institutions and in our industries, as well as in our schools and universities. In this manner, our public institutions will become post-graduate training schools in medicine and various sciences and in like manner will become part-time places of training for pre-medical and other preliminary scientific training. Our institutions should in like manner be considered situations and opportunities for high school, college, university and technical school extension work. In this way, those now denied education will get it in larger numbers, those now denied practical training will get more of it; those in our institutions now denied advancement along theoretical lines will have greater opportunities.

FOURTEENTH CAUSE:

14. Congested police blotters, court calendars and institutions.

Everywhere we hear the same story—the police blotters are so congested, the court calendars are so cluttered up and all sorts of clinics, training schools, hospitals and institutions are so crowded that all of these agencies are prevented largely from doing the very work for which they are created. The number of police in American cities for each one hundred thousand of the population vary from ten per cent. to forty per cent. of the number in European cities. The number of cases handled, nolle prossed, or dropped in American courts, at least trebles a similar number in the courts abroad. Clinics, training schools, hospitals and institutions, almost without exception, are congested beyond their capacity to operate properly. In order to co-operate with the organizations which supply them with their inmate or patient population, they are discharging inmates and patients before these agencies can do very much for each particular grist of inmates and patients. The whole system, or rather lack of real system, reminds one of a merry-go-round, upon which people are aimlessly getting on and getting off continually. There are isolated exceptions, of course, to which the highest tribute must be paid. Unfortunately, their number is too few to reduce criminality and defectiveness or to check criminal outbreaks among the rising generation.

FOURTEENTH REMEDY:

14. Let a sum equal to a year's cost of crime be expended upon court buildings, clinic buildings, general hospitals, training schools, hospitals for the insane and defectives and modern reformatory prisons.

The annual direct crime bill of costs varies somewhere between three billion five hundred million and ten billions of dollars annually. If only one annual bill of costs were set aside to provide capital funds with which to build adequate police stations, courts, training schools, recreational facilities, hospitals for the insane and defectives and modern reformatory prisons for the young adult offenders, and adequate industrial institutions for the permanent custody of defective delinquents, the United States as a whole would be supplied with all of the necessary facilities with which to deal adequately with the great army of insane, defectives, delinquents and habitual criminals.

The next year's annual crime bill would pay the operating expenses of all of the existing and of all these suggested new facilities for at least three years. Moreover, it costs less than one hundred dollars a year to board and supervise a delinquent child or youth or an insane person in a good home. It costs less than half of that amount to supervise a paroled inmate of a correctional institution. It costs from four hundred to six hundred dollars a year to provide the best care possible for a patient or inmate of the ordinary hospital, training school or other institution. It costs not over a thousand dollars a year to provide the highest type of medical and surgical treatment in our best general or special hospitals for special purposes. On the other hand, it costs at least twenty-two hundred dollars to discover, arrest, convict and sentence a criminal.

In view of these and the other facts hereinbefore stated, the responsible official who hesitates to recommend and to urge with every resource at his command, that the public provide adequate police stations, court facilities and institutions generally, should either be placed in a public institution himself or should be placed under the supervision of those whose business it is to take care of those who are not competent to take care of themselves.

CONCLUSIONS.

Institutions and Agencies for juvenile offenders have a right to be proud of the record they have made since 1870, when that notable gathering took place, which laid down a program, which if rigidly adhered to would have kept the United States from becoming the laughing stock of the world she is today, because of our prevailing lawlessness. While we are blame-worthy for nullifying the indeterminate sentence, we can justly say we are not as guilty as some others, notably, the great number of criminal lawyers and some Judges of the criminal courts who have thirsted for power to deal arbitrarily and in a spirit of barter with the criminal. Some of our political leaders cannot be permitted to go free of blame. In my judgment, however, these are more or less things of the immediate past; the future is bright with promise. Our goal is as high as Heaven itself. The road we are to travel lies before us straight and unobstructed. The greatest crusade mankind has yet known beckons us. Our work is nothing less than the banishment of ignorance, the wiping out of smallness and pettiness in our dealings with our fellow-human-beings, and the application of the best scientific information and the utilization of all of the forces and resources of our world in making it possible for men to attain a fuller and fuller stature of nobility and character.