OUTLINE

I. Introduction.

The causes of crime.

II. Main body.

A. Alcohol contributes more than any one factor toward producing our so-called criminal class, for

1. This is confirmed by eminent authorities, both here and abroad.

2. The direct effect of alcohol on crime is born out by statistics.
      a' Effect on crime.
      b' Success of prohibition?
   b. Germany.

3. Indirect effects proven by statistics.
   a. It produces physical and mental abnormalities in children.
   b. It effects pauperism.
   c. It effects destitution of children...

B. Present treatment of inebriates here and abroad.

1. Under old system.
   a. Not reformatory.
   b. Economically wasteful.

2. Under new system.
   a. Reformatory and economical.

Conclusion.

Facts and statistics prove alcohol a great factor in crime. The old method of treating inebriates has not justified its further continuance. The new methods gives promise of reducing the effect of alcohol on crime.
What are the causes of crime? This is the question that society in general and criminologists in particular have been working on for centuries. Within the last hundred years a very careful study has been carried on which has resulted in bringing our various theories on crime. Some, like Lombroso, believe that they have found a criminal variety of the human race; others that he is predisposed to crime by the physical and mental conditions of his parents. His home life and early environment, economic conditions and several other factors are emphasized by still others. No matter how much they may differ as to the cause, which they lay special emphasis upon, they all, almost without an exception, unite on the common ground—that alcohol is a most potent factor in affecting nearly all causes of crime. In fact they go further and, in the light of recent study, authorities and statistics now show that alcohol contributes more than any one other factor toward producing our criminal class.

In a consideration of this subject the question divides itself into three main divisions: First, the facts that go to prove the above statements; secondly what is done in handling criminals who are in institutions, charged directly with crime committed when under the influence of liquor, or on the charge of drunkenness itself; third what may further be done to improve the treatment of these cases.

Taking up the first point we find some very interesting statements made by those in a position to know not only in this country but in Europe. "There is no doubt in my mind," says Judge Ben Lindsey of Colorado, that drink is responsible more than any one cause for the criminal careers of boys and girls. I use this terms applied to men and women who become addicted to intoxication and bad habits. The father through drink becomes a useless vagabond and deserts the family, leaving the poor mothers to shoulder double
burden of home making and bread winner. I should say that the serious causes of crime in childhood are the results of bad parents and bad homes, or no parents and no homes, and some parents are even worse than no parents."

Dr. Henderson says "Physiologists have made numerous investigations which prove beyond question that alcohol disturbs the normal action of the brain, weakens the will and the inhibitory power of the higher nerve centers, confuses the intellect, dulls the conscience, and sets free anger and lust without a rein or bridle." In England Lord Cairns, one of the greatest judges of the present generation has said, "I believe it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the blessings which would come down upon this country from the practice of temperance. It would empty our gaols."

In this country the prohibition movement that has swept over a large majority of the southern states in the past few years has been due largely to the effect alcohol has had in exciting both the negroes and poor whites to crime. With this in mind Booker T. Washington wrote to the sheriffs of various counties of Alabama, requesting them to advise him, first in regard to what in their opinions was the chief cause of negro crime; second what effect strong drink has in making the negro a criminal, and third, whether since the prohibition law went into effect there has been any decrease in the crimes committed by negroes, especially rape, murder and other serious offenses. Every single answer he received listed drink as a strong factor, combined with lack of education, jealousy, gambling and the drug habit (opium).

The Sheriff of Jefferson county, Alabama, in which Birmingham, the chief city of the state is located, wrote: "I can say without hesitation, and the records in the criminal court will bear me out, that more crimes are committed by the negro race on account of strong drink and other vices combined than any other cause. Eighty per cent of the colored men confined in the county jail are there for crimes caused either directly or indirectly by..."
whiskey." The Recorder of the Police Court of Salina wrote: "In my judgment intoxicating liquors are now and have been at the bottom of all the crimes of a grave nature committed by both negroes and whites."

Although statistics do not prove conclusively that prohibition as a whole in the South has decreased crime among the negroes, it does appear, however, that where prohibition has really prohibited the negroes from securing liquor their crime rate has been decreased. On the other hand, it appears, that where the prohibition law did not prevent the negroes from securing whiskey, there has been no decrease in the crime rate, in fact the introduction of a cheaper grade of liquor has apparently had a tendency to increase it.

In Birmingham reports for the first two months of prohibition show that where it is enforced there is a marked decrease in crime. In comparing January 1908 under prohibition with January 1907 with saloons, aggregated arrests decreased 33 1/3 percent, for assault and intent to murder 22 percent, gambling 17 percent, drunkeness 80 percent, disorderly conduct 35 percent, grand larceny 33 percent, vagrancy 40 percent, and wife-beating 70 percent.

The conclusions we can draw from Mr. Washington's careful study are; first, that crime among the negroes is to a very large extent due to the influence of liquor; secondly, that where prohibition has not been strictly enforced crime did not diminish, but on the contrary in some locations increased; lastly, in districts where prohibition was strictly enforced there has been a marked decrease in the number of crimes.

In Germany the most comprehensive material has been collected in the government criminal statistics (Vol CIVII, p 34). In 1902, of 97,376 persons convicted of aggravated assault and battery, 34,652 had committed their offenses on holidays or Sundays, 60,573, on working days. In 2,181 cases the day was unknown. On Sunday and holidays (sixty days in the year) there were 575 offenses each, on week days, 198. This is not
including local holidays and festivals, a ratio of 3 4/10 to 1.

Nothing could show more clearly what gives the immediate impulse to assault and battery than the fact that two thirds of all fights take place in front of a public house, a saloon.

Ashasfenberg, in his book "Crime and its Repression," says, in remarking upon conditions in Germany; "In my opinion cases of aggravated assault and battery do not indicate the character of the population, but they undoubtedly do characterize local and national customs. Retich, however, is I think right in saying that the danger lies not in the depravity of the habitual criminal but in intoxication. Drunkards undoubtedly commit their share of these crimes but it is not the larger one: with 60 4/10 of the persons who were convicted of aggravated assaults and battery in 1889, it was their first offense; in 1900 the percentage was 50.8, in 1901 59.3, in 1902 58.4, 1903 57.5, 1904 57.3; thus exactly three fifths of those convicted are persons of unblemished reputation who pay heavily for their intoxication on Sunday. During these years there were approximately 100,000 convictions a year. The characteristic manner of the crimes which are all stamped as impulsive shows that it is not the depravity of the drunkard who lives as a parasite at the expense of society that is so dangerous as the occasional excess of the working man, craftsman, and the student."

The foregoing show the direct relationship between alcohol and crime, but this presents only half of the problem; the other half, the indirect effect, is equally, if not more, important. It is comparatively easy to compile statistics on the direct effects of alcohol, as cause and effect are closely allied in the individual's time. Not so however with the indirect effects. There one must study the family history before and after birth. It is hard to determine the psychological effect that a drunken father and mother have on children. Imprisonment loses its terrors and social stigma for those who are accustomed to have their parents spend frequent intervals in jail. Statistics on these subjects are
difficult to obtain, and those that are available lose part of their value because of their somewhat limited scope.

In regard to this point the studies of Deming# in Switzerland show that the descendants of the inebriates are seldom of normal health and intelligence. During a period of five years he was able to observe the children of ten families, each group living under the same economic conditions. One group in which no intemperance could be traced, had fifty normal children that lived. Five children died, two were afflicted with St. Vitus dance, two were mentally deficient, and two had congenital malformations. In the ten families of drunkards there were only ten normal children; 25 died, and 22 others were mentally deficient, cripples, or epileptics. LeGrain## found similar conditions. Of 761 children of drunkards 72.6 percent were degenerate, that is mentally deficient, epileptic, or insane.

Bourneville### ascertained that among 1,000 feeble-minded, epileptic and imbecile children who were admitted to Bicêtre between 1880 and 1890, there were 620 cases in which the father or mother or both had been intemperate. Information was unobtainable in 171 cases.

It would not, however, be right to make alcohol alone responsible for these figures, for surroundings, poverty, and a great number of children in these families, where under the influence of liquor the necessary restraint in sexual relations is not exercised, play an important role in increasing the infantile death rate.

Alcohol furthermore has a direct influence on pauperism and destitute children, and in so far as these are caused by crime, to that extent is alcohol an indirect cause of crime. In respect to pauperism, Mr. John Keene in the volume, "The Economic Aspect of the Liquor Traffic," says, "We have found the general average per centage of pauperism due directly or indirectly to drink to be 37.05 per cent, with 5.23 per cent of the..."

# Über den Einfluss des Alkohols auf den Organismus des Kindes.## LeGrain degenerescence et Alcoolisme### Matti-Heinlinus; "Die Alkoholfrage and the neglect of children due to
will require many years of patience and persistence.

In order to pursue the right strategies to achieve economic growth and development, one must have a clear understanding of the factors that influence the economy. These factors include government policies, market conditions, and international events. It is crucial to have a comprehensive approach to economic planning, taking into account the unique characteristics of each country.

Intelligence: Having a good grasp of economic policies and market trends is essential for success. Governments must be proactive in their decision-making, and investors must be prepared to adapt to changes in the market. The economy is a complex system, and its dynamics can be unpredictable.

In conclusion, the current economic situation requires a strategic approach to economic development. By understanding the factors that influence the economy, governments and investors can make informed decisions that lead to sustainable growth.

As the world becomes more connected, the importance of international cooperation and collaboration becomes even more significant. Countries must work together to address global challenges and promote economic stability.

In summary, the current economic situation presents both opportunities and challenges. By focusing on strategic planning, understanding the factors that influence the economy, and working together, countries can achieve sustainable economic growth.

Reference: [Economic Report of the President, 2023]

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total number of cases unaccounted for. With regard to destitute children
he further says, "As to the general percentage of the destitution and neglect
of children due to liquor habits of their parents we get 44.92 per cent, which
when the intemperance of guardians and others is added increases to 45.83
per cent."

Since the opinions of eminent jurists and criminologists, both here
and abroad, coupled with the statistics which they have compiled, have shown
us that alcohol is in reality the greatest and most far reaching cause of crime
that is known; it is of vital interest for us to know how different authorities
are treating its victims.

This brings us to the second division of our subject, a consider-
ation of the treatment of those who have through drink come under the ban of
the law. Here in Chicago we are far behind the eastern states. In remarking
upon this, Judge McKinzie Cleland# of the Municipal Courts in Chicago, in an
article entitled "Fair Play for Inebriates," makes the following observation.
"My attempt to bring about a change in Chicago's methods of dealing with
intoxicated persons found upon the streets who are not acting in a disorderly
manner or committing a breach of the peace came from the conviction that the
present practice of arresting and committing such persons to the workhouse
is not only injurious to them and to their families in the great majority
of cases, but is entirely unnecessary and is an extravagant method of proceed-
ure which ought never to be resorted to unless the individual is imperatively
in need of medical treatment, which our short sighted policy has provided only
at our house of correction.

The City of Chicago receives over $700,000 a year from saloon
licenses, yet it has made no provision for taking care of the victims of
this business which the city is a partner in. They are turned away from
the county hospital and no legal provision is made for their being sent to

# Vol. I, Journal of American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology,
1910-11, page 573.
the House of Correction for medical treatment unless they commit some petty crime for which they are taken up and sentenced.

Realizing the imperative needs of such provision the doctor in charge of the hospital at the House of Correction has taken the personal responsibility of accepting all drunks brought there for medical needs only. On a recent visit to this institution our guide volunteered the information that they turned out nearly 500 cases a year that were cured of the delirium tremens; he added however that they sent nearly as many away in coffins, victims of the liquor habit for whom the city had not taken steps early enough to save them from that awful death.

Until 1912 conditions in the State of New York and especially so in New York City paper were little if any better than those in the City of Chicago; since then they have been somewhat improved. But as statistics are not yet available I will treat of conditions as they were for many years prior to this. Drunkards were sent to a gloomy building known as the Workhouse, where they did not work, but served their time in idleness. To this place they were sent on an average of 25,000 per year, arrested for drunkenness in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx alone. In the remaining boroughs 16,000 more were arrested for the same offence. Some were men who were habitual offenders, some unfortunates who kept sober many months and then gave way to an unbearable longing for liquor. Some were confirmed regular drunkards, but honest and quite free from criminal taint and a certain proportion were made up of the dregs of civilization which were apparently worthless. The first offenders were discharged together with the second class, the remainder were packed off to the island, there to be herded together and treated as if they were all on the same level. It was a useless round of expense and trouble that took no one anywhere.

Repeaters.

Mr. Burnett, Assistant Secretary of the Charities Aid Association of New York has prepared a very interesting series of charts showing how the system worked out. The studies made of several cases of repeaters will
the home of correction for women of the respectable class, and the comfort, safety, and happiness of the community.

Restoring the important need of using punishment and correction.

In addition to the order of the house, a committee was formed to apply for support and contributions, with the hope that this institution would serve as a model for other similar ones. The committee set out to raise funds by organizing events and seeking donations from the community.

The committee's efforts were successful, and they managed to secure the necessary funds to build and operate the institution. The house opened its doors to serve women in need, providing them with a safe and supportive environment for rehabilitation.

In the years that followed, the institution grew in popularity and expanded its services, becoming a beacon of hope for women in crisis. It was a testament to the power of unity and the strength of the human spirit.

The end result was a community that was better for it. The institution not only helped those in need but also set a powerful example for the rest of the world to follow. It was a symbol of hope and a reminder that, with unity and determination, anything is possible.
Half of the 25,000 arrested every year for drunkenness, were discharged. Of the remaining half one seventh was made up of repeaters. One case which was not worse than many others shows a record since 1889. This individual was 36 years old. At first the arrests were one or two a year and the sentences ran from from four to thirty days. Then things got worse. The man would be released one day, and the next day he would go back again. In 1895 he was arrested seven times. By 1901 he was getting sentences of six months in the workhouse, and rarely spending any days at liberty. The year 1909 was spent almost altogether in the workhouse. He was still there when the charts were made in 1911.

A second case was of a man 61 years of age who had been in the workhouse at least sixty two separate times and had spent 3,165 days in that institute at a total cost for maintenance alone of $1858.53. Another case was found to have been in the workhouse 34 times, in the alcoholic wards of the city hospital 31 times; he had spent a total of 1943 days in institutions at a cost of $1323.12. Still another case was recorded who has spent a total of 5,884 days in various institutions at a total cost to the city of $2492.37. Similar reports from Boston, Cleveland and numerous other cities show similar cases. One record recently obtained from the city of Utica shows that a single individual has appeared before the police courts of that city at least 160 times for public intoxication.

When we contemplate these figures it is evident that something is radically wrong in our system of justice which will allow a man to be sentenced from thirty to a hundred times and yet not do anything to prevent this repetition. The courts however are now so crowded that they have not time to go into the particular merits of each case. In the year 1909 158, 999 persons were arraigned in the magistrate's court in the boroughs of Manhattan and...
Bronx. This means that cases were disposed of at the rate of ten or twelve
an hour, or received five or six minutes each. In the cases of persons
arrested for intoxication not as much time as this is given. There is as a rule
no evidence submitted beyond a policeman's assertion as to the circumstance of
arrest. No investigation is made as to the man's home surroundings, and the
magistrate in most instances has no means of knowing whether he has a home or
not, whether he has a wife or children, or anything about his habits, except
in so far as he takes the arrested person's own word.

Conditions similar to these existed in Massachusetts until 1892,
when that state became the pioneer reform state in this country by providing
some reformatory means of treating persons charged with drunkenness. The law
there recognizes it as both a crime and a disease. It provides for the
commitment of habitual drunkards to the Foxborough State Hospital by a
procedure similar to that used in committing the same persons to the Insane
Asylum. Upon first being arrested the man signs a request for release without
arraignment, and if upon investigation it is found that he has not been
arrested before in the past twelve months on the same charge he is forthwith
released by the police without appearing in court. Over 67,000 persons
were so released in 1908. The system is working very well, but to make it
entirely satisfactory a central board for the records of inebriates is needed.
There is a further need of means whereby the needs of special cases can be
better recognized before the court disposes of the case. Many are sent to
do not belong there and a large number of those committed to correctional
institutions are harmed by imprisonment, but might if sent to a hospital be
greatly benefited.

In England at Duxhurst there is an industrial farm colony for women
which was established prior to any similar institution in this country. There
the institute is constructed on the cottage plan and efforts are made to
maintain a homelike atmosphere. Its establishment was an experiment but its
// Survey, Vol. 25, p 40
This memo is to provide a summary of the events that took place on January 23rd, 1950. The memo will begin with the events that occurred in the morning and proceed to the afternoon.

In the morning, the meeting was held in the conference room. The attendees included Mr. Johnson, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Brown. The meeting started promptly at 9:00 AM and lasted for approximately two hours. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the financial reports for the past quarter and to make decisions regarding the upcoming fiscal year.

Mr. Johnson presented the financial reports, which showed a slight increase in revenue compared to the previous quarter. The attendees agreed that this was a positive trend, and they decided to continue the current strategies.

After the financial discussion, Mr. Smith presented a new project that he believed would increase the company's revenue. The attendees were initially skeptical, but after a thorough discussion, they decided to allocate funds for the project.

In the afternoon, the team went to the warehouse to inspect the inventory. The warehouse manager reported that the stock levels were satisfactory, but there were some issues with the packaging materials.

The team discussed potential solutions and decided to implement a new packaging system that would improve efficiency and reduce waste.

The meeting concluded with a summary of the decisions made and a presentation of the action items to be completed by the next meeting. The next meeting was scheduled for February 20th, 1950.

Signed,
[Signature]
[Name]
success has been very great. In speaking of this, Lady Henry Somerset in one of her reports makes the following statement: "The years which the colony has existed have been sufficient to prove that inebriety in women is not a hopeless incurable evil, but that it yields to wise treatment. It may be said a thousand times that a woman who gives way to drink is irrevocably lost, but of all the wandering ones whose feet were guided to Duxhurst considerably more than one half have been restored to usefulness and happiness. And this percentage is obtained even when we reckon the insane, the dying, those unfit for treatment, and those who do not stay the full twelve months; if we deal only with those who fulfil what we consider the conditions necessary to cure, the per cent is much higher.

Dr. Bentworth's report to the International Congress, 1910#, outlines the attitude which was taken in working out these reforms. First, they attempt to reform when possible, and when this proves impossible detention of the irreformables for the benefit of the community is considered wise. Secondly, only about forty per cent of all the cases sent to the reformatories have been possible of reformation, and of this number about one half have done reasonably well. Thirdly, the public has a right to claim protection from the unpleasant effect of inebriates who have their freedom, and detention is justifiable apart from any question of reformation.

This brings us to the final question... How can we treat this great problem in such a manner that the large amount of money now spent on punishing inebriates may best be used in the future to reform them. The short sentence and the petty fines which in the vast majority of cases amount to a short sentence has proven absolute and unqualified failures and should be abolished. For these should be substituted the line of treatment which was recommended because of its proven success in other countries by the State Charities of New York when the recent legislation was passed which made possible the 850 acre city farm for inebriates which was recently opened.

# 67th Annual Report, Prison Asans, pp 166-7
success and fear very great. In many cases, this lack of technical侕
and equipment makes it difficult to protect the population and may require special equipment.
In one or two simple ways, this lack of technical knowledge makes it difficult to operate the facility. In some cases, it may require special equipment.
For example, it requires special equipment to work in the field. It may be necessary to have special equipment to work in the field. It may be necessary to have special equipment to work in the field.
In other cases, it may require special equipment to work in the field. It may be necessary to have special equipment to work in the field.

Furthermore, since only one mile away from the nuclear power plant, it is unlikely to receive any significant improvement during the next ten years.

In addition, there is a growing concern that a nuclear power plant may pose a significant threat to public health and safety.

Finally, it is important to note that the nuclear power plant is not a safe option for the future. It is important to consider alternative sources of energy.
in New York City. These recommendations are as follows:

First: Release first offenders without appearance in court. This has been done in Massachusetts since 1905 and the practice has received almost universal approval. It results of from forty to fifty per cent of all cases in the largest cities in the state.

Second: Release all cases that are not hardened and fixed in their habits under supervision of probation officers.

Third: Add a fine, to be paid in installments to probation officers in cases which do not respond to simple probation.

Fourth: Commit no person to any institution until all other means have been exhausted.

Fifth: Commit those persons who must be removed from their surroundings on an indeterminate sentence to an institution where they can be isolated from alcohol, be given medical care and treatment and be supplied with an abundance of healthful out-door work and sunshine and fresh air.

Sixth: Commit no inebriate to workhouse or any corresponding institution unless such persons have decided criminal tendencies in addition to his habits of excessive use of alcoholic liquors. When it is necessary to commit to the workhouse, commit the person with an indeterminate sentence, with a minimum sentence of one year and a maximum sentence of three years.

It seems to be the general sense of opinion among authorities founded both on experience and theory that the above recommendations, if adopted as a whole or modified to meet local needs, will go a long way toward reforming the criminal who has become one through alcohol.

CONCLUSIONS.
In New York City, the Assistant Commissioner of Police: "Please refer further action of complaint registered to your attention. This refers to your letter of complaint dated June 29, 19__.

The complaint alleged that the petitioner, John Doe, was the victim of a theft involving the loss of $500.00.

Upon investigation, it was determined that the loss was due to a clerical error in the accounting department. The petitioner was advised of his rights under the Consumer Protection Act and was referred to the appropriate agency for further assistance.

The case is closed.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Assistant Commissioner of Police
CONCLUSIONS.

We have considered the facts and found that statistics and authorities agree that alcohol does more than any other cause to produce our so-called criminal class. Its direct effect on crime is enormous, but its indirect effect through its influence on the family is even greater. We have seen that the methods of treatment used at present in most of the states and large cities of this country are economically wasteful, and are practically without value as reformatory methods. We have further seen that prohibition when enforced has greatly diminished all manner of crimes. And we have seen that reformatory methods, such as are now used in England, Massachusetts and a few other places, seem to be accomplishing the desired results. Therefore, since these conditions do exist is it not time for all our local and state authorities to awaken to the exigencies of the occasion and cope with this situation as the great problem that it is.
Alcohol And Crime.

Prof. C.R. Henderson.

Mar. 16, 1914.

Tellers, we have some trouble about the last payment
of $5.00 which is overdue. We have been trying to re-
cover the amount by the ordinary collection instruc-
tions; but we finally decided to use the ordinary legal
procedure. We have served a summons and have a
writ of attachment filed. We shall proceed to sale of
the property described in the writ as soon as the
petition is heard.

The amount is due on the 30th of March, and we
intend to begin the proceedings immediately. We
hope that you will cooperate with us in this matter.

W. D. Coleman Jr.