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## FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS AMONG ADULT DELIN- QUENTS

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THOMAS H. HAINES<sup>1</sup>

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The Bureau of Juvenile Research has been requested to make mental examinations of many candidates for parole from the Ohio Penitentiary and the Ohio State Reformatory, and has found many of these candidates to be feeble-minded. There is no question in the minds of penologists and psychiatrists that many delinquents are defective in mental endowment. We find, however, great diversity of opinion in regard to the extent to which delinquency may be charged up to the account of the irresponsibility of defective mental endowment. In order to get some data for our own use in Ohio, we set about examining a run-of-the-mine sample in the Ohio Penitentiary. We submitted to the Yerkes-Bridges Point Scale Examination, in the order of their admission to the penitentiary, all prisoners who came in from September 16 to October 21, 1915. There were one hundred persons admitted in this time. Four of these knew so little English that it was impossible to submit them to the Point Scale tests. Nine other foreign-born persons were seriously handicapped by lack of facility in understanding and speaking the English language. These nine were measured by the Point Scale, and all thirteen were submitted to ten performance tests. Professor Pintner's interpretation of the results of these performance tests was also secured.

As regards nativity, there were in all only forty of the one hundred, born in Ohio. Forty two were born in other states, and eighteen of these in states contiguous to Ohio. Kentucky and West Virginia furnished the largest numbers—giving us five each. Eighteen of the one hundred were born in foreign countries. There were three from each of these five countries, Finland, Russia, Ireland, Italy and Austria-Hungary. England, Roumania and Germany, each furnished one. Nineteen of the native-born had one or both parents foreign-born.

Twenty-one of the one hundred subjects were Negroes, whereas only about three per cent of Ohio's population is Negro.

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As to sex, only one was a woman, a young and highly intelligent Negro.

As to age, thirty-three were in the third decade, thirty-seven in the fourth decade, twenty-three in the fifth decade, six in the sixth decade, and one was sixty-one years of age.

As to civil condition thirty-three were single, fifty-nine married, and eight unreported. Of the married, five were divorced, and three widowed. Several others were living apart from spouses. They were sent up from thirty-eight of the eighty-eight counties of the state. Twenty-one were committed from a county comprising thirteen percent of the population of the state.

The crimes of which these prisoners stand convicted are exhibited in Table I. It will be seen nineteen percent may be classed as sexual offenses, though "non-support" and "abandonment" fringe into property offenses, forty-eight percent are offenses against property rights, and thirty-three percent are offenses against rights to life, though "robbery" is primarily motivated by desire for property.

TABLE I.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES OF WHICH THE ONE HUNDRED PRISONERS STAND CONVICTED.

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Property</i>	<i>Life</i>
Rape ..... 4	False pretenses ..... 2	Robbery and attempt.. 8
Incest ..... 1	Embezzlement ..... 2	Carrying concealed
Bigamy ..... 3	Forgery ..... 7	weapons ..... 4
Sodomy ..... 1	Pickpocket ..... 3	Cutting to wound.... 8
Exposure of person.. 1	Larceny ..... 5	Cutting to kill..... 1
Liquor to a girl..... 1	Grand larceny ..... 7	Shooting to wound... 2
Non-support ..... 6	Burglary ..... 5	Shooting to kill..... 1
Abandonment ..... 2	Burglary and larceny..11	Attempt to kill..... 2
	House breaking ..... 2	Manslaughter and sec-
	Interference with R. R.	ond degree murder. 7
	property ..... 2	
	Receiving stolen prop-	
	erty ..... 2	
Totals .....19	48	33

Fifty-eight of these prisoners are repeaters. They have previous records either in the correctional institutions of Ohio or other states or in work houses. The crimes of repeaters are bunched in the group of offenses against property. Repeaters committed thirty-two out of the forty-eight crimes in this group or sixty-seven percent of the total. Of the sex crimes they committed forty-seven percent, and of the crimes against life fifty-one percent. These facts are exhibited in the second column of Table II. Nine of the sex offenders and seventeen of the offenders against life are repeaters. All of the pick-

pockets and twelve of the sixteen burglars ("B. and L." and "Burglary") are repeaters. Seven of the eight robbers are repeaters. Only two of the six non-supporters, and one of the seven murderers are repeaters. Sixteen of the twenty-one Negroes are repeaters. The repeaters of the group are younger than the whole group. Twenty-seven are in the third decade, twenty in the fourth, eight in the fifth, two in the sixth, and one is sixty-one years of age. The average age of the whole group is 36.0 years, and of the fifty-eight repeaters, 33.3 years. This indicates a number of the prisoners have come first into a correctional institution when well advanced into middle life.

TABLE II.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE OFFENSES AMONG (1) REPEATERS, (2) FOREIGN-BORN, (3) NEGROES, (4) THE YOUNG, AND (5) THE FEEBLY ENDOWED.

	Crimes of 100 Adults	Crimes of Repeaters	Crimes of Foreign-born	Crimes of Negroes	Crimes of Young (under 36 years)	Crimes of those over 36 years	Crimes of those scoring 88 or more points	Crimes of those scoring 66-87 points inclusive	Crimes of those scoring less than 66 points
Rape .....	4	3	..	..	1	3	2	1	1
Incest .....	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bigamy .....	3	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	..
Sodomy .....	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Exposure of person.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Liquor to girl under 18....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Non-support .....	6	2	1	..	4	2	1	2	2
Abandonment .....	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Money under false pretense	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Embezzlement .....	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Forgery .....	7	4	..	1	3	4	2	5	..
Picking pockets .....	3	3	1	1	3	..	1	1	..
Larceny .....	5	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1
Grand larceny .....	7	6	1	1	4	3	1	6	..
Burglary .....	5	4	..	1	5	..	1	3	1
Burglary and larceny.....	11	8	3	1	6	5	2	5	1
House breaking .....	2	2	..	2	1	1	1	..	1
Interference with railroad property .....	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1
Receiving stolen property..	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
Robbery and attempt at robbery .....	8	7	1	1	7	1	1	6	1
Carrying concealed weapons	4	3	..	2	2	2	2	1	1
Cutting to wound.....	8	4	1	5	1	7	..	4	2
Cutting to kill.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Shooting to wound.....	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	..
Shooting to kill.....	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Attempt to kill.....	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..
Second degree murder....	7	1	4	2	..	7	..	1	2
Totals .....	100	58	18	21	50	50	19	51	17
					100		87		

The foreign-born, constituting eighteen percent of the total number, committed sixteen percent of the sex offenses, seventeen percent of the offenses against property, and twenty-one percent of the offenses against life.

The negroes, constituting twenty-one percent of the total number, committed five percent of the sex crimes, eighteen percent of the crimes against property, and thirty-three percent of those against life. All but one of the seven murders were by foreign-born or negroes. Five of the eight "cutting to wound" were by negroes.

The convicts under thirty-six years of age constitute just half of the total number. These younger adults committed forty-seven percent of the sex offenses, sixty-two percent of the crimes against property and thirty-seven percent of those against life.

The eighty-seven subjects, sufficiently equipped with English to render the Yerkes-Bridges Point Scale a reasonably accurate measuring instrument in their cases, yielded scores ranging from ninety-four to fifty-two. The average of these eighty-seven scores was 77.1, and the median score was 80. Cambridge school children from English-speaking homes averaged 77 points at 12 years, and 80 points at thirteen and a half years. Fifty-two was the average score of children of about eight and three-quarters years of age.

The average scores for each one of the twenty tests by those eighty-seven convicts are given in Table III.

TABLE III.  
GIVES THE AVERAGE SCORES OF EIGHTY-SEVEN CONVICTS FOR EACH OF THE  
TWENTY TESTS OF THE YERKES-BRIDGES POINT SCALE.

	Maximum Possible Scores	Average Score of 87 Convicts
1. Reaction to Binet Pictures.....	9	7.0
2. Repeating sentences .....	6	4.1
3. Memory for digits .....	5	4.1
4. Comparison of lines and weights.....	3	3.0
5. Copying square and diamond.....	4	3.3
6. Resisting suggestions .....	3	2.4
7. Defining spoon, chair, etc.....	8	6.7
8. Choosing prettier pictures .....	3	3.0
9. Parts lacking .....	4	3.6
10. Words in three minutes.....	4	2.6
11. Comparison— <i>apple</i> and <i>banana</i> , etc.....	6	5.5
12. Counting 20 to 1.....	4	4.0
13. Comprehension .....	8	6.6
14. Composing sentences .....	4	2.9
15. Arranging weights .....	2	1.8
16. Absurdities .....	5	3.8
17. Defines <i>charity</i> , etc. ....	6	4.2
18. Analogies .....	6	2.7
19. Drawing from memory.....	4	1.9
20. Arranging sentences .....	6	3.9
Totals .....	100	77.1

Comparing these scores with those attained by mill operatives and adult male students as given on pages ninety and ninety-two of "A Point Scale, etc., 1915,"<sup>1a</sup> we find a considerable disparity as against the offenders. Mill operatives average 88.3 and adult students 94.6. It seems safe to assume that the maximum capacity for achievement on this measuring scale is reached at eighteen years of age, and that the average achievement of English-speaking adults is about eighty-eight points. The distribution of these scores of eighty-seven convicts is shown in Figure I.

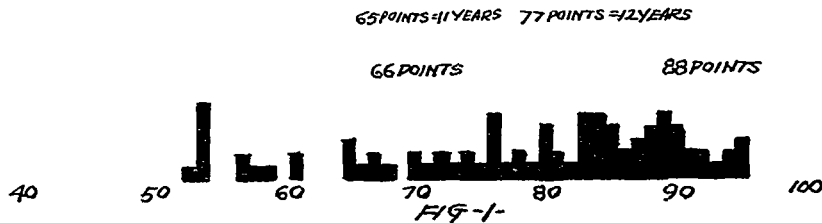


FIG. I.—Showing the distribution of eighty-seven point scale scores. Each one-sixteenth-inch-square of black area represents one score. The figures below show the number of points in individual scores by the Yerkes-Bridges Point Scale.

Of the eighty-seven adult delinquents, nineteen, or about twenty-two percent, achieve scores of eighty-eight or more. Fifty-one others, or fifty-eight and a half percent, achieve scores of sixty-six or more, but under eighty-eight. The score of sixty-six corresponds to a coefficient of mental ability of 0.75 for an adult, and is considered by some as a likely line of demarcation between those who have a sufficiency of intelligence to manage themselves and their affairs with prudence, on the one hand, and those who are mentally defective, in the ordinary sense, on the other hand. There are only seventeen, or about nineteen and a half percent of the total eighty-seven, who score below this limit of sixty-six points, and may be held under suspicion of being feeble-minded. It is interesting to note that this line of seventy-five percent of the average performance, a score of sixty-six points, falls very close to the line of demarcation found, by Dr. Samuel C. Kohs<sup>2</sup> at the Chicago House of Correction between the feeble-minded and the border-line cases. Using the Goddard revision of the Binet-Simon

<sup>1a</sup>Yerkes, Bridges, and Hardwick, "A Point Scale for Measuring Mental Ability." Warwick and York, 1915.

<sup>2</sup>"The Practicability of the Binet Scale." Bulletin No. 3 of the Research Department of the Chicago House of Correction. By Samuel C. Kohs, Director of the Psychopathic Department.

Scale he found persons testing ten and three-fifths years, or less, to be feeble-minded. By the Point Scale measurement, sixty-four points corresponds to a mental age of ten and two-thirds years. Sixty-five is the average score of eleven year olds. This leaves one case, a score of sixty-five points, which is doubtful or border-line by Kohs' rating, and feeble-minded by our rating. One coming so close to any line of demarcation, with the present methods of measuring mentality, must be given the benefit of the doubt.

Further, we must keep in mind, that it is generally conceded that the Binet scale under-rates the mental ages of children over nine years of age, and this under-rating increases in amount as the age of the child advances beyond nine years. Kohs' dividing line between feeble-minded and border-line cases probably advances therefore about one year along the line of achievement of our cases as measured by the point-scale. The effect of this advancement would be to include cases scoring up to seventy-three points, which corresponds to 11.67 years in the feeble-minded class. This would bring eleven more of our eighty-seven cases into the feeble-minded group.

In any case we must recognize that it is the height of absurdity to consider all adolescents and adults, who fail to score the average of twelve-year-old children in intelligence tests, as feeble-minded. Many persons who are able to earn their own livings, and do not manifest anti-social traits in any offensive way, will not measure up to this standard. It is probable that a mentality of eleven, as measured by intelligence tests, is much more nearly the line where doubt as to integrity and sufficiency of intelligence should enter, as we go down in the scale, measuring adult intelligence. This line, with our eighty-seven subjects, excludes one subject from the feeble-minded group as set off by the seventy-five percent of average adult scores, or sixty-six points. The average eleven-year-old performance is scored sixty-five points, and one of the seventeen subjects scoring under sixty-six points makes this score.

The group who score under twelve but over eleven is thus seen to be somewhat critical in consideration of the number of feeble-minded among this population of delinquents, for there are nineteen of these eighty-seven, or about twenty-two percent who fall into this class. But the common sense of any competent mental examiner should save him from the self-stultification of classing these subjects as feeble-minded. Many of them may be and some doubtless are moral defectives. But this holds likewise of the delinquents who

test twelve years and above. We find so many competent citizens<sup>3</sup> whose intelligence as measured by these tests is not above ten and a half years, that it constitutes no scientific explanation of the delinquency to class this group as feeble-minded. They have enough common sense to manage themselves and their affairs with prudence, if they *would*. If not responsible, the lack of responsibility does not lie in plain *simpleness*. They have sense enough to be reformed. Their reformation must lie in the realm of the will. We must secure their co-operation. We must get them to *want* to be social and to *live* lives of helpful co-operation with others.

It is significant that forty-two of these eighty-seven subjects or nearly half of the total number score above the fifteen-year average of Cambridge school children, that is, eighty-two points. This, in connection with the fact that nineteen score the average adult performance of eighty-eight points, demonstrates that we have not any great preponderance of feeble-minded individuals. They are, as a group, however, below the average in intelligence. Their average performance is that of twelve-year-old children.

A few notes on biography and intelligence of the seventeen subjects who scored below sixty-six points will bring out the species classed as feeble-minded, among these delinquents. We take them in the order of their scores, beginning with the lowest scoring of the eighty-seven.

No. 958. Negro born in Richmond, twenty-six years ago. Is small, but well nourished. Has wet hands. Has practically no education. Claims to have worked as tobacco roller and stemmer. He was convicted of "sodomy." He told the examiner this was the first time he had ever been in trouble. Records show frequent arrests in Virginia, New Jersey and Ohio, and charges of "highway-robbery," "assault and battery," and "sodomy." He is a wanderer of the freight-train variety and a sexual pervert. Utterly unreliable.

He scores fifty-two points, but is not so weak in reasoning capacity as that would seem to indicate. He answers correctly three of the comprehension questions, defines all of the abstract terms, gives three words in two clauses, and completes two of the analogies. He fails to resist any of the suggestions, gives only twenty-nine words in three minutes, and draws nothing from memory. His weakness is in the realm of the will primarily.

No. 974. A Negro born in Covington, Kentucky, forty-eight years ago. A large man with a small but well-formed head. Hesitat-

<sup>3</sup> "Who Is Feeble-Minded?" J. E. W. Wallin, *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Vol. VI, No. 5, p. 705.



ing speech. Wrinkles brow when he thinks. Has had malaria and diphtheria. Has asthma. Has a hernia. Says he is married and has two daughters of twenty-two and twelve years respectively. He is convicted of "manslaughter" and was sent to the Ohio Penitentiary in 1903 for twenty years for "manslaughter." He calls them both "shooting." He has never been to school.

He scores fifty-three points. He is not markedly lacking in capacity to reason. He answers three of the comprehension questions, two of the absurdities, and completes one of the analogies. He fails to make a sentence using three given words, to define any abstract term, to draw from memory, and to arrange sentences.

No. 984. An American born in Kentucky thirty-three years ago of parents who were both born in that state. A well-developed and nourished man, with a prominent forehead. Has flushed face, and clammy hands. He is the youngest of five children. They and their parents are all living. He is married, and has three children. Has had gonorrhea but denies chancre. He is a coal-miner. He is convicted of "interfering with railroad property." Says he was arrested thirteen years ago for fighting. This appears to be his first serious offense. The question of general paralysis arose in the examiner's mind from the senselessness of his account of his crime. His pupillary and patellar reflexes are all normal.

He scores fifty-three points. He answers two comprehension questions, four absurdities, and completes one analogy. He fails in making a sentence, in abstract definitions, in drawing from memory, and in arranging sentences.

No. 928. A Negro born in Kentucky fifty years ago, of Kentucky-born parents. He was not sent to school as a child. He is well developed and nourished. Considerable inflammation of both conjunctivae. He was married in 1895 and has two daughters of seventeen and eighteen years. He was convicted of "larceny" of copper wire from an idle coal mine. Says he was getting \$40 a month. Says a white fellow persuaded him to take this wire and he sold it for \$33.00. Says he was arrested only once before. That was on suspicion, and he was the wrong man. No record is found against him.

He scores fifty-three points. He fails to resist the suggestions. He scores on three of the comprehension questions, three of the absurdities, and one of the abstract definitions. He fails in composing a sentence, the analogies, the drawing from memory, and the disarranged sentences. He knows most letters, but cannot read.

No. 952. A Negro born in Maryland thirty-one years ago. Is

small, but stocky. Has a good-sized, round head. Says his sisters taught him, but he never went to school. He is single. He is a coal-miner. He has an *alias*, and was in the Ohio Penitentiary in 1912. This conviction was for "carrying concealed weapons." He says he took the arms from some men sleeping under a tree. Previous conviction, he says, was for "assault and attempt to rob." Has been arrested for riding freight trains. The Bertillon officer puts him down as "an habitual prowler."

He scores fifty-three points. Scores on three comprehension questions, four absurdities, one abstract definition, and two analogies. He fails to resist suggestions, to compose a sentence, to draw from memory, and to arrange the sentences.

No. 903. An American born in Ohio, of American-born parents, forty-four years ago. A large man. A flimsy character. Is single. Says he was in the second reader in school. Is a laborer. Is convicted of "cutting with attempt to kill." Says he got into trouble about a woman. Her husband had quit her. Prisoner had been going with her for three years, and had not seen her for a year. He went to her house at eight A. M. and struck her. Says he was drunk at the time. No previous record found against him.

He scores fifty-three points. Makes only two complete failures in the twenty Point Scale tests. These are abstract definitions and disarranged sentences. He scores only one point each in comprehension questions, absurdities, and drawing from memory. He composes a good sentence and completes two of the analogies.

No. 919. Born in Maryland of Irish parents sixty-one years ago. A well-developed but poorly-nourished old man. Seems to have some speech defect. This man is unquestionably a senile dement. His statements are quite unreliable and nothing is known of his previous history, except that he was sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary in 1909 for "robbery." He was convicted of "exposure of his person" in 1915.

He scores fifty-three points. He scores nothing in words given in three minutes, in analogies, in drawing from memory, or in disarranged sentences.

No. 922. Born in Kentucky, of Kentucky-born Negro parents, forty-one years ago. He says he never went to school. He is a large man. Has a retreating forehead. Has a marked conjunctivitis. Is married, but has been living apart from his wife for eighteen years. Has a daughter. Convicted of "cutting to wound." Has served time in a workhouse for "carrying concealed weapons."

He scores fifty-six points. He makes no score in words in three minutes, absurdities, drawing from memory, and arranging sentences. He scores something on each comprehension question, gets one abstract definition, and completes two analogies. One of these analogies is the last—known is to unknown as present is to *future*. He therefore shows some capacity to reason.

No. 949. A Negro born in Ohio forty years ago, of parents who were both born in Ohio. Is light colored and has straight hair. He says there is some Indian blood in his mother's side of the family. He is well-developed and fairly nourished. He is apathetic toward the tests. He plays the guitar and the double bass. Says he was married in 1892 and divorced five years later. Says he has served two work house sentences. Convicted of "cutting to wound."

Scores fifty-six points. Fails entirely in resisting suggestions, abstract definitions, and disarranged sentences. He gets two comprehension tests, one absurdity, and one analogy. He gets only one of the four missing parts in pictures. He impresses one as having better ability than is shown in the score, but for all that he is lame in intelligence, as well as in his volitional organization.

No. 923. Born in Ohio of parents born in the same county. He is twenty-eight years old. Is a small but hearty looking farmer. He is slightly tongue-tied. Has a very long uvula. Pupils are very large. Hands are cyanosed. Has a silly laugh, and acts in a foolish manner. He feels no chagrin on account of his incarceration or for his crime. Says he went to the sixth grade in school. Was married eight years ago, and has three children. He is convicted of "manslaughter." Says he left home two or three years ago because his "father-in-law 'lowed to kill" him, and that his wife coaxed him back after her mother died. The father-in-law was his victim.

Scores fifty-seven points. Complete failures in abstract definitions and disarranged sentences. Scores only one point each on suggestion resisting, and drawing from memory. He gets three comprehension tests, three absurdities, and two analogies. His appearance and his account of his crime indicate a feebler endowment than does his score.

No. 964. Born in Ohio of American-born parents thirty-seven years ago. A fairly well-developed and nourished man. Has deep-set eyes. Makes modest pretensions, and seems to mean well. Was married five years ago. Two children both born dead. Wife works. He is a farmer. Says he went to school five years, and is in the first grade in the penitentiary. He has served two work house sentences, and now

stands convicted of "rape" of the feeble-minded sister of his wife. He denies ever having gone with the girl.

He scores fifty-eight points. His complete failures are in composing a sentence, arranging sentences, and drawing from memory. He answers three comprehension tests, explains two absurdities, defines charity, and completes one analogy. He arranges the weights correctly, first trial, and resists suggestions three times.

No. 920. Born thirty-five years ago in West Virginia of American-born parents. A large man fairly well nourished. Claims he has had bad spells with his back. Was married five years ago and divorced a year ago. Has a child of five years. He is convicted of non-support," and this is his second conviction. He never passed beyond the first grade in school.

He scores sixty points. Makes no score in resisting suggestions, absurdities, drawing from memory, and arranging sentences. He mentions only thirty-six words in three minutes, and completes only one analogy. He composes a good sentence, answers three comprehension questions, and defines three abstract terms.

No. 981. Born in Ohio, of Irish immigrant parents, thirty years ago. A well-developed and nourished man. Pitted nose. Eyes blue and brown. He is the third of twelve children, the four last having died as infants. Two brothers have been arrested. Prisoner has been arrested ten times. This is his second sentence to the penitentiary. Sent up for "robbery." Says he reached the fifth grade in school. He is unmarried.

He scores sixty points, the equivalent of 9.7 years. This is sixty-eight percent of the expected performance in Cambridge school children. He fails completely only on the composition and arrangement of sentences. He gives only forty-one words in three minutes, answers one comprehension question, sees through two absurdities, defines charity and justice, and completes one analogy.

No. 945. Born in Ohio, of English immigrant parents, forty years ago. A well-developed and nourished man. Has a high and well-formed head. Went to school ten years. Married in 1900 and separated in 1911. Not divorced. Four children. First commitment. Was arrested four years ago. "Non-support" both times.

Scores sixty-four points, which is seventy-three percent of the expected performance, and equivalent to the performance of a child of 10.7 years. He fails entirely on abstract definitions and arranging sentences. He gets two comprehension tests, two absurdities, and

two analogies. He is poor in drawing from memory, but above the average in immediate memory for figures and words. It is not reasonable to call him feeble-minded on the basis of his performance in these tests.

No. 900. Born in Virginia twenty-three years ago, of Negro parents who were born in North Carolina. A small medium brown Negro with a small but long head. Says he never went to school till he was sent to the Boys' Industrial School for "burglary." Says he has been in jail in Richmond, Va., for "stealing." He was committed to the Ohio Penitentiary for "burglary and larceny" in less than two months after he had been paroled from the boys' school. He says the farmer with whom he was placed by the school did not treat him well, and that he walked off after ten days stay. He broke into a railroad depot because he was hungry. He took a razor and a knife. This is his own statement.

Scores sixty-four points. He fails in arranging sentences and in composing a sentence. He resists the suggestion in two cases. He mentions forty-eight words in three minutes. He answers two of the comprehension questions quite satisfactorily. He sees only one absurdity, completes two analogies, and defines justice as "a fellow gets a trial and don't get a square deal, he ain't got justice." With that score, and practically no schooling, we cannot consider this Negro boy's delinquencies the direct product of an irresponsibility which comes from lack of intelligence. He has ability to see consequences. He lacks in training and socialization. He has been allowed to grow up in his own way. Habits and ideals are bad because they have had no cultivation and training. He seems to be a prowler.

No. 962. Born in Ohio thirty-seven years ago of parents who were themselves born in Ohio. He is a large man and well-nourished. He lost one eye in a coal-mine accident thirteen years ago. Says he once owned a farm. Was married four years ago and has one child three years old, and another born since he was sentenced. He seems very nervous. He was in a work house ten years ago for "carrying concealed weapons," and in the Ohio Reformatory in 1906 for "rape with consent." Present conviction is for "burglary and larceny." He says he was in the fifth grade of school at the reformatory and is in the second at the penitentiary.

He scores sixty-five points, the average score of eleven-year children, and seventy-four percent of the average adult score. He fails in the arranging of sentences, composition of a sentence, and the arranging of the weights. He answers three comprehension questions,

TABLE IV.

Showing the time and number of errors in each one of twelve performance tests, for thirteen foreign-born prisoners. Also gives Pintner's approximate values in years for several of these tests and his estimate of the mentality of each man by median performances. The age, and number of years in the United States, are given for each. The Point Scale Scores of nine, with equivalent years of mental development are also given. Some of these were tested with the aid of interpreters. Time given in minutes and seconds thus: 1:45 means one minute and forty-five seconds; n. c. means "not complete."

Number	Nationality	Years in United States	Years of Age	Score by Point Scale	Mentality by Point Scale	Number of Lines Correct	Feature Profile		Casualist		Seguin Board		5 Fig. Board		2 Fig. Board		Position Adaptation		Healy Construc. Puzzle "A"		Mannikin		Knox Triangle		Knox Diagonal		Picture Completion		Median Age
							Time	Errors	Time	Errors	Time	Errors	Time	Errors	Time	Errors	Time	Errors	Time	Errors	Time	Errors	Time	Errors	Time	Errors	Time	Errors	
906	Russia.....	20	28	54	8.9	7	5:00 n.c.	1:45	7	1:45	7 yrs.	:45	2	:40	1	:29	0	4	.....	.....	:35	4	:47	5	:47	3	237	7 yrs.	9.0
911	Aus.-Hungary.....	25	49	54	8.9	5	4:40 12	2:00	7	8.5 yrs.	:27	0	1:25	3	:37	1	4	.....	.....	:37	2	:60	5	:35	3	59	4 yrs.	8.75	
970	Russia.....	10	22	51	8.7	6	5:00 n.c.	1:20	1	8.5 yrs.	:25	0	1:20	6	:20	0	4	1:30	19	:25	0	1:45	21	:45	3	279	7.5 yrs.	10.0	
921	Austria.....	13	38	51	8.7	1	5:00 n.c.	:60	1	15.0 yrs.	:30	1	:50	3	:60	3	4	.....	.....	:35	4	3:00	14	:20	2	349	8.25 yrs.	10.0	
916	Russia.....	12	29	50	8.6	5	2:30 2	1:05	4	11.0 yrs.	:32	0	1:35	5	:40	3	4	.....	.....	:35	4	:30	4	5:00 n.c.	125	5.5 yrs.	5.5 yrs.	10.5	
925	Bohemia...	13	50	49	8.5	6	4:30 n.c.	1:25	3	12.5 yrs.	:40	0	1:20	4	1:15	3	4	:31	0	:35	2	:20	0	:55	2	4	4 yrs.-	9.0	
912	Roumania.	14	38	45	8.3	6	3:00 10	1:30	10	7.5 yrs.	:23	2	:37	3	:32	2	4	.....	.....	:65	4	:55	4	:45	4	44	4 yrs.	10.5	
926	Finland.....	12	36	45	8.3	3	1:30 4	1:05	0	16.0 yrs.	:42	0	1:45	7	:41	3	4	:30	2	:27	0	:33	4	:20	1	233	7 yrs.	11.0	
940	Italy .....	13	38	44	8.2	1	2:30 9	1:20	2	16.0 yrs.	1:10	2	1:20	1	1:23	7	2	:35	3	2:20	4	1:40	5	1:20	4	4	4 yrs.-	9.0	
947	Italy .....	24	45	.....	.....	4	9 yrs.	10 yrs.	2	14.0 yrs.	5 yrs.	10 yrs.	10 yrs.	7 1/2 yrs.	6 yrs.	4	11 yrs.	15 1/2 yrs.	:55	0	1:20	3	5:00	28	:50	0	36	4 yrs.-	7.0
948	Italy .....	8	58	.....	.....	3	2:00 n.c.	5:00	n.c.	6.0 yrs.	:45	5	2:40	18	:60	1	4	11 yrs.	11 yrs.	2:25	10	4:30	25	5:00 n.c.	151	6 yrs.	6 yrs.	6.0	
972	Finland.....	14	33	.....	.....	4	:35 1	:55	0	6.5 yrs.	4 yrs.	7 yrs.	6 yrs.	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	4	9 yrs.	:26	3	:15	0	:23	0	1:08	3	2	4 yrs.-	14	
973	Finland.....	20	49	.....	.....	5	5:00 n.c.	1:15	2	16.0 yrs.	1:07	0	1:13	3	:47	0	4	16 yrs.	:45	0	:60	0	:33	1	:40	0	155	6 yrs.	10.0

sees two absurdities, and completes four analogies. He says it is just that he came here, that "I hadn't ought to have done what I did." He is unsteady in his purposes. He has good sense and is not feeble-minded in the ordinary sense of that term.

It is seen from the second column of Table IV that only two of the thirteen subjects, judged to have too little English to warrant judging of their mental conditions by the Point Scale, have been in this country less than eight years. Only three have been in the United States less than ten years. This fact alone leads to the suspicion of mental deficiency. Ten years residence in a country should give sufficient knowledge of the new language, to one of average intelligence, to score sixty-six points in the Yerkes-Bridges Point Scale.<sup>4</sup>

Of the short-time residents, one is a Finn (No. 972) who has been here only a year and a half. Age thirty-three. He knows very little English and was not tested by the Point Scale. His median performance in eight tests gives him a mental age of 14.0 years. There is no reasonable ground for questioning the integrity of his intelligence. No criminal record has been found in his case. The Bertillon officer classes him as a "saloon bum." He was sentenced for burglary and larceny.

A Sicilian, No. 947, two and a half years in this country. Not tested by the Point Scale. Age 45. His median performance in eight tests gives him a mentality of seven years. He is sentenced for "manslaughter," having killed the mother of the girl to whom his son was engaged and with whom the son was living in adultery. He opposed the marriage because his son owed him money. A quarrel over the money resulted in the wounding of both the woman and the prisoner. He shot the woman with a revolver the girl had gotten to drive him away from her mother. She got another revolver and shot the prisoner. The woman died. The prisoner had three operations and recovered. It is difficult to separate Sicilian temperament and intelligence equipment in this case, but there seems no reasonable doubt, that this man's mental constitution is such that he cannot be held responsible for his anti-social acts. He does not know enough to control himself by social standards. He scores very low on Pintner lines, the casuist test, the Seguin board, the triangle, and Healy's picture completion test.

The eight-year resident (No. 948) is a Neapolitan of fifty-eight

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<sup>4</sup>Professor Rudolph Pintner has very kindly worked over the scores of these thirteen subjects in eight of the performance tests, assigned values in terms of years of mentality for each test, and scored each individual by his *median* attainment. Values assigned as of May, 1916.

years. He is convicted of "manslaughter." He impresses one as being a feeble old man. He is clumsy in his movements. His mind is also clumsy. He acts as if it pained him to try to contrive. His vision is very poor. He was not tried on the Point Scale. His median performance in eight tests rates his mental ability as that of a child of 7.0 years. It is probable that this man is demented and should be taken care of in an institution for the dangerous insane.

No. 940 is an Italian of thirteen years residence who made a Point Scale score of 44 points, equivalent to 8.2 years. His median performance in eight tests gives him a mental rating of 9.0 years. He gets only one of the Pintner lines, and only two positions of the adaptation board. He fails in the feature profile test. He is convicted of "manslaughter," the crime having been committed in 1912. He tried to commit suicide many times, according to the sheriff. There may be a psychosis in this case. His mentality is clearly so low as to warrant attributing his anti-social acts to lack of responsibility.

No. 973 is a Finn aged 49, and twenty years in this country. He is convicted of "larceny," and is put down as a "saloon bum." He lost his left leg ten years ago when an ore bucket fell on it. He is widowed and has a daughter who works in a hotel. He was not tested by the Point Scale. His median performance in eight tests gives him an approximate mental age of 10.0 years. He does not see well. He gets three of the picture completion blocks rightly placed, gets all four positions of the adaptation board, and gets four of the Pintner lines. But, for all this, he does not complete the feature profile, and takes over a minute to do the Seguin board.

No. 911 is a Hungarian, forty-nine years old, who has been in the United States twenty-five years. He has been married three times, and is convicted of an "attempt to kill" his wife. He says he thought he would scare her. He is a tinner by trade. He scores fifty-four points by the Point Scale. This is equivalent to 8.9 years. His median performance in seven tests gives him a mentality of 8.75 years. He must be classed as feeble-minded. He gets only two of the blocks right in the picture completion test, and fails to get the ear in the feature profile test.

No. 925. Born in Bohemia, fifty years ago, this man has been in this country thirteen years. He has eleven children, the oldest being twenty years of age. He was found guilty of "incest," his three years of relations with his daughter being discovered only when the pregnant daughter went to the hospital. He then confessed, and later denied



his confession. The wife, who is blind, did not believe it when he was tried. He is a laborer. Says he went to school four years as a boy. By the aid of a poor interpreter he scores forty-nine points on the Point Scale. By his median performance in eight tests his mentality is rated as 9.0 years. In only one of the eight does he surpass a ten-year performance. This is the Healy construction puzzle "A," which he does correctly in thirty-one seconds. This Dr. Pintner reckons as a sixteen-year performance. The average of the other performances certainly does not warrant thinking this man competent for self-management. His crime and his subsequent behavior indicate low mentality. A border-line case.

No. 970 is a Russian of twenty-two years, and ten years in this country. He is a "pick-pocket" and a repeater, having been at the Ohio State Reformatory at fifteen years of age. He is under an *alias* here. He is a very healthy looking man. Has good will power and energy. His father and mother and six sisters are living. Two of the sisters are in Russia. Says he used to get anti-syphilitic treatment in the reformatory.

He scores fifty-one points on the Point Scale. He says he was in the sixth grade at the reformatory, and he undoubtedly knows words enough to make a higher score. He lacks the power to manipulate ideas. By his median performance in eight tests he rates as of the mentality of a 10.0 year old child. The Seguin board, filled in twenty-five seconds without an error, Dr. Pintner reckons a  $12\frac{1}{2}$ -year performance, and the two-figure board, filled without error in twenty seconds, is about a fourteen-year performance. Other performances rank nine and ten. It would seem that his skill as a pick-pocket is a special trait, and not indicative of a general ability to adapt means to ends. He has good concentration, but seems to lack acumen. He gets only five blocks right in the picture completion test, but he is curious to know which ones are right. We consider him feeble-minded.

No. 916 is a Russian of twenty-nine years, and twelve years in this country. He is married and has a child one year old. He is a repeater, having been in the workhouse in 1912 for the same charge as that of which he now stands convicted, namely "removing railroad property." He was out of work and needed money to pay rent. He thought he could get away with the brass in spite of his former conviction. He carries a bullet in his right hip as a memento of this attempt to steal.

Score by the Point Scale is fifty points. In years of develop-

ment, this is 8.6 years. His median performance in seven tests rates his mentality as 10.5 years. In four of these, feature profile, casuist, two-figure board, and picture completion, he is above ten years. In the Seguin board at 10. The other three are below 10. He is a borderline case. Probably has sense enough to reform.

No. 906 is a Russian of twenty-eight years who has been twenty years in this country. He is a tailor, married eleven years, has three children and is convicted of non-support." His wife has a son of seventeen years, who, the prisoner says, is illegitimate.

He scores fifty-four points by the Point Scale. This is equivalent to a development of 8.9 years. By the median of seven performances his mentality is rated as 9.0 years. Two performances hit a seven-year level. He is probably competent, by mental constitution, to manage himself satisfactorily.

No. 921 is an Austrian of thirty-eight years, and thirteen years in this country. He is a molder. Is married and has one child seven years old. He is short and stocky. Is well nourished. Has a round head, black hair, and blue eyes. Says he was crazy eighteen years ago, and ran away. Thinks he was convicted on a misunderstanding. Says he was drunk when the fight was alleged to have occurred. Convicted of "cutting to wound."

Scores fifty-one points by the Point Scale. By his median performance in eight tests, his mentality is rated as of ten years. Five of these are above ten years. He is low in the Pintner lines and the feature profile test. These were the first given. He gets five blocks right in the picture completion test. He is not feeble-minded.

No. 926 is a Finn of thirty-six years, and twelve years in this country. He is well built and very light. Is anemic. Has been a fisherman in Finland, a miner in Michigan, and laborer in Ohio. He is single. Convicted of "second degree murder" of a friend. Was drunk three days.

Scores 45 points by the Point Scale. His median mental attainment in eight tests rates his mentality as eleven years. Pintner lines, Seguin board, five-figure board and picture completion are the only ones in which he scores less than ten years. He is near the border line, but has ability to manage for himself when he is away from alcohol. His alcoholism indicates a weakness in his character.

No. 912 is a Roumanian, of thirty-eight years, who has been in America fourteen years. He is a very well-developed and nourished man, with round head, black hair and brown eyes. He is a blacksmith. Sent up for "bigamy." Easily led off by designing women.

Scores forty-five points by the Point Scale. Given the pencil to write a sentence containing *Columbus*, *money*, and *river*, he writes in a legible hand "I wish to God the time pass quick and I go home to wife and childrn." He fails to resist suggestion in length of lines, and to choose the prettiest picture. He can not read the words of the disarranged sentences. His median performance rates his intelligence as of 10.5 years. Everything is at or above a ten-year performance. He thus ranks second of all the thirteen tested by performance tests. There seems no reasonable ground for considering him feeble-minded.

Of these thirteen foreign-born convicts examined by the performance tests, we are therefore classifying six as feebly endowed with intelligence at present, probably two of these being somewhat demented, one as a border-line case, and six as amply endowed to make their lives conform to social standards if they would.

It will have been noticed that of the seventeen prisoners above described as falling below a coefficient of mental ability of seventy-five percent, or sixty-six points in score, that there were three scoring sixty-five, sixty-four, and sixty-four points, respectively, whom it did not seem reasonable to call feeble-minded, considering the show of mental capacity made in the tests and in conversation. Thus we have fourteen from this group and six from the foreign-born group, or twenty in all, of the one hundred prisoners, who seem to be so feebly endowed that they may safely be considered feeble-minded. It must be remembered that at least three of these are probably demented rather than aments. There are also several border-line cases, which, on more careful and prolonged study, may prove to be feeble-minded.

The distribution of these twenty persons as to race is as follows: Italian three, Hungarian one, Russian Jew one, Finn one, Negro six, English-American one, Irish-American two, and American, for at least one generation previous to the prisoner, five.

TABLE V.  
SHOWING THE CRIMES OF THESE TWENTY FEEBLE-MINDED AND DEMENTED PERSONS.

Sodomy .....	1
Rape .....	1
Exposure of person .....	1
Non-support . . . . .	2
Larceny .....	1
Burglary and larceny .....	1
Interfering with railroad property.....	1
Picking pockets .....	1
Robbery .....	1
Carrying concealed weapons .....	1
Cutting to wound .....	2
Attempt to kill .....	1
Cutting to kill .....	1
Manslaughter .....	5

This is good evidence of the dangerous character of some of the rather high grade feeble-minded persons.

Eleven of these persons seem properly classed as repeaters. It must be kept in mind that some few of them have been a very few years in this country. But most of the foreign-born have been here for a decade, and previous records of crime in these would be as easily found as in the native born. The figures seem to show the feeble-minded are no more likely to be repeaters than the criminals who are equipped with seventy-five percent or more of average intelligence.

It has already been stated that three of these mentally deficient persons are probably demented. Outside of the twenty whom we may definitely class as either aments or dements, there are several others who exhibit symptoms which bring to mind the lack of judgment of general paralysis, or the disorganization of personality of dementia praecox. It has been impossible to make exhaustive mental examinations in these cases. The physical examinations, including examination of the blood serum and the cerebro-spinal fluid, should also be made before attempting to reach a psychiatric diagnosis.

Apart from such completion of diagnosis, we can however assert that we have in these remaining eighty prisoners, who do not appear to be defective in the ordinary sense, a great collection of character anomalies. These persons, despite their seemingly good endowment with ability to adapt themselves to circumstances, are many of them abnormal in their mental constitutions. We can not dwell upon this point. An illustration will make clear our meaning. Number 899, a well-developed man of forty-two years, born in West Virginia of American-born parents, convicted of "burglary and larceny," and for the third time in the penitentiary, passes the tests with a score of eighty-two points, despite the fact that he considers the whole procedure very foolish, and evidently could do much better if he would. The man has occupied many positions of importance, as his ability warrants. But he can not hold himself up to his best standards, or to passingly good standards of action. He says himself, he is a periodic drinker. He says he just goes to nibbling, thinking he is sure of himself, and he is lost. He was off from work once for two years from such a beginning. Such a character is not normal, and yet he is not feeble-minded, and he is not insane in the ordinary sense. Of such morally defective organization are many of our delinquents, both adult and juvenile. Many of these defects are correctible. It is evident however that they are sick souls, and that the wardens and chaplains of our correctional institutions, need the help of clinical psy-

chologists in their work with these persons. Their business is treatment with a view to producing recovery, and restoration to normal living. Before the doctor prescribes for his patient, he should know what is the matter. Every delinquent should have a mental examination, as well as a physical examination and an exhaustive study of his family and personal history, when he enters upon his residence in a reforming institution. His mental examination should be as imperative and as much a matter of course as is the bath of any person entering a general hospital.