on the highly emotional character of this disease. Now, the emotions of a depressive character are phylogenetically spoken old and have been provided with the bodily reactions which are useful to the animal in attack, defence, or flight. The manic-depressive psychosis occurs without any apparent corporeal or psychical reason. The author suggests that phylogenesis would help us to find the deeper ground of this disease.

F. E. STOKES.

The Rôle of the Pituitary Gland in Epilepsy. (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat., vol. 2, no. 2, August*, 1919.) *Tucker, B. R.*

The writer regards all convulsions accompanied by unconsciousness as symptoms of some underlying state or disease, and he believes that epilepsy is an organic condition due to definite pathologic cerebral tissue changes. Morbid conditions of the pituitary gland are found in a number of cases causing a change in its secretion. The investigation of 200 cases of epilepsy by roentgenographic examinations revealed some evidence of pituitary disturbance in 31·5 *per cent.* Some of these showed evidence of syphilis or other disorders and 14 *per cent.* were regarded as pure pituitary cases. From his observations the writer concludes that there is a definite relation between the undersecretion of the pituitary gland and a group of convulsive attacks usually termed epilepsy; that this group is divided into a chronic hypopituitary type and a transitional hypopituitary type by both clinical and roentgenographic evidence; and that pituitary gland feeding has a markedly beneficial effect, not infrequently leading to a cure.

H. DEVINE.

6. Sociology.

(1) *The Criminal as a Patient.* (*The Dublin Journ. of Med. Sci., January*, 1920.) *McQuade, C. E.*

(2) *A Survey of* 2,500 *Prisoners in the Psychopathic Laboratory at the Indiana State Prison.* (*Journ. of Delinq., January*, 1919.) *Bowers, Paul E.*

(3) *Psychiatric Arms in the Field of Criminology.* (*Ment. Hyg., October*, 1918.) *Glueck, Bernard.*

The first paper deals with the causes of crime, the anatomical abnormalities found in criminals, and the method of treatment best calculated to enable him to adjust himself normally to the outside world on his discharge. A criminal act is defined as an act which does not conform to the standard of conduct accepted by the age in which the criminal is living. The author divides criminals into the following classes: (1) The political criminal; (2) the criminal by passion whose crime may be the only one in his life; (3) the insane criminal, many of whom have been punished for their madness by being sent to prison; (4) the instinctive or born criminal; (5) the professional criminal who deliberately chooses his mode of life; (6) the occasional criminal.

The causes of crime are divided into the following three broad classes: "(1) All the influences of the external organic world, the most important of which are the influences of temperature and climate.

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(2) The biological factor. Under this head is included all the attributes of the individual, anatomical, physiological and psychological. (3) The social factor, which is probably the most important of all."

Statistics show that the number of criminals is greater in hotter than in colder regions, tropical peoples showing an aversion to continued work and thus creating a desire to live by the work of others. Crimes of rape and murder are commonest in the hottest months, those due to poverty more common in winter. The study of criminal anthropology suggests that there is a greater proportion of abnormalities among criminals than among normal individuals. The author quotes freely from Lombroso in his account of the expression, the shape of the head, the jaw, ears, skin, hair, the intensity of sensation of pain, the special senses, the pathological anatomy of the brain, etc., of the criminal. The criminal, both mentally and physically, resembles the normal man of a lower race. Darwin, among others, suggested that criminality might be due to atavism. Lombroso early accepted this view, but later recognised that social conditions play an important part in the production of the criminal. A *résumé* of Dr. Albert Wilson's theory is given. He believes that degenerates (and a large number of criminals are degenerate) have brains which have not fully developed, because those cells of the outer cell layer which normally develop after birth are imperfectly formed, since the two things necessary—education and proper food—have not been present.

McQuade believes that a certain disposition to perform anti-social acts can be inherited, but this possible factor is difficult to separate from the influence of social surroundings. The parents of criminals are often found to suffer from tuberculosis, epilepsy, alcoholism and other conditions. The author considers that chronic alcoholism at the time of conception affects the brain and nervous system of the children. Alcoholism, however, may be a symptom as well as the cause of degeneration.

Crime should be looked upon as being something abnormal and investigated in the same manner as we investigate disease. The treatment of the criminal should aim at curing him if possible, or at improving his condition. The idea of punishment is founded on the assumption that the criminal is a normal person, whereas many criminals are decidedly subnormal. The prison system does not fit the criminal for a life amongst his fellow creatures and so he returns to prison again and again. When convicted the prisoner should be examined by an experienced medical criminologist and his treatment decided upon. The prison should be a moral hospital where the aim is to give the criminal a healthy body and a healthy mind. At Elmira—the State Reformatory of New York—where the treatment includes bathing, massage, gymnastics, school-work and an industrial education, hopeful results have been obtained, especially in children.

The purpose of the second paper is to give a review of the work attempted at the psychopathic laboratory at the Indiana State Prison, where mental examinations, both psychiatric and psychological, have been conducted for the past seven years. Each individual is given a complete biographical, physical and mental examination in the psychopathic laboratory. The examination proves that the prison population

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is a heterogeneous mass of individuals, who demand different varieties of treatment, and not the single remedy of punishment and imprisonment so long meted out to criminals by society. As regards the physical side, many cases of acute and chronic gonorrhœa, chancroid and syphilis are received. These cases are quarantined in the venereal department, and when fit for discharge are again classified and sent to the divisions suitable for them. The chronically diseased and senile persons are sent directly to the convalescent section. The normal and slightly defective prisoners are sent to work in the shops, on the prison farms and elsewhere. The prison hospital has four divisions—medical, surgical, psychopathic and tuberculous. The insane individuals are transferred directly, after examination, to the hospital for the criminal insane. The author believes that there is a causal relationship between purely physical defects and crime, although these may exist purely as concomitant incidents. He states that the criminal act is the result of a triad of agencies, namely, social conventions, economic conditions, and the individual's own physio-psychical organisation. Prisoners as a class are more physically defective than the average citizen. In the author's 2,500 cases the physical condition was good in 1,435, fair in 664 and poor in 401. Some were received in advanced stages of tuberculosis, whilst many cases of this disease developed while in prison.

Cardiac lesions, arterio-sclerosis, nephritis, states of malnutrition, dental caries, pyorrhœa, phimosis, defective hearing, defective eyesight, adenoids and enlarged tonsils are common. Physical stigmata are present in a large percentage of cases. These are found in defective states of mind, which hinder the individual in adjusting himself to his environment, and this maladjustment frequently gives rise to criminal tendencies.

Tables of statistics are given dealing with the social life of criminals.

Employment: Employed, 1,394. Idle, 1,106. About 75 per cent. of the prison populations is composed of persons who have no skilled trade. The average wage income is to be classed at the lowest wage-earning scale. Thievery, hishonesty and beggary go hand in hand with a lowest wage earning-capacity. Prisoners on the whole are untrained in mechanics, and are unlettered, shiftless, improvident and irresponsible.

Associates: The influence of vicious associations can hardly be overestimated as a factor contributory to crime. 310 of the cases claimed good associates, 1,250 mixed, and 940 bad.

Age: There are more criminals between the ages of 20 and 30 than of any other age. Old age, however, is not free from crime, especially of a sexual character. *Religion:* 90 per cent. of these prisoners professed belief in some organised religion. The average prisoner is a religious man, those religions which are especially rich in symbolism appealing to his nature. Some of these "devout" men are guilty of the most dastardly sexual crimes. We must use religion in dealing with prisoners, as it is a great element in ordering human conduct and serves better for the suppression of crime than any police system. *Tobacco:* Prisoners as a class are inveterate users of the weed, but probably not to any greater degree than unconvicted persons. *Hereditary taint.* As to whether criminal traits can be inherited is still an unsolved question.

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The author's studies have shown, however, that criminality is indirectly inherited by reason of the fact that insanity, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy and other forms of psychopathy are inheritable conditions, and these states are patent in the production of crime. *Alcoholic liquors*: 2,075 of the cases drank to excess. It is not possible to say just how much crime is due to drinking. Alcoholism is often an expression of a defect, a contributory factor to the crime rather than the immediate one.

The author deals *seriatim* with epileptic insanity, paranoia, general paresis, cerebral syphilis, manic-depressive insanity, dementia præcox, senile psychoses, puerperal insanity, hysterical insanity, psychopathic personalities, constitutional inferiors and feeble-mindedness and their causal relationship with crime. The types of criminal acts most commonly found as expressions of the several psychoses are given.

In the third paper Glueck suggests that psychiatrists should undertake to furnish the fundamentals for a dependable science of criminology. The first aim should be to look beyond the immediate criminal act for the solution of the problem created by it to the human being back of the act. A psychiatric study of a criminal should supply at least the following information:

"(1) A definition from the psychiatric standpoint of the type of problem presented by each case. (2) A scientific analysis of the various causative factors operative in a given case. (3) An outline of the most promising plan of treatment for meeting at the same time the needs of social security and the individual prisoner's reclamation."

The most intimate understanding of the criminal lies in the analytic and interpretative approach. The seriousness of the criminal problem lies in the large amount of recidivism. The problem involves questions of human nature, of living forces which demand understanding before they can be properly directed. It may be a purely medical problem, or it might primarily be a sociological one, demanding attention to some crime-provocative social situation; it may be one purely for judicial administration, as in the case of the bank-wrecker. Glueck is not opposed to punishment *per se*, but it should only be used as a means to an end and not conceived to be the end in itself.

The subject of causation is still immersed in obscurity, and a note of warning is given against assuming a cause and effect relationship where only coincidences exist. The criminal act can only be viewed as a reaction on the part of a particularly constituted personality to a particular stimulus, internal or external. The results of treatment have shown that the traditional attitude of hopelessness is neither scientific nor correct. The mere fact of recidivism has been taken as a proof of irreformability: ample proof exists that such is not the case.

The authors of these papers emphasise the fact that in attempting the proper understanding of the criminal the approach should be along individualistic lines by a medical man trained in criminology, and that an effort should be made, not only to safeguard society, but to enable the criminal to effect a readjustment so that he may become a useful member of society.

C. W. FORSYTH.

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