Intemperate Criminals: How are they to be treated in Ireland?

By J.S. Gibbons, President of the Irish Prison Commission.

There are two kinds of reformatories for intertemperate criminals, one "certified" and one maintained by the government. The former are established by local authorities or by religious or philanthropic associations and the expenses are defrayed in part by those who have been repeatedly arrested the state. They are specially designed for recidivists. The expenses of the state institutions are met entirely by the state, and are meant for recidivists who have committed a serious offence under the influence of drink. Two certified reformatories have been established in Ireland, one for Roman Catholic men and one for Roman Catholic women, both under religious orders. As the Irish are peculiarly susceptible to religious influences great hopes are entertained with reference to these attempts to cure inebriety.

A state reformatory was opened in 1899 for both sexes and all communions. Working in the garden affords one means of employment for the inmates. Each has recreation halls and small workshops. The buildings are comfortably furnished and warmed. Newspapers, chess men, checkers, dominos etc are provided. Each inmate has a room to himself with a table, a chair, a wash-stand, a bed, a clothespress, a looking glass, a hairbrush etc. The beds are comfortable, with woven wire springs, hair mattresses and plenty of covering, with a strip of carpet by each bed. On the table is a collection of selected books.

The government names every year a board of inspectors composed of five justices of the peace, who visit the institution once a month.

Up to Dec. 31, 1909 two hundred had been committed to the
Informative Critique: Notes from a Prison Commune

There are two types of communes. I am referring to informing communes.

One type is the "living commune" and one similar to a commune. The commune

were able to establish in good faith a commune or a group of relatives or people

who have been incorporated into the commune. The commune is a natural

extension of the natural institutions to meet the needs of the commune.

For this reason, the commune is a natural extension of the natural institutions to meet the needs of the commune.

In the commune, there are several nuclei of relations tied together in a constant

and natural way. One may find in the commune a nucleus of relations tied together in a constant

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and natural way.

A state like this, however, where in 1969 the police state and military

and state, as well as the commune, were seen in operation, are never

communication or community leadership in the commune. Yet,

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communication or community leadership in the commune. Yet,
reformatory at Ennis. Of these 128 were released, 27 conditionally, 101 by expiration of sentence or by commutation. Of the 200, 72 were arrested for neglect or abandonment of their children, 34 for theft, 16 for attempting suicide. In age the youngest was 19, while there were three of 60, the greatest number, 64, between forty and fifty. Three were there but six months, 49 for 3 years. Only 37 had never been convicted before, eleven had been convicted but once, while seven had been convicted from one hundred to 333 times.

In general the treatment is that of the ordinary prison, with certain modifications. They are allowed to be together by day, at work, which is mostly outdoors. The hours of work are shorter than in the ordinary prison; their rooms, beds, and food are better and they are allowed to earn more for their own pleasures. They are allowed to smoke occasionally and to hear lectures and concerts. Good conduct gives them the privilege of going outside the grounds to walk, on parole, and they may be released under certain conditions.

The principal means employed for reformation are total abstinence from drink for at least 18 months, secular and religious instruction, good reading, hard work combined with plenty of recreation, good surroundings, proper food, firm and severe discipline.

The occupations for the men are gardening, carpentry, work at the forge, shoe-making, weaving mats, cutting firewood, masonry, plastering and keeping the buildings in order. For the women: cooking, laundry work, sewing, embroidery, shirtmaking, dress-making etc. Prizes in horticulture and in women's work have been
taken by the reformatory at some of the expositions. Reading, writing and arithmetic are taught, each inmate receiving at least four hours of schooling a week.

During the year there were but two punishments, consisting of cutting the diet. The presence of a baby, the child of one of the women prisoners, had an excellent influence upon the women. Gymnastics form part of the regular instruction. The courts sentence to these reformatories for a period not to exceed three years. They are not eligible to conditional liberation under 18 months and then only on good conduct. The convict must also give good reason to believe he will abstain from liquor. There must also be some one outside who agrees to report on his conduct and these details have to be submitted to the inspection committee before the convict can be liberated. This ensures permission for the release. The work has been helped by the pastors, by the prisoners aid societies, the societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, and by the police. The results have been excellent.

As to the use of drugs as a remedy for intemperance the departmental committee, made up of distinguished medical authorities, does not approve of it. Even if such treatment were applicable to non-criminals it would not be in the case of men sentenced for long terms.

One of the great advantages of this reformatory treatment is the relief that it gives to the family of the drunkard. The community also benefits by having such evil examples removed.
Third Section
Fourth Question
Abstract.

The Treatment of Intemperate Criminals.

By Dr. R.W. Branthwaite, Inspector, under the
Inebriate Acts, Great Britain.

For ten years intemperate criminals and recidivists could be
sent to reformatories for a term not exceeding three years, but
the law has not been applied as freely as its promoters expected.
Since 1898 fifteen reformatories have been established, but three
have been given up. Since 1898 the total number sent to these
reformatories is 443. Some crime or misdemeanor was charged
against all of these, 350 being ill-treatment of their children; 33 for
attempted suicide and 35 for stealing. A list of fourteen off-
fences is given.

Under the second section of the law any drunkard who has been
found guilty of drunkenness three times within a year may be
sent to a reformatory for drunkards, tho they may not be criminals,
if they have violated the sense of decency and public order...
This class is made up largely of persons incapable of staying sober,
in spite of kind treatment, good advice, imprisonment. They spend
their lives in going between the street and the court-room. The
number of those sent to the reformatories of this class in ten
years, was 2589, absurdly few in proportion to those who should
have been sent.

The promoters of the law of 1908 had two objects in view:
the reformation of the offender if possible; if not, the protection
of society. The success or failure must be judged according to
these objects. The probability of reforming drunkards de-
pends largely on their mental condition. Those of ordinary mental
The Treatment of Intermediate Criminals

Dr. R.W. Brentnall, Inspector, under the
Intermediate Act, Great Britain.

For the reason intermediate criminals and reformatories cannot be
sent to reformatory for a term not exceeding three years, but
they have been placed as frequently as the resources of
reformatory have been found sufficient. Since 1890 fifteen
reformatories have been established, and these
reformatory to the same extent as have been
annexed to the reformatory for reformatories, and these
are more in number of their sentences, and more
and more in number of years served.

The treatment of the present is therefore, not to
be so much determined by the number of years
served, as by the character and extent of the
offence of which the offender is convicted, and
the number of years served, as are those who
served, and who have served.

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the number of years served, as are those who
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ability are more susceptible to reformatory treatment. According to a scientific classification, making four groups of these intemperate persons, only ten or fifteen per cent of the third group, those least abnormal mentally, and forty per cent of those with ordinary mentality, have proved susceptible of amendment. It is extremely difficult to give accurate figures, but there is good reason to believe that 20 per cent of the whole number of these persons imprisoned for drunkenness have been improved and perhaps fifteen per cent learned to abstain and to become useful members of society. When the law is so amended that they may be incarcerated earlier in their career of intemperance the results will be better. Under present conditions better results cannot be expected.

The success of the law in the way of protecting the public is undoubted. It is a great thing to have been able to clear the streets of this class. A drunkard is a nuisance in a community. He injures others as well as himself. He is prone to crime, to bring his family on to the public for support and to neglect and abuse his children. The public has a right to protect itself from such evils and his detention in an institution would be justifiable even without the possibility of amendment. The committee which has made an investigation of the working of the law recommends the continuance of the law and an enlargement of its field.

As to the question whether special treatment should be applied for intemperance in these reformatories, after ten years experience with intemperate criminals and more than thirty years experience with non-criminal drunkards I have no confidence
The success of the law in the way of protecting the
people's welfare is no contradiction. It is a great step to have been done. To the health of the
community, a fair and just system of law enforcement has been established. He is right to strive for
peace and order, to do the duty for the public and to promote the
interests of the city. The people have a right to protect their
lives and property. More than ever, the protection of the
community is an important and fundamental principle.

The committee with the power to make all laws on

experiences with non-violent techniques is in the

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in any specific treatment. Like the insane the intemperate should have individual treatment and there is no special medical treatment which can cure drunkards any more than there is any one specific that will cure any azy people. Obligatory abstinence through a long period, ordinary medical treatment to restore the health, good food, regular habits, and stimulating the power of the will; these are the things to be sought in treatment. Anything that will help to strengthen the power of the will will aid. For this education in the advantage of sobriety and the ill-effects of alcoholism, religious exercises, hypnotism, even colored simples labelled "Secret, infallible remedy", or any other quackery judiciously applied, may be efficacious, provided the subject really believes in the efficacy of the remedy to be applied. But we know no remedy, no special treatment of any kind, which so diminishes the desire for drink, and increases the power to resist that desire, as compulsory residence in an institution for drunkards. But the physician of such an institution should be free to choose his treatment. To impose special treatment would be a retrograde and undesirable step.
In the absence of specific treatment, and there is no specific medical cure.

Some conditions can cause symptoms and more than one cause may contribute to them. However, there are no specific treatments or drugs that can cure all mental health conditions.

A long period of abnormal mental functioning is required to achieve the desired outcomes.

Early detection, regular medical and psychological care, and monitoring the response to treatment are important. Understanding the process is critical.

In the absence of specific medication, the first line of treatment is often psychological therapy.

Effective therapy, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy, can help alleviate symptoms and improve quality of life.

Speaking and expressing your feelings, as well as participating in group therapy, can be beneficial.

It is important to seek professional help and not to delay treatment.

Self-help and support groups can provide additional support and assistance.

Seeking treatment early can be a valuable and effective approach.
Third Section
Second Question
Abstract

Tramps and Beggars
By Mr. Brück-Faber, Luxembourg.

Vagabonds and mendicants may be divided into four classes:
1. Children, who cannot yet earn their own living; 2. old and
   infirm persons who can no longer work; 3. workmen temporarily out
   of employment; 4. tramps and beggars who may be called profession-
   al idlers, who without being criminal are still para-
   sites on humanity. For the first three classes charity is proper;
   for the last the work house is the thing.

I have the honor to submit the following propositions:

1. Every sentence for vagabondage or mendicity incurred by
   persons other than those having a fixed residence in the place
   where the sentence is imposed, is to be reported to the central
   anthropometric station of the country of the condemned.

2. The report of the sentence should contain, or be accom-
   company by a with the fingerprints of the condemned.

3. For every tramp or beggar arrested who is unknown to the
   police the public minister should make a demand on the
   anthropometric station for any information it may have about the accused
   and a copy of his finger prints.

4. The period of imprisonment of tramps and beggars should be
   from one to ten years with power to prolong the term if at the
   expiration of that period the convict still shows a tendency to
   idleness.

5. The regime of work houses should conform to those of prisons
   with a mixed system, with the exclusion of the element of
   expiration and perpetual imprisonment.

6. The inmates should be employed according to their
   ability either out doors or within doors.

7.
Out-door employment should be chosen in those parts of the

8. Those destined for outdoor employment should be divided
into bands numbering not more than twenty. Movable barracks,
so constructed as to admit of separation at night, are to be re-
commended both for the ease of extending outdoor employment
and for the grouping of the workmen.
Out-door employment should be opened to those parts of the

City where there is the greatest need of workmen.

8. Those seeking for out-door employment should be granted

into panes impressive not morose in their nature. Here the

process to construct a new site or expansion of right are to go re-

commercially. For the ease of extension a out-door employment

may be the beginning of the movement.
Special Institutions for Intemperate Criminals.

By Dr. Legrain, Head Physician of the Asylum of Ville Evrard.

For insane criminals special institutions are gradually being organized. For habitual drunkards similar institutions are needed. The question is asked whether those that have been in existence for the last ten years have been a success. Unfortunately there are few documents from which to gather replies.

The Inebriate Act of England, 1898, provided for two classes of the intemperate: 1. Those convicted of crime directly or indirectly the result of drink; 2. The intemperate guilty of a certain number of omissions attributable to intemperance. Three kinds of institutions are at the disposition of the law: two state asylums; certified reformatories, or private institutions, ordinarily founded by religious orders which receive drunkards through the courts or by transfer from the state asylums; 3 retreats which receive those who desire treatment and those who have been guilty of misdemeanors and who sign a paper before the justice of the peace that they desire to be treated.

Little is said in the reports of the results, but it is fair to conclude that the English law, which has made happy progress compared with most legislation, has farther to go before it will be perfect.

After characterizing the laws of several Swiss cantons, and of the United States, Dr Legrain concludes as follows:

1. From the short and limited experience of institutions for the prolonged detention of intemperate persons it is evident that this method of treatment is useful and profitable. Permanent reform has followed in many cases.
For the success of the cure there should be oversight to see that the subjects keep up the practice of abstinence which is the essential agent in the treatment.

II. The treatment should be given as early as possible and the expense reduced to the lowest limit.

III. It would seem that the best way is to leave this work to private initiative, aided by the government, leaving to the government the incorrigible cases.

IV. From examination of the practice of different countries as to the point at issue, to wit, the intervention of the law in cases of evil-doing through the influence of cerebral poisons, it would seem that the best results, and the least costly, are the laws which permit the prolonged detention of habitual drinkers. In spite of themselves.

V. The method of Judge Pollard of St. Louis is to be highly approved. It has excited interest in Sweden and England and has been adopted in some courts of Great Britain. This method consists in offering to delinquents who are intemperate, whom alcohol alone has led to commit their offenses, conditional liberation on condition of their taking the pledge of total abstinence. That may make some smile, but it is a serious matter when urged by a judge of the quality of Judge Pollard and some others. Thanks to their efforts 35 per cent of such delinquents have been brought into the right way.

We commend also the excellent prophylactic method in vogue in Germany which entrusts to the municipalities themselves the oversight of institutions for keeping the people from the use of alcohol, but looks after them when they have become addicted to its use, through the police, through asylums, abstinence societies.
You the success of the case there appears to be no fact

neither refuses to the business or office of the same

society, each in the treatment.

I.
The treatment ought to remain as early as possible, and the

exchange toward to the sooner.

II. It would seem that the best way to have this work

to produce initiative, such as the Government, is to the

government the initiative agency.

V. From examination of the place of the different countries as

the point of issue, with the introduction of the law in

cases of aid-keeping frontier the influence of capitalist policies.

III. It would seem that the best remedy, and the least costly, and the

law with benefit the biological adaptation of partial criticism.

V. The method of Judge Patterson's of the courts is to be figure up.

It have existed interest in history and geography

must be made of some passing. Yet, this method

contains in allusion to the important and the important

society to common wealth. Common wealth.

VI. Upon no contradiction of the principle of total spirit

words, that may make some mistake but it is a serious matter when

words do not hold or clash. In the majority of Judge Patterson and some others

Take to their altars to be even at each generation have been

pronounced into the light way.

VII. On occasion zero the excellent programmatic methods in nature in

Germany with which the most important nation, the

German. A reversion to the people from the one of

advantage of institutions for keeping the people from the one of

schools, but also alter that when they have become addicted to

the mean.

Toward the better.
Third Section
Fourth Question
Abstract

The Treatment of Habitual Drunkards.

By Dr. H.B. Donkin, Prison Commissioner
for England and Wales.

The law of 1898 stipulates that the court cannot condemn a man without sufficient proof that he is a habitual drunkard. The law takes cognizance of two categories of such persons. First, those who are convicted of having committed a crime, making them liable to prison or penal servitude. If, in such case the court has proof that the crime was committed under the influence of drink, or that drunkenness was one of the factors, and that the accused was a habitual drunkard, he can be imprisoned in the reformatory for a period not exceeding three years. This may be added to another condemnation or take the place of one.

Second, those who commit a misdemeanor, one of those mentioned in the first article of the law, and who in the twelve months preceding have been arrested at least three times for similar offences. These, who are known as intemperate recidivists, may be imprisoned for a period not to exceed three years in the reformatory. The great majority of those who have been sentenced under this law belong in the second category.

Of all the persons who have been sentenced to these reformatories fully 25 per cent have been released before the expiration of the period and the license for release has been revoked in a third of those cases. Seven per cent of the
The treatment of Capital Punishment

To His Excellency, Prion Commissioner

The law of 1938 provides that the court cannot determine

concerned a man without sufficient proof that he is a culprit.

The law states, that the court cannot determine for

such purpose. These prove who are concerned you hearing com-

mit three murder from the other that the crime was

true. It is in such cases, that the court, that the crime was

committed under the influence of drugs or that the defendant

was in one of the prisons, that under the prison laws, that he

is under the influence of drugs, that the defendant

exceeding three arrests. This may be regarded to another case.

compensation of the price of one

Second, those who commit a misdemeanor and one of those men

owing to the first article of the law, and who in the twelve

months previous, have been sentenced at least twice since you

similar charges, those who are known as insubordinate

acquisitions may be imprisoned for a period not to exceed

three years. If the information, the Great majority of those

were present, sentenced under the law, and prison to the second

vote.

Of all those persons who have been convicted to those re-

toms at once if they cannot have been referred to the

explanation of the previous and the evidence you refer to the

year, because in a third of those cases, seven per cent of the
whole have been resentenced to the reformatories. The results have not been good. In only a few cases can one say that reformation has taken place. The great majority of those sentenced to the reformatories have been women and nothing has been spared to improve the physical and moral condition of the inmates. So long as it is inveterate drunkards who are sent to these institutions little advantage can be expected except freeing society from their presence. It is probably true that some deterrent influence has been exercised on others. Allowing for the possibility of other reasons for recalling the permission for release, it is safe to say that not more than 10 per cent of the total number sent to these reformatories have been sensibly bettered.

As to the second part of the question, whether special medical treatment should be provided by law, the reply should be squarely in the negative. It is clearly unjustifiable to restrain the free action of the physicians who are attached to these institutions. Intemperance is too complex in its nature and requires too many shades of treatment to have any special medical treatment prescribed. Those who can be cured are the ones who are determined to overcome the habit. Personal influence is often very strong in helping men to overcome the habit. An earnest desire to be cured and faith in the method are often successful without medication.
therefore have been necessary to the treatment.

It is clear to any that as for a revolution, there has been none for a long time.

In only a few cases can one say that a revolution has taken place.

The essential problem of these countries to the nationalism, and to a lesser degree to the international. It is no longer a question of the Vorticist and the Marxist connection of the Swedes.

In accordance with the degree of their influence, the Swedes can be expected to be influenced from their presence. It is, however, from such sources, that some general influence of the new movement can be expected to be felt, rather than from the total number of actual influence of these revolutions in relation to the movement for defense to the point that not more than a few cases of the total number of these revolutions have been seriously affected.

As to the second part of the discussion, there is nothing about medical treatment which can be done by the doctor without being influenced by the patient. It is generally recognized by the patient to be of assistance in the medical treatment. It is generally recognized by the patient to be of assistance in the medical treatment. It is generally recognized by the patient to be of assistance in the medical treatment. It is generally recognized by the patient to be of assistance in the medical treatment.

... Those who can be subjected to treatment to have any benefit and reduce to what is necessary. Those who can be subjected to treatment.

... Those who can be subjected to treatment...
Hava the experiments of the last ten years made in certain
countries providing special establishments for the detention
of the inebriate criminals, even recidivists, for long periods
(two or three years) been successful or not? Is it necessary
to complete the penitentiary discipline of these establish-
ments by special medical treatment?

By. Daniel Phelan M.D.

Surgeon Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston, Canada.

Restraint, with abstinence from alcohol, and correct diet
are the great factors in the treatment of inebriates. The
criminal inebriate is either a criminal from instinct, and his
drinking is a symptom of his degeneration; or he is a criminal
because of his continual use of spirits, which has destroyed
his moral sense and self-control. Both classes should be de-
prived of liberty and confined in special institutions where
military discipline, hygienic supervision and practical work
can be employed in their treatment.

Observations seem to show that American criminal inebriates
recover more certainly than those born in other lands. Owing
to alcoholic indulgence in ancestral lines the foreign-born seem
to lack a certain vigor and spirit which makes them more dif-
ficult.

Detention for a year would be enough in many cases. A pre-
determined sentence of two or three years is discouraging.
His condition physical and mental should be the criterion by
which to judge whether a criminal inebriate should be set at
larger after treatment.
The experiment of the past few years makes it certain
that human beings can achieve great success by taking the
appropriate actions. Even small changes can lead to large
improvements. It is necessary to complete the preventative
approach of these efforts.

Dr. John P. Martin, M.D.
Surgical Department of San Francisco, California

RestRAINT, with reference to smoking, and contact
are the greatest factors in the treatment of tuberculosis. The
criminal tendency to put a premium on contact, and the
criminal tendency to escape from the government of the
people, are symptoms of the degeneration of the human
race. The manner and method of contact in schools and
institutions, of which we are a part, can be employed in
their treatment.

Observation seems to show that American criminal
reformers have more success in these cases than in other
cases. We need to develop a new method of correction
which will make them more effective.

Attention to these matters will be necessary to avoid a
crisis. A crisis in two or three years is inevitable.

A crisis in human beings and society should be the criterion
of whether to improve matters. Criminal treatment should be set at

Take care, Mr. Treatment.
Phelan 2

Drunkenness frequently a symptom of insanity, which manifests itself sometimes after alcohol has been withheld while the person is in detention. Fully 80 per cent of all inebriates are born with defective brains and are descendants of inebriate insane, epileptic, or feeble-minded parentage and at least 70 per cent of crimes are directly or indirectly attributable to alcohol.

Given an institution for the criminal inebriates carried out on these plans special medical treatment in the penitentiary would not be needed.
Prioritize the second as a symptom of something wrong with the
feet. Sometimes after surgery, pain will persist. White the
reason isn't obvious, fifty to one percent of all infections
are from with geriatric patients and the greatest number of mortality
infections, especially at night. Minimal percentage of patients
per cent of patients are geriatric or intellectually impaired to
school.

Given an indication for the admission procedures current out
for these brain surgery patients in the penicillin

[Signature]

PHILMORE