thence the professor who gives lectures thereon, together with the inevitable text-books in which this very same professor throws his discourses in the quality of "goods," on the world market. Thus is an increase of the national wealth produced, without counting the individual job which, according to a competent witness, Prof. Roscher, the manuscript of the text-book affords to the author himself.

Moreover, the criminal produces all correctional and criminal justice, the police, judges, hangmen, juries, etc., as well as the various branches of industry, which form just as many categories of the division of social labor, develop different faculties of the human mind, create new wants, and new means of satisfying them. Torture more than anything else has given place to the most ingenious mechanical inventions, and employs in the production of its machines quite an army of honest artisans.

The criminal produces an impression, good or bad, as the case may be, and thus renders a "service" to the movement of the moral and esthetic sentiments of the public. He produces not only text-books on criminal law, not only the penal law and thereby the legislators of the penal law, but also art, literature, novels and even tragedies, as is proved by the "Faute" of Mullner, the "Brigands" of Schiller, and even by "Oedipe" and "Richard III." The criminal breaks the monotony and daily security of bourgeois life, and thus guarantees it against stagnation and arouses that excitement and restlessness without which even the spur of competitition would be blunted. In this manner he furnishes a stimulant to the productive forces. While crime withdraws from the labor market a part of the superfluous population, thus diminishing competition among the workers, and preventing to a certain degree the fall of wages below the minimum, the war against crime absorbs another part of this same population. Thus it is that the criminal intervenes as a natural leveller, which restores a just equilibrium and opens up a new perspective of branches of "useful" occupations.

The influence of the criminal on the development of productive forces can be shown even in detail. Would the locksmiths have arrived at their present perfection were there no burglars? Would the making of bank-notes have reached its present perfection if there were no forgers? Would the microscope have found its way in certain commercial spheres (see Bannage) without the existence of fraud in trade? Does not practical chemistry owe as much to the adulteration of goods, and to the efforts made for its detection, as to the noble zeal for production? Crime, by every new means of attack against property, calls into being equally new means to defend it, and thus exercises an influence quite as productive as strikes on the invention of machines.

And, if we leave aside consideration of individual crime, would the world market have existed without national crime, would even the national market have existed? Is it not the tree of sin which is, at the same time, since Adam, the tree of science?

Mandeville, in his "Fable of the Bees" (1708), had already demonstrated the productivity of all classes of trade in England, etc., and shows in general the tendency of all this reasoning: "What we call evil in this world, the moral evil as well as natural evil, is the grand principle which makes of us social beings, in the solid foundation, the life and support of all industries and professians, without exception; it is there we should search for the true origin of all the arts, and all the sciences; and the moment that evil ceases to be, then Society will necessarily become corrupt, and dissolve completely."

But Mandeville is far bolder, and more straight forward than the narrow-minded apologists of middle-class Society.

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* "Theories of Surplus Value" the posthumous manuscript on the "Critique of Political Economy" by Karl Marx, edited by Karl Kautsky (in German) Vol. 1.

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